

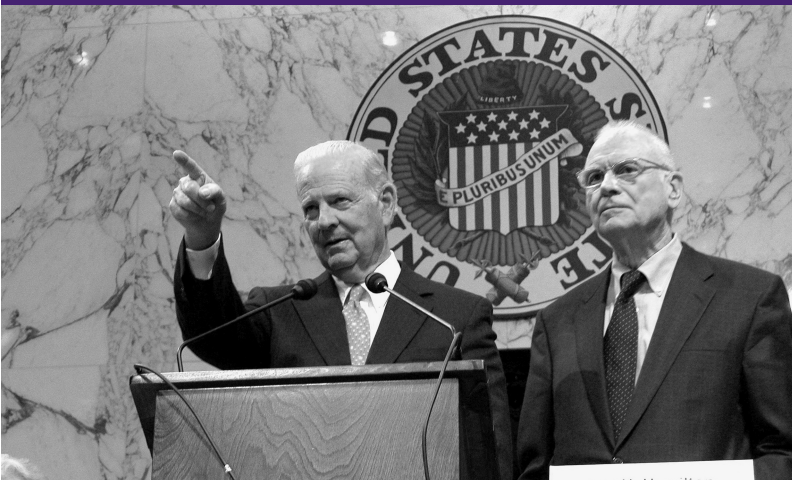
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Ben Franklin's Youth Movement: The American Revolution
International Fusion Project Finally Gets Under Way
Lack of Leadership Endangers India's National Security

After Baker-Hamilton Report: Bush Demands Impeachment



EIR

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From the Managing Editor

The report of the Baker-Hamilton Iraq Study Group represents the emergence of a “new global strategy,” Lyndon LaRouche declared. Bipartisan elements of the American Establishment have stepped in to take the matches out of the little boy’s hands. And the direction of their recommendations—a comprehensive solution to the crisis in Southwest Asia—goes in the direction of the 2004 “LaRouche Doctrine,” even though they don’t go far enough, as LaRouche commented on the day the Baker-Hamilton document was released.

Our *Strategic Overview* includes an overall evaluation of the report and responses to it, with an emphasis on the need for a *double impeachment* process to get under way immediately; LaRouche’s comments; excerpts from the report itself; brief biographical entries on the members of the Study Group; and a substantial excerpt from “The LaRouche Doctrine” of April 2004.

The promising thrust of the Baker-Hamilton report occurs in the context of the Nov. 7 election sweep, in which the American population made clear its demand for an urgent change in policy. It can be doubted whether the Study Group’s recommendations would have been as vigorous as they are, had that election result not occurred. As EIR has noted, the role of the youth vote was critical, and that vote was fired up by the organizing efforts of the LaRouche Youth Movement.

Our *Feature* takes up the case of an earlier “youth movement”—Benjamin Franklin’s organizing of the young people who made the American Revolution (with the help of such feisty middle-aged leaders as George Washington and John Adams). Nancy Spannaus documents LaRouche’s assertion that positive (non-Jacobin) revolutions are always made by the young, with the help of wise old geezers. That is not to be confused with the “revolution”—or cultural paradigm-shift into degeneracy—brought on by the “68ers.”

Two articles this week point the way toward the kind of economic development efforts needed, for a truly comprehensive global peace solution. One is the *Development* section on Sudan, which includes an exposé of what’s really behind the “Save Darfur” campaign. The second is on the big step toward finally building the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor.

Susan Welsh

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Bush Demands His Own Impeachment

by Jeffrey Steinberg

President George Bush's infantile and defiant response to the Dec. 6 release of the Iraq Study Group report was tantamount to a demand for his own impeachment, along with that of Vice President Dick Cheney. Now, the new Democratic majority 110th Congress has a clear mandate, from a wide segment of the U.S. political institutions, spanning the leading factions in both the Republican and Democratic parties, to dispense with the Bush-Cheney regime, before another new disaster unfolds. Topping the list of such looming disasters—beyond the all-but-unavoidable crash of the global financial system—is a military strike against Iran, by either the United States or Israel. The use of nuclear weapons in such a strike is not to be ruled out, according to well-informed U.S. military experts.

As *EIR* already reported, just days before the final session of the Iraq Study Group, co-chaired by former Secretary of State James Baker III and former House Foreign Affairs Committee chairman Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.), Vice President Cheney flew off to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to attempt to forge a "Sunni bulwark" against Shi'ite Iran, built upon a U.S. and NATO military alliance with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member states plus Egypt and Jordan. Such an anti-Iran politico-military alliance would also, de facto, include Israel—an Israel, capable under present leadership, of launching a "breakaway ally" air strike against Iran.

As *EIR* reported in a now famous memorandum "Behind Cheney's Trip to Riyadh," Cheney's action was tantamount to a declaration of intent to launch preemptive war against Iran. If carried out, such a strike would spark a Sunni versus Shi'ite war within the Muslim world that would rapidly spread into a global Hundred Years' War. While such an asymmetric conflict would be firmly against U.S. vital interests, the Anglo-American faction that steers the Vice President's every

sneering move, would celebrate the chaos, seeing it as the means by which to destroy the United States and end the Westphalian system of sovereign nation-states altogether. In today's parlance, this is called "globalization."

Backing Cheney's actions, President Bush preemptively rejected the most pressing recommendation of the Baker-Hamilton report: the opening of diplomatic talks with Iran and Syria, with no preconditions. Speaking in Riga, Latvia at the end of November, at the NATO summit, the President rejected outright the idea of negotiating with Tehran or Damascus, and also rejected the idea of troop withdrawal from Iraq. "Victory is the only exit strategy," Bush fulminated.

On Dec. 6, the Iraq Study Group released its final report, *The Way Forward—A New Approach*. The 96-page document presented 79 recommendations, which, taken as a whole, represent a call for a comprehensive change in U.S. foreign policy towards Southwest Asia, a change completely consistent with the earlier proposal by Lyndon LaRouche, *×The LaRouche Doctrine for Southwest Asia,×* which was first published in April 2004.

While LaRouche, addressing a group of diplomats, hours after the Baker-Hamilton document's release, expressed some misgivings about missing elements in the study document—including the failure to note the onrushing collapse of the international financial system—he nevertheless heralded the report as an institutional demand for a major shift in U.S. policy. And, in a correspondence the next day, he wrote that, "the Baker-Hamilton Commission's report has defined a new global strategy. It is not a finished work, but it defines certain essential strategic parameters within which reasonable alternatives to failed currently operating policies, or lack of policies, can emerge. This Commission's report will reverberate



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

The impeachable President George Bush: "Make mine a double." Vice President Cheney looks on. When Iraq Study Group panelist Lawrence Eagleburger was asked how the President had responded to their discussion of the group's recommendations, he replied, "His reaction was, 'Where's my drink?' He was a little loaded. It was early in the morning too; you know, I don't recall, seriously, that he asked any questions."

throughout North America and Europe, where both the immediate situation in the Southwest Asia region and the strains of a failed policy on the financial situation of governments are already painful. . . . The Baker-Hamilton report, taken in context, defines a new global situation for purposes of policy-shaping. The effect will be, I believe, dramatic and early."

Did Bush Hit the Bottle?

Less than 24 hours after the release of the Baker-Hamilton report, President Bush repudiated the idea of direct talks with Iran or Syria, repeating his tired mantra about how "Iran and Syria know what they have to do." Bush was appearing before White House reporters with British Prime Minister Tony Blair. The President's flippant rejection of the strategic vision of the Baker-Hamilton document did not take the commission members at all by surprise.

In an extraordinarily frank exchange with reporters the day before Bush's remarks, two senior statesmen who were members of the Iraq Study Group ridiculed the President's dismissal of the study. It is not a stretch to say that their comments constituted an implicit call for his removal from office. Asked how Bush had responded to the Dec. 5 presentation by the Baker-Hamilton group of their final report, Lawrence Eagleburger, who was Secretary of State under the President's father George H.W. Bush, said, "His reaction was, 'Where's my drink?' He was a little loaded. It was early in the morning too, you know." Considering that the President's 24-year bout with alcoholism is both well known and a highly

sensitive topic around the First Family, Eagleburger's comments could hardly have been more provocative.

Asked what questions the President has posed to the group, Eagleburger added, "I don't recall, seriously, that he asked any questions." Former U.S. Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.), another prestigious Republican on the panel, added his own denunciation of what he called "100 percenters," those who "refuse to compromise." "A 100 percenter," he explained, "is a person you don't want to be around. They have gas, ulcers, heartburn, and B.O."

Inside the Commission

Sources close to several of the commission members have reported to *EIR* that the Iraq Study Group was well aware of the fact that the President would reject their blueprint for a policy overhaul. A month before the final session of the ISG, the group had met for over three hours with the President. According to the sources, they came out of that session with a resolve to force a public policy debate, and hopefully put enough pressure on the White House to force a course correction.

The final report, in fact, surprised many experts, with its broad scope and blunt language. For example, in addition to the controversial calls for direct negotiations with Iran and Syria, and the urgent need to solve the Israel-Palestine dispute—on the basis of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the Baker-Hamilton document directly rejected the Bush Administration's Sunni versus Shi'ite conflict schemes, albeit in the most diplomatic of language. The report said that the Bush Administration's "GCC plus two" approach was too narrow (!), and would not solve the Iraq dilemma.

The membership of the Baker-Hamilton commission represented a cross-section of U.S. institutions. Virtually every member had served in the Executive Branch and/or in senior posts in Congress, and had had direct experience dealing with U.S. Presidents. When such a prestigious group of senior figures delivers such a harsh, unanimous critique of an administration's policy in a vital part of the world, there are consequences for refusal to respond.

Sources tell *EIR* that the White House will attempt to stall, perhaps into early Spring 2007, before issuing a clear rejection of the report. A review of the Administration's drawn-out rejection of the findings of the 9/11 Commission should make it clear that no such stall-and-appeal tactics can be accepted—with Iraq already in the throes of ethnic cleansing, and civil wars about to erupt in Palestine and Lebanon, stoked by Anglo-American covert operations and arms trafficking.

There is only one answer to the Bush-Cheney rejection of the Iraq Study Group: Impeachment. With the institutional backing of the Baker-Hamilton effort, the 110th Congress cannot waste a moment. Bruising oversight hearings must begin the moment the new Congress is sworn in.

Solution Must Be Truly Comprehensive

On Dec. 6, economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche discussed the importance of the Baker-Hamilton Iraq Study Group bipartisan policy proposal, released that day to the Congress and to the Bush White House. This is a transcript of his remarks.

The Baker-Hamilton proposal puts what it calls a comprehensive approach on the table. However, it does not address the actual underlying problem. It is a correction against what has been the destructive policy in Washington heretofore, but it does not solve the problem it addresses, because we are in the middle of the onrush of the greatest financial crisis in modern history. It's now in progress.

At the same time, there are other structural changes in the world which have to be taken into account. We not only have to put the world back into order from the standpoint of the financial crisis. We also have to realize we face new situations. We have over 6 billion people on this planet. We have requirements for fresh water which are acute in many parts of the world. Fresh water cannot be produced in adequate amounts without the use of nuclear fission as a power. Without the rapid development of nuclear fission programs, we cannot meet that need. We also have other raw materials management problems, which can be managed, but they require new technologies. We have some growth in some parts of the world, in terms of the economy, but it's not sufficient. And it requires a change in policy among nations.

I have defined Eurasia as essentially a unit. You have an essential relationship between Western and Central Europe, and then Russia, which is really a Eurasian country. And then you have Asia. The relationship among Germany, from Berlin, to Moscow, to Beijing, and to New Delhi, generally defines the character of Eurasia.

Cooperation Among Nations and Regions

We have before us a 50-year prospect of required development of Eurasia, which needs long-term credit for the development of the countries of Eurasia; which means long-term investment in infrastructure and things of that sort, upgrading the population skills, so that we can bring development in the territory with a growing population, with China probably over

1.3 billion people and India with over 1 billion people. There are many poor in Asia in various countries, great underdevelopment. We must correct that in the coming two generations, of about 25 years each.

This requires cooperation from Europe, which must reorient itself to supplying the supplementary needs of Asian countries. We have new cooperation which is potentially emerging in the Americas. We have some unity developing among the countries of South America, tendencies toward cooperation. Mexico is still problematic; there's a conflict there. The United States must adopt a policy toward the Americas of cooperative development. The United States and the Americas must cooperate with Eurasia. And Eurasia and the Americas must cooperate in developing Africa, particularly sub-Saharan Africa as a long-term mission.

Therefore, what these gentlemen are dealing with, is not simply trying to fix the chessboard, to get rid of the implications of this crazy Iraq War. We actually have to realize the damage that has been done in that process. We also have to recognize that there are long neglected questions which have now become ripe, which must be dealt with. And therefore, we have to go from the comprehensive approach to the immediate crisis situation in Southwest Asia, to the longer-term crisis problem we're dealing with in Eurasia and in the world as a whole, as a result of the presently onrushing general breakdown of the present world financial system.

The Threat of a Dark Age

And that, of course, is what you see in Washington, and generally in the capitals of Europe. You see talk about the crises, about the economic crises, talk about the housing crisis, the danger of a 30% collapse in the value of the dollar relative to its current value, which could bring on a world depression. These things exist. But beyond that, for over two generations, we have been making terrible mistakes in our international policy. We have created a mess. We have created a mess of neglected problems, as well as created problems. And therefore, we have to think in more comprehensive terms of cooperation among sovereign nation-states on a global basis, with emphasis on the three centers of world cooperation—continental Eurasia, the Americas, and Africa.

So, I think the lesson of today's address is: I saw many flaws in what was proposed by Baker-Hamilton, but the idea of a shift to a unified comprehensive approach to that region, the region of Southwest Asia as a whole, that's positive. Cooperation in that with other countries in the area—positive. It must be comprehensive. It must cover all areas. Unfortunately, it does not address the crucial problem beyond war: the fact that the world economy is on the verge of disintegration.

We are now facing a potential new dark age. We must address *that* problem comprehensively and take the economic factors that portends into account.

Excerpts from The Iraq Study Group Report

Executive Summary

The situation in Iraq is grave and deteriorating. There is no path that can guarantee success, but the prospects can be improved.

In this report, we make a number of recommendations for actions to be taken in Iraq, the United States, and the region. Our most important recommendations call for new and enhanced diplomatic and political efforts in Iraq and the region, and a change in the primary mission of U.S. forces in Iraq that will enable the United States to begin to move its combat forces out of Iraq responsibly. We believe that these two recommendations are equally important and reinforce one another. If they are effectively implemented, and if the Iraqi government moves forward with national reconciliation, Iraqis will have an opportunity for a better future, terrorism will be dealt a blow, stability will be enhanced in an important part of the world, and America's credibility, interests, and values will be protected.

The challenges in Iraq are complex. Violence is increasing in scope and lethality. It is fed by a Sunni Arab insurgency, Shi'ite militias and death squads, al-Qaeda, and widespread criminality. Sectarian conflict is the principal challenge to stability. The Iraqi people have a democratically elected government, yet it is not adequately advancing national reconciliation, providing basic security, or delivering essential services. Pessimism is pervasive.

If the situation continues to deteriorate, the consequences could be severe. A slide toward chaos could trigger the collapse of Iraq's government and a humanitarian catastrophe. Neighboring countries could intervene. Sunni-Shia clashes could spread. Al-Qaeda could win a propaganda victory and expand its base of operations. The global standing of the United States could be diminished. Americans could become more polarized.

During the past nine months we have considered a full range of approaches for moving forward. All have flaws. Our recommended course has shortcomings, but we firmly believe that it includes the best strategies and tactics to positively influence the outcome in Iraq and the region.

External Approach

The policies and actions of Iraq's neighbors greatly affect its stability and prosperity. No country in the region will bene-

fit in the long term from a chaotic Iraq. Yet Iraq's neighbors are not doing enough to help Iraq achieve stability. Some are undercutting stability.

The United States should immediately launch a new diplomatic offensive to build an international consensus for stability in Iraq and the region. This diplomatic effort should include every country that has an interest in avoiding a chaotic Iraq, including all of Iraq's neighbors. Iraq's neighbors and key states in and outside the region should form a support group to reinforce security and national reconciliation within Iraq, neither of which Iraq can achieve on its own.

Given the ability of Iran and Syria to influence events within Iraq and their interest in avoiding chaos in Iraq, the United States should try to engage them constructively. In seeking to influence the behavior of both countries, the United States has disincentives and incentives available. Iran should stem the flow of arms and training to Iraq, respect Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and use its influence over Iraqi Shia groups to encourage national reconciliation. The issue of Iran's nuclear programs should continue to be dealt with by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council plus Germany. Syria should control its border with Iraq to stem the flow of funding, insurgents, and terrorists in and out of Iraq.

The United States cannot achieve its goals in the Middle East unless it deals directly with the Arab-Israeli conflict and regional instability. There must be a renewed and sustained commitment by the United States to a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace on all fronts: Lebanon, Syria, and President Bush's June 2002 commitment to a two-state solution for Israel and Palestine. This commitment must include direct talks with, by and between Israel, Lebanon, Palestinians (those who accept Israel's right to exist), and Syria. . . .

It is the unanimous view of the Iraq Study Group that these recommendations offer a new way forward for the United States in Iraq and the region. They are comprehensive and need to be implemented in a coordinated fashion. They should not be separated or carried out in isolation. The dynamics of the region are as important to Iraq as events within Iraq.

The challenges are daunting. There will be difficult days ahead. But by pursuing this new way forward, Iraq, the region, and the United States of America can emerge stronger.

From Chapter II: The Way Forward—A New Approach

1. The New Diplomatic Offensive

Iraq cannot be addressed effectively in isolation from other major regional issues, interests, and unresolved con-

licts. To put it simply, all key issues in the Middle East—the Arab-Israeli conflict, Iraq, Iran, the need for political and economic reforms, and extremism and terrorism—are inextricably linked. In addition to supporting stability in Iraq, a comprehensive diplomatic offensive—the New Diplomatic Offensive—should address these key regional issues. By doing so, it would help marginalize extremists and terrorists, promote U.S. values and interests, and improve America’s global image. . . .

2. The Iraq International Support Group

This new diplomatic offensive cannot be successful unless it includes the active participation of those countries that have a critical stake in preventing Iraq from falling into chaos. To encourage their participation, the United States should immediately seek the creation of the Iraq International Support Group. The Support Group should also include all countries that border Iraq as well as other key countries in the region and the world.

The Support Group would not seek to impose obligations or undertakings on the government of Iraq. Instead, the Support Group would assist Iraq in ways the government of Iraq would desire, attempting to strengthen Iraq’s sovereignty—*not* diminish it.

It is clear to Iraq Study Group members that all of Iraq’s neighbors are anxious about the situation in Iraq. They favor a unified Iraq that is strong enough to maintain its territorial integrity, but not so powerful as to threaten its neighbors. None favors the breakup of the Iraqi state. Each country in the region views the situation in Iraq through the filter of its particular set of interests. For example:

- Turkey opposes an independent or even highly autonomous Kurdistan because of its own national security considerations.
- Iran backs Shia claims and supports various Shia militias in Iraq, but it also supports other groups in order to enhance its influence and hedge its bets on possible outcomes. . . .
- The other Arab Gulf states also recognize the benefits of an outcome in Iraq that does not destabilize the region and exacerbate Shia-Sunni tensions.
- None of Iraq’s neighbors—especially major countries such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Israel—see it in their interest for the situation in Iraq to lead to aggrandized regional influence by Iran. Indeed, they may take active steps to limit Iran’s influence, steps that could lead to an intraregional conflict.

Left to their own devices, these governments will tend to reinforce ethnic, sectarian, and political divisions within Iraqi society. But if the Support Group takes a systematic and active approach toward considering the concerns of each country, we believe that each can be encouraged to play a positive role in Iraq and the region. . . .

Recommendation 5: The Support Group should consist of Iraq and all the states bordering Iraq, including Iran and Syria; the key regional states, including Egypt and the Gulf States; the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council; the European Union; and, of course, Iraq itself. Other countries—for instance, Germany, Japan, and South Korea—that might be willing to contribute to resolving political, diplomatic, and security problems affecting Iraq could also become members.

Recommendation 8: The Support Group, as part of the New Diplomatic Offensive, should develop specific approaches to neighboring countries that take into account the interests, perspectives, and potential contributions as suggested above.

4. The Wider Regional Context

The United States will not be able to achieve its goals in the Middle East unless the United States deals directly with the Arab-Israeli conflict.

There must be a renewed and sustained commitment by the United States to a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace on all fronts. . . .

The United States does its ally Israel no favors in avoiding direct involvement to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict. For several reasons, we should act boldly:

- There is no military solution to this conflict.
- The vast majority of the Israeli body politic is tired of being a nation perpetually at war.
- No American administration—Democratic or Republican—will ever abandon Israel.
- Political engagement and dialogue are essential in the Arab-Israeli dispute because it is an axiom that when the political process breaks down there will be violence on the ground.
- The only basis on which peace can be achieved is that set forth in UN Security Council Resolution 242 and 338 and in the principle of ‘land for peace.’
- The only lasting and secure peace will be a negotiated peace such as Israel has achieved with Egypt and Jordan.

This effort would strongly support moderate Arab governments in the region, especially the democratically elected government of Lebanon, and the Palestinian Authority under President Mahmoud Abbas. . . .

Recommendation 14: This effort should include—as soon as possible—the unconditional calling and holding of meetings, under the auspices of the United States or the Quartet (i.e., the United States, Russia, European Union, and the United Nations), between Israel and Lebanon and Syria on the one hand, and Israel and Palestinians (who acknowledge Israel’s right to exist) on the other. The purpose of these meetings would be to negotiate peace as was done at the Madrid Conference in 1991, and on two separate tracks—one Syrian/Lebanese, and the other Palestinian.

Who's Who in the Iraq Study Group

The ten members of the Iraq Study Group, briefly identified by political pedigree below, represent a broad and high-level cross-section of the political Establishment in the United States. It is from that standpoint that their willingness to make recommendations, in the face of Presidential hostility, must be judged.

James A. Baker III: Co-chair Baker has served as a top Republican Party official, and representative of several Republican Administrations, from 1976 on. He was Secretary of State and White House Chief of Staff under President George H.W. Bush; Secretary of the Treasury and White House Chief of Staff under President Ronald Reagan; and Under Secretary of Commerce to President Gerald Ford. He has been a member of numerous other advisory commissions as well.

Lee H. Hamilton: Co-chair Hamilton is best known as a Democratic Congressman from the state of Indiana, which position he held for 34 years. He took a special role in Congress on matters of foreign affairs, including holding the chairmanship of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Select Committee To Investigate Covert Arms Transactions With Iran. Although he left government in 1999, he remains on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

Lawrence S. Eagleburger: Eagleburger has been a career foreign service officer since 1957. He has worked closely with former National Security Advisor and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger over the years, and served as both Deputy Secretary of State and Secretary of State in the George H.W. Bush Administration. He joined the Iraq Study Group after Robert Gates resigned to become Secretary of Defense.

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.: Currently a Senior Managing Director of Lazard Frères, Jordan has a long history as an official of the U.S. civil rights movement. In 1992, he served as the chairman of President Bill Clinton's Presidential Transition Team.

Edwin Meese III: Meese began his rise to political prominence as an executive assistant and chief of staff to California Gov. Ronald Reagan in 1969. He served as coun-

sellor to the President under the first Reagan Presidential Administration, and as the Attorney General of the United States in the second Reagan Administration. He currently holds positions at the Heritage Foundation, and the Hoover Institution, both prominent conservative think-tanks.

Sandra Day O'Connor: O'Connor was appointed by President Ronald Reagan as the first female Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1981, which position she held until her retirement from that body in 2005. She serves on many honorary commissions, especially in relation to legal matters.

Leon E. Panetta: Panetta began his public career under the Administration of President Lyndon B. Johnson. He served as a Democratic Congressman from California, from 1977 to 1993, where he played a prominent role in matters of budget and social services. From 1993 to 1997, he served in the Clinton Administration, both as Director of the Office of Management and Budget and as Chief of Staff to the President. He currently directs a public policy think-tank as part of the California University system.

William J. Perry: Perry, who served in the Armed Forces in the immediate post-World War II period, has had a prominent political career in the area of national defense. He was Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering for President Jimmy Carter and Secretary of Defense for President Clinton. He currently teaches at Stanford University.

Charles S. Robb: Robb began his political career in 1978 as the Democratic Lieutenant Governor of Virginia. Later he became Governor of Virginia, and was a Democratic U.S. Senator from Virginia, until 2001. Since leaving the Senate, he has been on a number of commissions and boards, including the President's Commission on Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction, and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

Alan K. Simpson: Simpson served as a Republican U.S. Senator from Wyoming from 1979 to 1997. During that period he was elected Assistant Majority Leader of the Senate, which position he held for ten years. Since his retirement from the Senate, he has served on numerous corporate boards.

Robert M. Gates: Up until his nomination to become U.S. Secretary of Defense to replace Donald Rumsfeld, Gates was a member of the Iraq Study Group. Since 1969, his career has been within the intelligence community, first as a member of the National Security Council staff, and then within the CIA leadership under President Ronald Reagan. He was director of the CIA under President George H.W. Bush.

Southwest Asia: The LaRouche Doctrine

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The statement excerpted here was released by the LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign committee on April 17, 2004.

On the War

... The immediate subject of my present policy-statement here, is the task of successfully and quickly extracting U.S. military forces back to safety, out of the hopeless Hell-hole of the presently disintegrating U.S. military occupation of Iraq. . . .

U.S. Interest in Southwest Asia

1. Neither the causes, nor remedy for the present quagmire of boiling asymmetric warfare in Iraq can be found within the bounds of the present configuration of conflicting forces within Iraq itself. There could be no competent moral or military reason for maintaining a policy of keeping our forces within the territory of Iraq. We must, therefore, extricate our troops safely, and quickly, from Iraq itself. However, this can not be done without creating a larger strategic framework in which a workable solution could be brought into existence.

The trap currently gripping U.S. military forces inside Iraq, is that either a headlong flight forward, . . . or reckless retreat, would inevitably create an infinitely worse mess there, and for the U.S. world-wide, than already exists today. Therefore, the present situation on the ground must be strategically outflanked.

2. To define a feasible solution, we must shift the agenda, from Iraq alone, to the subject of Southwest Asia as a whole. Only within an appropriate declaration of U.S. policy-interest in Southwest Asia as a coherently defined unit of U.S. policy-making, could we bring into play the concert of forces required to create a viable option for Iraq today.

3. For the purposes of U.S. foreign policy, Southwest Asia is to be recognized as bounded by four principal states, whose appropriate cooperation is indispensable for creating a zone of stability among the nations and peoples of the region as a whole. These are Turkey, Syria, Iran, and Egypt (**Figure 1**). The security of the northeast corner of the region so defined, depends on protecting its flank, by ensuring non-interference from outside interests, that by the exclusion of meddling outside parties from intrusion into current discussions on cooperation among Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Iran.

It is only through fostering the immediate establishment of an appropriate declaration of U.S. commitment to recognition of that reality of Southwest Asia, that the needed aid for the extrication of U.S. forces from Iraq could be accomplished. The acceptance of that U.S. declaration by those and other nations of that region, is the necessary flanking action. Therefore, action in the direction outlined here is urgent, and must be immediate.

4. The effort to establish such a zone of mutual security in Southwest Asia, would fail, unless the U.S.A. also took the boldest action toward bringing about the realization of an unconditional U.S. commitment to immediate negotiation of a two-state peace-agreement along long-standing, predetermined lines, between the Palestinian and Israeli states. No one in Southwest Asia or much of the world besides, would believe the U.S. to be an honorable party unless the U.S. came down hard, without its present and customary equivocation, on the long-overdue establishment of a kind of Palestinian-Israeli peace consistent in fact with the principled precedent of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia.

If the nations of the Southwest Asia region accept such a settlement, with assured U.S. backing, the global influences needed can be brought into play.

5. However, no such policy proffered by the U.S., even if it followed to the letter what has been said here, would be accepted among the peoples of the regions, unless the U.S. government were to identify such a declaration as the adoption, by name, of this as a “LaRouche Doctrine.” No other notable political figure of the U.S. would be capable of enjoying the trust of the Arab and related parts of the world, for this purpose, at the time.

The included, and essential significance of this role of the name of “LaRouche,” is, chiefly, that the U.S. government under the thumb of such figures as Vice President Cheney and his Leo-Straussian neo-conservatives, has acted under a continuing commitment to a utopian doctrine known variously under the titles of “perpetual warfare” and “preventive nuclear warfare.” These policies are an extension of the Fabian Society doctrines of the U.S.-hating H.G. Wells and Bertrand Russell, the doctrines of “world government through terror of nuclear weapons,” the terror which ruled the world from the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to the European events of 1989. Cheney, in particular, has targetted Syria, Iran, North Korea, and other nations as intended victims of such a policy. Were he to be reelected, the world must expect early action, including “preventive” nuclear attacks, on those and other targets, to begin soon after the November election. No relevant declaration of U.S. stated policy will be considered credible by the world at large, unless that statement, as crafted by me, is considered as a systemic eradication of the Russell English-speaking “world government” tradition and of that tradition’s association with the doctrines of Vice President Cheney today.

6. At the present time, we must keep the Wall Street and

FIGURE 1

Southwest Asia

The four nations highlighted on this map of Southwest Asia, are crucial to the cooperative arrangement the U.S. must make, in order to stabilize the region.

kindred lawyers out of the policy-making. No attempt to develop a “detailed plan of withdrawal,” or negotiate a “contract” should be introduced prior to the achievement of a commitment to an agreement in principle among a relevant majority, at least, of the prospective partners to a new Southwest Asia security and development agreement. We must recall that the beginning of the ruin of the otherwise excellent agreements reached in the Oslo Accords occurred, once certain financial interests, such as those associated with the World Bank, were permitted to intervene, in the fashion of attorneys for banking interests, to distort the implementation of the agreements in such incompetent ways, that no serious economic-development measures were ever taken. That error created the vacuum of inaction in which the ensuing mischief by Netanyahu, Ariel Sharon, and others, ostensibly on both sides, took its toll.

a.) Only principles of intention which have a constitutional basis in natural law, rather than positive law, such as the great constitutional principle, “the advantage of the other,” of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, could succeed in establishing a core-agreement in circumstances such as those of this region today. The positive law must wait upon the pleasure of the adoption of the relevant, ecumenical principles of natural law.

b.) The most crucial economic issues of the Middle East region, are water and power. In the immediate vicinity of Israel and occupied Palestine, for example, there is not suffi-

cient water from presently available resources to allow the growing population of that region to live in peace. Artificial means, such as large-scale desalination, which are needed to increase the gross supply of potable water for the region, together with provision of associated power generation and distribution, could ensure the pre-conditions for a prospective, durable peace in the region generally (**Figure 2**). In general, peace were a durable prospect, only if the region were defined under the echo of the Treaty of Westphalia, as a zone of cooperation in development of sovereign states.

