

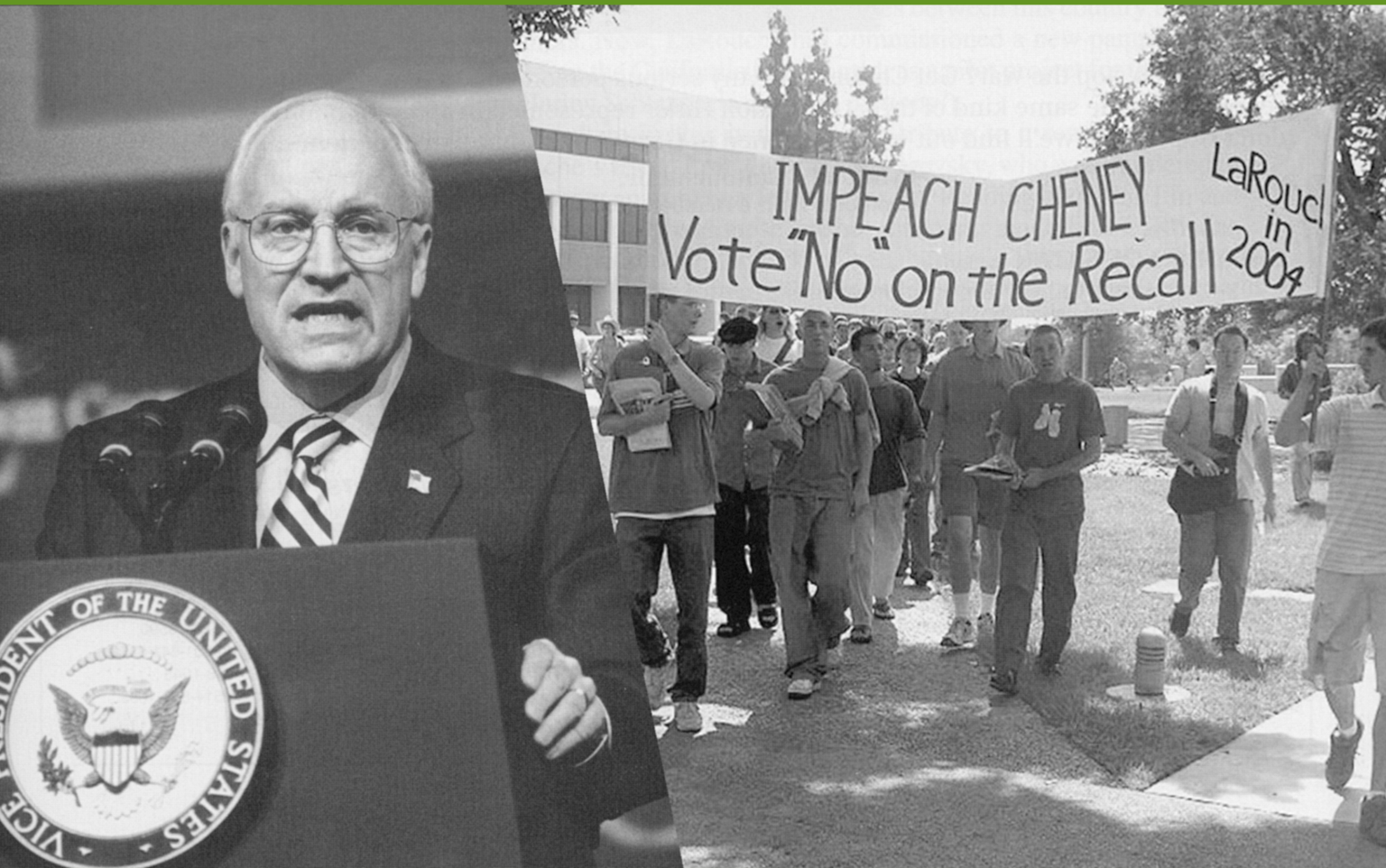
EIR

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'Great Projects' for Sovereign States of the Americas
Murder of a Legend: Prof. Grigori Bondarevsky
LaRouche to Bush: Stop Israeli Plan To Kill Arafat

**Defeat California 'Recall,'
Make It Cheney's Waterloo**



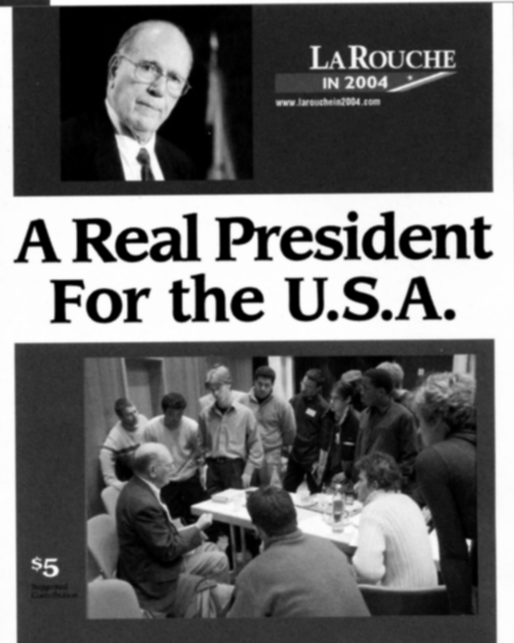
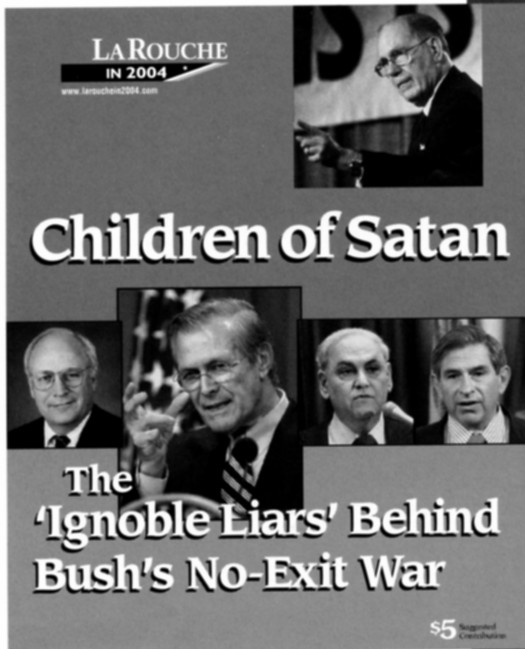
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—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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From the Associate Editor

During the peak of California's energy-price crisis in 2001, which was run by Dick Cheney's friends at Enron and the other energy pirates, LaRouche organizers lobbied in Sacramento, demanding *re-regulation* of the state's energy infrastructure—a return to the principles of Franklin D. Roosevelt. They were told by leading Democrats, “We agree with you, deregulation was a mistake, but we're stuck with it now; *you can't put the toothpaste back into the tube.*” LaRouche said, “Oh, yes you can.”

Now, with a new phase in the fight in California against Cheney's campaign to recall Gov. Gray Davis, the time has come, precisely to put that toothpaste back into the tube! With the Recall drive momentarily bottled up in the courts, Davis has the opportunity to show why he *should* be kept in office; he has the chance to do something right, this time.

LaRouche's speech in Burbank on Sept. 11, printed in this issue, presents the policy outlines of what needs to be done, and explains how the state—and the world—got into the economic and cultural mess it is now in. Also in this issue, you will find excerpts from LaRouche's pamphlet on “The Sovereign States of the Americas,” on the great infrastructure projects that should be launched immediately, to create mutually beneficial ties between this country and our neighbors. Now, LaRouche has commissioned a new pamphlet, on rebuilding the California energy grid, as a pilot project for the nation (see Harley Schlanger's report in *National*).

Elsewhere in this issue, we pay tribute to a remarkable man, LaRouche's friend Prof. Grigori Bondarevsky, who was murdered in his Moscow apartment a few weeks ago. Reading about his life and work gives a unique glimpse into how history is made: how LaRouche and an international network of collaborators, often of the World War II generation, often working quietly behind the scenes, have put together strategic initiatives that change the course of history. Bondarevsky's vital role in developing the Eurasian Land-Bridge conception, working with Lyndon and Helga LaRouche to bring it into being, will be remembered by future generations—once we have defeated Cheney and the Synarchists who are determined to block the emergence of such a community of sovereign nation-states.

Susan Welsh

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Halliburton Is Houston's 'Greater Hermann Göring Werke'

by John Hoefle

In his farewell address to the nation in 1961, President Dwight Eisenhower warned about the dangers of “the acquisition of unwarranted influence” by the “military-industrial complex,” noting that “the potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist. We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes.”

As supreme commander of Allied military forces in Europe during World War II, Ike played a key role in the battle not only against fascism, but against the international Synarchist cabal which orchestrated the rise to power of Hitler and Mussolini. During his two terms as President (1953-61), Ike was also well positioned to see this Synarchist cabal's tentacles into the United States, and how they were attempting to use the Cold War to solidify their power. In warning about the military-industrial complex, Ike meant to warn us about the fascists within our own midst.¹

Events soon proved him right. In 1962 came the Cuban missile crisis; in 1963 the assassination of President John F. Kennedy at the hands of the Synarchist Permindex assassination bureau; the escalation of the Vietnam War in the wake of the phony Tonkin Gulf “attacks” in 1964. These events strengthened the hand of the Synarchists, who have seized power in Washington in the wake of 9/11, and under the guise of fighting terrorism have launched an assault on both the Constitution and the public purse.

Cheney and Halliburton

Chief among the Synarchists in Washington is Vice Presi-

1. See Edward Spannaus, “The Enigma of the Fulbright Memorandum,” in *Zbigniew Brzezinski and September 11th*, Washington, D.C.: LaRouche in 2004, February 2002.

dent Dick Cheney, whose relationship with Halliburton exemplifies the military-industrial relationships of which Ike warned. In 1991, while he was Secretary of Defense in the first Bush Administration, Cheney secretly hired Halliburton's Brown & Root subsidiary to do a study on the privatization of military logistics operations. This study established the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program, which gave *its* first general contract to—Brown & Root.

At the time, Cheney and his Undersecretary of Defense for Policy, Paul Wolfowitz, were pushing for wars against smaller, resource-rich nations, including the use of “low-yield” nuclear weapons. When George H.W. Bush left office in January 1993, Cheney spent some time at the neo-conservative American Enterprise Institute, and then in 1995, joined Halliburton as president and chief executive. Cheney added chairman to his titles in 1996, and ran the company until August 2000, when he stepped down to run for Vice President. And during that 1995-2000 period, one dollar of every seven spent by the Pentagon, passed through what is now Kellogg Brown & Root!

At the time Cheney hired Halliburton to do the privatization study, Halliburton was hardly a disinterested party. The company was already a major defense contractor through Brown & Root and had significant military and intelligence connections. There were also, as we shall see, reports of much darker activities.

With its flurry of construction contracts in Iraq, Halliburton is in many respects depending upon Dick Cheney for its survival; but Cheney may not last long either, given his abysmal policy failures and the spotlight put on those failures by Lyndon LaRouche. LaRouche has dubbed Halliburton “The Greater Hermann Göring Werke of Houston.” It has been clear for some time that Vice President Cheney has been

acting as an agent for the international Synarchist movement, which was founded as the oligarchy's counterattack to the American Revolution and the principles upon which America was founded. Cheney and Halliburton have been rightly attacked for the company's war profiteering, but the reality of their corruption runs much deeper.

The Vice President and his neo-con allies such as Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, Paul Wolfowitz, Richard Perle, et al., are agents of a power which is committed to eliminating the principles espoused in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, in favor of a global bankers' dictatorship. This same oligarchic power, acting through merchant banks like Lazard Frères and Rothschild and other financial institutions, controls a large swath of Wall Street and corporate America, including Halliburton. Halliburton's power does not flow from Cheney, but from Cheney's backers, the Synarchist bankers. Cheney's policy toward the people of Iraq is the same as Halliburton's policy toward its asbestos claimants, and the same as Göring's policy toward the people in the Nazi work camps.

Arbeit Macht Frei (Work Makes You Free) read the sign over the entrance to Auschwitz. It was an example of Göring's "big lie" tactic in action. The Cheney cabal's pronouncements that we must accept police-state tactics in our own nation and pre-emptive strikes against other nations in the name of freedom, rings just as false. Hermann Göring would be proud.

Company History

Halliburton traces its roots to Erle P. Halliburton, a pioneer in the techniques of cementing well bores, who founded the company in 1919. In 1924, Halliburton was incorporated, with significant investments by seven major oil companies, and Halliburton trucks became common sights in the oil patch. In 1961, after a series of acquisitions, the company moved its headquarters from Duncan, Oklahoma, to Dallas, Texas.

In 1962, Halliburton bought Brown & Root, the giant Houston-based construction company. Brown & Root had also been founded in 1919, by Herman Brown and Dan Root, with Herman's brother George Brown coming in a few years later. Brown & Root started out paving roads and building bridges in rural Texas, and in 1940 got the contract to build the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station. It built pipelines and ships during World War II, and in 1961 won the planning contract for the Manned Space Center in Houston. When Herman Brown died in 1962, George Brown sold the company to Halliburton to avoid a hostile takeover, though he remained as company chairman. He died in 1983.

Both Herman and George Brown were important figures in the internationally dominated Houston business world. Herman Brown was a director of the Rothschild-linked First City National Bank and pipeline operator Texas Eastern, which he and George founded to buy the "Big Inch" and

"Little Inch" pipelines after World War II. George Brown served as chairman of the politically important Rice University for 15 of his 25 years on its board, and served on commissions for Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson, as well as on Texas State commissions from the 1930s through the 1970s.

In 1998, Halliburton made another major purchase, acquiring Dresser Industries for some \$7.7 billion. Dresser had been founded by Solomon Dresser in 1880, and taken over in 1928 by W.H. Harriman & Company, the investment bank owned by the descendants of railroad magnate E.H. Harriman, himself a front for the British Royal Family. Under Averell and Roland Harriman, Dresser was a Skull & Bones shop, whose board included Bonesman and presidential father and grandfather Prescott Bush. Both Roland Harriman and Prescott Bush were directors of Union Banking Corp. when it was raided by Federal agents in 1942, under the Trading With the Enemy Act, for its dealings on behalf of Nazi Germany.

The Dresser deal smells like some sort of Skull & Bones rescue operation since, with Dresser, Halliburton acquired several billions of dollars in asbestos-claim lawsuit liabilities. Dick Cheney, who made the deal, is not a Bonesman himself, having dropped out of Yale in his sophomore year, but the Skull & Bones roster contains at least nine Cheneys, more than nearly any other family.

Also with Dresser came construction company M.W. Kellogg, which was merged into Brown & Root to form Kellogg, Brown & Root.

Military-Industrial Complex

In many respects, Halliburton seems to be an "American" version of Schlumberger. The mostly obvious parallel is in the oilfield services field, where Schlumberger is Halliburton's chief rival, but there is also a strong undercurrent of spookery. Both companies operate worldwide, wherever the oil business goes; Brown & Root goes wherever U.S. troops go, and reportedly provides corporate cover for intelligence operations.

Schlumberger is an arm of one of Europe's most important banking and intelligence operations. Banque de Neuflyze, Schlumberger, Mallet, Demachy, now a unit of ABN AMRO, is one of those small but important merchant banks which specializes in shaping world events. The families behind the bank have a long history of molding the Synarchist movement as an assault-force against the United States, from the spying of Major André in 1780 to the assassination of JFK. Today, as an indication of its continuing intelligence activities, Schlumberger's board includes former CIA Director John Deutch.

Schlumberger also helped bring Fidel Castro to power by helping overthrow the Batista regime. It was involved in the assassination of Kennedy through company president Jean de Menil, the White Russian husband of Schlumberger heiress Dominique Schlumberger de Menil, acting through the New

Orleans office of the Swiss-based company Permindex. Permindex had also organized several attempts on the life of French President Charles de Gaulle.

There are indications that both Halliburton and Brown & Root were also involved in Permindex. According to the *Nomenclature of an Assassination Cabal* manuscript written under the nom de plume "William Torbitt," both Halliburton and George and Herman Brown were among the principal financiers of Permindex, along with Jean de Menil, mob lawyer Roy Cohn, Dallas oilman H.L. Hunt, and others.

Over the years, *EIR* has confirmed many aspects of the Torbitt manuscript and finds these claims credible, and if the claims about Halliburton and the Browns are true, then it puts Halliburton and Brown & Root firmly in the Synarchy camp, before their merger, and some three decades before Dick Cheney took over the company. It would also confirm the Schlumberger link and suggest that, rather than being a rival, Halliburton is more of a clone and junior partner of Schlumberger.

Halliburton and Brown & Root do have direct links to two of the most important merchant banks in the world, Lazard and Rothschild, both of which serve as controllers of the Synarchist movement. Lazard banker James Glanville sat on the Halliburton board in the 1980s, as did Lord Polwarth of the Royal Bank of Scotland; another British lord, Lord Clitheroe, has been on the Halliburton board since 1987. Brown & Root was one of the companies centered around First City Bancorp. of Houston and the Vinson & Elkins law firm. First City, which was founded by Vinson & Elkins founder James Elkins, was identified by 1976 House Banking Committee report as part of the Rothschild banking network. Vinson & Elkins was the outside counsel for Enron, whose board included Lord John Wakeham, the former British Energy Minister who joined the board of N.M. Rothschild after he left government service. Enron's accountant, Arthur Andersen, also handled Halliburton, and there have been suggestions that Halliburton engaged in some Enronesque accounting of its own under Cheney.

Halliburton also has strong intelligence ties, notably through the presence on its board from 1977 through 2000 of the King Ranch's Anne Armstrong, who chaired the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) from 1981 until 1990, in addition to a stint as U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, and her long-standing role as chairman of the executive committee at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), a powerful Washington think-tank.

Armstrong's successor as Halliburton's top spook is Ray Hunt, one of five Dresser directors to join the Halliburton board. Hunt, the son of reputed Permindex funder H.L. Hunt, was appointed to the PFIAB by President George W. Bush in October 2001. Oilman Hunt is also a trustee of the CSIS and a director of the King Ranch, suggesting that Hunt is taking the retiring Armstrong's spot in a long-standing Texas intelligence network. Hunt is also a trustee of the George Bush

Presidential Library and a former chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Another of the directors who came over from Dresser was Lawrence Eagleburger, the former U.S. Secretary of State and president of Kissinger Associates.

Asbestos

Most of Halliburton's exposure to asbestos litigation comes from Harbison-Walker Refractories, which Dresser acquired in 1967. Harbison-Walker built large industrial ovens, using asbestos for insulation. Harbison-Walker filed for bankruptcy in early 2002, and is now owned by RHI AG of Vienna, Austria, whose board includes Stanislaus, Prince zu Sayn Wittgenstein-Berleberg.

The full extent of Halliburton's asbestos exposure can not be known, because claims are still being filed; but as of June 30, 2003, some 661,000 asbestos cases had been filed against the company, of which approximately 425,000 remain open. One estimate done for the company projected between \$2.2 billion and \$3.5 billion in settlements, court judgments, and defense costs through 2052. The uncertainty has caused Halliburton's stock to plunge, particularly in the wake of \$100 million in judgments rendered against Halliburton by a Texas court in November 2001, on top of Halliburton's \$21 million share of a \$150 million court verdict rendered in Mississippi in October 2001. Despite its surge from the recent Iraq contracts, Halliburton's stock is still running about half of its 2000 peak.

In an effort to placate investors, Halliburton has promised to take an aggressive posture toward its asbestos suits, and has rejected—or reneged upon, depending upon whom you believe—a large number of settlements reached by Harbison-Walker. By rejecting these settlements, forcing the claimants back to court, the company is playing a form of chicken, hoping it can reach new, and cheaper, settlement agreements. If it has miscalculated, the penalty could be enormous.

