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Italy Takes Initiative With Euro Infrastructure Fund
Bangalore 'World After Iraq' Meeting Can Make History
For 'Road Map' To Succeed. Washington Map Must Change

LaRouche Warned the 'Victims of Apparent Hoax'



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From the Associate Editor

All hell is breaking loose in Washington, D.C., over the “ignoble liars” in the Bush Administration, whose flagrant deception of the American people is now being exposed by Congressmen and the mass media. Lyndon LaRouche’s marching orders now, to his supporters who made this breakthrough possible, are: “Go for some scalps!”

LaRouche’s record is looking pretty good, these days. Look at today’s exciting developments, reported in this issue, from the standpoint of his past several months’ statements.

- **On Feb. 9**, LaRouche issued the Presidential campaign statement “Powell Apparent Victim of Hoax,” detailing the available evidence that showed Secretary Powell’s speech to the UN Security Council to have been a tissue of lies. Compare this to the dossier presented on June 2 by Rep. Henry Waxman. (Both are printed in *National*.)

- **On April 12**, LaRouche bluntly told President Bush what to do. *EIR*’s Dean Andromidas reported: “President Bush’s only exit strategy from the current quagmire of spreading war and chaos, is for him to move immediately and aggressively to implement—without compromise—the Israel/Palestine two-state solution, with the needed economic investment to assure that it works, said Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche.” Compare this to the latest developments around the Mideast “Road Map,” in this issue; Andromidas tells what questions have to be asked, and answered, before the peace plan can succeed.

- Several weeks ago, LaRouche declared that he was going to get Bush—with all the President’s self-evident limitations—to implement the New Bretton Woods global financial reorganization. That hasn’t happened yet, of course. But in LaRouche’s press conference in Bangalore, India (see *Feature*), he affirmed that the emerging active opposition in the United States to the war policy, means that, “under these circumstances, the possibility of peaceful solutions for the present world financial crisis, have now come on the agenda, seriously.” Compare this to our correspondents’ varied reports on Eurasian infrastructure development projects springing up—from Italy, to Korea, to Malaysia, to Vietnam, to Afghanistan and its neighbors—and you can see how close the world is coming to the kind of transformation LaRouche has long been fighting for.

Susan Welsh

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Rep. Henry Waxman (Calif.), the ranking Democrat on the House Government Reform Committee, sent a letter to President Bush on June 2, demanding a full explanation from the Administration, as to why senior officials, including Vice President Dick Cheney, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, and the President himself, “cited forged evidence about Iraq’s efforts to obtain nuclear materials.”

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We republish this Feb. 9 warning memorandum by Lyndon LaRouche, circulated nationally as a mass leaflet by his Presidential campaign committee, in the aftermath of Secretary Powell’s infamous speech to the UN Security Council.

Corrections: In last week’s issue, the article on “Krafft Ehrlicke’s Mission to Mars,” pp. 14-15, gave the wrong e-mail address for the Krafft Ehrlicke Institute. The correct address is krafftehrlickeinst@sbcglobal.net.

Dr. Areti Demosthenous, whose speech to the Bad Schwalbach conference we published in our May 9 issue, was not correctly identified. She is Director of the Institute of Historical Research for Peace, Visiting Lecturer at the Department for Turkish Studies, University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus.

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Italy Takes the Initiative for European Infrastructure Growth

by Claudio Celani

Even empiricism has a good side: When something hurts, you feel pain. The international depression has badly hit Euroland's economies, and the empirically minded European Union governments realize that something must be done. Thus, however belatedly, the attitude against state intervention in the economy is changing and even the EU's infamous Stability Pact is no longer a sacred cow. According to the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera*, France and Italy are firmly convinced that the deficit constraints of the Stability Pact must be revisited, either de jure or de facto. The Netherlands and Spain oppose the initiative, and Germany is stuck in

the middle.

Rome has announced that it will propose, when it begins its semester as EU chair on July 1, that EU member-states' budget spending for infrastructure be exempted from the budget deficit limits, and therefore not regulated under the Stability Pact. "There is a political dream which I think could be realized," said Finance Minister Guido Tremonti, "and it is the realization of a proposal we will make to qualify our European semester, a proposal for infrastructure development." Possibly, Tremonti will explain his proposal at the European Parliament, in Strasbourg, France, on June 12, when he is

going to illustrate the economic agenda of the Italian EU chairmanship. He has already discussed it with European Commissioner for Economic and Monetary Affairs Pedro Solbes. Reports *Corriere*, "The idea is to decouple long-term, large-scale public investments from the deficit accounting. Exemplary is the case of a highway or of a railroad."

The Italian government of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi has two, mutually contradictory, policies for the national economy: On one side, regarding taxes and labor, the Berlusconi cabinet has pursued Thatcherite neo-liberal programs, under which a fiscal austerity budget for 2003 has severely hit public schools and health care. On the other side, the same government is pushing for dirigistic public investments in major infrastructure. These opposites reflect, of course, the interest groups



Artist's conception for a bridge connecting the Italian mainland to Sicily, across the Messina Strait. This project would help uplift the under-industrialized south of Italy, and also help bring Italy economically closer to its North African and Near East neighbors. Italy is fighting to have the expenditures for such crucial national infrastructures exempted from the strictures of the Maastricht Treaty budget criteria. Inset: Andrea Monorchio, chairman of *Infrastrutture Spa*, the new national agency to finance such projects.

represented in the government, but also, happily, the influence of a year-long campaign by Lyndon LaRouche and activists in Italy associated with him, which has brought forth important results, such as the numerous Italian Parliament initiatives for a New Bretton Woods monetary system.

Model Infrastructure Financing Agency

One such development is the creation of the national agency for infrastructure, Infrastrutture Spa (Ispa), based explicitly on the model of the post-war reconstruction agency in Germany, the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau. This kind of model was proposed by LaRouche years ago, and publicized in Italy in an *EIR* special report, “Per una Nuova Bretton Woods” (“For a New Bretton Woods”), now in its fourth

edition. Ispa, whose creation was announced about a year ago, has become “open for business,” as of May 28, when Rome approved a starting capital of 3.2 billion euros; with a credit rating of AAA, it will allow Ispa to issue EU 21 billion in credits, said Ispa chairman Andrea Monorchio.

Moreover, since Ispa will participate in 30-40% of a project’s costs, this means that works totalling more than EU 60 billion could be financed, a respectable sum. Monorchio is confident that Ispa capital could very soon be increased by EU 5 billion. In his first interview as Ispa chairman, Monorchio told the pro-government daily *Il Secolo*, that Italy needs a decade of infrastructure investments. The country needs to fill a 20-year-old gap during which no major infrastructure has been built. Monorchio calculated that 100-150

Bretton Woods System Called ‘Golden Era’

Marcello De Cecco, a professor of economics at the University of Rome and columnist for the daily *La Repubblica*, counterposed the central banks’ insane money-printing policy of the current floating-exchange-rate system, to the “golden era of growth” under Bretton Woods, with the system of fixed exchange rates and controls over short-term capital flows.

In his June 3 column, headlined “World Economic Conjuncture Has a Flat Tire,” De Cecco wrote, “For the first time in 20 years, ever major economic area of the world is down. As per script, the super-expansive monetary policy of the world’s main central banks, and in particular by the [U.S.] Federal Reserve, is producing a well-known effect, which has been occurring since the second half of the 19th Century, and which was the cause for many international financial crises, even the most recent ones. When, at the center of the world financial system, central banks induce, through strong expansive measures, a sharp fall in interest rates, banks and investment funds in the main countries, in order to maintain their profits and the value of their stock, start to make loans to high-risk debtors, from which they can demand higher interest rates. The flow of fresh money towards the latter leads to a fall in interest rates they must pay. This has gone on for months now, maybe for a year. It has allowed debtors, such as Brazil or Turkey, to breathe, and Argentina to get its head above water, pushing up the value of their debt. Still, according to a script that has been repeated for 150 years now, when credit demand rises in the world financial center markets, and rates go up, suddenly the situation turns around. Money flows back towards the center, seeking higher profits, and the credit wave again moves away from

peripheral markets, collapsing, sometimes ruinously, debt values for emerging countries and junk bonds in the central markets. Each time, there is the possibility for the situation to go out of control and for the crisis to spread to the world financial center.

“This is the main structural weakness of the world financial system, when it acquires the characteristic of absolute freedom of short-term capital movements, such as the one it has had for most of the past 150 years.

“The exception is the 25-year period between 1948 and 1973. The golden years from the standpoint of growth. But, at that time, the system of fixed exchange rates guaranteed by the United States kept the international financial picture free of uncertainties, and the almost complete regimentation of short-term capital flows prevented the mechanism described above from working and generating crises.

“Richard Nixon, on Aug. 15, 1971, decided to destroy that system. The devil got out of the bottle, and since then has haunted the world, half of the time welcomed as savior of the world, and of poor countries in particular, and half of the time cursed for its evil; the rulers are invited to put it back into the bottle. Today we are in the first phase. How long does it take to get to the second one? I bet that, starting in January 2004, every month will be good. They will suddenly discover that [Turkish Prime Minister Recep] Erdogan and his debt-ridden brothers are wasteful with public money. This will be said by those same people, who had earlier praised them. Junk bonds will suddenly appear for what they are, offending the nose of those who had only smelled the savor of high interest rates. The *commedia dell’arte* of international finance seems to have just this one script, since it has been staging it for so long, while the audience welcomes it each time, as if it were a premiere. A comedy which often turns into a tragedy, even occasionally for those who live in the more well-to-do neighborhoods.”

major projects in transportation, water management, port, and other infrastructures, were immediately necessary.

The peculiarity of Ispa is that it can issue bonds which are guaranteed by the state. As Monorchio illustrated, in the case of a high-speed rail project: “It means, for the purchaser, that an Ispa bond is not only guaranteed by the cash flow coming from the high-speed line, once it is finished, but also by the state guarantee. A person is therefore motivated to buy a bond, which has an annual yield and whose capital is guaranteed.”

Italy’s Role in International Development

Echoing LaRouche’s recent statements in Italy, Monorchio explained the importance of national infrastructure for the role Italy must play as a European extension towards the Middle East, the crossroads of Africa and Eurasia. The high-speed railway line, now reaching southward to Naples, will be further extended, Monorchio said. “The government decision to build the Messina Bridge [to Sicily] makes high-speed railway indispensable there also. See, beyond all polemics, the Messina Bridge is, from an economic standpoint, a step forward, from Europe towards the African coast and Eastern Mediterranean. . . . Its validity lies not in the unification of Sicily with the rest of Italy, which is already relevant, but in what this could represent for Italy in its relationship with Europe and the rest of the world. If we are requested, we will finance the bridge, too.”

Of vital importance for Italy is European Corridor #5, a transportation project connecting the Iberian peninsula through France, south of the Alps and across the highly industrialized northern Italian regions of Piedmont, Lombardy, and Veneto, with Eastern and Southeastern Europe. This is a project included in the list of EU priorities, in terms of financing, but has so far been neglected, in favor of a corridor north of the Alps, that would cut Italy off.

The Rome government is aware that previous delays by Italy have played a role sending the project into a stall, and is now committed to making up for lost time. The main bottlenecks in this corridor are the tunnels beneath the mountains between France and Italy, and the highway around Venice, where trucks are forced to wait in queues for as long as five hours.

In this region, the planned doubling of the transport capacities will increase productivity directly by 50%, Monorchio said. Italy can face what he called the international recession, he explained, “because, since we lack infrastructure and have a concrete possibility to push economic growth through such works, Italy can grow better and more quickly than others. Infrastructure is the most important thing we have for the recovery.

“As a Southern Italian, I have had a dream: That our country, and in particular its southern part, could become what California has been for the Americans. Italy must be the California of the Europeans.”

The Present and Future Of Nuclear Knowledge

by Dr. Chang-kun Lee

An internationally known specialist calls on the nuclear community to “take up the gauntlet” and move nuclear technology forward for the benefit of mankind—from desalinating water, to transmuting waste, and new methods of steelmaking.

Dr. Chang is a Commissioner on the Atomic Energy Commission of South Korea and former chairman of the International Nuclear Societies Council. This is an edited version of the keynote speech he delivered in Vienna in June 2002, to a meeting of senior officials on “Managing Nuclear Knowledge,” hosted by the UN International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).



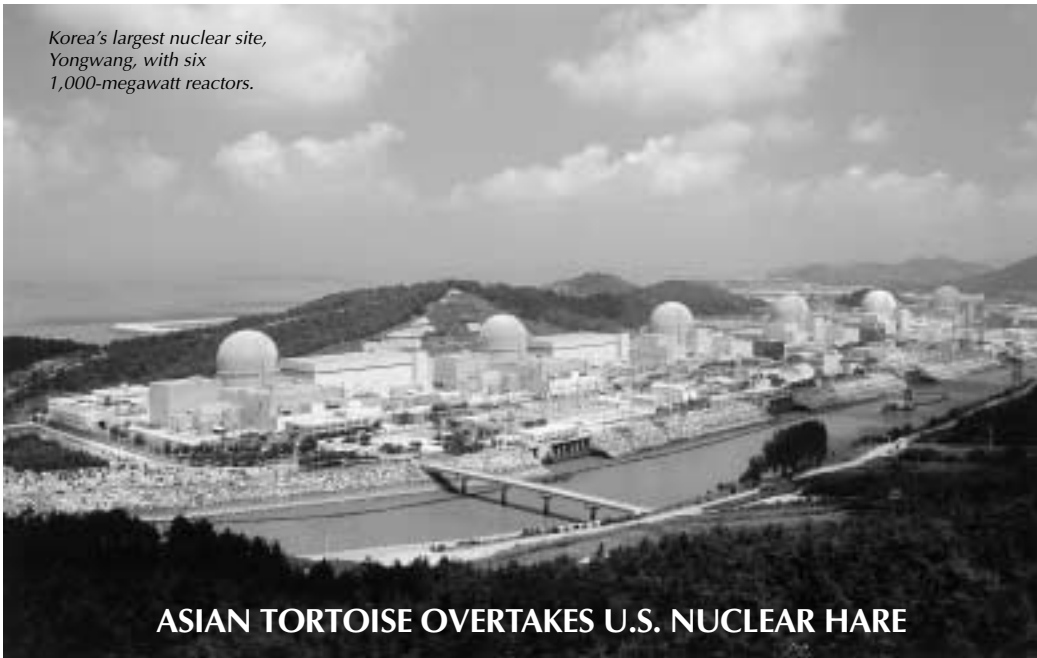
Dr. Chang-kun Lee

Over millennia, man has developed technology, and this technology has made possible a rapid and unprecedented increase in population. The ever-expanding population has found technology more and more indispensable, and is further dependent on it. Both population and technology being pushed to the limits means that we, *Homo sapiens*, are now for the first time in history confronted with a dire global crisis, as our intensive harvesting from technology has resulted in natural resource depletion and pollution at significant levels.

Justifiably then, many people are anxious about environmental destruction from pollution. With the foul stench of pollution now creeping into every corner of our fair Earth, are we digging our own grave with our errant ways? they ask. And how long can this go on? Under such circumstances, nuclear energy can play a critical role in mitigating the discharge of pollution into the environment and in slowing down the depletion of natural resources. As we know, nuclear energy is mined more from the human brain than from the crust of the Earth. Nuclear energy represents our thinking response, our knowledge-based strategy for combatting the scourge of global pollution. Thus, knowledge management will be key to managing our survival in this contemporary age. . . .

Scientists and engineers are, therefore, charged with the supreme accountability to manage or at least mitigate this chronic phenomenon, and foremost among them, of course,

Korea's largest nuclear site,
Yongwang, with six
1,000-megawatt reactors.



ASIAN TORTOISE OVERTAKES U.S. NUCLEAR HARE

South Korea's 17
nuclear reactors supply
39.3% of the nation's
electricity demand, and
11 more units are
planned by 2015. Here,
Korea's largest nuclear
site, Yongwang, with six
1,000 megawatt
reactors.

ought to be nuclear professionals. Indeed that is why we are assembled here in response to the SOS signal activated by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). . . .

In the years since Enrico Fermi's first nuclear reactor of 1942, we have seen a significant amount of nuclear knowledge develop and accumulate. Much of it is well documented, in the form of design guides, modus operandi, technical specifications, various manuals, and so on, and all these are fit and ready for immediate use.

However, when this knowledge does not belong to the public domain, the bill for acquiring it can be substantial, especially when it is categorized as proprietary information of a for-profit company.

The most economical and efficient way to acquire needed knowledge, I think, is to come to the exchange already equipped with a pool of well-trained manpower. Certainly the Korean experience with its many nuclear projects has proved this to be the case. If a recipient in a technology transfer comes to the table already fairly knowledgeable in the subject, he can better dictate favorable terms, and he can have a more powerful negotiating position.

South Korea has been blessed to have steadily pursued a peaceful nuclear path, and the success of Korea's nuclear program is in large part due to deployment of good nuclear professionals, who not only are devoted to their mission, but receive well-regimented training and constant re-training. The tangible assets of Korea's nuclear sector are a fleet of well-performing machines that are backed up by a reliable industrial and engineering infrastructure, itself buttressed by experienced manpower.

The intangible assets are the technical competence, the

accumulated experience, and around-the-clock devotion of this skilled manpower.

The training of a top-notch Korean nuclear professional can cost an amount equivalent to his body weight in gold, when reactor simulators and other training facilities are all taken into account, and if my rule-of-thumb calculations are correct. So I tend to call each one of them "Mr. Gold." If my ball-park figure is right, each Korean power reactor is staffed with and supported by about 15 of these "Mr. Golds" for the planning, design, manufacture, installation, testing, operation and maintenance, inspection, as well as related R&D, safety analysis, and regulatory work. And these Mr. Golds are backed up by some 70 to 80 "Mr. Semi-Golds," plus many more "Mr. Silvers" in the support wings.

A key to the success of nuclear projects is to keep these Mr. Golds and Silvers under the nuclear sector's umbrella through the years. Stability being key, boom-and-bust cycles must decidedly be avoided. In this regard, the experience of France, Japan, and Korea has been exemplary. Not having any oil, gas, or much coal, these nations did not have much of a choice really. It is the thirsty who dig a deep well in a hurry.

A slow-but-steady approach or, if you will, a turtle's pace is preferable to mushrooming growth or a hare's dash. Or to use another metaphor, a steady precipitation is better for vegetation than random showers. Moreover, a turtle enjoys far greater longevity than a rabbit.

At any rate, it is the continual ongoing project, whether it is research or engineering oriented, that keeps the manpower intact and allows the accumulation of technical expertise to take place. In contrast, instability and insecurity in industry

lead to breakup, demoralization, and even brain drain of the workforce. In short, practical work acts like an electromagnetic force to attract and retain necessary manpower and to draw in technical know-how from various sources.

Knowledge-Based Energy

Nuclear is a knowledge-based energy, and planners and implementers must give top priority to research and development in all phases so as to foment innovation and knowledge generation. Investment in research and development, when properly directed, pays top dividends.

We see this time and time again in the marketplace, and especially in the technology sector. A Korean newspaper carried an article on May 30, 2002, which reported that Samsung Electronics, which already has 30% of its 48,000 employees engaged in the R&D area, plans to triple its annual R&D staff recruiting so that it can bring in top personnel from all around the world and maintain its leading edge in technology. The nuclear community will do well to adopt this type of attitude

toward R&D. . . .

Another action item for the nuclear community is to mobilize competent retirees for the training of youngsters. So much knowledge resides in these retirees, and we must put it to good use wherever possible. Of course, refresher courses must be offered to these potential trainers, so that they stay current on the latest technological breakthroughs and advances. We see such constant upgrading of capability not only in the military reserve forces but also in the medical community, where intensive workshops and seminars are a regular feature for medical professionals. We in the nuclear community can adopt similar practices.

In this context, the proposal by the Korean government to establish an International Nuclear University must be considered definitely as being future-oriented. The specialized university will seek to disseminate and expand the boundaries of existing nuclear knowledge. It will seek, too, to train a cadre of nuclear workforce for the future, one that will be capable of working across borders. Your active support and participa-

A Nuclear Perspective From Asia

These are excerpts from a speech Dr. Chang-kun Lee delivered in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 20, 2002 at the American Nuclear Society's meeting commemorating the 60th anniversary of man's first controlled nuclear chain reaction. The full speech appears in the Winter 2002-2003 issue of 21st Century Science & Technology magazine.

It will not be a large exaggeration to say that the history of mankind in the last century has been mainly a nuclear one.

The continent of Asia embraces the biggest land-mass in the world and is home to more than 60% of the world population. . . . A late starter in terms of modern economic development, Asia is awaking finally from a long hibernation and currently enjoys a rapid rate of economic growth. The affluent life-style pursued by Asians can only come into fruition with the timely supply of infrastructure necessities, including, importantly, electricity. According to the International Energy Agency's *World Energy Outlook*, the Asian share in world energy demand will increase from 31% in 1997 to 41% in 2020. The energy demand increase in China *alone* will match the expected increase in OECD countries. . . .

Material wealth and technical capability, coupled with public morality, can work synergistically to drive the wheels of human civilization and achievement, and enhance societal well-being. Abuse, however, can lead us quickly to ruin.

The Roman Empire, for example, enjoyed a continued preeminence and prosperity in the Classical world so long as its affluent ruling class fulfilled its moral obligations and led a life of *noblesse oblige*. The great empire, however, fell into disarray and ruin with the corruption of the wealthy upper classes whose abuse of their power and prerogatives spelled the end of the Classical era.

The Forthcoming Renaissance

Asian nuclear experts are convinced that the nuclear community should employ its effort all the more for the development of next-generation reactors plus associated optimal fuel cycles, in addition to concretizing viable nuclear systems for the production of cheap and abundant hydrogen to replace oil and gas, and also for desalination. . . .

As far as power reactor deployment is concerned, the advanced nations bounded out of the starting line and hopped [in sprightly fashion] along at the pace of a rabbit, while we Asian countries plodded along at the slow crawl of a turtle. At the moment, however, the Western nuclear rabbit is taking a nap under a roadside tree (hung with limp moratorium banners) while the Asian nuclear turtle is still toddling along on the road carrying the nuclear seed.

You could say that Asia is keeping alive a "nuclear technology shelter," keeping the flame burning and know-how alive for the forthcoming nuclear Renaissance. Surely, some day (when the rabbit finally awakes from its Rip Van Winkle-like snooze), these former students of nuclear technology in Asia will be ready to pay back their previous teachers in the West with state-of-the-art technical know-how and new or next-generation hardware.



The Ulchin site, which has the first two Korean standard nuclear plants in operation, and two units under construction.

tion in this endeavor will be much needed and welcome.

With the second nuclear renaissance looming on the horizon, the nuclear community must take up the gauntlet and face the challenges head on, being fully prepared in areas of knowledge, manpower, and infrastructure.

Fresh Water and Hydrogen

We believe that we nuclear professionals can play the role of Mr. Noah. Just as Noah's Ark saved humanity and the animal kingdom from the great deluge, nuclear power can similarly come to the rescue of our verdant planet now afflicted with the scourge of pollution. By applying nuclear knowledge, we can with confidence replace fossil fuels with forms of energy which are environmentally friendly. . . . Given the dire state of the world, we, nuclear professionals, must come to the fore, and commit ourselves to bringing back ecological health to this Earth of ours.

One of the short-term missions we in the nuclear community are charged with is supplying fresh water to the world's water-thirsty regions using nuclear energy-based desalination. The demand for fresh water is far outstripping available supply, and this imbalance is becoming pronounced in many parts of the world. IAEA is actively supporting the water desalination reactor development program in which the Korean research organ is working on the project in conjunction with relevant industries.

Another exciting area for us is developing a high-temperature gas-cooled reactor for iron and steel production, for other smelters, and for petro-chemical industries. Eventually we

hope to produce cheap and abundant hydrogen to replace the hydrocarbon in all industrial sectors. We urge nuclear scientists and engineers to redouble their efforts in these areas and, if need be, move Heaven and Earth to leap over the engineering hurdles that might exist.

As for mid-term objectives for the nuclear sector, we will continue to work to maximize the utilization of radiation and radioisotopes in the service of furthering the welfare of people and improving their quality of life. The same goes for the development of a newly conceived reactor type and optimal fuel cycle that are more efficient, technically reliable, and proliferation resistant. In this regard, the entire world is keeping a close eye on the progress of IAEA's INPRO concept (International Projects on Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles) and U.S.-led Generation IV project.

And as for our long-term target, we should be focussed on commercializing a transmutation reactor to incinerate long-lived radioactive nuclides.

Recognizing that technology often advances in small steps and not by leaps and bounds, the world nuclear community must be consistent in its efforts to try to make our dreams come true.

A frog leaps forward after a pause or even after taking a leap backward. So far the nuclear frog in the world arena has taken enough of a pause—it's time now for the next jump forward. Nuclear Spring seems just around the corner in this pollution-contaminated era, and we must pool together all our perspiration, aspirations, and inspiration and move forward. We will need these "multi-spirations" more than ever.

Question Circulates: 'Economic 9/11' Coming?

by Marcia Merry Baker

The same week that the President signed the \$350 billion-plus tax bill, Lyndon LaRouche, in a statement issued by his campaign, called the question on the Administration's disastrous economic policies: Is this stupidity or willfulness? He referred to the whole series of guaranteed-disaster actions—including Treasury Secretary John Snow saying that the falling dollar will help exports, the Administration's drop-dead stance toward state budget catastrophes, unlimited deficits, rising unemployment, etc.

Others have since also said, "It's deliberate." By that, most of them mean that the Administration is acting out of venal neo-conservative ideology: namely, the ensuing fiscal crisis will create the excuse to eliminate government entitlement responsibilities, and people will be hurt—medical cuts, wage cuts, job cuts—but, given their extremist free-trade ideology, so what? Denunciations of willfulness on the part of the Administration have come forward from Sen. Jon Corzine (D-N.J.); former Gov. Howard Dean (Democratic Party Presidential candidate); and many others. The *Los Angeles Times* wrote on June 2 that this view is "bubbling up" in Washington. Earlier, in the *New York Times* on May 27, Paul Krugman said the neo-cons are hoping for a financial "train wreck" in order "to destroy America's social safety net built up over the past 70 years."

But LaRouche's question is deeper: Is there an intent to create an "economic 9/11" as a pretext for imposing a modern-day Hitler regime on the United States? How would it happen? The moment that the banks are shut, businesses are shut, there is no credit, people have no money and are dropping in the streets, then you have a panic. Private powers can step into that kind of void with a new super-scheme à la the Bank for International Settlements, just as Montagu Norman, Hjalmar Schacht, Averell Harriman, and the Morgan interests did to early 1930s Germany.

'Plausible. . . Who Would Be Hitler Figure?'

"Mr. LaRouche has introduced an interesting idea, with his warning of an 'economic-financial 9/11'; and certainly, nothing that the Administration is now doing on economic policy would rule this out. In fact, it is plausible to interpret their actions in this way," stated a City of London financial figure on May 30. "The big question, in the end, is . . . do they intend to do something like this, or can one only infer from what they are doing, that something like this can happen?"

Were this to be in the works, the most likely approach, as was done in Germany, before Hitler came to power, would be to destroy public finances, by undermining confidence in government paper, and thereby creating such a crisis, that drastic measures could be implemented to justify cutting social programs. A real shock would be created, if there was a loss of confidence in U.S. Treasury bonds. . . . That would certainly concentrate minds! Yields would go up, and that would drive up mortgage rates, and people who have been borrowing greatly to service their debts, could no longer do so, and then there would be the stark 'choice' presented to them, of a 'solution', based on cutting social programs."

A second London banker responded on May 30, "LaRouche's idea is intriguing. . . . I don't believe Bush himself, or even Greenspan would go for this, but others might. What the Administration is now doing, is paradoxical in the extreme. They are desperate to avoid a big economic collapse before the 2004 elections, so they are *risking everything* with a dollar devaluation, driving long-bond yields down, and hoping this will work. In other words, speculative recklessness is back. . . . At the mildest, one could label this 'rash.' In actuality, it is far worse."

Who would be the "Hitler figure"? was the response from one American economist, who found this whole prospect very serious. The professor, who himself has been actively lobbying for a new "financial architecture" in recent years, responded to LaRouche's question: "Well, I don't know. It sounds like an awful lot, and what are they going to put in its place? . . . When you talk about Schacht, it sounds like you're thinking about some sort of Hitler figure being put in its place. I find that—although I admit these Patriot Acts worry me a bit."

'It's Ideology'

There are many formulations of how the Administration is acting out of ideology. Sen. Jon Corzine is quoted in the June 2 *Los Angeles Times*, describing how " 'the ideologues in the administration have a two-stage strategy: Engineer large deficits now, and then use the red ink later to argue 'for downsizing the role of government,' particularly by retrenching Social Security and Medicare.' " In the June 2 *Baltimore Sun*, columnist Jules Witcover quotes former Governor, now Presidential pre-candidate Howard Dean: "Let us be clear. The President's tax cuts are part of a radical agenda to dismantle Social Security, Medicare and our public schools though financial starvation."

On May 31, at a national anti-war teach-in in Washington, city activist Thomas Raney said, "The Bush Administration is enacting radical, harmful changes, particularly in tax law. They want to bankrupt the country so they can eliminate all the social programs, Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, the programs that protect people." Quoted in the June 1 *Washington Post*, Raney said, "I believe the Bush Administration is copying what Adolf Hitler did."

Bureau of Labor Statistics Fraud Excludes Reality

by Richard Freeman

The U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics steadfastly assures Americans, and people in all nations, that the average U.S. standard of living is rising. Although the BLS was founded to gather information and conduct "objective" studies, it instead releases monthly and annual reports fit to convince even the hard-boiled skeptic that the average household is doing modestly well. The reports purport to show that in most years for the last several decades, average income has risen; and that even in those years when income fell, the average American household had enough income to acquire the goods it needed to live. By implication, only a small minority of households seriously suffer.

An *EIR* study, published May 16, demonstrated graphically and in detail that since 1963, the purchasing power of an American worker's average weekly paycheck—measured in physical terms, against a household "market basket" of those goods essential for human existence in today's economy—has fallen, by 50%.

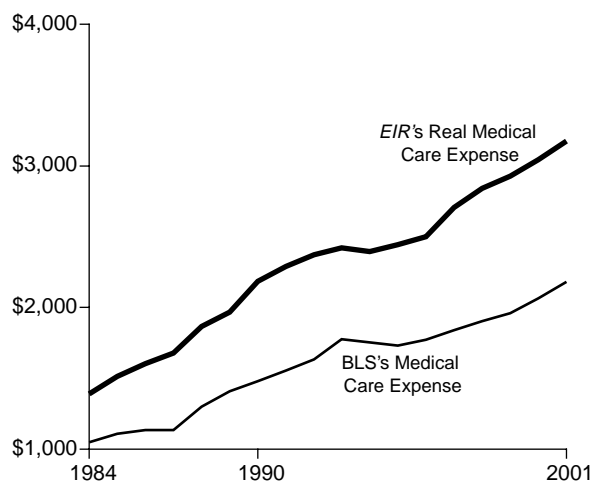
The worrisome feature about the BLS practice of fraud, is the fact that this is the government agency responsible for publishing the nation's official reports on inflation, unemployment, and income levels. *EIR* has previously exposed the hocus-pocus behind the BLS invention called the Quality Adjustment Factor, by which it vastly understates the inflation shown in the Consumer Price Index.

Consumer Expenditure Survey

In the process of assembling the May 16 study, *EIR* discovered a new BLS fraud.

The Bureau carries out an annual Consumer Expenditure Survey, to determine the goods and services that a household consumes during the course of a year. The concept of implementing such a survey annually is sound, but the manner in which the BLS does it, shows why it might be able to represent as rising, income levels that are actually falling. The BLS describes the CSE as collecting "information from the nation's households and families on their buying habits (expenditures), income, and characteristics." The Bureau conducts the survey in two phases: a diary survey, and an interview survey.

FIGURE 1
Bureau of Labor Statistics Misreports Real Annual Household Medical Care Expenses



Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services; U.S. Department of Commerce; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; *EIR*.