7. The United States must recognize the importance of stability of Southwest Asia, as a critical flank of the possibility of economic recovery through development throughout the Eurasia continent, and related areas, as a whole. It is

vital U.S. interest that this region of the world develop in ways which uplift the conditions of life and cooperative relations among the peoples of that continent, creating a system of cooperation for progress in which the U.S. itself should desire to be accepted as a useful, active partner. If we set our neighbor’s house in flames, could ours be truly secure?

Relevant U.S. Military Policy

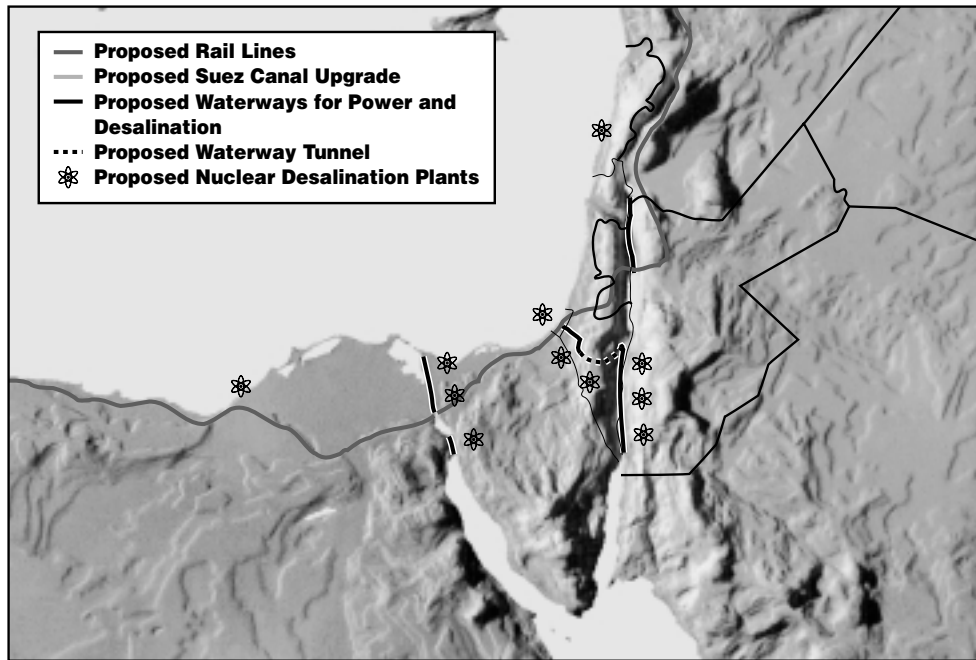
8. The judgment which the world will make, respecting my proposed new policy for Southwest Asia, will prompt relevant other nations to examine my military policy as such most closely. On that account I provide the following relevant points of clarification:

a.) I propose that the U.S. adopt as its intention my policy for the prompt, summary withdrawal of U.S. military forces from the Middle East. As President, I would pull the bulk of our military forces back to the U.S., for rebuilding those relevant institutions there. Therefore, I set forth the following exemplary points of a related military policy, which should become accepted among ourselves and nations abroad as our policy.

b.) The military policy of the U.S. henceforth, must be the affirmation of a military tradition of Strategic Defense, as that term was first defined in a significant, scientific way by the great Lazare Carnot who rescued a virtually doomed France from occupation and partition by the combined arms of virtu-

FIGURE 2

LaRouche's 'Oasis Plan' for Development of Middle East Crossroads



Lyndon LaRouche's 'Oasis Plan' for the Southwest Asia region features canals linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea and/or the Red Sea to the Dead Sea, to provide fresh water for agriculture, industry, and domestic use. Shown here are general locations for nuclear-powered desalination facilities to create, in effect, a new Jordan River.

ally all Europe. This policy, as known to us, was enriched by the added contributions of Gerhard Scharnhorst for Prussia, as Scharnhorst's policy was expressed, both, in the destruction of Napoleon's Grande Armée in the strategic trap prepared under Czar Alexander I, and the subsequent Prussian initiative which destroyed the retreating Emperor Napoleon's power before he could return to France to build a new army. This was the magnificent principle applied by General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur to the Pacific War, and the policy of the U.S. of traditionalists Marshall and Eisenhower hampered by our extraordinarily difficult dealings with British ally Winston Churchill et al., in Europe.

c.) Strategic Defense is based on the securing and development of peace, not the pursuit of perpetual war. We must never again tolerate imitations of the original fascist, Robber-Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, whose precedent set the ideological stage for Adolf Hitler's wars later. Thus, in war, and in peacetime, the military forces of the U.S.A. are intended to be essentially an engineering force, led by officers whose qualifications rest on the foundations of competence in science and engineering, and cohering comprehension of the related mission and tasks of the republic's military arms, and their related intelligence functions, that against a background of comprehension of the relevant history of statecraft, espe-

cially the history of European civilization since ancient Greece.

d.) Carnot's reference to Vauban, and to the intention of such fortifications as those at Belfort and Neuf Breisach, in his development of the leading tradition of France's notion of strategic defense, rather than the dogmas of the mercenary Jomini, was the foundation of the revitalization of West Point military academy during the Presidencies of James Monroe and John Quincy Adams. This was buttressed by the associated role of the great U.S. intelligence/counterintelligence arm of that time, the Society of Cincinnatus then led by our General the Marquis de Lafayette, and served by such heroes of our intelligence service as Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, counterintelli-

gence specialist Edgar Allan Poe, and others.

e.) During approximately forty years, since the launching of the U.S. official war in Indo-China, the U.S. and its military arms have undergone a long-term decline in quality as a force of strategic defense, toward an imperial mode. This transformation has been intertwined with a shift of our national economy, from the world's leading producer-nation, which it had been up to the 1966-1968 interval, into what was increasingly the "post-industrial," predatory economy which emerged during the 1971-1981 interval. During the latter interval, we shut down our essential basic economic infrastructure and good qualities of productive employment, transforming our nation into something resembling an imperial Rome which kept its ruined general population quiet with bread and Roman-circus-like entertainment, while looting subject slaves, and peoples and their nations abroad.

f.) The matching decadence of recent, politically superimposed forms of U.S. strategic doctrine and practice, is to be traced chiefly to agreements struck between the Nazi security apparatus and a U.S. faction associated with Allen Dulles and his associate James J. Angleton. Under this arrangement, the section of the Nazi security apparatus associated with Schellenberg and Italy-based Wolf, and with the international network of the Hjalmar Schacht who had put the Nazis into



Zayed Centre for Coordination and Followup

Lyndon LaRouche speaking at the Zayed Centre in Abu Dhabi on June 1, 2002.

power in Germany, were absorbed as “a capable anti-Soviet entity” within the Anglo-American intelligence apparatus, and, thus, in due course, NATO. This coopting of a core of the Nazi apparatus into what became known as the “utopian” wing of the Anglo-American strategic establishment, was an integral part of the intended implementation of the policy of “world government through nuclear preventive war” by Bertrand Russell then, and also Vice President Cheney and his circles today. The new generations of that Nazi apparatus infest Italy, France, Spain, and the nations of Central and South America today, as they also infest the relevant utopian warfare capabilities of our own nation today. Vice President Cheney, and the neo-cons, such as Michael Ledeen, generally, are functionally ideological representatives of the current generation of that Nazi Allgemeine-SS (“universal fascist,” pro-“globalization”) legacy.

g.) This blending of that Nazi element into the utopian faction of Anglo-American establishment, was run through Franco’s Spain, and that large component of the Nazi SS salvaged from SS-General Wolf’s, nominally Mussolini-ruled Salò Republic of Italy. However, these elements, however nasty in their own right, were merely the instruments of the same Synarchist International network of private banking organizations which had put the fascists into power over all continental western and central Europe over the course of the 1922-1945 interval. It is that same network of Synarchist banking organizations which had been behind the fascist enterprises of 1922-1945, which is the financier interest behind the policies associated with both Vice President Cheney and the Fabian Society’s matching control over London’s 10 Downing Street today.

It is only through the exposing of these ugly facts that the U.S.A. would be capable of a competently self-interested strategic doctrine and institutionalized practice today. If the U.S. declares that those relics from the past will no longer be

tolerated, then, the needed reforms in policy and practice, to return to the tradition of the founding of our republic and its Constitutional forms, will be made possible.

9. The issues of peace and security today can not be separated from the rebuilding of the U.S. economy, back toward its former role as the world’s leading producer society, a role expressed in levels of scientific progress and technology. This requires a rebuilding of our republic, in which institutions consistent with our military tradition of strategic defense must be enabled to resume their traditional constitutional orientation.

a.) As Prussia’s great reformer Scharnhorst also understood, a policy of strategic defense depends upon an integration of the regular military with the general militia, the organized and unorganized reserves which might be mobilized for warfare or other emergency. The militia is able to fill its role as such, to the degree it is qualified as an engineering force, as the forces sent to occupy Iraq were not qualified in the role of an engineering force, and failed to engage the existing large militia of Iraq immediately as a partner in the engineering work which would facilitate our forces’ early and successful withdrawal in essential part.

b.) The reconstruction of the presently bankrupt U.S. economy, could not be accomplished without a massive long-term investment of Federal government-created credit in leading national and statewide programs of rebuilding and developing basic economic infrastructure, probably in the order of \$6 trillions of capital formation to this effect set into motion during the coming four years. The problem this encounters is the lack of skill among the mass of combined unemployed and poorly employed sections of the labor force. During the 1930s, under President Franklin Roosevelt, we created the Civilian Conservation Corps, under, chiefly, military engineering guidance, producing thus entire divisions which were enlisted in war, but which also contributed greatly to the building of the peace-time civilian labor-force of the U.S. after that. Sargent Shriver’s leadership of the Kennedy Peace Corps, is a relevant example. The orientation of the regular military forces to a complementary functional relationship with the reserves, and return to the legacy of a strong emphasis on science-driven engineering qualifications in training and work-assignment, will provide an integration of the economic tasks of reconstructing our presently gutted-out powers of production, and the maintenance of an adequate quality and quantity of regular and reserve forces.

c.) War should end with peace. A military force which goes to necessary war, must finish the job by building the foundations of durable peace, and must be qualified for the conduct of that mission.

10. Let us tell the world, boldly, clearly, without equivocation, that that is what we were created to become, and what we must return to being. Then we shall become unbeatable in any justified effort, and shall avoid scrupulously what we should not do.

Ben Franklin's Youth Movement: Making the American Revolution

by Nancy Spannaus

Introduction

The year 2006 marks the 300th anniversary of the birth of one of the greatest statesmen who ever lived, America's own Benjamin Franklin (1706-90). Lectures and exhibits have abounded in celebration of this great man's life during the course of the year, but there is only one location where he has been celebrated in truly appropriate fashion—and that is through the activity of the LaRouche Youth Movement, in pursuit of reviving the commitment to the improvement of mankind, scientifically and morally, which was represented by the American Revolution itself.

EIR has pioneered in publicizing the true story of Benjamin Franklin, which has been deliberately, and in some cases maliciously, suppressed over the centuries. Franklin himself contributed to this misinformation, in the interest of protecting his own activities and collaborators from the enemies of the Revolution, as historian H. Graham Lowry pointed out in his definitive 1987 book, *How the Nation Was Won, America's Untold Story*. But that is no excuse for historians. As it was, it was left to Lowry, a leader in LaRouche's political movement until his death in 2003, to unveil the continuity of the republican idea which led to the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the 1600s, with the movement which succeeded in forming the world's premier republic, the United States of America, almost 150 years later.

Lowry's discovery of the Leibnizian forebears and collaborators of Benjamin Franklin—including the great wit and thinker Jonathan Swift—gives an entirely new perspective to the American story. It becomes clear that there was indeed a trans-Atlantic conspiracy to outflank the European oligarchy by establishing a new nation on these shores, one that would be a continental republic in the interests of all mankind. In

pursuing the leads he found, Lowry uncovered a host of Franklin's American republican collaborators—such as Virginia Governor Alexander Spotswood, and others—who have been generally written out of history.

In December 1995, *EIR* published another breakthrough work on Benjamin Franklin, this time focussing on his scientific work. Author Phil Valenti, in his article "The Anti-Newtonian Roots of the American Revolution," elaborated on the conflict which leading American thinkers, such as William Penn's secretary James Logan, waged against the thinking of John Locke. Valenti then places Franklin's experimentation in electricity directly in this anti-Locke, Leibnizian tradition, in stark contrast to the interpretation which most public scholarship gives to Franklin's work.

The need for both Americans, and leading thinkers internationally, to understand the fact that Benjamin Franklin represented Leibnizian thought in all realms of endeavor, and thus undertake the job of creating our republic from that standpoint, is urgent indeed. Because it is only from that philosophical perspective, that one can understand the success of the United States of America in the past, and the unique hope which it represents for the future, even in its most debilitated state today. In July 1984, Lyndon LaRouche laid out the mission of his political movement, as following "In the Footsteps of Benjamin Franklin." Twenty-two years later, to the chagrin of his British Tory enemies, he has advanced far along that path, with the creation of a LaRouche Youth Movement which holds the best hope for saving our republic. The success of the LaRouche Youth in the Nov. 7 midterm elections, in creating a "mass-effect" that energized the youth movement, and created the conditions for the removal of the Bush-Cheney Administration, underscores that hope.

We dedicate the following discussion of Franklin and his youth movement, first written in April 2003 and only slightly edited, to the celebration of his 300th birthday—and to the hope we share with the ever-optimistic Ben, that we will be able to “keep” the republic which he played the pivotal role in creating, 230 years ago.

The Role of Youth Movements in History

The decision by the 80-year-old Lyndon LaRouche, the leading scientific and political figure of our age, to form an international youth movement, as an absolutely essential instrument for the success of his efforts to turn the United States, and the world, back from the abyss of a New Dark Age, has raised new, fascinating questions about the role of youth movements in history. Clearly, as LaRouche himself has said, like revolutions, not all youth movements have been positive forces for mankind. But there is one leading example of an indispensable youth movement which *did* play a positive role: That youth movement was that of the American Revolution itself.

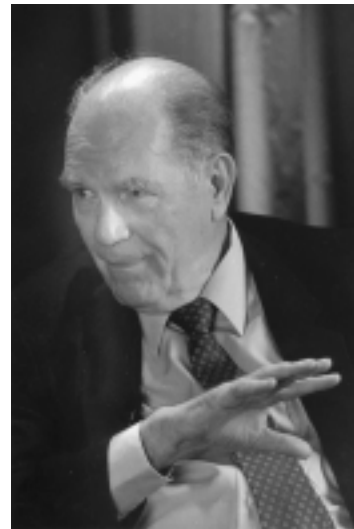
The evidence is surprising, but undeniable. You must start from understanding that Benjamin Franklin, born in 1706, was the chief organizer of the American Revolutionary movement. He epitomized the quality of scientific and political thinking, as well as organizing skills, which had come out of the Italian Renaissance conception of man and society, and which understood the fact that human progress demand the creation of a community of republics, based on the conception of man as a creative, thinking individual. From his teens on, Franklin effectively became an agent for those international networks who understood that it was in the American colonies that a breakthrough could be made, in achieving a society based on those ideas.

Franklin worked for decades—but he did not quickly succeed in unifying the American colonies around that idea. That unification didn’t come until the 1770s to 1790s, and it came from the generation of his grandchildren, a youth movement par excellence.

There were intermediaries, of course: crucial collaborators of Franklin and organizers of the nation, such as George Washington (born 1732), John Adams (born 1735), and Tom Paine (born 1737), among others. But the “movers and shakers” within the American Revolutionary movement of 1776, and its progression into the establishment of the U.S. Constitution, came overwhelmingly from that generation which was born in the 1750s and ’60s, a full two generations after Frank-



Library of Congress



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Two old philosophers—Benjamin Franklin and Lyndon LaRouche—knew they had to create youth movements, in order to make a revolution around republican ideas. Here, Franklin as portrayed in the U.S. Capitol, and LaRouche being interviewed in 2001.

lin. And it was an international grouping at that.

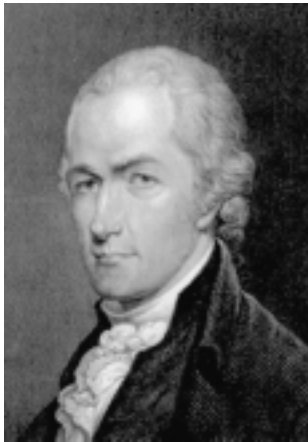
Start with the following list (which is by no means exhaustive):

- Alexander Hamilton, born 1755
- Marquis de Lafayette, born 1757
- Mathew Carey, born 1760
- John Quincy Adams, born 1767
- James Monroe, born 1758
- John Marshall, born 1755
- James Madison, born 1751.

Thus, at the time the American Revolution was declared, in 1776, this generation of leaders was anywhere from 9 to 25 years old!

Surprised? You shouldn’t be. The American Revolution, and the framing of the U.S. Constitution, represent the quality of devotion to fundamental principles, which is characteristic of a movement of young people who have not given up their ideals, and are determined to fight through the encrusted “way things are done” which traditionally holds back progress. It is such youth who, realizing that the current course of events will give them no future, historically have been able to remoralize, and motivate, their elders, to make revolutions for human progress.

Even more provocative, should be the idea of the 80-year-old Benjamin Franklin, surrounded by these revolutionary youth, during the Revolutionary War and through the Constitutional Convention. They were fulfilling his life’s work, just as LaRouche’s Youth Movement today promises to fulfill LaRouche’s.



National Archives

Alexander Hamilton



National Archive

Marquis de Lafayette



Library of Congress

John Quincy Adams



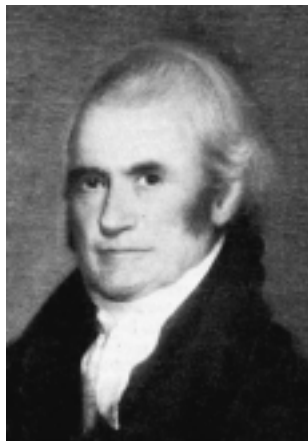
Library of Congress

James Monroe



Library of Congress

James Madison



clipart.com

John Marshall



Mathew Carey

Ben Franklin's Youth Movement was the driving force behind the revolution. Those seen here were between the ages of 9 and 25 when the Declaration of Independence was issued in 1776.

Before I turn more directly to the more general lesson to be taken from this reality, let me introduce you to "the youth."

Franklin's Revolutionary Youth

Of all the youth who waged and led the American Revolution, none was more influential than Alexander Hamilton. Born out of wedlock on the West Indian island of St. Nevis, Hamilton had a poor and unstable childhood, to say the least, but was "picked up" by a network of New Jersey Presbyterian revolutionaries, and brought to the American colonies in 1772, to be given an education. The circles who sponsored Hamilton were centered on the revolutionary hotbed at the College of New Jersey which became Princeton University in 1896, then headed by the Scottish emigré Rev. John Witherspoon, who had, among other things, introduced the teaching of Benjamin Franklin's experiments at Princeton. Ironically, the nemesis of this New Jersey grouping was the Royalist Governor, Benjamin Franklin's illegitimate son, William.

After spending one year studying in preparation for entering the university—mastering Greek, Latin, mathematics, and other prerequisites—Hamilton intended to go on to

Princeton. But when he was denied the right to advance at his own pace, he turned instead to King's College (today's Columbia University) in New York City, and matriculated in 1773. By the fall of 1774, when revolutionary fervor spread through the colonies in the wake of the confrontations between the British and the Boston Sons of Liberty, young Hamilton began writing and speaking in favor of the revolutionary movement. His first full pamphlet, written under a pseudonym, appeared in December 1774. It was entitled "A Full Vindication of the Measures of Congress," and was comprised of the defense of the Non-Importation measures that had been adopted by Congress against British goods, until the blockade of the Boston port were to be lifted.

Hamilton brought to his early pamphlets, both a philosophical and a revolutionary passion, and the first signs of the understanding of statecraft and economy that would inform his later work in fighting for the U.S. Constitution, and the American System economic policies of the new nation. The 19-year-old mobilized the arguments of natural law, of freedom and government by the consent of the governed, in opposition to the British imperial policy, which was determined to maintain the American colonies as backward lands to be

looted. The issue, Hamilton argued, was one of freedom versus slavery. If the colonists were to have a future, they had to throw off the British yoke.

The young Hamilton never finished college. From January 1776 on, he was mustered into the militia, and fought throughout the next year's battles, including playing a leading role in the Battle of Trenton, at Christmastime 1776. In January 1777, he became a leading aide-de-camp to General Washington. The rest of his history, including the decisive role he played in bringing about the Constitutional Convention, winning the ratification fight, and establishing the nation's economic system as its first Treasury Secretary, is well known.

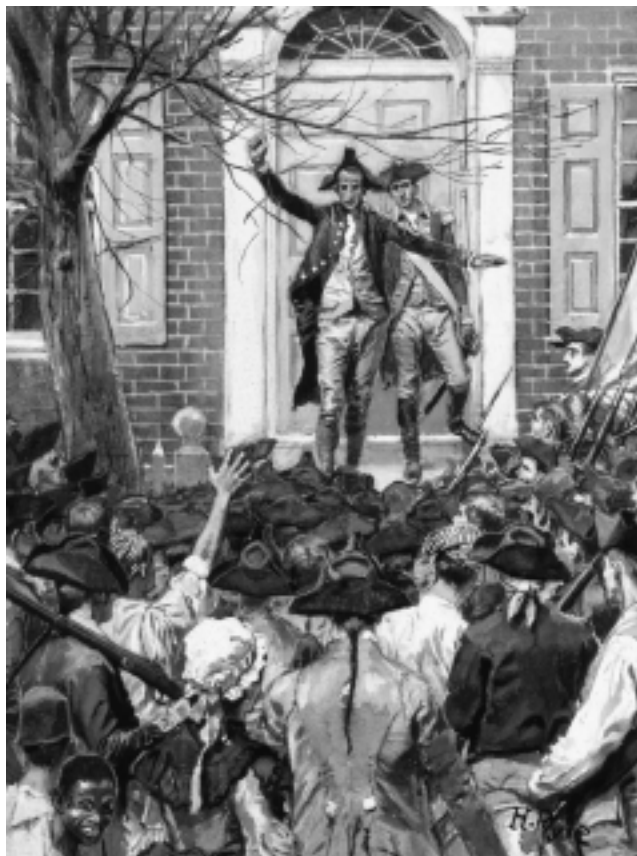
We come next to two young men among those directly recruited by Franklin from abroad—the Irish revolutionary Mathew Carey, and the French nobleman and revolutionary, the Marquis de Lafayette. Carey, who had been kicked out of Ireland for “defaming the British” when he resurrected Jonathan Swift's proposal for Irish manufactures, met Franklin and Lafayette in France in the 1780s, and acted as a propagandist for the American Revolution in Europe, until he was forced to emigrate to America. That he did with a recommendation from Franklin. Carey established himself in Philadelphia, and went into publishing, particularly in support of the nationalist economic ideas of Alexander Hamilton.

The young Lafayette, aged 20, arrived in America in July of 1777, where he volunteered to serve, without pay, with the American Army, which he did up through the Battle of Yorktown. He returned to France with the idea of replicating the American republican experiment there, only to find himself and his allies, such as Jean Sylvain Bailly, outmaneuvered by British agents.

Among the revolutionary youth directly inspired by Franklin, we must also number John Quincy Adams, son of the older revolutionary, and later President, John Adams. While too young to take part in the Revolutionary War, John Quincy was already participating in the intellectual battle by age 20. In 1787, he wrote a major defense of the Constitution.

More than any other member of this American Revolutionary Youth Movement, John Quincy Adams had applied himself to mastering the philosophical principles required for governing a republic dedicated to the improvement of the individual. Taken by his father to France in the late 1770s, Quincy Adams had the benefit of an education strongly influenced by his father's fellow diplomat, Benjamin Franklin. He had a working mastery of French, German, Latin, and Greek—and later learned Dutch and Russian, in the context of his diplomatic postings to the Netherlands and Russia. He translated great poetry, such as that of Friedrich Schiller. His first diplomatic post came when he served as secretary to America's representative in Russia in 1781—when he was only 14 years old!

Later in his political career, in which he served in the Senate and House of Representatives, and as Secretary of State, and President, John Quincy used his intellectual gifts



New York Historical Society

The most energetic of Franklin's youth organizers was, beyond doubt, Alexander Hamilton, who began writing pro-revolutionary articles at the age of 19, and never stopped until his death. Here, he addresses a mob in New York City.

and vision to define a republican foreign policy, based on the principles of the sovereign nation-state. It was also under his Presidency that the United States made major strides in promoting infrastructure development, and science.

The Virginians

The other set of leaders in the Revolutionary Youth Movement that gave us the United States of America, came from Virginia, and also played significant roles in shaping the key institutions of our nation.

James Madison, of course, teamed up with Hamilton in order to frame the Constitution, and made an essential contribution to the ratification fight in Virginia, where there was significant opposition. Madison was well known as an articulate advocate for the new Federal government. Despite his opposition to Hamilton later on, the youthful James Madison made a crucial contribution to the founding of the republic.

Then there was James Monroe, a young Virginian who played an important part in the Revolutionary War, as a member of Gen. George Washington's staff. Monroe was at Valley Forge, and went on, after the war, to become a Congressman. Although he opposed the Federal Constitution at first, he ulti-

mately became a U.S. Senator, then a diplomat, then a Virginia Governor, and finally, President of the United States for two terms (1817-25). During Monroe's time as President, he reinstituted Hamilton's National Bank and American System domestic policies. On foreign policy, of course, the "community of principle" foreign policy advocated by John Quincy Adams, was endorsed and promulgated in his name (the Monroe Doctrine).

Lastly, there was John Marshall, also a part of George Washington's wartime military staff.

A few weeks after the Battle of Lexington, 19-year-old John Marshall took the leadership of the first meeting of the militia for Fauquier County, Virginia, teaching them the manual of arms, and organizing them politically for the coming war. In September 1775, the Fauquier militiamen, 100 strong, joined with those from two other counties to form the Culpeper Minutemen, who were soon ordered to Williamsburg. They decisively defeated the British in the Battle of Great Bridge on Dec. 9, 1755, the first battle of the Revolution fought in Virginia.

Immediately after the Declaration of Independence was issued, Marshall spent four years in the Continental Army, including the Winter at Valley Forge, which profoundly shaped his nationalist outlook leading him to agree with Hamilton on the need for a strong national government.

Later, Marshall served in Congress, and as Secretary of State, but his lasting contributions were made during his 35-year tenure as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which post he assumed in 1801. Marshall's crucial decisions often reinforced, if not established, the powers of the Federal government in promoting the general welfare of the nation.

Overall, the quality of the intellectual contributions of the Virginians were not of the same order as those revolutionary youth recruited by Franklin, but they had crucial roles to play. For example, one finds the core of the American Revolutionary youth movement serving as a general staff to Gen. George Washington—including Hamilton, Monroe, Lafayette, and Marshall. Without their input and energy, Washington's task would have been impossible.

Why a Youth Movement?

Why did Benjamin Franklin, and his younger collaborators, recruit a youth movement in order to win the American republic? Did he have to do so?

The answer is yes, he did have to,—for reasons very similar to those which require Lyndon LaRouche to do the same today. The older generation which had protested (a hint of today's '68ers?) was not prepared to dedicate themselves to building a new republic, which meant mastering the ideas necessary to do so.

When Franklin came of political age, and embarked upon the path on which his intellectual sponsors, such as Cotton Mather, had sent him, he found himself in a situation of increasing isolation. The international network of Leibnizians who had been working in Europe and the United States, had

been significantly weakened by the death of their benefactress, England's Queen Anne, and the increasing degeneracy of the monarchies of Europe. Nor was it safe for him to simply confine his organizing to the American continent, because the colonies were not going to be left alone by the British, or the French, or the Spanish Empires. Indeed, with each passing decade of the 18th Century, the British imposed harsher and harsher restrictions on the American colonists, as epitomized by the Iron Act of 1750, which made it clear that industrialization would not be allowed on the Western side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Then, following the French and Indian War—really the French-British war on American soil—in 1763, the British decreed that the colonists were barred from any colonization beyond the Appalachian Mountains. They were to be continually dependent upon the Mother Country, and be satisfied with the role of raw materials producers for the hub of the Empire.

Early on, Franklin began to build a cadre of youth who would be dedicated to the idea of *doing good*, and building institutions to that end. At the age of 22, in Philadelphia, he established his *Junto*, a small club of young men, committed to discussion of how to improve themselves and the country. This circle grew enormously over the next years, both through personal contact, letters, and Franklin's printing efforts, creating a broad-ranging discussion process among thinking elements of the population that prepared the intellectual ground for the revolution to succeed. From his standpoint, it took an inordinate amount of time to succeed.

Franklin had tried, in 1753, with his Albany Plan of Union, to pull the colonies together, but this effort was sabotaged by those royalist elements who were convinced that such unity, even if it were nominally under the British Crown, would lead to the Americans getting the idea of national existence, and independence. Franklin's conception of development—involving the fostering of inventions and manufactures, population growth, and scientific knowledge—was already well known to the imperialists, and they were determined that it would not go ahead.