One reason why Halliburton might have dared to play this game is its White House connection to Dick Cheney. *BusinessWeek* reported in February 2002 that "rumors spread that President Bush would propose limiting corporations' exposure to asbestos litigation in his State of the Union Address" on Jan. 29. That did not happen, and a cloud remains over the company.

Halliburton insists that it is adequately insured against its asbestos claims. That may, or may not be; but even if it has the insurance, that does not necessarily mean it can collect. Much of Halliburton's insurance is with Equitas, the company formed by Lloyd's of London several years back as a place to dump its own asbestos exposure. Equitas's survival depends upon its ability to deny or downsize claims against its insurance policies, just as Halliburton depends upon payment of those claims for its own health. For a company which reported a net loss of \$998 million in 2002, these are not small matters.

Sovereign States of the Americas: Great Infrastructure Projects

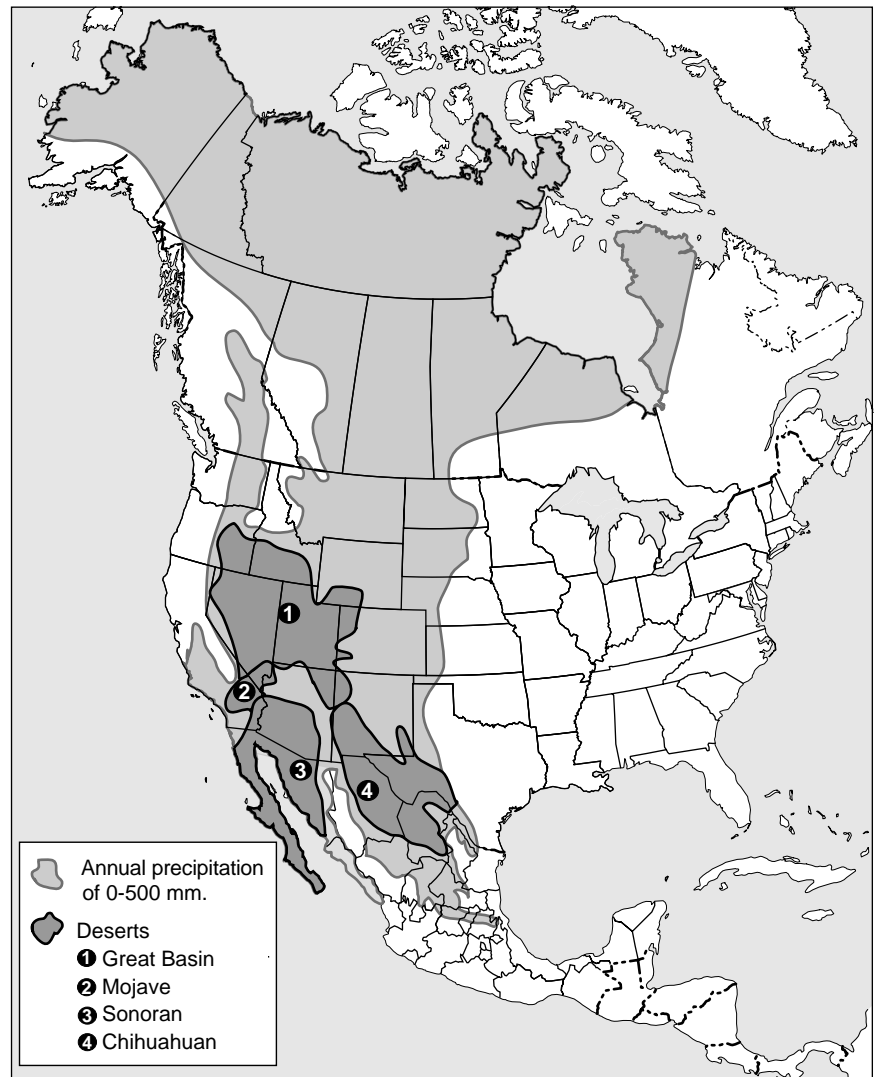
The LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign committee on Sept. 16 released a pamphlet titled "The Sovereign States of the Americas," on the conceptual foundations for a new American foreign policy toward the Western Hemisphere, in the footsteps of John Quincy Adams. The introductory chapters by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. were published in last week's EIR. Here we reprint portions of the pamphlet pertaining to infrastructure projects, including an excerpt from Mr. LaRouche's Preface, "The Monroe Doctrine Today," with its maps of infrastructure projects in North America; and Chapter 5, by Marcia Merry Baker, Dennis Small, and Sara Madueño, with its maps of projects in South America.

must persuade my fellow-citizens to recognize, is that the future security of the United States and its citizens themselves, depends upon the U.S.A.'s adoption of a new set of

Preface: The Monroe Doctrine Today

... Today, each and all of the states below the U.S. border are confronted by the paradoxical state of affairs, that the increasingly more radical "free trade" and related, more radical IMF "floating-exchange-rate system" policies imposed upon Central and South America, by the United States, since Spring 1982, have been the greatest single source of the deepening spread of misery throughout that region. Yet, paradoxically, no recovery from those desperate conditions were possible presently without the cooperation of the great, ominous neighbor to their north, our own U.S.A. A new U.S. policy toward those states of the Americas is needed, a policy shaped under the admittedly new, worse conditions which have developed since Spring 1982. What all too few U.S. citizens understand today, so far, what I

FIGURE 1
The Great American Desert



Source: EIR.

FIGURE 2

North America: Elevations



ity-group” inside the U.S.A. It exceeds, for example, the number of Americans of African descent. Yet, where the family ties among this population of Mexican descent, on both sides of the border, ought to strengthen the ties between the two neighbors, a virtually racist doctrine, such as the California Proposition 187 supported by the politically predatory freak-show entertainer and candidate Arnold Schwarzenegger, typifies the abusive follies from the U.S. side which threaten and estrange persons of Mexican descent on both sides of the border. That kind of folly promotes a potential for conflict which may come to threaten the security of both Mexico and the United States.

That much said so far, after a moment or two longer spent on preliminaries, I shall conclude this preface of my report, with one important example of my Presidential policy toward the Americas as a whole. For this purpose, I focus upon a specific example of the special kind of large-scale, immediate cross-border, job-creating cooperation between the U.S. and Mexico which I intend to launch on my first day as President of the U.S.A., in January 2005. That program is labelled a NAWAPA-Plus development of Canada, the U.S.A., and Mexico. . . .

NAWAPA-Plus

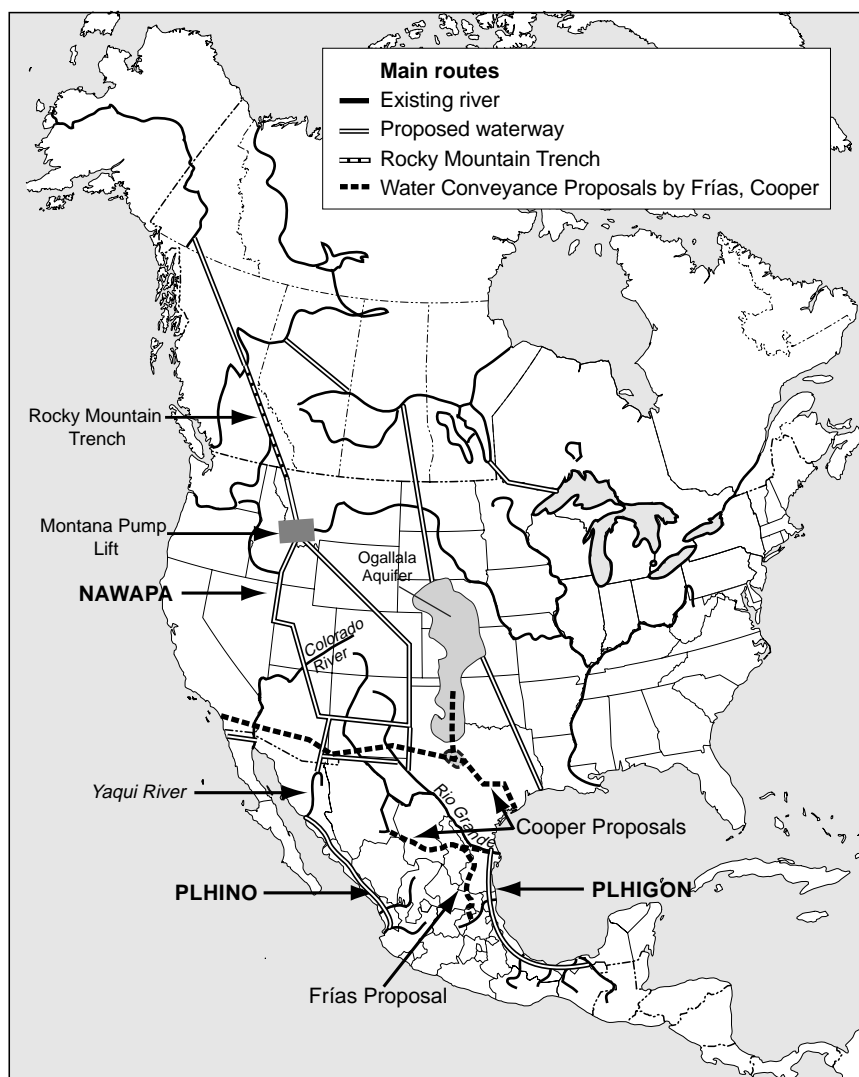
The region of North America known as the Great American Desert, runs between the Rocky Mountains and Pacific coastal mountain ranges, southward, across the southern border of the U.S.A., into the region between the two Sierra Madre ranges of northern Mexico (**Figures 1-2**). During the decades following World War II, the Parsons engineering company played a leading role in defining a project called The North American Water & Power Alliance (NAWAPA), with the included intent of conquering that desert by organizing the water flows and production and distribution of power from the Arctic Coasts of Canada, down into Mexico.

policies, actually constructive policies toward our neighbors in the Americas, about as much as those neighbors’ future depends upon us. I need your help to make that connection clear to our citizens.

For just one of many important examples of that paradoxical situation, look at both sides of our border with Mexico. The U.S. economy of today has degenerated, physically and morally, to the point, that it has come to depend, to a large degree, on the very cheap labor of Mexicans in Mexico, and the mostly cheap labor by persons of first- and second-generation Mexican descent inside the U.S. economy itself. This Mexican-American group is part of a larger, so-called “Hispanic-American minority” which is the largest “ethnic minor-

quering that desert by organizing the water flows and production and distribution of power from the Arctic Coasts of Canada, down into Mexico. My intention is an expanded version of that NAWAPA program, which will intersect Mexico’s long-standing intention to bring water from its water-rich, mountainous South, along the coasts of Mexico and by inland routes. By joining an extended NAWAPA southwards, and joining with the northward movement of water in Mexico in the region between the two Sierra Madres and in Sonora, and combining this with a modern high-speed rail/magnetic-levitation transport grid-system spread from terminals inside the U.S.A. to Mexico City, the basis for a technological revolution would be established in what are presently still mar-

FIGURE 3
North America: 'NAWAPA-Plus'



Sources: Parsons Company, *North American Water and Power Alliance Conceptual Study*, Dec. 7, 1964; Hal Cooper; Manuel Frías Alcaraz; *EIR*.

ginal zones of economic activity. (See **Figures 3-4.**)

Such a tri-national (Canada, U.S.A., Mexico) undertaking, would serve as the fulcrum for the kind of water-management system for both water-distribution and barge-traffic needed as an economical solution for such crisis-conditions as collapsing, over-taxed aquifers.

Admittedly, such projects ran against the grain of the recent four decades trend of increasing opposition to large-scale public infrastructure of the TVA type, even against regulated systems of combined production and distribution of power. However, the inevitable, and presently catastrophic effects of deregulation, as combined with the accumulated effects of

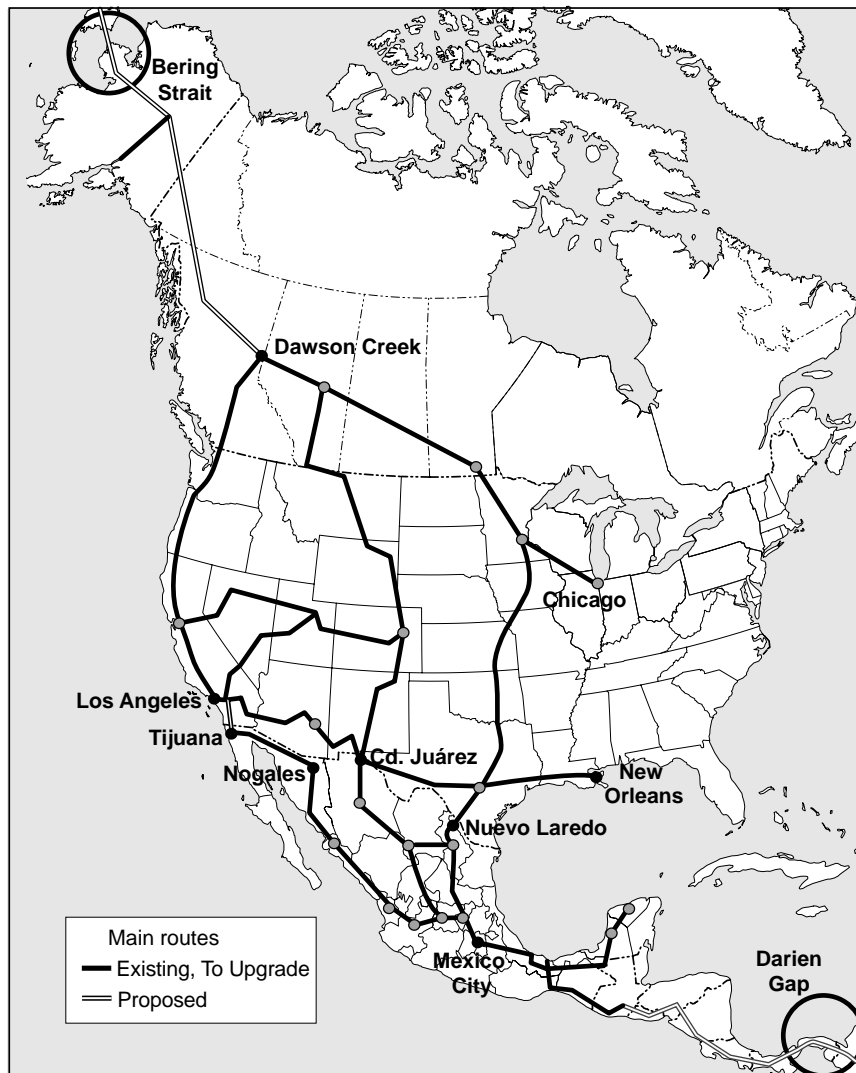
a general depression in progress since 2000, are changing increasingly frightened, even desperate, but sane currents of popular opinion, prompting more and more of our citizens to look back, away from right-wing fantasies such as President Nixon's Southern Strategy and anti-Roosevelt Democrats' Nixon-like "suburban" fantasy, back into the direction of the world-outlook of the U.S. Franklin Roosevelt Presidency.

During the time since the terrifying, successive blows of the 1962 nuclear-missiles crisis, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and the launching of the U.S.A.'s official war in Indo-China, there has been a qualitative shift in public opinion, especially among the first generation of U.S. citizens and Europeans born after World War II, away from the moral values of a productive society, into a cult of "post-industrial" utopianism, an increasingly bankrupt and predatory, pleasure society, toward something often suggestive of the decadence of Rome under Caesars such as Tiberius, Claudius, and Nero. With that shift from "blue collar" to "white collar" values, and beyond, more and more of that shifting composition of the adult population emerging from the aging process's attrition among successive generations, had less and less feeling for, even hostility toward the importance of basic economic infrastructure, and high energy-flux density, in maintaining the productive powers of society per capita. Our economy has been ruined as a result of these foolish changes of the recent span of nearly forty years.

In reality, the stability and net growth of a modern productive economy, such as the pre-1964 U.S.A., requires an investment of about half its activity in combined investment in and operation of basic economic infrastructure. This infrastructure investment must be concentrated, for the most part, in capital-intensive investments. These investments in infrastructure are embodied in, variously, Federal, state, and local functions of government, or in government-regulated, but privately-owned public utilities. Included categories are: production and distribution of increasing ratios of energy-flux density of power; water management and related systems; transportation systems, for both freight and people; the public facilities essential for health-care and sanitation systems; an urgently

FIGURE 4

North America: Proposed High-Speed Rail Lines



Sources: Hal Cooper; *EIR*.

needed, sweeping reform of educational systems, which must be designed for the rounded development of future citizens as part of a highly productive form of adult society; and, appropriate forms of urban organization which efficiently integrate agricultural zones with residential, industrial, commercial, and public functional modes of habitation and employment.

To illustrate that point, the effective productivity per capita within two otherwise apparently identical manufacturing plants, will vary in proportion to the capital-intensive development of infrastructure in which the plant and its employed population are situated. Thus, the development of the U.S.A. as an integrated nation, required a certain approach to the

development of the transcontinental railway system, on which the possibility for the development of agriculture, mining, and manufacturing throughout most of its territory, depended. In other words, the potential relative productivity of labor and private capital investment, per capita and per square kilometer, either increases significantly, or even becomes barely possible, only with increasing capital-intensity of development and operation of a basic economic infrastructure provided in the modes of governmental, or government-regulated investments in infrastructure-related public utilities.

Any attempt to cheapen costs of goods purchased by deregulation through “free market” policies, will collapse the infrastructure and point-of-production productivity, by such effects as driving capital investment and skills-levels downward, irreversibly, resulting in an inevitable relative collapse of the economy, by cutting short-term prices through depleting essential long-term capital investments in people and facilities. Under such trends, including effects of a zeal for “outsourcing” from cheap-labor markets, entire categories of necessary skills and technologies will disappear from the labor-force and productive capacities, as has been the case in the United States, increasingly, since the beginning of the 1970s, and, a bit later, also on continental Europe.

This effect of so-called “free market” policies can be seen today, as the collapse of the physical standard of living and employment in the U.S.A. today, especially among the lower eighty

percentiles of family-income brackets, especially since approximately 1977. . . .

Presently, the U.S.A., the Americas generally, Western Europe, Australia and New Zealand, are nearing the fag-end of a decades-long, “free trade”-driven attrition of infrastructure-development and capital-intensive modes of production. The errant impulse of a succession of economically incompetent U.S. governments, since the pro-fascist turn under President Nixon, is the use of “free market” motives to cause compensatory, “fiscal austerity” measures, austerity measures which curtail precisely those infrastructure investments, services, and employment on which the maintenance of even the present level of output depends absolutely.

The only solution for such cases, is a large-scale increase of productive employment in agriculture, industry, and capital-intensive modes of basic economic infrastructure, as President Franklin Roosevelt did in reversing the catastrophe produced by the Coolidge and Hoover administrations. By raising the ration of those employed in, and capital-intensity of productive output, in respect to both total population and area, and pushing this ration up to levels above break-even for the economy as a whole, a general economic recovery can be achieved. The contrary “free trade” policy, with its side-effects of “fiscal austerity” and “deregulation,” has produced only disaster. Cutting production, lowering levels of technology, will only lead toward the absolute ruin of an economy already in financial difficulties.