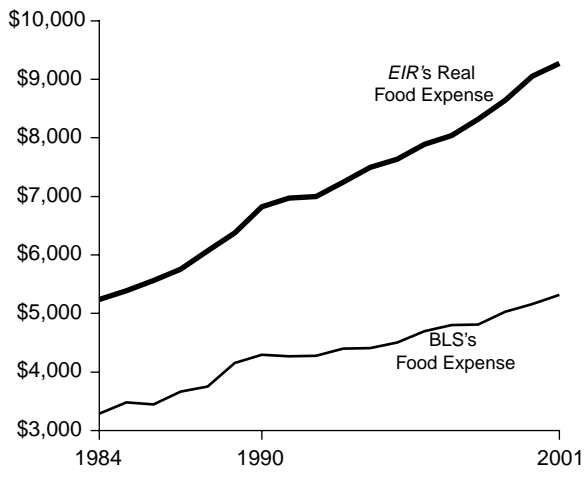
In the "diary" survey, the Bureau samples 7,500 households over the course of a year. It asks each member to keep a diary of all their expenditures for two weeks. However, one person may forget to record a late-night run to the store to buy milk and eggs; another member may forget to record eating a restaurant meal. The BLS collects all the diaries, and sifts through them for information.

In the interview survey, the Bureau surveys a few tens of thousands of households, which are different from those which participated in the diary survey. A BLS analyst will ask the reference person in a household what the household's expenditures were, over the preceding few weeks, for a given array of goods and services. The households participating in this survey do not log their spending; there inevitably are expenditures that they forget to include in the interview. The BLS also sifts through this survey.

According to BLS analysts with whom *EIR* spoke, the agency will use both surveys, but will put greater reliance on either one survey or the other, in determining how much of a particular commodity or service a household buys.

But the surveys miss the true level of expenditures that a household makes. Take the case of a household's expense for out-of-pocket medical care. The BLS says that it includes the entire expenses that a household makes, from its own funds, for medical care during the course of a year; in health-care, this includes health insurance premiums, whether it is paying for all or part of the premium; excluded is that portion paid by an employer or government agency. Likewise, what

FIGURE 2
BLS Misreports Real Annual Household Medical Care Expense



Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; *EIR*.

a household pays for medications is included, and what is paid for by a health insurer is excluded.

Real Expenditures 40-50% Higher

The BLS claims that in 1984—the first year for which it had data—the average household out-of-pocket spending for medical care was \$1,049 per year; by 2001, the average out-of-pocket expenditure had grown to \$2,182.

However, *EIR* obtained information from the Center of Medicare and Medicaid Services, the source for a great deal of medical data, that was sufficient to determine the total out-of-pocket medical expenditures of all U.S. households, for the relevant years. *EIR* then divided that total by the number of households, to arrive at the average annual household out-of-pocket expenditure for medical care. **Figure 1** shows that by 2001, the average American household spent \$3,174 on medical care annually, *50% more* than the BLS reported.

Similarly, the Bureau claims that in 1984, the average household spending for food was \$3,290, per year; the BLS reports that by 2001, the average household food bill had grown to \$5,321.

Meanwhile, *EIR* secured from the Commerce Department itself, the total expenditures of all U.S. households for food, for the relevant years. Using the same method as above, *EIR* determined the average household food bill. **Figure 2** shows that by 2001, the average U.S. household spent \$9,275 on food each year, *40% more than the BLS reported*. When one considers that the Bureau statistic for an average annual food expenditure is \$5,321—only a little more than \$100 per week,

hardly enough to feed a household—it becomes much more evident how far BLS figures are from reality.

While there exist some differences in what is surveyed, between the BLS and other government agencies, the Bureau statistics are too far from reality, to be accounted for by differences in surveys.

Wherefore the Understatement?

But why would the BLS so greatly understate what households spend for medical care and food? What benefit would it get from that?

In 2001, states the BLS, its Consumer Expenditure Survey reports that the average household earned \$47,507; this includes the upper 5% of households who earn millions of dollars per year, skewing upward the average. Now, were the BLS claims actually true, that in 2001, households spent on average \$2,182 for out-of-pocket medical care, and \$5,321 for food, then the sum of those two, \$7,403, neatly fits within the BLS reported household income of \$47,507, leaving enough for other vital expenses. The household budget was not stretched, nor did the household have to borrow any money to survive.

However, taking reality as a starting point, in 2001, the actual cost of out-of-pocket medical spending was \$3,290, and food was \$9,275. At \$12,565, their sum exceeds the fraudulent BLS figure by \$5,000. This real sum of \$12,565 does not fit neatly within the Bureau's reported household income of \$47,507—whose remainder, according to the BLS, is already accounted for in expenditures for housing, transportation, and so forth. This creates a real problem: The real expenses for food and medical care exceed the capacity of the household income to pay for them, by \$5,000.

For a household to tackle a \$5,000 shortfall in its income, it has to borrow, simultaneously cutting its consumption of not only food and medical care, but also other vital household expenditures. Using real cost figures for food and medical spending disrupts entirely the fiction that U.S. households are covering their costs. In fact, there are other real costs whose expenditure the CSE survey leaves out, as well.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is in combat with reality. Were it to admit the truth, then its oft-purveyed myth that American households are doing well, would be shattered.

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TVA in Borneo: Bakun Dam Revived

by Martin Chew Wooi Keat

In early 2003, the construction of the Bakun Dam, located in the Malaysian state of Sarawak, has been revived, following a deferral in 1997 forced by the speculative attack on the Malaysian ringgit and other Asian currencies. The original contract had been awarded in 1994, but the history of the Bakun Dam goes much further back. The Bakun was intended to be the first in a series of dams along the Rajang River system, similar in concept to the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) system. The TVA, the centerpiece of President Franklin Roosevelt's centrally financed great infrastructure projects that pulled the United States out of the Great Depression in the 1930s, transformed the vast, impoverished region of the Tennessee River Basin into a thriving center for agriculture, industry, scientific development, and education.

The Rajang, the longest river in Sarawak, and the hydro potential of the Bakun Dam were first surveyed in the early 1960s by the Snowy Mountain Hydro-Electric Authority of Australia. Additional and more detailed surveys in the late 1970s and early 1980s identified still more sites, especially along the upper Rajang. It was estimated that Sarawak's rivers had a potential capacity to generate 20,000 megawatts (MW)



The area to be flooded by the Bakun Dam in Malaysia's Sarawak province (see the map), is above this narrows of the Janang River. Like the original Tennessee Valley Authority, the Bakun Dam project will produce significantly more electricity than the surrounding region of Borneo uses now—creating power for future development.

of electricity. Furthermore, because of the low population density in this region, the development of massive hydro projects would not involve the resettlement of large numbers of people. In the case of Bakun, only around 10,000 people have to be resettled, compared to more than a million in the case of the Three Gorges Dam in China.

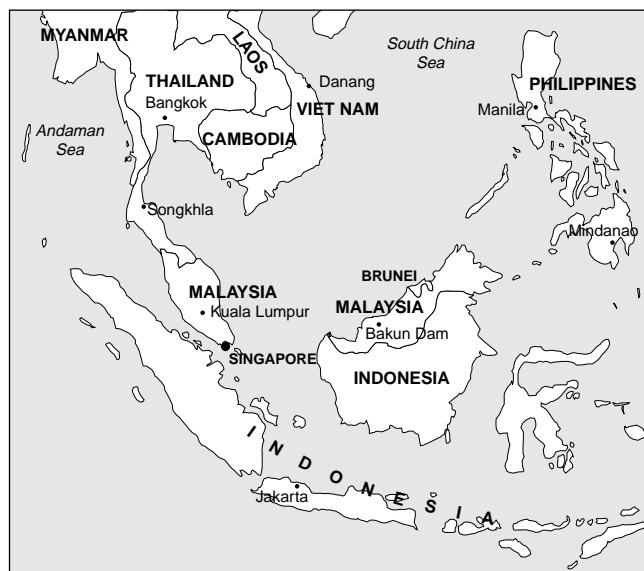
World's Third Largest Dam

After it is completed in 2007 (estimated), Bakun will generate 2,400 MW of electricity, and will be the third largest dam in the world. The largest, the Three Gorges, has a capacity of approximately 20,000 MW, while the second largest, the Brazilian-Paraguayan Itaipú Dam, has a capacity of 12,600 MW. The original plan for the Bakun Dam had an estimated cost of 20 billion ringgit (3.8 ringgit = \$1). This included a 600 kilometer power cable from the dam to the coast, and another 670 km of undersea power cable—costing around RM 7 billion—to allow Borneo Island to power Peninsular Malaysia. The revived dam, however, will not include the undersea power cable for the time being, in order to lessen the cost, and will cost only RM 9 billion to build.

The tender for the revived dam was awarded to the Malaysia-China Hydro Joint Venture (MCHJV). MCHJV is a partnership between Sime Darby of Malaysia and China National Water Resources and Hydropower Engineering Corp. Beijing lobbied for the contract by offering to buy more palm oil at a fixed price.

Around 5,000 people are expected to be employed at the height of the project. The revival of the Bakun Dam, and

Southeast Asia



Source: EIRNS.



A worker is dwarfed by the size of the intake tunnels under construction for the dam.



Diversion tunnels have already been drilled in preparation for the dam construction.

the involvement of China in the project, points to on-going regional efforts to counter the collapse of the global economy, through government financing of great infrastructure projects.

The risks, however, are enormous. A single day's delay in the project could cost a penalty of RM 1 million. But there can be no great projects without great risks. The chairman of MCHJV, Jafar Carrim, is optimistic of success despite the barrage of negative publicity from anti-growth non-governmental organizations and the international mainstream press. According to Carrim, "We have the *crème de la crème* of the Malaysian construction industry [Sime Darby] . . . and the Chinese have probably built more dams than anyone else in the world."

The Bakun Dam will eventually stand at a height of 205 meters (the Three Gorges Dam is 181 m) and create a reservoir larger in size than Singapore. Environmentalists, both local and foreign, have used this as an excuse to try to stop the project. Furthermore, the 2,400 MW of electricity generated by Bakun will be far in excess of the current consumption of 800 MW by the Malaysian section of the island of Borneo. Accountants, both local and foreign, have used *this* as an excuse to try to stop the project.

Scientific Insight Needed

What the environmentalists and accountants lack, however, is the scientific insight of Vladimir Vernadsky, and Vernadsky's biogeochemical vision, as applied to the development of Borneo. Borneo has rich mineral resources. Oil and gas, coal, bauxite, industrial-grade diamonds, and low-grade iron ore abound. Borneo is also home to sandalwood, ironwood, and camphor. (Sandalwood is used for making high-quality perfume. Ironwood is one of the hardest woods in the world, which has excellent physical properties and is not vulnerable to termites or other tropical wood-eating insects or

fungus. Camphor is used in a variety of medicines.) Borneo is also suitable for the cultivation of rubber, coffee, pepper, sugarcane, and rice.

Borneo is larger than Germany, Austria, Italy, and Switzerland combined, but has a population of only about 10 million people. The power from the Bakun Dam will allow man to transform the Noösphere of Borneo, for the physical economic benefit of both man and nature. While an accountant sees Bakun's power as an excess, to be cut to balance the budget, a physical economist sees Bakun's power as high-density free energy, to be used to garden the ecology of Borneo to allow the increase of the population density of the island and the region.

For starters, the power from Bakun will be tapped to supply an RM 8 billion aluminum smelter plant in Sarawak, in a joint venture with a company from Dubai. Aluminum production requires huge amounts of electricity, and Borneo has deposits of bauxite. Bakun will allow steps toward further industrialization of Borneo, involving not just mineral extraction and refining, but also the transformation of raw materials into finished goods. Currently, much of Borneo's needs are imported, either by sea or air, because of the lack of manufacturing activities on the island.

Currently, the main mode of transport in Borneo is by river. Rail in Borneo is virtually non-existent. There are numerous small and isolated tribal communities scattered throughout Borneo, living on subsistence, slash-and-burn agriculture. The low energy throughput per unit area, coupled with inefficient water-based transport, makes it difficult to develop industry and cities in Borneo. With power from Bakun, these scattered communities can be brought together into modern cities, with sanitation and medical and education facilities, connected to one another by electric-powered rail. A "TVA" system in Borneo could very well transform the island into an integrated economic unit, to serve the needs of the entire Southeast Asia region.

India Gives German Industry Options

The Indian government invites German engineers to engage in infrastructural development of India.

Indian-German relations received a big push with Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee's state visit to Germany, May 28-29. He was the first Indian leader in 10 years to come to Germany. Vajpayee met Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, President Johannes Rau, cabinet ministers of economics and foreign relations, and—in what deserves special attention—also the minister of defense. The talks in Berlin on May 28, were crowned by the signing of an agreement to hold German-Indian cabinet-level consultations at least once a year, from now on. The German Chancellor will visit India next year, for the first such consultative summit meeting.

Vajpayee and his German hosts in Berlin agreed on a number of important international and strategic issues: 1) Both sides object to sending troops to any post-war mission in Iraq, unless the Iraqi situation has been thoroughly reviewed by the United Nations; 2) both insist on the UN's central role; 3) both will, for the time being, only take part in reconstruction projects in Iraq; 4) both sides insist that whatever problems may be posed by Iran's current nuclear technology program, be solved by strictly peaceful means; and 5) they agree that a stabilization of Afghanistan can only be achieved through combined security-economic cooperation between the International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF), the central Afghan government, and the neighboring countries. The emphasis they, they agree, should be on civilian reconstruction and development projects,

which shall be protected by the ISAF until the central Afghan government can do the job.

As far as the economic-technological side of Indian-German relations is concerned, Vajpayee's speech at a May 29, Munich German-Indian economic conference laid out the potential of vastly expanded cooperation: The Indian Prime Minister called on German industrial firms to utilize their genuine engineering capabilities to help India build roads, railways, sea ports, power plants. In particular, he proposed a German role in India's grand national water development plan, which is to connect 37 big rivers with canals, turning them into a huge waterway grid from the South to the North of the Subcontinent. One by-product will be measures to improve irrigation capacities in traditionally drought-plagued regions of India, and to improve the supply of fresh water for household consumption as well.

Vajpayee said that plans for Indian highway development alone envisaged construction of 13,000 kilometers—approximately the equivalent of building two huge highways in Europe, from Gibraltar to Moscow, and another one from Helsinki to Istanbul.

The Indian Prime Minister also offered Germany assistance in areas where India has an edge—for example, in nuclear technology, on which, unlike Germany, India has kept developing over the past 40 years.

Agreements for expanded cooperation in the space satellite sector are in preparation, and Germany is establish-

ing a center of engineering in India, which will soon begin work. And India's national space agency, which has worked with Germany in some select projects already, is offering to become a partner for Europe in a much broader cooperation in space exploration and development of orbital technologies. Also there, India does have a technological edge that is attractive for the Germans: On May 8, India successfully launched a geo-synchronous satellite into space, thereby becoming one of six countries that have that capacity.

To the Indian-German parliamentary friendship group, in Berlin on May 28, Vajpayee said: "Germany is India's fourth-largest trading partner and six-largest investor. In a reversal of historical trends, Indian companies are now looking at Germany for investment. But we cannot say that our bilateral trade of \$5 billion is anywhere near its true potential. . . . India has recently launched two German satellites. . . . But our joint use of space technologies for communications and developmental applications can go much further."

An "Indo-German institute of advanced technology will shortly be established in Vishakapatnam to strengthen dissemination of advanced technologies in areas ranging from precision manufacturing and infrastructure to environmental engineering," the Indian leader announced. In his Munich speech, he said, "India is engaged in the challenging and exciting task of steering a billion-strong population towards greater prosperity. Our experience has shown that technology can accelerate this process. We have travelled far in recent decades and are now concentrating on chosen areas of high technology for human development. In this effort, we value the cooperation of partners like Germany."

Business Briefs

U.S. Budget Deficit

‘\$44 Trillion’ Fraud Aims at Social Security

London’s *Financial Times*’ May 28 article, “U.S. faces future of chronic deficits,” asserted that the Bush Administration shelved a report to the U.S. Treasury Department that shows Federal budget deficits totalling at least \$44.2 trillion over the next 75 years. The report, co-authored by Kent Smetters, a former deputy assistant Treasury Secretary for economic policy, and by Jagdish Gokhale, a former Treasury consultant, is a large-scale concoction. In the fight over the most recent tax cuts, a faction of fascist monetarists pushed them through, led by former Council of Economic Advisors chairman Glenn Hubbard. There was opposition to the cuts inside the Bush Administration, some led by relatively sane people, and some led by a group who were equally fascist monetarists. This second group wanted immediate, intense austerity, as well as to steal the Social Security Trust Fund, by privatizing it and investing it in the stock market. A crusader of the second group is Kent Smetters.

While the feature article of the *Financial Times* makes it appear that the Bush tax-cut is the major problem, Smetters makes clear in an accompanying interview, that in his view, the overwhelming problem is the underfunding of Social Security and Medicare: “Our calculation of a \$44,000 billion present value shortfall is actually very conservative. Our estimate of the Social Security liability is around \$7,000 billion. . . . Our Medicare number of over \$36,000 billion is calculated under very conservative health-care growth assumptions. . . . It’s very clear that almost all the problem are S[ocial] S[ecurity] and Medicare.”

The \$44.2 trillion figure is a fraud. Since, the 1980s, the financier oligarchy-controlled promoters of privatization have been saying that Social Security and Medicare are insolvent. First, they said that the Social Security Trust Fund would run out of money in 2016, then in 2023, now after 2030. The enormous figures as to the Social Security Trust Fund’s unfunded liabilities, used by Smetters, are pure fabrication. Were economic growth

policies put into effect, the Social Security Trust Fund would be solvent throughout the 21st Century.

Dollar

Russian TV Questions Bush

The first question for President George W. Bush, in an interview on May 31 with Russia’s RTR-TV, was on the fall of the U.S. dollar.

Q: “Let me start with the people’s question. In my country, for many people, America is associated first and foremost with the U.S. dollar. You bring the muscle. What’s going on? Is it going to stay as weak as it is now? And what’s your forecast?”

Bush: “The policy of my Administration is for there to be a strong U.S. dollar.”

Q: “Which it is not at the moment.”

Bush: “Well, I understand that. And the marketplace is making decisions as to whether the dollar should be strong or not. Our policy is a strong dollar. And we believe that good fiscal and monetary policy will cause our economy to grow and that the marketplace will see a growing economy and therefore strengthen the dollar. But you’re right, the market, at this point in time, has devalued the dollar, which is contrary to our policy.”

Currencies

South Africa Looks To China and Japan

“What we need is a permanently stable and competitive exchange rate,” wrote veteran investment analyst David Gleason in Johannesburg’s *Business Day* on May 29. He continued, “This must be managed so that it is not foolish. The best examples are provided by China and Japan. There was a time when the yen stood at 400 to the dollar and that massive undervaluation produced continuously rising reserves. The Chinese take a no-

nonsense approach and they do not employ foreign [Western] advisers.

“The experiences of Europe and North America do not provide a template on which to build the management of monetary policy for South Africa. China, marching along its own route, has delivered 8% growth for some years now, with minimal inflation. . . . There is now a perceptible move towards a return to fixed exchange rates around the world.”

Even before writing this column, Gleason had been called controversial, because he has insisted for some time that the South Africa Reserve Bank (central bank) could lower interest rates without incurring inflation—a step that would greatly benefit the poor and the jobless.

Markets

BIS Sees ‘Unusual Divergence’

The Bank for International Settlements quarterly report, released June 2, says that April and May 2003 saw an “unusual divergence” in market views about global economic prospects. On the one side, investors in the main government bond markets revised downwards their overall economic expectations again and again, with “a series of disappointing macroeconomic announcements” concerning the U.S., European, and Japanese economies, including “the surprisingly weak U.S. non-farm payroll figures in March and April.” As a consequence—because investors expect more rate cuts by central banks—“long-term interest rates in the major markets fell to historical lows in May.” For example, “the nominal yield on the 10-year U.S. Treasury note stood at 3.31%” on May 22, “its lowest level since 1958 and approximately 50 basis points lower than its end-2002 level. The yield on 10-year German government bonds fell by a similar magnitude to 3.54%, its lowest level in decades.”

“By contrast,” remarks the BIS review, “investors in equity and credit markets discounted the weak macroeconomic data,” and actually started a big buying spree in respect

THE STRIKE of France's public workers on June 3, the second in a month, led the Chirac government to warn of "dramatic consequences" for the economy. The protests oppose the government's planned overhaul of France's retirement system, which would require public sector workers to work 40 years to retire with full benefits, rather than 37.5 years. Demonstrations took place in more than 100 towns and cities.

FRANCE has proposed to Malaysia to build the longest bridge in Asia, Penang Island's second bridge to the mainland, according to *Utusan Malaysia* on June 3. The proposal involves local companies and is for \$650 million, after the Japanese government failed to provide a \$1.4 billion soft loan. The four-lane second bridge spanning about 20 kilometers is expected to ease Penang Bridge's 100,000-vehicle daily traffic flow.

AIRLINES are still shrinking after huge wage cuts. Despite more than 400,000 U.S. airline industry layoffs since Sept. 11, 2001, as well as wage givebacks, furloughs, and work rule changes, the airlines continue to lose money due to fallen revenue. United Airlines, in Chapter 11, has not made money despite \$2.56 billion in givebacks over six years. American, thrice on the verge of bankruptcy, is losing money after \$1.8 billion in givebacks. The layoffs have gutted one of the last remaining bastions of the skilled workforce in the U.S.

THE ASEAN+3 meeting June 30 will likely initiate transfer of dollar reserves to local currencies. Combined with the initiation of the Asian Bond structure, intended to pool reserves in Asian securities for development, the "Chiang Mai Initiative" report to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Board of Governors at the June 30 meeting is expected to rapidly reduce the amount of surplus being reinvested in the United States. Citigroup reports the ASEAN+3 countries hold 95% of the world's surplus in currency accounts, and 90% of all dollar reserves worldwide.

to stocks, corporate bonds and emerging market bonds. And at the same time, investors moved large amounts of money into emerging market bonds like those from Brazil, Argentina, Turkey or South Africa. The rush into stocks and secondary debt was of course driven by the much higher yields that these types of investments were promising. However, these investors are also betting that the world economy will soon improve, that corporate balance sheets might soon show "robust earnings growth," and that the period of large private and public defaults is essentially over. "Such forecasts," the bank notes, "have in the past consistently proved to be overly optimistic."

Peru

Strikes Against IMF Spread

Peruvian President and former World Bank employee Alejandro Toledo made a big mistake at the end of May, when he declared a 30-day "state of national emergency" and called out the troops to repress striking teachers, state health workers, and agricultural producers whose demands, he claimed, were putting his government's austerity pact with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) "at risk." Like pouring oil on a fire, the result of Toledo's gesture on behalf of his nation's international creditors was to trigger a national strike June 3, against the IMF's despised free-market policies.

The initial strike begun weeks earlier by teachers and state health workers was for a living wage; by the farmers, against an open imports policy which has bankrupted the agricultural sector; and by various regional civic associations and labor federations to protest an insupportable tax burden and a privatization policy that is fast stripping the nation of its most valuable resources. But when Toledo declared the strikers a threat to the IMF program, and deployed troops using tear gas, water cannons, riot sticks, and eventually guns against the protesters, the rest of the nation cried "enough!" The national strike was called by the leading trade union umbrella formation, the CGTP.

The Toledo government offered to cancel its state of emergency decree in exchange for suspension of the national strike, but the teachers and others showed no interest in returning to continued suffering under IMF austerity prescriptions. A bargaining round on June 2 thus ended in failure, and tens of thousands of Peruvians poured into the streets of Lima in defiance of the ban, while many thousands more held "pots-and-pans" demonstrations, marches, and vigils in over 20 cities and towns. The second-largest city of Arequipa was shut down by a regional "sympathy strike," as were other regions of the country.

Electricity

Malaysia Supplies Power-Short Indonesia

Indonesia's state-owned electricity company, PLN, will team up with two electricity companies in Malaysia's Sarawak and Sabah states, PLN general director, Edi Widiono, said on June 2. The Sarawak Electricity Supply Corp (SESCO) and Sabah Electricity Board (SESB) will supply power stations in Indonesia's West Kalimantan province and Sumatra island, respectively, Widiono said during a meeting of officials from Southeast Asian electricity companies.

SESCO will supply power stations in West Kalimantan beginning Fiscal Year 2006-07, and SESB will supply power stations in Sumatra starting 2008, he said. "We have been discussing the commercial aspects and regulations with the Malaysian government." The two Malaysian electricity companies have an oversupply of power that they are ready to use to help ease the electricity crisis in West Kalimantan and Sumatra, Edi said. PLN wants to buy at least 50 megawatts (MW) of power from SESCO during the initial stage, he said.

Indonesia has been unable to get Western firms to build power plants, even those that had been started before the Asian crisis in 1997, without pledging impossible costs and conditions. Parts of East Java province suffered rolling blackouts in May.

Bangalore Conference Will Change World History

by Mary Burdman

“Some events become turning points in history, and the second Iraq war is one of them” stated T.N. Chaturvedi, Governor of the state of Karnataka in southern India, in his address as chief guest at the international conference “World Situation after Iraq War,” held in his state’s capital city of Bangalore on May 26-27.

The conference, sponsored by the Centre for Social Justice and the Schiller Institute, carried on the discussion launched at the Schiller Institute conference on “How to Reconstruct a Bankrupt World,” held in Bad Schwalbach, Germany on March 21-23. Bangalore, like Bad Schwalbach, was a “different kind of conference”; all groups of society were mobilized to organize it. This was the work of Chandrajit Yadav, former Union Minister of India and chairman of the Centre for Social Justice.

Participants likened the impact of the U.S.-U.K. war against Iraq on the international situation, to the impact of the end of the Soviet Union in 1991, or the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks in the United States. The war has not ended, and the “post-Saddam war,” as one speaker named it, could escalate into a conflict much worse than the three-week military assault by U.S.-U.K. forces.

The conference, where Lyndon LaRouche, pre-candidate for the Democratic Party nomination for President in 2004, and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairwoman of the Schiller Institute, delivered important addresses, showed how all groups—India’s national and regional political and intellectual leaders, Indian youth, women’s groups, and international representatives—have dismissed out of hand the allegations made by Washington and London to justify their unilateral attack on Iraq. This war, it was stated repeatedly, was against national sovereignty, and all the international efforts over the past half-century to end colonialism and establish a new and *just* world economic and political order. The “Bangalore Declaration”

drawn up by the conference (see page 26) states that by moving concerted now to create this just order, the spreading war against nations can be stopped.

The “chicken-hawks” of Washington and London would do well to read the nation-wide Indian press coverage of which continued for days after the Bangalore meeting.

Lincoln and Gandhiji

A second feature meriting attention from American policymakers, especially, is that the words of Abraham Lincoln, on government “of the people, for the people, by the people”; of Martin Luther King; and, of course, of Mahatma Gandhi—three great changers of world history—were repeatedly quoted. And there was full recognition of the role Lyndon LaRouche is playing, especially with his campaign for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Presidency. As one representative of the youth organization Nehru Bal Sangh said, “This is an historic movement. The LaRouches have spoken our hearts out.” We have learned that we must search out not just our enemies, but our friends, the young man said—as in the growing relations between India and China. “We in Eurasia will not miss our chance of joining this cosmopolitan agenda” of the LaRouches, which is so very well combined with that of the Centre for Social Justice in India. The younger generation of activists in India is “200% behind you.” We “must take up the challenge” of many great leaders since Lincoln and Gandhi, he concluded, who have tried to create a just world order.

In his response to the ongoing proceedings, made on May 27, Lyndon LaRouche told the participants that the failure to win such an economic order is also a “failure of a cause associated with the United States, as a modern republic. If in Eurasia, which is going to be “the central part of humanity,” LaRouche said, there is “growing unity, about the great eco-



Lyndon and Helga LaRouche are greeted on their arrival in Bangalore, for a history-making stay.

conomic missions of development and recovery, . . . that becomes a force, which will be valuable in influencing the process inside the United States. The point is, to convey to the American people that there is a movement in the world, in Eurasia, which is moving toward unity, which is a movement of potential economic power, and an optimistic future.” LaRouche called the Bangalore conference “extremely important, not because it mobilizes a peace movement, but because it mobilizes a movement for the improvement of the condition of humanity.”

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who discussed the dialogue of cultures (see page 21), told the conference that Bangalore will become known as the place of beginning, for a movement in which leadership is taken back by the people. We will put development back on the agenda, she said, and called on young people, who face the same problems of a “no future” generation whether in India, Europe, or the United States, to make “both a revolution and a renaissance,” as the only way to succeed.

‘Peace for Development’

Governor Chaturvedi said on May 26 that the Iraq war has caused “prolonged agony for the human conscience,” and its perpetrators have shown a “very peculiar callousness and insensitivity to world views,” to the costs of the war to the world, and to the institutions created over the last century “to try to weave people of the world together.” Stating that he was happy to associate himself with the meeting, Chaturvedi noted that Bangalore and Karnataka, places of light, learning, and history, are not new to international conflict. The rivalry of the British and the French in the late 18th Century, including fighting in this region of India, was part of a “world war” that was fought out in Europe and North America, culminating in the American Revolution. Bangalore, one of India’s most international cities, is the site of its famous Institute of Science, and is also the center of high-level technology in

computer and military areas.

Only peace will allow us to usher in development, the Governor stated. Power blocs did not bring peace; now, the one superpower, which had been looked upon as a country which would try to ensure peace and development in the world, is beginning the 21st Century by launching war. There is concern that “anything can happen anywhere.” Discussion used to be of a new international economic order; now, there is only the “borderless world” of globalization, which in reality means the “homogenization of world culture,” and the “political dominance of one group.” I wish LaRouche well, he said; the United States must take its decision on its policy direction. Here at Bangalore, we know that we must move towards “peace for development”; that is why this “conference is extremely urgent,” the Governor concluded.

Other leading ministers of Karnataka took part. The Minister of Public Works, Dharam Singh, called the war on Iraq an “act of madness, condemned by all.” He recalled Mahatma Gandhi, who throughout the great conflicts and problems of winning independence for his nation, never advocated violence, or lost patience. Gandhi said that you cannot defeat violence with violence, and this is true today, Singh said. He pointed out that India’s freedom struggle was not against the British people, but imperialism itself; nor today is the world’s problem with George W. Bush, but with the imperial cabal which has caused the total transformation of America’s perspective.

Senior Minister K.H. Ranganath, presiding over the first session, called the war an attack not just upon Iraq, but also on the sovereignty of nations worldwide. Opposition to this war is not opposition to the United States, he agreed; rather it is a great threat to all the people of the world, including all Americans. India itself must consider this problem for its international policy, Ranganath said: Civilized people must ask whether we are moving towards a sane, or a fascist world? Calling LaRouche a “universal campaigner” for a new world

economic order, he declared himself happy to learn that LaRouche is organizing against the disastrous imperial war policy, inside the United States and worldwide.

A leader from the Mideast, Nouri A.R. Hussein of Cairo, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, attacked the role of the U.S. neo-conservatives, inspired by the late German-Jewish fascist Leo Strauss, in launching the Iraq war; but Hussein also warned of the urgency of rectifying the weaknesses within the Non-Aligned Movement. From the Embassy of Cuba in India, also, the role of the war party in Washington, and their threat to all nations, was addressed.

Did the UN Fail?

Later on May 26, Minister of Social Welfare A. Krishnappa declared that if the global attack on national sovereignty launched by the Iraq war is not stopped, a "new colonialism" will become reality. This is an historical turning point in relations between the United States and other nations; Krishnappa's view was that the European nations, the UN, and the Non-Aligned Movement had failed miserably in preventing the war. He reviewed the impact it would have on developing nations' economies; they must consider the impact that the "National Security Strategy" of the Bush Administration, including economic liberalization, is having on their own interests. "Time-tested Indian values," he said, including respect for humanity, the human hunger for equality, spirituality, and morality, must now be mobilized, to help direct world opinion against the war policy.

Air Commodore Jasjit Singh, director of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies, however, called on participants to consider whether the United Nations had really failed. The UN is not a collective security organization, he noted; it made every effort to use preventive diplomacy. This did not succeed. But the UN refused to sanction this war. The real failure, he said, is in the current policy of Washington. In the months leading up to the attack on Iraq, American diplomatic and military policy *failed*, Singh said. Only Britain, Australia, and a few small nations backed Washington. "If this is a 'superpower,'" Singh said, "there is something to worry about." Even a few years ago, the United Nations would have given a mandate for this war. The United States has great military force, Singh said, but "you cannot lead by coercion."