But Franklin's problem was obviously not simply with the British. He was unable to mobilize sufficient forces within his own nascent country, to present a united, powerful front to London. While many of his countrymen were angered by the British measures of control, including increased taxation, they figured that they were "getting along" well enough, not to raise a fuss. After all, challenging the royal prerogative carried the potential penalty of a capital charge of *treason*. You had to really believe that what you were fighting for, was worth dying for, if you were going to wage a serious fight.

The forces who would take the battle against British imperial control that seriously, would have to be a new generation, the youth.

Victory for Unalienable Rights

Two apparently contradictory evaluations of the American colonial population in the period of 1774-87 have been



Library of Congress

Franklin's 1754 cartoon, "Join, or Die," was issued in support of the Albany Plan of Union, but was not actually effective until approximately 20 years later, when a new generation came on the scene.

reported by observers at the time. On the one hand, leaders such as John Adams reported that the Revolution against the British monarchy, and the system of arbitrary rule which it represented, had already been made in the hearts and minds of the population, before the first shot was ever fired. On the other hand, it was also clear that a very small proportion of the population was of a mind to upset their lives, and those of their families, by joining an openly revolutionary movement. It has been estimated that only *one-third* of Americans actually actively supported the revolution against the "mother" country.

Yet, a unique republican Revolution did occur, and it was consolidated in the formation of a national government with a commitment to the general welfare, through the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. How did it happen?

A movement led by the youth provided an indefatigable impetus for the battle. In no case is this clearer than in the work of Alexander Hamilton, who, in collaboration with other young people and revolutionaries in New York City, was in a state of constant mobilization, from 1774 forward. When the royalists put out propaganda against the actions of the Continental Congress, it was Hamilton who wrote the pamphlets and articles to refute them. When Washington's Revolution was threatened with decimation by the desertion of the weak-minded, it was not only the older revolutionary Thomas Paine (born 1737) who rallied the population in support of a continuing fight, but also the likes of Hamilton, who engaged in continuous correspondence, and article-writing, in order to ensure that demoralization did not set in, and defeat the revolutionary forces. One of Hamilton's major targets was the Congress itself, which was constantly failing to provide the necessary support for the Army.

Many of Hamilton's proposals were not accepted, of course. One was that which he cooked up with another young

man, John Laurens, the son of the President of Continental Congress. In 1777, the two got together to discuss the idea of setting up a regiment of slaves, who would be given their freedom at the conclusion of the war. Laurens, a South Carolinian, proposed that he lead the regiment.

Unfortunately, this proposal was rejected, and instead, it was the British who mobilized the huge slave population of the South to join the British Army in exchange for their freedom. One can only imagine how different the history of this nation might have been, if youth with the anti-slavery ideas of Hamilton and Laurens, had succeeded in their early plans, and brought them into the Constitutional Convention, with an enhanced ability to back the pro-slavery forces into a corner.

But, for all the failures Hamilton suffered, he and other young revolutionaries scored many more successes—keeping the Army together, winning crucial battles (Hamilton and Lafayette were leaders in at least two important ones), and then carrying out the political battles to pull the nation together under the Constitution.

It should be noted, for example, that Virginia and New York were the two most divided states, when it came to ratifying the Constitution. The authors of the Federalist Papers—primarily Hamilton and Madison, the self-appointed standard-bearers—had determined that, even if two-thirds of the states ratified, without the two largest—New York and Virginia—the Union would be fatally weak. Thus, each personally waged the battle for ratification in his state, and Madison arranged to send a special courier to Poughkeepsie, New York, where the state convention was being held, to tilt the balance with the news that Virginia had approved the Constitution. Although forced to add an amendment, appending a Bill of Rights, the New York convention passed the Constitution, by a vote of 30 to 27.

Who else could have mustered this energy, the depth of argument, the breadth of strategy, but a core of young people who realized that, without a Constitution providing institutions that would defend the general welfare of the nation as a whole, the sacrifice of the Revolution would have been in vain?

There is no question but that LaRouche's Youth Movement has more intellectual depth than that of the original American Revolution. Standing on their shoulders, and those of later great American leaders, like Lincoln and FDR, who followed them, LaRouche has made more fundamental breakthroughs in science and statecraft than even Franklin, and worked to educate his youth movement with a rigor Franklin did not employ.

But every American, yes, every citizen on this planet, owes an immeasurable debt to the youth movement which made the American Revolution, based on its commitment to proving, as Alexander Hamilton said, that governments can be formed on the basis of reason, not force, and that a republican form of government can prevail, as a model for all mankind.

International Fusion Project Finally Getting Under Way

At a ceremony on Nov. 21, nations representing more than half the world's population signed an agreement to build the first large-scale fusion energy experiment. Marsha Freeman reports.

If humanity is to have a future, it will have to put its collective scientific mind and resources to the task of creating new sources of energy, new resources, and new scientific breakthroughs. It was with this understanding that representatives of more than 20 nations met in Paris on Nov. 21, to sign an agreement creating the organization that will build the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER), the world's largest experimental facility to demonstrate the scientific and technical feasibility of fusion power.

As an increasing number of nations finally move into the nuclear age, making plans to build their first nuclear fission reactors, the most forward-looking have long recognized that fission, while critical to the survival of the world's population over the next decades, is a bridge to the qualitatively superior and universally available power that fusion will provide.

At the signing ceremony, the chairman of India's Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Anil Kakodkar, explained that the "momentous step" being taken was based on the "realization of our common goal, to seek a clean source of energy of a magnitude capable of supporting a decent quality of life for the entire[ty] of humanity."

Speaking about India, Dr. Kakodkar said that "in spite of being one of the top five electricity-producing countries, we still have very low per-capita electricity consumption. The objective of electrification of all villages is yet to be realized. . . . We have an ambitious program to tap fission energy, based on the closed fuel cycle approach," he reported. "However, considering the size of our country and the rapid growth in

the economy, even that is not likely to be sufficient in the long term." For this reason, he stated, India has been pursuing fusion research on its own, and has built two experimental tokamak devices.

Similar sentiment was expressed by Prof. Xu Guanhua, Minister of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China, which joined ITER in 2003. Professor Xu reported that China expects to make significant contributions to the ITER project, based on on-going research with its Experimental Advanced Superconducting Tokamak.

South Korean Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Science and Technology Woo Sik Kim said that his government "considers fusion energy . . . to be the most viable alternative energy solution," and is seeking the passage of the "Fusion Energy Development Promotion Act" by the end of this year. He said that the delegates gathered at the ceremony have "the conviction," with a "sense of duty, to ensure the future of humanity."

ITER: The Long Road

Over the past 50 years, experiments to try to tame and control the fusion of light nuclei, in a process that powers the Sun and all of the stars, have been carried out internationally. While progress has been made in various aspects of this difficult endeavor, the time has come to build an experimental device that combines techniques to create and sustain a hot plasma, a method to prevent instabilities in the electrically charged gas, and a way to extract energy from the nuclear

The International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor

The international effort to construct the world's first continuous-burn fusion reactor is moving ahead. Construction on ITER should begin in 2007 at the Caderache site in France. ITER will be capable of generating 500 megawatts of fusion power for hundreds of seconds, and is intended as a step toward the development of a demonstration fusion power plant that could generate large amounts of electricity continuously. ITER will cost approximately \$6 billion to build and is planned to operate for more than two decades.

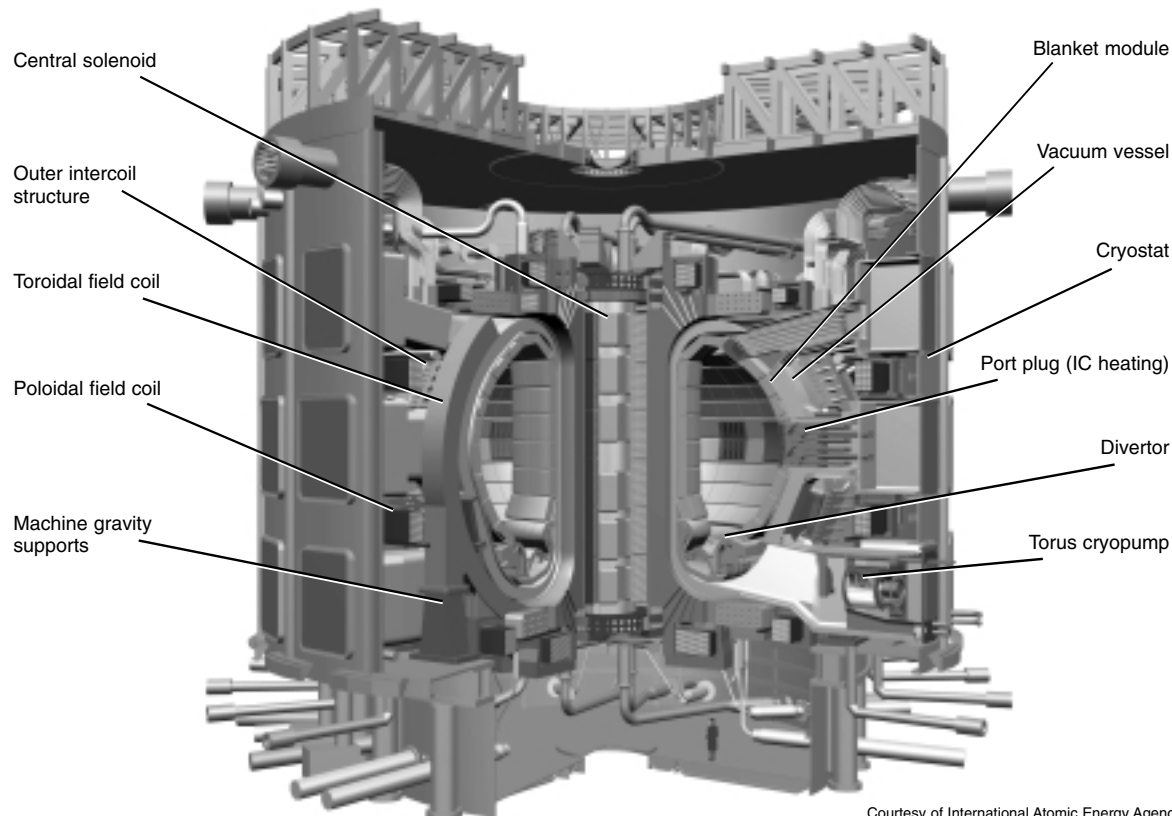
Fusion is the energy process that powers the Sun. Nuclei of light elements, such as hydrogen, are fused, or joined together, under conditions of very high temperature and pressure, producing a new element, and in the process releasing more energy than was required to cause the reaction. The problem of harnessing fusion power is how to contain the super-hot gas of hydrogen isotopes, known as a plasma, which contains the nuclei that must be fused. The plasma is so hot that it would melt a crucible made of any known material, so some other means must be found to contain it. The two principal methods of plasma containment are known as magnetic confinement (sometimes called a "magnetic bottle") and inertial confinement (which includes laser fusion).

ITER is a magnetic confinement device. The key to magnetic confinement is that the plasma is an ionized gas, meaning that it consists of positively charged electrical particles and negatively charged electrons. Charged particles can be controlled by the fields of powerful magnets,

just as the electrons in a television picture tube are guided by magnetic coils surrounding the tube. Much of the research in fusion power has been devoted to finding the best ways to configure the magnets so as to best contain the plasma and cause fusion to occur.

The ITER is the type of magnetic confinement design known as a tokamak. It is a toroidal (donut) shape, as can be seen here in this artist's concept of the cross section, with a major radius of 6 meters (about 19 feet). Two sets of wire coils (field coils) carry high-energy electric currents which produce the magnetic fields that contain the plasma. These are the **toroidal field coils** which curl around the small radius of the torus, and the **poloidal field coils**, which go the long way around the torus. The field coils are superconducting and must be kept at very low temperature within a **vacuum vessel** by the **cryostat** and **torus cryopump**. The **central solenoid** induces a current within the plasma particles.

The fusion fuel, a mixture of the hydrogen isotopes deuterium and tritium, is heated to millions of degrees Celsius, while the magnetic fields trap the resulting plasma, causing repeated collisions, and producing more energy than that consumed by operating the reactor. The heat produced by the reaction can be absorbed by the **blanket module**. A **divertor** skims impurities from the plasma. In an actual commercial reactor, the heat from the fusion process would be used to produce steam to drive electrical generators, or power industrial processes.



Courtesy of International Atomic Energy Agency

fusion reaction. ITER is designed to demonstrate that such a machine—using the Russian tokamak design—can be engineered.

ITER was first proposed by Russia's Academician E.P. Velikhov in 1985, as a worldwide effort to create this new source of energy. It was discussed at the first Reagan-Gorbachov summit in 1985, and agreement was reached to construct the world's first operating experimental fusion reactor. The European Union and Japan were invited to join, and subsequently, Canada also decided to participate.

After initial design work was done by teams of scientists from more than a dozen nations, by 1997, U.S. budget balancers decided that the \$12 million being requested by the Department of Energy was too much money for the United States to spend on the international effort. Then-chairman of the House Science Committee James Sensenbrenner (R-Wisc.) told the Department that the ITER project "has failed. . . . It defies common sense that the United States should agree to continue to participate in a dead-end project that continues to waste the American taxpayer's dollars."

Scientists fought a losing battle, and two years later, the United States formally withdrew from ITER.

Other nations were not so short-sighted. Design work on ITER continued. In July 2001, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) marked the official completion of the engineering design for ITER, describing it as a "landmark achievement in fusion energy research." The IAEA noted that ITER "will be capable of generating 500 megawatts of fusion power for hundreds of seconds," and could "lead to the construction of a demonstration fusion power plant that generates large amounts of electricity." The United States continued to sit on the sidelines.

An international lobbying campaign began, to try to coax the U.S.A. back into the ITER program, with visits to Washington by Japanese government officials, letter-writing campaigns by scientists, and even some "qualified" support from Capitol Hill. As has been the case on many other technology frontiers, it was beginning to dawn on some policymakers that the world would move ahead in fusion, with or without the United States.

Then, in 2003, President Bush announced that the United States would be rejoining the negotiations to choose a site and establish the framework for ITER. The fact that India, China, and South Korea, with more half of the world's population, were joining the previously "Western" effort, undoubtedly caused Washington to rethink the consequences of its lack of participation.

With the design for the ITER reactor in hand, the next important decision on the table was where the experiment would be built. The U.S.A. rejoined the project just in time to try to exert political pressure on the other parties, and to stall making the decision of where to site ITER.

The proposals under consideration were from Japan and from France. While Japan made a serious offer to host the



www.iter.org

One of the technological challenges of building the ITER tokamak is a series of superconducting magnetic coils, that must be kept at temperatures near absolute zero. To develop new manufacturing techniques to accomplish this, test components have been created, such as this section of a central solenoid, which was made in the United States by Lockheed Martin, and then shipped to Japan for testing.

project, France's proposed site at Caderache already contains much of the infrastructure a project the size of ITER requires. It is home to a nuclear research center with 4,000 people and 18 nuclear installations, in a nation where nearly 80% of the electricity is provided by nuclear fission.

For more than a year, the six parties to ITER wrangled over where to build it. The European Union, Russia, and China preferred the site in France. Japan and South Korea were in favor of the site in Japan, as was the United States. It was widely believed that the Bush Administration made this decision based not on the technical merits of the Japanese site, but in spiteful resentment of France for its refusal to support the war against Iraq.

The six-to-six deadlock was finally broken at a meeting of the ITER parties in Moscow in June 2005, when Japan acceded to have France host ITER. The stalemate would have ended, in any case, two months later, when India became

the seventh partner in the ITER consortium.

With a design and site chosen, the last remaining step is the creation of an international institution to carry out the project. The Nov. 21 agreement creates the ITER Organization, which will operate the project with participation from, and on behalf of, all of the partners. The agreement will be ratified by each government, and construction of ITER is expected to begin next year.

Within a decade, ITER should be completed and producing results. Europe will contribute approximately half of the 5 billion euro cost of construction, with each of the other six partners contributing equally to the rest of the cost. Each partner will provide hardware for the experiment, and reserve funds for staff salaries and other expenses.

In a recent interview, following the Nov. 21 signing of the ITER agreement, Russian fusion scientist Vladimir Vlasenko recalled that the first proposal for a broad, international effort in fusion research was made in 1956 by Academician Igor Kurchatov, followed by Academician Velikhov's ITER proposal in 1985. "The signing of the ITER agreement is a turning point," Dr. Vlasenko said. "Now we go from paper to hardware. . . . This is a date . . . when dreams become reality."

Why Fusion?

In his feature article on the Isotope Economy (*EIR*, Oct. 6, 2006), Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum explained that the existing array of today's nuclear fission technologies has created the ability to manipulate matter on the atomic level, creating new isotopes of elements that are used in medicine, basic physics research, agriculture, biology, and materials research. Nuclear fission is not simply an alternative way to produce electricity, but ultimately, more importantly, a "transmutation machine," using a flux of neutrons to transmute material into a wide spectrum of new chemical isotopes.

Fusion, which can produce not only a neutron flux but a wide range of electromagnetic radiation that can be fine-tuned to specific wave-lengths, will create more sophisticated methods of creating new isotopes. In addition to this "artificial generation of elements," with fusion it will be possible to synthesize macroscopic amounts of atoms of any desired species, increasingly at will," Dr. Tennenbaum wrote. New materials, with desired characteristics, will be able to be designed. In addition, the application to materials of the energy-dense fusion plasma, designed to separate any material into its constituent elements, can provide a first-order solution to the accelerating exhaustion of the high-quality raw materials and fossil energy resources that mankind depends upon for its standard of living today.

Many technological problems remain. The inner surface of the ITER reactor must be able to withstand temperatures for which there is no existing appropriate material. Techniques for removing cooled plasma, which interfere with the ongoing fusion reactions, are required. Energy to sustain the

fusion must be supplied. And what has been a pulsed system must be transformed into a steady-state system to supply base-load electric power.

Dr. Tennenbaum pointed out that the ITER tokamak magnetic fusion design is a "brute force" approach. While it is an inelegant approach, which attempts to suppress nature's self-organizing structures in a fusion plasma, rather than taking advantage of what are described as "instabilities," through great effort and decades of dedicated research, ITER is approaching success.

The Challenges

Although there are many scientific and engineering challenges that will be faced in building and operating a tokamak fusion reactor, the greatest challenge may be the required scientific and engineering talent. Various efforts are under way to be prepared.

In his interview, Dr. Vlasenko explained that Russia had established a Fusion Center in Moscow, of which he is the deputy director, to help the Federal Agency for Atomic Energy (Rosatom) coordinate its activities related to ITER. A Russian Domestic Agency, he said, under Rosatom, will be created to be responsible for fulfilling Russian obligations to ITER.

Asked if young scientists in Russia were interested in fusion research, Dr. Vlasenko said they are having difficulty, while "trying hard," to attract young people to the field, since scientists in Russia are so poorly paid. But, he said, "I am convinced that this situation is going to change very soon."

Meanwhile, the European Commission has established a "European Fusion Training Scheme," to "ensure the provision of engineers who have been trained with the technically demanding requirements of ITER in mind." Under this program, the Jülich Research Center in Germany, along with research institutes in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and the Czech Republic have created a training program called "Engineering of Optical Diagnostics for ITER." Under this program, eight young engineers will be offered the opportunity to work on existing fusion experiments and take additional courses, to be deployed to ITER or domestic fusion programs.

China expects to send 30 scientists to France to work on ITER, and is focussing attention on attracting young scientists to fusion research, both for its participation in ITER, and its own domestic fusion experiments.

A week after the ITER agreement was signed, Academician Velikhov stated that over the next year, the project may be joined by other nations. "I know that Kazakhstan is interested in the ITER project," he said, "and it may also be joined by some Latin American countries, in particular Brazil and Mexico, as well as by Canada."

The success of ITER will depend upon the realization that there is no alternative to the development of fusion power, for the future development of humanity.

British Insider Tolls Alarm: Systemic Crisis Is Imminent

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

This article was translated from the German.

Normally one is well advised to maintain a healthy distrust of the media. Yet now and then there appear certain “signal articles,” which call attention to institutional speculation about impending dangers. It is in this vein that the British journalist Ambrose Evans Pritchard warned, in a relatively short followup on Dec. 7 to his two previous articles in a series in the *Daily Telegraph*, of an immediately threatening systemic crash, namely, that the “heart of the system” and the “aorta of capitalism” will be hit by the escalating collapse of the dollar.

Evans Pritchard betrayed the fact that the insider trading by financial leaders on both sides of the Atlantic has reached the highest point since the beginning of the accounting for this then-not-yet-legal activity, and indeed, that the ratio of the sale price to the purchase price has reached the astounding figure of 60 to 1. Are the rats leaving the sinking ship?

What Henry Paulson Is Afraid Of

In any event, the dimensions of the speculative bubble have reached an astronomical size; according to Evans-Pritchard, American Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson has reactivated a team for crisis management in Washington, D.C., so that they can deal with the “systemic risk of a financial meltdown.” Before his appointment, Paulson quickly earned \$700 million, as his own personal income, at his previous job at Goldman Sachs; now, what he is worried about, would be the 8,000 unregulated hedge funds which have \$1.3 trillion in capital investment, and \$370 trillion (!) in outstanding credit derivatives. According to a well-researched article in the *Washington Weekly Standard*, Paulson fears a death blow for the U.S. economy.

Further, Pritchard describes the dramatic collapse of the American consumer market, the “death-spirals” in which the collapsing American real estate market finds itself, and the unsustainable situation of the American current account and fiscal deficit. The “currency guru” of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, David Bloom, was quoted saying that the United States needs a yearly inflow of a trillion dollars in capital, just to compensate for this deficit. But even these capital flows for some time have been running not into the United States, but out of it. Evans-Pritchard also warns of the “inverted yield curve of satanic fame,” on the mortgage markets, which one ignores at his peril. And former Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan has known for a long time, that the economy has already gone over the cliff.

This Evans-Pritchard got a bad name for himself when in 1989-90 he wrote against the alleged “Fourth Reich,” which German reunification supposedly threatened; he also played a leading media role in the impeachment of President Bill Clinton; and more recently, put out poison against German Chancellor Angela Merkel, claiming that her inability to ram through radical reforms had cost foreign investors billions. Therefore if such a hired pen for the most aggressive section of the financial oligarchy is issuing such a warning about the situation in the financial system, people in Europe should rather urgently wake up.

American Election Change Offers a Way Out

No one can dispute that, up to now, none of the various European governments has done the slightest thing to put a solution on the agenda for this imminent systemic crisis. On the contrary, the young generation in the Social Democratic Party has even put out a discussion paper arguing that the financial “locusts”—the speculative hedge funds and equity



EIRNS/Bill Salisbury

Helga Zepp-LaRouche in Hamburg, Germany. If Europe wants to survive, she writes, it is going to have to ally itself with the "New Politics" emerging in the United States, and act to reorganize the globalized, bankrupt financial system.

funds—should be invited to invest in Germany; that, naturally, in the new ecological bubble, is, from the standpoint of reality, a totally incompetent proposal. The brutal reality is that the population of the nations of Europe is presently totally unprotected from the consequences of the coming economic-financial collapse.

The only chance of averting great damage to Germany and all the other nations in the world, therefore lies in the dramatic changes which have occurred with the Democratic election victory in the United States. This election victory could never have occurred, in the estimation of professional election researchers, without the mobilization of the youth organization of Lyndon LaRouche. These youth, directly or indirectly, activated an additional 2 million new voters between the ages of 18 and 35, which led in turn to a mobilization of the Democratic Party in general. And it is this movement of the youth, which is currently fighting in the halls of Congress and the Senate for the implementation of a draft law by LaRouche for the reorganization of the world financial system, the so-called Economic Recovery Act of 2006, in the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt [published in last week's *EIR* and available at www.larouchepac.com].

What you could never learn from the reporting in the German media, is nevertheless the case: The situation in the United States has dramatically changed; the Democratic Party, from the top, is no longer in the grip of the bankers such as Felix Rohatyn and George Soros, but a whole array of new Congressmen have been elected with the mandate to immediately carry out the impeachment of Bush and Cheney.

You can therefore expect that early in January, when the new Congress takes up its work, there will be a new Watergate under way.

But the Republican Party is also undergoing a deep-seated crisis. Behind the Baker-Hamilton Report for a change in Iraq policy lies a cross-party understanding that the policy of Bush and Cheney in Iraq, but implicitly also the policy toward all the nations of the Near and Middle East, is a total disaster. And if Lawrence Eagleburger, a representative of the Republican Establishment, answered the question of how Bush reacted to the proposals of the Baker-Hamilton group, with: "His reaction was, 'Where is my drink?' He was a bit loaded. It was still early in the morning, and I don't recall whether he had any questions," then one can gauge from that what the situation is with respect to Bush's authority in his own party. Since the Republicans also have to worry about the election in 2008, people who are knowledgeable about the situation estimate that the days of Bush and Cheney in the White House are numbered, but in no case will they survive until 2008.

If Europe, and with it, also Germany, wants to survive the coming storms, then it must adapt to the coming change in financial policy in the United States, and take steps to cooperate with a New Politics, in the tradition of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. If the U.S.A. doesn't create and undergo this change, neither Europe, nor any other part of the world has a chance of survival. But, with a changed America, we Europeans, and all the nations of the world, have a real opportunity, to leave the last six years of insanity behind us, and reshape the world for the 21st Century.

Argentina Tells Soros, To 'Git'

by Cynthia R. Rush

U.S. Democrats could learn a lot from Argentine President Néstor Kirchner on how to deal with the corrupting influence of financial predator George Soros within their party. Kirchner, in collaboration with Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez, just dealt a lethal blow to the Soros-controlled Adecoagro company which thought it had a deal to buy up 62.3% of Sancor, one of Argentina's oldest and most important dairy cooperatives. Sancor's \$170 million in debt had brought it to the brink of bankruptcy, and Soros was going to bail it out for \$120 million, in one of his typically sleazy asset-stripping swindles that would have meant the cooperative's demise.

Now that deal is on the ropes, thanks to Kirchner's intervention and Chávez's alternative offer of \$80 million to Sancor, announced from Caracas on Dec. 5. The \$80 million would constitute the "first phase" of an advance payment for 20,000 tons of powdered milk and baby formula annually, in addition to having access to Sancor's technological expertise in helping Venezuela set up its own dairy industry. Should the offer be accepted, which appears likely, it will allow Sancor to both remain in Argentine hands and maintain its legal status as a cooperative, instead of the foreign-owned private corporation it would have become under Adecoagro's management.

No to Looting

The news that Adecoagro had signed a letter of intent with Sancor in mid-September, which was to have been approved within 90 days, caused a national furor. The provincial governments of Córdoba and Santa Fe, where most of Sancor's operations are located, as well as farm, business, and political leaders, demanded that the Kirchner government intervene to stop the Soros grab.

Sancor, founded in 1938, is a venerated agricultural enterprise in Argentina. It includes 70 cooperatives and 2,300 affiliated dairy farmers in Córdoba, Santa Fe, and Buenos Aires, and employs 1,500 people in its 17 plants. Its current financial distress is a result of the devastating 2001 economic crisis, which forced it to take on large amounts of debt to stay afloat.

When it became known that the Argentine Petersen Group had made Sancor an offer as good as, if not better

than Adecoagro's, the national outcry escalated. Kirchner made no secret of the fact that he preferred that "national capital" play a role in rescuing Sancor instead of Soros. Córdoba Governor José Manuel de la Sota pointed out that Sancor was basically being bought out by an investment fund, "and you never even know very well where they are located." Moreover, he added, "we don't know whom the investor Soros represents."

EIR has exhaustively documented Soros's looting operations on behalf of largely European-based oligarchical financier interests, and his bid for Sancor is exactly that. In remarks published in the April 2, 1997 edition of the daily *Clarín*, he boasted: "I only put money into sectors that generate profit. Investments in land are real estate investments, unrelated to production." Although by 2000 Soros had divested himself of many of the Argentine holdings he had acquired years earlier, he started buying up land again after the 2002 peso devaluation, which made land very cheap.

Adecoagro was founded in 2002, and quickly bought up 225,000 hectares of land at bargain-basement prices in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. One of Soros's partners in Adecoagro is the Wabash, Indiana-based Halderman Farm Management Services, which appears to deal largely in real estate, helping financially strapped American farmers buy up cheap land in South America that bankrupt farmers there have been forced to abandon. Buenos Aires Capital Partners (BAC), an outfit with a history of involvement in hostile takeovers of Argentine companies by speculative vulture funds, is another Adecoagro partner, along with the Dallas, Texas-based international hedge fund manager HBK Investments. Farming? Not exactly.

Adecoagro has not yet officially withdrawn from negotiations with Sancor, although one Argentine daily euphorically reported Dec. 5 that Chávez's offer had "buried" Soros's plan, and that he was preparing to pull out to minimize "the discrediting caused by the national government's decision to intervene in this matter."

According to Argentina's Ambassador in Caracas, Alicia Castro, with Venezuela's \$80 million, which would most likely come from its National Development Bank (Bandes), Argentina's state-run Banco de la Nación then could step in to help refinance some of Sancor's debt. Unlike Adecoagro's plan, she told Buenos Aires Radio Mitre, the Venezuelan option would be a "virtuous" one. "It could become a structural project that would establish an unprecedented model of cooperation in the entire region."

In a Dec. 5 meeting with President Kirchner, Governor Jorge Obeid of Santa Fe province delivered a letter urging him to intervene to help defend the cooperative system which had aided so many small farmers. He later told reporters that Kirchner "has given us some really encouraging information as to various specific investment possibilities. . . . I'm really optimistic," he said, "about the President's firm decision" to keep Sancor in Argentine hands.

Lack of Leadership Endangers India's National Security

by Ramtanu Maitra

Despite India's emergence in the post-Cold War days as a major potential Indian Ocean power and a nation friendly to all global powers, the inability of India's present-day leaders to act to ensure the security of its immediate vicinity has worsened its security situation during the last few years.

One of the oft-repeated excuses presented by the Indian leadership for the growing security problems inside India, and in its vicinity, is the Pakistani support lent to cross-border terrorism. While there is hardly any doubt that Pakistan, and its intelligence agencies, are deeply involved in endangering the security situation within India, it is also evident that Indian leaders have not acted decisively, and thus, have weakened India both internally and externally. The political leadership, from the bottom up to the highest level, has become masters of knee-jerk reactions to serious security breaches, and has failed to work out a comprehensive plan that would ensure long-term security.