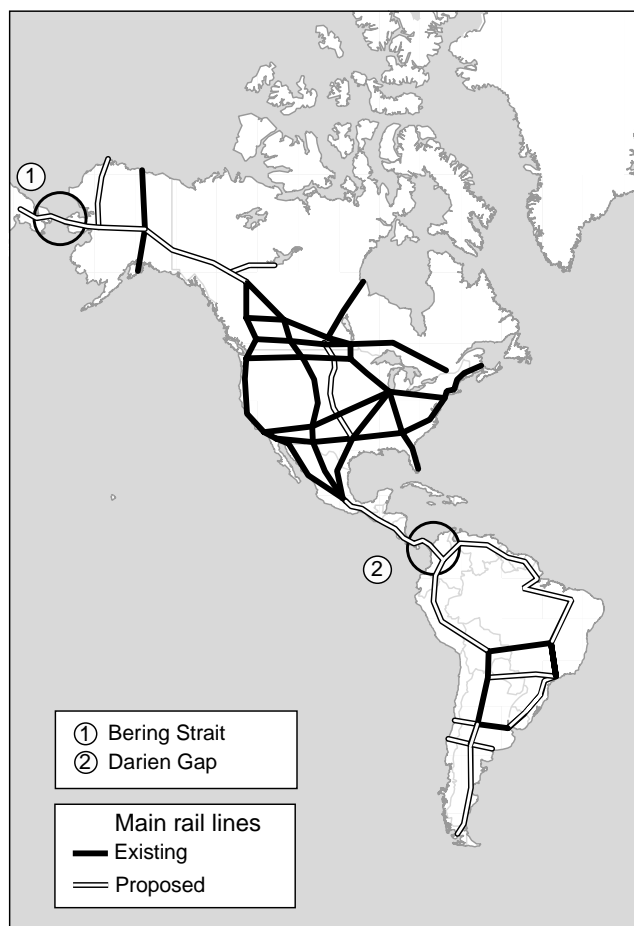
Most of the world, outside some important areas of Asia such as China, is already plunging deeper and deeper into bankruptcy brought about by more than three decades of “fiscal austerity,” “deregulation” and related measures. This began in the U.S.A. and Britain, about the time of the outbreak of the Indo-China War and ruinous measures unleashed by Britain’s first Harold Wilson government. For the U.S.A., the general downturn began with the 1966-67 budget. The same trend hit western continental Europe a bit later. The developing sector, including South and Central America, were increasingly hard-hit by the combination of a 1971-72 shift to a “floating-exchange-rate” monetary-financial system, and the petroleum-distribution cartel’s shenanigans of the mid-1970s. Under the conditions now existing, about three decades later, the only general solution for each and every part of the world, including the Americas, is large-scale infrastructure-building programs which raise the combined levels of useful employment and long-term capital formation, with emphasis in basic economic infrastructure. Without infrastructure programs such as a NA-WAPA-Plus program for Canada, the U.S.A., and Mexico, there is, generally speaking, no longer any hope for any of these nations. . . .

Chapter 5: Priority Projects For the Americas

The economic development potential of the Americas is vast, both in terms of the given natural resource base, and man-made “natural” resources—created through infrastructure projects. The maps shown here are a brief survey of selected key projects, many on the drawing boards for decades, awaiting only the policy go-ahead.

The land mass of North and South America combined (16,300 sq mi, or 42,215 km²) ranks close to Asia, the largest continent (17,400 sq mi, or 45,065 km²), and has many of the planet’s unique features; for example, the great Amazon River—the world’s longest, most abundant, and most navi-

FIGURE 5
The Americas: Priority Railway Routes



Source: EIR.

gable over its length.

In this context, the priority rail routes shown on the Americas map here (Figure 5)—part of the World Land-Bridge (see Figure 16 and Figure 17)—are not simply proposed speedy travel routes from point-to-point, with connections to Eurasia/Africa (1, Bering Straits crossing), and new inter-oceanic routes (2, a new canal through Central America—a new sea-level canal at the Darien Gap, or in the adjacent Colombia region); rather, these routes indicate *corridors of development*, whose pattern arises from topography, key mineral and other physical resources, and also historical settlement patterns (where populations are already concentrated), and where proposed new *development zones* should be. The rail route/corridors indicate intended locations of new concentrations of energy, water, agricultural and industrial activity, and also, centers for health care, cultural, and educational activity. This is how the 19th-Century trans-continental rail development worked in North America, crossing the U.S. plains and

FIGURE 6

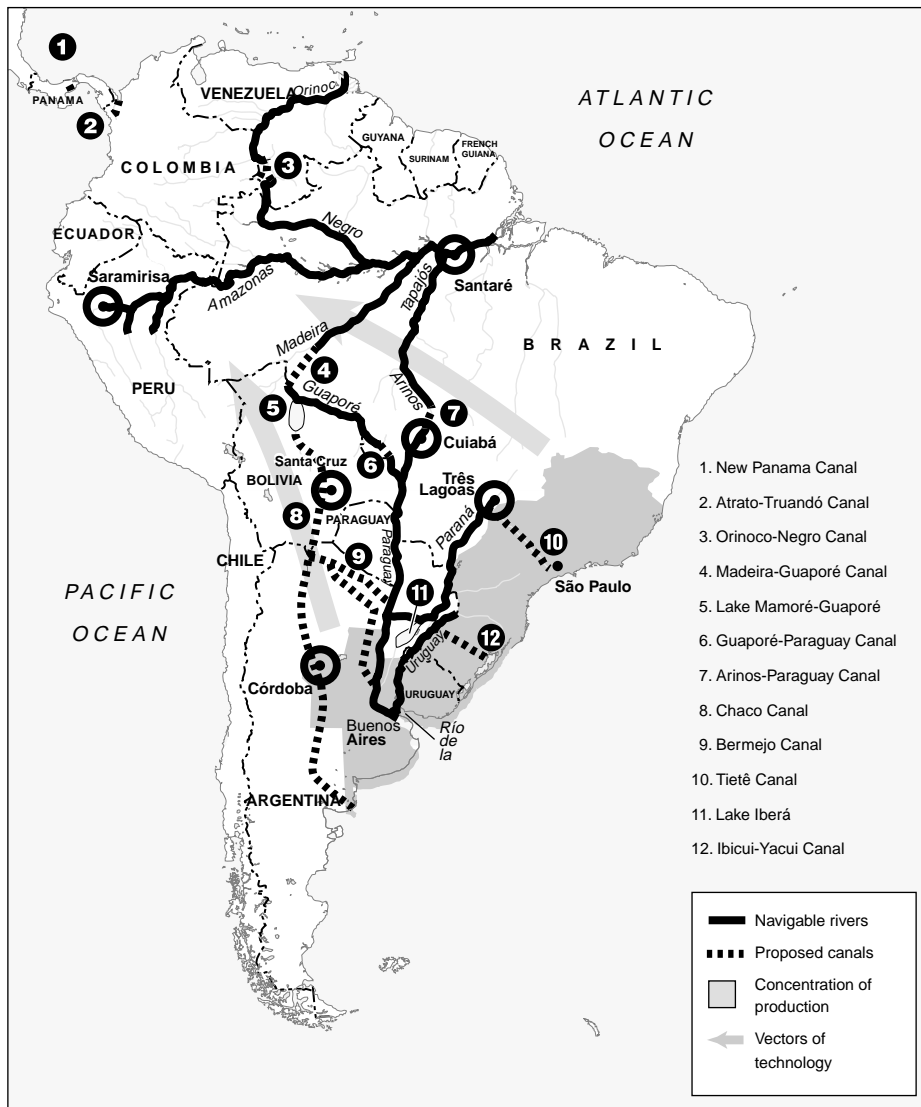
South America: Great Rail Projects



Source: EIR.

FIGURE 8

South America: Great Water Projects



Source: EIR.

mountains of the West, sowing new towns, advancing farming and industry.

North America: Rail Grid, 'New' Water

In the Preface, the North America maps (Figures 1-4) show in more detail the key proposed high-speed rail routes (to be electrified as soon as possible), and the projects required to increase the water resource base of Canada, the United States, and Mexico.

The North America rail map is simple (Figure 5). First, build the intercontinental lines planned for decades: the United States/Canada/Alaska line—already mapped out by

the Army Corps of Engineers in the 1940s! Second, build the Pan-American rail connection southward linking Central America and South America with the North, likewise planned for decades. Third, upgrade the existing rail grid in Mexico, the United States, and Canada, which had been developed as of mid-20th Century, then taken down drastically during the last 40 “post-industrial” years. The priority routes for high-speed are shown. Note in particular how Mexico City is interlinked with the entire northward grid, and to the south.

In terms of its water resource base, North America is cut by an isoline of 500 mm of average annual rainfall (running north-south through the High Plains), defining the eastward lands as humid (more than 500 mm), and westward as drylands (well under 500 mm), to the point of desert. The “Great American Desert” (Figure 1) thus covers a vast part of the states of northern Mexico and the Western U.S. (apart from the Pacific coastal region). The relief map (Figure 2) shows that the landforms in the various sub-areas of the Great American Desert vary from mountainous, to rolling, to flat terrain.

How to bring new water supplies into these desert lands? The 1950s-60s North American Water and Power Alliance (NA-WAPA) plan proposed diverting some of the plentiful northern

continental waters southward, as shown on the map (Figure 3). In Mexico, likewise, some of the ample run-off of the Southern and Western Sierra Madre can be diverted northward. In addition, nuclear-powered seawater desalination, on coastal sites, can provide additional supplies, as well as desalting inland brackish water. Specific proposed designs for this are shown on the map, from Hal Cooper, a U.S. engineer; and key routes in eastern Mexico, proposed by Manuel Frías Alcaraz, a Mexican engineer.

With vast new supplies of power and water, and a modern transportation system, the six states of northern Mexico, and seven states of the U.S. Southwest—located in the “Great

American Desert”—would constitute a new “development zone,” where its current population of only 86 million people (this includes 34 million in California and 21 million in Texas) could increase many times over, as new economic activity locates in the once desolate desert areas. This would be *real* development, not *maquiladora* slave-labor camps. This new type of development would absorb Mexican labor into working in high-productivity jobs, rather than fleeing across the border into the U.S. in search of survival. Millions of new high-skilled jobs would be created, and new towns arise.

South America: Economic Integration

In South America, the map (Figure 6) shows key priority rail routes to be built, especially to ring the continent, proceeding along the Andean spine in the west, with key links across the mountains, whose features are indicated on the relief map (Figure 7). This kind of network will act to *integrate growing economic activity*. As of mid-20th Century, parts of Argentina and Brazil had very dense regional rail networks (see Figure 8, showing “Concentration of Production”), but over the last 40 years, this was undermined. A continental grid was never built at all.

The map in Figure 8 shows priority water improvement projects for intra-continental navigation, as well as flood control, power, irrigation and all other uses. The continent is well-endowed with navigable rivers (dark lines). The proposed canals (dashed lines) make key link-ups to form a continuous inland water route. “The Great Waterway” is the name given by Brazilian expert Vasco Azevedo Neto, for the north-south link-up of the Orinoco to the Amazon system (No. 3 on the map), and the Amazon to the Rio de La Plata (No. 7 on the map). Neto’s 1996 work, *Transportation in South America: Continental Development and Integration*, spoke of how “rivers unite.”

Visualize from the mouth of the Orinoco, continuing the water route northward throughout the Caribbean Sea, and into North America via the Mississippi and Tombigbee Basins, or the East Coast—thus, an intercontinental “Great Waterway of the Americas.”

The shaded “Concentration of Production” area spanning parts of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, refers to the concentration here of population, industry—in particular machine-tool capacity, science, and R&D, and output potential of all kinds (aviation, steel, automobile, nuclear power, high-tech farming), which can provide needed technology transfer inland, throughout the continent—indicated by the shaded arrow-vectors.

The Cerrado, the Rio de la Plata

The maps in Figure 9 and Figure 10 focus on the agriculture side of this vast potential.

Figure 9 shows the Cerrado region in Brazil, the huge area

FIGURE 9
Brazil's Cerrado Region



Source: EIR.

of well-watered grassland of 205 million hectares, or 24% of Brazil’s total land area of 846 mil ha. The riparian Cerrado is crossed by the Araguaia, Tocantins (Amazon system), the San Francisco, and the Paraná Rivers (Rio de la Plata). The agricultural potential is unparalleled, for all variety of output—livestock, crops, viticulture, given high-tech farming methods. Indicative is soybeans, whose production in the Cerrado went from 0.3 million metric tons in 1975 to 11.3 million in 1995.

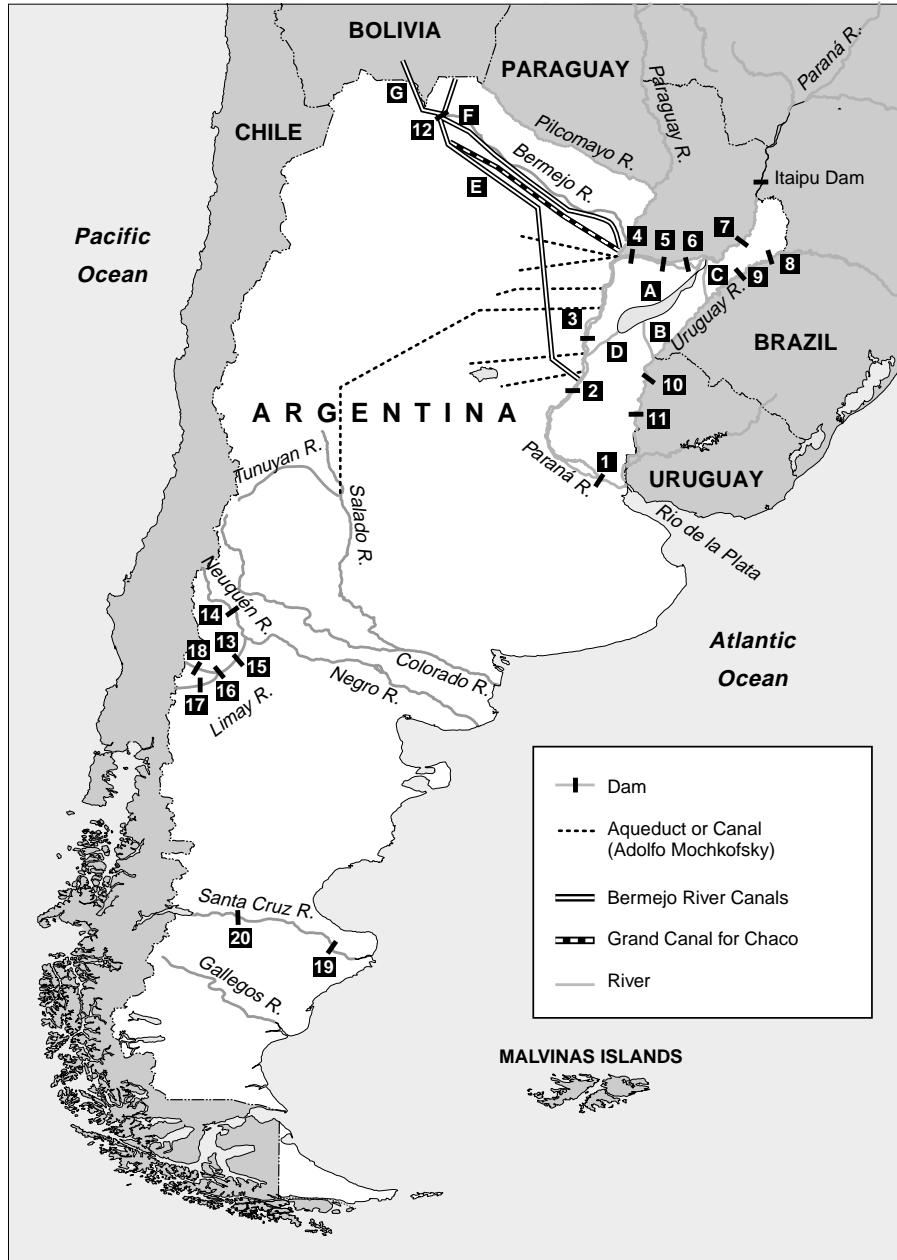
The question posed, however, is: *for whose benefit will this superb resource be used?* For looting under free trade? Or for the development of Brazil, the Americas, and worldwide? For example, soybean output from Brazil (now the world’s largest producer) is being used as export-source commodities by the world food cartel (Cargill, ADM, Smithfield et al.) for “free trade” world food control.

In reality, it is in the sovereign power and interest of Brazil, to determine how the Cerrado is developed—what crops grown, what methods used, what infrastructure built, for the benefit of the public good, not the service of the cartel demands.

“The Cerrado Syndrome” is a term coined by Lyndon LaRouche, to refer to the general principle involved. He submitted a paper, “The Future of Brazil’s Agriculture,” to a Brasilia conference titled, “Brazil and the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas,” in October 2001. LaRouche spoke

FIGURE 10

Argentina: Great Water Projects



Source: EIR, 2003.

Rio de la Plata and Up-River Systems

- A-Lake Iberá
- B-Mirinay River
- C-Aguapey River
- D-Corrientes River
- E-Santiago del Estero Canal
- F-Lateral Canal
- G-Canal to Bolivia

—Dams

- 1-Guazú
- 2-Paraná Medio Chapeton
- 3-Paraná Medio Patí
- 4-Itatí
- 5-Yacyretá Compensador
- 6-Yacyretá
- 7-Corpus
- 8-Roncador
- 9-Garabí

- 10-San Pedro
- 11-Salto Grande
- 12-Zanja del Tigre

Neuquén, Negro and Limay Rivers System

- Dams
- 13-El Chocón
- 14-Cerros Colorados
- 15-Michihuao
- 16-Piedra del Agua
- 17-Alicurá
- 18-Collón Curá

Santa Cruz River

- Dams
- 19-La Barrancosa
- 20-Condor Cliff

of the need for “management of the biosphere” in a way to transform it to “higher levels of fruitfulness”—which is necessary for Brazil’s long-term survival as a nation, and for the “presently imperilled continent as a whole. The realization of the potential of the Cerrado typifies the kind of adopted sense of mission which is presently required for not only Brazil, but the continent as a whole. That is what I signify by, ‘the Cerrado Syndrome.’ ”

Going from the Cerrado southward, the map in **Figure 10** shows Great Water Projects for Argentina. In the Chaco region of northern Argentina, a whole system of dams and canals is proposed, in order to drain and control the water in this area, where the level terrain is marked by marshes and scrub, characterized by a parched season, alternating with Summer rains and floods. Water management will open up the Chaco, along with the entire Rio de la Plata Basin (comprising portions of Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay, and southern Brazil, as well as Argentina) for fabulous productivity and settlement.

To the south, the Pampas is world-famous for its extensive tracts of grasslands, fertile soils, vast plains perfect for farm machinery, abundant water, and temperate climate. The proposed dams and waterworks on the southern river systems will further increase the productivity of the southern lands.

Peru: God's Challenge to Engineers

The rough Peruvian geography, with the seemingly inhospitable High Andes, is “God’s challenge to engineers” (Figures 11-12). These two maps show details of what can best be conceptualized as three proposed development corridors, land-bridges linking the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

Begin in the north. From the industrial port of Paita, proceed eastward along a rail and high-speed highway route (it would best be rail, though current plans for highways are being constructed) for at least 200 km in length, to Saramirisa, a future industrial port on the rim of the jungle. This uses the lowest cut through the Andes in Peru, called the Porcuya Pass (2,400 meters above sea level). The rail and highway routes would then intersect the Amazon system, through the Marañon River. The Amazon headwaters region is shared by both Peru and Brazil.

In the second, or central, corridor, proceed eastward from Lima, to Inapari, at the border with Brazil. The Brazilians

have a plan to join Inapari to São Paulo, on the Atlantic, and also a proposal for a connection to Salvador on the Atlantic, farther to the north (see the Great Rail Projects map, Figure 6). In Peru, critical links of rail line need to be extended to Pucallpa, and from there to the Brazilian border.