Bangalore University Professor Jayaramm suggested that the open discussion in Washington and London of "regime change" for so many tens of countries, combined with American neo-conservatives' desire for control over Central and West Asia, could mean a potential threat to move into Kashmir. This has been openly suggested by some in Washington, Jayaramm noted. He said that despite the end of the Soviet Union in 1991, these circles still want to contain Russia, as an "enemy." India must consider the importance of rebuilding ties with Russia, China, the European Union—the key players in the multipolar world, Jayaramm concluded. The "strategic

triangle" of India, Russia, and China has common interests on many issues, strategic and economic. The great problem is to get the United States to agree that multilateralism is the answer.

The Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament was unable to send a delegation from Beijing due to the strict regulations being taken to control the SARS epidemic, sent congratulations and called for international cooperation among China, India, Germany, the United States, and other nations. Conference discussions noted that at the time of the attack on Iraq, the Chinese people were also fighting a war, against SARS. Both indicate new international dynamics. The SARS epidemic showed the contradictions which arise between mankind and the environment, which is one of the greatest challenges to development; and the Iraq war, the contradictions within humanity.

In China, as in India, it is understood that the war on Iraq has ended, but the conflict this war aroused in the world has not. The impact of this conflict is fully comparable to that which arose in the early 1990s, with the demise of the Soviet Union and the transformation of East Europe, or the impact of the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks in the United States. There are two concepts of the world political and economic order: One is of a unipolar world, and the other a multipolar world. The conflict between these contrasting concepts of what the world should be, could be long, and severe.

However, thinkers in China, as in India, are convinced that there can be a fundamental transformation of the world situation toward peace, and for an extended time. "Harmony is most precious" is one of the most important cultural values of China. This view resembles that of the American statesman, John Quincy Adams, that international relations should be based upon a "community of principles" among sovereign nations, so that they can resolve their conflicts in their joint interests.

The Young Generation

The work begun in Bad Schwalbach and carried on to Bangalore, will not end there. A number of other Indian states want to have followup conferences on these themes; it was proposed that other Eurasian nations do the same.

The great problems faced by the people and nation of India are not so different from those confronted in the United States and Europe. In Lyndon and Helga LaRouche's discussions with Chandrajit Yadav and 55 national leaders of the Centre for Social Justice, held before the Bangalore conference began, it was agreed that the terrible problems imposed by the brutal regime of "globalization" have struck every nation.

India now needs its "second freedom struggle," to free itself from poverty, unemployment, and communal conflicts. India is, in many ways, going *backwards*. Education is one example. Costs are rising rapidly, and can only be met by the wealthy. For a student even to gain admittance to a medical college, has already cost him or her the equivalent of

\$40,000—comparable to the enormous costs of education in the United States. Indian education is becoming de facto a divided system, as it already is in the United States. Legal attempts to deal with these problems, such as the “reservation” of a fair proportion of employment opportunities and social benefits for women or members of the “backward” castes, do not answer the great problem. Only a just world economic order can change this. Helga LaRouche told these social and political leaders that the split between rich and poor is now out of hand, in the United States and Germany as well. She asked to mobilize Asian and European nations together: “The world is in one boat.”

Most important, all the leaders concurred, was the mobilization of the young generation. There were many young participants at Bangalore, from city colleges, and especially from the Nehru Bal Sangh, the youth organization of the Centre for Social Justice. Dedicated to the ideals of Jawaharlal Nehru, India’s great freedom fighter and first Prime Minister of the Republic, this group has for 20 years led work among young people in India aged 13-20. In this nation of so many different languages, religions, and cultures, Nehru Bal Sangh has held

27 national integration conferences to promote “national integration, peace, harmony, a sense of national unity, and international understanding,” as Chandrajit Yadav said.

One young lady from a Bangalore College told the conference, “So many people today think youth are useless. But Chandrajitji Yadav does not! We think youth can play an important role.” Older people have experience; young people have new ideas—these must be combined, she said.

On May 27, the conference commemorated the death anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru. Yadav told the participants, “Man does not die; his body goes, but he remains forever.” The same day, Amrik Anuja, of Nehru Bal Sangh, said that “action is called for, to mold youth into people with beautiful souls.” This legacy for young people represents the future of India, of all Asia, of Europe, and of the Americas.

See last week’s EIR for additional coverage of the Bangalore conference, including presentations of Lyndon LaRouche and Natwar Singh. The transcript of the Bad Schwalbach conference is available as a Special Report from the LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Build Economic Recovery and Peace Upon Universal Principles of Culture

This presentation was given to the Bangalore conference, “The World After the Iraq War,” on May 26, by the Chairwoman of the Schiller Institute.

Dear Mr. Yadav, dear guests, distinguished guests and hopefully, friends of the Schiller Institute. I want to speak to you today about the dialogue among cultures as the alternative to the already-existing clash of civilizations. But before I do that let’s quickly look at the world as it is right now, because this clash is already fully on.

In Afghanistan, no peace; you have the opium war-lords running the country; in Iraq you have tens of thousands of Muslims—Shi’ites and Sunnites—demanding that the occupying powers should leave. In the Near East, the forces who control the Israeli government, from both inside Israel and also the United States, conduct fascist policies against the Palestinians, modelled, according to their own admission, to the policies of the Nazis in the Warsaw Ghetto. Suicide bombings against Israel follow. Supposedly al-Qaeda terrorism has hit in Chechnya, Saudi Arabia, and Morocco; before that, in Bali and Tunisia. And all of this occurs in the context of the so-called war against terrorism declared by President Bush.

It seems that the war against terrorism generates a lot more terrorism. What happens if the words of the ex-CIA chief Woolsey would be proven to be right: that the war against terrorism will take 100 years, and that there are 60 countries in the world that are not democratic, and therefore need a regime change? It is very clear, that if this trend is not stopped, then Mahatma Gandhi is right, when he said, that if one follows a policy of “an eye for an eye,” in the end the whole world will be blind. And if the whole world is blind, that is just another name for a Dark Age.

Eurasia: The Lesson of Thucydides

Supposedly, this war against terrorism was the reaction to Sept. 11. But whatever ominous development occurred on that day, it gave the group around Cheney, Rumsfeld, Wolfowitz, Perle, and others, the opportunity to implement policies which they already had written about in 1991, ’96, and ’98: namely, the idea of an American unilateralism and pre-emptive nuclear war. When the Soviet Union collapsed, this same grouping—Rumsfeld, Cheney, and so forth—around the old President Bush, declared that the United States was now the only superpower left, and that it now was time



to become a world empire.

If you think about it, the United States at that point had no more enemy. The Soviet Union had disappeared. It was at the same point like Classical Greece, when they had defeated the Persian Empire. There was no major adversary left, and it would have been very easy to have a peaceful alliance with the other states. In the case of Greece, they could have had a peaceful alliance with the other city-states and members of the Attic sea alliance. But as the first famous historian, Thucydides, describes in his book about *The Peloponnesian War*, Greece turned its allies into subjects, and it started the campaign against Sparta, and it decided to become an empire. Actually, I advise the young people to look at this book by Thucydides, because if you want to understand present American policy, there is no better historical reference point than that.

Because of the economic domestic crisis of Greece, and the material, and moral, overstretching with the campaign against Sicily, ancient Greece finally collapsed.

The United States, in the period between 1989-90, when the Soviet Union collapsed, could have put the East-West relationship on a completely new basis. It could have built a peace order very easily, because there was no threat; no major adversary was left.

And this is when Mr. LaRouche proposed the Eurasian Land-Bridge as the way to integrate the countries of Eurasia, economically, infrastructurally, for the first time. It was the idea which we brought into many countries. We had conferences in Russia, China, many countries, many cities in the United States, all of the European countries, East and West. And we proposed the idea to connect the entire Eurasian continent, from Europe, to Russia, to China, to Southeast Asia, to South Asia, through so-called “infrastructure corridors”: the idea to have an integrated highway-railway-waterway sys-

tem, connected through computerized stations; and to have, then, these transport arteries, 100 kilometers wide. So, basically, we would not just bring infrastructure into all of Eurasia, but to have energy production, energy distribution, communication. And this way, you would have the ideal conditions to build new cities. We want to build 1,000 new cities in the undeveloped areas of Eurasia. And the idea was basically to create, for the first time, the conditions—in the landlocked areas of Eurasia, which have no access to the sea or to the rivers—which normally only countries have which are lying on the sea or have big river systems, and therefore have favorable conditions, from the standpoint of transport and so forth.

So, with these Eurasian infrastructure corridors, for example, Central Asia, the large spaces of Russia, or the interior regions of China, they all could be brought up—and naturally, India—they all could be brought up to the level of development of Western Europe.

This obviously is not only an economic program, but it would have created the basis for peace, a permanent basis for peace through development.

Zero Growth and Imperial Policy

Now, this proposal was on the table, and it is becoming, fortunately, a reality today.

But at that time, the group around Cheney and others, insisted to implement their ideology, and they proposed programs which were in the tradition of H.G. Wells, Bertrand Russell: namely the idea, that now was the moment to create an Anglo-American empire which should dominate the world. This tendency was there in American politics throughout the entire 20th Century: For example, the fact that the United States bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki without a military reason—because Japan had already capitulated—was an expression of that imperial tendency. This is a policy which, in principle, was followed by Samuel Huntington, Brzezinski, Kissinger. Brzezinski’s infamous book about the “great chess game”: How do you manipulate the forces of, especially, Central Asia, to control the raw materials of Central Asia? Brzezinski was also the one who developed the idea of playing the “Islamic card” against the Soviet Union. If you want to know, why you have Islamic fundamentalism in Afghanistan, why you have “Afgansis,” ask Mr. Brzezinski, because it was the Anglo-American idea to transform Muslims into this kind of fundamentalists.

Kissinger, in 1974, when he was National Security Adviser to Nixon, wrote the infamous report NSSM-200, which you can look up in the Internet, and in which he states very clearly that all raw materials of the world really belong to the United States, and it is therefore in the interest of the United States to push population reduction, especially in those countries where those raw materials are located, because if there are too many people, they eat up too much of raw materials which really belong to the United States.



Helga Zepp-LaRouche (right, with Chandrajit Yadav and Natwar Singh): "Let's quickly look at the world as it is right now, because this clash of civilizations is already fully on."

Then Samuel Huntington, already in 1957, wrote this book *The Soldier and the State*, which was not only a defense of the Nazi policy, but it gave the concept of how to build an imperial army of mindless soldiers, who just follow policy and do not think themselves. This same Samuel Huntington, in 1996, wrote this very stupid book called *The Clash of Civilizations*. And, I say a "very stupid book," because I tortured myself and I read it, and this man has no knowledge about Christianity; he has no knowledge about Hinduism, about Islam, or Confucianism, or anything, because he says that between all these great cultures and religions, that there is nothing in common; that they have no unifying principles, and therefore tribal conflict on global scale will be the only way for the future.

And obviously this *is* operational American policy right now, with the idea to play up the *differences* between cultures and religions.

Dangerous Role of Leo Strauss

Now, Cheney, and Wolfowitz, and these people, they not only implmeneted, or want to implement this H.G. Wells/Bertrand Russell policy, but they mixed it with the very evil policies of Leo Strauss: a name to really pay attention to, because if you want to understand the thinking of the war party in the United States, you have to look at Leo Strauss and his disciples. Leo Strauss was a German Jew in the 1930s; so, he emigrated to the United States and became a Professor in the University of Chicago. And, the *New York Times*, at one point, wrote that he was the godfather of the policy of Newt Gingrich of 1994, "Contract with America," which is a fascist program. *Time* magazine called Leo Strauss one of the

most influential men in American politics. And, well—he is, unfortunately, because he has many followers.

His main ideas are: that liberalism is very dangerous and it has to be reversed; he also thinks that philosophers should never say what they mean, because the message is only for a few, only for those who are fit to receive it; what he means by "philosophers" is not philosophers as normal people see this notion, but he likes Nietzsche and Nietzsche's idea of the superman. But, since this notion is a little bit discredited, he said, let's call the supermen "philosophers." And these supermen, or philosophers, are supposed to have the remedy for what their time needs, and in order to get the message across, it is legitimate to spread the glorious myth, the "noble lie," and the pious fraud. In other words, to manipulate religion, manipulate every message. Because, according to him, there is an irreconcilable conflict between the interest of the state, and society. And that can be only camouflaged through lies and deception. The best means for lies is religion, because the image of man of Leo Strauss, is that man is selfish and self-centered. It is in the tradition of Hobbes, that man by nature is evil, and the wolf against the other person. And because he is evil he is not willing to sacrifice. And therefore, what you need is a god, who punishes and rewards, so that people are shuddering and fearful.

Therefore, since the existence of such gods can not be understood through reason and philosophy, you need a "shuddering one," needed to terrorize and civilize society. If Karl Marx said, "Religion is opium for the people," Strauss said, the people just need opium and they should have it.

He wanted to reverse liberalism and modernity and the enlightenment; he is part of what, in European philosophy or

history, is called the “Conservative Revolution.” These were people who wanted to reverse the ideas of the American Revolution of 1776.

So, Leo Strauss said, to implement this policy you need the right kind of intellectuals, who agree that all truth is fabrication, that justice is just doing good to friends, and doing evil to enemies, and that the truth is only for a small elite, to govern. You have to cultivate this elite, and you have to train them in the virtue of lying. Have you ever seen this in politics? Maybe not in India, but in the United States and in Europe for sure. Because the aim is power, raw power, cunning—you have to lie. Their worldview is demonic, and the idea that the world is overrun by evil, and they are the saviors, defenders of the world.

Strauss also agreed with the Nazi law philosopher Carl Schmitt, saying that the fundamental distinction in politics is between friend and foe. Schmitt admired the Nazis because they exterminated the enemy—namely the Jews, the Gypsies, and so forth. And they said, “It is always, ‘we against they.’”

Now, you all have heard press conferences with President Bush, where he said, it is “either with us or against us,” “we or they”; there is no middle. And if there is no external threat, says Strauss, it has to be manufactured. This is why when the Soviet Union collapsed, and there was no reason to have any adversary policy, they manufactured the enemy: Islam.

Cusa’s ‘Peace of Religions’

On Sept. 11, President Bush said, “You are either with us or you are with the terrorists.” And, with the war against Afghanistan—for which, up to today, there is no evidence which could be held up in the courts, that there is a connection between Sept. 11 and al-Qaeda—but nevertheless, with war against Afghanistan, the Clash of Civilizations began. Days later, I issued a call for an urgent dialogue of cultures which was supposed to be based upon a beautiful writing by Nikolaus of Cusa, the famous founder of the nation-state, who lived in the 15th Century. And he was a Cardinal and foreign minister of the Vatican at that time, but also the founder of modern science and an eminent predecessor of Gottfried Leibniz.

He, in 1453, when Constantinople was taken at that time—and there was a certain mini-Clash of Civilizations, because there were reports coming to Europe about rapings, killings, and blasphemies, and so forth. And Nikolaus of Cusa, who had just been in Constantinople before, wrote a beautiful dialogue, in the tradition of the Socratic dialogues, called *De Pace Fidei*, about peace in religion.

Now this is a very beautiful idea, because in the dialogue, 17 representatives of different religions and nations go to God, and they say: “We all fight in your name, and we kill each other, all in your name; that can not be your wish; can you not help us?” So God says: “Well, you are all not only religious leaders, but you are also sages, wisemen; and as sages and philosophers, you know, that there can be only one

truth.” They say: “Yes, as philosophers we can understand that there is only one truth. But, why do we still fight each other?” So God says: “Well, you make the mistake, that you mistake the word of the prophets and the word of God.”

The philosophers say, “Yes, but give us more help.” So God said, “You also make the mistake, that you mix up the traditions, which are many, with the one truth.” And, they can say, “Yes there are many different traditions, but there is only one truth.” So, then they say, “But since we have shed so much blood, and we fought so many wars, how do you think we can go back to our people and say that they should now follow a new religion? They will not accept that.”

So God said, “Well, they don’t have to accept a new religion; they should accept the one religion, which is above all the other religions, and before.”

Universal Principles of Hinduism

Now, I was very intrigued when I read this dialogue, and I said, “I will look if this idea exists in other philosophies.” And I turned to the *Rigveda*, and—lo, and behold! as you already know—there you have exactly the same idea, that there is one religion, which is above all and before all. In Hinduism it is called the Sanatana Dharma, which is even above the Hindu Dharma. And it is very interesting that Swami Vivekananda, in his famous speech to the world parliament of religions in Chicago, at the end of the 19th Century, used almost exactly the same words like Nikolaus of Cusa: That the followers of different religions quarrel and fight among themselves because of the narrowness of their outlook, and their failure to understand that the supreme being is infinite. I don’t know if Swami Vivekananda knew Nikolaus of Cusa, but it does not really matter, because I think that that truth is so self-evident, that every person of good will eventually will come to this idea.

Now, very interestingly, on Jan. 20, a contemporary philosopher, with the name of Karan Singh wrote an article in the *Hindustan Times*, in which he intervened in the present debate: If India should be based on *hindutva* or not? Should India become a more fundamentalist state, where religion and state are mixed, or should it not? And he points out, that there are certain master principles of Hinduism which are eventually found in the *Upanishads*, which give the answer. And he emphasizes five particular ones, which deserve special mentioning. And I will look at these five principles, and then how they find an echo in European and other cultures.

Now, first of all, the most basic concept is that of the all-pervasive *brahman*: the “*ishawaram idam sarvam jagat kincha jagatvam jagat*”: “Whatever exists and wherever exists is permeated by the same divine power.” Now, the same cosmic dimension of existence one finds in the Platonic tradition of European religion and philosophy.

We already mentioned: Nikolaus of Cusa, for example, has the idea of the (this is now Latin) “*quod libet in quo libet*”, that the One, the universe, as the most perfect of the order of

nature, is *before* everything else, so that everything exists in everything else. The reason why I can relate to the other human being, is not because we exist as self-evident, independent, atomic beings or particles in the universe, but because we are *both* permeated by the One. You find the same concept in Leibniz, in the idea of the *monad*: that the entire lawfulness of the universe exists in each individual soul.

The second principle is that the *brahman* exists within each individual consciousness, in the *atman*. The *atman* is the reflection of this all-pervasive *brahman*; it is the individual consciousness, but it is not ultimately separate from the *brahman*: The concept of “*ishwara sarvabhutanam idise tishtati*”, “the lord resides within the heart of each individual.” The relationship between the *atman* and the *brahman* is the pivot upon which the whole Vedantic teaching resolves.

In Christianity, one finds the similar notion of man as *imago viva Dei*, as the “living image of God”: It’s “living image,” because man is not just a static image of the divine principle, but is himself capable of the creative principle. He is *capax Dei*, capable of the participation in God.

A third Vedantic concept is, that all human beings, because of their shared spirituality, are members of one single family. The *Upanishads* use the notion for the human race, “*amritashya putra*”, the “children of immortality.” In Christianity, God, of which man is the living image, has the characteristic of existing in the simultaneity of eternity. If man contributes in his lifetime, a valid universal principle, which is based on necessary predecessors and which lays the basis for necessary successors, he provides new value, through his work, to the importance of the past, and he enriches the future. Thus, he connects his mortal existence to the infinite chain of humanity.

The fourth concept of the *Upanishads* is the idea of the essential unity of all religions, of all spiritual paths, “*ekoham svat virpra bahuda vadanti*”: “The truth is One, the wisemen call it by many names,” as it is said in the *Rigveda*. Nikolaus of Cusa resolves the old paradox of the One and the many, with the idea that the One is of a higher power, or magnitude, and precedes the many. Once the universal Oneness is established, one can be happy about the multiplicity. In the *Rigveda*, it says: God wanted the many cultures, because otherwise he would not have made them.

The Common Good

At the highest, Hinduism and Christianity are universalist religions, the opposite of fundamentalism. In Christianity, this is the Platonic tradition, in which there is no contradiction between reason and faith. One example is the famous dialogue of the Jesuit Matteo Ricci, he had in China, where he proceeded on the basis of a unity in faith and the difference in rites; that the rites are really not so important.

A fifth Vedantic concept is that of the welfare of all beings, by “*bahujana shukhaya bahujana hitaya cha*”. At its highest, Hindu philosophy seeks “the welfare of all human beings and

all forms of life on this planet.” In European philosophy, there is a concept of natural law, which must be the guidance for all concrete positive law. According to this, a government has only legitimacy, if it is committed to the common good and the welfare of all citizens. According to Nikolaus of Cusa, there can only be harmony—concordance in the macrocosm in the universe at large—if all microcosms develop their potentialities in the fullest.

This idea, that there can be only peace in the world, if all nations develop their fullest potential, this idea which is deeply rooted in all philosophy, *must* be the basis for a community of principles among perfectly sovereign nation-states. Peace is only possible, if each nation is permitted to develop fully its own characteristics, its own potentiality, and it regards it as its fundamental self-interest that all others develop equally to their maximum.

If mankind is supposed to reach the Age of Reason, which hopefully is the case in our lifetime, and is hopefully the case through the establishment of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, as the basis for a just, new world economic order; or if man reaches the age of the spiritual man, as Sri Aurobindo would call it; or the time of the domination of the Noösphere, as the Russian scientist Vernadsky called it; then such a cosmic ontological foundation of the political order is necessary.

Despite of all the good principles of the UN Charter, the main weakness of it is, that such a metaphysical or cosmic dimension is lacking. What we need today, is leaders in each nation, who, with an almost tender passion for the development of mankind, act as *rishis*, as sages, who teach this idea.

In India, we have the perfect basis to embrace the entire human race with the concept of the *brahman-atman*. In Christianity, political and spiritual leaders are called upon to act on the basis of *agapē*: love. In Chinese culture the Confucian principle of *ren* must be the basis of politics. *Ren* means love. The idea in the New Testament, in the I Corinthians 13: It says you need all three, faith, hope, and love; but of these three, love is the greatest. If you don’t have love, you have nothing.

Swami Vivekananda, in one of his lectures, says: Europe is in imminent danger if it does not turn to its spirituality as its basis for life. And, I fully agree: Europe *is* in mortal danger, and we have to work to change this. This is why the Schiller Institute is called according to the great Poet of Freedom, Friedrich Schiller, because he developed the concept of the beautiful soul; that each man must develop a beautiful soul. A beautiful soul is a person for whom duty and passion, freedom and necessity, are one and the same. Somebody who is a good Samaritan, who does the good without thinking about his own self-interest.

So therefore, let’s build the Dialogue of Cultures, on the idea that what is common to all cultures and nations on this Earth is an image of man, that must be beautiful. Let’s work, so that each person becomes a beautiful *atman*.

Bangalore Declaration: 'Toward a New World Order'

The Centre for Social Justice and the Schiller Institute organized an International Conference on the "World Situation After the Iraq War," in Bangalore, India, on May 26-27, 2003. The conference, the first of its kind in Asia, was attended by 260 participants, and was addressed by eminent personalities, experts, and scholars from several countries. A major contribution came from educated, politically aware young men and women, who took an active part in the discussions. After intense deliberations, the conference issued the following statement, entitled the **Bangalore Declaration**:

The U.S.-led attack on Iraq is the most serious development in the 21st Century, the beginning of a new millennium, that has raised some fundamental questions about the international orders, the rights and obligations of sovereign nation-states, and the use of force in pursuit of objectives that are questionable.

The massive military attack by Anglo-American forces was carried out in spite of globally widespread demonstrations by peace-loving people against the war, the opposition of a majority of members of the UN Security Council, especially of the three permanent members of the Council. It is significant that in spite of the majority of the UN Security Council strongly supporting it, the process of peaceful resolution of the situation, especially Iraq's disarmament of weapons of mass destruction, was not allowed the opportunity to work through the UN-established inspection system, which was proceeding satisfactorily. Since the matter was under active consideration of the UN Security Council, whose primary responsibility continues to be international peace and security, U.S.-U.K. decision to proceed with the war on their own without a UN mandate assumes even more serious dimensions. The war, instead, was launched in great hurry.

The charges that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction in violation of its international treaty obligations and UN resolutions, and that Iraq supported international terrorism, were used as the main reasons for launching the war under the principle of pre-emption against a threat to U.S. security. However, in continuation of the reports of the UN and IAEA inspection system, and in spite of the most intrusive and extensive search by the occupation forces during and after the war, no evidence to support U.S.-U.K. claims has been found so far. On the other hand, there are many media reports that U.S.-U.K. intelligence reports cited in support of their case at the UN to use force are considered highly questionable.

The ostensible reason for the war was also based on the concept and goal of "regime change." The United States administration has also raised the prospects of the need to

change regimes in other countries. It must be emphasized that this concept completely, and cynically, undermines the very concept of sovereign states and violates the UN Charter, that are the bedrock of the international system. We call upon major countries like China, France, Germany, India, Japan, and the Russian Federation to initiate a process of dialogue with the United States to evolve a common approach to effectively meet the challenges of international peace and security in the future based on the principles of the UN Charter and Panchsheel.¹

The world situation today as a consequence of the war on Iraq demands the people of the world come together—as they showed in simultaneous demonstrations in 354 cities of the world before the war started—to take an active part in promoting peace and prosperity with dignity and social justice in the world. Establishing a just and equitable economic order in the world is an urgent necessity if the vast majority of people in the world are to enjoy the benefits of human and scientific progress. The people's will in expanding democratization of the world is the surest way to guide political will toward this direction.

Developments leading to war, especially the position adopted by some of the leading powers, demonstrate that the international order is becoming less aligned. This opens new opportunities to strengthen the process and build a more cooperative International Order. What we need is a new community of nation-states, non-aligned in military terms, but aligned against all forms of political, social, and economic injustice, and a global movement to pursue a new, just political-economical order.

The people of Iraq, already living under severely adverse conditions for years, have suffered immensely from the war, and its longer-term effects are still not clear. Administration in the country has completely broken down and little or nothing has been done by the occupying powers to control widespread lawlessness, criminal activity, looting, and killings, with pervasive insecurity, leading to phenomenal humanitarian hardships and challenges. There is an urgent need for all countries and humanitarian assistance to rebuild a shattered society. Above all, a government of the Iraqi people must assume full powers for the governance of Iraq at the earliest. **Regardless of the events leading to the war, this must now constitute the highest priority for the world and the UN.**

The conference called upon the peace-loving people, especially young men and women, to launch a worldwide movement to achieve the above goal.

The conference declared Bangalore the **"City of Peace and Harmony."**

1. The Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence of nations, formulated in June 1954 by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Chinese Prime Minister Zhou Enlai. The principles are: mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; mutual non-aggression; non-interference in each other's internal affairs; respect for mutual equality and working for mutual benefit; and peaceful co-existence.

‘Let India Set a Lesson to the World’

Chandrajit Yadav is Chairman of the Center For Social Justice.

This conference being held in a very critical world situation. Humanity is in danger, democratic system is in danger, national sovereignty is in danger, world peace is in danger, and over and above all, the life of the common people is in danger.

After the Second World War, attempt was made to get the world together, to function like a family, with the concept which arose 3,000 years ago from the land of India. From the Gautama Buddha, from the days of Khalid, from the Vedic era, came a message: “The whole world is like a family, therefore live with love, with affection, live with brotherhood, live with a sense of service, live to create, and not to destroy.”

So the entire world also decided that that great Indian philosophical concept and idea should be accepted, on the basis of peace, equality, and human dignity. So United Nations came into existence. Now, we see all of a sudden, at the time of Iraq war, the United Nations raised its voice against the war. They said, ‘No war’: Try to find out a peaceful solution. Inspectors are trying to find whether they have devastating weapons. If they have weapons of mass destruction, find and destroy them, but do not destroy the people of Iraq.

But Mr. Bush, the present President of the United States, . . . said, we will do what we want to do, and he went and he started that war. . . .

After that, more warnings to certain countries: Syria, Iran, North Korea: “Please change your regimes, otherwise, we are coming.” Who is it to say, “Change your regime”?

We are in an era of democracy; this is the peoples’ era. Every people have got the right to choose their leaders. In this land of India, where we are meeting, I want to remind you that Mrs. Indira Gandhi, one of the most powerful Prime Ministers not only in Indian history, but in world history: Even once, the people decided to change *her* regime. They did not elect her to the Indian Parliament. But from their own experience, they found, that it was a major mistake committed, and within two years, Indira Gandhi was not brought back by the Army of India, Indira Gandhi was brought back by the *people* of India, and she became Prime Minister of India—this is *democracy*, and how democracy works.

So who is Mr. Bush to say this to other nations? Is there national sovereignty or not; is there democracy or not? Are we living in an era of American dictatorship?

It is not the American people, let me tell you very frankly: The American people were against this war. They raised their voice, in Washington, in New York, in San Francisco. . . . In London, the co-attacker of Iraq, 2 million people came on the streets of London and raised their voice. . . .

Now, it is for the world to see and think, how can we save the future of humanity; how can we save the future of the world? We are meeting here, for that purpose.

We decided to hold this conference here, and many people asked, why? The Schiller Institute held an earlier conference in the last week of March; about 600 delegates from 45 countries participated. It was nice to see that majority of them were youth. They were kind to invite me to that conference in Germany. There, we decided: Let the governments do what they want to do—we are not government, we are people, so people should play their role.

So we decided to hold this conference in India. Why? Because India is the land of Gautama Buddha, India is the land of Saint Khalid, India is the land of Mahatma Gandhi. India is the land, which even after becoming independent, raised its voice for international peace, for a new economic and social-economic order. Therefore, from Mahatma Gandhi to Rajiv Gandhi—Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister who had a very important idea, and Natwar Singh can throw light on that: nuclear-weapon-free world. He did not say “this or that country”; he said, “let the whole world be without nuclear weapons, let the people live in peace, with harmony.” So from Mahatma Gandhi to Rajiv Gandhi, in this country, the voice was raised. In Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), in Afro-Asian Peoples’ Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), people of India have always played a great role.

A Movement: Eurasian Land-Bridge

So we decided, let us have this conference in India. Lyndon and Helga LaRouche: May I thank you profusely from the bottom of my heart, that you immediately said yes, India is the land from where we should start this people’s movement. . . .

I conclude by saying one quotation from Mahatma Gandhi: Gandhi said long before, and Gandhi remains relevant today, much more relevant today: Whole world is remembering Gandhi’s philosophy of truth and non-violence . . . for building a new world. “The world is weary of hate. We see that the song of hate has not benefitted humanity. Let it be the privilege of India, to turn a new leaf, and set a lesson to the world: that world will remain with peace, love, and harmony, no hatred and no war!” This is the message of Gandhi; with this message, I end my welcome speech, and welcome all of you.

Let us again follow the path of *Panchsheel*. Our Chinese friends are here. India, China, and some other important countries decided the world should follow the path of Five Principles of peaceful coexistence, non-interference, and building a new world. Mr. LaRouche has launched a movement: Eurasian Land-Bridge.

‘The Issue by 2004 Will Be the World Economy’

Here is the press conference of Lyndon H. LaRouche, in Bangalore, India, on May 24, 2003. He was introduced by Chandrajit Yadav of the Centre for Social Justice, one of the sponsors of the “World After Iraq War” conference.

Chandrajit Yadav: We are going to start out this morning’s press conference. This press conference is organized by Centre for Social Justice along with Schiller Institute of Germany. We are going to hold here, an international conference. It gives us great pleasure, that a very important, at a very critical time in the international situation, we have organized this international conference in the “Garden City” of Bangalore. The reason we chose Bangalore is that such conferences are very often held in the national capital, New Delhi. But, we thought that we should go to another important city, which is a *very* important city, internationally known, because of high-tech, and because of the computer software; and also because of its beauty and charm, its climate—that is, Bangalore City; so we chose Bangalore City for this international conference.

I am Chandrajit Yadav, the president of Centre for Social Justice. So, I’m glad to introduce our two very special guests, today, who have very kindly agreed to meet you: First, on my left side, is Lyndon H. LaRouche. A very brief CV [*curriculum vitae*] has been circulated to you, so that you may know his background. He’s a very internationally known personality. And, one important thing is, he is a candidate for the Democratic Party nomination for U.S. Presidency election, 2004. So, it is very important, that Mr. LaRouche is in India. And perhaps, U.S. Presidency attracts international attention, because of its historic importance, not that it claims today to be *the* only superpower—not because of that. But because of the great history of that country, because of the progress that country has made. Because in the U.S. political Constitutional system, the President occupies the pivotal position, a very important position, unique position. So, Mr. LaRouche is a candidate, within the Democratic Party. So, he is here.