The role of China's modern leaders stands out in contrast. In his first interaction with the media on Dec. 2, India's new Chief of the Naval Staff, Adm. Sureesh Mehta, said: "China, we believe, is shaping the maritime battlefield in the region. It is making friends at the right places. If you don't have the capability to operate in those waters, for a length of time, then you need friends who will support your cause, when the time comes, so definitely China is doing that, as there are Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and down below, Africa. So it is a known fact that we are ringed by states, which may have a favorable disposition towards China. They are looking 20 years ahead."

In other words, what Admiral Mehta spelled out is that India, unlike China, has not succeeded in developing a trusted relationship with the nations surrounding it, such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, eastern coastal nations of Africa, and Sri Lanka, and India is not looking ahead either. Because he is a Navy man, Admiral Mehta spoke about countries that are located on the Andaman Sea, Indian Ocean, and Arabian Sea. If he had been an Army man, he would have pointed out that New Delhi has further weakened India's security situation vis-à-vis Nepal and the entire northeast of India, by not projecting the importance of the region vis-à-vis India's security

and development.

In fact, the land corridor that connects India to Myanmar, and, situated between Bangladesh and Nepal, Bhutan and China, is thick with insurgents and has become as dangerous as the areas that border the Line of Actual Control on the Indian side of the disputed state of Jammu and Kashmir. Infiltration from Bangladesh into India, although not by armed men, is significantly larger in number than that which occurs along the Line of Actual Control. Indian intelligence has repeatedly warned New Delhi that a large number of poor Bangladeshis who are moving into India, are now being recruited by the secessionist forces in northeastern India. The secessionists are helped by various forces, including the Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), and drug money generated from Myanmar, and elsewhere.

Chinese Objective

Almost a decade ago, a Chinese academic told this author that the way Beijing looks at its own security is perhaps different from the way New Delhi does. For China, the most important task is to secure its geographical boundary all around. Once that objective is achieved, the next step would be to secure a wider perimeter, wherever possible. This objective is of particular importance to Beijing now, since China has adopted a model of development which requires a massive supply of raw materials on a regular basis, and consumption of energy sources scoured from around the globe, to convert the raw materials into finished products. As a result, China has moved south and east, and is ensuring the maritime seaways through which the raw materials and energy sources would find their way, to keep China growing. Under the circumstances, what China adopted is a strategy of visionaries.

Beyond that, China has completed the single-track meter-gauge railway link that connects Gormu City in Qinghai province to Lhasa in Tibet, by breaching the mighty Kunlun Shan ranges on the "Roof of the World." This is the world's steepest and highest railway line, with more than 960 km of the track laid at altitudes over 13,000 ft and nearly 560 km over permafrost earth. According to the Indian assessment, the project, besides linking Lhasa-Beijing-Shanghai by rail, will drasti-

FIGURE 1



Source: EIRNS.

cally reduce the travel time from Gormu to the Tibetan capital, from 72 hours to 16 hours. It will also provide China an opportunity to annually transport 5 million tons of cargo from mainland China to Tibet, and 2.8 million tons of mineral resources in the reverse direction. In military terms, the rail link gives China the capability to mobilize up to 12 divisions (of 12,000 men each) a month.

In India's west, Beijing has reportedly signaled its approval of a Pakistani proposal for construction of a trans-Himalayan pipeline that will carry crude oil from the Middle East to western China. The pipeline, when complete, will connect the deep-sea Gwadar port to China's remote regions, from where oil will be shipped across thousands of kilometers to the coastal areas, where most of the energy demand is centered.

Also included in the plan is building, in Gwadar, a refinery-cum-petrochemical complex, which will initially have an annual refining capacity of 10 million tons (200,000 barrels a day), which will later be increased to 21 million tons. Pakistani officials expect to get Beijing's approval for the project

by the end of this year. In addition, what is in the works, but has been delayed by the endless instability in Afghanistan, is the link-up of future oil and gas pipelines from nearby Central Asian nations to this proposed trans-Himalayan pipeline.

In other words, China is acting exactly like a power that wants to grow, and is making sure that its supply lines remain uninterrupted. To maintain the supply lines free of trouble, China is setting up military and naval bases, linking up with nations that are within its wider security perimeter, and helping them with required infrastructure. As a result, most of India's neighbors, if not all, have become of a "favorable disposition towards China," as Admiral Mehta pointed out.

New Delhi's Deceptions

Reactions in New Delhi to all these developments occurring around India reflect the weakness of the leadership. Privately, most leaders exude deep concerns about Chinese "intent." They talk of a steady encircling of India. But, instead of taking necessary steps which would ensure security to India, they talk in public about "growing trade relations" with

FIGURE 2



China. The main purpose of this litany is an attempt to convince the Indian people that China would never pose a threat to India, because of the fast-developing trade relations. Such statements are issued primarily to absolve the leadership of their responsibility to ensure security to the 1 billion-plus people.

It is true that China does not pose a threat to India as of now, and, if Indian leaders show some capability in the near future to do whatever is necessary to ensure security to their people, two strong and powerful nations could live reasonably peacefully next door to each other. However, it is also true that the emergence of a secure and confident China, and a threatened and leaderless India, is a distinct possibility, and the situation is enough to be of serious concern to many.

A glimpse of things to come became available to all when, days before China's President Hu Jintao's rare visit to India in November, China's Ambassador in New Delhi chilled relations by declaring Arunachal Pradesh, a state covering some 84,000 square kilometers (33,000 square miles) in the north-east of India, to be part of China. Although China's map clearly shows that Arunachal Pradesh belongs to China, and the area is part of disputed areas between China and India,

the Ambassador's statement ensured that no serious discussion to resolve the matter could take place during President Hu's visit. India's reaction was no stronger than official outrage and unofficial weariness, but it was clear that China deliberately trod on weak India's toes.

The other characteristics of these weak Indian leaders, who seem to live in a state of denial, is not to ask from other major nations, such as Russia or the United States, what it would need to secure its immediate perimeter. It is not likely that either Russia or the United States would give India what it needs; but the Indian leaders are busy explaining that they are taking control of the nation's security, when they are not.

One of the comical aspects of India's security discussions, is the expression of unfailing confidence in a "developing U.S.-India strategic doctrine." What that doctrine really means, no one can explain, beyond saying that the two "largest democracies" have so many things in common. However, that thin façade, when subjected to a scratch, or two, crumbles and exposes the inherent and seemingly irreconcilable differences between the two militaries on what is needed to ensure security in the region.

This was documented extensively in a report on the India-U.S. military relationship, issued in 2004. Commissioned by the Pentagon's Office of Net Assessment, the report was written by Booz Allen Hamilton Associate Julie MacDonald. She presented the results of her study at an invitational conference in Washington in early December 2004, "Bridging U.S.-India: A Defense Perspective."

The Indian military's historic distrust of its U.S. counterpart, because of the latter's on-going military support to Pakistan, its record as an unreliable supplier of hardware, and the uncertainty of U.S. intentions is well known. Likewise, the U.S. military's suspicion of the Indian military, based on India's relationship with the erstwhile Soviet Union and the present Russia, the lack of transparency in the Indian system and India's weak export-control regime, is also relatively well known. But the key divergence between the Indian and U.S. militaries, MacDonald finds, is centered on how the two look at Asia and the Indian Ocean basin.

Not only do the two have differing perceptions of the threats in Asia, but they articulate divergent ideas about the ultimate objectives for a military-to-military relationship, MacDonald states. The United States views India as a long-time military partner that will take up more and more responsibilities in Asia and assist with U.S. bases; the U.S. appreciates India's strategic relations, size, and sophisticated

military. By contrast, the Indian military envisions the relationship developing slowly, with tangible and immediate results all along the way in terms of technology transfer and investment in defense industries. In the Indian view, the relationship must be an equal partnership.

What Are the Internal Threats?

Within India, the situation is no better. From time to time, particularly after some mayhem occurs, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh lashes out against Pakistan's ISI for setting up cells within India and for carrying out disruptive activities. Last July, when a series of explosions on Mumbai's railroads ripped apart the trains and killed more than 200 people, Prime Minister Singh accused Pakistan, and assured the Indians that he would prove the Pakistani involvement. However, the evidence that India produced since was summarily ignored by Pakistan, and even India's ally, the United States, did not lend a helping hand to make sure that its other ally, Pakistan, would admit its guilt. However, in April, the same Indian Prime Minister had warned that India's "single biggest internal security challenge" is the Maoists, who have cut a wide swath through the country from north to south, from Bihar to Tamil Nadu, and have developed a strong link with the powerful Nepali Maoists. On that occasion, Manmohan Singh expressed concern over the militarization of the Indian Maoists with "superior army-style organization, better trained cadres, attacks on large targets through large-scale frontal assaults, better coordination, and possible external links. We must recognize that such extremism is a threat to our democracy, our way of life," he said.

Then, last month, Indian intelligence reported that suspected al-Qaeda terrorists were infiltrating southern India, to perpetrate attacks on airports in Tamil Nadu and Kerala in early November. Security was further stepped up at airports across India following a possible hijack alert issued by the FBI on Nov. 11. The FBI told Indian intelligence agencies about an intercepted e-mail that detailed plans to hijack a plane flying to the United States or to Europe from India. Separately, a letter received by the Trichy Airport authority prior to the FBI alert, indicated that ten members of an al-Qaeda suicide squad were planning to bomb Chennai Airport. The anonymous letter also added that operatives had penetrated airports in Chennai, Trichy, Madurai, Coimbatore, and Kerala.

It is evident that the leaders are not only unwilling to act effectively to ensure security within India, but are not sure who, or what, poses the maximum threat to the nation. It often seems that the Singh government has taken a leaf out of the book of the Bush-Cheney Administration in the United States, to raise internal "threat perception" for political purposes alone.

Lack of leadership at the highest level has also affected India's military. Over the years, the Indian military has procured a vast amount of equipment. However, the lack of lead-



indiannavy.nic.in

Adm. Sureesh Mehta, Chief of India's Naval Staff, pointed out that China is "looking 20 years ahead," and "making friends at the right places." The clear implication is that India is not.

ership, particularly the lack of clarity about what should be the mission of the military as a whole, in light of growing power projection by China, and a collusion between Pakistan and China in order to ensure security of China and its immediate vicinity, has made the Indian military somewhat rudderless. Add to that, the incessant criticism of India's long-embattled Defense and Research Development Organization (DRDO). Over the past three decades, its accusers claim, DRDO has invested billions of dollars into a high-prestige, ambitious long-range ballistic missile, high-tech light combat aircraft, a new main battle tank, and even a touted nuclear submarine—with almost nothing to show for it.

However, the latest report on Nov. 26 indicates that the DRDO has redeemed itself. This should have a positive effect on the Indian military, which must assert itself now to spell out clearly, as Admiral Mehta did, and as the People's Liberation Army in China tells the Beijing leaders, that the country's leadership cannot afford to bargain away the nation's security any longer.

On Nov. 26, the Indian military reported that its first test of a missile designed to intercept other missiles was a success, amid its ongoing efforts to develop a home-grown ballistic-missile interception system. The test saw a surface-to-surface Prithvi-II (earth) missile shot down over the Bay of Bengal by a similar missile fired seconds later.

India, a nation with nuclear weapons, borders two nuclear states, China and Pakistan. Developing a sound anti-missile system will, no doubt, help to make obsolete those nuclear weapons that other nations possess. Moreover, such success would provide relief to more than 1 billion Indians who live under the nuclear shadow extended by the two neighboring nations.

However, to turn this into reality, India needs leaders who can envision the future, provide hope to the people, and project a clear picture of what India could be. Unfortunately, the present leadership cannot think beyond how to keep discordant political groups in the fold, in order to stay in power.

Normal Life Is Impossible In Israeli-Controlled Gaza



Mohammed Omer, 22, is a Palestinian journalist and photographer born and raised in the Rafah refugee camp in the southwest corner of the Gaza Strip. He has personally experienced the effects of the Israeli siege of Gaza. His family's home was destroyed by an Israeli bulldozer in 2003, to make room for the Israeli security wall around Gaza, and one of his brothers was killed by an Israeli sniper. As a journalist, Omer has had his stories and photographs published by the BBC, AFP, and by news services in Germany, Norway, Sweden, and the United States. He is also the Gaza reporter for the Washington Report on Middle East Affairs, and maintains his own blog at www.rafahtoday.org. He is currently on a 17-city speaking tour of the United States which began on Nov. 26 in San Antonio, Texas, and which will conclude in Denver, Colorado, on Dec. 12.

On Nov. 28, in a presentation delivered at the Palestine Center in Washington, D.C. and broadcast live on C-SPAN Television, Omer graphically presented what daily life is like for Palestinians in Rafah, under the stress of daily Israeli military incursions and bombings, and shortages of water, electricity, and many other basic necessities of life. Every day, children are among the victims of Israeli attacks, and even if not wounded, are psychologically traumatized.

Omer was interviewed by telephone on Nov. 30 by Carl Osgood.

EIR: Americans have a very poor sense of what daily life is like in Gaza. We have running water, we have electricity, we have doctors we can go to, our kids go to school safely. We take these things for granted, and the impression I got from your talk the other day is that this is not the case in Gaza.

Omer: No, it's not, unfortunately. Well, first of all, I'd like to thank you for your time to do this interview, and let me start by giving a brief about life in Gaza, which is quite miserable for the time being, as a result of the daily incursions and daily attacks which are making life completely difficult. You have no way to live and to create, when you are thinking about how to keep safe, and how to keep surviving from the daily bombings and the daily shellings and the F-16 attacks and the air raids all the time; then you have nothing to think about, but only how to survive and how to keep yourself safe. This is the main concern of a Palestinian man, or a Palestinian

child, or a Palestinian woman, because we are facing all these troubles as a result of daily incursions and attacks and bombings and rockets from helicopters.

What is even worse, is the psychological war the Israelis are playing on Palestinians. Israel is using new methods, new weapons, new techniques in this war, such as choosing fancy names for the attacks that are targeting civilians, like "Days of Penitence," which was in October of 2004. It was one of the most horrible experiences that I have seen. You saw people with blood and flesh, heads, arms, and legs scattered in the streets. . . .

It's also psychological war that Israel is constantly waging over the last few months, like calling the people and telling them, "Evacuate your house, we will bomb your house," or giving messages through phones, through mobile phones. There is a recorded message telling you that you have to evacuate your house. These are the experiences we have had with the Israeli occupation forces.

Tomorrow you might get a phone call in the evening, and this is an Israeli officer telling you you have to evacuate your house. Why? You don't know. You just have to evacuate. If you're lucky, you get a chance to get out. One mother had no time to wake up the children, so they bombed the house over their heads. It's very difficult for a Palestinian mother to wake up the children in two minutes, when you are looking at the sky, and you find Israeli bulldozers and Israeli tanks hovering over your head.

And the same thing about the sanctions. Palestinian Authority employees have had no salaries for nine months! . . . It is time for the world to understand that we are suffering. Palestinians are facing all these troubles, and they want to live. They have the right to be respected. We have the right to live in dignity. We have right for our children to get educated, to drink clean water, not to drink water mixed with sewage. There is no electricity in the Gaza Strip right now—and imagine when there is no electricity, how it is for a mother, or for a hospital. Cooking gas is not available. There are so many things that are not available.

The problem is that there is no media coverage. The world is so blind. It seemed to me for some time before I came to the United States, that the world agreed on this. But I see now, the world is angry about this. There is a big difference between the American government and American citizens.

EIR: When you were at the Palestine Center, you told your own personal story about your house being destroyed by an Israeli bulldozer. Can you go through that for our readers?

Omer: The story is simply that I was coming home at 3:00 in the afternoon, from the university. I got closer to Block O area—I live in the Rafah refugee camp, Block O area, and I got closer to it, and someone asks me, one of our neighbors, when I got close to our house, “Mohammed, where are you going?” I answer him, “I’m going home.” And then, I walk a few meters, and then another person asks, “Mohammed, where are you going?” and I said “home,” and then he told me, “Don’t you know?” And I said, “What?” And he told me, “No, nothing.” I walk another few meters and there’s a third person, which makes me suspicious: Why are these people asking me, “Where are you going?” The third person tells me, “Watch out, be careful.” I turn into the street where our house is, just 20 meters away from me—and I find no house. Two floors, completely destroyed. I have lost my clothes, my computer, my CDs, my furniture, my life, my bedroom. Everything is all gone, erased by the bulldozers; and what is worse, the Israeli bulldozer is parking there, where the house was.

My mother is now in the hospital. Why? Because she had to jump out the kitchen window—because she’s Palestinian and she has no rights, according to the Israelis. She was inside the home, and the bulldozer was coming toward the door, which was closed. Because the bulldozer started attacking the house, getting closer and getting inside the house, she had nowhere to run, with my three-year-old brother, and so she got out; her leg was broken when she jumped out from the window of the kitchen. What is worse, is that my brother got injured. It’s like a nightmare that I cannot believe.

EIR: How many houses have been destroyed this way in Rafah?

Omer: I think every time they destroy hundreds. There are thousands of houses that have been partially demolished and have suffered destruction and damage of infrastructure. Even if they leave you alone, how are you going to live if there is no water and there’s no electricity and there is no infrastructure? . . .

EIR: You’ve said is that no U.S. Congressmen have been to Gaza.

Omer: I have never seen a U.S. Congressman in all my life. I only see them on the TV. They’re not coming to Gaza. No Americans, even American journalists, are coming to Gaza, because the Israelis are not letting them in, because they say the safety of Americans now is important to them. The fact is



rafahtoday.org

This boy’s home, in Rafah, Gaza, was destroyed—along with the entire neighborhood, by Israeli bulldozers, to make room for the new “iron wall”—the separation wall.

that they don’t want the truth to get out. It’s because they don’t want to let them in to see what is happening there. If an American went there, they would not believe it. I’m afraid that our leadership is very naive.

I would ask Miss Condi Rice to come, and I will take her—not to a press conference where she can see some journalists. No, this is not Gaza. I can take her to Gaza. She’s never been to Gaza in the last three years. If she could come to Gaza, I would volunteer to take her around, to take her to a Palestinian kitchen. I just want to take one hour of her time. I did that before with some priests, some Christians who were very conservative and pro-Israel. They changed their minds completely, when I took them around. I was frustrated until the end of the day, when they said, “Well, we want to do something. We should do something about it. It’s really horrible what the Palestinians are going through.” I would take Condi Rice to all these areas and show her the bombing, take her to a Palestinian kitchen, show her what people are eating, as a result of lack of salaries.

I’m thinking about it more deeply now. What am I doing? What photos am I taking? Am I taking photos of blood and injured people and killed people, scattered flesh? Sometimes I feel guilty if I don’t do more. I want really very much to stop it so people can have peace, so children can live and not have nightmares and psychological problems all the time. . . .

When I’m in action, it’s very difficult. I have problems sleeping, nightmares. I’m not a machine. I have a heart. I have a mind. I have flesh, blood, and bones. . . . Now, I’m travelling by bus for five hours [in the United States]. Here, a bus can

travel five hours, or whatever. The roads are so good. You can just drive, drive, drive. In Gaza, you can't do that.

EIR: What made you decide to come to the United States?

Omer: The fact is that there is no one to tell the Americans what we are facing every day. There's no one. So, I have to do it. I've been waiting for this. I was ready to come here when I was 16.

People here are understanding me—I have had crowds, and the number was quite huge yesterday, and I was live this morning on a radio station. The headline was about me in the Vermont area, today, in the newspapers, and I was also on the TV show, yesterday, in Vermont. And I also have magazines calling me. So, there is improvement. People are starting to understand. They're quite angry and they're quite sad at the photos they have seen as evidence. They were quite shocked. They have never seen this in the American media. And the fact that C-SPAN had me on live with my presentation is quite helpful, also. I'm getting hundreds of e-mails from people. Some are offensive, but the majority are supportive and sympathetic, and they were angry about what they have seen.

We have to think about stopping this madness. Why does your son have to get killed and my son have to live? Why? Why shouldn't they both live? As a journalist, it's worse: Carrying a camera is like a weapon for Israel. I'm just a person who believes in democracy, who believes in human rights, who believes in freedom. I don't believe in any violence at all. I don't want to be a violent person, and I'm not violent, because this is not the right way to be. I'm not willing to carry guns. There is a much better way: to educate people and to make them understand and create understanding between both Palestinians and Israelis; make people understand the conflict, make people understand what's going on.

People have to understand that this is what we are facing. This is what we are going through every single day. I'm quite positive that there will be change sometime, but we have to wait and see. I was really looking forward to meeting with some Congressmen or some diplomats who can understand, to let them know about what we are facing every single day. I wish I could give the message to more people. I'm now on my speaking tour, and I will try my best to tell the truth.

I'm not jumping to conclusions to say Israel is a terrorist state. There used to be Palestinian workers and Israeli citizens together, and it was life and it was peace and they were getting married to each other, and it was something good. But now, with the increased support, the overwhelming support from the United States, it's too much. Sometimes, I think that the tanks parking next to our houses are actually linked with a line of bullets to the United States, unfortunately, because of the large amount of bullets that they are shooting all night. Every soldier who has a small window is shooting from it. You can't believe it. At night, it's like horror. Children can't sleep. I myself get discouraged.

EIR: How do Palestinians see America, knowing that so much Israeli military hardware is coming from the United States?

Omer: Well, many Palestinians do not understand that there is a big difference between U.S. citizens and the U.S. government. Most people say, "Well, this is the U.S., and this is an evil, evil Bush Administration." They think that the Americans agree on that. I have been trying for many years to tell Palestinians, on the radio stations, in many places, that Americans do not agree on this. There is a big difference between American citizens and the U.S. Administration, Bush and his group. They are totally different. People are against them.

Like, for example, I might not like Mahmoud Abbas's policy, and I might not like Hamas's policy, and it doesn't mean that I'm like them, even if I'm a Palestinian. I'm trying to convince people. It's a bit difficult sometimes, because what they see as America is silence—we have an expression in Arabic, which says that silence means that you accept it, or you agree with it.

EIR: I will transcribe our talk and we will run it in our magazine, which will be seen on Capitol Hill by members of our Congress so they will get your message.

Omer: I call on all Congressmen to visit Gaza, by themselves, on the ground. I know that in [their official capacity] they are not allowed to be there, but it is possible to do it on a personal level, and I guarantee that they will be fine, and I promise to take them around and show them what life is like.

Something else that I want to tell you. I had a colleague of mine, she was on a speaking tour in the States, she's working for al-Jazeera English, Laila Haddad. She was not just here for a speaking tour. She was with her husband here, who is studying to be a doctor. Now, she has been stuck at the Rafah border crossing [into Egypt] for three weeks, three weeks sleeping at the Rafah border without bathrooms, without bedrooms, without anything else. Three weeks, imagine! I don't know on the 12th how I'm going to do it.

EIR: You mean, when you go back?

Omer: When I go back, I don't know how am I going to do it. I had this experience, last year. I was invited to attend a conference, and believe me it was a hassle. When you go across the border, you have no food, no water, and no bathroom. I hope that I will be able to get back, because I don't really want to be trapped, and I hope that the American Embassy in Tel Aviv will help me to get permission to travel through Israel to Gaza. I don't know if that's possible; it needs some pressure, and I hope some journalists will help me to put some pressure on the American Embassy to get me back to Gaza, because when the border is closed, it's very difficult. But it's possible to get me back through Israel when there is pressure from magazines or journalist friends.

Crash of the Dollar Means Global Collapse

Li Mao, Washington correspondent for the Chinese publication Science and Technology Daily, sent these questions to Lyndon LaRouche, following LaRouche's Nov. 16 webcast (see EIR, Nov. 24). An article based on the webcast and this interview appeared in the daily on Dec. 4.

Q: You warned that if the U.S. dollar were devalued by more than 30%, the America economy would go down, and so would that of China and India—even the whole world. Would you please specify the reasons?

LaRouche: There is a revelant conceptual problem, a problem of scientific incompetence among most economic forecasters. They forecast like a mathematician forecasting the trajectory of a billiard ball on a tabletop. Theirs is the method of mechanistic-statistical forecasting, of trajectories in Cartesian space-time.

Competent economic forecasting takes into account long-term cycles of physical-capital investments within the economy considered as a dynamic process. That is my method of forecasting, which is consistent with Riemannian methods.

Competent forecasting in today's world must take into account the lack of coherence between monetary-financial values and physical values considered independently of monetary-financial assumptions.

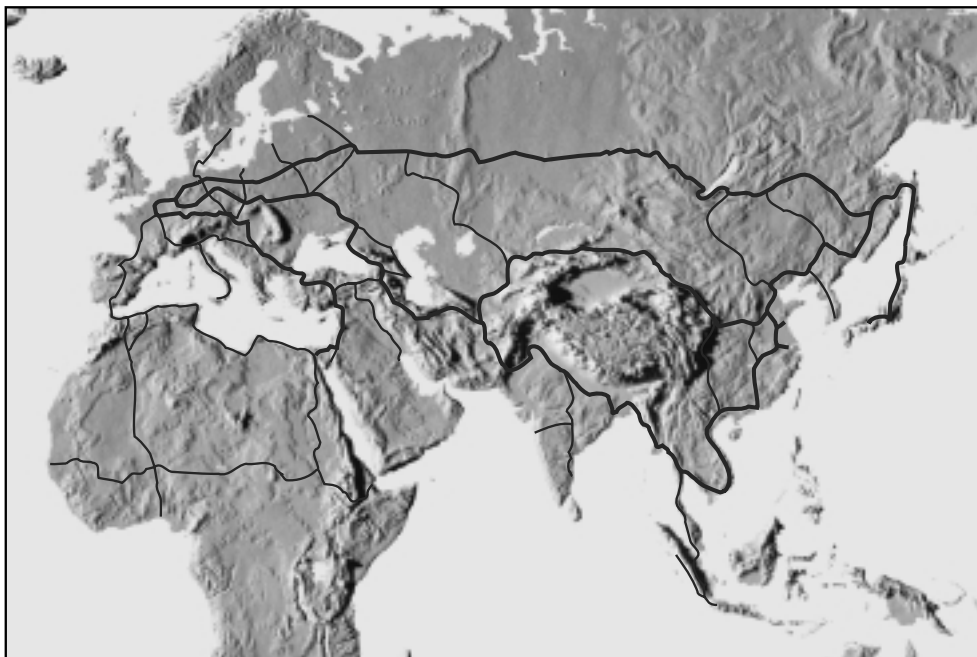
Thus, in the trans-Atlantic economy of the recent three and a half decades, the monetary-financial capital has soared at an accelerating rate, whereas, the physical values per capita and per square kilometer have been collapsing at an accelerating rate.

What has kept the world market functioning since the 1971-1972 termination of the Bretton Woods system based on the U.S. gold-reserve-denominated dollar, has been the assumption that dollar-denominated values are in some way sustained by general belief among nations and traders, that the dollar will remain negotiable over the long term, in approximately current values.

If the dollar suddenly collapses to levels about eighty percent below current estimates, the collapse of the dollar will mean a collapse of every currency holding dollar-denominated monetary-financial reserves. This would not stop at an eighty percentile collapse; that collapse would be the trigger for a global panic. In that condition, unless the specific reforms which I have outlined are promptly adopted, the entire world-trade system would go into a chain-reaction collapse to some low percentile of current levels.

Nothing can save the present form of International Monetary Fund system. It is inevitably doomed, in one way or another. It is doomed, either to disintegrate, or doomed to be replaced by a new system installed under emergency conditions.

Topographical Map of Eurasia, with Some Main Development Corridors of the Future



The best way for China to use its monetary assets effectively, LaRouche advised, is to issue long-term credit for investment in Eurasian infrastructure—such as the actual and proposed development corridors shown here.

Q: Last month, a Japanese economist, who was interviewed by my colleague in Tokyo, said the U.S. dollar crisis was approaching silently. The dollar was facing devaluation, and in the worst scenario it could collapse, which would bring a great shock to the world economy, if the expanding U.S. trading deficit and debt were not stopped or solved. What is your comment on this, and in what circumstance, might this terrible assumption become a reality?

LaRouche: This fear is a reality. Were I the President of the U.S.A., which I am not, and will almost certainly not become soon, and had I support of the leading U.S. political party in the Congress, I would be prepared to take appropriate cooperative action with some leading nations, and this could halt the collapse-process, and would lead to a new, global fixed-exchange-rate monetary system through long-term agreements, of a quarter to half century, among leading nations and groups of nations. As long as we have the current U.S. President and Vice-President, safe escape from a likely global chain-reaction collapse is not probable.

Q: At present, the U.S. government is pushing very hard for the Chinese RMB (yuan) to be increased in value. How can we explain this practice, against your not wanting a devaluation of the dollar, and what are the impacts on both the U.S. and China if the RMB's value continues to climb?

LaRouche: While I would wish a lower rate of China's dependency on cheap exports, and more concentration on China's internal development, any devaluation of the U.S. dollar, as by increasing the relative price of the RMB, would tend to unleash a catastrophe. Unless the U.S. agrees to the kind of reform I have indicated, there are no current remedies for the crisis presently in sight.

Q: In order to prevent the U.S. dollar from too much devaluation, what must the international community do, in your opinion, especially from the China side?

LaRouche: Long-term trade and investment agreements, based on physical, rather than current monetary-financial values, especially for projects in technologically progressive investments in basic economic infrastructure, are always correct steps of reform. Such steps will tend to minimize the effects of a crisis, and will provide the benchmarks for needed general agreements of reform among nations.

Q: China now is one of the countries in the world with a huge amount of U.S. dollar reserves. What are the potential risks to China? What are your suggestions for China to use those dollars effectively?

LaRouche: Were I a citizen of China, I would emphasize the use of such monetary assets as long-term credit for technologically progressive investments in creating (physical) basic economic infrastructure, both within China, and in joint Eurasian development programs.