The southern or “Liberators” corridor, which idea dates from the independence era, begins with the industrial ports of Matarani and Ilo, proceeding eastward to Desaguadero, thence to La Paz, Bolivia—a 460-km stretch. It already has a recently completed highway, and there are Peruvian government plans for some 1,200 km of interconnections with Juliaca, Puno, and other locations. Peru and Bolivia have agreements to promote a rail line between Ilo and La Paz; and a pipeline between Ilo and Cochabamba in Bolivia, to bring Bolivian gas westward to Pacific Ocean ports.

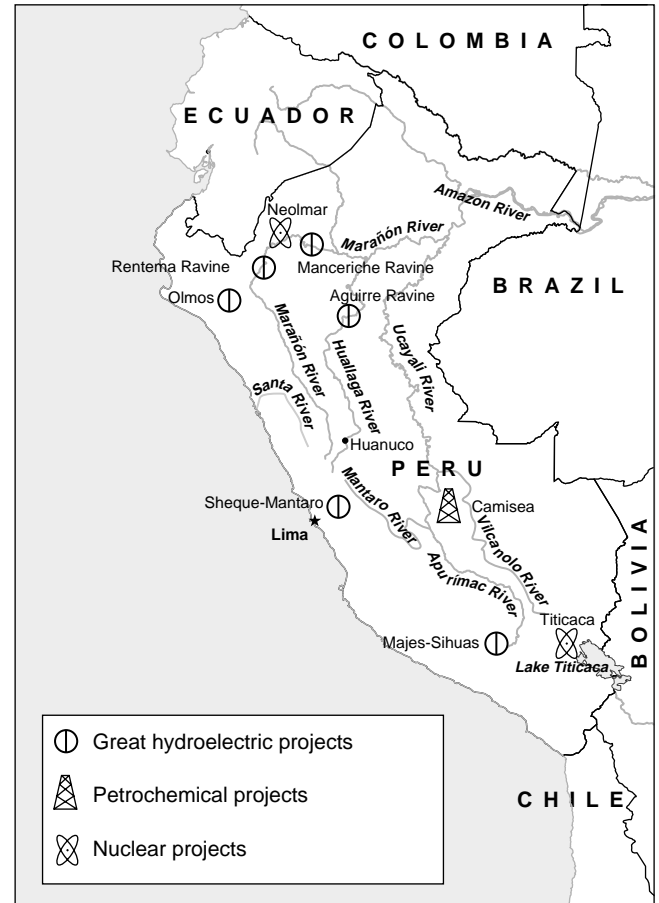
Energy projects in Peru (Figure 12) are essential to provide the power needed for development—metal processing, manufacturing, high-tech agriculture, and so on. The hydro-

FIGURE 11
Peru: Integrated Transportation Infrastructure



Source: EIR.

FIGURE 12
Peru: Great Energy Projects



Source: EIR.

potential is gigantic. Harnessing just the potential of the Marañon River in the north, using 20 proposed plants, would have a combined capacity of generating 12,000 MW—the equivalent of the great Itaipu Dam, and more than double all the current installed capacity in Peru of 5,000 MW! Many other

ivers have excellent sites for hydro-power, as indicated by the map symbols. Peru (and Bolivia) also have enormous natural gas reserves. The famous Neolmar nuclear project is planned near Saramirisa in the north; and another project on Lake Titicaca is planned in the south.

Colombia, Central America

As shown for Peru, there are vital infrastructure projects on the drawing boards for every nation in South America, for the Caribbean island and coastal nations, and throughout the Hemisphere, that are awaiting a world political and financial shift. Space limits what can be shown here. But the map of Colombia (Figure 13) makes the point.

In Colombia, there are few existing principal rail lines (black); extensive new lines (double) are needed, which would both bind together the nation, and also link Colombia outward—to Ecuador (via Pasto), to Brazil (via Leticia), with two new lines eastward into Venezuela, and to North America via a mainline northward into Central America. The engineering challenge is to deal with the trifurcation of the Andes Mountain ranges (running north-south) in the western half of the nation, which, without rail and good transportation, renders whole parts of Colombia isolated.

The map of Central America (Figure 14), shows the proposal for an “Inter-Oceanic Dry Canal” highway (in El Salvador and Honduras), the Darien Gap location for a new Panama Canal, and the vital proposed Hemispheric rail line to link the Americas.

The “Dry Canal” proposal, though smaller-scale than many other Hemispheric projects, is just as critical, in terms of forcing a change in policy outlook. Already, construction of a new container port at La Unión, is set to break ground in early 2004, on the Gulf of Fonseca, through a loan from Japan. The facility will serve El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. But, with the construction of merely 100 km of new highway (dotted line on the map) to connect with the existing highway

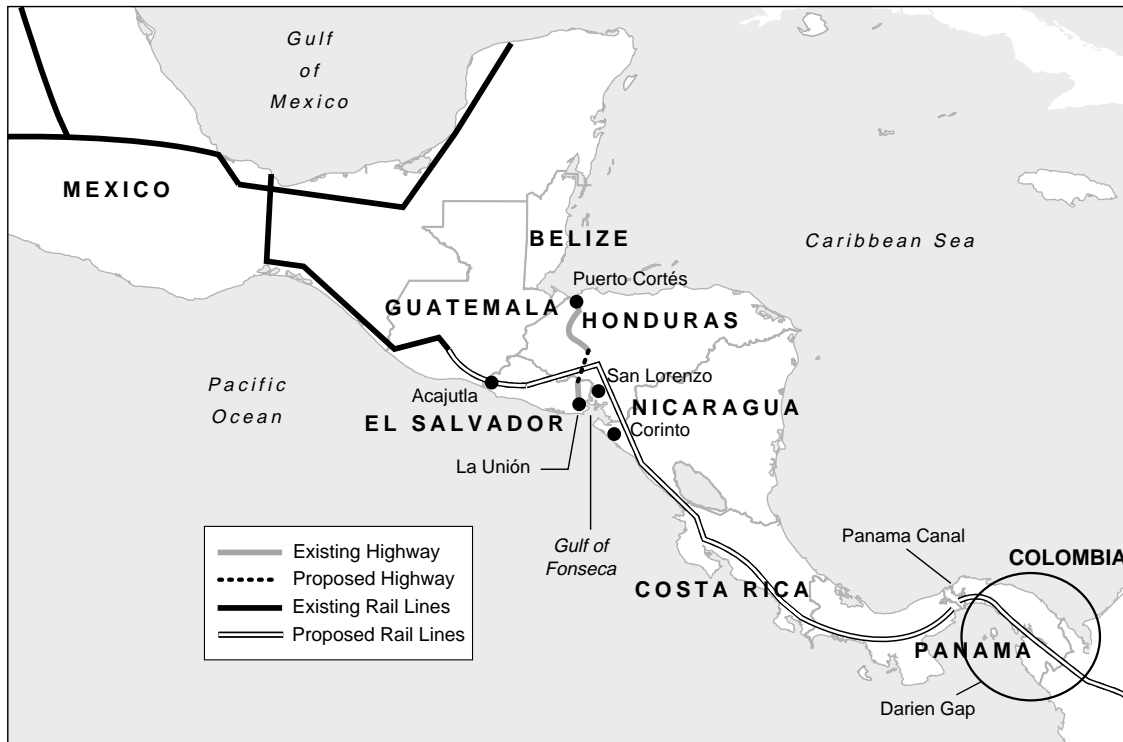
in Honduras, to Puerto Cortes, a new land-bridge will exist between the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean/Atlantic (Inter-Oceanic Dry Canal). A container truck could drive from the Pacific to the Atlantic in seven and one-half hours!

FIGURE 13
Colombia: Great Rail Projects



FIGURE 14

Central America and the Proposed 'Inter-Oceanic Dry Canal'



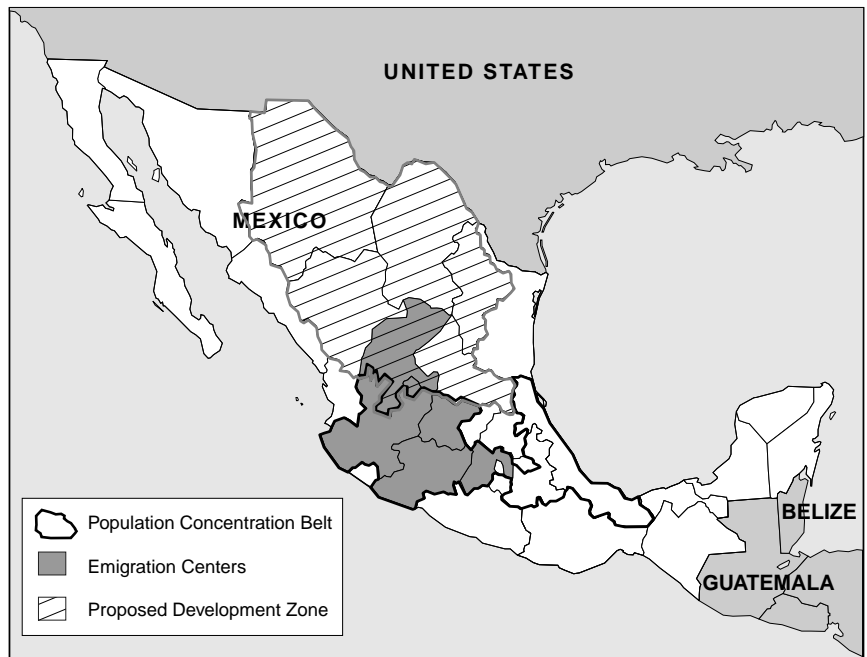
Source: EIR.

The Greatest Resource: Population

The stalled development potential in El Salvador exemplifies the situation throughout the Hemisphere: The last 40 years of shift to free trade, cheap labor, and anti-infrastructure development, have meant worsening poverty and dislocation for tens of millions of people throughout the entire Hemisphere. Across Ibero-America, mega-cities have grown with millions of displaced people—Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and others—with no infrastructure base to serve the population. Millions have relocated to the slave-labor work camps at the *maquiladora* centers, again with no infrastructure, by definition. Still more from Central and South America have fled to the United States or Canada, driven there in an attempt to make a life. El Salvador has suffered heavy out-migration, as have many other Central American

FIGURE 15

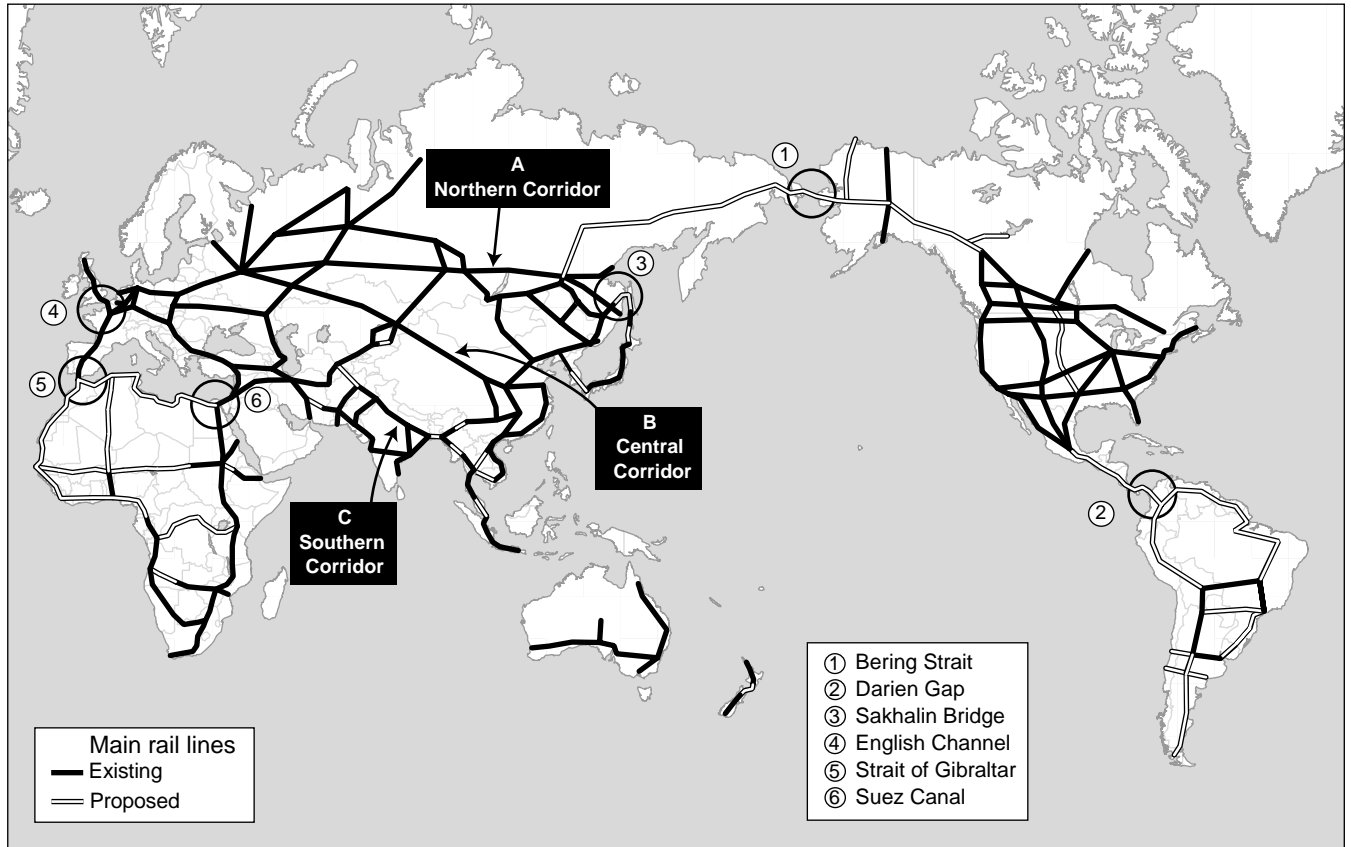
Mexico: Population, Emigration and Development



Source: INEGI (Mexico); EIR.

FIGURE 16

The World Land-Bridge



Source: *EIR*.

states. Remittances to the home country from migrants to the U.S., are now a significant source of local spending throughout Central America and Mexico. Indeed, Mexicans working in the U.S. now send \$10 billion a year back to Mexico, the country's second largest source of foreign exchange after oil and the single largest remittance flow in the world. (Wall Street schemes are in the works to grab some of this money stream.)

Mexico today would have a population of 120-125 million people, instead of its current population of 101 million, except that 21 million Mexicans—18%—are living in the United States! The breakdown of this 21 million is: 9 million Mexicans (legal and illegal), born in Mexico, are in the U.S.; and 12 million Mexican-Americans, second generation, born in the U.S. of Mexican-born parents, are in the United States.

The map in **Figure 15** shows the region (dark shading) of the heaviest out-migration from Mexico to the United States. (It overlaps significantly the heaviest population concentration zone in the middle of Mexico.) In the state of Zacatecas, located in what would be the "Development Zone" for a new Great American Desert "Super-TVA" program, fully half the

population has left to live in the United States!

Overall, as of 2002, at least 33.1 million of the entire U.S. population of 292 million were immigrants (legal and illegal), the highest number ever, and the highest percentage in 70 years. Ibero-America accounts for 52% of U.S. immigrants, with 30% coming from Mexico alone.

The alternative to this destruction? Launch the infrastructure projects. Begin the rebuilding of national economies, and undertake mutual-interest trade. Outlaw slave-labor/free-trade practices. With the millions of new jobs, people of the Americas can look forward to building, not leaving, their homelands—old or new.

Energy for Economic Development

Critical to the economic re-building process, is the provision of plentiful, cheap energy. This means the appropriate combination of high-tech use of fossil fuel deposits, hydro-power potential where available, and everywhere, the resumption of nuclear power development. There are major deposits of fossil fuels at many points throughout the Americas, from coal, oil, and gas in Alaska/Yukon, to natural gas in

Peru and Bolivia, besides the famous Mexican, Venezuelan and Texas/Oklahoma deposits. But the vast untapped hydro-power potential is in South America. In the United States, hydrologists estimate that over 80% of the impoundment potential has been achieved, on major rivers such as the Colorado, the Columbia, and others, where management systems were built in the 1930s and '40s, thanks to the Franklin Delano Roosevelt infrastructure drive.

But in South America, the huge Itaipu Dam on the Paraná River illustrates the fact that throughout the continent, there are many favorable dam sites for power, as well as for water control, navigation, etc.

It is nuclear power, the most advanced, energy-dense power source, that must be resumed full-force. Soon after the 1953 announcement by President Eisenhower of the "Atoms for Peace" program, Argentina became the first nation to sign an agreement for cooperation on the peaceful uses of nuclear power. Its first reactor came online in 1974, the Atucha; and its second, the Embalse, came online in 1983. As of 1979, four new plants were planned to go operational between 1987 and 1997, but it never happened. The global economic downturn and IMF austerity dictates stopped all such programs. Today, the Atucha II reactor stands 80% finished.

In Brazil, the same thing happened, although scientists were conducting experiments in nuclear fission there in the 1930s. Today, only two Brazilian plants are operational, Angra I (1982) and Angra II (2000).

In Mexico, President López Portillo (1976-82) had plans for 20 nuclear plants. Today, there is one.

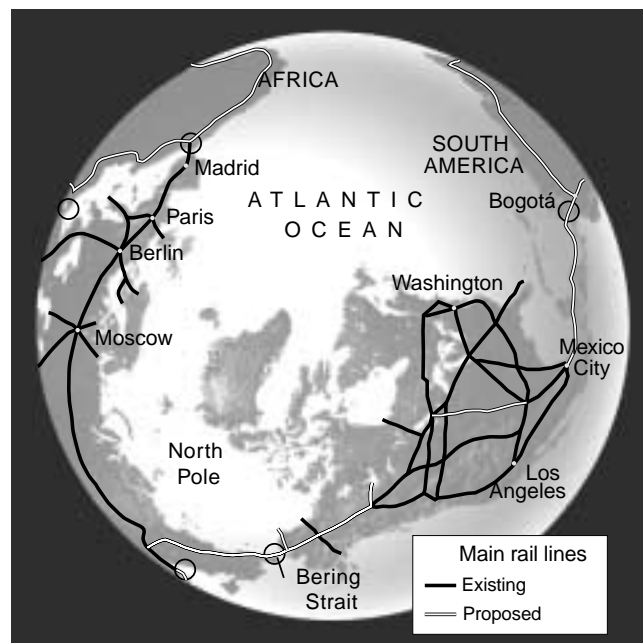
In all of the Americas, there are 124 nuclear generating plants operational in 2003: United States, 104; Canada, 14; Argentina and Brazil with two each, and Mexico with one. Engineers had said 50 years ago, "2000 by 2000!"—the world needs 2000 nuclear plants by Y2000. But as of 2003, there are only 441.

There is no scientific or safety impediment stopping nuclear power development. It is a policy war, in which it is critical to win the battle for government *re-regulation* of energy in the public interest, and then to proceed to build infrastructure.

During the Enron era in which the nouveaux energy pirates bilked California, the same companies raided the power

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FIGURE 17
The World Land-Bridge, Polar Projection



Source: EIR.

systems of Central and South America. Enron itself bought up gas lines in Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, and Bolivia. A swarm of foreign companies bought controlling interests in the electric utility systems of South and Central American nations, amounting to 26% of all electricity there as of 2000. Some examples: 76% of Chile's installed capacity (U.S.-based AES, and Spain-based Endesa); 96% in Bolivia (U.S.-based GPU, NRG and PPL); and 52% in Argentina (AES and Endesa). In Argentina, these interests are now demanding the IMF force electric users to pay hyper-high prices to the foreign interests, no matter what.

It is the LaRouche mobilization in the United States, to break this political and financial chokehold once and for all, that opens the prospect for unprecedented Hemispheric development, hope, and world peace.