Now, it is a great pleasure, and I’m personally very grateful to him, that he has found time, because his commitment is *equally* for world peace. His very great commitment that world should progress, world should develop; democracies should develop; international relationships should develop, and he’s feeling very, very concerned about that; what he will tell you himself briefly about this situation. So, he is with us.

He is internationally known economist, also. He is very well known for his economic long-term forecasts, which have very often proved to be true, in fact. So, he has got his own ideas about the world economic situation, and what kind of alternative economic situation should be for the future.

He is leading this delegation, also, from Germany, from the United States of America. To Mr. LaRouche’s left is the “better half” of Mr. LaRouche, Helga Zepp-LaRouche. She is the wife of Mr. LaRouche, but she is, in her own right, a great cultural personality. She is working for a new, universal renaissance. She’s working *very sincerely*, for peace, harmony. There are forces which are trying to create a situation of conflict between different religions: She’s saying, “No civilizational clash, but civilizational dialogue.” So, she’s with us.

World Economy and India’s Role

So, now this the introduction part of our very special guests. You will be glad to know that May 26-27, the venue is this hotel itself, international conference is going to be held.

The main theme of the conference is: “World Situation After Iraq War.” After the U.S. attack on Iraq, there is universal concern, that whether the national sovereignty of every nation’s fundamental, basic right, will be there, or it will be destroyed; whether the United States be allowed as a world police, and finding a solution. In that situation, we are meeting here in this international conference.

Other themes are its impact on world economy, the international relationship. In this special situation, the role of NAM [Non-Aligned Movement] and especially India: India has played, always, a very important role for peace in Non-Aligned Movement, in building a just new world order. India has a great history, culturally, civilizationally, in freedom movement. So, what will be the role of India, in this context? And, also, this civilizational dialogue, which is important.

So, these will be the themes. May 26, the conference will start here, in this hotel’s grand banquet hall, at 10:30 in the morning. Conference is going to be inaugurated by our former Foreign Secretary—and now Member of Parliament—K. Natwar Singh. He is also the chairman of the Congress Party’s Foreign Affairs Committee. He is a senior member of the Congress Working Committee. He was also the Secretary General of NAM, when India was the chairperson of NAM, during Indira Gandhi’s time. The conference will be presided over by the Senior Minister of [the Indian state of] Karnataka, Shri K.H. Ragnath. There are three other ministers, who are our guests of honor: Mr. Krishnappa, Mr. Mahadev, and Mr. Dharam Singh.

And the keynote address in our inaugural session will be made by Mr. LaRouche. That will be become the basis of our discussions. Many delegations are participating: As you see, this is the leader of their delegation, American citizen. Helga is from Germany; she is the chairperson of a very important institute—Schiller Institute. Schiller was known as the “Poet of Freedom,” for his philosophy, for his poetry—he is interna-



Promotional banners for the conference, with photos of the speakers, including Lyndon LaRouche, were displayed throughout the city of Bangalore.

tionally known. In his honor, in his memory, she founded that institute—she is the founder chairperson, and right now also, chairperson of that institute.

And, also, an important delegation from Afro-Asian People’s Solidarity Organization, Mr. Nouri Abdul Razzak Husain. He is the secretary general of AAPSO and is coming from Cairo for this conference. Chinese delegation is coming. China Embassy has sent its political counsellor, along with other colleague, so, China is also represented on a high level. The chargé d’affaires of Cuba, because new Cuban ambassador was not able to come; so first political counsellor is acting as chargé d’affaires. We are expecting a delegation from North Korea. We are still hoping for a delegation from Russia, but there are still problems. But we hope that somebody will arrive from there, so.

Besides that, many MPs, many MLAs [state-level Members of Legislative Assembly], very many intellectuals, active social workers, youth, women—they’re all participating. We have invited 200 delegates—international as well as national. They will be here on May 26-27 for this conference. Our invitation is to you, to your press, also, that, please, cover those two days of our conference, because we feel that the Bangalore Declaration—we will pass a declaration from Bangalore—and we want that it should be *internationally known*, “Bangalore Declaration for Peace.” So, we will discuss that also. So, Bangalore will become, really speaking “a city for peace and harmony.” And, we hope from this international conference, it will get a new tradition.

So, these are the things that we are going to discuss. Now, I’m going to request Mr. LaRouche, to kindly give your comments, to these friends.

Lyndon LaRouche: In light of the conference, which will occur in the following two days, I think, on this occasion,

pending your questions to me in the course of this conference—that I can limit myself to probably what amounts to several sentences, summarizing my mission here. To qualify that, I’m not merely a candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Democratic Party in the year 2004. I’m presently, statistically, the leading candidate for the Democratic nomination, by virtue of popular financial support for my candidacy, in popular terms. I have also been, during the recent period, the leading political figure—as a specifically political candidate figure, or member of government—in opposition to what became the recent Iraq War.

Since then, during the recent weeks, especially the past two weeks, since my report on the composition of the right wing in the Bush Administration was picked up by the *New York Times* and other publications, there has been a revolt against the war policy, increasingly, within the Congress, and other institutions, inside the United States.

At the present time, leading figures of the war party, associated with Donald Rumsfeld and Cheney, are now under severe attack. The war policy itself is under severe attack, both from the CIA, which alleges incompetence and fraud in the material presented at the United Nations Security Council, but also from the Congress itself—very vigorous attack, during the recent period, from the Congress.

So, now, there is an active *opposition*, which has arisen very recently, in recent weeks, within the United States, to the war policy. This opposition coincides with a push for implementation of the Road Map policy for peace in the Middle East, that is, between Palestine, the Palestinians, and Israel. This is now sticking.

LaRouche Proposes Recovery Measures

Under these circumstances, the possibility of peaceful solutions for the present world financial crisis, have now come



In one of the many southern Indian dailies which gave major coverage to the “World After Iraq War” conference, speakers and organizers are shown in a traditional “lighting of the lamp” in order to open the proceedings.

on the agenda, seriously. This conference, of course—the conference of the coming two days—will implicitly address that question. My specific proposal has been, that there should be development of a Eurasia trading bloc of cooperation, which should be the central point, or the central feature of a worldwide recovery from the presently onrushing financial-monetary collapse.

India’s recently improved relations with China, the opening of new discussions with Pakistan, signify the importance of India’s specific role within a coalition of nations, dedicated to peaceful reconstruction and expansion throughout Eurasia. This has been, for many years, my hope, that such a development would occur. And I hope that this conference, by having international representation here, in Bangalore, and my participation in it, will help to further the intention of leading political figures, to the possibilities of this cooperation, at this time.

Yadav: So, Helga, would you like to say something, please?

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: The main subject I will address in this conference is to counter the danger of a Clash of Civilizations. Following Sept. 11 and the war in Afghanistan, we’ve seen actually the evolution of the policy which was first articulated by Samuel Huntington in his very stupid book, called *Clash of Civilizations*, which assumes that, between the great religions and cultures of the world, there is no common principle, and that therefore, a war between Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, and Confucianism is the necessary outcome of the future. You see, right now, as a consequence of the implementation of this policy of Samuel Huntington’s by the present U.S. Administration, that you have an explosion of terrorism, which escalates by the day. And, one is reminded

of the word of Mahatma Gandhi, that if you follow a policy of “an eye for an eye”—which the so-called “war against terrorism” supposedly is—then, you end up with the whole world being blind.

And, that is the big danger: That if we don’t stop this, we are faced with the danger of a Dark Age.

I want to counter this specifically, with the idea of a Dialogue of Civilizations, because I think we have, on one side, a very great danger to the world and to civilization. But, on the other side, I think we are equally close to a very hopeful perspective, because if you can get the countries of Eurasia together—of Europe, Russia, China, India, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Gulf regions—as the centerpiece of a just, new world economic order: I have been fighting, together with my husband for many years, for the implementation of the so-called “Eurasian Land-Bridge,” which is the idea to integrate all of Eurasia, through so-called “infrastructure development corridors”; which right now, is bringing the world very close to the biggest economic prosperity the world has ever seen.

If we put conflict behind us, and say that we have to work together in the economic interest of everybody, through such large infrastructure projects—infrastructure corridors, the building of thousands of new cities across Eurasia—I think we look into an incredible economic, positive future. But, we have to combine that economic integration with the idea of a dialogue among the cultures of Eurasia. And there, we will find that there are universal ideas, which are common to *all* of these. I have studied, a little bit, Hinduism, and have come to the conclusion that the ideas of *sanatana dharma*, you find in the philosophy of Europe, in Christianity, in Islam, in Confucianism. And, I think we have to emphasize the *best* contributions of *each* of these cultures, and then, have a dialogue on that basis. And I think we will look at the potential of a new renaissance, which will be better than any renaissance the world has seen in the past.

And, I’m very hopeful, that this will be the focus of our common work.

Why the U.S. War Policy?

Yadav: So, any question, you are invited to ask, if you wish to.

Q: How many people are opposing the war policy in the United States?

Lyndon LaRouche: Well, generally, you can say the majority of the U.S. population opposes the war. However, the characteristics of political processes are somewhat more complicated than that.

Eighty percent of the U.S. population—the lower 80% of family-income brackets—have tended to take a passive view of politics. They express their wishes in certain obvious ways. But, the U.S. mass media, the leading mass media, generally represents a view, which is interpreted internationally, as U.S. popular opinion—but it is not. It is the popular opinion of a few in the mass media, for example, controlled by Rupert

Murdoch and Conrad Black, who are among the most right-wing, fascist characters you can imagine; and that sort of thing controls much of the mass media. Whereas, if you go into the states, the local communities, the local media—not the mass media, but the local newspapers, local radio stations—you find a completely different attitude. So, the majority of people have been opposed to the war.

But, in our system—which is poorly understood outside the United States—in our system of government, the way it functions, if the government itself, the Federal Executive branch, takes a policy which is dangerous, as the recent Bush policy has been; if there is no effective opposition, expressed from within the Congress, especially by the opposition party; then the country finds itself helpless to resist the inertia of a war policy, as was the case with the Iraq War.

The problem I have had, which is why my leadership was unique, is that the Democratic Party has been partly under the influence of a right-wing faction, typified by the spectacle of Joseph Lieberman. It has done *nothing*, effectively, to oppose the war, apart from a few statements from Senator Byrd, Senator Kennedy, and others. But no action.

Recently, in the past several weeks, the Democratic Party, and some Republicans, have revolted, against the Bush policy. This revolt has activated support from constituencies inside the Executive branch, such as the military—where strong resistance existed—and other parts of the government. And also popular institutions throughout the country. So, now you are seeing, as expressed by the *New York Times* and other publications, which are mass media, you're seeing a revolt, and a desire to take the scalps of many of the right-wing people: Rumsfeld, Wolfowitz, Shulsky, others, who are the extreme right-wing fanatics behing the war policy, are being attacked and chopped.

So, at this point—. And also, new agreements have been reached. The agreement on the Road Map: Europeans, Russia, and the United States are committed to the Road Map for the Middle East, as a peace policy. The Bush Administration has announced itself as committed to the Road Map. How close Bush himself is to that, we don't know: He's a very unpredictable person. But, it's happened.

Negative Politics Does Not Work

So, now we're on the prospect of peace. Once this peace message gets out to the American people, you're going to see, from the American people, a revolt that was always there. They *didn't* want the war: *They hated and feared the war*. But, they also fear the oncoming world depression *more*. And therefore, if you can combine opposition to the war, with a concrete proposal for economic solutions, then you will find that the people of the United States, in the majority, will give overwhelming support to that. So far, there's been resistance. In the United States, *negative politics does not work*. It has an effect, but it does not work. *Positive* policies, especially in a time of crisis, of *economic recovery*, which affects over 80% of the U.S. population, which have been increasingly

immiserated, by policies of the past 40 years. And, you give a message to them, that you are actually, seriously moving, from the top of government, for economic recovery, they will respond, as they responded to Roosevelt, under conditions of the Hoover Administration.

Q: [follow-up] You're an economist: How do you see the economic situation in the United States?

LaRouche: Okay, look at the world economic situation, in particular: The United States, during the period since about 1964, since about the time—remember we went through a change, if you recall. Most of you are too young to have experienced it, but between 1961, with the Bay of Pigs; 1962, the international missile crisis, the threat of nuclear war between the Soviet Union and the United States; the 1963 assassination of President Kennedy, which was never resolved; the launching of the Vietnam War, a horror-show—you had cultural changes and other shifts inside the United States, and Europe, and elsewhere. As a result of that, we went from being, in the United States, the most productive economy in the world, to becoming a parasitical consumer society.

After 1971, we used our power, our control over the International Monetary Fund, to loot other nations. You saw, for example, 1967, in India, the rupee devaluation, which was a force which *ruined* the results of the Nehru Administration, and which was the frustration of Mrs. Gandhi all throughout her position as Prime Minister.

So, these effects have had an effect.

So, now we've come to the point, where a parasitical monetary-financial system, called the IMF, since 1971, has been looting the developing countries and other countries of the world, to support the hungry habits of the wealthy circles in the United States, in particular.

This system has now come to an end. It came to an end about 1998-99. It is in the process of collapse. So, now we are at the point of a *total* collapse of the system, reflected by the fact, that, in the recent period, the value of the U.S. dollar has dropped about 20%, relative to the European currency. This is going to continue, unless the United States changes its foreign policy. But, at this point, you're seeing a collapse of the dollar. A collapse of the dollar, say, to as much as 30-40% would mean a collapse of the present world financial system, because a collapse of the dollar, means a collapse of every asset of every country in the world, which is denominated in dollars. Every bank, which has assets denominated in dollars, will be affected severely, by the collapse of the dollar.

So, we're now at the terminal stage, at which only a new—as we tried in 1976—a new, more just, world economic order—because the solution can not come from the United States alone. In the post-war period, the power of the U.S. dollar was the basis for the Bretton Woods system. The world recovery, of 1946 through the middle of the 1960s, was based on the power of the U.S. dollar. Today, the bankrupt United States no longer has that power. Today, the solution must come from a *concert* of nations, of sovereign nations, who *agree* to play the role, in directing the world economy, that

the United States played in the post-war period.

So, we're in a point where that situation holds.

The Coming Campaign

Q: Do you think that the war will be an issue in the next United States Presidential election?

LaRouche: It will be, but it's going to be in a different way, than now. What you're going to see now—first of all, the CIA is conducting an investigation of the fraudulent evidence presented to the United Nations by the Secretary of State, at the behest of the war party. That's going to increase. You're going to see scandals—which is the usual method in politics—scandals which will bring down people who have been considered powerful leaders of government, in that sense.

But, the leading issue, by next November 2004, by that time, the leading issue will be the world economy, and everything will be put under the issue of “world economy.” And, what you are seeing here, in the conference, which is occurring in the next few days, is a reflection of that: The relationships among India, China, which are improving; the effect of that on relations with Pakistan; the issue of Korea, in trying to find a peaceful economic solution to the relation between the two Koreas; the attempt of Europe, to find solutions for its economic distress, in more cooperation with Asian countries. These things are going to be the dominant issues of the campaign.

And the idea will be, the war party was wrong, because its economic policy, as well as its military policy, was wrong. And, I think by next year, the economic policy will be the major issue.

Yadav: So, thank you very much, for coming. We close the conference here. Thank you.

Indian Press Highlights LaRouche on the Economy

Here is a sampling of the extensive Indian press coverage of the Bangalore conference. Except where noted, the text has been translated into English by for the Schiller Institute.

***Prajavani*, May 26:**

A leader of the Democratic Party of the United States, Lyndon H. LaRouche, gave a piece of advice to the world community, especially to the U.S., not to interfere as a third party in Indo-Pakistani talks to thrash out their problems. Inaugurating an international conference on peace in Bangalore on May 26, he highlighted the grip of Dick Cheney and Donald Rumsfeld on the U.S. administration, which is driving the world for war. He predicted that the 2004 Presidential election will be a historic fight between peace promoters and war mongers.

***The Hindu*, “Convince U.S. Against Imperialism, Nations Told,” May 27 (original in English):**

Bangalore, May 26—The world polity, including countries such as India, China, Russia, and France, should engage in a meaningful dialogue with the U.S. on Iraq and other issues of concern, rather than confront it, the member of the Congress Working Committee, Natwar Singh, said here on Monday. . . .

Lyndon H. LaRouche, a candidate for the Democratic Party nomination for the U.S. Presidency in 2004, condemned the U.S. policy of war against Iraq, and said measures should be initiated immediately to reverse the “accelerating collapse of the U.S. economy.” The global bankrupt financial system had to be revived to establish a profitable new world economic order within a global community of perfectly sovereign nation-states, he added.

He said economic decline would hurt financial systems in Europe and Asia. “The ultimate target of the people behind the Bush Administration who are brainwashing the President is to attack China, he added.

Transfer of technology among countries such as India, China, and the U.S. would give a boost to the economy. “The traditional notions of income from financially competitive export of finished goods and engineering installations should be replaced by a scientifically refined concept of profit derived from technology transfer,” he said.

Mr. LaRouche expressed concern that the value of the U.S. dollar had depreciated by 19 to 20 per cent, and would drop further by 25 to 50 per cent.

Addressing presspersons later, Mr. LaRouche said the increased fiscal deficit and current account deficit of the U.S. Government had led to depreciation of the U.S. dollar.

The U.S. economy was witnessing growing inflation, high rate of unemployment, and a reduction in industrial production. Overall, the internal economy was depressing, he said.

The Minister for Forests, Environment, and Ecology, K.H. Ranganath, the Minister for Urban Development, D.K. Shivakumar, the Bangalore North MP, Jaffer Sharief, the Minister for Public Works, Dharam Singh, the Minister for Social Welfare, A. Krishnappa, the Chairman of Centre for Social Justice, Chandrajit Yadav, and the Chairperson of the Schiller Institute, Helga Zepp LaRouche, were present at the conference.

***Prajavani*, “Economy of Asian Countries Faces Problems,” May 27:**

Democratic Party candidate for the American Presidency and economist Mr. Lyndon LaRouche said here today that the economy of America is seriously ill, and this will affect the economy of Europe and the Asian countries.

He was speaking at an international seminar on the World Situation After the Iraq War, in Bangalore. Due to America's sick economy, the value of the dollar will go down.



Lyndon and Helga LaRouche are shown with Natwar Singh, in this photo from the Deccan Herald's front page.

Production in America has come down and unemployment is rising. . . .

He condemned Defense Secretary Mr. Rumsfeld and said that the Iraq war was conducted due to the pressure of imperialistic forces, inspired by Hitler of Germany.

War is not the answer to war. Asian countries must reach agreement for development and they should come out of future economic crises.

Vijaya Karnataka, “America’s Mediation Is Idiotic,” May 27:

Bangalore, May 26—Without knowing the problems of India and Pakistan, America has no right to interfere, Mr. Natwar Singh, AICC member and ex-Minister, said in Bangalore today.

He criticized the war policy of America and said they wanted to kill Saddam Hussein. He called for strengthening the Non-Aligned Movement. The Security Council of the United Nations must be reorganised and policies must be changed to correspond to the need of the hour. Through the Iraq war, America has moved forward into the 21st Century in very bad shape.

Mr. Lyndon LaRouche condemned the attitude of the Bush government, which is the puppet of imperialist forces. He said the U.S. Senate has failed to stop war.

Deccan Herald, “US Economist Predicts Dollar Collapse,” May 27 (text in English):

Bangalore, May 26

Mr Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., an economist and a leading candidate for the Democratic Party nomination for the US Presidential elections 2004, today forecast that the US dollar, which is facing a lot of pressure internationally, will collapse.

“The dollar has become worthless and is going to collapse,” Mr Lyndon [sic] said, while speaking to reporters on the sidelines of the international conference on “World Situation after Iraq War” organised here by the Centre for Social Justice and Schiller Institute.

“The US is already undergoing an internal depression. With the federal deficit growing and unemployment at its worst, the dollar will depreciate considerably in the coming days,” Mr Lyndon said. However, he said that the dollar may be revived if US decides to reverse its policies. . . .

Mr Lyndon, who was highly critical of America’s foreign policies, said “a group of fascists” surrounding President Bush were the result [sic] of the recent Iraq war. President Bush is using wars to conceal the economic worries of the USA. If things continue like this, the next targets of the US will be Syria, Iran, North Korea and China.

“The US would try to impose a nuclear war on North Asia so that the balance of the region is disturbed. The ultimate target of the US is China. It does not want any independent power to emerge to challenge it in the world.” For a more peaceful and prosperous world, there is a need for long-term agreements between countries with regards to technology transfers. . . .

Auspicious Hour for Change at Bangalore

by Ramtanu Maitra

The May 26-27 international conference, “World Situation after Iraq War” held in Bangalore, could not have been timed better. Beside attaining the objective of focussing on the increased instability in the region triggered by the unilateral U.S. action on Iraq, the conference sought to provide India’s political leaders a fresh option to chart a new direction to the country’s foreign policy.

Since the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA)—a government coalition of 16 political parties—came to power in the Summer of 1999, New Delhi had followed virtually a uni-dimensional foreign policy. The objective of the NDA, under the guidance of Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, has all along been to improve bilateral relations with the United States and to mesh New Delhi’s foreign policy with Washington’s. Although the attempted meshing turned out to be not only a tiring, but also an impossible task, the Vajpayee Administration nonetheless has labored on.

American Double-Talk

The Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist acts on American soil provided some of the BJP leaders, particularly Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Lal Kishenchand Advani, a new hope of hitching India’s foreign policy wagon with the Bush Administration. When America declared war on terrorism, India jumped in quickly to endorse it. Then-Indian External Affairs Minister (now, Finance Minister) Jaswant Singh, known for his pro-Washington leanings, made it evident that India and the United States together would eliminate the evil of terrorism from the Subcontinent, particularly the terrorists who reside in Pakistan and operate against American and Indian interests. The Bush White House, eager to keep India under its fold and protect itself from the militants based in Pakistan, promised Indians the Moon. Now Delhi gloated of its diplomatic success, and some at very high levels even dreamt of “solving” the Kashmir dispute by bearing down on Pakistan with the help of the United States. The Jaswant Singhs and Advanis were going around the country at the time telling the media why the United States had no choice but to eliminate the terrorists from Pakistan.

Within a few months, the picture cleared up. On Dec. 13, 2001, the Indian Parliament, at the heart of New Delhi, was attacked by gun-toting terrorists who came from Pakistan. As the entire country, hurt and angry, waited for a retaliatory

military action along the borders to uproot the terrorist camps within Pakistan, New Delhi was straitjacketed by Washington. India, over the next few months, amassed 700,000 troops along the India-Pakistan borders and the disputed Line of Control in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Nine months later, under pressure from the United States, India withdrew most of its troops. The staging and un-staging of the military deployment cost India a few hundred million dollars, but the Vajpayee Administration had nothing to show for it: Terrorism continues, and so does the cross-border infiltration from Pakistan. To add insult to injury, Washington harps on the old, shop-worn theme of telling New Delhi that Islamabad is committed to stopping terrorism.

Enter Israel

Beside the U.S. pressure, what also emerged in New Delhi is the Israeli factor under the tutelage of Deputy Prime Minister Advani. Advani, along with National Security Adviser Brajesh Mishra, who is also the Prime Minister’s personal secretary, pushed hard the concept of bringing in Israel to deal with the Kashmiri terrorists. Their view, as it goes, was that the Israeli presence would not only meet Washington’s approval but would be a great tactical success. Playing on the anti-Muslim sentiments of some Indians, they cited the Israeli success in containing “Palestinian terror.” On May 8, 2003, during his visit to the United States, Brajesh Mishra, addressing the American Jewish Congress (AJC), asked for a joint India-U.S.-Israel effort to curb terrorism.

Despite the drumbeat of the U.S.-Israeli lobby, Prime Minister Vajpayee came to realize that while thriving relations with the United States are a must, Washington cannot, even if it wants to, dismantle the Kashmiri terrorists based in Pakistan. Washington has declared war against terrorists, but the war is not directed against all of them. This little truth was either not understood by Advani and his colleagues, or they kept it a secret from the Prime Minister.

Briefly stated, in Pakistan exist three varieties of terrorists and all of them enjoy the patronage of Pakistan’s institutions, particularly the Army and Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI). However, all these terrorists are not equally precious to Islamabad and, in fact, some of them are decidedly dispensable. So, when the Americans demanded liquidation of al-Qaeda, the Pakistani Army was willing, for a price. But Washington, despite months of efforts, has failed to work out a deal by which Islamabad will hand over the Afghan Taliban leaders. On the other hand, it is unclear whether America ever asked Pakistan to get rid of the Kashmir terrorists, the third variety.

The failure of India’s policy vis-à-vis dealing with terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir is open for all to see. In recent months, however, this stuck-in-the-mud policy has begun to indicate a shift. There seems to be a new realization that India must discuss the Jammu and Kashmir dispute with China, a giant neighbor and friend of both Pakistan and India. The

objective, of course, is not to bring China to the negotiating table, but only to make clear to the United States that India possesses other options. It is important for both India and China, more so than to the United States, to see the region remains stable and free of major conflicts. The upcoming June visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Beijing has the potential to consolidate this policy shift.

The India-China-Russia Strategic Triangle

These detailed issues were not discussed openly at the Bangalore conference, but were indirectly addressed both days. The presence of U.S. Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche was important. Probably the best-known Democrat in India after former President Bill Clinton, LaRouche has long been urging the Indian leadership to forge a strong cooperative relationship, based on science and technology, with Russia and China. He points out that these three nations together possess all the basic technical and manpower requirements needed to provide a strong agro-industrial basis for the billions who reside in the region; to remove poverty that haunts South Asia, Central Asia, and China; to provide a solid health-care system; to provide security to the region; and to build major international infrastructure projects which would enable the vast Eurasian land-mass to function as one vibrant economic unit.

LaRouche also stresses that the future of the world, to a large extent, depends on how these three nations cope with the prevailing opportunities. If they squander that future, LaRouche says, the world situation will descend into a bottomless abyss.

This viewpoint is not acceptable to those Indian leaders who have chosen to place all their eggs in the U.S.-Israel basket. However, at the conference, it became evident that those who think differently are now willing to show up and speak for themselves. There is no doubt that the unilateral military action of the United States against Iraq has a lot to do with this change in attitude. Prime Minister Vajpayee, during his recent visit to Jammu and Kashmir, had said obliquely that “the world has changed once again after Iraq.” Deliberately, Vajpayee, a man of few words, did not elaborate.

Many in India have recognized the fact that behind the façade of invincibility, the United States is much weaker now than it was following World War II. It is economically weak, financially in great despair, and left with few friends. India, along with China, is a growing power, and it cannot afford to attach itself wholly to the United States to resolve issues that it must resolve itself. The conference exuded both confidence and a genuine desire to attain peace around the world.

Significant Political Moves

The presence of K. Natwar Singh at Bangalore was also of great import. He is now in charge of the foreign policy cell within the Congress Party. Congress is now governing 16 Indian states, as opposed to the BJP’s control over two. What

that may translate into is the likelihood of the Congress emerging as the leading party in next year’s general elections and forming the government at the Center. The prospect of such a success, of course, lies with the party leadership. It must look at the world with clear and friendly eyes and formulate new alliances. The conference indicated that such a process has begun.

The presence of Natwar Singh in a conference organized by the Centre for Social Justice—headed by former Union Steel and Mines Minister Chandrajit Yadav, a pro-Russia, veteran Congress Party member—and the Schiller Institute, whose chairperson is Helga Zepp-LaRouche, also sent a signal that the Congress Party is ready to adopt the view that a total dependence on the United States is a grievous mistake. As noted above, a similar view is emerging in New Delhi around Prime Minister Vajpayee, Defense Minister George Fernandes, and Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal. The convergence of views of these two major political groupings—BJP and the Congress—if it actually jells, may provide India the very option it needs to emerge as a power to reckon with.

Those present at the conference also realized that peace, so desired by the Indian masses, can be attained only if India, along with China, Russia, Brazil, Indonesia, Japan, and Germany, play an important role in shaping the future world. There is no question that Prime Minister Vajpayee wants peace. As one veteran scribe, who once was a Congress parliamentarian and very close to late Rajiv Gandhi, wrote recently, Vajpayee “believes in a future where people of India and Pakistan can live together as friends, as colleagues in business and trade, as partners in a common culture created by people of many faiths, and eventually as two nations who are forced, by the logic of their self-interest, to find common purpose in key strategic goals.”

India has indicated that it is now, more than ever, ready to resolve the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. It has also indicated that the process will follow its own pace, and it would be absolutely necessary for Pakistan to stop cross-border terrorism. If cross-border terrorism cannot be brought under control, the dispute cannot be resolved. While Vajpayee wants peace to prevail in Jammu and Kashmir, he is not altogether unwilling to wait.

What else came across during the conference is that the Indians, who prefer a multi-cultural society with multiple traditions residing side by side, are uneasy with the way the world has shaped up. While India must be recognized as a major power, and be given its due position in the community of nations, it will not be able to achieve this through passive means. There has to be an active demand for peace, and this demand must include rapid economic and human development in India.

The youths who spoke at the conference made it clear that only an economically strong India will be able to perform as an active agent for world peace.

‘Road Map’ Begins in Mideast, But Must Change Washington Map

by Dean Andromidas

After convening his first two Middle East summits, U.S. President George W. Bush has committed himself to implementation of the Road Map for a Middle East peace, which will hopefully end over two years of violence and lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state by 2005. Speaking on June 4 at the closing of his summit with Palestinian Prime Minister Abu Mazen (Mahmoud Abbas), Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, and Jordan’s King Abdullah II, Bush declared, “All here today now share a goal: The Holy Land must be shared between the state of Palestine and the state of Israel, living at peace with each other and with every nation of the Middle East.”

Both Abu Mazen and Sharon announced their acceptance of the Road Map: the former, “without any reservations”; while the latter responded with the carefully crafted phrase “as adopted by the Israeli government,” an apparent reference to a list of 14 “reservations” Sharon attached to the document.

Abu Mazen declared, “There will be no military solution for this conflict,” and he committed the Palestinians to “exert all of our efforts using all of our resources to end the militarization of the Intifada.”

Sharon peppered his statement with the word “security,” but ultimately declared, “It is in Israel’s interest not to govern the Palestinians, but for the Palestinians to govern themselves in their own state.” He also spoke of understanding the need for “territorial contiguity in the West Bank for a viable Palestinian state.” Furthermore, he said that Israel “will immediately begin to remove unauthorized outposts” of Jewish settlers on Palestinian territory, adding that Israel accepts the “principle that no unilateral actions by any party can prejudice the outcome of our negotiations.”

In his concluding remarks at the summit, held in the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba, President Bush restated Sharon’s and Abu Mazen’s commitments, almost word for word, and then confirmed: “All sides have made important commitments, and the United States will strive to see these commit-

ments fulfilled.” Bush announced that he was appointing Ambassador John Wolf to lead a mission of monitors to oversee implementation of the Road Map, adding that he has called upon Secretary of State Colin Powell and National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice “to make this cause a matter of the highest priority.”

After the deaths of 2,085 Palestinians and 781 Israelis over the last 32 months, has the Bush Administration committed itself to a Middle East peace and a Palestinian state? To answer that question, we must ask another, first: Can one part of the Bush Administration organize peace between Palestine and Israel, while another is leading an unjust occupation in Iraq and is calling for “regime change,” if not war, in Iran, Syria, and Saudi Arabia?

This second question is being answered by the campaign of top Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, who is driving the ongoing “countercoup” against the coup of the war party of Vice President Richard Cheney and his chicken-hawk nest. Whether Bush fulfills the promises he made in Aqaba on June 4, and in Sharm el-Sheikh on June 3, will be determined by the outcome of the LaRouche-led countercoup. Without success on that front, Bush’s new initiative will prove to be no initiative at all.