Rohatynite Slashes New York Health Care

by Patricia Salisbury

Despite the well-documented crisis in every area of the nation's health-care system, a commission headed by a longtime partner of Felix Rohatyn, has released a report recommending draconian cuts in the New York state hospitals and nursing homes. The report of the Commission on Healthcare Facilities in the 21st Century is now on a fast track to implementation in January 2007, thanks to provisions which turn its recommendations into law if the state legislature, which is prohibited from amending the report, fails to reject it by Dec. 31.

The Commission was handed its extraordinary powers by New York Gov. George E. Pataki and the state legislature. And the Bush Administration is doing its part, with a promise in October of \$1.5 billion over five years for implementation of the report, with a key stipulation: The legislature must accept the Commission's recommendations wholesale.

New York's Commission on Healthcare Facilities in the 21st Century was formed in 2005 with a mandate to recommend changes to the state's health-care system. On Nov. 29, 2006, the Commission released its recommendations, which include the closing of 9 hospitals and restructuring of another 48. If implemented, the cutbacks would affect about one-fourth of the hospitals in the state, eliminating 4,200 hospital beds, or 7% of the total numbers. The Commission is also proposing to shut down 3,000 nursing home beds (3% of the total), and privatize hospitals currently run by the State University of New York. Moreover, the restructured hospitals would be subjected, in most cases, to radical downsizing, merger, and elimination of entire areas of services.

The stated central assumption of the report is that the crisis in the New York State health-care system is "overcapacity," although 70 hospitals and more than 63 nursing homes have closed since 1983. Ignoring the fact that 20% of the state's residents under age 65 are uninsured, and that hospitalization costs are a crisis for even most middle-class families and individuals, and without even a token mention of threatening pandemics such as avian flu, the study asserts that hospital beds are empty throughout the state. It then determines to eliminate these beds by "rightsizing" institutions in order to save and redirect money.

The Commission's proposal for massive closings and downsizings is accompanied by vague promises that eliminating the costs associated with "brick and mortar" institutions and hospital beds will permit an increase in primary care physicians, preventive health care, and community-

based service.

Commission chairman Stephen Berger, of whom more will be said below, stated bluntly that the restructuring proposals are the most controversial and far-reaching aspects of the report, because they impact fully one-quarter of the hospitals in the state. In fact, 20 hospitals are being shut down, if one includes the proposed hospital mergers and conversions to other uses. For example, the Commission recommends that government-owned hospitals in Buffalo and Syracuse merge with private hospitals, without regard to the fact that their employees are organized in different unions, and they have different governing structures. Other hospitals are ordered to completely revise their functioning, as in the case of TLC Lake Shore Hospital, which must downsize all 42 medical/surgical beds and 40 nursing home beds, and convert itself into a diagnostic and treatment center.

Commission Head Berger Keeps Bad Company

The Commission on Healthcare Facilities is chaired by Stephen Berger, a financier and longtime partner-in-evil of synarchist operative Felix Rohatyn. From 1976-77, Berger was executive director of the Emergency Financial Control Board, the enforcement arm of Rohatyn's Municipal Assistance Corporation ("Big MAC"), responsible for devastating the public infrastructure and workforce of New York City in the mid-1970s. More recently, Berger has been a trustee, along with Rohatyn, of the Citizens Budget Commission, which publishes frequent recommendations for cutbacks in public employee pensions and wages.

Berger is also a principal in Odyssey Investment Partners, which in 2000, along with another investment house, bought Dresser Industries, an oil field services operation, from soon-to-retire Halliburton CEO Dick Cheney. Dresser had originally been acquired from the Brown Brothers Harriman gang. Berger officially went on the Board of Cheney's cast-off Dresser in 2005. Earlier, Berger had been a principal in Odyssey Investment Partners' predecessor company, Odyssey Partners, where he was associated with Jack Nash, the founder of the firm. Nash is a longtime political and business partner of the Democratic Party wrecker Michael Steinhardt, and has financed the incendiary activities of the Meier Kahane-inspired new "Sanhedrin" (council) in Israel, which wants to restore the Biblical monarchy and overturn the "too-liberal" Israeli government.

Numerous political figures and medical professionals are denouncing the Berger Commission plan as targetting the smallest and most vulnerable institutions for shutdown and downsizing. Dr. Alan Sager of Boston University, the current principal investigator in a long-term study of the impact of hospital closings (which has followed 1,200 hospitals, in 52 cities, over the past 60 years), has been widely quoted characterizing the Commission report as favoring "Wall Street rather than Main Street." Sager also said the Commission report was in line with similar actions which favor "the sur-

vival of the fittest," that is, boost the market power of the surviving hospitals and do nothing to effectively contain costs or expand services. Sager's study has found that hospital efficiency has no association with survival, and that in general, hospitals located in minority neighborhoods have been significantly more likely to be shutdown.

Other supporters of the threatened hospitals have pointed out that one of the hospitals on the closure list, Westchester Square Medical Center, was listed by the Commission as having the lowest treatment cost for Medicaid patients of any hospital in the Bronx; and that it runs at a profit. They have questioned the logic of shutting down lower-cost institutions, where the average cost may be \$1,000 a day, and shunting patients to nearby institutions, where the average cost is \$1,500 a day.

Cabrini Medical Will Fight Closure

Among the nine Hospitals slated to be closed, is the venerable 114-year-old Cabrini Medical Center on East 19th Street in Manhattan, which is run by an order of Catholic nuns. The Center prides itself on its community-oriented patient care; some of its affiliated physicians still make house calls. On Nov. 30, the administrators of Cabrini Medical issued a press release rejecting the Commission's plan to close the hospital, and vowing to strenuously fight any efforts to implement the plan. The release pointed out that Cabrini has been undertaking a reorganization which anticipated the recommendations of the Commission, and that contrary to the Commission's assertions, Cabrini's quality of care exceeds state standards.

The hospital has initiated an e-mail protest to the state legislature, and announced a candlelight vigil and rally in support of keeping the hospital open. Supporters of other threatened hospitals are also organizing resistance. Congressman Anthony Weiner, who lives near New Parkway Hospital in Queens, and who was recently treated there, led a rally at which he was joined by hospital workers, other elected officials, and area residents.

And the Vultures Are Gathering

Not surprisingly, the recommendations of the Berger Commission are expected to provide a windfall for the wheelers and dealers in the astronomical New York City real estate market. According to a Nov. 29 article in the *New York Sun*, the Commission has ordered that real estate assets held by the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital on the Upper East Side, St. Vincent's Midtown Hospital in Hell's Kitchen, and Cabrini Medical Center near Gramercy Park, be sold off for "development," in order to pay existing debt or to fund health activities other than acute care. Developer Robert Knakal, chairman of Massey Knakal Realty, is quoted explaining that the demolition of the existing buildings, presumably to make way for high-rise luxury dwellings, would be the best use of the properties. Other sources have estimated that the site of Cabrini Medical Center could be sold for about \$130 million for condominium development.

LYM Joins Amelia Robinson To Organize For Truth and Beauty, Against Fear

For ten days in November, as EIR reported on Dec. 1, four members of the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) travelled through Alabama and Georgia with 95-year-old civil rights heroine Amelia Boynton Robinson, the vice-chairman of the Schiller Institute. They attended a week-long celebration of the life of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. On Nov. 15, the group addressed a meeting at the Butler Chapel AME Zion, in Tuskegee, Alabama. Here are their remarks, which were warmly introduced by Rev. John Alfred, a civil rights activist and former president of the Southern Christian Leadership Council.

Amelia Boynton Robinson: Fear Is What Destroys Us

I'd like to take just a few minutes to talk about fear. And I imagine some of you know more about fear than most of the older people, because they just accepted what came to them. But you know, that's a handicap. Fear is really a handicap. Children fear the dark. And I jotted down a few things about what fear does to people. Fear is something that, one time or the other, I think we have all encountered. But as a rule, I think, when we are children, we're afraid of everything. And then people tell us, "That dog will bite you," or "Don't go out in the dark." They used to say, when I was small, "The devil will get you if you don't do right," and we feared the devil.

We don't look at fear as something that can be conquered, yet so much of it—all of it—is in our minds. My mother used to say, "And darest thou to beard the lion in his den?" meaning that you don't fear anything. And I think, also, kids who start sometimes by saying, "I hate you!"—it's a word that they just take so commonly—that "I hate you." But many people keep that in their minds, and that grows into a reality.

But I think also of our being afraid and yet not trying to do anything about it. Let's take for instance, two adults: They went through school together; then finally they taught together. And one was actually afraid to challenge anything she thought was wrong. But the other would. The other went right on up to the top, became the superintendent, and then finally she got even a better position. And while we would say, "Henrietta" and "Jan": Jan just stayed in the same position that she was before, because she was afraid to even step out and go up

to the top. She wouldn't even go and help herself in school to become even greater than she was before, in her field.

When we are afraid, mentally, we are destroying ourselves. People become withdrawn. They won't discuss things that are political. They won't discuss things that will help to bring to fruition something that is wrong in the classroom or in the school, or on the playground. And not only that, they get to the place that they are afraid, and then they feel like, "I don't know what to do," so they become a gossip. And not only do they become a gossip, they become jealous, because "Henrietta's going up the ladder, and I'm not." And that jealousy is because of fear: fear because of the fact that they will not try. We just accept. Our minds are open, and we accept anything that anybody tells us, without finding out what it's all about. We're afraid.

And then, if you ask: "What about Jack over there?" "Oh, I don't like Jack!"

"Well, why?"

"I don't know. I don't know. They say. . . . They say that he drinks heavily."

And instead of finding out whether it's true or not, they push Jack back. And by pushing Jack back, they push themselves back. And they become jealous, jealous of everything that goes on, and they haven't a part of.

We think that we have everything made. Go to the mirror and look at ourselves, and see what that guy has to say! Have a conversation with ourselves, and find out how we can improve ourselves. Because if we don't, hate's going to take over like a cancer, and nobody can cure it, but God and the individual.

Hate doesn't only do that: Hate becomes like a cancer. And that cancer is like a beaver. A beaver will dam up a hole, a small body of water, a creek, anything that they can get to. And God has so supplied them that they can get old pieces of wood, sticks, and even leaves, and put them together. It's dam, and you know what a dam is. So, this is the way hate does: It dams up our minds to the extent that we cannot even think for ourselves.

And naturally, when that happens, it stops growth. Growth of the mind. We can't even think—why? Because of the fact that our minds are so corroded now with dislike, or hate, or dissatisfaction—oh, we're dissatisfied with everything! And we have a terrible temper, and all because of the fact that we fear.

And I'm saying to each and every one of you: We've got



Wesley Irwin

Amelia Boynton Robinson (right) and the LaRouche Youth Movement join a rally on Nov. 5, 2006, at the steps of the one-time Confederate White House in Montgomery, Alabama. On the left is the LYM's Kesha Rogers.

to free ourselves. Because as long as we hate, as long as we are afraid to step out, as long as we take what everybody else said, rather than to go and find out for ourselves, we can't grow. And when we don't grow, there's no such thing as freedom. We have got to free ourselves.

And the freedom is there. We have to challenge it! It's ours! God made us to be free. The Constitution frees us, and then, we are going to enslave ourselves.

Look to the Youth!

I am so proud that of all the people, you are a *special* people! And you are special, because you are fighting against injustices, against all of the evils that keep people down. And by doing so, you will be free, free yourself. And I am so happy to know, and I appreciate what you said about me, but my age and the ability to even stand up, I owe so much of that to the organization that I belong to: the Schiller Institute. And I not only owe a lot of it to them, I deal with young people. And when I think of what's happening to this world, now—and I didn't bring the letter, but I've got a letter from Bill Clinton, giving us five weeks before the walls will come tumbling down. So we had better look out—and this is politically, and more so, it is economically. So, look out, for what's going to happen between now and five weeks from now.

And the organization is fighting in order that we can hand something decent to these young people. We *owe* them something! We owe—a country that owes over a hundred and some odd trillion dollars, that's the United States of America. And we are now borrowing money from countries that we have tried to destroy—Japan, for instance. We're in trouble. And the only way we're going to get out of trouble is, that we are

going to have to attack the problem, not just talk about it. And not just write letters.

We may not able to go to the Capitol, and collar these people and say, "The Constitution says this, the Constitution says that. You are going to have to do according to your constituents and according to the Constitution." But these young people can do it!

And I am going to present to you a group of the LaRouche Youth Movement, which has caused the entire Congress and Senate to turn completely around, because they have been out there fighting. And that's just the base. They didn't fight only to put people in office because of their political notoriety, but they're going to put their hands on those people and say, "Here: This is the Constitution. You have got to go back to the Constitution. You are going to see that we go back to the plan and the program of Franklin Roosevelt, where every man is able to have a job. And if he is not able because he is physically or mentally, or economically, unable, like Roosevelt did, we're going to put all of those people back to work. But these young people are going to be responsible. And I am going to turn it over to these young people and let them give you their names—and they're going to sing for you!

So, I present to you, the LaRouche Youth Movement.

Wesley Irwin: Change This Culture, as Dr. King Did

You know Martin Luther King said that, if a person has not found something for which he is willing to give his life, he is not fit to live. And Amelia, her entire life, has searched for things for which she was willing to give her life. And I think that's why she's lived so long. And I think she's going to live a lot longer. I was shocked to be woken up this morning—I'm 26 years old—I was woken up this morning by a 95-year-old woman telling me to put my boxing gloves on and go out into the world and fight for justice.

We didn't expect to be here. Jeremy, Ardena, Kesha, and myself, we found out that we were invited to this blessed event, this week of action, less than 24 hours before it was to begin. But we knew it was important that we come—Amelia invited us—and we knew that there was some work to be done down here in the South. The South, as many of you may have experienced in the amount of time that I have, is still very much segregated.

Our contribution this past week has largely involved organizing on the campuses. We started off at Alabama State University, we then went to Auburn, and ended up today, organizing here. And what we found was backwardness of all sorts. When we went to Alabama State, we found kids dealing drugs on the campus. We found kids mumbling "gangsta rap" lyrics, about death and killing. And when we went to Auburn, which is also segregated on the other side of things, we found



*Amelia Robinson
and Wesley Irwin in
front of a statue of
George
Washington Carver
in Tuskegee,
Alabama.*

EIRNS

kids who would argue the *Confederate* economic model to your face—and *tell you that Lincoln was a totalitarian* for trying to stop the Southern states from doing as they wished!

There's a backwardness in the educational system today, isn't there? Isn't that shocking in a certain sense?

We've Destroyed Our Economy

But it's not just the South; let's look at the North. Look to the North, look at the backwardness we have there! What does it say, when we allow our auto sector to be outsourced, and our manufacturing industry to be destroyed? Do you know, in the last six years, under Bush and Cheney, we've lost almost half of our manufacturing sector? And what happened to those jobs? What happened to the pensions? What happened to the health care of those people? What happened to those skilled workers, who now have to be "greeters" at Wal-Mart? Or flipping burgers? In this great consumer/entertainment economy of ours, hmm? Or, perhaps, they get laid off, and the only option is to enlist, in the great imperial wartime economy of Bush and Cheney.

We spoke with many young people over the course of this week, who had siblings that they had lost in Iraq. Or they had siblings who are in the military right now, who could be shipped off to Iran, or Syria, or Lebanon, or North Korea, or who knows where? *If we don't stand up and do something!* This Administration has got to go.

Now, if the Democrats won't do something about it, the LaRouche Youth Movement will. And we have pledged ourselves to give the Democratic Party the correct sort of—what do we say?—motivating kick in the pants, shall we say, to get them moving in the right direction. And so, I can tell you, there is a lot of work to be done, but we plan on being part of the change, and we want to work with all of you to be part of the change that has to happen.

Now, I want to touch on one point on economy before I

turn it over to my friend, Kesha. If we look at what occurred after the deaths of John F. Kennedy, and then later, in '68, Bobby Kennedy and Martin Luther King, who were shot down, one after another; if we look at the change in economy that occurred as a result of the fear that was spread after their deaths, look at what Nixon did to the economy: We ended the FDR system! We ended the system that allowed us to have a productive economy. And we went to what's called the "floating-exchange-rate system." Where now the bankers decide that we're going to have derivatives, and hedge funds, and credit cards, and gambling, and we can now run the world, through the supposed wealth of the dollar which has physically nothing backing it up! That's what we envy.

And overall, if you look at the time from '71 to the present, the *physical* standard of living—health care, productive jobs, real wages, our education system—it's gotten worse, and worse, and worse. Even though you can still buy stuff with your dollar, your credit card, the overall *physical* standard of living has become worse and worse.

And now we've come to a point where it sounds like now Bill Clinton has pointed out—and others, LaRouche, he's been saying it for 30 years: If we don't get rid of free trade and globalization, it's going to get rid of us. So, we've got to get rid of it.

Now, the idea that I want to leave you with tonight, concerning the solution—because we can't talk about these problems without putting forth some ideas for solutions—is that, if we have the sort of idea that the Founding Fathers had, that all human beings have inalienable rights, that they're endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and if we fulfill that intention by them, which was expressed by Martin Luther King, in his speeches—not just "I Have a Dream," but his other speeches, "Beyond Vietnam," "I've Been to the Mountaintop," etc.—if we have that conception of mankind, that we are all equal because we have a mind, that some of us are not born to rule and some of us to be ruled, but that all of us have the potential for creative reason, that all of us can make a profound discovery, like Kepler's discovery of universal gravitation, or Bach's discovery concerning Classical musical composition; if we have that sense that every human being is special and sacred because they have the potential to add a principle, a scientific or cultural principle, to the body of knowledge of man, then nothing can stop us.

This culture can be changed. The way people think in its core can be changed. And if nothing else, a dialogue around that quality of idea that King had, that came from reading the King James version of the Bible, that came from reading Plato's *Republic*, that conception, that conception can get us out of this mess.

Now, I want to introduce to you a fellow member of the LaRouche Youth Movement, Kesha Rogers. And I prefer to introduce her as a very intelligent and gifted human being. But I would also like to say, that she is the first black woman

to run for the state chairmanship of the Democratic Party of the state of Texas in our nation's history.

Lakesha Rogers: Our Generation Has To Take Up the Fight

Thank you very much. I'd like to thank Judy and Rev. John, and everyone here, for being a part of this historic moment. I think about what we are doing today and the history that we're making, and I have to say, that as I look at the strength that I've been given from Mrs. Robinson, Miss Amelia—you know I think back to my campaign where I came up against a lot of opposition, running in Texas. You know, still controlled by the "good ol' boys." And you know, at 29 years old, being the youngest person to ever run, I found out that what Miss Amelia, what Mr. LaRouche, and others have been saying, even what Mr. John just said today, it is going to be our generation that has to take up the calling, take up the mission right now, that's being passed on to us from our parents' generation. Because there has been a real, real operation to try to destroy our generation from being a part of this historic fight, that we're more concerned about entertainment—drugs, and sex, and everything else we can get our hands on. And it's been the mission of the LaRouche Youth Movement, and hundreds of people in the Schiller Institute around the world, to reverse that trend. To go back to a policy, where we have the understanding, as Wesley said, of all being created equal.

And you look at what's happening around the world right now: The economic collapse, the continuous guerrilla warfare, the threat of nuclear war are taking precedence over the world at this moment in time; the destruction of nations, economic development being destroyed. And I think, as we look at this moment of living the dream of Dr. King, he said, "An individual has not lived until he can rise above the narrow confines of the individualistic concerns to those higher concerns of all human beings, of all mankind," and that's what we have to do. That is the mission that we have to take on.

Now, I have the special privilege—I don't want to take up too much of your time, because I know that Wesley has done an excellent job in conveying the principle and the role that we've played. I'd just like to share one thing with you. I think about how our generation has no understanding of our history. As he said, we've been going to the university campuses, speaking with young people, and you'd think that individuals who live here, young people, right in Alabama, where the struggle was fought, where history has been made, you know, young people from Selma, Alabama, from Tuskegee, would know the history of Mrs. Robinson and others in the struggle that they have endured. They don't know that! And that really got to me. When I'm at Alabama State University, and you tell students, "Look, there's a group of people that's



EIRNS/Leon Frasier

The LYM team in Selma, Alabama (left to right): Wesley Irwin, Ardena Clark, Amelia Boynton Robinson, Kesha Rogers, and Jeremy Cowen.

here and they're fighting for justice. They're walking, they're marching." You tell them about what we're doing. You tell them about recruitment of young people to a fight to revive the history that this country has lost! And—it was interesting, because I'm asking people, "Do you know about Mrs. Amelia Boynton Robinson?" And they say, "Uhm, no never heard of her. I don't know." And these people come from Selma, Alabama! The frightening thing is that there's a memorial and a history of Mrs. Robinson sitting right in their library! And they don't know! I mean, that's scary.

Bring in Real, Classical Culture

And I commend everyone for being here. But—I have to say, this room should be much fuller with young people right now. Because it is going to be our generation taking up the fight and the mission. And what we have found, is that throughout our march, and throughout our organizing on university campuses, and the fight to recruit and break through the cultural corruption that has dominated our young people today, that it has been the revival of Classical composition, of real ideas, going back to the fight of people like Bach and Beethoven—those individuals that our generation knows nothing about, if it's not bouncing around, and hip hop and rap and everything else, we know nothing about true beauty. Because beauty has been destroyed from our generation. And the only way that we're going to go back to living the dream of Dr. King, is to bring back a society of beauty.

And that is why it is my honor to present to you the grouping here, of the LaRouche Youth Movement, that's going to give you a small selection of the work that we've been doing to revive the beauty of Classical composition.

[The youth conclude by performing a selection from Bach's motet "Jesu, meine Freude."]

Allard's Hoax on the Subject of LaRouche

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

This report refers to the report recently issued by Jean-Guy Allard. It is self-identified by the publisher as "Spying on Cuba and Venezuela: a relic from the Reagan era" by Jean-Guy Allard—Special for Granma International."

I list what are intended by Allard as the defamatory allegations against me uttered within a report published under the by-line of the said Jean-Guy Allard, a report on the subject of U.S. intelligence community figure Norman Bailey.

That report was based on widely misrepresented facts and collateral false and otherwise misleading information concerning my relationship with Norman Bailey during the years 1982-83, when I encountered him as one of several officials of the U.S. National Security Council with whom I had frequent contact during my part in the back-channel discussions conducted by me with the Soviet government. I had been the designer of a proposed new policy of relations between the U.S. and Soviet governments, and was conducting discussions with both the Soviet official channels and advising relevant specialists on matters pertaining to the design of the implementation of the proposed agreement.

These discussions were initiated during the period of the interim Soviet government, preceding the selection of Yuri Andropov, and continued during the period of Andropov's incumbency, until February 1983. The project continued through President Reagan's March 23, 1983 public appeal to the Soviet government to explore openly what I had proposed.

The President's adoption of the proposal he presented in the March television broadcast reflected the President's long-standing, strong hostility to the policies and role of Henry A. Kissinger, a matter in which my commitments and the President's coincided.

Norman Bailey had been assigned by his superiors to deal with the matter of arranging financing policy for the implementation of President Reagan's proposal.

The relationship with Bailey ended when the project was shut down at the close of 1983. There was, however, a spill-over of that relationship when I came under heavy attack by the right-wing section of the U.S. intelligence community during early 1984, attacks which had been launched through Wall Street circles associated with the former associate of the Anglo-French-U.S. intelligence operation *Paris Review*, John Train. Bailey was approached by an NBC-TV unit conducting a defamation operation against me under the guidance of John Train. The remarks on me cited by Jean-Guy Allard



uscc.gov

Norman Bailey was one of several officials of the U.S. National Security Council with whom LaRouche had contact during the 1980s, while LaRouche conducted back-channel discussions with the Soviet government. Bailey never claimed to be a "buddy" of LaRouche, as Allard claims in his defamatory allegations.

are taken chiefly from the defamatory broadcast either produced by NBC-TV's "First Camera" feature, or as press utterances generated in the same ambience.

I list, and comment upon, relevant citations from Allard's piece, as follows:

Item 1: "He confesses to being a buddy of Lyndon LaRouche, the controversial ultra right-wing U.S. politician": Bailey never "confessed" or "claimed to be" a "buddy" of mine.

Item 2: "But the thing that stands out most on his resumé is his confessed friendship with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., former presidential candidate and prominent member of the far right in the U.S., who runs an intelligence network, the breadth and efficiency of which he has publicly praised."

I have never been a member of the far right, and have been consistently regarded as an enemy of the U.S. far right by relevant agencies and right-wing organizations since I returned to the U.S.A. from military service in Burma and India, in Spring 1946. I have developed an excellent intelligence service, which publishes a weekly journal, *Executive Intelligence Review*, and it has been highly regarded for the quality of our product by sundry agencies in many parts of the world.

Item 3: "Further still, Bailey is the man LaRouche used to get inside the White House, shortly after which the spy-official was appointed to the National Security Council (NSC)."

That statement by Allard is completely fraudulent. My access to the Reagan White House was an outgrowth of a personal acquaintance with the President during the 1980 Presidential primary campaign. My access to the White House was through many circles of much higher rank than Bailey in several nations.

Item 4: “Bailey himself has said that at some point he was then directed by NSC officials to talk to a group of LaRouche’s supporters, who offered to provide intelligence information.”

This, if Bailey actually said something like that, is wildly misleading. Some of my associates were assigned to assist in liaison with assigned persons in the National Security Council, during 1982-1983, among whom one, deployed under my supervision, was Bailey.

Item 5: “Since then, he has maintained wide-ranging and regular relations with the group and its boss who even visited his exclusive ranch in Loudoun County.”

This is a complete lie, for which Allard is implicitly responsible.

Item 6: “LaRouche’s enemies describe him as ‘anti-Semitic’ with Hitler-like tendencies, at the head of an occult sect.”

This is said only through the channels still associated with right-wing banker John Train, who played a leading role in setting up a covert-intelligence operation against me, beginning May 1983.

The allegations of such types are wild falsehoods, and emanate only at the instigation of very dirty intelligence operations, such as those of Train.

Item 7: “In his apology for that controversial organization, Bailey stated that it was one of the best intelligence services in the world which operates more freely and openly than the official agencies, which allows them to communicate with ‘prime ministers and presidents’.”

This opinion was shared among many international institutions and leading specialists during the 1980s, and is viewed with similar respect in many important institutions around much of the world still today.

In conclusion: I hope that no one was careless enough to pay Jean-Guy Allard for a product of this quality. Any respectable news publication would summarily fire him if it were caught purveying garbage of this sort as actual intelligence work.

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A Weird Case From Berlin

The Age of the Marionettes

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

December 8, 2006

I have just received a copy of a weird item written in Berlin. The author of that piece shall be identified only as a nameless German of the grim species which the French call “BoBos.” His name shall thus remain, in the Biblical sense, “Legion.” He is very grim, gruff, given to explosive fits of rage, and, given the opportunity, cruel. Like a real-life Jekyll and Hyde personality, he is sometimes intelligent, but known by some relevant persons on both sides of the Atlantic, as also brutishly immoral in dealing with any vulnerable person he has chosen as a suitable target of his venomous intent to destroy yet another young citizen. He is, therefore, of a type not to be trusted with any position of authority over other persons. He is, in short, a thug.

In the concluding paragraph of the written item to which I refer, he launches a savage, threatening attack on what he alleges are the tyrannical tendencies of young adults, a species which he implicitly dedicates himself to destroying. Pity the poor young adult (or even women of his own generation) who falls undefended within the intended sweep of his murderous paws!

There are other persons, as in Hannover and Erbenheim, typical of the same moral defect; but, I focus on his case here. I choose that anonymous representative of the class of “Legion” as my implied subject here, because having a specific case or two of a certain type in mind, has the same function as a hunter’s aiming at a specific duck in a flock. Aim at the flock, you may bring down none, or, perhaps, like Dick Cheney, the man behind you; aim at one, and you may gain a day’s harvest.

Speaking strictly in terms of sociology, rather than merely age-interval as such, what the French call “BoBos” are, functionally, a sociological type, rather than an age-group as such. Like the unnamed subject of reference in this report, they are associated with the “68ers,” and are concentrated, in the Americas and in western and central Europe, within implicitly university-bound social strata born between approximately 1945 and 1956.

In the U.S.A., for example, these 68ers hated “blue collar” workers, modern family farming, and technological progress. In Europe, they were associated with the influence of the Congress for Cultural Freedom and the German and

French existentialists of the school of one-time Nazi professor Martin Heidegger and his protégé Jean-Paul Sartre in France.

On both sides of the Atlantic, they were a generation, or, should we say, de-generation, produced as offspring of what came to be called "The Cold War." Their trans-Atlantic connection, as belonging to a common, trans-Atlantic, "Cold War" type, is most clearly illustrated by the leading voice of cultural decadence known as *The Paris Review* of Teddy Goldsmith and my personal adversary John Train. Train's connections ran to their intersection with John Dewey's intellectual offspring, my personal adversaries Professors Sidney Hook and his British associate Abba Lerner. In general, these trans-Atlantic connections were to the international collection of the riff-raff cast off by the followers of Bukharin and certain "Cold War" ex-Trotskyist circles there, as in France.

These BoBos of the trans-Atlantic community have undergone a series of sociological metamorphoses since the 1950s. They exploded violently into "revolutionary rage," when privileged students attending leading universities were suddenly confronted with the prospect of being drafted into military service in Vietnam. They wrecked the Democratic Party constituency-basis, by pitting themselves with hatred against "blue-collar" family strata. They became the anti-science fanatics of the 1970s, whose effects were of crucial significance in the destruction of the lawful edifice of the successful form of the U.S. economy over the 1970-1981 interval and beyond. As the great part of my own generation moved out of leading executive positions in political, academic, and business life, beginning the end of the 1980s, the BoBo ideology continued its rampage of wrecking of the economies of the Americas and Europe, from the inside, including the looting, virtually into the ground, of the economies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

The essential transition in the cultural characteristics of the behavioral outlook of the BoBos, was from "We are revolting," to the triumphalist "We are the future" of the 1970s and 1980s, to "We are the triumphant 'Golden Generation' " of the 1990s, to the grumpy, "We hate you—we will suck your blood dry before you see the end of us" generation of the current decade. Anyone in the older generation, notably those past retirement age: "Watch out! The BoBos will get the last ounce out of you, even after you are dead!" Our case from Berlin, precisely.