World Land-Bridge

The final maps show the World Land-Bridge (Figure 16 and Figure 17). Especially when seen from a polar viewpoint, they convey the idea that the entire planet is one; that the Land-Bridge is a single continuous route that can integrate and develop Earth as a whole, from Tierra del Fuego in South America, to the Cape of Good Hope in Africa. It reminds us of the reality that the human mind and human creativity are the determinant, and also the most important resource to develop, in the course of developing the physical-economic condition of the world.

Cheney Helps Schwarzenegger Backer Buffett Loot With New Gas Pipelines

by Marcia Merry Baker

What happened to their pipelines and other hard infrastructure when Enron, Dynegy, Williams, and the other big-name energy swindlers went bust after 2001? A new, higher-level crowd of shysters moved in and took control of them—those now involved in pushing the California recall election for muscle-geek Arnold Schwarzenegger, in order to enjoy still another round of looting of the economy of the West. Warren Buffett, considered the second richest man in the world—and now, a pipeline baron—stands out.

Over the past two years, Buffett has made major purchases of natural gas pipelines, amounting to pre-positioning for mega-profiteering when, and if, more energy deregulation takes place—the whole point of the California recall. In August, Buffett announced himself as co-chairman for the economics team of Schwarzenegger. The candidate who is against “special interests” is steered by the world’s second-

richest man, among other financier potentates like George Shultz and speculators like Richard Wexner.

An Order From Cheney’s Task Force

What’s more, Vice President Dick Cheney, who presided over the energy pirates’ pillaging of California in the first place—when he headed up the President’s National Energy Development Task Force from January-May 2001—is helping Buffett and the new round of looters in every way.

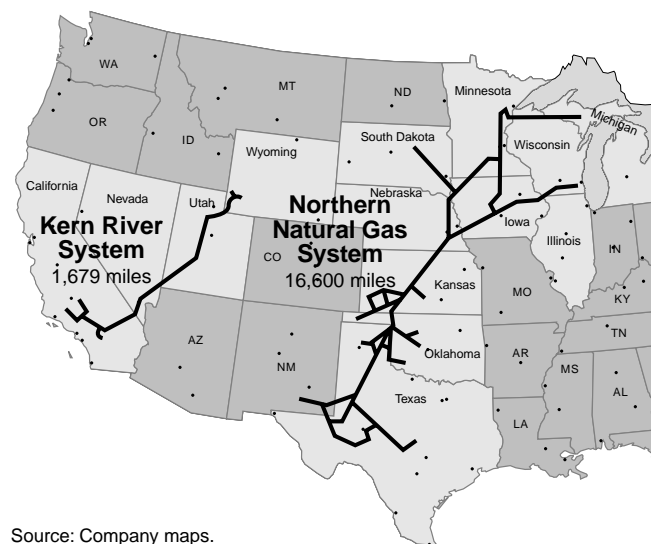
On Aug. 7, 2003, the Bush-Cheney Administration issued orders to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to speed up oil and natural gas drilling on Federal lands in Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Utah, and New Mexico managed by the BLM. This is the natural-gas catchment area for Warren Buffett’s Rocky Mountains-to-California pipeline, called the Kern River Gas Transmission Co. In fact, the pipeline originates in Cheney’s Wyoming (see map).

A Reuters wire described the Aug. 7 Administration order: “The BLM will be asked not to unduly restrict access to



Warren Buffett, chief among the financiers using the Schwarzenegger Recall hoax to go for another round of looting of California. In Buffett’s case, newly acquired gas pipelines are key.

Warren Buffett's Natural Gas Pipeline Empire



Source: Company maps.

drilling on Federal lands.”

The Kern River Gas Transmission Co. is a subsidiary of MidAmerican Energy Holdings, majority-owned by Berkshire Hathaway, which is majority-owned by Warren Buffett. MidAmerican Holdings’ origin goes back to October 1999, when Berkshire Hathaway (owner of multiple companies in over 30 nations) bought the Des Moines-based utility Mid-American Energy Co. This was a below-market, sweetheart deal timed to allow Buffett to rake in super-profits off the energy hyperinflation that was scheduled to hit, as California and other states phased in their state-level deregulation in 2000 and since.

For example, in Spring 2001, MidAmerican jacked up customer prices by 30% in Iowa. The state’s government then ordered a temporary moratorium on utility cut-offs, to try to protect households from the hyper-prices.

Strategic Scavenging

Among the several acquisitions MidAmerican Holdings made after its 1999 founding, were two strategic natural gas pipelines, both picked up from the fallout of the Enron-era energy companies’ collapse. MidAmerican also now owns the second largest electricity company in Britain.

First, the Kern River Rocky Mountains-to-California pipeline (1,679 miles) was bought in 2002 at a bargain price from the Williams Companies. These energy-marketer pirates were in trouble following the collapse of Enron and the confirmation of their own bilking of California and other acts of misrepresentation and looting.

Anticipating the Cheney-Bush Aug. 7 order to the BLM, MidAmerican announced on Aug. 3 that its Kern River Gas Transmission Co. intends to expand the daily shipping capacity of the pipeline’s 1.73 billion cubic feet, by another 500 million cubic feet per day, in an expansion it hopes to have in service by 2006. Already this Spring, the capacity of the Kern River line was more than doubled, with the completion of a \$1.2 billion expansion linking California to what Reuters reported, are “remote fields in the Rockies, a region at the heart of the Bush Administration’s plans to boost domestic energy supplies.”

Then, there is the Northern Natural Gas line, also shown on the map, which has over 16,600 miles in its system, from Texas up through the Midwest. Buffett’s acquisition of this line, one of the largest on the continent, signifies what’s in the works for the next round of intended fraud by the Cheney gang. In 1985, the gas line was owned by Enron, at the time of the formation of the company. In late 2001, as Enron was heading for bankruptcy, the pipeline was pledged as part of a potential deal with Dynegy; the deal fell through. Enron declared bankruptcy in December 2001. The pipeline was handed over to Dynegy in early 2002, in settlement of the Enron-Dynegy dispute. Then, later in 2002, Buffett’s Berkshire Hathaway/MidAmerican Energy Holdings acquired this gas line.

Fox Demands Mexico Deregulation Crusade

by Ronald Moncayo Paz

On the evening of Sept. 1, the now-discredited Mexican President Vicente Fox went before the Congress to deliver a pathetic Third Report to the Nation, in which he listed his supposed “achievements.” The truth, on that evening, was that 70% of the Mexican population is daily becoming poorer, and small and medium-sized businesses are being wiped out by a deep depression that puts another 2,500 new unemployed on the streets every day.

Despite this reality, Fox stated that “the changes and achievements listed . . . are valuable, but incomplete,” and proceeded to call for a crusade “of unity among all Mexicans,” to quickly approve—together with the Congress and the major national institutions—the postponed “second wave of economic deregulation.” These are the so-called structural reforms, particularly “of the State, finances, energy, telecommunications, and labor.” This, without doubt, Fox intends to be the final phase of destruction of the national economy and the very institutions of the nation-state.

Structural Reforms of Deregulation

During the last three years of Fox’s government, local representatives of foreign interests linked to financial and energy piracy—such as the current head of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) congressional bloc, Elba Esther Gordillo, and former Foreign Secretary and now Presidential candidate Jorge Castañeda—have woven a series of unsavory alliances, between the Executive branch and groups of treasonous legislators enconscd within various political parties. Their goal has been to build a relative majority in the Congress, in hopes of passing the fascist structural reforms during the September-December legislative session, and thus guaranteeing the continuity of economic looting and the punctual payment of the foreign debt.

Technically devised and officially “recommended” for Mexico by the World Bank beginning in 2000, these structural reforms, of which there are ten, appear in the 2001 National Development Plan and in the 2002 National Development Financing Program. They are the explicit instruments of the “economic deregulation” epidemic, imposed by such individuals as U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney, and the synarchist Nobel Prize winner in Economics, Robert Mundell. It is through economic deregulation that governments explicitly renounce their obligation and duty to defend progress, as any sovereign republic should, acting instead

in favor of foreign interests and to the detriment of national companies.

Since 1982, when then-President José López Portillo declared a debt moratorium and nationalized the usurious banks, the so-called Synarchists vowed to destroy the Mexican nation-state, and turn it into a satrap of the world financial oligarchy. Since then, with each six-year Presidential term, the dismantling of Mexico's economic protectionism has become more aggressive, imposing an ever-greater deregulation which has driven the country into total bankruptcy.

As a result, in 2003, sixty percent of the economically active population now works in the informal economy, and the economy's installed capacity is functioning at a level of 45%. Maquiladoras (in-bond assembly plants) account for half of "manufacturing employment." Ninety-five percent of all exports go to the United States, and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is exterminating the internal market, agriculture, and small and medium-sized businesses. The government of President Fox, which held out the hope of change, has instead only deepened this deregulation trend, while blathering about "change" and "macroeconomic stability."

In his speech to the nation, Fox attempted to identify accomplices for his plans, signalling the necessity of "rewarding politics . . . with a shared responsibility," and making a desperate plea on behalf of his looting policies. "Now is the time for dialogue," he said. "Without agreement, there will be no progress. . . . We need national policies, not factional ones. . . . Here in the Congress we have to give substance [to the reforms], and adopt negotiation as a practical policy."

But Fox's calls for "unity" and "negotiation" to increase the looting through structural reform, is not guaranteed success. It will come up against a frontal resistance from the Republic's leading institutions, such as trade unions, political associations, universities, housewives associations, and many others. Earlier mobilizations already succeeded in defeating the attempt to increase the Value Added Tax (VAT). Now, PRI Senator Manuel Bartlett has denounced current energy policy, as well as the intended energy reform, as an "illegal clandestine privatization" of that sector.

A Power Vacuum?

The same international oligarchical forces that helped put Fox in power, are now also pressuring him to take radical action to impose these structural reforms. After three years of impatient waiting, the Synarchist foreign bankers see that their rapacious dreams have not yet become reality. In their desperation, they are demanding that the reforms be put through this year; or, they otherwise threaten, they will unleash an unprecedented monetary and political destabilization of the country.

As a result of these pressures, the Executive began to make "adjustments" in cabinet posts, so as to better negotiate politically. This is why Felipe Calderón Hinojosa, a politician

from the ruling National Action Party (PAN), was recently named as the new Energy Secretary. Calderón Hinojosa's only talent is that he is a political dealmaker; but he knows about as much about energy as the average chemist knows about the formalities of the law.

If Fox is good at anything, it's at failure. Loss of leadership due to popular disenchantment, isolation from the political party which put him in office, and pressure by foreign interests, are now facts of his Presidency. These, added to the political class's inability to formulate real solutions, will very likely produce a power vacuum, combined with the lack of any successful programmatic initiative.

A Report Full of Lies

Egged on by monetarist fairy tales in his Report to the Nation, President Fox told the assembled legislators that he favors "fair free trade," and that the best thing that could happen to Mexico would be for the World Trade Organization (WTO) to force the advanced-sector nations to eliminate their agricultural subsidies. However, in the WTO's Sept. 10-14 meeting in Cancún, which more closely resembled a Roman Circus, of course nothing of the sort happened.

Naturally, Fox didn't fail to mention that this year, his government had moved "closer to the needs of the Mexican people," supposedly by increasing their income, their wealth, their abilities and participation. This was too much—the legislators responded by booing him at length.

He went on to assert that inflation, as well as interest rates, had dropped, and salaries increased by 10.5% in real terms; that debt service had dropped by 46 million pesos in the last two years, and that GDP was expected to rise by 1.4% by the end of 2003. Housing, infrastructure, and energy resources had substantially increased compared to 2000, he added. But none of these results are visible—anywhere. Fox ended by reiterating that his "changes are incomplete," and that to finish them, there must be a "shared responsibility," so that "together" it will be possible to defeat the challenges of a 34% rate of rural poverty, a 30% crime rate, fiscal weakness, and the current structure of the national budget which, he warned, "has no ability to deal with social imbalances" in areas such as medicine, housing, infrastructure, or education. Pure lies.

To put it succinctly, Fox's Third Report to the Nation was a call to Mexicans to embrace the epidemic of economic deregulation, pathetically asserting that "together we can do more. . . . It is everyone's responsibility to do the job."

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Make California 'Recall' Fight Cheney's Waterloo

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche gave the following speech to a town meeting attended by 450 people in Burbank, California, on Sept. 11.

I'm going to talk about the subject of Constitutional law, from a very specific standpoint, and dealing with the state of California, to illustrate a problem of our nation, and a problem of the world at large.

Recently, the Governor of California, Gray Davis, stated that he knew that, in the matter of deregulation, he had committed errors. He did not add—at least not on that occasion, as he should have—that practically everyone else in the legislative process who had pushed through deregulation in California, had voted the same way, whether Republicans or Democrats. So Gray Davis was not guilty of anything that every representative was not guilty of, either by participation, or by negligence. And negligence is also a way of voting: You don't vote, and you get what you don't vote for. That's the danger here in California, right now. If you don't vote against Recall, you may not have a state to vote for, the next time around.

Now, this involves two levels. On one level, you have the mistake that was made by many people, including the present governor, in adopting and tolerating deregulation. That was a mistake; it was a mistake based on bad judgment, poorly informed judgment. But it was not an intent to commit a crime. They were sold on the idea that deregulation was somehow—might be good for the country. And since it was also seen to be popular, the political parties had better go along with it. Because if it wasn't bad for the country, and it was popular, then, the popular will must prevail. And they went along with it. And there's been a great suffering as a result of it.

Then there came a point in which, by some mysterious process, the dumbest man in America, George W. Bush, was seated as President. They offered him a chance to choose between muscles and brains—and guess what he chose.

In any case, this brought us in something a little worse than George Bush—



Lyndon LaRouche addresses the town meeting in Burbank on Sept. 11. "If you don't vote against Recall, you may not have a state to vote for, the next time around." Left: The LaRouche Youth Movement at a rally in Los Angeles on Sept. 10.

I mean, George Bush is not a good person; he's essentially a bad person, mean-spirited, he just seems not to have recovered from the full effects of three problems: cocaine, abuse of alcohol, and being raised by the Bush family. But, he's a dummy; he makes Mortimer Snerd look like a genius. So, we can't blame him too much for intention; how can we blame a man for intention who doesn't know where he is, or what he's doing?

But there are some people who may not be too smart, but are a bit too clever, and whose intentions are very clear. Such a creature is Vice President Cheney. And, he's admittedly qualified at vice; I guess many people are fooled into assuming he's therefore qualified for that office. He came into the picture early. Now, Cheney is a thief by disposition; he's a thug and a thief. Back in the days of high school, back in Wyoming, where he was raised among the cattle, he had a girlfriend: his wife Lynne. And he's sort of her dog, and always has been, since back there in high-school days, where he'll sit there, like a scowling jock, not too bright, not too articulate. He knows better than to talk, because people hear how stupid he is. And she's out there, the queen of the campus, so forth; goes on to Chicago University; becomes educated by the top fascist in America, and plays that role today. And he's her dog, and he runs in office.

Cheney Pushes Preventive Nuclear War

So, he has the qualities of a pirate, or a thief. For example, when he went into the first Bush Administration, so-called "41," he was Secretary of Defense. Now, his particular "thing," shall we say, was, at that time—remember the Soviet Union was disappearing, and there were those, not only in the Republican Party, but elsewhere around the world, who

thought that the dissolution of the Soviet Union meant that the United States was the only superpower in the world. And they therefore said, why shouldn't we become an empire? Why shouldn't the rest of the world simply be our slaves? And they moved in that direction. The older George Bush was, under advice, a little bit more cautious. Cheney was more on the enthusiastic side, a real jock. So he had—two things: First of all, he was pushing a policy of preventive nuclear war, as a policy of the United States, a policy whose object was to bring about the establishment of an empire, which would be run by the United States, and the United States would be run by people of his persuasion.

At that point, the older Bush Administration declined to go along with Cheney. So Cheney's demand for an extended Iraq war, at that time, his plans for development of a new arsenal of nuclear weapons, to conduct preventive nuclear warfare against many nations, including those which had no such weaponry, those which had no capable military threat against the United States: He would go to war. He was restrained.

Then, we got Clinton. And Cheney and his crowd, the crew with him, continued with this project. In 1996, they drafted a document for the worst fascist in Israel: Benjamin Netanyahu. Presumably for a Netanyahu government in Israel. It's called, in a sense, the next step. And this thing was read by Netanyahu to the U.S. Congress a few days after it was presented by this crew, Richard Perle and company, who were the Cheneyacs in question. It sat there. It was the policy of the right-wing government in Israel; but it was not the policy of the United States. And it sat there. George W. Bush was inaugurated. And it sat there.

At that point, the time that George Bush was about to be



Vice President Dick Cheney: a thief and a thug by disposition; a Synarchist by ideological pedigree.

inaugurated (for reasons which remain obscure, to both voters and the Constitution), I gave a public address of some significance. I'd been involved in this actively, in this mess of Nov. 7, 2000, which, as an election, had been an indecision; we had, not a constitutional crisis at that time; we had an election crisis, particularly in the state of Florida.

Now this election crisis, whatever they say, was largely created by the Democratic Party, which, under the leadership of Al Gore, and people like that, had gone and done. So in the state of Florida, they had a law on absentee ballots. The Republicans did their homework on this law, and prepared for the election, and got their absentee ballots through. The Democrats were a bunch of lazy bums! They didn't do their homework, and they were sitting, not knowing comparably, what to do on the absentee ballots. And they actually won; the Republicans actually won, in the state. The worst of it: Al Gore, if he had been anybody but Al Gore, would have won, would have not bothered with Florida, because all he needed, at that point, was the Electoral College vote of Arkansas. With the electoral vote of Arkansas he was in, dragging that piece of filth with him—Joe Lieberman. What the cat dragged in, sort of.

But he didn't go into Arkansas, because Arkansas had been my state, where I got the number of votes that the Gore people stole from me, from the Electoral College, that year. So, they ignored Arkansas, which they had a quarrel with. And they went on to the great and glorious state of Florida, where Joe Lieberman, whose connections are with the right-wing Cubans—people who kill people, and push drugs, and do wonderful things like that—and who robs Indians, through these Indian gambling operations. Joe Lieberman thought he had a lot of pull with the right wing in the state of Florida—especially with these Cubans. And therefore, he thought *he*—and he said—could carry the state. But that isn't what he carried; he carried George Bush into the White House!

In any case, so this was the situation. So, under those circumstances, there was great confusion about what to do about the hung-up election of 2000, and I became very actively involved in that issue by various media events, and so

forth, during that period, up into the first part of January 2001. And I had some influence on broader people who were persuaded that I was right, and persuaded we ought to go that way. But it didn't work out that way. And so, George Bush was about to be inaugurated as President.

Forecast for Bush Presidency: A Reichstag Fire

So, I gave a forecast of what we faced, under a George W. Bush Presidency. And there are two points in particular which I emphasized: That the U.S. economy and the world, were already being plunged into one of the greatest monetary/financial crises in known history—something which is coming on now, as some of you who may have been acquainted with that gentleman as he walked around the streets and neighborhoods of the country: poverty, depression. And since George Bush was very dumb—that's what I said; I tend to speak like that. I would refer to this man as being dumb. Don't accuse him of being these other things, that he doesn't know what he's doing. But he is dumb. And he's very serious about being dumb and mean.

So that under those conditions, I had forecast, that we should expect during the early period of a George Bush Administration, that the depression, which was already coming on, since the Spring of 2000, would tend to hit with fuller force in the coming two years. Well, it did. That at the same time, under these conditions in the world, I said, we must expect what happened in Germany, in 1933, as a threat for the period now; this is in January 2001.