Only the U.S. Presidency Can Force Sharon

According to Israeli commentator Uzi Benziman, writing in the daily *Ha’aretz*, Sharon’s government accepted the Road Map only after Secretary of State Powell told Sharon’s Foreign Minister Silvan Shalom, “The approval of the Road Map is at the top of President Bush’s agenda,” and that if it “was not approved, Washington would forbid Israel to make use of American weapons in the [Palestinian] territories.” Powell’s remark, which Shalom understood as a veiled threat to dry up the \$2 billion in U.S. military aid showered on Israel every year, was extremely “effective” in winning Sharon’s support. Sharon agreed to the recognition of a Palestinian



President Bush pointing to the responsibilities of both Israeli Prime Minister Sharon (left) and Palestinian Prime Minister Abu Mazen, in Jordan summit on June 4. But it is a purge of war-hawk saboteurs in and around the U.S. Administration, upon which the Road Map's success depends.

state and an immediate evacuation of “illegal outposts” as stipulated in the Road Map.

The day before the Aqaba summit, Glenn Kessler wrote an article in the *Washington Post*, whose content was obviously leaked by White House circles, on the President's personal assessment of prospects for a Middle East peace. It revealed Bush's views on the Middle East as closer to those of his father's advisors—many of whom opposed the Iraq War—than to the views of the chicken-hawks in his own staff. On the question of Jewish settlements in the Palestinian territories, Kessler wrote that Bush “baffled some of his aides,” when he asserted that “the Israelis are wasting their money on expanding settlements in the West Bank, because ultimately those projects will become housing developments for Palestinians.”

Kessler added, that the “leader in the region who has won his [Bush's] greatest respect is Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah, who bluntly confronted the President last year over the Palestinian issue.”

The *Post* article also revealed that Bush had rebuffed attempts by Sharon and his U.S. allies among “the religious right and the neo-conservatives” to play the “Quartet Road Map”—the efforts made by the European Union, United Nations, United States, and Russia—against Bush's “June 24 Rose Garden speech,” last year. Bush, continued Kessler, thinks that the success of Prime Minister Abu Mazen in reforming the Palestinians' governing institutions and ending the military phase of the Intifada will “create a groundswell of popular support within Israel for creating a Palestinian state, and either the Israeli government accepts it or is replaced by a government that will.”

Are these just interesting insights? Do they portend a real shift in policy? Or are they just pre-summit spin? That is the question both Arabs and Israelis are asking.

Arabs Tell Bush: Don't Divide the Arab World

On June 3, Bush held a summit at the Egyptian resort of Sharm el-Sheikh, hosted by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah, Jordanian King Abdullah II, Palestinian Prime Minister Abu Mazen, and King Hamad of Bahrain. Egyptian sources told *Ha'aretz* that the Arab leaders said that Sharon, to them, remains a “suspicious object,” whose intentions must be closely monitored. Bush's promises to pressure Israel were also received with skepticism.

As for the fact that Syria and Lebanon were absent, Mubarak reportedly made clear to Bush that the composition of the summit meeting “embarrassed the Arabs . . . [and] people are talking about how we are dividing the Arab world into two. There are those who meet with you and those you boycott, those you threaten and those who go with you in the golf cart”—a reference to a widely circulated photo of Bush, Mubarak, and Crown Prince Abdullah sitting in a golf cart, with Bush at the wheel.

Responding directly to the U.S. chicken-hawks' continuing campaign against Syria and Lebanon, the President was told that these two countries are part of the Arab world, and that a solution to the Palestinian problem will not solve the Arab-Israeli conflict, as long as Syria and Lebanon are not involved. “We can't speak for all the Arab states,” Bush was told, and “we are committed to the Arab League decisions.”

EIR's Egyptian sources expressed similar skepticism, noting that the statements did not address such outstanding issues as the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their pre-1948 homes, borders, water, or even make a reference to Palestinian suffering. The only mention of the economic issues, was an invitation to the Arab countries to join in insane free-trade agreements with the United States. Our sources

pointed out, if Abu Mazen is pressured to “crush” militant groups—as implied by the fact that so much emphasis was placed on “fighting terrorism”—a Palestinian civil war could result. They pointed out that Sharon promised to remove “illegal outposts”—when, in reality, all 100 outposts are illegal, as are the settlements.

Finally, some sources also noted the absence of the other members of the “Quartet” that, along with the United States, drafted the Road Map.

Act Like ‘Eisenhower After the Sinai Campaign’

One of the litmus tests for whether the Israeli government is serious about peace, is what it does with the settlements. It was their expansion, which was a main cause for the collapse of the 1993 Oslo Accords. Writing in the *International Herald Tribune* of June 3, Henry Siegman of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, and a leading figure in the American Jewish community, polemicized, “The issue of settlements will tell us what we need to know about Sharon’s real intentions. It will also tell us what we need to know about Bush’s intentions. There is no justification for delaying the cessation of all settlement activity or the dismantling of outposts, for they serve no security purposes whatever. In fact, more than any other factor, settlements are responsible for Palestinian violence and for the absence of popular Palestinian opposition to terrorist groups. The settlement enterprise has been nothing less than the theft of Palestinian land in broad daylight, a theft made possible only by Israel’s vastly superior military force. The notion that [Prime Minister] Abu Mazen can confront and subdue terrorist groups while this theft continues is absurd.”

His view is also shared by many in Israel. Senior commentator Gideon Samet wrote in *Ha’aretz* on June 4, that President Bush should act like “Eisenhower after the Sinai campaign”: In 1956, President Dwight D. Eisenhower threatened to cut off economic aid to Israel, unless it immediately withdrew its forces from the Sinai, in accordance with the UN-brokered agreement which ended the Anglo-French and Israeli invasion of Egypt.

Telling Bush to “bang on the table” in dealing with Sharon, Samet warned the U.S. President of all the tricks Sharon will try to pull. He will say he doesn’t have the power to close illegal settlements: “It’s not true. The Israeli majority wants it.” Samet added, “Don’t make do with the outposts. There are more than 100 of them . . . [but] the Road Map must include a genuine freeze of the actual settlements” to get to the next step of “dismantling a large number of the older settlements in the occupied territories.” Most of all, Samet stressed, American Jews are learning that the peace process is what Israel really needs.

Other Israelis are writing that Sharon’s scheme will be to drag out phase one of the three-phase Road Map, until the U.S. Presidential election season overtakes Bush and causes him to lose interest. In this first phase, Sharon may dismantle

a few token settlements to create “contiguity” of Palestinian areas, but in the longer term, he hopes to ensure that the Palestinians will be squeezed between so many “security buffer zones,” that it will still be just one larger bantustan, rather than three smaller ones that will occupy no more than 40% of the Palestinian territories.

A few hours after Bush, Sharon, and Abu Mazen finished their Aqaba speeches, 20-40,000 settlers and other right-wing extremists demonstrated in Jerusalem’s Zion Square—the very site where, in Autumn 1995, the same demonstrators had compared peace-maker Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to a Nazi SS general, a month before an Israeli right-winger killed him at a peace rally.

National Religious Party Chairman Effi Eitam, a minister in Sharon’s cabinet, denounced the Road Map at the rally. He was joined by Tourism Minister Rabbi Benny Elon, leader of the Moledet Party, which believes in ethnic cleansing of the “Land of Israel.” Their “Jordan is Palestine” policy is to ultimately force Palestinians out of the Israel and the West Bank, into Jordan. Elon had just returned from Washington, where he helped rouse opposition to the Road Map among Christian fundamentalists.

Abu Mazen Is Working To End Violence

With the help of Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and in coordination with President Yasser Arafat, Prime Minister Abu Mazen is moving to neutralize the threat from militant groups like Hamas, Islamic Jihad, and the Al Aqsa Brigades. Hamas official Ismail Abu Shanab was asked on ABC News’ “Nightline” broadcast, whether Hamas would stop attacks during the Israeli/Palestinian negotiations. He replied, “Definitely, yes. . . . We are ready to offer it at any time, if there is a guarantee that those preliminary steps will be taken as part of a full or widescale withdrawal, even if it is step by step.”

He qualified that Hamas opposes the Road Map, but welcomed U.S. assurances that the peace process would truly succeed in creating a Palestinian state. “The Road Map has a chance to succeed if the Americans block Israeli efforts to destroy it,” he added. “So we will continue our discussion to come out with something that strengthens internal unity among Palestinians, to give a chance to all peace efforts and reveal all the tricks Sharon is playing.” Abu Mazen is convinced that he can come to an agreement with these groups; but if Sharon continues with the targetted assassinations and military raids, or the U.S. pressures Abu Mazen to “root out the terrorist infrastructure,” then attacks will continue, and Sharon can continue his war.

The potential, and the danger of failure, of Bush’s initiative is reflected in the latest “Peace Index” conducted in Israel, which revealed that 59% of Israelis support the Road Map; yet, 66% said it would fail to end the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Bush can succeed if he takes on Ariel Sharon, but he will never do it, unless the White House putschists against the Bush Presidency are stopped.

Iraq WMD Flap Has 'Mortally Wounded' Blair

by Mark Burdman and Alan Clayton

Just as falsification of intelligence on "Iraq's weapons of mass destruction" (WMD) has generated an American national controversy, so it has in Britain—with two differences. In the U.K., the controversy is hitting with a fury that, as of this writing, qualitatively surpasses what is happening in the United States. Second, and linked to this: While President George W. Bush is unlikely to be felled by the scandal, British Prime Minister Tony Blair might soon have to find a job outside 10 Downing Street, and perhaps even face criminal investigation.

One Parliamentarian in Blair's own Labour Party, Malcolm Savidge, told BBC on June 2 that the charge that Britain was misled into war by phony stories of Iraq WMD is more serious than the Watergate affair that brought down President Richard Nixon. On June 5, a London *Independent* commentary by one of Labour's "grandees," 86-year-old Lord Denis Healey, Defence Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer in earlier Labour governments, was entitled "Blair Must Quit If He Is Wrong About These Weapons."

Blair is so vulnerable because he based his entire case—legal, political, strategic, and otherwise—for war against Iraq on one, and only one issue: Iraq's alleged arsenals of atomic, biological, and chemical weapons. Not only that: He and his government promoted the most lurid claims about the alleged weapons, including that they represented an immediate, existential danger to the population of the British Isles. Through such hyperbolic psywar, and various armtwisting and blackmailing operations by his staff and circle, he forced several Parliamentarians, reluctant to support a war against Iraq, to back his policy.

Still worse, his Prime Minister's office—particularly through the agency of his extremely powerful media czar Alastair Campbell, head of the Office of Communications—infilted bizarre allegations about Iraqi weapons into U.S. government structures. This resulted in President Bush, Secretary of State Powell, and others mouthing all sorts of nonsense, to justify the buildup for war. Most egregious, was the report cited and praised by Powell in his Feb. 5 UN speech; the which report, it turned out, was based on 10-year-old information, written up by an academic based in California. On Feb. 9, Lyndon LaRouche excoriated this in his statement, "Powell Apparent Victim of Hoax."

Another cause for Blair's vulnerability is that he has

made himself politically dependent, on the Iraq issues, on the most dreadful of American "Straussian" neo-conservatives. A June 5 commentary by the *International Herald Tribune's* William Pfaff, stressed the point that Blair is in trouble because of his deals with the Rumsfeld-Wolfowitz crowd, and that Blair will be badly damaged, sooner or later, by evidence that emerges from U.S. Congressional investigations into the falsification of this intelligence. Robin Cook, who resigned his post as Leader of the House of Commons in protest against the Iraq war, blasted Blair on June 4, also in the pages of the *International Herald Tribune*, for aligning Britain with the policies of Rumsfeld and the "ferociously reactionary" Wolfowitz.

Neither Donald Rumsfeld nor Paul Wolfowitz have had compunctions about stabbing Blair in the back on the WMD issue, after he had so fanatically served their purposes. When Rumsfeld recently off-handedly commented, that Saddam Hussein had probably destroyed his WMD on the eve of war, this caused Blair acute political embarrassment. But that was minor, compared to what happened when Wolfowitz told *Vanity Fair* magazine, that the issue of Iraqi WMD was simply a "bureaucratic pretext" for a consensus for war against Iraq. This comment received wide play in the British media, and forced Blair to lose his studied cool, and to make a babbling, defensive response.

In the coming days, both Rumsfeld and Wolfowitz will come under increasing scrutiny, in Congress and because of other revelations motivated by the LaRouche movement's documentation of the Straussian "Children of Satan" cabal that launched the Iraq misadventure. Now that Britain's *Tribune* magazine, the main organ of the left wing of Blair's own Labour Party, has published a major exposé of the Straussians, it is certain that Blair's dallies with this mob will themselves be further exposed in the days ahead.

'It Would Be Mad To Believe Mr. Blair'

In extremely heated June 4 British Parliamentary debates, leading figures in both opposition parties, Conservatives and Liberal Democrats, put forward calls for a "full public inquiry" into the matter of falsification of intelligence to drag Britain into war. The demand, written up in the form of a Parliamentary resolution by the Liberal Democrats, was put to a vote on the afternoon of June 4. The resolution was voted down, by a 98-vote majority, because the great majority of Labour Parliamentarians refused to buck the party machine, in many cases after being subject to intimidation and threats. Eleven Parliamentarians (MPs) from Blair's party did vote with the opposition.

The opposition Conservatives, significantly, have broken the political pact they reached with Blair before and during the Iraq war. Pro-war Conservative leader Iain Duncan-Smith blasted Blair's manipulation of intelligence. However, during the June 4 debate, Duncan-Smith's debate performance was so wimpish as to let Blair off the hook, and allow the belea-

guered Prime Minister breathing space. There is growing talk, within Conservative circles, of replacing the hapless Tory leader, too.

During the debate, Blair unveiled a damage-limitation maneuver, when he announced that the all-party Select Committee on Intelligence would be holding hearings on the Iraqi WMD matter. In a June 4 discussion with *EIR*, Cambridge University Professor Corelli Barnett proclaimed that this is “no good, because this Committee reports privately to the Prime Minister. It would be semi-official, and worthless, especially because the Blair government is hunkering down, to prevent anything authentic from being done.”

Barnett reported a separate decision made in the Parliament June 4, by MPs independent of Blair in the Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, for hearings. But here too, he had reservations, because “its powers are limited. . . . Here in Britain, unlike in the United States, there are no open Congressional hearings. That is, even if the hearings are public—as is the case with the [Congress] Foreign Affairs Committee, but not the Intelligence Committee—one cannot *require* evidence, like an American Congressional committee can do. A civil servant can refuse to attend, and/or ‘Crown Prerogative’ can be invoked. So, I’m sure the Foreign Affairs Committee would do its best, but it may not get too far. The real battle, now, is between the push for a full public inquiry, vs. the government’s efforts to obstruct any real inquiry.”

But Blair was damaged by the accusation of former International Development Secretary Clare Short, who resigned from the government May 12, but who had been in the Blair Cabinet as war plans were being discussed. In her address to MPs, Short charged that the Prime Minister had secretly promised President Bush, last Summer, to go to war against Iraq. She said: “There were very, very senior figures in Whitehall who said to me that the Prime Minister had agreed in the Summer to the date of Feb. 15, for military action, and that was later extended to mid-March. . . . The fact that there was deceit on the way to military action is a very grave accusation I am making. If we can be deceived about this, then what can we not be deceived about?”

Cook, another figure with much “inside knowledge” into the pre-war machinations, demanded that Blair retract the absurd and discredited British government claim, that Saddam Hussein was procuring uranium from Niger to make a nuclear bomb, a claim that was mouthed by George W. Bush, in his 2003 State of the Union address. Blair refused to retract. Cook asked, “The U.S. Marine Corps can now say we were wrong [about Iraqi WMD], why cannot we say it?”

Blair’s hyperbolic and manic self-defense in the Parliament has reinforced his image as a fast-talking liar. As London *Independent* Parliament correspondent Simon Carr wrote June 5, “It would be mad to believe Mr. Blair. . . . Foremost among his many abilities, the man can tie a reef knot with the two ends of his tongue.”

‘His Ascendancy Is Destroyed’

On the eve of the June 4 Parliament debate, a leading British Atlanticist figure commented, “The Summer will be dominated, in both Washington and London, by this weapons of mass destruction issue. But the fact is, it will have more immediate political consequences for Tony Blair, than it will have for George W. Bush. Blair is more vulnerable than Bush is. Blair had very significant opposition to his Iraq policy, from a wide range of leading Labour Party Parliamentarians, from Church bishops, and others, of a type that Bush never experienced. And, a disaffected Parliamentary Labour Party is potentially threatening to any Prime Minister.” He stressed that there are “pretenders to the throne,” waiting for Blair to fall flat on his face. These include Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown, whose personal dislike for Blair and ambitions to become the next British Prime Minister are well-known, and the outspoken Robin Cook.

Professor Corelli Barnett commented that “Blair might well survive for a time, but the whole business has mortally wounded him. His spell is busted, and his ascendancy is destroyed.”

Blair has built an abominable record of deception and dissimulation. On the BBC’s *Newsnight*, on Feb. 6 of this year, he said he would not go to war without a second UN Security Council resolution, unless the weapons inspectors concluded there had been no progress in the disarming of Iraq, or if there was an “unreasonable veto” from one Security Council permanent member against a majority in favor of war. In fact, Britain went to war unilaterally with the Americans, with the weapons inspectors protesting they still had work to do, and without the so-called second resolution being voted upon. On March 18, a skeptical House of Commons was persuaded to vote to endorse the war on the sole grounds that “Iraq’s weapons of mass destruction and long-range missiles . . . pose a threat to international peace and security.” A large number of reluctant Labour MPs were cajoled into voting in favor, on the basis of trust in the Prime Minister.

Over the preceding months, Blair had built up his case, repeatedly asserting that Saddam Hussein possessed WMD. On Sept. 24, 2002, he told the House of Commons that “his weapons of mass destruction regime is active, detailed and growing. . . . Intelligence concludes that Iraq has chemical and biological weapons, that Saddam has continued to produce them, that he has existing and active military plans for the use of chemical and biological weapons, which could be activated within 45 minutes”.

As the London *Times* noted on June 4, Blair was to repeat this “within 45 minutes” line more than once in the following period. It has since been revealed, by Armed Forces Minister Adam Ingram, that the “information” on this, had come from a single, uncorroborated source in Iraq. BBC’s Defence Correspondent Andrew Gilligan reported May 29, citing an unnamed source, that the “45 minutes” had been inserted in the 55-page dossier on orders from 10 Downing Street, and the

man responsible was Alastair Campbell, who wanted the dossier “sexed up.”

The dubious Mr. Campbell was, earlier in his life, a professional gigolo, according to a 1999 biography by British journalist Peter Osborne.

Remember Eden and Suez

The “45 minutes” claim has come back to haunt Blair. Challenged on it on June 4, Blair told the House of Commons that it was entirely the work of the Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC). It was the JIC which had prepared the 55-page dossier released to the public last September. The top-secret JIC—made up of the heads of the three security services, the chief of defence intelligence, and other senior officials—is seldom in the public eye. Its job is to evaluate information produced by MI-5, MI-6, GCHQ-Cheltenham, Special Branch, and other intelligence services and sources. In this way, the collection and interpretation of intelligence are kept separate from each other; JIC’s assessments are expected to be objective and agenda-free. Its papers usually only cross the desks of senior ministers and officials.

Departing from traditional secrecy, Blair said in his foreword to the dossier that he “wanted to share with the British public the reasons why I believe this issue to be a current and serious threat to the U.K. national interest.” The “45 minutes,” naturally, was at the core of the “current and serious threat” psywar.

Secret memos leaked to the *Sunday Times* June 1, indicate that the Iraq dossier was the product of extensive consultations between John Scarlett, the JIC’s chairman, and Alastair Campbell, the Prime Minister’s communications director. In the days leading up to its publication, drafts of the dossier were sent to Campbell; Jonathan Powell, the Prime Minister’s Chief of Staff; Sir David Omand, the government’s terrorism and security coordinator; and Sir David Manning, the Prime Minister’s senior foreign policy adviser. Scarlett, according to insiders, was under pressure from Campbell to write a conclusion highlighting the most important “facts” in the dossier. A former MI-6 board member, he protested that assessments contain not facts but judgments; by their nature they cannot be definitive. It appears that, after the wrangling, Downing Street covered its back by requiring Scarlett’s formal endorsement of the dossier. He wrote to Campbell that he was “content” with the final text, which “reflects as fully and accurately as possible,” the Iraq WMD intelligence.

But, according to reports in the June 4 *Daily Telegraph* and June 5 London *Guardian*, the most senior levels of the British intelligence services are seething with anger, at the political manipulation of intelligence work. The *Telegraph* says that many professionals are recalling, how then-Prime Minister Anthony Eden distorted intelligence, to rig Britain’s involvement in the 1956 Suez War. Soon thereafter, Eden was forced out of office.

Vietnam Taking Rightful Place in the World

by Mike Billington

German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder visited the tomb of Vietnamese revolutionary Ho Chi Minh on May 15, placing a wreath in honor of the father of post-colonial Vietnam—once vilified as a terrorist and enemy of the West. The characterization was absurd—Ho Chi Minh was moved by a deep admiration for the principles of the American Revolution. The German Chancellor’s wreath symbolized the recognition of that character by the West; but Schröder went further, identifying the historic connection between “communist” Vietnam and “communist” East Germany, as a positive resource in today’s crisis confronting civilization. He referred to the “intense exchange between Vietnam and the former G.D.R. (East Germany),” with more than 7,000 Vietnamese scientists and academicians trained at G.D.R. universities.

Adding to Asia’s Economic Potential

Today, the issues of the Cold War, and those of the colonial era, are no longer relevant, as both nations look to the future. Schröder pledged Germany’s assistance in the reconstruction and modernization of Vietnam’s economy, while Dresden Technical University will establish a special department at Hanoi Technical University that will enable young Vietnamese to acquire a full German-standard degree.

This collaboration is as important for Germany, and the rest of Europe, as it is for Vietnam and Asia generally. With the dollar-based financial system falling and the included collapse of the American economy, Europe—itsself in depression—is looking to Eurasian development, and the huge potential for growth in Asia, as the market for the industrial potential of its own economies.

Schröder also visited Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore on his tour, and set in motion a major German commitment to industrial investment in the region. Just days after Chancellor Schröder’s visit, the French Senate President visited Hanoi to attend one of many French-Vietnamese seminars on cooperation. The French are otherwise deeply involved in the huge power generation development process in the greater Mekong River Valley, covering all of the former Indochina nations (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia), as well as Thailand and Myanmar.

Vietnam was divided into three states under French colonial rule, was subjected to Japanese occupation during the Second World War, and then to 30 years of devastating wars of liberation against the French and the Americans. It is only



During his May visit to Vietnam, German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder met with Tran Duc Luong, the President of Vietnam, under a bust of independence hero Ho Chi Minh—at whose tomb Schröder also laid a wreath. A country whose population equals Germany's, Vietnam is rising in economic standing.

28 years since the end of the Vietnam War, and 17 years since the beginning of “renovation,” the name generally given to the Vietnamese version of “opening up” and reform.

A high point in the extraordinary progress in Vietnam’s development came with the visit of President William Clinton in November 2000, just 25 years after America’s defeat in the Vietnam War. Clinton told the Vietnamese: “I have been deeply moved by my visit here. I came here, in part, because I believe that America and Vietnam are linked not just by a shared and often tragic past that must be honored and remembered, but that we have a bright future that we can build together to liberate our people and their potential.”

Problem of ‘Free Trade’ Policy

Unfortunately, the Clinton Administration did not succeed in moving U.S. foreign policy back to the tradition of nation building which had characterized the policies of Franklin Roosevelt. The dogma of “free trade” has so perverted the historic role of American foreign policy that virtually every foreign service officer today, if asked about American support for infrastructure development in the developing sector, will admit that “we don’t do that anymore.” And yet, what is desperately needed, for both the developing nations and the United States itself, is just such modern infrastructure construction.

Vietnam, for instance, has plans to build 60 more power plants by 2020, with 40 of them needed by 2010. In addition, 15,000 kilometers of new transmission lines will be required, and 50,000 transformer stations. This will require about \$22 billion in capital input, of which Vietnam can now cover about

30% of the total. The state power company EVN has so far brought the national power grid to 492 of the 504 districts in the country, or 97.6%, and reaches 85% of the communes. Electricity consumption is expected to grow by between 13-16% per annum over the period to 2020.

Of the 28 power plants now in the planning stage, 18 will be hydropower and 10 thermal. If the United States had not abandoned the spirit of FDR’s Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), which as recently as the Presidency of Lyndon Johnson generated major investments in the development of water control and power generation in the Mekong River region, America would be in the forefront of investment and support for these projects. Unlike the 1960s, when Johnson failed to recognize that the development process he supported was impossible to achieve under the conditions of the U.S. war policy, the region is now totally at peace, and holds tremendous potential for progress.

Vietnam and Africa

Perhaps the most dramatic example of Vietnam’s new role in world affairs was the gathering of representatives of 24 African countries in Hanoi on May 28-30, for the first Forum of Vietnam and Africa, under the theme “Opportunities for Cooperation and Development in the 21st Century.” Welcoming the delegations from Africa was the architect of Vietnam’s revolutionary victory, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, who said he was certain that the “comprehensive, traditional, and fraternal friendship will develop forever.”

Although Vietnamese-African ties were first developed between the freedom fighters during the independence wars in Africa and Asia, the new relationship is based on Vietnam’s capacity to give aid and direction to its African allies in the effort to break the bonds of poverty and underdevelopment. Since 1996, as part of the South-South program, hundreds of Vietnamese agricultural experts have gone to work in Senegal, Namibia, Benin, Madagascar, and Congo.

Vietnam’s success in shifting from an undernourished nation to a major exporter of rice and other agricultural products is a valuable experience for many African nations. At the same time, machinery and engineering skills from Africa, and especially South Africa, can be of significant help to Vietnam’s development.

These ties will grow, as will Vietnam’s role in Eurasian development. Perhaps America can finally learn the lesson of the Vietnam War, and participate in these great nation-building endeavors.

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Regional Powers Seek Afghanistan's Stability

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The war against Iraq was billed as part of the continuing “war against terrorism,” launched in the wake of Sept. 11, 2001, with the war against Afghanistan. Yet, as many U.S. and international critics of the Iraq War have been quick to point out, while the United States was rushing headlong into its Iraq invasion, it still had not completed the task begun with the conquest of Kabul. Worse: The Afghan theater had turned into a festering sore. The security situation in that strategically situated country has gotten worse, not better, since the war in the Fall of 2001; the al-Qaeda/Taliban networks, which the war was supposed to eradicate, have re-emerged, reorganized, and reasserted control over many parts of the country, while opium production has soared.

Now, what U.S. troops are still there, will probably be withdrawn and redeployed, due to the need for more military in Iraq, and for a long time. What, then, is to be done with Afghanistan? There is good reason to believe that the awesome task of stabilizing the country is being assumed through a new approach by neighboring countries, with western European help. Working in the interests of regional security, Russia, India, Iran, China, and the Central Asian Republics are joining hands in a new Afghan project.

Diplomatic Initiatives

To stabilize Afghanistan requires military and security deployments to re-establish law and order, as the first step. Further steps include dismantling the vast drug networks that are organized under regional warlords. Most important, then, is the establishment of a normal economy, based not on drugs, but largely on agriculture. To provide the means for trade with neighboring countries, and abroad, Afghanistan then needs basic transport infrastructure, especially roads and rail.

During his historic visit to Germany in late May, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee discussed the Afghan problem with German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer and Defense Minister Peter Struck in Berlin, and agreed on cooperation to stabilize Afghanistan. Germany seems ready to engage in the envisaged expansion of the mandate of the International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF), beyond the capital city of Kabul. Vajpayee stated in Berlin that India explicitly welcomed such an expanded ISAF mandate, and a leading German role in it, as

FIGURE 1



contributing to the stability and reconstruction of Afghanistan as a whole.

Reportedly, the German government plans to increase its troop contingent for Afghanistan and deploy forces as protection for reconstruction projects outside of Kabul that are crucial for the country. The mandate for this mission is very different from the military campaign of U.S. forces.

According to well-informed Berlin sources, Germany, in coordination with other European countries, wants to work closely with Afghanistan's neighbors, among them India, Iran, Russia, the Central Asian Republics, and China. The idea is to begin with the expanded ISAF mandate in the western Afghan region of Herat—which is considered the most stable one outside of Kabul—and to expand, step by step, into the rest of Afghanistan.

Building Basic Infrastructure

Afghan “reconstruction” is a misnomer, considering that the country, plagued by decades of war, has never really seen the construction of basic infrastructure. Particularly important is transportation infrastructure, for without this, there is no perspective for the country to establish normal trade and economic relations with its neighbors.

Now, with the new approach taken by regional partners, strides are being made in this direction. Iran has completed work on the main highway leading into Herat in western Afghanistan and will soon open the route for regular transport. China signed an agreement for the Parwan irrigation project and hospital reconstruction, funded with a special \$150 million Chinese loan to the Afghan government. The latter agreement was signed on May 29, after meetings between Afghan Vice President Nimartullah Shaharani and Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao, in Beijing.

On June 3, the news was released by the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), that Iran, Uzbekistan, and Afghanistan had agreed to build important transport corridors. Representatives of the three countries signed a draft agreement in Tehran on June 2, establishing a road link from Iran to Central Asia via Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. Iranian Minister of Roads and Transport Ahmad Khorram, Uzbek Deputy Prime Minister Elyor Ganiev, and Afghan Minister of Public Works Abdul Ali declared their commitment to build the “Rahgozar” corridor. Iran is to allocate \$3-4 million for the construction of the Milak bridge and road, as well as \$43 million to build the 125-kilometer-long Dogharoun road.

This project will link Iran to Uzbekistan via the Afghan cities of Herat, Badgis, Jouzghan, and Balkh, the Afghan minister explained. In addition, the Iranian announced that his country has decided to establish a rail link from Torbat Heidarieh, in the eastern province of Khorassan, to Afghanistan’s Sangan and Herat. Khorram added, “This project will also link neighboring Afghanistan to the high seas as well as to central and northern Europe.”

In this context, Uzbek President Karimov will visit Iran for three days, beginning June 17. He will meet with President Seyyed Mohammad Khatami as well as with Afghan President Hamid Karzai, who will be there at the same time. “Road transportation will top the agenda of talks between these officials,” IRNA noted. Karimov reportedly will sign an agreement with his counterparts, for building a road from his country, which is landlocked, to the Persian Gulf.

Earlier, on May 9, IRNA reported that Iran had finalized plans to build a new tunnel in Tajikistan, which will facilitate transit through Afghanistan, Pakistan and into Iran. The 10 km “Anzab” tunnel project, to be financed by an Iranian loan for \$25 million, was finalized by Iranian Foreign Ministry economics representative Mohammad-Hossei Adeli and Tajik Economics and Trade Minister Hakim Salehof.

And, on June 3, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) announced approval of a \$150 million concessional loan, to help Afghanistan restore damaged road and power generation, and natural gas infrastructure, which would link up Afghanistan’s eastern regions with the Pakistani port in Karachi.

Iran is central to the entire regionally coordinated project. Clearly, the intention of the Tehran government, is to use its strategic geographical location, to build up a network of interlinked transport routes across the region; landlocked countries such as Tajikistan and Uzbekistan can be given access to Iran’s ports, if the necessary road and rail infrastructure is built.

Iran is also important politically for the stabilization of Afghanistan. The governor of the Shi’ite Muslim Herat province, Ismail Khan, spent years in exile in neighboring Iran (which is also Shi’ite), and has developed solid political, economic, and trade ties with Iran. On June 4, *The Dawn* reported that Ismail Khan, who had theretofore kept provincial revenues from duties for his own regional budget, started transfer-

ring the funds to Karzai’s government. The gesture was important, not only for the financial contribution it makes to the central government, but politically, indicating Khan’s new allegiance to Karzai’s authority.

One key transport route for the region, is the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC), joining Russia, India, and Iran. As reported by the *Moscow Times* on May 6, Russia has proposed a consortium be set up of the shipping companies of Russia, Iran, and Germany, to provide investments for improving the trans-Russian route. Russian Transportation Minister Sergei Frank said that North-South transit could be worth tens of billions of dollars to Russia in a few years, but this is hindered by the lack of railroad, highway, and river infrastructure between the Caspian Sea and St. Petersburg. Iran is being asked to participate with its state-owned cargo fleet, along with the St. Petersburg Port, Olya Port near Astrakhan on the Caspian, and the Free Port of Hamburg in Germany. Both Iranian President Khatami and Russian President Vladimir Putin have given the proposal a high rating.