On both sides of the Atlantic, the BoBo is recognized not by his biological age, but, rather, these revealing cultural-behavioral traits. Such is the typical, if slightly extreme example from Berlin.

The Strategic Issue Posed

With the BoBos on both sides of the Atlantic, we have the case of a sociologically-culturally encysted generation.

There was a somewhat comparable phenomenon on both sides of the Atlantic, during the 1920s; as the Mussolini and Hitler, and other assorted types of counter-cultural mass-insanity typified the phenomena expressed then. There are two most notably broad distinctions between the mass-insanity of the '20s and now. First of all, the social stratum in which the relevant middle-class phenomenon was situated, was a qualitatively smaller ration of the total population. Second, the social-economic environment has been shifted from a premium on promoting the wealth of agriculture and industry, to the post-industrial orientation and transformation of the social composition of the total population today.

All of these factors combined in effect, for today, in presenting us with a BoBo class which is its own dead end. It hates the past, and hates the generation, especially the young adults in their twenties, who are the voice of the future. The BoBo's cry is, "Therefore, let them eat cake! After us, the Deluge! Take everything from them before we leave the premises!"

On that account, the subject from Berlin, typifies his immediate set of co-thinkers throughout Germany, in particular. They hate what they regard as the insolence of the young-adult generation which is insisting that the nation have a future. The BoBos explode with a defiant: "No! We will kill you, first, if we have to! You are trying to dictate morality to us, and we will kill you before we will tolerate it."

Ah, but the tocsin has sounded for such BoBos. The surge of voters from the 18-35 age-brackets, transformed a doubtful Democratic victory in the recent mid-term U.S. election into a landslide victory in the House of Representatives. This coincides with the implications of the Baker-Hamilton report, and with the reality of the onrushing general collapse of the world's present monetary-financial system. Tectonic upheavals in the U.S. political process are now rumbling along the way to sudden and profound changes, as President Bush proceeds in status, from lame duck to politically dead duck, carried, cursing like the legendary cartoon-character, ex-President "Daffy Duck," off to safe repose in the appropriate loony-bin, even as Vice-President Dick Cheney now tries desperately to play the role cast originally for Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

The BoBos reacted to the recent U.S. electoral triumph with rage and attempted denial. The decisive margin of victory produced by the 18-25 generation, signals the end of the tyrannical reign of the BoBos. Sane BoBos will depart the company of the fools of their generation, to join the trail of the work of the Baker-Hamilton Commission; the world is changing, board the Ark sailing into the future, and you will now soon leave the doomed past, without regret, behind. Our poor wretch from Berlin will probably not accept the offer to bring him on board; his rage is much too great to do anything as sane as what the present signs forewarn him as the actually "inevitable."

What the social engineering which created the BoBo degeneration did, was to generate a net product of their efforts which is relatively unique in modern European history, a generation whose inbred dedication has no efficient link with either the previous or subsequent generations, a “lost generation,” dedicated to what now appears as a fanatical, lemming-like adherence to a no-future society. We, who are agreed, in solidarity with our young adults, that civilization shall outlive the present world crisis, must reluctantly leave the fools, such as the BoBo from Berlin, behind, as the legendary Noah’s family might have waved to the stay-behinds as the Ark lifted for its voyage into the future.

LaRouche: German Police Discredit Cheney’s Rewarmed Duggan Hoax

A radio broadcast smearing Lyndon LaRouche and his associates in Germany, in the case of the suicide of young Jeremy Duggan, was aired on Deutsche Welle on Dec. 5. Significantly, the slander concluded with the truth: that the German police had investigated the allegations by Jeremy’s mother, and found them to be totally without merit.

In reviewing the ongoing smear campaign, LaRouche raised a pointed question in the light of Erica Duggan’s obsessive, aggressive campaign: What did Jeremy’s mother say to her son in the phone conversation which they had right before he ran out to commit suicide?

It has been well documented that Jeremy was a deeply disturbed youth, who had already been treated by the London Tavistock Clinic as a young child, after the breakup of his parents’ marriage. Erica Duggan’s behavior has all the earmarks of a guilt-ridden parent, whose own neurosis is being used by those political forces wishing to harm the LaRouche movement. LaRouche asked: What ugly secret is Erica Duggan trying to cover up? What did she say to Jeremy?

That is the question which the media should be raising, in response to her totally discredited claims against the LaRouche movement.

The impetus for the well-financed hoax campaign does not come from Mrs. Duggan, of course. On that matter, LaRouche’s statement of Nov. 8 provides the context. We reprint that statement here:

“London sources tied intimately to both U.S. Vice-President Dick Cheney and his wife, Mrs. Lynne Cheney, have once again launched a press campaign on behalf of a repeatedly discredited hoax concerning the causes and circumstances of



fco.gov.uk

Britain’s Baroness Liz Symons with U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice. Symons has figured significantly in the press hoax about the Jeremy Duggan suicide.

the suicide by a young, emotionally troubled British national, Jeremy Duggan, who, as the official forensic evidence showed beyond doubt, threw himself repeatedly against moving automobiles on a highway near Wiesbaden, Germany.

“The reason for both the original, and the now repeated circulation of that press hoax, has been personal hatred of Cheney and his wife against a person, me, whom they continue to fear as a troublesome political adversary associated with a leading, high-ranking faction within the U.S. Democratic Party scene. The significant electoral success the Democratic Party has just achieved will inevitably increase the rage expressed by both Cheneys, and will probably accelerate the circulation of the fraud into corruptible elements of the European press.

“Investigation of the press-hoax which was conduited into continental Europe from certain British press-circles, showed a long-standing association of both Vice-President Cheney and his wife, with sometime Blair Cabinet-associate Baroness Liz Symons. Symons has figured significantly in the earlier production and international circulation of the press hoax about the Duggan case.

“Persons familiar with the bitter warfare between me, on the one side, and Vice-President Cheney and his wife, on the other, should have no difficulty in understanding why and how this hoax is being spread into various parts of the European continental press at this time. The fact that the Bush-Cheney Administration has just received a jolting setback from the Democratic campaign in which I have figured, should assist Europeans in understanding the motive for the rearming of the Duggan press-hoax at this time.”

National News

Specter, Leahy Seek To Restore Habeas Corpus

Senators Arlen Specter (R-Ill.) and Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) on Dec. 5 introduced “a bill to restore *habeas corpus* for those detained by the United States”—a challenge to one of Vice President Dick Cheney’s recent diktats. Specter, the outgoing chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and Leahy, the in-coming chairman, introduced the “Habeas Corpus Restoration Act of 2006.” Specter said in his statement introducing the bill, that he anticipated that the provisions of the war crimes tribunal legislation which eliminated *habeas corpus* for Guantanamo detainees and others will be ruled unconstitutional, noting that the Constitution is very explicit, that *habeas corpus* may only be suspended in time of rebellion or invasion, and that neither of those conditions exist in the United States today.

Leahy announced in his remarks, that he is also co-sponsoring with Sen. Chris Dodd (D-Conn.), the “Effective Terrorists Prosecution Act of 2006,” which also re-establishes *habeas corpus*, in addition to correcting other disturbing provisions of the “Military Commissions Act.”

Jewish Weekly Cheers Bolton’s Departure

The weekly Jewish *Forward* welcomed the departure of John Bolton as UN Ambassador, in its “Dear John” editorial on Dec. 8, saying that he had been “a daily reminder of the Bush administration’s arrogant, willful style of governance, of its contempt for the meaning of democracy and the separation of powers. . . . [H]is stubborn flaunting of American exceptionalism, has been a perfect metaphor for this administration’s ideological high-handedness in coping with the problems of the nation and the world.”

The editorial goes after the leadership of the major U.S. Jewish organizations for their

“noisy, tin-eared outpouring of sycophantic unanimity” in lamenting Bolton’s departure, because he was such a friend of Israel. As *Forward* points out, Bolton and the Administration have ensured the alienation of both Israel and the United States from the world community. Ironically, these Jewish advocacy organizations are defending Bush policy, although an overwhelming majority of Jews just voted against the Bush record, the weekly states.

Naming the the Bolton praisers as the American Jewish Committee, the Anti-Defamation League, the World Jewish Congress, Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA), the Orthodox Union, and B’nai Brith International, the *Forward* concludes, “If they can’t understand their job, it’s time that somebody else stepped forward.”

Administration: Dismiss Lawsuit vs. Rumsfeld

At a hearing on Dec. 8 in Federal court in Washington, D.C., lawyers for the U.S. government, Donald Rumsfeld, and other officials sought to have the court throw out the lawsuit filed last year by nine innocent civilians who were imprisoned and tortured by the U.S. military in Iraq and Afghanistan in 2003-04.

The abuses described in the complaint include severe beatings, cutting with knives, mock executions, death threats to the prisoners and their families, sexual abuse and humiliation, use of dogs to threaten and intimidate, restraint and confinement in excruciatingly painful positions, and severe sensory deprivation.

Lawyers for the defendants argued that to permit such a lawsuit would interfere with the President’s conduct of military operations. They also cited as precedent, two cases charging Henry Kissinger with responsibility for torture of Chileans after the 1973 Pinochet coup, which were dismissed. However, the lawyers for the plaintiffs argued that there is extensive evidence of Rumsfeld’s direct, personal involvement in the abuse

and torture of these prisoners, and there is exhaustive evidence that Rumsfeld personally set the policies which resulted in torture, and personally approved many of the methods used.

Lawyers for the former prisoners pointed to an *amicus* brief filed by retired military officers, which refutes the contention that the lawsuit would improperly intrude into areas of national security and military decision-making. In fact, they argue, enforcement of the absolute ban against torture is necessary to uphold U.S. military tradition and military discipline.

At the end of the hearing, Judge Thomas Hogan stated that it is “unfortunate” that there would even be an argument about torture by the U.S. military. But, he added, there is a substantial difficulty in recognizing the claim of non-U.S. citizens detained in other countries, that they have a right under the U.S. Constitution to bring an action in U.S. courts. Hogan said he will issue a ruling as soon as possible.

McGovern Blames GOP For Spending Cuts

In a conference call on Dec. 7, Rep. James McGovern (D-Mass.), stated that the outgoing Republican Congress is leaving the way it came in, in an irresponsible manner, by not acting on 11 out of 13 spending bills that represent budget cuts. The continuing resolution that is supposed to be passed will have \$7 billion less than Fiscal Year, 2006. He attacked the Republican Congress for cutting veterans’ programs and housing assistance and medical assistance to low-income families during this Christmas season, adding that the most shocking was the cuts to the low-income energy-assistance program.

Asked whether the Democrats would reverse the cuts in the new Congress, he replied that the damage is already being done. The aid should have been passed before October, before the cold weather hit, and the agency that provides the aid should have already had the funds—but that didn’t happen.

Darfur Needs Emergency Aid And Economic Development

by Marcia Merry Baker

Immediately after this article, we reprint a section of "Development Projects for Africa," an appendix from an *EIR* Special Report, "Peace Through Development in Africa's Great Lakes Region." This Special Report presented the proceedings of a Seminar in Walluf, Germany April 26-27, 1997, which proposed undermining local conflicts, orchestrated from outside Africa, by advancing proposals for energy, wa-

ter, transportation, agriculture, and other infrastructure needed in the vast Northeastern/Central African watersheds of the Nile and Congo Rivers and the Chad Basin. The Darfur region in western Sudan, bordering Chad and the Central African Republic to the southwest, is geographically, *right in the middle* of this area.

The section of the appendix of the special report which focusses on transferring water from the basins of the Congo River, passing through the Central African Republic and Chad, to Lake Chad, will be published by *EIR* next week.

The seminar had participants from the five Great Lakes nations. The theme of the seminar, peace through development, applies urgently today to the specific Darfur region, as well as to desperate situations of strife and economic collapse, now worsening in the Republic of the Congo, the Horn of Africa, and throughout the whole continent. We are reprinting these development programs as needed reference for understanding and acting upon what is otherwise presented as the "Darfur Crisis," in a way totally disassociated from any historical and physical economic reality. Worse, there are those calling for military attack on Africa, in the name of responding to suffering in Darfur.

In fact, the technologies and plans exist for raising up conditions of life, and reversing poverty and misery. The concretes are not the issue. In the immediate term, humanitarian aid à la the "Berlin Airlift," can be mobilized. At the same time, needed water supply projects can get started, and a commitment must be made to build nuclear power stations—which South Africa is actively developing—for water desalination for parts of the Horn of Africa and elsewhere in Africa, and to provide electricity, a key ingredient for development. Electricity consumption is presently far below necessary levels.

Opposition to such a development perspective will ensure





Marit Jenoff-Nilsen

Africa shows up nearly totally dark, from lack of desperately needed electric power, in this satellite image of the continent taken at night. Eskom produces 95% of South Africa's electricity, which accounts for 50% of all electricity consumed in the continent of Africa, home to over 900 million people. It has 12% of the world's population, yet accounts for only 2% of the world's energy consumption.

the elimination of Africa's nation-states, and genocide of their populations. The actions of those who may have been suckered into supporting the "Save Darfur" operation, will have the same effect.

The question involved in implementing such measures—politically and morally—is, will citizens in the United States, Europe, Asia, the Americas, and Oceania act to intervene to stop the physical breakdown process underway across all national economies, worsening over four decades of globalization, and instead build up productive capacity again and deploy it to the good of all, especially Africa.

In 1997, Lyndon LaRouche stressed this, in his keynote address to the African development conference, titled, "Viewing Africa's Current Crisis from the Vantage Point of Universal History."

LaRouche said, "Let's look at Africa, and its development, and its pain of today, in terms of what is happening around the world. And what you see is, this planetary civilization is *disintegrating*! We're on the verge, in the process actually, of the greatest financial collapse, globally, in all human history. We're at the point that the monetary systems of every country, with possibly the exception of China, can disintegrate on a given morning. That is, we could have a chain reaction in financial speculation, which, within 48-72 hours, could annihilate every currency, every bank on this planet, simply because everything freezes; money is no longer nego-

tiabile, because of the collapse. That can happen."

Today, that point has been reached. The dollar is plunging, there is rampant speculation, a breakdown of infrastructure, and sweeping shutdown of productive industrial and agriculture sectors—as seen in the mass loss of U.S. auto/machine tool capacity over 2001-06.

In Africa over the past 40 years, food output per capita has declined, as ratios of water, energy, and other necessities per area and household, have plunged. Falling life expectancy on the continent of 906 million people, is the most dramatic marker of crisis. In Sub-Saharan Africa, life expectancy is lower today than 30 years ago. The Annual UN Human Development report noted that, "Several countries in Southern Africa have suffered dramatic catastrophic reversals: 20 years in Botswana, 16 in Swaziland and 13 in Lesotho

and Zambia." In South Africa, life expectancy dropped from 63 years in 1990, down to 51 in 2006. The percentage of persons with HIV/AIDs has risen dramatically, and now "Killer TB"—multi-drug resistant tuberculosis—is spreading in southern Africa. The map here makes the point that, simple electricity is lacking across the continent. This is an epic breakdown. The policies that caused this were deliberate.

But the here-and-now financial system disintegration, is also an historic opportunity that cannot be missed for reinstating development policies. LaRouche is spearheading an effort, focussed on shifting the United States toward emergency financial and economic measures, for "Organizing a Recovery from the Great Crash of 2007," as he calls it. Facing what is needed in Africa, demands facing and acting to restore nation-states committed to the principle that we can deliberately create economic development to serve the common good.

A series of droughts in the Darfur region, and contiguous regions in neighboring Chad and Central African Republic since 1984, has exacerbated the water shortage, and intensified conflicts over scarce water. The underlying causes for the crisis in this area, including Darfur, can only be eliminated by building large-scale infrastructural projects and introducing nuclear power to electrify the three countries directly affected by the crisis, in the scope described in the following article.

'Out From the Nile': New Rivers, New Civilization in Egypt, Sudan

by Marcia Merry Baker

Reprinted from "Peace Through Development in Africa's Great Lakes Region," the proceedings of a seminar in Walluf, Germany, April 26-27, 1997. Mrs. Baker is the Economics editor for EIR.

The beautiful photographs coming from Mars, showing the terrain of the Red Planet, bring to mind the Earth's own Red region—the Red Sea Hills on the west bank of the Red Sea. And bring to mind our ability for "terra-forming"—the idea that "natural" landscapes can be man-made, both in space, and here on Earth, for the benefit of civilization. Therefore, "natural" resources are limitless.

From this vantage point, we report on infrastructure initiatives, and certain key interventions required for economic development in Africa, in particular, in the strategic, Nile/Red Sea nations of Egypt and Sudan (combined population of over 87 million), whose resources and economic development potentials are rich and vast.

On Jan. 9, 1997, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak detonated a symbolic explosion in the desert near the lake of the Aswan High Dam, officially opening construction on a canal to create new oasis communities in the Western Desert. He called it Egypt's "Project of the Twenty-First Century," and said that it will create conditions to restore food self-sufficiency in the homeland, and that, "A new era is opening in Egypt—the era when we go out of the confines of the narrow Nile Valley."

At the same ceremony Prime Minister Dr. Kamal el-Ganzouri, said, "The event is not only establishing a canal or expanding agriculture, it is much more important." It is "historic;" it is "civilization in the making."¹

Contrary to the lies of the zero population growth advocates, who say the resources of this region are "all used up"—in particular the waters of the Nile—the technologies exist, with the right applications, to literally make the desert sands bloom in this showcase region, and host millions more people.²

In terms of one of the most fundamental of all natural resources, annual potential photosynthesis, Egypt and Sudan occupy a position on the planet with a mean annual potential photosynthesis rate of 25 grams per square meter per day, the same as, or greater than, most of the world's current garden-spots.³ The challenge is just to organize the *economic landscape*—water, power, transport, urban centers, and agriculture zones—to realize the potential.

The following review begins with rail transportation, then covers the physical resources base and infrastructure development plans.

Land-Bridge Crossroads: Build Rail Links

Strategically, the nations of Egypt and Sudan occupy the main geographic transit link between Africa and the Eurasian land-mass; thus they are a development crossroads. On the globe of the world's economic resource base, the whole continent of Africa is positioned between two great oceanic basins of development: the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean, as well as the Mediterranean Sea. But what stands out, looking at the intercontinental map of the Eurasian Land-Bridge—the New Silk Road infrastructure plan—Egypt and Sudan occupy a pivotal position as the overland route between Africa, via the Middle East, and all of Europe and Asia. If your starting point is Asia, you travel, across the Sinai, over the Suez Canal, technically the breach between the two continents, and then, through Egypt, to whatever your destination point in Africa; or go in the reverse direction.

Figures 1 and 2 show the existing rail grid of Africa as of the 1990s; and the map of proposed new rail lines and upgrades. The locations of Egypt and Sudan are highlighted.

Overall, there are no cross-continent lines; and outside of South Africa, no dense grids of regional lines. There are several incompatible gauges; and railway lines are run-down. The sparse distribution pattern shows how the lines dating

1. "Investing in Egypt, No. 4" January 1997, General Authority for Investment in Egypt, Cairo.

2. Statements that water scarcity and water wars, are inevitable, come regularly from the World Bank nexus opposed to infrastructure development. For example, the Washington D.C.-based International Food Policy Research

(part of the World Bank-run CGIAR) states, "Strife over water is erupting throughout the Middle East, from the watersheds of the Nile to the Tigris and Euphrates. . . ." (Press release, June 14, 1995, "Potential for International and National Water Conflicts Is High in Coming Years.")

3. "Potential Photosynthesis and Crop Productivity," Jen-Hu Chang, *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, March 1970.

from colonial times were meant to serve purposes of looting, not development.

The age of completion of the main links of the Sudan lines shows the colonial legacy:

- Wadi Halfa to Atbara: 1896-98
- Atbara to Khartoum: 1899
- Khartoum-Sennar-El Obeid: 1910-12
- Sennar to Port Sudan: 1926-29

After Sudan became independent in 1956, its plans to upgrade and expand its rail system were repeatedly thwarted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and its brother agencies.

Egypt, likewise, has next to no rail grid development, only point-to-point. There is the century-old Alexandria-to-Aswan system; and the link-up of main cities by rail. The Cairo Metro is notable (the first subway in Africa or the Middle East, it was opened in 1987, with an initial line length of 4.2 km), but the lack of density of rail is associated with the restriction of economic activity to the Nile Valley, discussed below.

What is required is to build the key transcontinental routes, and start to fill in the regional development lines, as the topology of each region's economic landscape requires. An example of a recent regional link, is the first railway to be built in the Western Desert of Egypt, which goes from the New Valley governate in the Western Desert to the Safaga Port on the Red Sea, via the Upper Egyptian town of Qena.

This and similar lines constitute the potential for *corridors* of development, where concentrations of power, water, and transport are available for population centers of agriculture, manufacturing, and cultural activities.

As part of the "Land-Bridge" world infrastructure drive, several projects are obvious for the international role of Egypt and Sudan. Continentally, a complete rail line running from Egypt southward, is essential to provide the communications line all through eastern Africa, and to constitute a development corridor at key hubs, and at nodes of development along the way. This north-south line intersects an essential east-west line, from Djibouti to Dakar, and others farther to the south.

One outstanding missing link in Egypt and Sudan, is the lack of rail connection at the border of the two nations. At present, the Egyptian railway stops at the northern end of Lake Nasser. The Sudan Railway begins at Wadi Halfa, at the southern end of Lake Nasser. The connection is made by ferry.

Along the east-west route in northern Africa, the trunk rail line interconnects, through Egypt, into Gaza and Israel, to all of Asia, and northward to Europe. This is a priority location for magnetic levitation rail lines.

At key intersection points, hubs of concentrated economic activity are defined, for manufacturing, trade, and education and services.

The Suez Hub

Such an international focal point for economic development is the Suez region, where the trans-oceanic shipping route through the Suez Canal, crosses the trans-continental

land-bridge link. A major upgrading of the canal is in order, to accommodate increased traffic between the Indian Ocean Basin, and the Mediterranean Sea/Atlantic Ocean.

At present, plans are under way for a "Suez Bridge Project," for new rail and roadways to span the Suez Canal at the northern end. The site will be near the town of Qantara, 47 km south of Port Said city. The publicized plans call for a fixed-road bridge alongside a swing-bridge to carry a railway. Under the Suez Canal Authority recommendations, the road bridge span would start 5 km out from each bank of the canal, and rise to a height of 80 meters. The main, middle section of the bridge will be 3.9 km.

The proposals are part of government plans for the region, that include developing the east bank of the Suez Canal as a zone for electronics industries, and otherwise developing industry and mining in the Sinai, as well as tourism. There are plans to irrigate 160,000 hectares (400,000 acres).

The estimated cost of the Suez Bridge Project is \$500 million. Construction is expected to start in 1998. Among the participants in the planning and funding, is the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JAICA), which was involved in preliminary studies on how to span the canal without disrupting shipping.

The Physical Geography

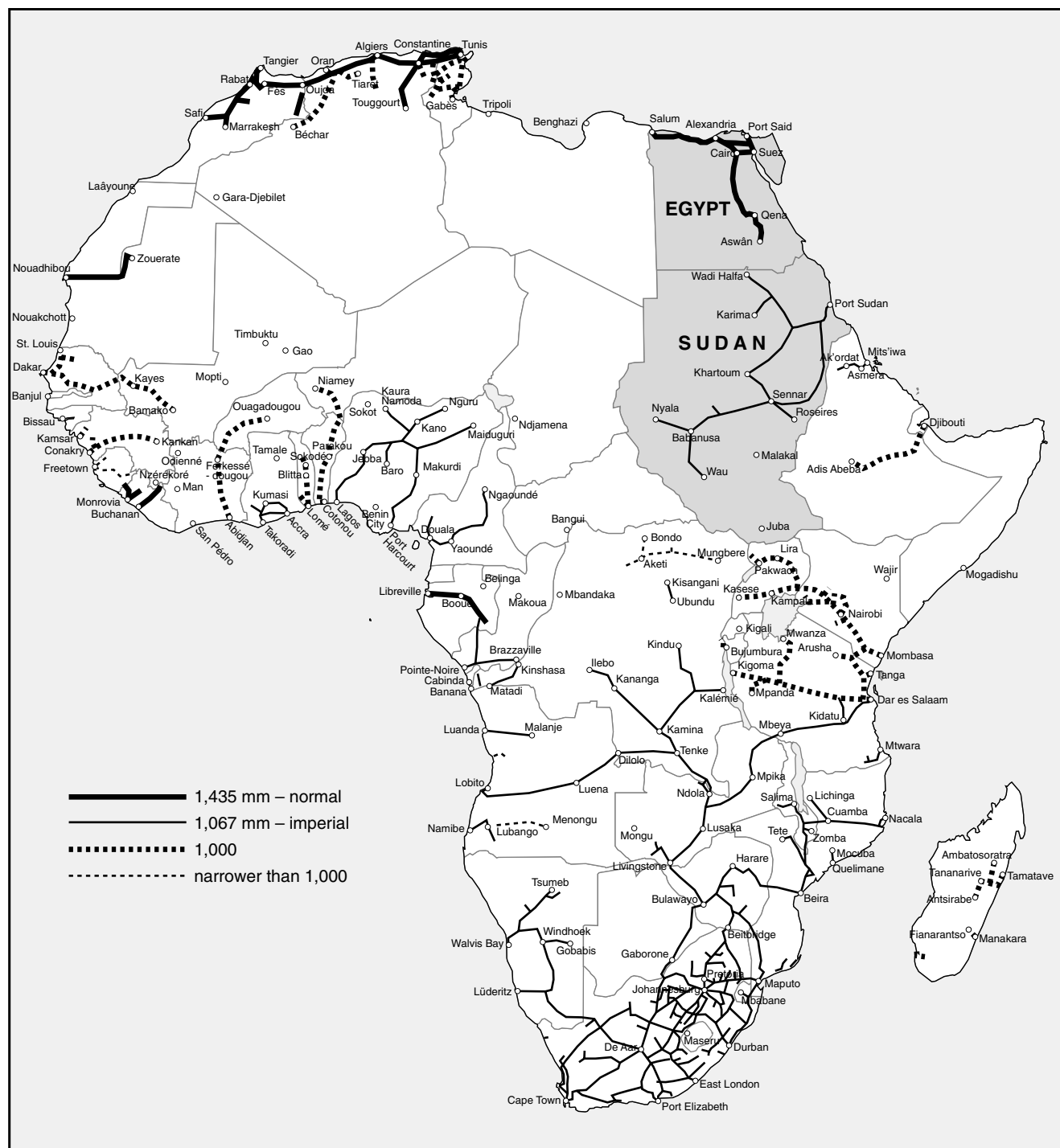
Snapshot views of the essentials of the physical geography of the region, are shown on the maps of Africa, with Egypt and Sudan highlighted, in **Figures 3, 4, and 5**. Most outstanding is that rainfall is negligible throughout all of Egypt, and down into northern Sudan; Egypt is in the center of the world's largest desert expanse, from the Sahara to the Arabian Desert.

In Egypt, the population of 60 million inhabit only 6% of the land area, along the Nile Valley and Delta, making Egypt foremost in the density of persons per square kilometer of inhabited land. As of 1990, over 10.5 million people, 20% of the population, lived in the urban area of greater Cairo. The population density within Cairo's boundaries averages 26,000 people per square km. Almost all of the rest of the Egypt's desert land area, awaits reclamation and development.

The situation is just the opposite in Sudan, which is the biggest nation in all Africa (equivalent to one-third the area of the contiguous 48 states of the United States), and has a population of only 28 million people. Most of the land is arable grasslands, located south of the desert borders. Sudan is the homeland for "Sudan grass," the plant-type from the region, and is highly hospitable for agriculture, and dense settlement. It is among the most *underpopulated* places on our planet today. Information from the Agriculture Ministry of Sudan, to summarize the richness and diversity of Sudan's "agro-ecology," is shown in **Figures 6 and 7**.⁴

4. *EIR*, June 9, 1995, "Vast Resources Exist for Economic Development in Sudan."

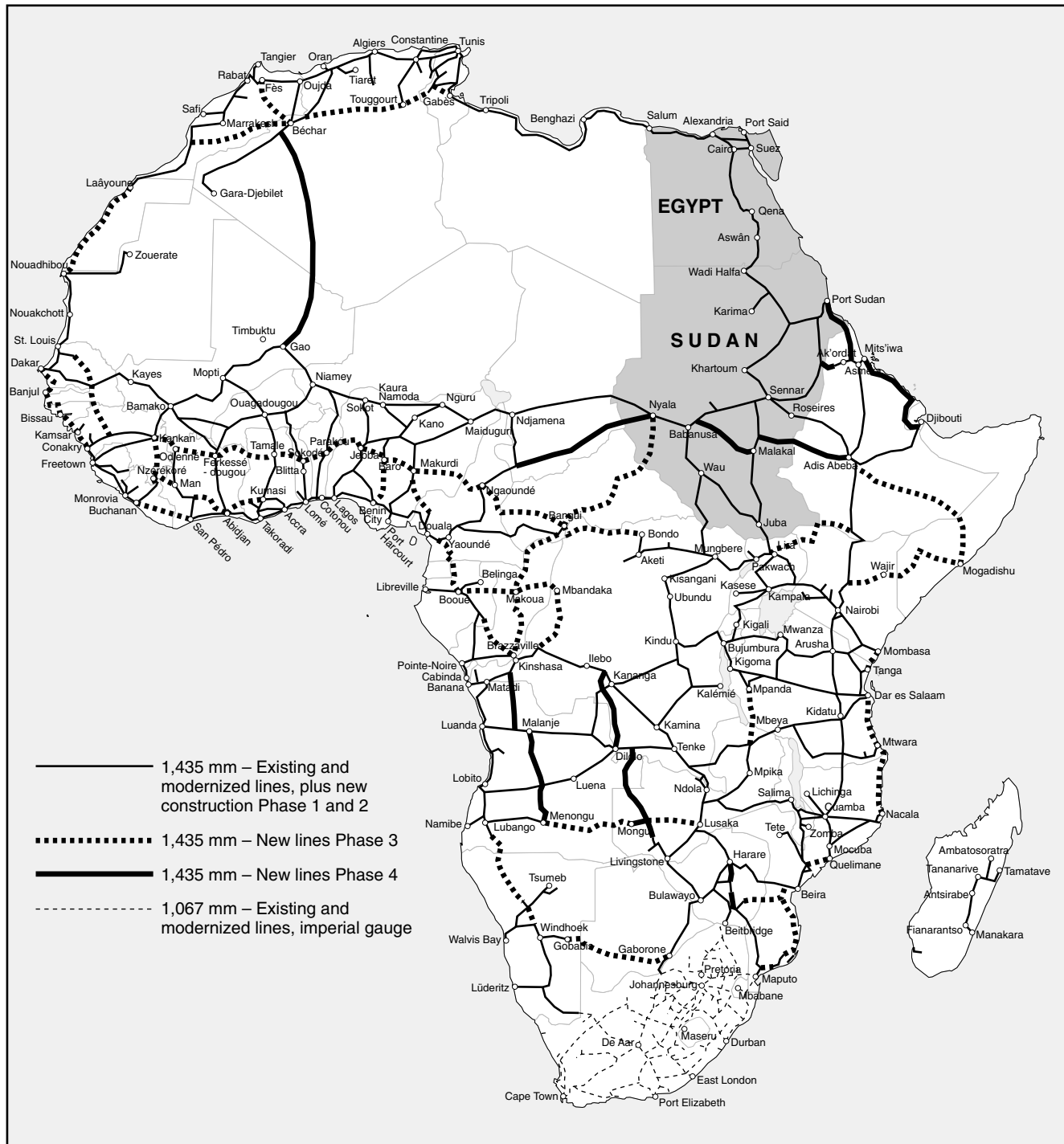
FIGURE 1
The State of African Railways in 1990



Sources: Fusion Energy Foundation, *The Industrialization of Africa*, Wiesbaden: Campaigner Publications, 1980; *The Times Atlas of the World*, New York: Times Books, 1990.