I referred to the situation in Germany in 1933, when a certain interest, including some people in the United States and Britain, had financed the Nazi Party to come out of bankruptcy, to prepare for Hitler's being put in power. And these people who financed Hitler in that way, both in London and in New York, put him into power, through a consortium which staged a two-stage coup d'état, in January and February of 1933, at a time that Franklin Roosevelt was only elected, but not yet inaugurated. And the government of Germany at that time, under Kurt von Schleicher, was committed, in part at least, to a policy very much like that which Franklin Roosevelt was to implement in March of 1933. And it was well known what Franklin Roosevelt intended to do in March of 1933. So that if nothing had happened, and Kurt von Schleicher had been the Chancellor of Germany in March 1933, the United States and Germany would have been on the same general road, to a world economic recovery—a hard road, but a successful road.

To prevent that, Hitler was put into power. But he was still a fool, almost like an Arnie Schwarzenegger of his time. He was a nothing, dumped into a high office in Germany. People laughed at him. He would be out at the next election, the next crisis, parliamentary crisis. Why wasn't he out? Why did the fool become a dictator? Because Hermann Göring, in February of that year, less than a month after the inauguration of Hitler on Jan. 30, 1933—Hermann Göring set fire to the



Hitler was a fool, a nothing, “almost like an Arnie Schwarzenegger of his time.” Rather than being quickly dumped, Hitler became dictator because Hermann Göring set fire to the Reichstag, creating the provocation needed to impose Nazi “emergency rule.”

Reichstag. Hermann Goering was the most financially connected member of the Nazi machine. He was also the head of government of the German state of Brandenburg, at the time. So, he, as he bragged about this on various occasions later: “I did the Reichstag fire!” He set fire to the parliament of Germany, the national parliament in Berlin. No one was in it at the time, except, presumably, some poor fool called van der Lubbe, who was later indicted, and convicted.

But the destruction of the institution, resulted in the invocation of the doctrine of law, of a fellow called Carl Schmitt, who became known as the “crown jurist” of the Nazi system. Carl Schmitt, of course, is the same fellow who sponsored the career, in the United States, of a fellow who could not get into the Nazi Party, because he happened to be Jewish. So, this Nazi, Carl Schmitt, sent Leo Strauss, by way of England, into the United States. Well, he ended up at Chicago University, as Professor Leo Strauss, and was the chief breeder of this nest working around Cheney today, called the neo-conservatives.

The point being, what I was afraid of: something like Sept. 11, 2001, would happen in the United States, by agencies within high positions in the U.S. government! And that is exactly what happened. And that has been used as hype ever since, to say, “Well, some Arabs and so forth,” and the idea of having a war with Islam was already the policy of Cheney and company, before this happened. They were seeking a pretext, and who knows what so-called evidence was cooked up, in order to create that impression.

California Was the Prize

So, at the same time, Cheney intervened into the state of California, in the case of Williams Power, and similar cases, Enron cases. Remember, Enron was the largest contributor to the Bush campaign of the year 2000. Williams and these other companies, were the same type. They all belong to the same

general breed of cat.

Now, there had been a collapse of the power system of California, in the Summer of 2000. This collapse was the result of a breakdown in the system, mechanical system, of the production and distribution of power as a result of deregulation. Chaos was being introduced. I’ll get back to this later, in the report here.

But Cheney moved in, once Bush was President, to play a key role in orchestrating the way deregulation hit a number of areas of the United States, including, especially, California. California was the prize: It had the biggest possible potential loot—for the crowd around Enron—was the state of California.

So, what you have today, is the state of California has been looted, by this operation, to the tune of tens of billions of dollars, that we can trace, apart from the implicit losses of the state, by this looting. The key person who did this, partly by his influence in suppressing a report which would expose what was going on in the Williams case, by suppressing that report, the thing became worse in California. And that was the worst period of this power crisis in California. That, essentially, combined with the collapse of the IT industry, and with the real-estate mortgage-based securities bubble in California, were the key factors in the collapse of the California economy, from a notoriously rich state, by comparison with other states, into a notoriously impoverished one, or bankrupt one.

And this was done by courtesy of Dick Cheney and company.

On the Verge of Dictatorship and World War

We are now living on the verge of a dictatorship. The Patriot Act was a step toward dictatorship. It’s modelled on the *Nazi* laws, introduced under a Leo Strauss protégé, John

Ashcroft, who was trained in the tradition of Carl Schmitt's law, through Chicago University, in the Strauss circles.

We're headed toward fascism, in the United States, now! The Patriot Act is a step in that. And it's worse. We're also, in a sense, because of what Cheney is doing, and what others are doing with this doctrine of preventive nuclear war, with this "axis of evil" list which was promulgated in January of 2002, we're headed for, somewhere down the line, for a new world war. Not the kind of world war which Dick Cheney imagines might happen, but a different kind. It's a land war in Asia, or a land war with nuclear and aerial complications in Asia, in which the existing triad, the nuclear triad on which U.S. power is based—it certainly is not based on our troops, as Iraq shows us—but a nuclear triad of power, the use of nuclear weapons delivered by air, or by stratosphere; by submarines, large nuclear submarines; by carrier-based methods, to dominate the world through sheer terror, of nuclear weapons. That weapon is not invincible militarily. And other nations which have some power, know it, and have the capability of developing weapons systems, and modes of warfare, which are *asymmetric*, with respect to the U.S. capability. They are prepared now, on the basis of the behavior of the Bush Administration, especially under the Rumsfeld-Cheney operation—these nations are preparing to *fight* such a war—an asymmetric nuclear war, during a period corresponding to the Administration of the next President of the United States.

That does not mean they're committed to a war. That means they are committed not to *submit*, to the kind of preventive nuclear warfare which Cheney represents. That's what we face.

We also, in the meantime, face a world depression, a world monetary-financial collapse, unprecedented in modern history. The system is bankrupt. People who are talking about a recovery, must be Dracula. And only the suckers would join that, too.

So, that's the situation, in general, we face.

So, now look at the situation. On the one hand, we have the American people, who behave foolishly. We have Gray Davis, who admits that he made a mistake, and he should speak also for all the other legislators who voted for this abomination, or abstained from voting either way on the abomination. They all made a mistake. The citizens and voters who supported them, made a mistake! Those who thought deregulation was good, made a mistake, a very painful mistake, *and they are to blame for their mistakes!* They're not criminals because they made a mistake, but they ought to accept the blame for their mistakes. Not in order to shoulder blame, but in order not to make the same mistake, or a similar one, next time. To learn the lesson of admitting: "*We made a mistake.*"

The Democratic Party made a mistake. The voters, the majority of the voters of California, made a mistake. The elected officials of California, made a mistake. This mistake is painful. It's costly. It's life-threatening.

All right, that's one side.

But, having known that this is a mistake, what do we say of people who now come back, from high positions, who were the profiteers and racketeers who've been looting this state of tens of billions of dollars through deregulation alone, such as Dick Cheney? What do we say of Dick Cheney as the thief?

Let's go back again, to the 1991-1992 period, of Cheney's reign as Secretary of Defense. His gimmick, in those days, apart from preventive nuclear warfare, and similar kinds of fine enterprises, was privatizing the U.S. military. That is, to look over the entire military establishment in the United States, and look for various functions of the military, which could be performed as *for profit*, civilian operations.

Now, in this connection, he cultivated a relationship with a corporation called Halliburton, from which he gets this million-dollar pension. And he built up Halliburton. The privatization of the U.S. military went apace, even under Clinton, as a continuation of this process. We see the mess now in Iraq. Actually, the place has been turned over to some soldiers, who really are not equipped, or led, to deal with the situation there—but for the profit of whom? Nominally for the profit of the two large corporations which specialize in this privatized version of military operations! The civilian form of military operations, now privatized. Bechtel, under George Shultz, who pulled together the neo-conservative apparatus of the present Bush Administration. Second, Dick Cheney, of Halliburton. Halliburton and Bechtel.

Now, a problem has arisen. Bechtel is not getting its share of the government payoffs and bailouts. So, there's a little conflict between the two allied thieves, like two pirates squabbling over the spoils.

Now, the President of the United States, poor, sanctimonious, stupid George, goes before the TV cameras, with his fat face hanging out, and not much behind it, saying, "We need \$87 billion, right now." For what? Guess what? Chiefly, Halliburton. Halliburton needs money. So, we can shut down our schools, we can shut down our health care, we can shut down this, we can shut down that, and we can do *another tax reduction*, and pay out \$87 billion, largely to Halliburton, and call that a patriotic memory of the dead in New York City, from Sept. 11, 2001. And that is a parade that is going on today, on the television set, in New York, and in Washington! A parade—of gloating! They died. Now we're going to get revenge—we're going to give \$87 billion to Halliburton and company, out of the U.S. Treasury. That's what the operation is.

This is not a mistake. This is something else. It's something closer to the forces behind Adolf Hitler, which I've dealt with a great deal.

What's Wrong with the American People?

Now, let's look at the other side of the thing. What happened to the American people? Where were *they*, when all these things were happening?

I have a certain advantage, that is, two advantages, com-

plementary. I have a certain age, and experience. I also have, unlike some people my age, a certain kind of vitality, and also a determination to do things, and some skills as well. And therefore, I can tell you things, first-hand, as an insider into much of the history of our country, especially in the recent quarter century, and of the world. I can tell you things which I know better than most people do. There are a few people around the United States, who are of my age group, and who also know these things. Some of them aren't in such good physical condition these days. Former Senators, former dignitaries, of our country, who understand some of these things. But, I can tell you what's wrong with the American people, because I was *there*. I experienced it from the 1920s, as a child, and a young person. The 1930s, as an adolescent. I experienced going into World War II. I experienced it coming out of World War II. Each of the steps we've gone through as a people, during this period, I have personally experienced. And I can tell you what happened.

When I was a child, we were terrible. The people of the United States were terrible. You have no idea how bad they were. (At least so I thought, until I saw what came along in the 1960s and '70s.) They were wastrels. This was a Coolidge era, the Flapper generation. This was referred to as the "fast" people: They'd burn themselves out fast.

You had some famous novels in that period, which pertained to this kind of thing. They were disgusting, and I thought so at the time. I was a child, but I knew they were disgusting. I also knew my parents, like most people, honestly lied, most of the time, especially when speaking to neighbors and friends. They invite the friends, or the neighbors in, for company. They talk politely, lie to each other pleasantly throughout the whole proceeding. And once the neighbors, or visitors, are out the door, my parents would start to gossip about the people they just had received. Typical American behavior! Typical American hospitality! Frankness. Sincerity.

I saw the same characteristics in my fellow students, of my age group. I saw the same thing in the schools I attended. The same things in the officials I observed. I saw this in the pulpit—they were the worst.

Then, we went through a terrible time. We went through the onslaught of the depression—and you have to think from late 1928, until 1932, the income of the United States, that is the physical income at an estimated rate, dropped to half of what it had been five years earlier. Ha! Now, this meant for many people, absolute destitution. In the northern states, in the cold winter of 1932-33, many people who had been dignified citizens, with houses and jobs and so forth, *died*, froze to death, along railroad sidings, where they'd taken up habitation, in hobo jungles. This was typical of what had happened.

We had Hoovervilles, in lower New York City, cardboard crates, packing crates, in which people were living on the streets. And then Roosevelt came in, with a commitment to what he called the "Forgotten Man," which was the theme of

a campaign address he gave in West Virginia, at that time. Roosevelt was well prepared. He was prepared by ancestry. One of his ancestors, Isaac Roosevelt, the one who he particularly honored, and who you can find in the Hyde Park house, which is now a museum: the portrait of Isaac Roosevelt hanging there. Isaac Roosevelt was a New York banker, who was allied with Alexander Hamilton, to defend the United States at that time, from things like Aaron Burr, who was a traitor to the United States, and did a great deal to set up the kind of bad practices we have in the United States today.

Roosevelt, in his dissertation, that he wrote as a Harvard graduate, referred to the American tradition of Hamilton, and his ancestor Isaac Roosevelt. He understood it well. When he had poliomyelitis, was incarcerated, very severely crippled, in bed, as an adult victim of poliomyelitis—he fought his way back, with the help of his wife. And during the years of fighting his way back to functional health, he did an extensive study in American history, to illuminate what he already knew, about his own ancestry, and the history of the United States.

He became the Governor of New York twice, and, under conditions of crisis, became the President. And he walked into the Presidency, about as prepared as anyone could be under such circumstances. He led this nation, with all the difficulties and shortfalls imposed upon him, and inherent in his assembly of government forces, and led the nation on the road to recovery.

Roosevelt and Churchill vs. the Synarchists

And then one day—I didn't know it at the time, but I knew about this sort of thing—Franklin Roosevelt had a discussion with the then-Defense Minister of Great Britain, Winston Churchill. And it was a moment where the German troops were being held back, temporarily, at Dunkirk, for a very nasty reason. If the British expeditionary force, which was largely concentrated then at Dunkirk, were to fall into German hands, then England would be stripped of all power. And there were people in England, like Lord Halifax, the Beaverbrook circles, who liked Hitler. And these people were prepared to bring the British Empire, and the French nation and its imperial assets, and the fascist nation of Spain, and the fascist nation of Italy, and the fascists of Belgium, and the fascists of Rumania, into a grand alliance, which included a naval alliance, of the forces of Japan—which was a partner in this—the forces of the great British Navy, the forces of the Italian Navy, the German Navy, and the French Navy, into a force, which, after the destruction of the Soviet Union, which they thought would be short work, they would take on, attack, and destroy the United States.

This group is called the Synarchists. I'm not going to go into much on them today, as such, because that's a whole subject in itself. But it's the same problem we face today, and it's what Cheney represents today, the same thing. So, we're not dealing with mistakes; we're dealing with evil.

And on that basis—Churchill and Roosevelt did not agree on much of anything—but they know that if they could mobilize the patriotic forces of the United Kingdom and the United States, around the idea of stopping a takeover of the world by Adolf Hitler, that they could save the world from that horror, which a Hitler takeover would represent. And they succeeded.

But then Roosevelt became ill, and died. He became very ill at the time he was running for his fourth term of re-election, Summer of '44. And those people who had been Hitler sympathizers, before 1940, in the United Kingdom, in the United States, and in France, among other places, turned the other way. They went back to getting rid of Franklin Roosevelt, knowing that he was about to die of complications arising from poliomyelitis, and the strain he put upon his system, as a result of his labors as President, particularly under the wartime conditions.

So, they put in Harry Truman as the Vice President, a man who was skilled at vice.

Now, the importance of this is, what most of you thought, probably, that Truman was a good Democrat: Be disabused. The reason that we voted for Eisenhower—I didn't happen to vote for Eisenhower; I was prepared to vote for him in 1947, when I had a correspondence with him on this subject—we who returned from the war, found the following facts: First of all, we had been betrayed, implicitly betrayed. Everything that Roosevelt had promised, about the postwar world, had been betrayed! Roosevelt promised a postwar world, based on American supremacy in fact—nobody could say no to it—saying the colonial system would be eliminated, and we would establish a world of sovereign nation-states, as a community of principle. No more colonialism! Truman put the colonial powers back in. Truman, with no necessity for doing so, dropped two nuclear weapons on the civilian populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Truman and his friends staged the firebombing of cities of Germany, for no military purpose. They actually prolonged the war by so doing.

What we found back in the United States, those who had gone off to war and come back, with the anticipation of a better world, as a result of having defeated Hitler, found they were living under a kind of fascistic mood in the United States itself. This was accelerated quickly, by the so-called Cold War, the Churchill Iron Curtain speech. We went into a kind of dictatorial mood, like that which you have from Ashcroft after Sept. 11, 2001—this Patriot Act kind of tyranny. People *afraid*.

Now, during the period from 1945, into the Eisenhower election, the people of the United States were increasingly afraid. They call it McCarthyism today. To understand the truth of it, you call it Trumanism. And people became cowards. They said, "Keep your mouth shut. Don't get into trouble. Don't get our family in trouble. Say what they expect you to say. Don't say what you think. Watch out! You'll lose your job. Something will happen to you."

They turned the generation which returned from war—

my generation—largely into cowards. I saw it, I experienced it, many of these people were my friends, I watched the process *in them individually*, as well as collectively.

Now these people, who returned from war with me, many of them moved out into suburbia, or other things, and they raised families. There was a rush to build up a family lifestyle, after five years or so away at war. Wives especially were pushing. "We've got to get our family established. We've got to get a house. We've got to start the children, now. We've got to find a better place to live. You've got to get a better job. Get a white-collar job, get a white-collar job. Move to suburbia." And they did.

And they taught their children: "Be careful! Be careful! Be careful! Don't say what you think! The neighbors are watching! Lie! Stick to popular opinion. Don't express your own views. Don't think! It'll get you into trouble."

So, we had a generation that came after that. So, after the shock of the war, and the Hitler period, this shock hit the returning veterans of World War II. And they began to raise children, to whom was transmitted this impulse for cowardice, moral cowardice, which we see as characteristic of the U.S. population today.

Terrorizing the Baby-Boomer Generation

Now, these children come along, they like the civil rights movement, they like these kinds of things, many of them. They seem to be the beautiful children. But then, 1961: Bay of Pigs. The fascists are back at it again. Allen Dulles is a fascist. 1962: Russell and company organize what became known as the missile crisis of 1962. And everybody, or nearly everybody—I felt like a person standing in the street, deserted street, with everybody hiding in holes—nearly everybody, in a few days' period, of the height of the nuclear missile crisis of 1962, was terrified, as they had never been before. Because, all this period, that had the buildup of how bad nuclear warfare would be: You had these so-called science fiction movies telling you how bad nuclear warfare would be. The ants would suddenly grow large and eat you all, because of nuclear radiation, and things like this. They were terrified.

Then, came the assassination of Jack Kennedy. The terror increased. Then came a useless war in Indochina, again, completely incompetent, immoral. MacArthur warned Kennedy personally: "Don't get into a land war in Asia!" Which is what Cheney, and Rumsfeld, and so forth are trying to do today. "Don't get involved in a land war in Asia! You won't come back, at least not in the same form you went."

So, at the end of the war, a younger generation, with whom some of you may be acquainted, were coming into adulthood, decided they didn't like who we had been, up to that time. Up to that time, we had been a producer society. We were the most productive nation on the planet. You could even find remains, and traces, of those industries around Southern California, that used to exist here, where people could make a decent living, in jobs with dignity to them, and not fake their

way out around it. We were the production machine of the world. We took pride in the fact that we were *useful*. We *made* things. We made *better* things. We made it possible for other nations to have better things, to have a higher standard of living. We had the objective for our own people. We had the objective for our own children, that they would have something better than we had, through our power to produce, our power to increase our power to produce! Our power to solve problems, our power to be human!

That went away. Because these young people suddenly had this sense of betrayal. Producer society had betrayed them. And all the witchdoctors came along to tell them, "Oh, you're right. You're so right. You're consuming too much. Producer society—blue shirts—are *bad*. White shirts are not so good either. Go shirtless! Go naked! You want pleasure? Take it from your neighbor! And then inquire what sex they are afterward. As long as you have the pleasure!"

So, we became a post-industrial culture. We became increasingly that. We became a consumer society. We lost ourselves, at that point, for about 40 years ago.

Then we had the change in the monetary system, in which we became a predator nation. By the floating-exchange-rate system set up in 1971-72, we had the ability, with the British, to control the value of the currency of every country on this planet. All we had to do is rig a raid on the currency, against some national currency, and then go in and say, "Oh, you want help? Call in the IMF. Call in the World Bank. They'll advise you on what to do." The advice was, lower the value of your currency; put on sharp austerity to pay your debts; and accept an increase, fictitious debt, which is imposed upon you, to compensate your creditors for the devaluation of your currency.

Ibero-America, Central and South America, has more than paid, *many times over, everything that was ever owed*, to the United States or other countries, since 1971. In point of fact, morally, by strict, honest accounting, the nations of Central and South America *owe not a penny of foreign debt*. This includes Argentina: not a penny. It was all a big swindle.