Another important grouping, which overlaps the North-South corridor countries, and Afghanistan’s neighbors, is the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO—Russia, China, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan), which held its third heads-of-state summit in Moscow on May 29. At the meeting, the SCO was transformed from an informal group into a full-fledged institution with secretariats, a standing budget, and yearly summits. One of the most important objectives of the SCO from its founding, has been the fight against terrorism and drug traffic; all member countries recognize the fact that this dual menace has had its headquarters in Taliban-controlled areas of Afghanistan. Therefore, their work constitutes an important contribution to Afghan stabilization. Now the SCO has expanded its range of activity, recognizing the importance of economic development, to ensure security. Thus, at the concluding press conference to the SCO summit in Moscow, the Presidents of Russia, China, and Kazakstan stressed that, in addition to the fight against terrorism and drug trade, they would intensify economic cooperation.

In fact, the website eatu.org reported on May 29 that the North-South corridor was at the center of the SCO summit. Russian Transport Minister Frank said, “The (SCO) summit is focussed on the issues of transport of Asian commodities to Europe. The Minister’s report was dedicated to the development of the North-South transport corridor, designed to provide continuous transit of container cargo from Asia to Europe. One of the largest European transport consortiums, Eurogate, has already joined the project, which is supposed to involve over \$300 million in foreign investment.”

If this series of overlapping agreements on infrastructure development, economic cooperation, trade, and anti-drug law enforcement, is consolidated, there can be hope that war-ravaged Afghanistan may have a future.

International Intelligence

Mozart and Verdi Performed in Baghdad

The Iraqi Symphony Orchestra defied the Anglo-American occupation and the disastrous security and humanitarian conditions, beginning again to rehearse and perform Classical music, Baghdad's *Asharq Al-Awsat* reported on May 30. The orchestra played short selections from Mozart and Verdi in a small concert, to convince the leaders of the Iraqi "opposition groups" to take them and their music seriously. The concert was attended by Adnan Al-Bachachi, former Iraqi Foreign Minister, who returned from exile recently to lead the Independent Democratic Assembly group. Bachachi had said that he loves Classical music, and that his daughter, who is a pianist in Berlin, was launching a campaign to raise money and buy new instruments for the Iraqi Symphony.

The orchestra has shrunk from 60 to 40 musicians, all of whom have to work other jobs besides playing music, to survive. However, they have decided to meet three times a week, to rehearse and keep this tradition alive. "This is not mere luxury, as many people believe," said Fuad al-Mashta, conductor and flutist.

South Met South At Evian Summit

Heads of state and government of developing nations used the opportunity of the Group of Eight summit in Evian, France, to hold many bilateral and multilateral meetings amongst themselves. The potential created was exemplified in the report by Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Amorim, that following two days of bilateral discussions between the Brazilian delegation and the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Nigeria, Algeria and Russia, Brazilian President Lula da Silva "became very enthusiastic about the possibility of a meeting of the large developing countries, which would include China and Russia." Lula told

the press, "We came out of the meetings with the idea that the developing countries need to tighten relations amongst them." He suggested that Brazil host the next summit of the Group of 15 leading developing nations.

Lula was to continue his bilateral meetings June 2, in meetings with Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and China's new President Hu Jintao. The first visit by an Indian foreign minister to Brazil was announced for June 5-6, and South Africa's Foreign Minister Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma will also participate in those meetings.

The Brazilian daily *Folha de São Paulo* asserted that the government "is making a strong bet on South-South relations," and asked Amorim if the government viewed the South-South proposals as an alternative, should trade negotiations with the European Union and the United States break down. Amorim demurred, saying the two were not counterposed, as South-South cooperation "is good in itself, and, in addition, it strengthens our bargaining power with the developed countries."

Lula's special diplomatic advisor, Marco Aurelio Garcia, reminded the press that this is "not a cooperation of poor people with poor people, with equally poor results." China became, in April, Brazil's second-largest trading partner, after the United States, he pointed out, and Brazil's trade with India and China includes "First World" products, such as airplanes, computer technology, and pharmaceuticals.

LaRouche Candidate In Mexico Draws Blood

Benjamín Castro, candidate for governor of the Mexican state of Nuevo León, has stirred up a hornets' nest of hysteria in response to his aggressive promotion of Lyndon LaRouche's economic policies as the only possible solution to the crisis sweeping Mexico. On the eve of his announced publication of a 24-page pamphlet on his economic development program for the North of Mexico and the Southwest of the United States—including a lengthy interview with LaRouche—Castro found that all party

funds for his campaign had suddenly been frozen, "on orders from above."

Castro, a leader of the LaRouche-associated Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) in Mexico, is running for governor on the ticket of the Social Action Party (PAS). When Castro initially agreed to run on their slate, he insisted on—and received—assurances that he would in no way be pressured not to present the ideas of Lyndon LaRouche, the currently leading Presidential pre-candidate in the Democratic Party. On June 2, however, Castro was told by PAS officials in Mexico City that all funds for his campaign had been frozen, and that "You shouldn't mention LaRouche: He's the leader of a sect, and anyway nobody understands his ideas."

The opposite is being demonstrated. *El Norte*, a leading newspaper in Nuevo León's capital, Monterrey, on June 2 launched an Internet poll asking readers, "Which gubernatorial candidate will you vote for?" Within the first few minutes, Castro was leading the pack of seven candidates, with 29% of the vote. At that point, the polling computer mysteriously crashed—perhaps, "from above—and the poll was never completed.

Castro's slate also includes a large number of young Mexicans, who are part of the international LaRouche Youth Movement, running as candidates for other state and local posts. A group of 40 such youthful candidates and their supporters caused quite a commotion at a June 3 event at the Autonomous University of Nuevo León, where the featured speaker was an Italian advocate of the late neo-conservative "philosopher" Leo Strauss. Giorgio Agamben had been brought in to speak about "Emergency Rule and the Contemporary World," and presented the views of Strauss's mentor Carl Schmitt, the Nazi Party jurist, and of French Synarchist Alexandre Kojève. The LaRouche youths broke the event open by asking: "What's your view of the love affairs, romances, and orgies organized by Martin Heidegger, Carl Schmitt, and Adolf Hitler?" and then proceeding to fully brief the students on Strauss and the "Children of Satan," as LaRouche has dubbed Strauss's devotees high up in the Bush Administration.

The Henry Waxman Letter: Who Knew What, And When?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

U.S. Representative Henry Waxman (Calif.), the ranking Democrat on the House Government Reform Committee, sent a letter to President George W. Bush, demanding a full explanation from the Administration, as to why senior officials, including Vice President Dick Cheney, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, and the President himself “cited forged evidence about Iraq’s efforts to obtain nuclear materials.” (Representative Waxman’s letter and the Executive’s reply appear below in *Documentation*.)

Informed of Waxman’s June 2 letter to the President, Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche immediately seized on the significance of senior Administration officials having used a proven forged foreign government document, to win Congressional and public support for the Iraq War, based on the fabricated claim that Iraq was attempting to purchase large quantities of uranium precursor, “yellow cake,” from the Niger government. LaRouche insisted that it is an urgent matter of national security to determine “who knew what, and when?”

LaRouche’s own track record of challenging the wall of disinformation thrown up by the Straussian neo-conservative network inside the Bush Administration, to launch the Iraq War, puts him in a unique position to hold the other Democratic Presidential candidates—as well as Bush Administration top officials—accountable for their repeated failure, up until now, to challenge the avalanche of disinformation and “spun” intelligence products.

On Feb. 9, 2003, LaRouche had issued a campaign statement, “Powell Apparent Victim of Hoax,” sharply criticizing the Secretary of State’s Feb. 5 report to the United Nations Security Council, during which he had presented a series of fraudulent charges about Iraq’s pursuit of weapons of mass destruction. Appended to the LaRouche statement was a grid of comments from the other declared Democratic Presidential candidates, which, for the most part, revealed that they, too, had been uncritical endorsers of the fakery.

The Waxman Letters

Representative Waxman’s letter was a follow-up to one he had written on March 17 to the President on the same topic. The chronology of events, spelled out in the Waxman letters, and in documentation cited in those letters, is as follows:

- Sometime in late 2001, the Central Intelligence Agency received several documents, purporting to show Iraqi government efforts to purchase large volumes of “yellow cake” from the African government of Niger. According to *EIR* intelligence sources, the Niger documents were produced at the country’s embassy in Rome, and were passed on to the Italian Carabinieri, who passed them along, without further comment, to the British MI6 and the CIA.

- According to a May 6, 2003 *New York Times* report “Missing In Action: Truth,” by Nicholas D. Kristof, “more than a year ago, the Vice President’s office asked for an investigation of the uranium deal, so a former U.S. ambassador to Africa was dispatched to Niger. In February 2002, according to someone present at the meetings, that envoy reported to the CIA and State Department that the information was unequivocally wrong and that the documents had been forged. The envoy reported, for example, that a Niger minister whose signature was on one of the documents had in fact been out of office for more than a decade. . . . The envoy’s debunking of the forgery was passed around the Administration and seemed to be accepted—except that President Bush and the State Department kept citing it anyway.”

- Despite the fact that top Bush Administration officials—including Vice President Cheney—knew that the Niger documents were fabrications as early as February 2002, the same documents continued to be cited—by both American and British government officials. On Sept. 24, British Prime Minister Tony Blair’s 10 Downing Street office issued a 50-page public dossier, titled “Iraq’s Weapons of Mass Destruction—The Assessment of the British Government,” which stated, in part, “there is intelligence that Iraq has sought

British MP Tam Dalyell: We're Looking to Congress

The international importance of the American Congressional hearings into the "Iraq WMD" hoax was a subject of an exclusive *EIR* interview with Tam Dalyell, the longest-serving member of the House of Commons and the most vocal opponent of the Iraq war in the British Parliament.

Said Dalyell, "People like me in Europe, who want to know the truth about Iraqi weapons of mass destruction and related matters, are looking to the American Congress, as more likely to produce it. The reason is, the separation of powers. In the United States, promotion of Senators and

Congressmen comes from the judgment of their peers. But in Britain, it is different. Most Parliamentarians want something from the Prime Minister, be it ministerial office, or membership in the House of Lords when they retire. They are beholden."

On Blair's own political fate, Dalyell commented that "Tony Blair is being protected, by the uselessness of the leader of the Opposition. As long as Iain Duncan-Smith remains the leader of the Conservative Party, Blair will hold on. Duncan-Smith's performance in the House of Commons on Wednesday was ludicrous, with his finger-shaking and shouting, when all he had to do, was to stay calm and firm, and proclaim, 'Before the House of Commons makes a judgment, points one, two, three must be considered.' "

the supply of significant quantities of uranium from Africa."

The same day, according to a March 31, 2003 *New Yorker* article by Seymour Hersh, "Who Lied to Whom?" a group of senior U.S. intelligence officials delivered a closed-door, classified briefing to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, citing the same Niger "yellow cake" evidence of Iraq's nuclear weapons program. Two days later, Secretary of State Colin Powell reported on the same subject and repeated the CIA material.

- Two weeks later, the U.S. Congress voted to grant President Bush authority to go to war against Iraq. As Representative Waxman wrote to Bush on March 17, 2003, "Despite serious misgivings, I supported the resolution because I believed Congressional approval would significantly improve the likelihood of effective UN action. Equally important, I believed that you had access to reliable intelligence information that merited deference. Like many other members, I was particularly influenced by your views about Iraq's nuclear intentions."

- On Dec. 19, 2002, the U.S. State Department, in response to Iraq's weapons declaration to the UN Security Council, issued a one-page fact sheet, "Illustrative Examples of Omissions From the Iraqi Declaration to the United Nations Security Council," which cited eight cases. The third item, "Nuclear Weapons," simply read: "The Declaration ignores efforts to procure uranium from Niger. *Why is the Iraqi regime hiding their uranium procurement?*"

- In January 2003, senior Administration officials repeated the allegations about Iraq's attempted procurement of uranium, including National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld—and President Bush, in his Jan. 28, 2003 State of the Union address.

- On March 7, Dr. Mohammed ElBaradei, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), testified before the UN Security Council, and flatly declared that the Niger documents were forgeries. "Based on thorough

analysis," he testified publicly, "the IAEA has concluded, with the concurrence of outside experts, that these documents—which formed the basis for reports of recent uranium transactions between Iraq and Niger—are in fact not authentic. We have therefore concluded that these specific allegations are unfounded."

- Even following Dr. ElBaradei's public discrediting of the Niger forgeries, U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney appeared, on March 16, on the Sunday TV talk-show "Meet the Press"—three days before the invasion of Iraq—and repeated the false charges. Referring to Saddam Hussein, "We know," Cheney told host Tim Russert, "he's been absolutely devoted to trying to acquire nuclear weapons, and we believe he has, in fact, reconstituted nuclear weapons."

- On March 17, 2003, Rep. Henry Waxman wrote the first letter to President Bush, detailing the Niger forgery, and seeking an explanation.

- On April 29, 2003, Representative Waxman received a one-page reply from Paul V. Kelly, Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs. After reviewing the sources of the Niger allegations, Kelly wrote, "Not until March 4 [2003] did we learn that in fact the second Western European government had based its assessment on the evidence already available to the U.S. that was subsequently discredited. Based on what appeared at the time to be multiple sources for the information in question, we acted in good faith in providing the information earlier this year to the International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors responsible for verifying Iraq's claims regarding its nuclear program."

- On June 2, 2003, Representative Waxman sent his second letter to the President on the forged Niger documents and the Administration's continued references to the documents, long after they were known to be fakes. Waxman wrote: "Unfortunately, to date I have received only a cursory, one-page response from the State Department's Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs. Although this April 29, 2003, letter as-

serts that the Administration acted in ‘good faith,’ the letter in fact further confuses the situation and raises additional questions.”

The Cheney Question

One additional question certainly raised, is the particular role of Vice President Cheney, who was among the first Administration officials to be informed that the Niger documents were forgeries, and who was the only senior Administration official to continue to assert the Niger-Iraq uranium story *after* Dr. ElBaradei addressed the UN Security Council on March 7, 2003.

Documentation

Waxman: ‘Explain Why You Cited Forged Evidence’

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Increasing questions are now being raised within the United States and around the world about whether you and other senior U.S. officials misrepresented the evidence regarding Iraq’s nuclear weapons capability. In response, investigations have been launched and your spokesman has stated that everything you said was “valid.”¹

As these investigations move forward, I urge you to explain why you cited forged evidence about Iraq’s efforts to obtain nuclear materials in your State of the Union address on January 28, 2003.

I first wrote to you about this matter on March 17, before the Iraq war had begun. As I explained in that letter, your own intelligence experts at the CIA questioned the veracity of the nuclear evidence at the same time that you and other senior Administration officials were repeatedly using the evidence as a major part of the case against Iraq. Yet despite the seriousness of this matter, the only response I received was an ambiguous one-page letter from the State Department that raises far more questions than it answers.

News reports this weekend were filled with accounts of how carefully Secretary Powell prepared for his February 5 address to the United Nations, spending nearly a week at CIA

1. The White House, Press Briefing by Ari Fleischer (May 29, 2003) (online at www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/05/20030529-4.html) (“[R]ewind the tapes, and you’ll see what the administration said before the war and you’ll find a series of statements, all of which are valid”).

headquarters going over his remarks to ensure their accuracy. But there is no speech given by any government official that is more carefully constructed than a State of the Union address. The State of the Union address takes weeks—not days—to prepare, and every line is reviewed by a myriad of high-ranking officials. That a President could cite forged evidence in such an address on a matter as momentous as impending war should be unthinkable.

There are many complex issues that are now being raised by our failure to date to discover weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. These need to be examined closely in the coming months. But explaining your statements in the State of the Union should not take months of investigation—just candor. With the credibility of the United States being called into question around the world, I urge you to address this vital matter without further delay.

The Evidence in Question

The allegation that Iraq sought to obtain nuclear material from an African country was first made publicly by the British government on September 24, 2002, when Prime Minister Tony Blair released a 50-page report on Iraqi efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction. As the *New York Times* reported in a front-page article, one of the two “chief new elements” in the report was the claim that Iraq had “sought to acquire uranium in Africa that could be used to make nuclear weapons.”² According to the *Washington Post*, the evidence included “a series of letters between Iraqi agents and officials in the central African nation of Niger.”³

It is now conceded that these letters were rudimentary forgeries. Recent accounts in the news media explain that the forgers “made relatively crude errors that eventually gave them away—including names and titles that did not match up with the individuals who held office at the time the letters were purportedly written.”⁴

The world did not learn that this evidence was forged, however, until March 7, 2003, when the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Mohamed ElBaradei, released the results of his analysis of the evidence. Reportedly, it took IAEA officials only a matter of hours to determine that these documents were fake. Using little more than a Google search, IAEA experts discovered indications that should have been evident to novice intelligence officials.

2. “Blair Says Iraqis Could Launch Chemical Warheads in Minutes,” *New York Times* (Sept. 25, 2002).

3. “Some Evidence on Iraq Called Fake; UN Nuclear Inspector Says Documents on Purchases Were Forged,” *Washington Post* (Mar. 8, 2003).

4. *Id.* See also “U.N. Saying Documents Were Faked,” CNN American Morning with Paula Zahn (Mar. 14, 2003). (“One of the documents purports to be a letter signed by Tandjia Mamadou, the president of Niger, talking about the uranium deal with Iraq. On it [is] a childlike signature that is clearly not his. Another, written on paper from a 1980s military government in Niger, bears the date of October 2000 and the signature of a man who by then had not been foreign minister of Niger for 14 years.”)

As a result, Director ElBaradei reported to the U.N. Security Council that the documents were “in fact not authentic.”⁵

We also now know that the CIA was not incompetent in this matter—it had consistently expressed significant doubts about the validity of these documents. Press reports are replete with statements by CIA officials who warned about the lack of credibility of this information.⁶ As the *Washington Post* reported on March 22, CIA officials “communicated significant doubts to the administration about the evidence.”⁷ According to another CIA official, “it’s not fair to accuse the analysts for what others say about our material.”⁸ Indeed, *New York Times* columnist Nicholas Kristof revealed that Vice President Cheney’s office became aware of the evidence early in the process and dispatched a former U.S. ambassador to Niger to investigate. On February 22, 2002—nearly a year before your State of the Union address—the ambassador “reported to the CIA and State Department that the information was unequivocally wrong and that the documents had been forged.”⁹

The Use of the Forged Evidence

Despite the doubts of your own intelligence experts, you and your most senior advisers asserted repeatedly over a period of months that Iraq attempted to obtain nuclear material from Niger. The State Department featured the evidence in its written response to the Iraqi weapons declaration in December.¹⁰ National Security Adviser Condoleeza Rice made



When this State Department fact sheet promoted the “Niger uranium” story on Dec. 19, 2002, American intelligence experts already knew the report was fraudulent.

this allegation again on January 23, 2003,¹¹ Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld repeated this allegation on January 29, 2003,¹² and senior officials continued to repeat this claim in contacts with press outlets. As a result of the emphasis given the evidence by senior Administration officials, the nuclear evidence was featured on national network news and front-page articles in major national newspapers.¹³

The most prominent use of the forged nuclear evidence occurred during your State of the Union address to Congress. You stated: “The British government has learned that Saddam Hussein recently sought significant quantities of uranium from Africa.”¹⁴ As I wrote you on March 17, your statement was worded in a way to suggest that it was carefully crafted to be both literally true and deliberately misleading at the same time. The statement itself may be technically accurate, since this appears to have been official British position. But given what the CIA knew at the time, the implication you intended—that there was credible evidence that Iraq sought uranium from Africa—was simply false.

This was not the only time you emphasized Iraq’s nuclear

5. IAEA Director General Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, *The Status of Nuclear Inspections in Iraq: An Update* (Mar. 7, 2002) (online at www.iaea.org/worldatom/Press/Statements/2003/ebsp2003nOO6.shtml).

6. See, e.g., “Italy May Have Been Misled by Fake Iraq Arms Papers, US Says,” *Los Angeles Times* (Mar. 15, 2003) (quoting a CIA official as saying: “We included that in some of our reporting, although it was all caveated because we had concerns about the accuracy of that information”); “FBI Probes Fake Evidence of Iraqi Nuclear Plans,” *Washington Post* (Mar. 13, 2003) (“The CIA . . . had questions about ‘whether they were accurate,’ said one intelligence official, and it decided not to include them in its file on Iraq’s program to procure weapons of mass destruction”).

7. “CIA Questioned Documents Linking Iraq, Uranium Ore,” *Washington Post* (Mar. 22, 2003).

8. “Tenet Defends Iraq Intelligence,” *Washington Post* (May 31, 2003).

9. Nicholas D. Kristof, “Missing in Action: Truth,” *New York Times* (May 6, 2003).

10. U.S. Department of State, *Illustrative Examples of Omissions from the Iraqi Declaration to the United Nations Security Council* (Dec. 19, 2002).

11. Dr. Condoleeza Rice, “Why We Know Iraq is Lying” (Jan. 23, 2003) (online at www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/01/print/20030123-1.html).

12. Press Conference with Donald Rumsfeld, General Richard Myers, Cable News Network (Jan. 29, 2003).

13. See, e.g., “U.S. Accuses Iraqi Weapons Report of Failing to Meet U.N. Demands,” NBC Nightly News (Dec. 19, 2002); “Threats and Responses: Report by Iraq; Iraq Arms Report Has Big Omissions, U.S. Officials Say,” *New York Times* (Dec. 12, 2002); “U.S. Issues a List of Shortcomings in Iraqi Arms Declaration,” *Los Angeles Times* (Dec. 20, 2002); “Iraqi Weapons Declaration Full of Holes, U.S. Officials Say,” Associated Press (Dec. 12, 2003).

14. The President, State of the Union Address (Jan. 28, 2003) (online at www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/01/20030128-19.html).

threat. Just four days before Congress was scheduled to vote on a resolution authorizing the use of force against Iraq, you claimed that Iraq could have a nuclear weapon in less than a year.¹⁵ You also raised the ominous specter of a “mushroom cloud” if the war resolution was not adopted.¹⁶ On March 17, just days before the war began, Vice President Cheney said: “We know he’s been absolutely devoted to trying to acquire nuclear weapons, and we believe he has, in fact, reconstituted nuclear weapons.”¹⁷

These statements played a pivotal role in shaping congressional and public opinion about the need for military intervention in Iraq. I voted for the congressional resolution condemning Iraq and authorizing the use of force. Like other members, I was particularly influenced by your views about Iraq’s nuclear intentions. Although chemical and biological weapons can inflict casualties, no threat is greater than the threat of nuclear weapons and no subject requires greater candor.

The Ambiguous State Department Response

In order to obtain information about your Administration’s reliance on the forged nuclear evidence, I wrote to you on March 17, 2003. As I stated in that letter, it is hard to imagine how this situation could have developed. The two most obvious explanations—knowing deception or unfathomable incompetence—both have immediate and profound implications. Consequently, I urged you address the matter without delay and provide an alternative explanation, if there was one.

Unfortunately, to date I have received only a cursory, one-page response from the State Department’s Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs. Although this April 29, 2003, letter asserts that the Administration acted “in good faith,” the letter in fact further confuses the situation and raises additional questions.

The State Department letter makes clear that the nuclear evidence from Britain that you cited in your State of the Union address was the evidence that was “discredited” as a forgery. The letter also indicates that this evidence was “available to the U.S.” The response thus appears to rule out the unlikely explanation that the CIA did not know the basis of the British evidence when you gave your State of the Union address. But the letter does not begin to explain why you used the obviously forged evidence in your State of the Union address.

The letter says that another Western European nation relayed similar information about Iraq’s nuclear program to the

15. The White House, “President Bush Outlines Iraqi Threat” (Oct. 7, 2002) (online at www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/10/20021007-8.html); see also “Matters of Emphasis,” *New York Times* (Apr. 23, 2003) (noting that President Bush cited an IABA report for this assertion, but that no such report exists).

16. The White House, *supra* note 15.

17. “U.S. Officials Make It Clear: Exile or War,” *Washington Post* (Mar. 17, 2003).

United States privately. But the letter acknowledges that the United States did not know the basis of this information until March 4, over a month after the State of the Union, at which time the United States learned that the information was based on the same forged documents. Moreover, the letter reveals that during the period prior to March 4, U.S. intelligence officials were aware that the information might be based on the same discredited information provided by the British and “sought several times to determine the basis for the . . . assessment, and whether it was based on independent evidence not otherwise available to the U.S.” No explanation is offered for why it took so long to learn the basis of the reporting from this “Western European ally.”

At its core, the argument in the State Department letter is ludicrous. U.S. intelligence officials knew that the available Niger evidence was unreliable and based on forged documents. Despite this, the State Department argues that it was acceptable for the United States to use this information as a central part of the case for military action in Iraq, because the United States received reporting from another nation. In essence, the argument seems to be that it is permissible to use fake evidence so long as the evidence can be attributed to another source.

The State Department response also raises questions about the CIA’s role in reviewing and clearing various Administration statements relating to the Niger allegation. The letter states that the written information about the forged nuclear evidence provided to the United Nations on December 19 “was a product developed jointly by the CIA and the State Department.” But this is contradicted by other published accounts. Just last weekend, the *Washington Post* quoted a senior intelligence official as saying that the “only” statement that was “reviewed by the intelligence agencies in detail and backed by detailed intelligence” was Secretary Powell’s February 5 speech before the United Nations.¹⁸ In fact, according to one administration official, when the State Department document was issued on December 19, “people winced and thought, ‘Why are you repeating this trash?’ ”¹⁹

Conclusion

Mr. President, I recognize that you have many demands on your time and that there are many issues that you cannot address. But this issue should be different. The credibility of the United States is now in question.

To date, you have offered no explanation as to why you and your most senior advisers made repeated allegations based on forged documents. Yet your entire pre-emption doctrine depends on the ability of the United States to gather accurate intelligence and make honest assessments. This matter raises fundamental issues that cannot be ignored. So I again request that you respond to my March 17 letter and

18. “Tenet Defends Iraq Intelligence,” *Washington Post* (May 31, 2003).

19. “CIA Questioned Documents Linking Iraq, Uranium Ore,” *Washington Post*, (Mar. 22, 2003).

the additional questions raised in this letter.

Sincerely,
Henry A. Waxman
Ranking Minority Member

The Administration Reply

United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520
April 29, 2003
The Honorable Henry A. Waxman, Committee on
Government Reform House of Representatives.

Dear Mr. Waxman:

This is in response to your March 17 letter to the President outlining your concerns about the reliability of evidence purporting that Iraq attempted to procure uranium from Africa. The White House has asked the Department of State to respond on behalf of the President.

Beginning in late 2001, the United States obtained information through several channels, including U.S. intelligence sources and overt sources, reporting that Iraq had attempted to procure uranium from Africa. In addition, two Western European allies informed us of similar reporting from their own intelligence services. As you know, the U.K. made this information public in its September 2002 dossier on "Iraq's Weapons of Mass Destruction." The other Western European ally relayed the information to us privately and said, while it did not believe any uranium had been shipped to Iraq, it believed Iraq had sought to purchase uranium from Niger. We sought several times to determine the basis for the latter assessment, and whether it was based on independent evidence not otherwise available to the U.S. Not until March 4 did we learn that in fact the second Western European government had based its assessment on the evidence already available to the U.S. that was subsequently discredited.

Based on what appeared at the time to be multiple sources for the information in question, we acted in good faith in providing the information earlier this year to the International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors responsible for verifying Iraq's claims regarding its nuclear program. In similar good faith, the December 19 State Department fact sheet that illustrated omissions from the December 7 Iraqi declaration to the UN Security Council included a summary reference to the reported uranium procurement attempt. The December 19 fact sheet was a product developed jointly by the CIA and the State Department.

We hope this information is helpful. Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,
Paul V. Kelly
Assistant Secretary
Legislative Affairs

LaRouche's Pre-War Warning

'Powell Apparent Victim of Hoax'

This memorandum—now completely confirmed in its major points, and in its warnings concerning the other Democratic Presidential candidates' response to the Powell UN Speech of Feb. 5—with accompanying documentation, was first released on Feb. 9, 2003 by LaRouche in 2004, the candidate's Presidential campaign committee.

With the 2004 U.S. Presidential campaign now in motion, there are more than a few reasons to doubt that any of my visible rivals for that office have the combined intellectual and moral qualifications needed to deal with the combined onrush of a general economic collapse, and a desperate push toward a spreading dark age of world wars from which no actual exit is foreseen.

A suddenly unleashing, already raging international scandal over certain dubious elements included in U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell's UNO Security Council address, tends to discredit my Democratic Party rivals even more more than a Powell who was plainly carrying out a mission crafted by others.

For example, U.S. credibility is under assault as today's Reuters' "World News" dispatches featured breaking news which strongly suggests that Colin Powell's UNO Security Council address was, in significant part, a hoax based on cooked-up documents of Britain's Blair government.

According to Reuters, "Glen Rangwala, an Iraq specialist at Cambridge University, who analyzed the Downing Street dossier" praised by Powell, "told Reuters that 11 of its 19 pages were 'taken wholesale from academic papers' . . . Sections in the dossier on Saddam's security apparatus drew heavily on an article written last year by Ibrahim al-Marashi, an American postgraduate student of Iraqi descent who works at the Monterey Institute of International Studies in California."

Reuters described the British dossier referenced by Powell: "It claimed to draw upon 'a number of sources, including intelligence material.' But Friday, officials admitted whole swathes were lifted word for word—grammatical slips and all—from a student thesis."

Today, As in 1928-33

The challenge posed to U.S. citizens by the alleged Blair dossier, is that no one is competent for nomination as a 2004 Democratic Presidential candidate who does not meet a standard of international leadership posed by comparing today's



When British Foreign Minister Straw (left) and U.S. Secretary of State Powell presented fraudulent intelligence on Iraq's "WMD" to the UN on Feb. 5, Lyndon LaRouche immediately issued this clear warning, which we reprint here.

crisis-situation with the situation in Germany and the U.S.A. over the period from 1928—when the German Müller government collapsed—through the appointment of Adolf Hitler as Germany's Nazi Chancellor on Jan. 30, 1933. We must not only recognize the similarities of today's world's economic and military crisis to those of the 1928-1929 interval; today's threat is far worse than that of 1928-1933.

How must we assess a Democratic candidate who, today, would be panicked by a tainted report—such as that Powell was assigned to carry into the UNO—into pushing the U.S.A. into a war from which the U.S.A. itself might ultimately not return; a war such as the "Clash of Civilizations" war against the Arab world, and who knows besides, which the Chickenhawk consortium of Vice President Cheney and stained Senators John McCain and Joseph Lieberman continue to push, so feverishly, today?

Compare the challenge to the U.S. Presidency today by the standards of the contrast between the roles of Presidents Franklin Roosevelt and Paul von Hindenburg, in a time so much like today's: 1931-1933.

Once again, as during 1928-1933, the world is gripped by an accelerating economic collapse of the world's failed, 1971-2003 international monetary-financial system. In such periods of economic history, a monetary-financial collapse which has already entered its terminal phase, as during 1928-33, or today, is a period in which dictatorships and world wars erupt as a result of the failures of leading governments and political parties. Such is the situation today. In such a period, the failure to find, and select an exceptional leader, such as Franklin Roosevelt, means that some foolish nation, such as Hinden-

burg's Germany, will probably hand its fate over to something like a new Adolf Hitler, or, perhaps, a Senator John "Bull Moose" McCain.

None of my supposed rivals among the currently visible candidates for the 2004 Presidential nomination measures up to the standard required for a period of crisis such as that ongoing now.

Appendix: What They Are Saying

The following are only a sample of the updates and discussions in which I dealt yesterday [Feb. 8]. They are a sample of what a President should have reviewed, as I did yesterday. They are, therefore, also a sample of what any serious candidate for a Presidential nomination should have been reviewing yesterday. Should any among these be seriously considered for a Presidential nomination under the conditions of economic collapse and threat of more or less world-wide war, in the world today?

They are referenced here for the purpose of affording the reader a sense of the avalanche of reports on the mass of disinformation which the office of Britain's Prime Minister Tony Blair contrived to jam into Secretary Powell's presentation to the UNO Security Council.