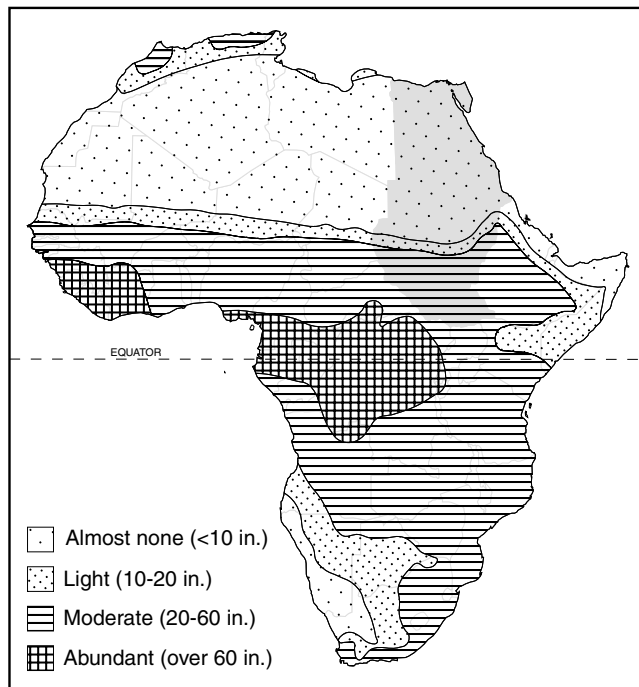
FIGURE 2

Projected African Railway Network (Main Lines)



Sources: Fusion Energy Foundation, *The Industrialization of Africa*, Wiesbaden: Campaigner Publications, 1980; *The Times Atlas of the World*, New York: Times Books, 1990.

FIGURE 3

Relative Rainfall in Africa

Source: George F. Deasy, et al., *The World's Nations*, New York: J.B. Lippincott, 1958.

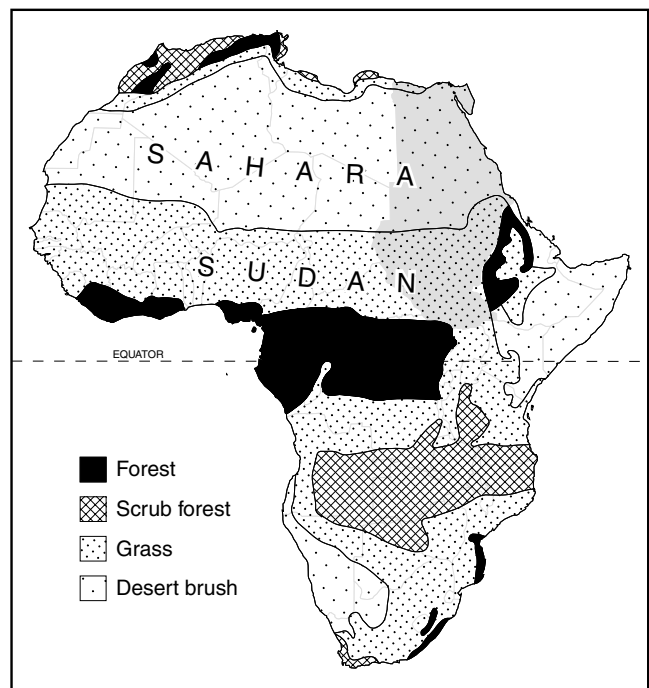
Finally, another way to look at the geographic essentials of these two nations, is in terms of their position in the Nile Basin. **Figures 8 and 9** show the extent of the Nile River system, and the schematic of existing and proposed waterworks projects on the Nile. The light area shows the extent of the Nile watershed, which drains an area of 3,030,300 square kilometers, constituting approximately 10% of all of Africa.

The Nile is the longest river in the world, running for 6,650 km, from its rise in the Central Lakes district, and final discharge into the Mediterranean Sea, through its delta, which has expanded outward over the centuries. At Khartoum, the White Nile and Blue Nile join. The Nile Basin encompasses land in nine nations: Burundi, Rwanda, Congo/Zaire, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan, and Egypt.

The schematic in Figure 9 shows the major projects on the Nile River, some completed, some proposed. These waterworks mostly concern capturing and storing Nile flow, to gain maximum use.

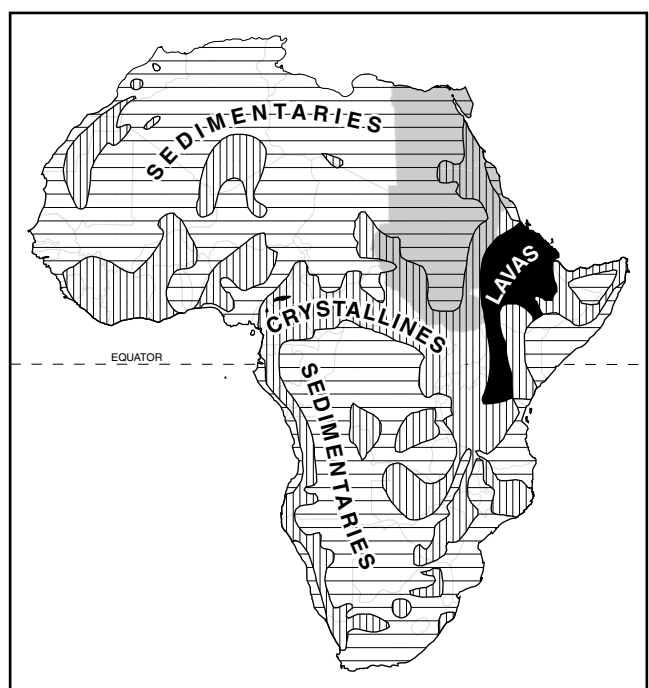
The basic point is that, at present, the volume of the Nile flow is all "accounted for" in the economic activity supported in the basin. Though the Nile is the world's longest, it ranks far below other big rivers in volume of flow, way below the Amazon and Congo River, and below the Mississippi, for example.

FIGURE 4

Types of Dominant Natural Vegetation in Africa

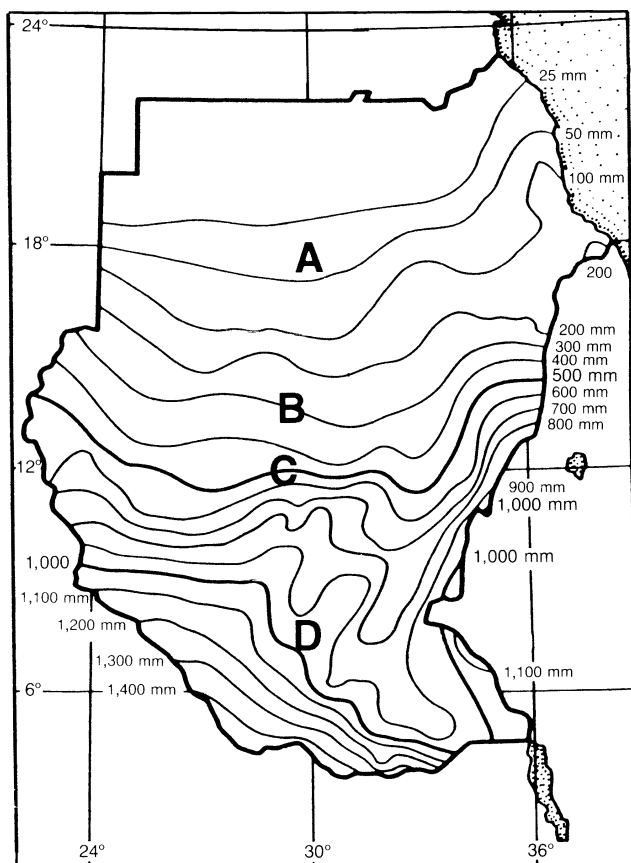
Source: George F. Deasy, et al., *The World's Nations*, New York: J.B. Lippincott, 1958.

FIGURE 5

Rock Formations of Africa

Source: George F. Deasy, et al., *The World's Nations*, New York: J.B. Lippincott, 1958.

FIGURE 6

Sudan's Average Annual Rainfall

As measured at Aswan, the annual volume of water of the Nile is given as 84 billion cubic meters. The relative shares of use of this water between Sudan and Egypt were given in the 1959 treaty between the two nations, called, "Full Utilization of the Nile Waters," which apportioned 55 billion cubic meters for Egypt, and 18.5 billion for Sudan.

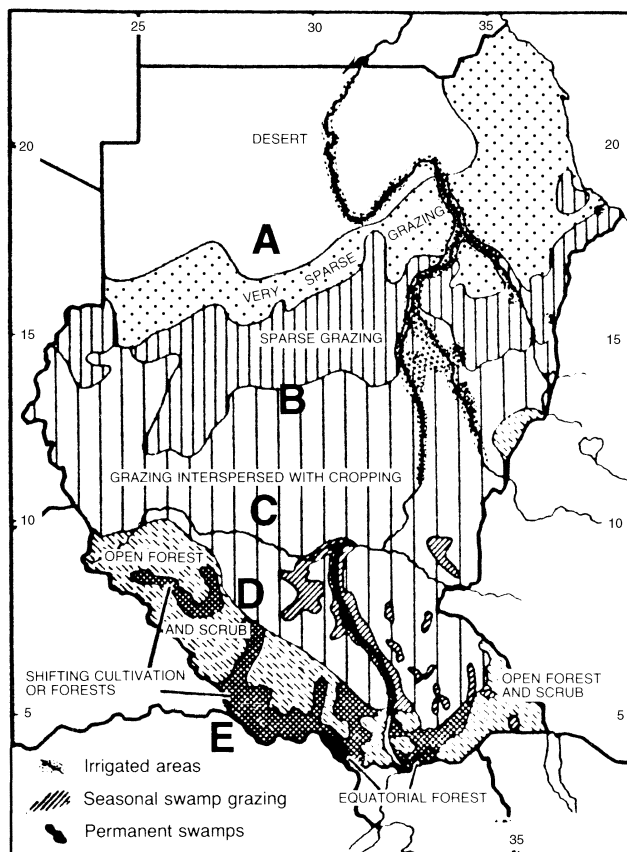
Though the Nile waters can be augmented through completing the unfinished upriver projects, nevertheless, new water sources must be brought on line for the dry lands of the lower Nile region for the 21st Century.

Nuplexes for Geo-Engineering

Even if all the possible improvements are completed on the Nile system (Figure 9), if additional water is captured and utilized, and more hydroelectric power produced, still, the ratios of water and power, on a per-capita and per-square-kilometer basis, would not be enough to support growing economies. The needed ratios of water and power per capita, and per unit area are too low from this mode of resource base.

For this region, and throughout all of North Africa and

FIGURE 7

Sudan's Diverse Agro-Ecology: Land Use Zones

the arid Middle East, the essential source of new water, as well as power, are "nuplexes"—complexes made up of modular nuclear power stations, coupled with advanced seawater desalination systems, and industrial and agricultural projects.

Such a nuplex project was proposed for the west of Alexandria on the Mediterranean Sea, in 1988, and was discussed by leading sectors of the Egyptian government, including by Minister for Electricity Maher Abaza. The project was not pursued.

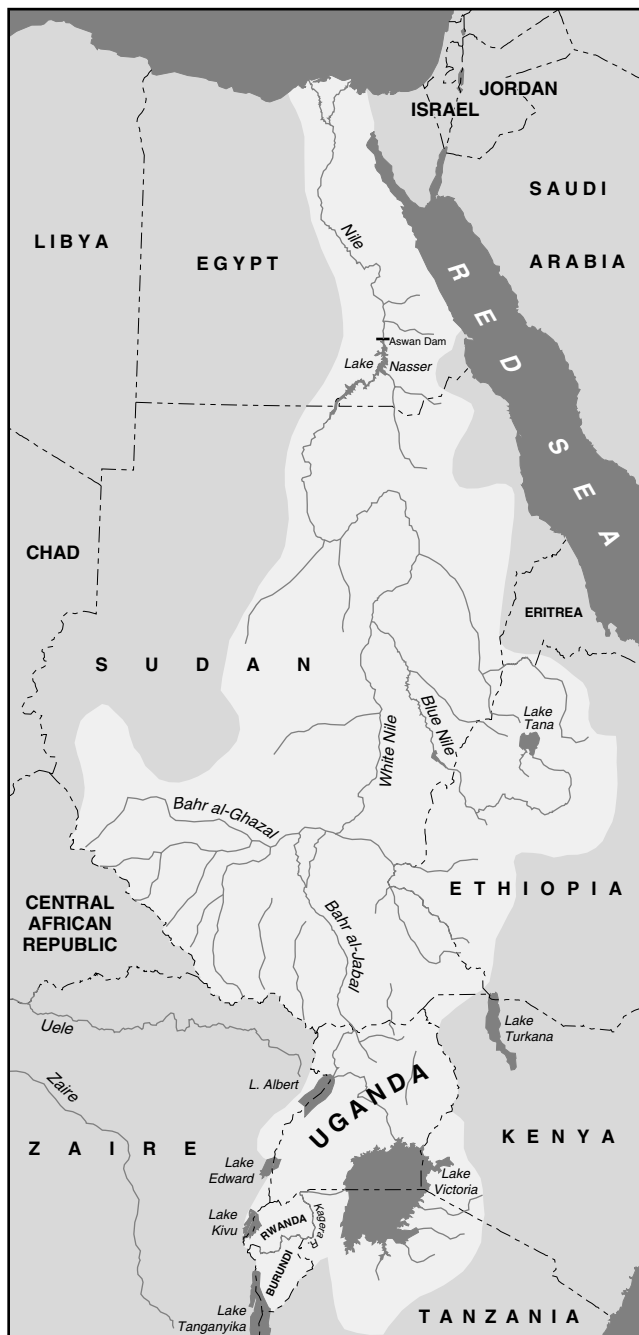
Figure 10 shows one of the latest, advanced designs for the nuclear power module for a nuplex, and gives the profile of its many advantages.⁵

Nuplexes, located at strategic sites on the Red Sea for Sudan and the Mediterranean Sea, Suez Canal, and Red Sea for Egypt, can provide the volumes of power and water flows to transform the region, by allowing for the creation of the equivalent of man-made rivers and lakes, as the basis for new

5. *21st Century Science & Technology*, Summer 1996, p. 21.

FIGURE 8

The Nile River System

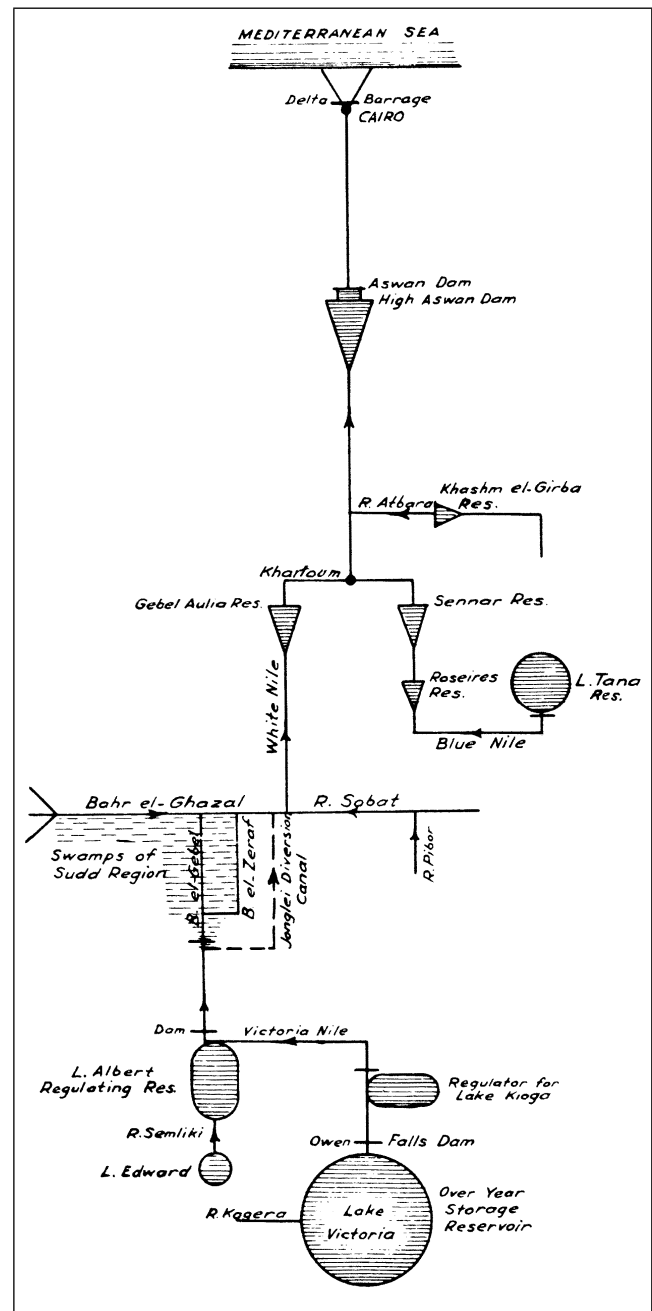


cities and agro-industrial regions—an overall approach, to which Lyndon LaRouche gave the name, “Oasis Plan,” referring in particular to the prospects for peace in the Middle East, based on mutual economic development.

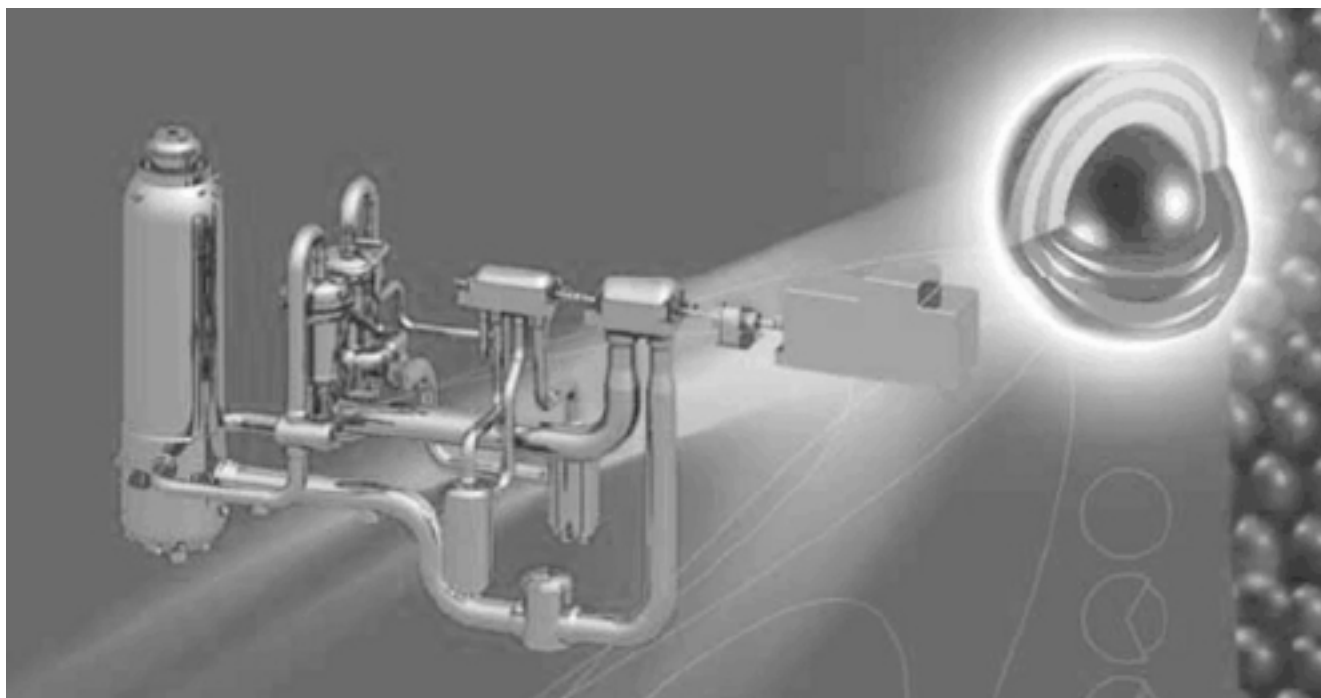
In August 1990, speaking in opposition to the gathering storm of the Bush/Thatcher Gulf War, LaRouche said of the “Oasis Plan” approach: “The primary considerations . . . for

FIGURE 9

Major Nile River Projects



the Middle East [are] water, power, transportation, and the location of urban centers.” He said, “One could define the proper approach to development of the Middle East, if no persons lived there, as if, for example, we were planning the settling of Mars, an uninhabited planet, by aid of artificial environment. We could define the future cities, the future topography of Mars, from the standpoint of its geography,



PMBR

South Africa has an active nuclear development program, which could solve the dearth of electrical power in Africa. With the Pebble Bed Modular Reactor (PBMR), a module of which is shown here with a greatly magnified cutaway of a fuel pebble, South Africa has taken the leading edge in fourth-generation nuclear technology capable of producing high-temperature heat for the production of hydrogen-based fuels and other industrial processes, as well as cheap electricity. The PBMR's fuel, helium coolant, and reactor construction form a reactor in which the reactor core cannot experience a meltdown. It uses a direct-cycle helium turbine to generate electricity, which is much more efficient than a steam turbine. The fuel elements are tiny kernels (0.5 mm) of uranium-dioxide-coated layers of high-temperature-resistant ceramics, which turns them into 60 mm spheres that "contain" the fission reaction. The first pilot PBMR will be completed in 2011, to be followed by commercial mass production.

and a few principles of topography.”⁶

For the interim—pending construction of the nuplex system—there are significant groundwater supplies, that figure in the emerging patterns of new settlements and farmlands. In 1984, satellite overflights of the Middle East, using a “Big

Camera” with remote sensing, took wide pictures of the desert regions, in order to detect the location of underground water. Later, on-the-ground teams of geologists went into the Western Desert of Egypt, and verified the presence of groundwater. Some of this water is related to the water deposits under the Sahara, which Libya is pumping into its “Great Man-Made River” tunnel, which conveys the water north to the coast. Egyptian geologist, Dr. Farouk al Baz, director of Boston University’s Remote Sensing Department, has carried out in-depth research on the extent of the several aquifers apparent from satellite imaging. Archaeological evidence indicates that ancient irrigation systems fed as much as 1 million acres of land from deep wells in these aquifers.

‘Terra-Forming’ the Sahara and Nile

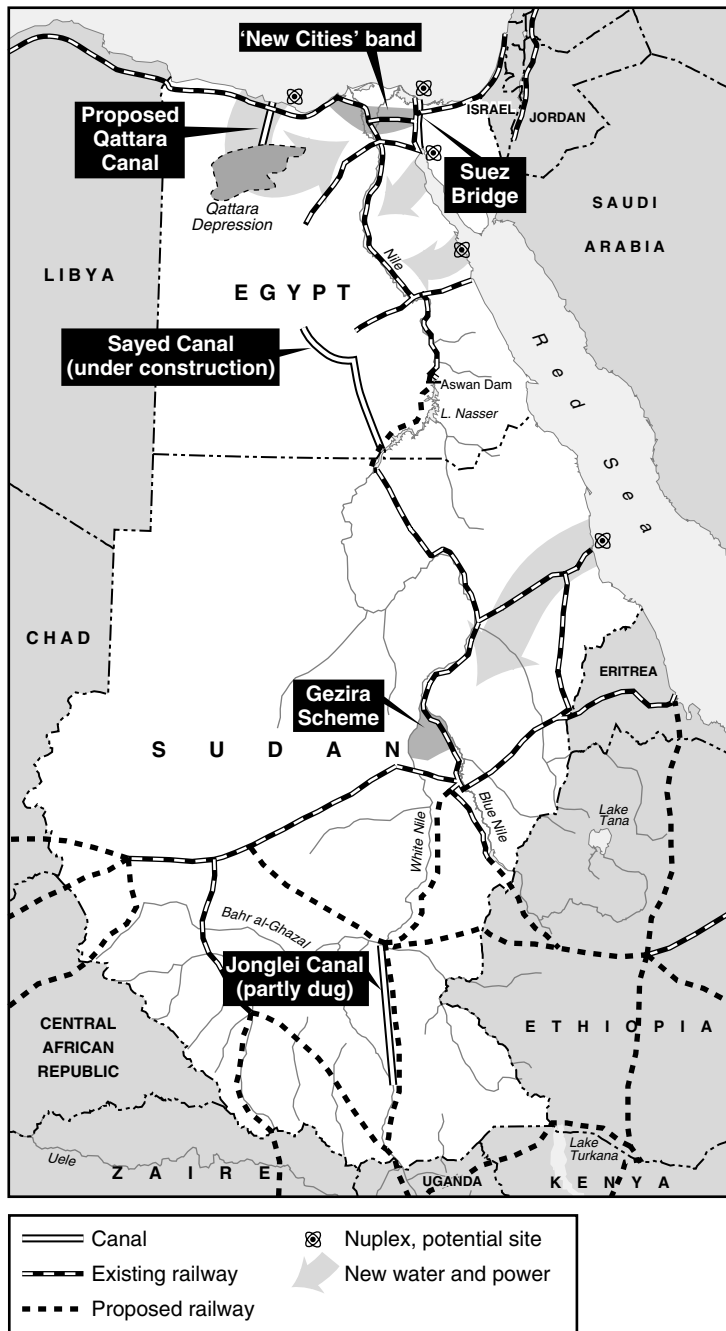
Figure 11 is a reference map showing a selection of infrastructure projects, including nuplexes, canals, and other improvements, for transforming the economic geography of Egypt and Sudan, through an “Oasis Plan” approach. The map includes both priority proposals for the future, and projects under construction right now.

In the 1970s, Egypt began its “New Cities” program, to

6. Aug. 21, 1990. Memorandum, Lyndon LaRouche, “Oasis Plan and Geo-Engineering.” Among the development proposals by LaRouche and correspondents over the 1970s-90s period of dialogue: “IDB: How the International Development Bank Will Work,” by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., Campaigner Publications, 1975; *The Industrialization of Africa*, by the Fusion Energy Foundation, Campaigner Publications, 1980; *Stop the Club of Rome Genocide in Africa: A Critique of the Lagos Plan*, by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., 1980 MS, *EIR*. A book-length critique of the “Lagos Plan of Action” (April 28-29, 1980) of the Organization of African Unity; “For a True Fourth UN Development Decade: A Concrete Solution to the World Economic Breakdown Crisis; A Discussion Paper for the 46th Regular Session of the UN General Assembly,” issued by the Schiller Institute in September 1991, it features LaRouche’s “Oasis Plan.” Published in *EIR*, Sept. 27, 1991; “Secure World Peace with Economic Development: Implement LaRouche Oasis and Productive Triangle Programs,” The Committee to Reverse the Accelerating Global Economic And Strategic Crisis—A LaRouche Exploratory Committee, September 1993.

FIGURE 11

Egypt and Sudan: Selected Infrastructure Projects, Present and Proposed, 1997



ring the old Nile Delta with a band of new towns, going all the way to the Suez on the east, and to west of Alexandria. Mostly, pumped groundwater is in use for these towns.

In the northern part of the Nile Delta and the Sinai, the El-Salam Canal is shown.

Also in the north, the roadways are shown (dotted lines)

that are considered priority upgrades as a “Peace Roads” system for the Sinai Peninsula, to interconnect with Gaza and Israel, under the 1994 proposal, “Development Options for Regional Government,” put forward under the initiatives of Israeli statesman Shimon Peres.⁷

The “Toshka Project” was begun in 1997, a plan to divert flow from the Nile, at Lake Nasser, into the Western Desert, to create a string of new cities, or man-made oases.

These projects are implementing the Egyptian goal of going “out from the Nile,” by terra-forming the basis for new communities. Between the initiatives already undertaken, and the vast potentials that obtain from nuplex development, a new, 21st century landscape is already coming into view.

In Sudan, where vast tracts of land lie ready for the tools of development, such as mechanized farming, the proposed rail grid symbolizes the overall process required of creating “corridors” of development. The Jonglei Canal, which would form a straight cut through the famous Sudd swamplands in southern Sudan, is on hold at present, because of the strife inflicted on Sudan by the British geopolitical wargames. Completing this canal would increase the waters of the Nile by 5-7% for use downstream by Egypt and Sudan.

What the infrastructure map also indicates, is the thrust for development provided by seacoast-based nuclear-powered desalination plants. In addition, inland seawater canals could provide the sites for desalination and power generation in the hinterlands, creating the means to span the desert with ribbons of green habitation and production.