But the big swindle was important, because we got the poor nations of the world, to become even poorer, and to work harder for us! To produce things for *us*! We shut down our factories. We didn't produce any more. We became an unproductive, post-productive, who has lived as a predator nation, by having the financial power to compel the rest of the world to work for us, cheap, for whatever we wanted. And we got cheap stuff, believe me. Go into a mall, and see what you can find in the mall. That bunch of rags would make "Old Rags" blush in shame.

So, that's what we did to ourselves.

So, in this era, the idea that we're going into a post-industrial society: No more big infrastructure! No more big government! And all of these things we depended upon, we destroyed, or allowed to be destroyed, increasingly, especially in the past 30-odd years.

And here we are today.

So, our people developed, under the impact of *fear*! Successive fear, from generation to generation, fear because of World War II, and what came out of it: the nuclear age. *Fear*: a prolonged fear, of a nuclear war with the Soviet Union. Fear, heightened by the experience of 1962-63. Fear, now heightened by a *new* terror, the terror and so-called myth of September 11, 2001.

Popular Opinion Stinks!

We've got a bunch of scared people out there. If they're irrational, you have to understand why they're irrational. And to take the role of leadership that I must take, and others I hope would take, you have to understand your own people. You don't go up and say to them, "I represent popular opinion." I tell you, popular opinion stinks! I was there when it was born! My job is to try to save the people from their own opinions, or the consequences of those opinions. Not by imposing opinions upon them, but by getting them to recognize *themselves*, the error of those opinions, and thus become stronger, more accurate, less susceptible to error, because they have used their own minds to be able to understand these kinds of problems.

Like understanding economics, for example: Most of you guys don't know anything about economics, and you, compared with the guys outside the room, are geniuses! Anybody who can vote for deregulation—obviously there's something wrong with them.

So, therefore, the problem in politics, is a problem of leadership, because, even though we're all human, many of us have not been able to live up to what it is to be human. We don't have a true sense of immortality. We don't have a sense that our life, which is always mortal—it's going to end, you know, in every case—we can't escape that. We can maybe postpone it, but we can't prevent it. The question is, therefore, what does your life mean? Now if you're convinced that your life means something, because you are taking something from the past, which you've been given; you're transmitting it, as culture, to the future; you're adding something to this store of what you give; then you know, just as you know the value of Archimedes' contributions to you, from over 2,000 years ago, or others, or the work of Plato—others, you recognize the work of people before you, as individuals, whose ideas you can replicate, as in any proper school, and as you can replicate, you know that you are experiencing their discoveries, discoveries which only a human being could make, no monkey could make it. No George Bush is likely to make it.

You know that you're experiencing this. You know that you can use this for human benefit, this knowledge. You know that you can transmit this knowledge, or assist in transmitting it, to coming generations. And you know that you, in a sense, live for the human species, in thousands of years to come, even after you're deceased. Because what you represent, does not die—*provided* that we organize society to ensure that the

great gifts, which are transmitted to us, and given to us by individuals, shall not be allowed to die. They shall live, and the names of those who gave them, shall be honored as much as we are capable of doing, for all time to come.

Now, it's that kind of courage which enables a soldier to fight war, as a man, and not as a beast. People can fight wars as beasts; they often do it, to kill the enemy, who does something you hate. And you go out, and you kill him. When you fight in war, in this kind of war, we fight war for the objective of achieving peace. The peace we achieve, will be based on the people, of our own people, and the people in the opposing nations—the resources and institutions we rescue, as the end of war.

The Principle of Our Constitutional Government

We then are devoted to using these things, that survive the war, as the instruments of building a better peace, than before the war which we had just entered. This is the famous principle of modern civilization, set out in 1648, under the initiative of a great diplomat, Cardinal Jules Mazarin, of France, called the Treaty of Westphalia. The purpose of peace among nations is, each nation must think in terms of the advantage of the other. You must think of what we do, which is useful for other nations.

This is easy in the sense of me, from the standpoint of the United States, because I'm proud of the history of our nation, and what it represents. I'm proud of what Benjamin Franklin represents; of what Winthrop represents from the 17th Century, in the colonization; of what Cotton Mather represents; of the influence of Leibniz on the formation of the ideas of Franklin. Franklin's role as a man who created a youth movement, which became the government of the United States. And in those great leaders we've had, who stood out among many bums, but who were great leaders, like Lincoln and like Roosevelt, who have contributed to mankind.

And, if you think like that, and you think about your nation as important to the world, which means as important as the benefit of your existence as a nation, is to the world around you. And if your role as a leader of a nation, is the benefit you represent, not to yourself, but to your people, and through your people, to the other people of the world, then you have a sense of being able to do anything that's necessary. You're not afraid to die. You don't seek to die, but you're not afraid to die, because you know your life means something. And *they can't cheat you of the meaning of your life!*

If you achieve that, and it's my purpose, and it's been the purpose of every leader that is respectable, of our nation, and our civilization, to do that, to somehow aid society, in discovering that as a natural condition of man within society. This is the true meaning of general welfare, of the term general welfare, as traced from the term *agapē* in the Greek of Plato. Or in the *I Corinthians*, 13, where the same term is used in the Greek, as is used by the Apostle Paul, *agapē*: that you live

for the others. You are a necessary being. You are a necessary person, who is going to contribute something to society, and you live for the others. And if they wish to succeed, as you try to succeed, they will try to do the same.

The function of government, of constitutional government, in our way of thinking, as Americans, of a melting-pot nation, our Constitution, as in the Preamble of the Constitution, is based on these principles: the sovereignty of our people, and its institutions; the obligation of government to promote the general welfare; and the obligation of the citizens to participate with government in promoting the general welfare, that's *agapē*: the commitment, above all, to posterity, to do such things with our life, as will be also beneficial, to those that come after us.

That's the purpose of true constitutional government.

Economics and Power

Let me just turn, for a final note, on the question of economics; on the question as it applies to infrastructure.

This egoistical thinking, that says, "I earn this," well, buddy, you don't earn anything. If I put you, with all your skills, on a deserted island, with nothing at hand, what are you going to produce? And we're talking about California—the effects of deregulation.

Now, regulation is very simple. Let's take something called power. I think you know something about power. You know the price of power impresses you. The reliability of power, or the lack of it, thereof, impresses you. The price of water, the availability of it, impresses you. Sinking aquifers impress you, or at least they depress the land. Maybe you, too. Places where you used to have rich agriculture, which is now dying, or rich forestation, which is now dying, because of lack of management of water, and other things. And you say, well, production depends on what? Production depends upon society preparing the ground in which the producers live and work.

For example, take the case of power. The productivity of labor depends upon the power available, efficiently available, to people in that area, and to that enterprise in particular. Power available. Now, the measure of power is not in watts. The measure of power is actually energy flux density—that's a better approximation. That is, energy sources, of higher intensity, such as the transition from burning fuels, to petroleum, to nuclear power, to thermonuclear fusion, are reaching higher degrees of power. And the quality of the power, which you're able to generate, by these and related means, is the means by which labor is transformed in its ability to produce—one of the aspects. Even the greatest genius, without adequate power, can not produce a successful society.

So, therefore, we, recognizing that—in the United States, recognize that there's a certain aspect that can not be left, in the economy, can not be left to private interests as such. Because these are things that pertain to *all* the people. Who is responsible for *all* of the people? The government. Who is

responsible for *all* the land? The government. For the development of all the land. Who's responsible for the conditions of production, which are needed in society? The government. Who's responsible for health care? The government. The doctors may provide it, but the government must provide the conditions under which the doctors can function. And more important than even health care, is sanitation. And government must provide the chief source of sanitation.

So, therefore, the degree to which this is available, is significant.

Take another case: Transportation. Now, Los Angeles used to have a mass-transit system. What do you have now? Traffic jams. Now, what are you doing in a traffic jam? You're wasting your life. You're sitting there, becoming angry, you're probably turning into a beast, slowly, enraged. Sitting in a traffic jam means less time with your family. It means family life is disrupted, characteristically, in areas which are dominated by traffic jams. And if you understand what family should be, the idea of the family table, at least the evening table, is very important in a family. The sense of family caring, is extremely important.

Therefore, we must be concerned, not with what people get paid at their job alone; we have to be concerned about what condition of life do they have, when they get home. What are the conditions of life in the schools? Do they have schools near the neighborhood? Do they have a community which will tend to care for children? You used to have grandparents, and neighbors, would care for a lot of the children, you know, when there was trouble in the neighborhood. They cared, and they would help. They weren't always the best neighbors in the world, but they all had the sense of mutual responsibility for helping. And they would help each other.

We have problems today that we didn't have before, precisely because we've fragmented society, with these crazy ideas. We have people who commute—how many hours a day do some people travel, commute to and from jobs? How many jobs do they commute to? How many members of the family commute in these kinds of jobs, in these kinds of conditions? What kind of social life is left? What happens then, to mass entertainment? What has social life become? What does your human life become? You work? Yeah, that's fine. Preferably, your work is something you feel useful at. But, what do you become?

Think of your children, for example. Maybe not your children, but the next-door neighbors' children. That is *your future*. Their children are your future. The grandchildren of any



The Tracy Pumping Plant near Tracy, California, lifts water to the dry San Joaquin Valley. Water infrastructure development programs, a "NAWAPA-Plus," can make the Great American Desert bloom as well, in the interests of both the United States and Mexico.

generation are the future of that generation. And those who think about having a meaningful life, think about what they are giving to the generation of their grandchildren—if not their own, at least the others'; just the way neighbors would help care for children. If you don't have your own children, well, care about what happens to the others.

And think about what you're giving to the next generation.

Therefore, if we think about these physical values, of adequate power. In the case of power, we say, "We have to regulate it." The responsibility of the production of power, is to make sure we have enough power; that we have a system for increasing the amount of power available. We will have the capacity of delivering the quality of power, and the amount needed, to areas which come into new needs for applying this to production. We want a high-density, a high-energy-density mode of production. We want less of the emphasis on the muscle side of labor, and shift the emphasis more and more to the mind. In production; not just in thinking about things, but in production.

You know, the happy worker in production, in the old days when we were still a productive society, was the fellow who went from the factory job, of a routine type, with a skill, without a skill, who would get into research and development. And you had a guy who was just a regular employee, a skilled employee, in a plant, and he would be upgraded, because of his development of his skills, and he showed intelligence and ingenuity, into a better kind of job. He might get more pay; he usually would, in research and development. But he got

more than better pay. He got the satisfaction of being able to do something creative in a more explicit way, on his job, and make better things than existed before. And to play a part in doing that.

The excitement, for example, of somebody doing a proof-of-principle test, on some new kind of process. This is a permanent change in the power of mankind, to produce things. This fellow has a sense of being personally involved, in a very satisfactory way, in production.

So, our job is to produce this kind of society, to produce this environment, in which the individual entrepreneur can function, as an entrepreneur, usually a small entrepreneur, not a big corporation, but a perfectly small entrepreneur, a few hundred employees at most, trying to move in that direction, that form of production, that form of quality of product, that quality of service. If the function of government is to provide and ensure what only government can do, that these essential means of infrastructure, which are needed to promote those changes in the nature of our society, that those can be made.

Our Relations With Mexico

For example, what's happening now. Let's just take the one example, illustration of this point. The key feature of my policy, and what I've done, is: It's very important, I think, for California at this time. The second paper, which will be distributed among you, in the coming weeks, before the Recall comes around, will be a paper which is titled "Sovereign States of the Americas." Now, as many of you know, especially in California, the largest minority group, in the United States, today, is the Spanish-speaking minority, or people of Spanish-speaking ancestry. The largest single group.

Now, you think of California in those terms. All right. You have the Spanish-speaking part, which also covers Texas, the border areas, and so forth. Then we take another part, another aspect of California. How about Asian population? Asian immigration? How much of Asia is represented in the nation of California? How much of other parts of the world? California is a special kind of melting-pot nation. And how we think, as a nation—whether it's a state or a nation as a whole—is reflected in the way we are able to engage, with neighboring countries. And the most relevant neighboring country, for the United States today, is, of course, Mexico. Mexico has the largest impact of any single area of the world around us, upon California.

Mexico is in a stressful state.

Now, we have this great area, which runs from the Arctic, down through the Great American Desert, between the coastal ranges, and the Rocky Mountains—the Great American Desert, has not been developed. No progress has been made of any net effect since 1910. None, since Teddy Roosevelt. Teddy Roosevelt stopped development of the Great American Desert. In the name of conservation—to conserve the desert. A man with a deserted mind.

Now, you go down into Mexico, across the border, and you find, between the two, the branches of the Sierra Madre mountains, you find another branch of the American Desert, a similar condition in Sonora, in northern Mexico. You find, Mexico is now—what are we doing in Mexico? We have a problem, a cross-border problem. We have first- and second-generation Mexican immigrants, in the United States, who are adapting to the United States, southern states, and largely California. Then, we go across the border. These people are supporting California! Their cheap labor, in large degree, is supporting the state of California.

Now, we go on the other side of border, you got these *maquiladoras*. We in the United States are forcing Mexico, for its own defense, to employ its people at wages that can not support a family—physically. We're increasing the death rate in these areas. So, therefore, we're looting Mexico, directly, through the slave-labor operations, which are being run in the name of *maquiladoras*, across the border.

We are also using a cheap Mexican labor pool inside the United States, especially concentrated in first- and second-generation immigrants, into residency in the United States. Therefore, how we think about ourselves, how we think about the world, is epitomized by the way we think about these people of Spanish extraction, Spanish-speaking extraction, on both sides of the border, especially this particular group.

And therefore, what I've proposed, to indicate the kind of world which the United States should find itself in, a world of a community of sovereign nation-states: We have to think in concrete terms, especially in the Americas. We have to think of our relationship, as a people, to the people of neighboring countries. We have to take the advantage, that we are a melting-pot nation, the most distinctively melting-pot nation, in our Constitution, on this planet: *We have no race in this country!* Except idiots who think they have one. We are a people, one people. We are in the process of developing a similar language, the same language culture, which is essential. But we are one people, we are one race, the human race. And therefore, having that character, we at our best—and I saw this in the war, for example, World War II—we at our best, we care for other people, people of other countries. And we practice that, especially in conditions in our own country, where some group in our own population, is victimized—the way that group corresponds to some foreign nation, as a source of extraction.

Therefore, I've featured this relationship, for a programmatic development, of this Great American Desert, to move this water project, which is the old Parsons NAWAPA project, to move that thoroughly down, from the Arctic Ocean, all the way down to the border of Mexico, southern border of Mexico. where southern Mexico has lots of water, and high mountain ranges. To bring this water up, as the Mexicans have planned for a long time, along a canal on the Pacific Coast, and a canal on the Caribbean. And also to move it midway, up through the higher range, into areas like this area



“Globalized” looting at work in Honduras, as children work at slave-labor jobs to produce consumer goods for the U.S. market.

between the two Sierra Madres.

If we at the same time build a new railway system, of a modern type, down into Mexico City, now what we’ve done, is we’ve created the environment in which the potential, potentiality of production, the product of productive improvement, in the whole area increases. The wealth of both sides of the border will increase through this kind of cooperation, while the sovereignty of both nations will be protected.

And this is what I’m pushing. We’re pushing the same kind of thing in Asia, as Eurasian projects. In Africa, the situation is hopeless unless we take power. There’s genocide in Africa beyond belief, Sub-Saharan Africa. It’s deliberate, the United States government is responsible. The British government is responsible, the Israeli government—these are the three governments most responsible for genocide in Africa.

People Need Infrastructure

So, therefore, this is both economics; it’s also humanism. We produce infrastructure because people need it. It happens to be also essential for economy. We produce economic rela-

tions with other countries, based on these human considerations, because we need them economically. We produce these conditions, because we need it, because we’re human. Because we don’t want again, ever again, to get into a situation where we find sovereign nations of the world, killing each other, because somebody’s manipulating them over some conflict which is orchestrated. We want a community of principle of nations on this planet.

My belief is one thing, in this connection: I know the world fairly well, because I’m an inquisitive, nosey person, as I guess you could say. I look around at cultures all over the world. I have friends and collaborators in many parts of the world. When you’re a little bit older, it helps the process. You get acquainted with more people. I’ve travelled a lot, as some of you know, as some complain. But I know Europe. I know it well enough. I now how to pick these things out; I’m an old management consultant, I know how to pick things out fairly quickly.

I’ve dealt With Russia. I have a longstanding relationship with India, going back to World War II times. And I know other parts. In parts of the Arab world, I’m probably the only American that they consider civilized.

So, I know the world, and I understand the world. The time has come, I’m convinced, that the world is ripe to do, what John Quincy Adams and Lincoln, intended, and what Roosevelt had hoped to do. The time has come to end this kind of conflict, a Hobbesian world conflict, and to establish on this planet, a community of sovereign nation-states, as a matter of principle. And to make this work, by defining groups of economic projects of cooperation, which also have a certain human quality, which elevate man’s sense of man, his nature.

We in the United States, are the only nation which was created with this mission assigned to it, at the point of our creation. We were created by Europe, with the idea that we could accomplish this mission. The greatest minds of Europe at that time, especially during the middle to late 18th Century, concentrated on the figure of this genius, Benjamin Franklin, who the leading scientists of Europe, looked toward, as the leader of a new nation in North America. A nation which was intended to become, as Lafayette put, a beacon of hope, and temple of liberty, for all mankind.

We have that tradition! We have embedded in us, in our national tradition, the capacity to play that role. We are hated under George Bush, but the American idea is still respected as an idea, in many parts of the world. We have the moral authority, if we exert it, to say to the nations of the world: “Come together. Let us attack this financial-economic problem. Let us work together on common interests, and let us develop a community of principle among each of us, as sovereign nation-states. And we’re going to make the Treaty of Westphalia of 1648, finally, the law among nations of the world.”

Thank you.

LaRouche to Bush: Stop Israeli Plan To Kill Arafat, Road Map

by Dean Andromidas

On Sept. 16, the Bush Administration came one step closer to giving Israel the green light to assassinate Palestinian President Yasser Arafat, when it vetoed a UN Security Council resolution demanding Israel retract its threat to “expel” Arafat from the Palestinian National Authority. The U.S. vetoed the resolution, even after the outrageous statement on Sept. 14, by Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Ehud Olmert, that Israel considers killing Arafat as “definitely one of the options.”

Lyndon LaRouche’s Democratic Presidential campaign, on Sept. 15, had already issued a strong demand to U.S. President George Bush, to stop his “cowardly capitulations” to Israel’s Prime Minister Ariel Sharon: “If Sharon persists in even talking about the expulsion or assassination of the duly elected Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat, President Bush should immediately sign an Executive Order freezing all U.S. financing of Israel, LaRouche demanded. Only such a blunt U.S. action, publicly announced immediately, is a sufficient response to the latest criminal actions and threats coming out of the Sharon government,” said the LaRouche in 2004 statement.

“LaRouche demanded that President Bush show some actual guts. Instead of defending America’s true interests, the President picks on smaller states, while cringing every time that Sharon speaks. The U.S. can not dictate policy to Israel, but the United States can certainly act decisively if Israel acts in a manner that challenges the framework of international relations and vital U.S. interests in the Middle East region. Cutting off all American government aid and all economic ties with Israel is an appropriate course of action, that the President can take with the stroke of a pen, LaRouche declared.

“In a related matter, LaRouche stated that, when he enters

the White House in January 2005, he will launch a full probe into the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the *USS Liberty*, during the June 1967 Arab-Israeli War.” The *USS Liberty*, an electronic surveillance ship in international waters off the coast of Egypt, was attacked by the Israeli Air Force and Navy, with full knowledge that it was an American ship. In the two-hour attack, 34 U.S. Navy men were killed and 173 wounded. Congress has never investigated. LaRouche’s statement added, “He would call on President Bush and on all other candidates in the 2004 Presidential race to join him in endorsing such an official probe, so that there would be no need to wait for 16 months to get the investigation moving—while many key witnesses are still alive and able to provide their eyewitness evidence.”