Item 1: First, on the report presented as the British Prime Minister's dossier:

Source: Feb. 7 BBC.

British sources undercut the anti-Iraq war hysteria by revealing that a British dossier on Iraq, released on Feb. 4, and lavishly praised in the UN speech by Colin Powell the next day, is significantly based on material produced by a graduate student. This is causing quite a stir in Britain itself, and is being used against the Tony Blair government.

In his speech, while rambling on against Iraq, Powell declared, "I would call my colleagues' attention to the fine paper that the United Kingdom distributed yesterday, which describes, in exquisite detail, Iraqi deception activities."

The problem is, as Britain's Channel 4 reported after Powell spoke, that the dossier includes plagiarized material, and information that is 12 years out of date. Channel 4 charged that most of the data came from two academics and a graduate student, and that certain wording was changed by the British government to make a stronger case against Iraq. BBC writes today: "The Channel 4 report said that even typographical and grammatical errors from the student's work were included in the U.K. Morning government dossier. It also noted that the student acknowledged that the information was 12 years old in his report, but the government doesn't make the same acknowledgment."

The British Conservative Party's Shadow Defense Secretary Bernard Jenkin said that the Tories are deeply concerned by all this: "The government's reaction to the Channel 4 News

report utterly fails to explain, deny, or excuse the allegations made in it. This document has been cited by the Prime Minister and Colin Powell, as the basis for possible war. Who is responsible for such an incredible failure of judgment?"

Liberal Democrat foreign affairs spokesman Menzies Campbell added: "This is the intelligence equivalent of being caught stealing the spoons. The dossier may not amount to much, but this is a considerable embarrassment for a government trying still to make a case for war."

Item 2: What about Powell's report of links between Iraq and al-Qaeda?

Source: *Wall Street Journal*, Feb. 7, 2003

German Interior Minister, Intelligence and counter-terrorism officers question Colin Powell's evidence of Iraq/al-Qaeda links. German officials, including Minister of Interior Otto Schily, questioned the assertion of U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell on Feb. 5 to the UNSEC [UN Security Council], that a terrorist named Abu Mussah al-Zarqawi provided a firm link between al-Qaeda and Iraq. German counter-terrorism experts, after an 18-month investigation, have compiled their own dossier of "hundreds of pages" on Zarqawi and his organization Al Tawhid—and they say none of it supports the Powell argument that Zarqawi worked cooperatively with Baghdad.

"It's possible the U.S. has sources unavailable to German intelligence, but we don't see any links between Zarqawi and Iraq," one German intelligence official said. "We assume that the secular ideology of Iraq is too distant from the religion of al-Qaeda for them to cooperate." German Minister of Interior Otto Schily said German intelligence didn't show [that] Mr. Zarqawi operated in areas of Iraq controlled by Baghdad, nor that terrorists such as al-Qaeda had linked up with a state like Iraq.

German officials scored a break a year ago, by rounding up a dozen members of Al Tawhid. Its members said that while Zarqawi was their leader, they had planned attacks on Israel and Jewish sites in Germany. Members of the cell say Iraq never figured in the picture; they say Al Tawhid focussed on the Palestinian cause and establishing a theocracy in Jordan. They say Zarqawi was not himself a core operative of al-Qaeda. Counter-terrorism experts in Germany say that at best an indirect link exists between al-Qaeda and Iraq.

Meanwhile, in a commentary in today's *New York Post*, aptly titled "Godfather of Terror," universal fascist Michael Ledeen went into "spin" overdrive, claiming that Germany endorses Powell's position. Ledeen crows: "We're certainly making progress when Germany one of our most reluctant allies is the source of such devastating intelligence."

Item 3: Expert opinion by a leading retired CIA officer, Dr. Stephen Pelletiere, a professional with leading experience in the Middle East, interviewed Feb. 7.

"It's all just show business," says former CIA analyst, of

Powell's speech. Dr. Stephen C. Pelletiere, the CIA's senior political analyst on Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war, and a professor at the U.S. Army War College from 1988 to 2000, told *EIR* today that he did not find Secretary of State Powell's presentation to the UN Security Council to be persuasive.

"The al-Qaeda connection is the one that's falling apart most spectacularly," Pelletiere said. He pointed to two articles in yesterday's *New York Times*, one an interview with the head of the al-Ansar group, who's living in exile in Norway, who said he had no awareness of any connection to al-Qaeda, and who said that he had no knowledge of Zarqawi, the so-called high-ranking al-Qaeda operative whom he's supposed to be sheltering.

"All of that raises a question," Pelletiere said, adding that, "the Kurds, who are ringing the al-Ansar enclave, and who are assumed to be fairly knowledgeable about what goes on in that part of the world, claim that the town that Powell singled out as an al-Ansar enclave, actually is in the possession of a rival group, the Komola. I know the Komola, because I worked on them when I was at the Agency in the 1980s, so that's a bona fide group," Pelletiere said. "The Ansar is a new group, but it may be an old group with a new name. because there has always been a small group of Kurds in the North who oppose the secularist Kurds of the two warlords—Talabani and Barzani. This little group was Islamist," Pelletiere stated. "So it would appear Powell's just got his information wrong."

When he was told about the statements by German officials—that they have conducted an extensive investigation of Zarqawi, and that they have no information supporting Powell's that he works closely with Saddam Hussein, Pelletiere called that "disturbing," saying that "it makes you wonder if the Administration is just going through the motions. They've determined that they're going to invade Iraq, and they're aware that they need a cover from the UN," Pelletiere said, "but they're really not going out of their way, to make a very good case, if it can be shot down that easily.

"When you take that, on top of the Blair dossier, you get the impression that this is all just show business. There isn't any real intelligence investigation going on here."

What do the "nerve gas" intercepts signify? When asked about the intercepts of alleged conversations cited by Powell, Stephen Pelletiere told *EIR* that the Iraqi official's statement cited by Powell—"Don't mention 'nerve gas' in any of your dispatches"—could have been just a routine dissemination of advice from the Iraqi government, based on knowledge of how the United States gathers "sigint" (signals intelligence). "We routinely take thousands of hours and hours of conversations, and then the computer trolls through and picks out certain phrases," Pelletiere explained. "So if they don't want their conversations taped, it would make sense to advise their subordinates to stop using certain key words, because that's going to trigger the sigint."

“The guy isn’t actually saying that ‘We’ve got this stuff.’ He’s just saying: ‘Don’t use that phrase.’”

Intelligence analysts upset over “politicization” of intelligence. Citing his experience in the CIA in the 1980s under then-Director William Casey, former CIA analyst Pelletiere told *EIR* that he is afraid that this kind of “politicization” is resurfacing. “And of course, the Agency was badly shaken by that, back in the ’80s, and there was a reaction away from it, and I understand that there are a number of Agency analysts who are speaking out, and are very unhappy with what they see.”

“I’ve seen a lot of this at Langley, and I’ve seen a lot of this in Britain,” Pelletiere noted. “British intelligence leaked the material on Blair, in which they showed that they didn’t have any proof of links with al-Qaeda; and then [Foreign Minister] Jack Straw came out and said, ‘Blair doesn’t give a damn.’ Obviously, there’s a lot of dissent in the intelligence community.”

Item 4: From another relevant U.S. intelligence specialist:

Source: *cfr.org*, Feb. 5

Senior Council on Foreign Relations official says voice intercepts can be faked. Michael Peters, a career military officer, who is now the Executive Vice President of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, was interviewed about Secretary of State Powell’s UN Security Council presentation, by *cfr.org* editor Bernard Gwertzman. In response to the question, “You can always fake voice intercepts?” Peters answered: “Right. Any kind of intelligence, but especially signals intelligence. Messages are so truncated and cryptic that there are a lot of blanks to fill in.”

Peters also said that the Administration used Powell, because he is a much more effective messenger than Bush.

Item 5: Now look at what some would-be Presidential nominees have been saying on the issue of launching a war against the Arab world. Do those would-be Democratic Presidential candidates meet the standard of persons we should trust with the fateful decision of war or peace? :

Source: various wire and newspaper accounts, and individuals’ websites, Feb. 5-7.

Democratic candidates and leaders quoted on Iraq, and reacting to Powell’s UN speech:

• Sen. Joseph Lieberman (Conn.), in a statement released after Powell’s speech:

“Patience is a virtue, but too much patience with dangerous lawlessness is a vice. In my view, the case against Saddam is clear, and it is compelling. The time for containment has passed. The time for patience with Saddam’s deceit in the face of Saddam’s danger is over.”

• Sen. John Edwards (N.C.) said on Wednesday [Feb. 5], that Secretary of State Colin L. Powell made a powerful case before the United Nations that Saddam Hussein violated a

Security Council resolution on Iraq’s possession of weapons of mass destruction.

“I have long argued that Saddam Hussein is a grave threat and that he must be disarmed. Iraq’s behavior during the past few months has done nothing to change my mind,” Senator Edwards said. “Secretary of State Powell made a powerful case. This is a real challenge for the Security Council to act. Saddam Hussein is on notice.”

• Rep. Richard Gephardt (Mo.) said, “I believe Secretary Powell made a compelling case that Iraq is concealing its weapons of mass destruction and is in material breach of UN Security Council Resolution 1441.” Gephardt said that he hoped the presentation “will strengthen our alliance with other nations about the course of action ahead. I encourage the Administration to work with our allies during the upcoming weeks on how best to resolve this matter in the interest of our mutual security.”

• Sen. Bob Graham (Fla.), who may campaign for President once he recovers from recent heart bypass surgery, said, “In my opinion, this linkage of Saddam Hussein’s weapons of mass destruction and groups like al-Qaeda and Hezbollah, with a substantial number of trained terrorist operatives placed inside the United States, represents the greatest danger to our people. I continue to urge the President, in the relatively few days left before the start of war with Iraq, to use every measure to protect Americans by dismantling these international terrorist organizations here and abroad.”

• Sen. John F. Kerry (Mass.) said Powell had laid out a “compelling case.” Kerry said he would back using military force to disarm Iraq, but urged the Administration to continue seeking support from the world community.

• Former Gov. Howard Dean (Vt.) said in an interview, “While it is clear that Saddam Hussein is a dreadful person, that is not reason to disarm him unilaterally. I don’t think the evidence rises to the level of an imminent threat to the United States and therefore that military action is justified.”

Dean said he had not been moved by Powell’s arguments—although he made clear that he was not opposed to action to remove Saddam Hussein if Iraq was not in compliance with the United Nations, as opposed to action by the United States alone. He said, “I’m not convinced: I don’t think the case has been made for unilateral action.”

• The Rev. Al Sharpton of New York did not return reporters’ calls seeking comment. He has been consistently opposed to a military strike on Iraq.

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FCC Deregulation Is a Threat To U.S. National Security

by Edward Spannaus

On the day before the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) voted for further deregulation of the nation's broadcast and print media, Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche warned that this deregulation scheme must be stopped, on the grounds that it is a threat to U.S. national security. LaRouche pointed out that when police can't get access to local radio for an emergency announcement, because all the stations are operated by computer from thousands of miles away, this constitutes a national security threat. LaRouche also said that when major portions of the U.S. news media are controlled by foreign powers—such as that represented by the British Commonwealth's Rupert Murdoch, or the British-Canadian Hollinger Corp.'s Conrad Black—this also endangers our national security, and he said that such foreign ownership of vital news media outlets should be limited.

At the FCC's June 2 hearing, Commissioner Michael Copps said that he was dissenting from the majority ruling, because it "empowers America's new Media Elite with unacceptable levels of influence over the media on which our society and our democracy so heavily depend."

"At issue," Copps said, "is whether a few corporations will be ceded gatekeeper control over the civil dialogue of our country; content control over our music, entertainment, and information; and veto power over the majority of what we and our families watch, hear, and read."

Former FCC Chairman Reed Hundt (1993-97), told *Salon* magazine that the pending deregulation of the news media is the fulfillment of what Newt Gingrich and Congressional Republicans tried to do in 1995-96, but which was partially blocked, when President Bill Clinton forced a compromise. Hundt said that the big winners will be "the conservative movement that owns the FCC, the courts, Congress, the White House." Later, Hundt offered, "If Dwight Eisenhower were alive today, he'd be warning us about the dangers of the military-industrial-media complex."

The danger of just that, was clear in the period leading up to, and during, the Iraq War. Among television networks, there was no bigger cheerleader for war than Murdoch's Fox News, where, for example, a news program—not a talk-show—labelled France as part of the "axis of weasels." Fox was usually the first to breathlessly report the latest "discovery" of a weapons of mass destruction site, only to have every

such report quickly discredited.

Clear Channel Communications, which has used deregulation to acquire a whopping 1,238 radio stations across the country, is host to many of the country's most raving right-wing radio talk-shows, including Rush Limbaugh, Matt Drudge (who also appears on Fox), Dr. Laura Schlesinger, and others. (Nevertheless, many conservative, grass-roots organizations are strongly opposed to further media consolidation, for their own reasons.) After the country and western band, Dixie Chicks, criticized President Bush and the Iraq War, the center of attacks on them was Clear Channel radio, where it was a major talk-show topic, and where their recordings were banned.

The Best FCC Money Can Buy

The largest media conglomerates, which anticipate becoming even bigger as a result of the FCC ruling, have invested millions in lavishing travel and entertainment on the FCC commissioners and staff. According to a study by the Center for Public Integrity, FCC officials have taken more than 2,500 trips costing \$2.8 million, over the past eight years, mostly paid for by telecommunications and broadcast companies that the agency regulates. "This shows us just how close, how incestuous, the industry and its regulating agency are," said Charles Lewis, the Center's executive director.

According to the Center's report: "FCC commissioners and agency staffers attended hundreds of conventions, conferences and other events in locations all over the world, including Paris, Hong Kong, and Rio de Janeiro." The report continued, "The top destination was Las Vegas, with 330 trips." Second was New Orleans (173), and after that New York (102). Other destinations included San Francisco, Palm Springs, California, Buenos Aires, and Beijing.

Moreover, since September 2002, FCC officials and representatives of the nation's top broadcasters—including chief executives—held 71 closed-door meetings to discuss the easing of media ownership restrictions. Rupert Murdoch of News Corp., and Mel Karmazin of Viacom, "virtually dashed from one FCC office to another for a series of private meetings with commissioners and top staff in late January and early February, as the agency was crafting the controversial proposals." Representatives of consumer groups, on the other hand, met only five times with FCC officials.

On the face of it, the largesse showered on the FCC attained its intended result. Over 700,000 e-mails and other messages poured into the FCC, and virtually all (99.99%, according to some), opposed further deregulation. The two Democratic commissioners, who held public hearings around the country, stated that not a single member of the public had spoken in favor of further media concentration. "Judging from our public record, public opposition is nearly unanimous, from ultra-conservatives to ultra-liberals, and virtually everyone in between," Commissioner Jonathan Adelstein said. "The American people appear united in believing that media concentration has gone too far already and should go no further."

Yet, the Republican majority on the Commission went ahead and approved further deregulation.

An Orgy of Mergers and Acquisitions

In his dissent, Commissioner Adelstein said that the FCC plan "threatens to degrade civil discourse and the quality of our society's intellectual, cultural and political life." It will "simply make it easier for existing media giants to gobble up more outlets and fortify their already massive market power."

And at a June 4 hearing of the Senate Commerce Committee, Adelstein gave his forecast of the likely outcome: "As media conglomerates go on buying sprees after this decision, they will accumulate huge debts that will force them to chase the bottom line ahead of all else. Their growth will likely fuel even more sensationalism, more crassness, more violence, and even less serious coverage of the news and local events."

Adelstein pointed out that the Commission "can't make these decisions according to popular opinion," but that its mandate is to do what is in the public interest.

At the same hearing, Sen. Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) said the FCC's decision "rings the dinner bell for the big media conglomerates who are salivating to make a meal out of the nation's many small media outlets. And I think the question now is whether this Congress is going to stand up for the public interest." Sen. Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.) commented, "My colleague calls it a dinner bell. But it will be an orgy of mergers, acquisitions."

Sen. Fritz Hollings (D-S.C.) described the current situation as follows: "Five media conglomerates control 75% of prime-time viewers, and it is projected that they will soon reach 85%. Ninety percent of the top 50 channels are owned either by the major television networks or by cable operators. And the top 20 Internet news sites are owned by the existing television or newspaper companies." A similar picture was presented by Commissioner Michael Copps, who pointed to the effects of the 1996 Telecommunications Act, as a result of which "we have 34% fewer radio station owners than we had in 1996." He also pointed to the fact that the top cable channels are owned by the same giants that control the broadcast TV networks, and that the top 20 Internet news sources are controlled by media giants. Copps also identified wide-

spread cutbacks in local news-rooms, after national conglomerates take over.

The major effects are likely to be felt in small-town markets, where there will be enormous pressure on independent newspapers and radio stations to sell out to national organizations. As Commissioner Adelstein said, these "local voices are going to get squeezed out, and they are going to get replaced by national media conglomerates, that are going to pump in the programming through the same type of homogenized, lowest common denominator programming to stations all over the country, and we are going to lose that old-time broadcaster . . . with that sense of commitment to the community."

Congressmen Respond

There are already moves in Congress under way, to reverse the FCC's ruling.

Shortly after the FCC made its ruling on June 2, three U.S. Senators held a press conference to announce that they will move to have Congress reverse it. "The FCC's decision today is not the final word," said Senator Dorgan. "I have not ever seen a Federal regulatory agency cave in quite so completely or quickly, as the FCC has done on the issue of broadcast ownership."

"What they have done as a result of their decision this morning is to say that in this country, in the large markets, it will be possible for the same company to own the newspaper, three television stations, the cable company and eight radio stations in the same market," Dorgan said. "And they think that somehow advances the public interest? Not on your life. This advances the interests of some very large, well-financed corporations who have gotten their way at the FCC today, and who are celebrating as a result of the FCC's decision."

Also speaking were Fritz Hollings and Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.). Lott stressed that this is not a partisan issue, despite the fact that the vote on the Commission broke down on party lines, and added that "probably most of the Republicans in the Congress would not agree with this decision."

The Senators explained that two possible courses of action in the Congress are to attach a rider to the appropriations bill, and to pass a "resolution of disapproval" (also called a legislative veto). At the Senate Commerce Committee hearing, Maine's Olympia Snowe (R) and a number of Democratic Senators called for Congressional intervention to block the FCC's decision. Other Republican Senators who spoke against the FCC's ruling were Kay Bailey Hutchison (Tex.), and even, to an extent, John McCain (Ariz.).

In the House, although there is intense anger over the FCC's ruling, it is expected that the chairman of the House Commerce Committee, Billy Tauzin (R-La.) and Majority Leader Tom DeLay (R-Tex.) will attempt to block any corresponding move in that chamber.

Rupert Murdoch and The Imperial Disease

by Anton Chaitkin

Rupert Murdoch, central figure in the scandal over the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), wields a \$42 billion electronic and print media empire, a political agency as much as a commercial enterprise. He has grabbed control over world-wide access to public information, even while losing billions of dollars over the past two years.

Murdoch is indeed the diseased heart of the “new Roman Empire” faction, bringing a 24-hour circus of sports, pornography, and race-baiting to hundreds of millions of households over his titanic cable networks, movie studios, and tabloids.

His Fox News network, cable and TV outlets, *London Times*, *New York Post*, and other organs promote wars for a world English-speaking empire. And Murdoch has been the moneybags for individual leaders of the pro-war faction which has hijacked U.S. and British government policy.

Murdoch met repeatedly behind closed doors with FCC commissioners, prior to their shameful decision. His apparent immediate concern is to get monopolistic, massive new cable-TV and radio ownership inside the United States.

Lord Beaverbrook’s Protégé

The son of an Australian newspaper owner, Rupert Murdoch apprenticed in 1953 under British press mogul Lord Beaverbrook. Beaverbrook and Murdoch display strikingly similar, brashly immoral or satanic personalities. The “synarchist” leader Beaverbrook had coordinated pre-World War II British newspaper support for the Hitler regime in Germany, and was deeply involved in the post-war British intelligence manipulations within the U.S. and Soviet governments. Murdoch became a U.S. citizen in 1985 to get around rules against foreign ownership of American TV stations. But his News Corp holding company is based in Australia.

He entered the American scene at the intersection of fascist politics and organized crime, becoming intimate with mob fixer and Joe McCarthy lawyer Roy Cohn. Murdoch took over the *New York Post* by arrangement of Murdoch’s U.S. “bankers”—Allen & Co., the Dope, Inc.-implicated private investment group that put mob boss Meyer Lansky into his Caribbean casino headquarters.

Allen & Co.’s managing director, Stanley S. Shuman, has long been the manager of Murdoch’s investments. As chairman of the audit committee of News Corp’s board, Shuman could quietly help “broil” or “sautee” the books. But pressure from the recent U.S. accounting scandals forced

Murdoch, in February 2003, to put up a new audit chairman, while keeping Shuman on the board and in place managing the investments on behalf of Allen & Co.

In the mid-1990s, apparently by arrangement with the Democratic Party’s then-finance chairman Terry McAuliffe, Murdoch and Shuman contributed around \$100,000 to the Democratic Party, and got President Bill Clinton to appoint Shuman to the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. Murdoch and Shuman’s media empire then crusaded for Clinton’s impeachment! (McAuliffe is now Democratic National Chairman, and a stooge for the pro-war faction.)

London *Times* columnist Irwin Stelzer is Murdoch’s leading strategic advisor and go-between to the British government. After Murdoch switched from backing the Tories to sponsoring “New Labour” leader Tony Blair, Stelzer began meeting several times a month with Blair—to tell Blair how to behave, in order to continue in the good graces of the rightist cabal running Washington. Blair knew Murdoch would treat him well. Murdoch had promoted former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, then gave her \$5.4 million for her memoirs. And Blair dutifully went to bat for Murdoch’s regulatory relief. Over in Washington, Stelzer directs “regulatory studies” at the Hudson Institute, home of the Bull Moose Project, linking the right-wing Republicans to Sen. Joe Lieberman (D-Conn.) and his pro-war Democratic Leadership Council. Stelzer also writes for Murdoch’s *Weekly Standard*, flagship periodical for the neoconservatives.

Looking for regulatory favors from Congress in 1995, Murdoch contracted to pay Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) \$4.5 million to publish two of Gingrich’s books on the Jacobin-rightist revolution. A torrent of protest forced Gingrich to relinquish advance money, but he got royalties, and Murdoch took a loss in order to mass distribute the Gingrich trash literature. Murdoch gave \$1.2 billion to televangelist/imperial war crazy Pat Robertson, in a 1997 media property transfer deal. Robertson’s Regent University got \$147 million, putting it among the 25 best-endowed American colleges; Regent spawns Anglo-American intelligence front operations, religious, diplomatic, and banking activities.

Among the holdings of Murdoch’s News Corp: BSkyB (Britain); Fox Sports, Fox News and other cable; The Los Angeles Dodgers; 20th Century Fox; *TV Guide*; HarperCollins Publishers; Zondervan religious publisher; the *Weekly Standard*; National Geographic Channel; *New York Post*; *London Times*, *Sunday Times*, *News of the World*, the *Sun*; the *Australian*, and many other newspapers.

Fox TV stations: New York WNYW-5, WWOR-9; Los Angeles KTTV-11, KCOP-13; Chicago WFLD-32, WPWR-50; Washington WTTG-5, WDCA-20; Dallas KDFW-4, KDFI-27; Houston KRIV-26, KTXH-20; and others in Minneapolis, Orlando, Phoenix, Boston, Detroit, Atlanta, Baltimore, Tampa Bay, Cleveland, Denver, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Salt Lake City, Birmingham, Memphis, Greensboro, Austin, and Ocala.

Conrad's 'Black Hole' Puts Hollinger in Red

by Michele Steinberg and
Scott Thompson

Conrad Black—the Canadian mogul who would rebuild Britain's Empire and take over the United States in a Dick Cheney-led coup d'état by Straussian neo-conservatives—took a dressing down on May 22, when he was forced to make significant concessions to the shareholders meeting of the New York-based Hollinger International, Inc., of which he is Chairman and CEO. Among the concessions wrung from Black, who now goes by Lord Black of Crossharbour—the name he took when he entered the British House of Lords in October 2001—were that he would cap his salary at \$6 million and reduce other perquisites that may have netted him and other top executives \$73 million in recent years, in a practice of “shovelling” funds back and forth between holding companies, publishing companies, management companies, and consultancies.

Black came to the New York meeting after a hail of very loud protests by leading shareholders, including O. Mason Hawkins, who is Chairman of Southeastern Asset Management, the largest outside investor in Hollinger. Another important combatant was Christopher H. Browne, a partner of Tweedy, Browne, who had demanded in an end-of-May letter that the directors investigate \$73.7 million in non-competition fees that executives received when Hollinger sold newspaper holdings three years ago. Browne also repeatedly pressed Lord Black for more “transparency” in the firm's financial dealings.

New York-based Hollinger International, Inc. publishes an array of money-losing, but significant political intelligence publications including: The British royal family's favorite, the *Telegraph* (a.k.a. “The Torygraph”); Ariel Sharon's mouthpiece, the *Jerusalem Post*; and the *Chicago Sun Times*. Shareholders are distressed that under Black's autocratic management, the company has had \$552 million in losses in the last two years, and according to a report in *Forbes* magazine on May 26, has also had its credit rating reduced to CCC by Standard & Poor's. There is also a cut in the dividends to shareholders. *Forbes* reports that shareholders have accused Black of “feathering his nest” with the funds.

At the May 22 stockholder meeting, Lord Black conceded that he would form a special committee of independent directors to look into contentions that he and other directors were overpaid. Former Illinois Governor James Thompson, a member of the Board of Directors, tried to deflect some of the

stockholders' heat. The *New York Times* opined that candidates for the “independent directors” task force might include two members of Hollinger International's Advisory Board and members of the Defense Policy Board; namely, Henry Kissinger and neo-con Richard Perle. That would be a curious choice, since, ironically, both of these American warmongers are embroiled in their own “conflict of interest” scandals. Members of Congress are demanding they be dismissed from any advisory positions in the Defense Department, under suspicion of feathering their own nests in the buildup and aftermath of the Iraq war. Kissinger and Perle were also key in pushing through that war—a Lord Black project.

The stockholders in Hollinger International who staged the revolt over how “Lord Black” manages the public company's funds, might be interested to know how much he has thrown into the network of neo-con fronts, foundations, and losing enterprises key to his efforts to turn America into an imperial marcher-state.

Piggy-Banks for the Neo-Cons

On May 11, the *New York Times* published a startling expose of “the Cabal” of neo-conservative Straussian liars inside the Bush Administration, now under fire for manipulating “intelligence” reports given to Congress, the United Nations, and the American people, in order to get a green light for a war against Iraq. The article, illustrated with a humorous foot-high color cartoon of Straussian Paul Wolfowitz as a Roman Centurian, bare-foot and bare-legged beneath a short skirt, named Rupert Murdoch, owner of the News Corporation, as a “piggy bank” for the neo-conservative conspirators.

Dollar for dollar, Conrad Black may match, or even exceed, the amounts that Rupert Murdoch has put into the neo-con enterprises. Is Conrad putting Hollinger funds into a “Black Hole” of losing ventures that keep the neo-con operatives in business? Not only does Black compete with Murdoch for the “piggy bank” title, but they work together to keep the operations in business.

EIR is now investigating how this Murdoch-Black “duo”—often likened to the World War II and post-war role of media magnate Lord Beaverbrook (Max Aitken), intelligence operative of the old British Empire—actually operates. How much money do these “piggy banks” dish out to keep the neo-con network together? How are the funds delivered—through foundations, private grants, salaries, travel expense reimbursements, or other means? What we can report with accuracy at this time is the list of neo-conservative institutions and publications that Murdoch and Black either fund or control.

On Murdoch's Tab

The Straussian cabal members on Murdoch's tab are:

- The *Weekly Standard*, standard-bearer of the neo-con chicken-hawks, run by William Kristol, whose father, Irving Kristol, is a neo-con founder. This Murdoch outfit spawned the Project for a New American Century (PNAC), which

wrote one of the three major imperial papers that are used by the lead putchist in the Bush Administration, Vice President Dick Cheney.

- The *New York Post*, which employs a serpent's nest of neo-con Baby Boomers and chicken-hawks, including John Podhoretz (son of neo-con co-founder Norman Podhoretz), Daniel Pipes (son of Cold Warrior Richard Pipes), and Dick Morris, the disgraced Clinton Administration consultant who was caught in a toe-sucking tryst with a call girl, and fired on the eve of the 1996 Democratic Party convention. "Dirty Dick" Morris is also a second-generation right-winger—son of Eugene Morris, cousin and collaborator of Sen. Joe McCarthy's infamous sidekick, Roy Marcus Cohn. Murdoch also employs Ariel Sharon's poison pen, Israeli intelligence agent Uri Dan.

- Murdoch is on the Board of Directors and/or advisors of a group of interlocking Washington Conservative Revolution think-tanks, including the Cato Institute, a radical free trade outfit that supports legalization of psychotropic drugs; and the American Enterprise Institute and its spinoff, the New Atlantic Initiative (AEI/NAI). It is at the AEI/NAI venture that Conrad Black and Murdoch are "joined at the hip." In 1996, in order to launch what Black now calls the "American Empire," Black and Murdoch put in the funds to hold a number of international conferences beginning with Prague, 1996, that featured Baroness Margaret Thatcher as the standard bearer. It was at these NAI conferences that the current policy of imperial war, using NATO out-of-area deployments, and using the Iraq war as the model for "pre-emptive war" was first laid out.

On Lord Black's Tab

To say that Conrad Black has delusions of grandeur is an understatement. He gave up his Canadian citizenship, including an important seat in the Privy Council, to become a member of the British House of Lords, when Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien would not waive the Canadian laws that prohibit such an aristocratic foreign allegiance. From there, he has launched the call for the revival of the British Empire through its role as "junior partner" of the American Empire (see *EIR*, April 25). But for Lord Black, it may cost many millions of dollars to fulfill that promise—it would require the complete destruction of the American system tradition, and the U.S. Constitution. And that is exactly what his stable of Straussians and neo-cons is out to accomplish.

First and foremost, the boards of directors and advisors of Hollinger and its affiliates, including the *Telegraph* newspapers of London, the *Jerusalem Post*, and the recently acquired *National Interest* magazine of Washington, are a veritable welfare roster for operatives of this network and outlook. A partial listing:

- Barbara Amiel Black, wife of Conrad Black, and Vice-President, Editorial, London. Director, Hollinger, Inc., and Hollinger International, Inc.

- Baroness Margaret Thatcher, LG, OM, Prime Minister of Great Britain (1979-90). Senior International Adviser, Hollinger International, Inc.

- Lord Peter Rupert Carrington, KG, GCMG. Senior International Adviser, Hollinger International, Inc., and Director, Telegraph Group Ltd.

- Henry A. Kissinger, KCMG, former U.S. Secretary of State and National Security Adviser; former member President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. Senior International Adviser, Hollinger International, Inc., and Director, Hollinger International, Inc.

- William F. Buckley, Editor-at-Large, *National Review*. International Advisory Board, Hollinger International, Inc.

- Newt Gingrich, former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives (1995-98). International Advisory Board, Hollinger International, Inc.

- Richard Perle, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy 1981-87; Senior Fellow, American Enterprise Institute. International Advisory Board, Hollinger International, Inc.; Director Hollinger International, Inc.; Director, Jerusalem Post Publications, Ltd.; and Chairman, Hollinger Digital, Inc.

- Paul A. Volcker, Chairman, James D. Wolfensohn Inc. (1988-96); Chairman, U.S. Federal Reserve System, 1979-87; North American Chairman, Trilateral Commission.

But the Hollinger enterprises are, at least allegedly, commercial ventures that have at least a shot at making money. That cannot be said for the neo-con sinkholes that Lord Black put into his list of political assets over the last two years. One is the Hudson Institute, a moribund right-wing think-tank with limited resources, which has now hired on several of the most well-known chicken-hawks including Richard Perle and Meyrav Wurmser, both authors of *Clean Break: a New Strategy for Securing the Realm*. That 1996 warmongering policy paper for then Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, called for joint U.S./Israeli wars for regime change in Iraq, Syria, and against the Palestinian Authority. In recent months, in an apparent favor to Perle—recently dumped because of a financial scandal from chairmanship of the DoD's Defense Policy Board—Hudson also hired Laurent Murawiec, a low-level RAND analyst, whom Perle used at the Board to air the policy of a U.S. regime overthrow against Saudi Arabia. The policy was a lead balloon that got Murawiec back on the rolls of the unemployed. Another sinkhole is *National Interest*, which has become a watering hole for the Straussian liars to push their empire and "perpetual war" policy.