Initiatives in Egypt

The Toshka Project was officially inaugurated on Jan. 9, 1997 by President Mubarak. Thirty-seven years earlier to the day, President Gamal Abdel Nasser attended the ceremony for the Aswan High Dam. The official name of the Toshka Project is the National Project for Developing Upper Egypt (NPDUE). Toshka is the name of the depression near the Nile, at the point near the beginning of the new canal, designed to take water from the Nile along a length of 310 km to new communities in the desert.

The aim is to “go out from the Nile Valley,” and

7. *Development Options for Regional Cooperation*, Government of Israel, planning document submitted to The Middle East and North Africa Economic Summit, October 1994. See also, “Palestinian Emergency Development Program, The West Bank and Gaza Strip: A Brief Economic Overview,” and “Invest in Palestine,” by the Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction.



Egypt's Prime Minister Dr. Kamal el-Ganzouri and President Hosni Mubarak look over a scale model of the Toshka Project, to create a new Nile delta in Upper Egypt, which was inaugurated on Jan. 9, 1997.

to set up new agro-industrial population centers in the central Western Desert. The town of "New Tiba" (built on an area of 700 feddans) is to have a population ranging from 35,000 to 150,000; the proposed town of New Aswan (to be built on an area of 250 feddans), is intended for 50-75,000 people.

The goal is to reclaim some 1 million feddans (420,000 hectares) of land for farming, irrigated equally by groundwater, and by canal-borne water from the Nile. Water from the Nile will be diverted northwestward, pumped out at a station on Lake Nasser, just north of the Toshka outfall. The Nile water will run along a route that some geologists believe was the former western branch of the Nile. The project is sometimes also called the "New Delta" project.

Similar plans for a "New Valley" were put forward in the recent past. President Nasser had backed development of Western Desert oases, based on drawing water from the Nubian aquifers. These are the same types of water deposits lying beneath the Sahara, that are being tapped for the source of Libya's "Great Man-Made River Project."

In the 1970s, President Anwar Sadat's Administration backed the idea of permanently filling the Toshka depression, which is designed to take overflow from Lake Nasser, and build a canal to irrigate projects in the New Valley. The first time the Toshka overflow canal, completed in 1978, came into use, was on Oct. 6, 1996, when the level of Lake Nasser, behind the Aswan Dam, reached the record high of 178.10 meters (584 feet) above sea level.

Under the new Toshka Project, the government plans on taking some 5,000 million cubic meters of water out of Lake Nasser yearly. Under the terms of the 1959 Nile-watersharing

agreement with Sudan, in which Egypt's annual entitlement is 55,500 million cubic meters, Egypt would then offset the Lake Nasser withdrawals by limiting use elsewhere, which the government has said can be done using a number of means, including recycling treated wastewater, and improving agricultural methods in the Delta.

A centerpiece of the construction to date is what's known as the "world's biggest bulldozer," which is a 750 horsepower earth-moving machine. The canal channel is 30 meters wide, being dug out of sand and rock. The channel is called Sheikh Zayed Canal, after Zayed of Abu Dhabi, which is financially backing the project.

The water will be lifted out of Lake Nasser at a pumping station, intended to have a capacity of 300

cubic meters (66,000 gallons) per second. It will then be transported along a course that follows underground aquifers. There is the possibility that water to irrigate reclaimed land, will additionally have the benefit of contributing to recharging the aquifers.

The pumping station will be the largest in the world. The water must be raised between 21.5 and 53 meters (70 and 175 feet). It will be powered by electricity.

The project is being supervised by the Public Works & Water Resources Ministry. As of May 1997, six pump supplying companies were shortlisted to bid by mid-July for the contract of building the pumping station. The chosen companies will then be required to form a consortium with other companies involved in other aspects of building the station, which overall, is expected to cost about \$300-400 millions.

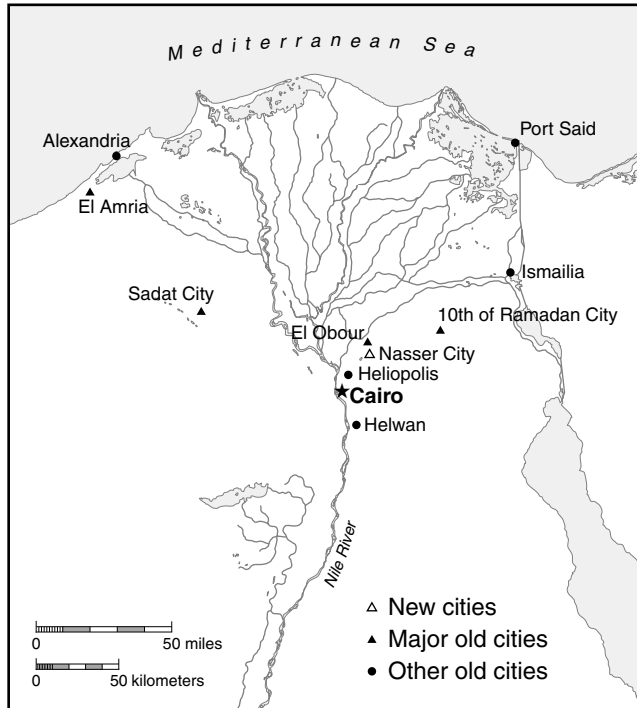
The New Cities project: In the 1970s, in connection with land reclamation, the "new cities" drive was implemented to create new population centers outside the confines of the "Old Valley" along the Nile, for new agro-industrial activity. More than eight cities were initiated along a road arc swinging from Alexandria to Cairo to the Suez (see **Figure 12**).

As President Anwar Sadat said in 1977, Suez City, built up in connection with the Suez Canal (opened 1869) was the last new city in Egypt for 100 years, and therefore, the construction of the new cities project was long overdue. The first "new" cities included El Amria, Sadat City, Nasser City, El Obour, Tenth of Ramadan, and Sixth of October.

Ramadan City, for example, was started in 1977, and built to receive 500,000 inhabitants by the year 2000. It is an example of the new cities process, which was based on the idea of

FIGURE 12

Egypt's New-Cities Program



a division of labor among them. Ramadan was designed to be an independent hub of medium and heavy industries, ultimately providing some 150,000 jobs, including such factories as glass, pipe, and cement.

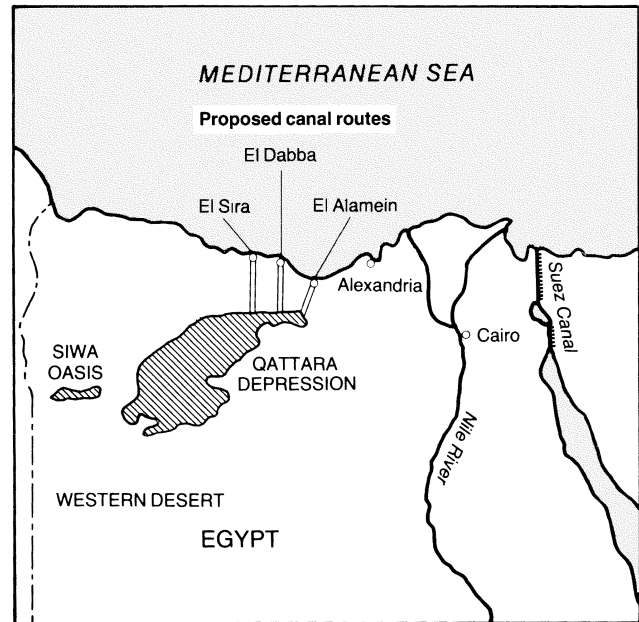
The shape of each city is custom-designed. Ramadan City was built as a hexagon, divided at the beginning into four communities of 40,000 people each. The communities were further subdivided into neighborhoods of 5,000 inhabitants each. The neighborhoods were designed with apartments, and detached dwellings, schools, medical centers, stores, and religious sites. By the early 1980s, Ramadan City was a large oasis in the middle of desert.

The original vision of the New Cities project was to see millions of people reside in the new cities by the 21st Century. However, the expansion process has been held back by the world economic depression, and its effects on the Egyptian economy, along with IMF conditionalities. At present, tens of thousands of people commute back and forth, working in the new cities by day, and returning at night to Cairo and Alexandria.

Land reclamation: During the 35 years from 1952 to 1987, nearly 1.92 million feddans of land were added to agricultural cultivation through reclamation. The goal is to continue the reclamation process to reach a total of 2.8 million feddans reclaimed by the year 2000.

FIGURE 13

Qattara Depression Project



In 1974, Egypt became a net food importer, after centuries of food exportation. This import-dependency, however, is not dictated by any lack of resource base, but came about because of the anti-infrastructure moves forced on Egypt over the past 25-30 years.

Qattara Depression: In northern Egypt, only 35 miles from the Mediterranean coast, is the Qattara Depression, an unusual land-form that has been studied for unique opportunities to produce power and water for “terra-forming” the locality (**Figure 13**). It is a huge, dank sinkwell, 185 miles long (about the size of Connecticut and Rhode Island), deep, and with brackish water. One proposal is to cut a seawater channel to within a few miles of the depression, then run the flow in a tunnel through the escarpment, and down into a waterfall whose plunge can be harnessed for hydropower. A German engineering plan estimated that 2.7 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year could be realized. Also, there are new systems of desalination membrane technology, in which the water can effectively de-salt itself by falling at sufficient pressures of pounds-per-square-inch, through the new desalination films. The feasibility of any of these projects must take into account the hydrostatic pressure that may affect the Delta and cultivated areas.

The Challenge in Sudan

Unlike Egypt, where the challenge is *to create* resources of land and water for settlement, in Sudan, there are vast *unused* resources of land, and even water.

Only 8.5% of the potential farmland base is presently under cultivation, some 6.8 million hectares (17 million acres). Figures 6 and 7 fill out the picture of the huge unused agro-resource base awaiting development. Sudan has at least 81 million hectares (200 million acres), which could easily be cultivated, which is more than half the currently cultivated acreage-base of the United States. These acres could potentially produce crops sufficient to feed all Africa. Sudan has another 88 million hectares (218 million acres) suitable for forestry, and 23 million hectares (57 million acres) for pasture.

Of the 6.8 million hectares which are under cultivation, 5.1 million hectares are under rain-fed modes, and merely 1.82 million are irrigated. Because annual rainfall is highly variable—up to 40% variation from year to year, the annual output of the rain-fed farming in central Sudan also goes up and down. These swings would be mitigated, if other inputs were made available, such as mechanization, farm chemicals, transport, and storage capacity.

These essential inputs are the kind of potential aid that could come from Iran, an idea which was discussed in Tehran, July 14-15, 1997, at the third seminar on, "Iran-Africa: Practical Ways for Development and Cooperation," by an agency associated with Iran's Foreign Ministry. At the concluding session, Mr. J. Roshanzamir, Head of Africa Studies at the Institute for Political and International Studies, which hosted the seminar, presented recommendations which noted that Iran can use its own vast experience in construction of dams, and silo storage, in Africa; and furthermore, the Silk Road of infrastructure corridors should be extended to Africa, for which Iran has a special responsibility.

Why has Sudan experienced such underutilization of its resources to date? Sudan has been politically targetted for destruction by Britain's imperial oligarchy, for the very reason, among others, that its food output capacity is so great; The nation could feed itself, the rest of Africa, and beyond. The very decision by the current Sudanese government of President Gen. Hassan Omar al Bashir, to make food self-sufficiency its first priority, was seen by the IMF-World Bank crowd as a *casus belli*. Sudan is being subjected to sanctions, in an effort to kill its productive potential.

In 1990, Sudan adopted its "Economic Salvation Program," part of which included directing resources to the agriculture sector. In 1993, Sudan became self-sufficient in food supplies. As of the 1992-93 harvest season, Sudan began food relief to points of need, including to Bosnia, Somalia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Afghanistan; and to Gaza and Egypt after the earthquake in 1992.

Sudanese agriculture specialist Dr. Abdalla Ahmed Abdalla, then, Ambassador to the United States, told *EIR* in 1993 that the food increases resulted from both "horizontal expansion [of cropped area] and vertical expansion—that is, productivity per unit area, resulting from the new poli-

cies introduced."

The Gezira Scheme: A leading factor in achieving food security in Sudan is the performance of the famed Gezira Scheme, which at present accounts for 60% of the nation's agricultural production, and shows the immense productivities possible from concentrated agriculture methods at future locations elsewhere in Sudan and Egypt. It is located in the state of Gezira, south of Sudan's capital, Khartoum, in between the Blue and White Nile Rivers. The immense area stretches 300 km south to north, and 100 km east to west, an area estimated to be twice the size of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The project's farm fields cover 2.2 million feddans of relatively flat land, utilizing gravity irrigation. Out of the total land under irrigation, 1.5 million feddans per year are cultivated on a crop rotation basis. In recent years, the rotation is typically, 350,000 feddans for cotton; 400,000 for wheat, and the same for sorghum; 240,000 for ground nuts; 50,000 for vegetables; 10,000 for fodder, and the same for sunflowers; and 400,000 feddans lie fallow. There are also significant livestock herds.

Sudan as a whole has 1.7 million sheep, 1.6 million goats, 700,000 cattle, and 200,000 camels (for which Sudan is particularly famous). One-third of the animal stock on the Gezira Scheme, about 300,000 in total, was purchased from local nomadic and semi-nomadic herds of the Kenana, and is a subtype of the short-horned Zebu, known for their quality milk and meat. The purchased cattle and sheep were distributed to farmers who had no livestock. This was done in order to make full use of the annual crop residues of about 3,130,361 tons. The residues are mixed with fodder produced through crop rotation.

The Gezira Scheme is self-sufficient, in that it does not depend on Federal government funds for its functioning. The Scheme includes food processing, cigarette manufacture, and edible oil production, in addition to basic agricultural products. These include cotton, wheat, sorghum, sunflower, peanuts, and sesame.

Among the services provided centrally are fertilizers, about 100,000 tons of which are imported per season; insecticides, herbicides, jute sacks, spare parts for vehicles, telecommunications, and an internal light-railway network. The Gezira Light Railways has 1,300 km of rail lines all over the Scheme, transporting inputs to the field, and outputs to the gins and warehousing facilities. Spraying of pesticides is done with 35-40 aircraft and 200-250 tractors, from the private sector.

The huge complex is under one centralized management, run by boards of representatives, and the net proceeds go to the tenant-farm households, which number over 112,000 families, located in 1,055 villages. The tenants pay for use of land and water, and are provided with agricultural services, inputs at cost, technical and administrative supervision. The

tenants pay 4% of the gross returns of cotton, which are allocated as follows: 2% for social development, 1% for local government councils, and 1% for the tenants' reserve fund.

The state of Gezira covers an area of 36,000 square kilometers and has a population of 3.76 million, second only to Khartoum state, whose population is about 5 million. Roughly 90% of Gezira state's economy is accounted for by the Scheme, where 80-90% of the state's people are employed.

The state is proud of its social services, financing for which takes up two-thirds of the budget. There are 36 hospitals, two or three of them teaching hospitals, and 400 health centers, clinics, and local health units.

Plans are under way to increase the production of Gezira Scheme by 6-10% per year, to expand the area to one and a half times its current size, over time. There are to be more dams, more water for irrigation, and more energy.

In parallel, there are efforts under way elsewhere in Sudan to settle the large nomad population of herdsmen, particularly in the west and south, by digging wells to provide for stable water supplies, and setting up housing settlements, with social services, including education.

The Gezira Scheme was first established in 1911 as a private farm of 2,000 feddans. Originally, under British colonial rule, the area produced raw cotton for export to the textile factories in the United Kingdom. It soon grew in size and, after the completion of the Sennar Dam in 1925, started functioning on the basis of gravity irrigation. After Sudan's independence, production began to be diversified, and the area was increased to 2.1 million feddans between 1957 and 1962; and then up to its present size.

The Jonglei Canal: In the Sudd, the great swamp in which gather the waters of the upper White Nile, in the state of Jonglei, there stands a half-finished, 180-km-long, man-made channel, the northern portion of the Jonglei Canal. The completed canal is intended to divert a portion of the water from entering the Sudd, and send it directly, for a total distance of 360 km, from south to north, from Bor to Malakal (see Figure 11) to provide great ecological and economic benefits to both the immediate region and downriver lands.

In 1994, President al Bashir announced a commitment to completing the project.

The channel digging began in 1978, after a 1976 agreement (and 1980 emendations) between the government of Sudan and the French engineering firm *Compagnie des Constructions Internationales* (CCI). A famous excavating machine, the "Roue-pelle," or "Bucketwheel," was brought in from Pakistan, where it had dug the 101 km Chasma-Jhelum link canal between the Indus and Jhelum Rivers (completed 1970). The Bucketwheel was built for the Pakistan project by the Lübeck, Germany firm of Orenstein und Koppel Tagebau und Schiffstechnik, based on an adaptation of a digger in use in the open-pit lignite mines near Cologne.

Thanks to the initiative of Sudanese hydrologist Yahia Abdel Magid, the Bucketwheel, which went into use in

Pakistan in 1968, was refurbished and brought to Sudan for use. It is the largest excavator in the world, weighing over 2,100 tons. It consists of 12 giant buckets of 3 cubic meters each, hung on a circular wheel (12.5 meters in diameter), which dig earth, then dump it onto a conveyor belt that, in turn, deposits it on an embankment. It is self-propelled. Operating at full tilt in 1981, the Bucketwheel was excavating 2 km a week, and digging at a rate of 2,500-3,500 cubic meters per hour. There were three eight-hour shifts of 25 operators, including Pakistani, Sudanese, and French nationals. The great machine requires 40,000 liters of gasoline per 24 hours.

Now the Bucketwheel lies disabled in Jonglei. In 1984, all work on the canal was suspended, after synthetic insurgencies were mobilized against it and other infrastructure initiatives, by the geopolitical opponents of Africa's economic development.

The canal is designed to divert about 25 million cubic meters a day from the southward flow of the upper Nile waters just north of Bor (see Figure 3), and channel it through a cut of 360 km, which would deliver about 4.7 billion cubic meters of volume annually at the northern terminus of Malakal. This would mean adding to the downriver Nile volume about 3.8 billion cubic meters yearly, as measured at Aswan (subtracting for losses in transmission). Under applicable agreements, this increment of water would be shared 50-50 by Sudan and Egypt.

The draw-off of 25 million cubic meters daily from the feed waters of the Sudd would reduce the swamp area by an estimated 36%, from an average total swamp area (1905-80) of 16,900 square kilometers down to 10,800 square kilometers. The designed flow rate is 3.5 km per hour to inhibit weed growth.

The canal is designed to vary in width from 28 to 50 meters, and to vary in depth from 4 to 7 meters, to accommodate boat traffic. Parallel to the canal there is intended to be an all-season roadway, and ancillary projects include slipways, bridges, ferries, civil works for crossings and regulation, and other infrastructure.

Proposals for the Jonglei Canal, and other major Sudd and Nile Basin projects, go back generations. In many cases, engineers under British rule were the most enthusiastic designers and advocates of improvement projects, but imperial "hydropolitics" blocked development initiatives at every turn.

For example, in 1904, Sir William Garstin, inspector general of irrigation at the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works, proposed what became known as the "Garstin Cut" to channel the White Nile; but it and successor designs were blocked, until Sudan became independent and took action on its own. In 1876, a member of the British Royal Engineers, Gen. F.H. Rundall, proposed a high dam at Aswan. But it took the development policy of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser to make this happen.

Will the Campus Gestapo Save Darfur?

by Wynneal Inocentes,
LaRouche Youth Movement

The Darfur population is being portrayed as the “ethnic” people of Sudan, as opposed to the “Islamic extremists” of Sudan, as the rest of the country is described. What is really going on? “Radical Islam” is being used by the controllers of the Bush Administration as the means to destroy Sudan. Why? It is all part of a British-run operation to use the United States, to unleash Hell and chaos abroad, and, in the process, destroy itself and the idea of the nation-state system that it embodies. In the midst of the present crisis, it is necessary that the citizens of America do not fall for the Liberal side of fascism—the so-called “Save Darfur Coalition.”

The ‘Coalition’ in the ‘Free Speech’ Area

When the LaRouche Youth Movement deploys to universities or colleges, they oftentimes encounter different campus groups, most especially if the LYM sets up on the “free speech” area. On walking through that so-called “free speech” area, you find a list of groups from humanitarians, liberals, macho fraternities, air-headed sororities, faith-based, human-rights, nationalists, rightists to leftists, and everything else in between. But one should ask: “How did these groups come about?” “Did they just pop out of some club?” And if they did, “By whose idea, and for what intention?”

The LYM has bumped into many of these groups, and even tried to organize some of their members—but beware!

Lately, these groups include the Save Darfur Coalition, Genocide Intervention Network, and the Sudan Divestment Task Force. These groups are led by young people, either undergrads or graduate students. They set up tables, and have impotent chant rallies with drums that make you want to “dance to the beat” while saving Darfur. It seems that they have a lot of student advocates who promote many kooky activities, such as Darfur fast, candlelight vigils, house parties, viewing of the movie “Hotel Rwanda,” etc. But they really have no objective, nor any solution to save Sudan. They either tell you that they want to end genocide and stop the killing, because “it is a good cause,” or they even proclaim, “No more holocausts!” It does sound like a good cause to “save Darfur”; however, remember the questions posed before?

Digging deeply enough into these groups, the LaRouche

Youth Movement uncovered the not-so-shocking facts, for anyone who had comprehended the LaRouche PAC pamphlet “Is Joseph Goebbels On Your Campus? John Train and the Bankers’ Secret Government,” that the Save Darfur Coalition (savedarfur.org), the Genocide Intervention Network (GI-Net), and the Sudan Divestment Task Force (SDTF) are all interconnected, and have been caught sleeping in the same bed with Lynne Cheney’s “Sisters,” the Independent Woman’s Forum, Campus Watch, and George “Economic Hit Man” Shultz—that is, the perpetual-war faction centered around Dick Cheney and his controllers.

The LYM has uncovered that Sudan is targetted for destruction by Cheney and British oligarchical crowd, especially because the development of its water resources, and oil, could be an engine for the development of the entire continent of Africa. Under a plan such as Lyndon LaRouche’s New Bretton Woods, Sudan could become a breadbasket to feed starving Africa. Instead, it is the target of a perpetual war, where outside troops are used to worsen the situation. Sudan is targetted to become a “new Iraq.”

Jacobs’ Dirty Works

There is a man named Charles Jacobs, who is the founder and president of the American Anti-Slavery Group (AASG), and the David Project, which are both associated with the Save Darfur Coalition. Jacobs worked with the *Village Voice*’s Nat Hentoff to organize support from the members of the Congressional Black Caucus for the AASG. But Jacobs comes from the center of the Islam-haters and warmongers, who have been exposed by the LYM.

AASG uses a practice called “redemption,” where it supposedly buys slaves’ freedom from their captors, in an attempt to show that they are fighting the Sudanese slave trade.

One of the leading supporters of Jacobs’ AASG is Barbara Ledeen, wife of the “universal fascism” proponent Michael Ledeen, and a co-founder and former director of Lynne Cheney’s “Sisters,” the Independent Women’s Forum (IWF), which includes Candace De Russy, a member of the campus Gestapo group, American Council of Trustees and Alumni (ACTA), and advisor of Foundation for Individual Rights in Education; and Midge Decter, one of the founders, with her husband Norman Podhoretz, of neo-conservatism, and long-time treasurer of synarchist banker John Train’s Northcote Parkinson Fund, and Buckley-associated *Campus Magazine*, and a member of George Shultz’s Committee on the Present Danger.

Jacobs also co-founded and directed the Committee for Accuracy in Middle East Reporting in America (CAMERA), a “spawn” of the right-wing Likudnik agency, the Jewish Institute of National Security Affairs (JINSA). Campus Watch, founded and run by neo-con Daniel Pipes and “Buckleyite” Winfield Meyers, former editor of *Campus Magazine*, has announced a joint collaboration with Jacobs’ David Project.



www.ilni.gov



http://gov.ca.gov

George Shultz (left), the “eminence grise” behind the oligarchy’s phony “Save Darfur” campaign, pushed through bills in California, signed by his pet Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger, to promote divestment of funds from Sudan.

George Shultz Saves (?) Darfur

The group Genocide Intervention Network is one of the organizational members of the Save Darfur Coalition. The GI-Net also launched a project called the Sudan Divestment Task Force (SDTF).

Rep. Donald Payne (D-N.J.) and Rep. Frank Wolf (R-Va.) wrote a letter to 44 state governors, as a part of the campaign launched by GI-Net and the SDTF. California Assembly member Paul Koretz (D-N. Hollywood) and Tim Leslie (R-Tahoe City) wrote two bills, which were also projects of GI-Net and SDTF (AB2941 and AB2179), to urge organizations such as CALPERS (California Public Employees’ Retirement System) and CALSTRS (California State Teachers’ Retirement System), to divest from Sudan.

With George Shultz standing behind him, smiling in support, these bills were signed by California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger at the Hilton Burbank Convention Center. Don Cheadle, who starred in “Hotel Rwanda,” a movie now being used to raise funds for the Coalition, was there, and is also a spokesperson for the Save Darfur Coalition, SDTF, and GI-Net. George Shultz, the Terminator’s campaign advisor and continuing mentor, had probably given his “pet” project, Arnie, a protein biscuit before the signing. Schwarzenegger then wrote a letter to President George Bush, urging him to sign the Darfur Peace Accountability Act, to turn it into law. Bush then signed the Act on Oct. 13, 2006.

Using Students To Promote Genocide

Now back to the campuses: Organizations associated with the Save Darfur Coalition initiated a nationwide op-ed writing contest; subject: genocide in Darfur. The contest is

directed to secondary-school and university students, and the best op-ed would be published in both their school newspaper and their local newspaper. They require that the op-eds be submitted to the Committee on Conscience, and offer the winner a trip to Washington, D.C. to visit the organizations.

Students who, in the weeks before the midterm election, found out through LPAC that the “apolitical” movement for “Academic Freedom” around David Horowitz, Lynne Cheney, et al., was in fact a fascist Gestapo, should ask themselves: Is a trip to Washington, D.C. worth a trip to your own Holocaust?

If these organizations centered around the Save Darfur Coalition really wanted to end the genocide, why only look at Darfur? Why not actually save Africa from its horrific situation? How to do this? Defeat the British-run operation, exposing Shultz, Ledeen, “Sister” Cheney, et al.

As Lyndon LaRouche stated during his Oct. 31 webcast, in answer to a question regarding saving Darfur:

“Looking at these things as isolated human interest things, is a mistake, because it is sophistry; it’s ignoring the problem. . . .

Yes, it *is* a problem, but it’s a problem which is *orchestrated*. You want to treat this thing, you want to solve it? You’re *not* going to solve it, not by those methods. You may think you have excellent intentions, but it’s not going to work. You don’t understand the area. And you have to understand this area, and not just by intelligence reports, you have to understand the *people*, you’ve got to understand the *history*. . . . You can not be so attached to the idea of doing a humanistic act, that in the course of doing what is ostensibly with humanistic intention, it becomes a disaster again. And that’s what the problem is.”

Editorial

Some Lessons for the 110th Congress

There is no question but that most Americans will greet the closing of the 109th Congress with a sigh of relief. This Congress's irresponsibility toward the country, and, most especially toward the future, will be notorious for decades, if not more, to come.

But now the decisive challenge lies ahead. By what *principles* will the 110th Congress guide its activity when it returns to Washington on Jan. 4? True, there is a whole new freshman class of Democrats which understands that it was elected in order to get rid of the abomination known as the Cheney-Bush Administration, and particularly in regards to the war in Iraq. But no "single issue" approach will work, even on an issue as important as this disastrous war, when the world stands in the midst of disintegration on all fronts—economic and financial, as well as political.

Asked to summarize the touchstones which the incoming Congress must utilize, Lyndon LaRouche recommended five:

1. *Remember that Milton Friedman is dead, and his policies should be interred with him.*

This statement references the necessity for Congress to abandon the free-trade and austerity approach which has increasingly dominated the practices of the U.S. government since the early 1970s—with deadly results at home and abroad. In fact, many new Congressmen were elected to combat the Friedmanite free-trade approach which has stripped our manufacturing, and they should keep to that course.

2. *Remember that it is government, not money, which determines the conditions of the health of our economy and our citizens.*

If you needed any proof of this, you need only look at the fact that our current economy is awash in money, and yet the living standards of our citizens, the condition of our infrastructure, and the productive power of our nation are going down the tubes. To reverse this situation, is going to require a true Hamiltonian approach, in which the Federal government takes control of our credit system, puts it through bankruptcy reorganization, and establishes the low-interest, long-term

credit for reconstruction which is essential for getting out of the current disaster.

3. *The key focus for government must be the reconstruction of our national physical infrastructure, in the areas of power, transportation, and water management.*

There is no way in which the United States, and world, economy could ever recover without multi-trillion dollars in investment in rebuilding the infrastructure of this nation. The state of infrastructure determines the productivity of industry, just as it determined the rise of the U.S. economy to world leadership in the eras of Abraham Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt. This is the key area in which government funds will make a difference.

4. *Judge all government policies by the impact which they have on the image of man.*

The dignity of *all* citizens of this nation, and all others, must be, as FDR repeatedly stated, the guiding parameter for determining government policies in all areas—from law enforcement, to economics, to social policy. Such guidelines rules out the inhuman policies of torture, health-care-for-profit, and the like, to mention only a few of those policies being carried out by the Bush Administration.

5. *U.S. government policy must always take into consideration the fact that our welfare as Americans, depends upon promoting the welfare of other nations as well.*

Under this principle, it is clear that not only aggressive wars, and self-serving interference in the internal affairs of other nations, are ruled out, but also such policies as the proposed new "Berlin Wall" on the border with Mexico, and other such atrocities. The United States' interests are only served by benevolence toward our neighbors and the world community.

Can we expect our new Congress to follow these maxims? Only if they feel the heat of political pressure from their constituencies. The LaRouche movement, especially the youth, is committed to mobilizing that pressure, and removing the chief obstacles to these policies, Cheney and Bush. Won't you join us?