One must add the five-days-a-week *New York Sun* under the editorship of Seth Lipsky, the *Wall Street Journal* veteran, who is reportedly an ardent follower of Jewish fascist Vladimir Zeev Jabotinsky. The *Sun* barely survived its first year.

How much these "extra-curricular" activities of Lord Black have cost Hollinger investors remains to be seen. It is an angle well-worth their investigating.

Art Review

Frederic Remington's Little Dark Age

by Steven Carr

**Frederic Remington: The Color of Night
The National Gallery of Art, Washington,
D.C., April 13-July 13, 2003.**

The racist and xenophobic bigot Frederic Remington (1861-1909) may have done more damage to the American character and self-image than any other U.S. artist. Some of his late works are now on display at the National Gallery of Art. The “Ugly American” that he portrays in all of his cowboy paintings brings to the viewer’s mind an image of John Ashcroft announcing his U.S.A. Patriot Act. It is a scene of the rugged individualist, all alone, against a threatening world, in a bitter struggle—and there is no limit to his use of violence. Both our recent domestic policy, and our bloodthirsty turn in foreign policy, are scarred by this ideology. It should be no surprise that Remington was the favorite painter and close friend of President Teddy Roosevelt (Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld’s idol), who promoted a similar “masculine” code.

The characters Remington portrays are like wild beasts, operating only on animal instinct, always just one step ahead of death. This shadow of death is a pervasive theme. Survival is always in question, whether the threat be from actual combat, hunger, or exposure to the elements. Very few women intrude into Remington’s virile world of roughhewn characters, or, as he was fond of saying, “men with their bark on.” For him, this was the Anglo-Saxon male ideal, and he was determined to make it the American ideal as well. Hollywood tried to burn this Remington image of the rugged individualist into the soul of America as a permanent icon, with its endless “Western” movies, just as Hollywood achieved long-lasting results with D.W. Griffith’s racist *Birth of a Nation*, extolling the Ku Klux Klan.

For Remington, not all cowboys were created equal. The true cowboy had to be a nomad—homeless, with no family, and not much more than a saddle blanket to call his own. After the Civil War there were many displaced men who sought work on the great cattle drives, taking cattle hundreds of miles

to the rail hubs in Kansas. Remington would never forgive the “Yankee ingenuity” that created barbed wire fences, which he saw as ending this nomadic existence. People could now establish ranches and have a much more settled, domesticated life, which Remington thought would destroy society. (Remington, the “great outdoorsman,” tried to run a ranch, but after a few months of hard work he abandoned it to run a saloon instead.)

His frontier was an austere, stoic, existential world of his imagination. His heroes never built railroads or even homesteads. Instead of depicting progress and development in the West, he glorified a degraded man in a “natural” state.

Conflicting Views of America

Great artists throughout history have always depicted human beings with dignity, no matter what their station in life. But Remington would never permit dignity or humanity in any of his subjects. Other 19th-Century American frontier artists, on the contrary, viewed the West as the most “American” of subjects, for they believed it was there that the true historic mission of America would be played out. They thought that it was in the West that slavery and other injustices would be pushed aside, helping to improve the entire nation. Many of President Lincoln’s best supporters came from this tradition. Several American artists, such as the painters Frederick Church and George Catlin, worked with the German scientist Alexander von Humboldt on scientific exploration, and used their travels to bring about a greater understanding of different cultures. Such artists and others brought their work to bear to try to stop the extermination of the Native American Indians, and to promote cooperation with them. The soldier, artist, and graduate of West Point, Seth Eastman, for example, spent his life studying and recording every aspect of Indian life and languages, to bridge the gap of the two cultures.

Generals George Crook and G.K. Warren found that the anti-Indian hysteria from both Washington politicians and local hotheads was often the cause of conflict. Even though both generals were sent to kill the Indians, they ended up as champions and protectors of their would-be adversaries. Many Indian leaders demanded to negotiate with General Crook, since he never lied. The Lakota Chief Red Cloud said, “His word gave [my] people hope.”

It was precisely those Indians who wanted to negotiate, who were hated by Remington. He complained that they were “too tame.” (It is for this reason that Remington had a special hatred for the Pueblo Indians of the Southwest.) And any soldier deemed too humane would be ridiculed by Remington, who demanded the image of a ruthless, trigger-happy cavalier.

Remington violently opposed the idea that America would be the beacon of hope for the world, or an engine of progress. His only “historic mission” was to keep the Anglo-Saxon race “pure”—and the only safe place for this Anglo-

Saxon ideal was in the cowboy world of the Old West. While the East was teaming with immigrants, and the South had a large African-American population, he saw the West as the last bastion for the white man. He referred to immigrants as “debased and mongrel hordes of encroaching alien vermin.” He once said, “I have some Winchesters, and when the massacring begins, I can get my share, and what’s more, I will.” Like his admirer Teddy Roosevelt, he wanted U.S. soil reserved for Anglo-Saxons. He actively promoted war with Cuba saying, “We will kill a few Spaniards instead of Anglo-Saxons [as in the U.S. Civil War] which will be proper and nice.”

War, Remington believed, was the ultimate test of manliness. He tirelessly promoted war in Europe, Chile, and Cuba. He found a co-thinker in the media tycoon William Randolph Hearst, who told him, “Give me the pictures and I will give you the war.” Remington helped to make the Spanish-American War a reality by drawing an American woman being strip-searched by male Spanish guards. Hearst’s *New York Journal* published the illustration, and before long, they got what Secretary of War John Hays called their “splendid little war.”

Teddy Roosevelt would be forever grateful for Remington’s work as a war correspondent in Cuba, where he created the myth of TR’s Rough Riders as gallant cavaliers charging up San Juan Hill. But these battles in Cuba dramatically changed Remington: After all of his chest-thumping for war, he requested to be sent home when confronted by the brutal scenes of actual bloodshed. He would no longer work as an illustrator, and instead, took up painting in an impressionistic style. While never changing his outlook on humanity, war made him a bit more mellow.

The Standoff

Of all his paintings, Remington most cherished his dozen scenes of desperate standoffs. Some showed Indians confronted by tribal enemies, or a bear surrounded by hunters; but most typical was his portrayal of the white pioneers, under siege by Indians. Remington made these pioneers a symbol of civilization: outnumbered, surrounded, caught in the open, and very vulnerable.

In the “Fight for the Waterhole” (Figure 1), Remington turns history upside down by showing the cowboy’s territory being invaded by the Indians. In this work, he adds the element of the small pool of water as a limited resource, contributing to this clash of civilizations. Although a bloodbath is about to

FIGURE 1



In “Fight for the Waterhole,” Remington portrays the cowboy’s territory being invaded by hostile Indians, in a clash of civilizations.

begin, there is a sense of calm. The cowboys are not firing their weapons to ward off a distant enemy, but rather conserving their ammunition, waiting for the enemy to approach, in order to deliver a lethal shot.

Remington was so proud of his supposed ability to depict the anatomy and movements of the horse, that he chose as his own epitaph: “He knew the horse.” Starting in 1890, he covered the annual horse show in Madison Square Garden in New York City for *Harper’s Weekly*. But in fact, Remington’s equine anatomy was always a copy of a photograph. He rarely went into the field without a camera, and even asked friends (including Teddy Roosevelt) to bring him photos that could be useful. Remington believed that his greatest contribution in art would be to serve as an intermediary between the camera and the canvas. (To study the anatomy of the buffalo, our intrepid macho Westerner trekked to the Bronx Zoo, armed with his camera!) He extensively copied from Eadweard Muybridge’s classic work “Animal Locomotion.” The horse in Remington’s “Stampede by Lightning” (Figure 2) was virtually traced from a Muybridge photo (inset).

Remington’s use of these photographs is in sharp contrast to the scientific anatomy studies of Remington’s contemporary, the artist Thomas Eakins, then a lecturer on anatomy at the Art Students League. Eakins, a former medical student, approached the challenge of depicting horse anatomy with the thoroughness of a scientist working in his laboratory. Like Leonardo da Vinci, who made hundreds of anatomical drawings, Eakins believed that no artist could honestly render the horse without understanding the muscular and skeletal struc-

ture. He and his students would dissect horse carcasses, and cast models of horses. In his lifelong science project, Eakins would even build a machine, the zoetrope, that would give the effect of a motion picture, in order to study the movement of the horse.

The ‘Nocturnals’

The inspiration for Remington’s nocturnals—which are featured in the National Gallery’s exhibit—came from his two favorite drinking companions and fellow artists, Charles Rollo Peters and Childe Hassam. Remington was frustrated with his treatment of color and thought that it would be a hindrance for his transition from illustrator to painter. They convinced him to try the less demanding form of the nocturnal. With its muted palette and more subtle tonal variations, they said the nocturnal was just what he needed to get his new career in painting off the ground. These works would be less narrative and instead contain more mood and emotion.

In the “Nocturnals,” the theme is man locked in a struggle with mortal danger. The subjects, now handicapped by the darkness, are put into an even more terrifying and helpless situation. In some of these works, the threat comes from outside the canvas, where the viewer becomes just as handicapped as the blinded subject. Remington freezes the subject at the height of alarm and panic, where the crisis is never resolved.

Some artists have made the cattle stampede a part of cowboy lore, or treated an advancing storm as a natural work of beauty. But stampedes at night were always dreaded, and in Remington’s “Stampede by Lightning,” the scene is gripped by panic, as the longhorns charge blindly through the driving rain. The human figure is overwhelmed by the vast power of nature. Terrified, the “heroic” rider tries to flee from danger, but Remington freezes him at the climax of frenzy, never to escape.

In “Moonlight Wolf” (Figure 3) the viewer is confronted personally with terror. The tension stems not from action, but rather anticipation. One’s sense of safety is lost, as the menacing stare of the wolf engages the viewer, who realizes that he or she is the potential prey.

FIGURE 2



In “Stampede by Lightning,” Remington’s subject is frozen in mid-motion, in a frenzy of panic. The inset shows the photograph from Eadweard Muybridge’s “Animal Locomotion,” which Remington apparently traced.

FIGURE 3



In “Moonlight Wolf,” the viewer realizes with horror that he or she is the potential prey.

What a strange time in history to choose to portray darkness, penetrated only by the light from candles, fire, or the Moon! As the rest of the world was leaping ahead with flash photography, and Thomas Edison’s electric light bulb, Remington was ushering in his own “Dark Age.”

National News

Third Infantry Stretched in Iraq

The Third Infantry Division led the drive to Baghdad during the three-week military campaign that ended April 9. Soldiers of the Third Infantry were led to expect, that once Baghdad fell, they would be replaced by other units and be redeployed back to their home base at Fort Stewart, Ga. Not only has that not happened, but it looks like they will be staying in Iraq for many more weeks, perhaps longer, leading to morale problems among the soldiers. While the Third's commander, Maj. Gen. Buford Blount III, insists that his troops are ready to take on any mission given to them, unit commanders within the Third told AP journalists at the end of May that morale is plummeting.

The situation isn't just affecting soldiers psychologically, either. Senior officers and logisticians say that the division is not ready for combat, because they have received almost no spare parts to repair damaged tanks and armored personnel carriers, since they left Kuwait on March 22. Army ground commander Lt. Gen. David McKiernan said that, because of recent attacks on U.S. troops, he would not hesitate to send the Third into combat, if needed. "He is going to get U.S. soldiers needlessly killed if he expects us to go into battle," said one senior non-commissioned officer.

Ryan's Death-Row Commutations Affirmed

Giving powerful confirmation to Illinois Gov. George Ryan's commutation of all 167 death sentences in January, the State Legislature May 29 gave final approval to sweeping safeguards against errors in death-penalty cases. The Legislature, finding the bill necessary to restore credibility to the criminal justice system, adopted many of the changes recommended by a commission established in 2000 by Ryan, a Republican.

Following earlier passage by the House, the State Senate voted 56-3 to approve the

bill, which will make it easier for murder defendants to defend themselves, and will give courts extraordinary powers to set aside death sentences.

Aides to the new Governor, Rod R. Blagojevich (D), said he had not decided whether to sign the bill. Blagojevich has said he wants comprehensive reforms, including the audiotaping or videotaping of police questioning to protect against coercion or torture.

The new legislation would prohibit executing the mentally retarded, increase defendants' access to police evidence, let judges file dissents to jury verdicts, and give the state Supreme Court new power to set aside sentences that it considers unjust. It would also increase defendants' access to DNA tests that might exonerate them, and set up a program to study police lineups. Seventeen people on the state's death row were released after they were found to have been wrongly convicted.

Officials Ask CBC: Put LaRouche in Debate

The LaRouche in 2004 campaign has delivered the following letter, dated May 28, to members of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC), asking Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche's inclusion in upcoming CBC debates. In addition, former Rep. Mervyn Dymally of California has sent his own letter to the CBC, which he formerly chaired, with the same demand.

"We have been informed that the Congressional Black Caucus has announced plans to host a series of presidential debates among the declared Democratic presidential candidates. We, the undersigned, urge you to include Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. in the upcoming CBC Institute-sponsored presidential debates.

"Mr. LaRouche was the first Democrat to announce his campaign for the 2004 election, only days after the inauguration of George W. Bush. According to the most recent Federal Election Commission report, he ranks fourth in total dollars raised (\$4 million); and he ranks first in both numbers of

contributions and numbers of contributors, reflecting the broad base of his campaign. He has also raised significantly more funds in amounts under \$200 than any other candidate, reflecting the grass roots nature of his campaign. In many states across the U.S., he ranks number one in all categories of fundraising. He deploys the largest youth movement in the country, and his campaign has distributed millions of pieces of literature to promote a Roosevelt solution to the economic crisis, and to stop the pre-emptive war policy of Rumsfeld and Cheney. . . .

"The Congressional Black Caucus has often been referred to as the conscience of the Congress. The hallmark of the CBC has been the issue of fairness and inclusion. The Caucus was born out of the struggles of the civil rights movement, where people gave their lives for freedom and the right to political expression. It would be a tragic turn of events if the CBC turned its back on the achievement of that struggle. We urge you to invite Mr. LaRouche to participate in the debates now being organized by the CBC."

The letter is from Debra Hanania Freeman, National Spokesman of LaRouche in 2004, and is signed by present and former Democratic Party and elected officials:

Assemblyman Mervyn Dymally;
Hon. Joycelyn Elders;
Sen. Eugene McCarthy;
State Sen. Joseph Neal, Nevada;
Amelia Boynton Robinson, Schiller Institute;
JL Chestnut, Alabama;
Rep. J.E. "Billy" McKinney, Georgia;
Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, Washington, D.C.;
State Reps. Earle Banks and Erik Fleming, Mississippi;
State Rep. Alexander Lipsey, Michigan;
State Sen. Alma Wheeler Smith, Michigan;
State Reps. James Thomas, Demetrius Newton, Charles Steele, and Thomas Jackson, Alabama;
Mary Rasmussen, Wisconsin;
State Rep. Harold James, Pennsylvania;
State Rep. Howard Kenner, Illinois;
State Sen. L. Louise Lucas, Virginia;
State Sen. Maggie Wallace Glover, South Carolina;
State Sen. Daryl Jones, Florida;
State Sen. Henry Wilkins IV, Arkansas.

Stopping the Genocide

A spotlight is once again being put on genocide in Africa, specifically in the northeastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (D.R.C.). A bitter struggle has broken out there, around the city of Bunia in Itari province, between militias from different tribes, who are being manipulated from outside the country. Once again, the United Nations, which has a small contingent in Bunia, is being mobilized to send in military forces to try to prevent a spread of the atrocities being reported.

“How could this happen again?” some might ask. The reality is, that such genocide, reminiscent of the 1994-95 horrors in Rwanda and Burundi, has never stopped. And, without a fundamental shift in the global strategic situation, toward international cooperation for a new, just world economic order, there is only a minute likelihood that it will.

What is going on in Congo today, as in the 1990s, is a conflict between the Ugandan and Rwandan governments, with each side seeking to control the enormous raw-material wealth of the area. Wood, gold, coltan, and diamonds are all abundant, and the fact that they exist on the territory of the D.R.C. is of no consequence to these marcher-lords.

But why do Uganda’s President Yoweri Museveni and Rwanda’s Paul Kagame continue to wage war to exhaustion? The answer lies in the external controls and incentives coming from the Anglo-American raw-materials cartels. Those cartels could care less about the people in these areas—the less population the better for them. Their interest is maximizing the “take” of minerals. And Museveni and Kagame are simply competing to be the cartels’ favored comprador.

Thus, the deployment of UN peacekeepers, as has just been decided upon, once again, is not going to have any lasting effect, although it may save some lives. The same can be said for the stopgap emergency measures being proposed, and, in some cases, carried out, for the famine disasters in Ethiopia, or the AIDS holocaust throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.

What is required to stop the genocide, is a change in the policy of the world financial institutions, which have prescribed genocide explicitly, or implicitly, since

at least 1980. From that time forward, the bankers and families who control the international financial institutions, have successfully cut off Africa from any in-depth or long-term infrastructural investment, and concentrated on “opening it up” to wholesale “free-trade” looting, especially in the areas rich in raw materials. Left to the predatory practices of the “markets,” African nations have lost all security and prospect for hope. Governments have been deliberately weakened, leaving nations at the mercy of armed gangs, who are often in the employ of the foreign raw-materials companies which are seeking better terms for looting.

If you find their murderous cynicism unbelievable, think again. You will find statements directly to this effect in the British press back in 1997, when the father of D.R.C. President Joseph Kabila was being bankrolled, in order to overthrow Zaire’s then-President Mobutu. Africa is ungovernable, the British pundits wrote. Their only choice: “failed” governments were to be handed over to rule by corporate interests, which can “restore order and production.” It went without saying, that this would provide a stream of wealth for those companies.

Lyndon LaRouche has put it on the line: The policy of the United States, Great Britain, and other European nations has been to support such a process—and therefore it must be called *genocide*. This situation must be changed, by the action of an alliance of nations who have come together to establish long-term agreements for economic development in Eurasia, and who are prepared to move from that accomplishment, to redressing the horrendous wrongs which have been inflicted on Africa. This will mean pouring in massive amounts of investment, including free anti-AIDS drugs, and vital water, power, and transport infrastructure, with virtually no expectation of return, until the situation is turned around.

Nowhere is the downturn of the morality of mankind as a whole more visible, than in our toleration of genocide in Africa. When leading governments finally move to establish a just new economic order, we’ll know that the situation in Africa is on the verge of being cured, as well.

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 Unscheduled pop-ins
 • WYOMING
 AT&T Ch.25
 Wednesdays—10 am
- MINNESOTA**
 • ANOKA
 AT&T Ch.15
 Mon: 4 pm & 11 pm
 • BURNSVILLE/EGAN
 ATT Ch.14,57,96
 Tuesdays—5:30 pm
 Saturdays—9 pm
 Sundays—10 pm
 • CAMBRIDGE
 US Cable Ch.10
 Wednesdays—2 pm
 • COLD SPRING
 US Cable Ch.10
 Wednesdays—5 pm
 • COLUMBIA HTS.
 MediaOne Ch.15
 Wednesdays—8 pm
 • DULUTH—Ch.20
 Mondays—9 pm
 Wednesdays—12 pm
 Fridays 1 pm
 • FRIDLEY—Ch.5
 Thursdays—5:30 pm
 Saturdays—6:30 pm
 • MINNEAPOLIS
 PARAGON Ch.67
 Saturdays—7 pm
 • NEW ULM—Ch.14
 Fridays—5 pm
 • PROCTOR/
 HERMANTOWN—Ch.12
 Tue: Btw. 5 pm-1 am
 • ST.CLOUD AREA
 Charter Ch.10
 Astound Ch.12
 Thursdays—8 pm
 • ST.CROIX VLY.
 Valley Access Ch.14
 Thursdays: 4 & 10 pm
 Fridays—8 am
 • ST.LOUIS PARK
 Paragon Ch.15
 Wed, Thu, Fri:
 12 am, 8 am, 4 pm
 • ST.PAUL (city)
 SPNN Ch.15
 Saturdays—10 pm
 • ST.PAUL (N Burbs)
 AT&T Ch.14
 Thu: -6 pm & Midnite
 Fri: -6 am & Noon
 • ST.PAUL (NE burbs)*
 Suburban Ch.15
 • St.PAUL (S&W burbs)
 AT&T-Comcast Ch.15
 Tue & Fri: -8 pm
 Wednesdays—10:30 pm
 SOUTH WASHINGTON
 ATT Ch.14—1:30 pm
 Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu
- MISSISSIPPI**
 • MARSHALL COUNTY
 Galaxy Ch.2
 Mondays—7 pm
- MISSOURI**
 • ST.LOUIS
 AT&T Ch.22
 Wednesdays—5 pm
 Thursdays—12 Noon
- NEBRASKA**
 • LINCOLN
 T/W Ch.80
Citizen Watchdog
 Tuesdays—7 pm
 Wednesdays—10 pm
- NEVADA**
 • CARSON—Ch.10
 Wednesdays—7 pm
 Saturdays—3 pm
 • RENO/SPARKS
 Charter Ch.16
 Fridays—9 pm
- NEW JERSEY**
 • MERCER COUNTY
 Comcast*
 TRENTON Ch.81
 WINDSOR Ch.27
 • MONTVALE/MAHWAH
 Time Warner Ch.27
 Wednesdays—4 pm
 • NORTHERN NJ
 Comcast Ch.57*
 PISCATAWAY
 Cablevision Ch.71
 Wed—11:30 pm
 • PLAINSBORO
 Comcast Ch.3*
- NEW MEXICO**
 • ALBUQUERQUE
 Comcast Ch.27
 Mondays—3 pm
 ANTHONY/SUNLAND
 T/W Ch.15
 Wednesdays 5:05 pm
 • LOS ALAMOS
 Comcast Ch.8
 Mondays—10 pm
 • SANTA FE
 Comcast—Ch.8
 Saturdays—6:30 pm
 • TAOS—Ch.2
 Thursdays—7 pm
- NEW YORK**
 • AMSTERDAM
 T/W Ch.16
 Wednesdays—7 pm
 • BRONX
 Cablevision Ch.70
 Fridays—4:30 pm
 • BROOKLYN
 T/W Ch.34
 Cablevision Ch.67
 Tue: 3:30,11:30 pm
 • BUFFALO
 Adelphia Ch.20
 Thursdays—4 pm
 Saturdays—1 pm
 • CHEMUNG/STUBEN
 Time Warner Ch.1
 Mon & Fri: 4:30 pm
 • ERIE COUNTY
 Adelphia Intl. Ch.20
 Thursdays—10:35 pm
 • LLION—Ch.10
 Mon & Wed—11 am
 Saturdays— 11:30 pm
 • IRONDEQUOIT Ch.15
 Mondays—7:30 pm
 Thursdays—7 pm
 • JEFFERSON/LEWIS
 Time Warner Ch.2
 Unscheduled pop-ins
 • MANHATTAN—MNN
 T/W Ch.34; RCN Ch.109
 Alt. Sundays—9 am
 • NIAGARA COUNTY
 Adelphia Ch.20
 Thursdays—10:35 pm
 • ONEIDA—Ch.10
 Thu: 8 or 9 pm
 • PENFIELD—Ch.15
 Penfield Comm. TV*
 Time Warner Ch.17
 Tuesdays—5:30 pm
 Saturdays—9 am
 Mon, 6/16: 6 pm
 • QUEENS OPTV
 Kingwood Cablevision
 Tuesdays—5:30 pm
 Saturdays—9 am
 Mon, 6/16: 6 pm
 Wed, 6/25: 8 pm
- ROCHESTER—Ch.15
 Sundays—3 pm
 Mondays—10 pm
 • ROCKLAND—Ch.71
 Mondays—6 pm
 • SCHENECTADY Ch.16
 Mondays—3 pm
 Wednesdays—8 am
 • STATEN ISL.
 Time Warner Cable
 Thu—11 pm (Ch.35)
 Sat—8 am (Ch.34)
 • TOMPKINS COUNTY
 Time Warner
 Sun—9 pm (Ch.78)
 Thu—5 pm (Ch.13)
 Sat—9 pm (Ch.78)
- TRI-LAKES
 Adelphia Ch.2
 Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
 • WEBSTER—Ch.12
 Wednesdays—9 pm
- NORTH CAROLINA**
 • HICKORY—Ch.3
 Tuesdays—10 pm
- OHIO**
 • CUYAHOGA COUNTY
 Ch.21: Wed—3:30 pm
 • FRANKLIN COUNTY
 Ch.21: Sun—6 pm
 • LORAIN COUNTY
 Adelphia Ch.30
 Daily: 10 am; or
 12 Noon; or 2 pm;
 or 12 Midnight
 • OBERLIN—Ch.9
 Thursdays—7 pm
 • REYNOLDSBURG
 Ch.6: Sun—6 pm
- OREGON**
 • LINCOLNBENTON
 AT&T Ch.99
 Tuesdays—1 pm
 • PORTLAND
 Tue—6 pm (Ch.22)
 Thu—3 pm (Ch.23)
 • SALEM—Ch.23
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 Thursdays 8 pm
 Saturdays 10 am
 • SILVERTON
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 Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri:
 Btw. 5 pm - 9 am
 • WASHINGTON
 Comcast Ch. 23
 Wed: 7 pm; Fri:10 am
 Sun: 6 am; Mon:11 pm
- RHODE ISLAND**
 • E.PROV.—Ch.18
 Tuesdays—6:30 pm
 • STATEWIDE
 RI Interconnect*
 Cox Ch.13
 Full Ch.49
- TEXAS**
 • AUSTIN Ch.16
 T/W & Grande
 Sundays—12 Noon
 • DALLAS Ch.13-B
 Tuesdays—10:30 pm
 • EL PASO COUNTY
 Adelphia Ch.4
 Tuesdays—8 pm
 Thursdays—11 am
 • HOUSTON
 Time Warner Ch.17
 Tuesdays—5:30 pm
 Saturdays—9 am
 Mon, 6/16: 6 pm
 • KINGWOOD Ch.98
 Kingwood Cablevision
 Tuesdays—5:30 pm
 Saturdays—9 am
 Mon, 6/16: 6 pm
 Wed, 6/25: 8 pm
- RICHARDSON
 AT&T Ch.10-A
 Thursdays—6 pm
- UTAH**
 • CENTRAL UTAH
 Charter Cable Ch.10
 Aurora
 Centerfield
 Gunnison
 Richmond
 Richfield
 Salina
 Sundays & Mondays
 6 pm & 10 pm
- VERMONT**
 • GREATER FALLS
 Adelphia Ch.8
 Tuesdays—1 pm
- VIRGINIA**
 • ALBERMARLE
 Adelphia Ch.13
 Fridays—3 pm
 • ARLINGTON
 ACT Ch.33
 Mondays—4 pm
 Tuesdays—9 am
 • BLACKSBURG
 WTOB Ch.2
 Mondays—6 pm
 • CHESTERFIELD
 Comcast Ch.6
 Tuesdays—5 pm
 • FAIRFAX—Ch.10
 Tuesdays—12 Noon
 Thursdays—7 pm
 • LOUDOUN
 Adelphia Ch. 23/24
 Thursdays—7 pm
 • ROANOKE—Ch.9
 Thursdays—2 pm
- WASHINGTON**
 • KING COUNTY
 AT&T Ch.29/77
 Thursdays—5 pm
 • KENNEWICK
 Charter Ch.12
 Mondays—12 Noon
 Thursdays—8:30 pm
 • PASCO
 Charter Ch.12
 Mondays—12 Noon
 Thursdays—8:30 pm
 • RICHLAND
 Charter Ch.12
 Mondays—12 Noon
 Thursdays—8:30 pm
 • SPOKANE—Ch.14
 Wednesdays—6 pm
 • WENATCHEE
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 Thu: 10 am & 5 pm
- WISCONSIN**
 • MADISON—Ch.4
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 Wednesdays—12 Noon
 • MARATHON COUNTY
 Charter Ch.10
 Thursdays—9:30 pm
 Fridays—12 Noon
 • SUPERIOR
 Charter Ch.20
 Mondays—7:30 pm
 Wednesdays—11 pm
 Fridays 1 pm
- WYOMING**
 • GILLETTE—Ch.36
 Thursdays—5 pm

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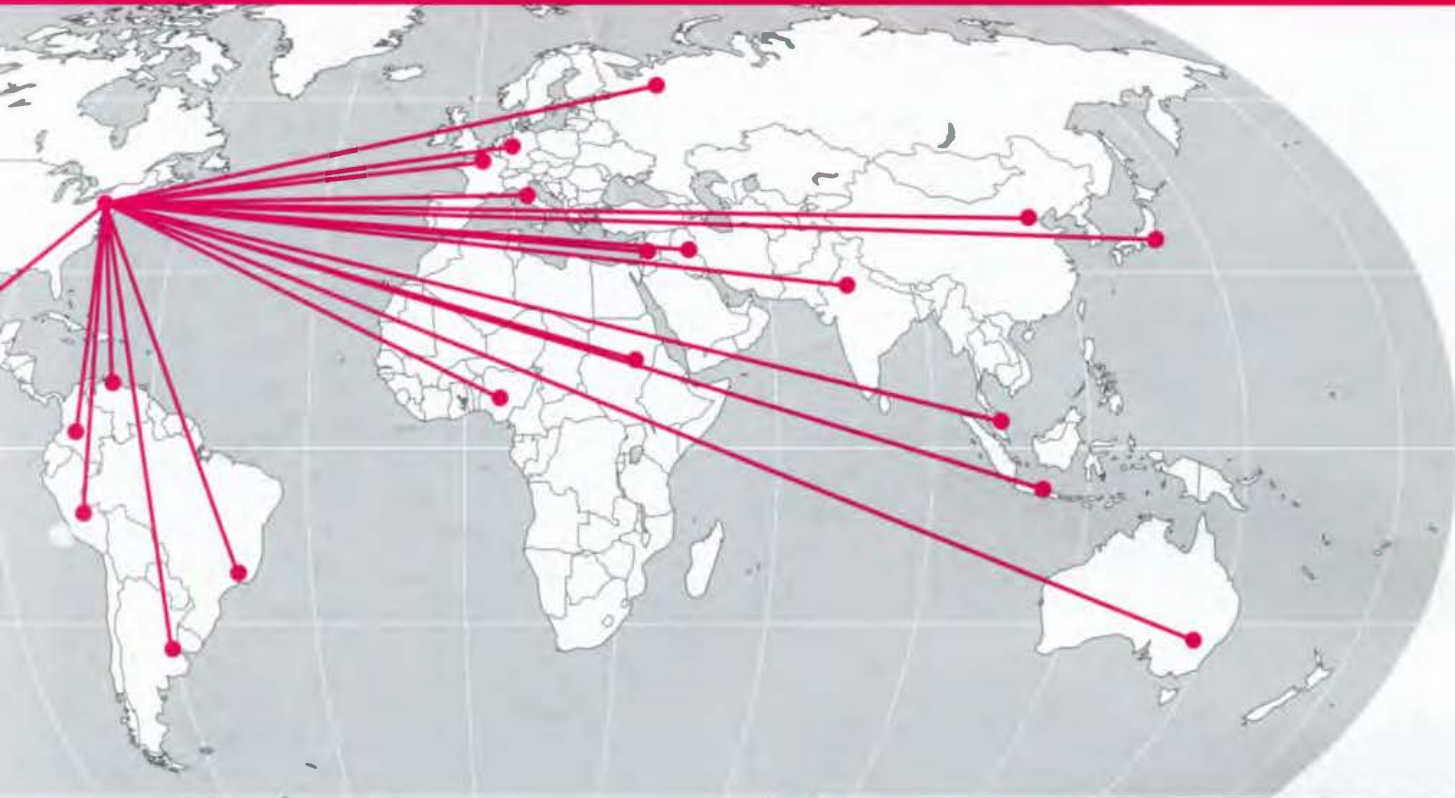
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