Sharon’s Murderous Plan: Not ‘If, but When’

Sharon and his generals have demonstrated that mere words and toothless UN resolutions will not deter them. The leading Israeli daily *Yediot Ahronot* warned on Sept. 14, that after the next major “Palestinian” attack, Sharon will announce to an emergency Cabinet meeting, that a special attack team is on its way to assassinate Arafat, and Sharon will give the Cabinet 15 minutes to decide whether the operation should be carried out; there is no doubt what the Cabinet would decide.

Generally, Israeli media are quoting their “military sources” that the question is not “if” Israel kills Arafat—but “when and how.”

According to senior *Ha’aretz* military commentator Ze’ev Schiff, on Sept. 17, almost the entire Israeli security establishment approves of killing Arafat. The decision, writes Schiff, is not between expelling or killing, because a consen-

sus has been reached that an exiled Arafat is more dangerous than an Arafat besieged in his Ramallah headquarters: So, now the real option is to kill him. Of the security chiefs, only military intelligence head Gen. Aharon Ze'evi Farkash opposes killing him, against Shin Beth head Avi Dichter and Chief of Staff Moshe Ya'alon. The decision for murder is being made fully knowing that it will kill the peace process; Schiff concludes, "It is important to emphasize this, there is a consensus among the security forces that removing or killing Arafat will broaden the bloody clashes, which could spread to Israeli Arabs."

The French secret services informed Paris' Foreign Ministry, that if Sharon has decided to kill Arafat, it is because he is confident that Washington will do nothing. Say the French services, the Israelis are creating a climate similar to that before the 1995 assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin: Israeli government pollsters are asking Israelis whether they support killing Arafat. The polls report, "It is to be feared that an Israeli soldier, thinking himself authorized, but having no official authorization, would launch a missile at Arafat's headquarters and his office. They could even try him, as they did with Rabin's murder."

The French assessment could be applied to the Bush Administration's policy toward Sharon. The White House reaffirms its policy against expelling Arafat, yet it still brands him as an "obstacle to peace," the very words Sharon uses to justify murder. U.S. Ambassador to the UN John Negroponte repeated Washington's opposition to expulsion . . . and then proceeded to veto a UN resolution that simply called for Israel to withdraw its threat. Palestinian Negotiator Saeb Erekat characterized the action, "It's a black day for the United Nations and for international law. I hope that Israel will not interpret the resolution as a license to kill Arafat."

Both U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell and National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice have told Israel not to touch Arafat. And reportedly, the Administration forced Sharon to back off from immediately killing Arafat, as planned. But Sharon will not be deterred for long, as he continues to coordinate his actions with Vice President Dick Cheney and his neo-cons. Cheney publicly remains silent; but Sharon dispatched his Bureau Chief Dov Weisglas to Washington, where he is expected to meet with Cheney.

Palestinians and Israeli peace activists have put up a "human shield" around Arafat; Palestinian delegations—intellectuals, artists, women's groups, and schoolchildren—have been making round-the-clock visits to the Ramallah headquarters. On Sept. 14, an Israeli delegation, led by veteran peace activist Uri Avnery and Arab Israeli Member of Knesset (parliament) Ahmed Tibi, visited Arafat, promising that the Israeli peace movement would participate in the human shield. Avnery told Israel Radio, that he is convinced that the government intends to assassinate Arafat, not expel him.

Middle East leaders fear that killing Arafat is part of Sharon's plan for triggering regional war. Visiting France on Sept.

15, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak told the daily *Le Figaro*, that expelling Arafat would be "a huge mistake that would inevitably lead to an escalation in violence and terrorist activity. For the sake of Middle East peace, the region needs President Arafat, and the Israelis should try to make use of him instead of exiling him. As for the Road Map, it is still the best and only hope for regional peace." He called on President Bush to personally take the initiative to implement the Road Map, lest "Sharon will exploit this . . . regardless of the bloody consequences."

Mubarak called on Israel to work with Prime Minister-designate Ahmed Qurei, adding that Israel's construction of the "security fence," and assassinating Palestinian faction leaders undermines the new prime minister.

Speaking as the first witness at the UN debate on Sept. 15, Terje Roed-Larsen, the special UN envoy to the Middle East Peace Process, urged a forceful return to the peace effort. He insisted that Arafat "is now far from irrelevant" and "is democratically elected, and as such, the legitimate leader of the Palestinians. He embodies Palestinian identity and national aspirations." Both Roed-Larsen and the French envoy put on the table deploying international troops to safeguard the Road Map. Russia, which with France voted for the resolution, has made clear it regards Arafat's security as essential.

Only the U.S. Presidency Can Stop Sharon

Sharon considers the Road Map dead and buried, not even bothering to acknowledge the new Palestinian Prime Minister. His policy is to eliminate Arafat, continue killing Palestinian leaders and militants, and set the stage for a new regional war.

This is despite Palestinian overtures. Arafat told 2,500 demonstrators, "We say to the peace supporters in Israel that we extend our hand to you to revive peace." The President's national security advisor Jibril Rajoub affirmed to Israel Radio, "We are ready to sit and we are ready to declare a general cease-fire, but . . . without mutuality, nothing will be achieved." He urged Israel to "end their attacks, and lift the blockades and closures over the Palestinian population, which has been suffering for the last three years." He also called for the end to construction of settlements and the security fence. Israel rejected the proposal as a "deception," and proceeded to kill more Palestinian militants.

The Bush Administration announced on Sept. 15 that, as punishment for Israel's ongoing activities in the Palestinian territories, it will withhold funds, deducting from the promised \$9 billion in loan guarantees. A slap on the wrist: By law, the United States must deduct from the loan guarantees however much Israel spends in illegal activities in Palestinian lands. Outrageously, Sharon pre-discounted the penalty, spending \$250 million in illegal activities just since the guarantees were approved!

LaRouche's statement makes clear that only the U.S. Presidency has the power to stop Sharon. On Sept. 17, former

President Jimmy Carter, who brokered the 1978 Camp David peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, echoed LaRouche, in an interview with National Public Radio: "It appears that Israel has rejected 12 of the key points of the Road Map. . . . I think the main issue is whether or not Israel insists upon the colonizing of the West Bank and Gaza or whether they will withdraw . . . as is required under the UN resolution [242], and . . . also under the so-called Road Map for peace." But, he stressed, "It depends on how assiduously the President of the United States is willing to devote himself to that very difficult issue and put his prestige on the line, and his influence on the line. I found out at Camp David, as did all my associates there, that only I personally, since I was *the* President, could exert the influence and make the concessions and promises from one side and the other to bring the two sides into a complete agreement."

Carter lamented, referring to Bush's re-election preoccupation, "But I think nowadays there are many other very troubling and important issues on the desk in the Oval Office, and I don't envision any time soon, President Bush putting the peace process at the top of his agenda."

But, while the mild-mannered Carter appeared to take Bush off the hook, LaRouche's statement gives Bush the impetus to take action against Sharon, "if Israel acts in a manner that challenges the framework of international relations and vital U.S. interests in the Middle East region."

COVERUP EXPOSED!

The Israeli Attack On the 'USS Liberty'



"The Loss of Liberty," a video by filmmaker Tito Howard, proves beyond any doubt that the June 8, 1967 Israeli attack against the *USS Liberty*, in which 34 American servicemen were killed and 171 wounded, was deliberate. The video includes testimony from Liberty survivors, many Congressional Medal of Honor winners, and from such high-ranking Americans as Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, Adm. Arleigh Burke, Gen. Ray Davis, and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

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Mexico's LaRouche Youth Make Castañeda Crawl

by Gretchen Small

The growing LaRouche Youth Movement in Mexico delivered a potentially mortal blow to one of the International Synarchists' principal projects to rip that country apart, when they derailed the Presidential campaign of former Secretary of Foreign Relations, Jorge Castañeda, Jr. In back-to-back interventions, the young activists deflated campaign events in mid-September, in the industrial city of Monterrey and the capital Mexico City.

Presidential elections are in 2006, and many Mexicans dismiss the early bid of the despised former Foreign Secretary as some personal power bid, not a threat to the nation. LaRouche movement organizers have been told that they should concentrate on greater political enemies, because Castañeda has no real power base inside the country, and little or no chance of being elected. But many a country has been destroyed by such "insider" evaluations of national politics, which foolishly fail to take into account the global strategic forces deployed to determine what appear to be "local" politics. As we detail in the profile of him which follows, Castañeda's campaign today—whatever happens in 2006—is a threat to Mexico's national existence, not due to his domestic power, but because he is the instrument of an imperialist neo-conservative operation to break up Mexico.

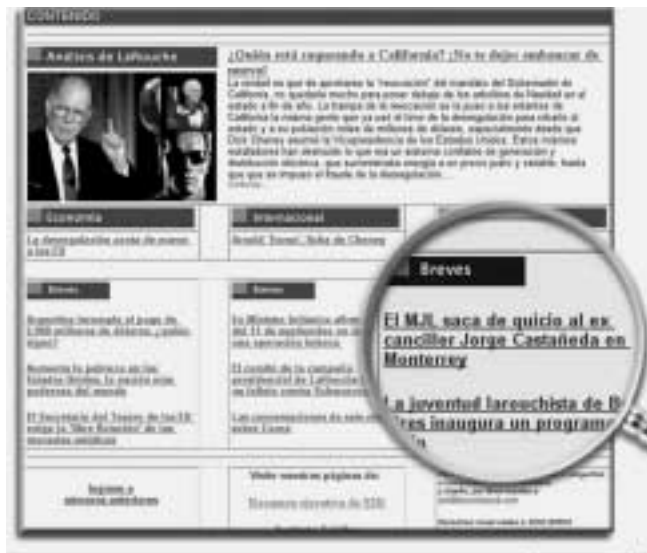
Luckily for Mexico, the LaRouche movement there thinks strategically, from the top.

Mexico's Schwarzenegger

Castañeda's campaign travels had gone well until Sept. 8, when he hit Monterrey. The arrogant candidate, accustomed to being fawned over by other Wall Street lackeys, found a different welcome waiting for him: A dozen-plus LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) members showed up at his campaign event, armed with leaflets titled, "How Are Arnie Schwarzenegger and Castañeda Alike?" and banners denouncing his ties to Dick Cheney's "Houston Oil Cartel" and to George Soros. Their persistent questions as Castañeda spoke, threw the candidate into a fit.

The LYM promised him: "We are going to follow you everywhere, and finish you off, the way we'll finish off Arnold Schwarzenegger."

The intervention was featured by the local media. Journalists reported Castañeda's sarcastic exclamation, "Ah! my good friend Lyndon!" as he left his ruined event, and noted he was referring to the United States' Lyndon LaRouche.



The LaRouche Youth Movement’s numerous interventions in Mexico against Presidential candidate Jorge Castañeda, Wall Street’s stooge, were widely covered in the Mexican press—to the delight of Mexicans who are disgusted at how Castañeda has been selling out the country throughout his career.

Castañeda assured reporters, however, that “I don’t think I’m going to find them everywhere.”

Three days later, on Sept. 11, Castañeda had his next campaign event scheduled at one of the nation’s leading scientific training centers, the National Polytechnic Institute (IPN) in Mexico City. Regular LYM deployments and pedagogicals at the IPN have turned that institution into a hotbed of discussion of LaRouche’s ideas. The LYM was out early on Sept. 11 at the campus, preparing its reception for Castañeda. When he arrived, he couldn’t get out a sentence without hearing the truth. At his introduction, an organizer denounced him as an agent for Soros, out to legalize drugs. At his plan was to double oil exports, others yelled: “To sell it to Halliburton, Dick Cheney’s pirates!” His state of agitation worsened when he heard: “We’re the LaRouche Youth Movement, and we’ll follow you everywhere.”

On Sept. 12, every major newspaper in the country reported that Castañeda had fled his IPN event in a panic, crawling on his knees and climbing through a broken window, to escape a crowd of 500 students and professors not fooled by his “Ideas for Change.” His flight from the cries of “Cheney’s puppet!” “Traitor!” and “Sell-out!” became the buzz of the country’s TV and radio talk shows, and in the political gossip columns.

And so was the fact that, just as in Monterrey three days before, it was the LaRouche movement that did it.

La Crónica reported that Castañeda “lamented that this was the second time in which sympathizers of the U.S. labor [sic] leader Lyndon LaRouche had been present to wreck an academic event.” He told *Reforma* daily, with some awe, that the LaRouche youth are “a complete machine, because they had people in Monterrey and people today in Mexico City.”

A leading national radio commentator, sympathetic to Castañeda, demanded authorities investigate, claiming, absurdly, that it takes “a lot of money” to make such interventions.

A column in *El Heraldo* summed the situation up: “Castañeda ran into a serious roadblock in his run for the candidacy. The shouts of youth from the Politécnico forced him to hide. . . . He now knows that if he’s serious about it, so are others.”

Lincoln-Juárez Alliance

On Sept. 15, the national daily *Milenio* attempted to defend Castañeda with a front-page slander against LaRouche. *Milenio* zeroed in on what most upsets Castañeda’s backers: “With these groups of Mexican youth,” the daily reported, LaRouche intends to develop “a cross-border alliance . . . that will revive ‘the tradition of the alliance between [then-Mexican President] Benito Juárez and Abraham Lincoln, in favor of the sovereignty of Mexico’ and against the hidden alliances of George Bush and George Soros.” This is, indeed, the policy promoted by LaRouche, most famously in his 1982 development strategy for all of Ibero-America, entitled *Operation Juárez*. Castañeda’s owners fear Mexican leaders could turn to it.

Mexicans once again discovered, that LaRouche and his people intend to revive U.S.-Mexican cooperation for development, defeating Castañeda in the process. *Milenio* moaned that he may face more such interventions. The IPN group of “the LaRouche Youth Movement . . . is only one of at least 30 already active in different centers of higher learning in Mexico,” the paper worried, adding that the LYM is expanding worldwide.

To Castañeda, ‘Change’ Is Terror and Drugs

by Gretchen Small

Who is this Jorge Castañeda, Jr., campaigning so eagerly already for the July 2006 Presidential election in Mexico, as a supposed “social agitator for change”?

Castañeda is campaigning on one message: That the International Monetary Fund’s beloved “second generation of economic reforms”—eliminating remaining state regulation of the economy; dropping labor protections; handing oil and electricity over to foreign interests, etc.—cannot be implemented in Mexico without first ripping up its “dysfunctional political system.”

He calls the system dysfunctional, because, under it, Mexico’s Congress has been able, somewhat, to defend national interests and the Constitution. Castañeda proposes: replacing Mexico’s strong Presidency (modelled on the American one) with a European-style parliamentary system; that popular referenda or plebescites be permitted to change the Constitution at whim; and other measures to weaken the power of government. Notably, he singles out “the current prohibition on foreign investment in the oil industry,” enshrined in Mexico’s 1917 Constitution, as top on his list of issues to be put to referenda.

Castañeda does not hide that foreign financiers are his primary constituency. “Mexico’s standing in the worldwide competition for foreign investment would be greatly enhanced” by such political changes, he wrote in a June 23, 2003 piece posted by California’s Pacific Council on International Policy. Why, “think of how the promise of genuine political and economic reform would play on the world’s capital markets.”

An Establishment Jacobin

Castañeda and his foreign sponsors are not proposing to debate “political reforms” politely, but impose them by terror. As he wrote openly in the 1990s, unless the Ibero-American continent is submerged in chaos and social upheaval on the scale of the Mexican Revolution of 1910, the full takedown of the nation-state will never be accepted. Ibero-Americans must be *terrorized*, to give up their belief in their right to their own nation.

The Castañeda campaign, thus, is a classic Synarchist operation, sponsored by the likes of mega-speculator George Soros, as a vehicle for this policy of terror. Repeatedly,



Jorge Castañeda: His primary constituency are the foreign financial interests that want to loot Mexico.

Castañeda made clear in his actions as Secretary of Foreign Relations (December 2000-January 2003) for President Vicente Fox, that he despises the very concept of national government for the Common Good. He often publicly rejected, on principle, the very concept of “moral policy.” He championed the idea that Mexico has to give up its “outdated” concept of national sovereignty, and become an obedient satrapy within the “North American community.”

Castañeda is a second-generation British agent-of-influence, who belongs to a prominent family in the Mexican elite. His father, former Secretary of Foreign Relations Jorge Castañeda de la Rosa, was an international law expert and long-time United Nations bureaucrat who worked closely with the International Law Association. Its Canadian head, Maj. Louis M. Bloomfield, founded the British intelligence front Permindex, implicated in the assassination of John F. Kennedy and numerous attempts against such other world leaders as France’s Charles de Gaulle and Italy’s Enrico Mattei. Castañeda served as an advisor to his father when the latter was named Foreign Secretary in 1979. The father’s imperial outlook was passed on, too, to Castañeda, Jr.’s step-brother, Andrés Rozenthal, with whom he remains politically, as well as personally, quite close.

For most of his adult life, Jr. worked the radical track in politics. Trained at Princeton University and the notorious École Pratique des Hautes Études of the Sorbonne, Castañeda, Jr. became a militant in the French and Mexican Communist Parties. When the São Paulo Forum was created by the Cuban Communist Party, after the fall of the Berlin Wall, to unify the narco-terrorist forces and “leftist” political parties of Ibero-America, Castañeda became one of its prominent spokesmen. He served as an advisor to the Forum’s main Mexican political party, the Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD) of Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, and threw his support behind the Zapatista narco-terrorist insurgency.

None of this stopped him from maintaining “respectable” connections in the United States. Castañeda, Jr. taught at

the University of California, Dartmouth, Princeton, and New York University; his columns were syndicated by the *Los Angeles Times* and *Newsweek International*; and he co-authored a book with the Carter Center's leading Ibero-American expert, Robert Pastor. When he was chosen in 2000 to be Secretary of Foreign Relations for the newly elected "conservative" National Action Party (PAN) Presidency of Vicente Fox, Washington neo-conservative centers such as Georgetown's Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) gave their approval. His prime sponsor in the United States was long the Inter-American Dialogue, London's leading British policy channel into Washington on Ibero-American affairs. In September 1993, the Alfred A. Knopf company published Castañeda's magnum opus, *Utopia Unarmed, The Latin American Left After the Cold War*, a book touted in the Western world as *the word* on Ibero-America and its immediate political future. The Inter-American Dialogue hosted a big Nov. 4, 1993 reception in Washington, to present the author, catapulting him into the ranks of established "authorities" on Ibero-American affairs.

'Terrifying Nonetheless'

It is in that book, that Castañeda laid out a classic Synarchist strategy to use terror to force submission to financier rule. If the "left" is to come to power in Ibero-America, he argued, it must accept globalization; if it wants to govern, it must do so with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Terrorism has a necessary role in achieving this in Ibero-America: When all the state companies and natural resources in the region have been "privatized"—sold off to pay the debt—only terrorist forces as awful as Peru's bestial Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) will terrorize the institutions and peoples of the region sufficiently that they will accept, as a "lesser evil," the "structural reforms" required to loot yet more money to pay the debt. He called this, "the Sendero Luminoso syndrome."

As he wrote in his chapter on "A Grand Bargain for the Millennium": "Thus the condition for the renewed viability of reformism in Latin America . . . lies inevitably in the threat of something worse. Since it cannot be revolution as such—the way Cuba was for nearly 20 years—it must be different,

Charges Castañeda Has Yet To Answer

From the statement, "Strange Reaction of Castañeda and Company to LaRouche's Efforts on Behalf of the Sovereignty and Development of Mexico," issued Sept. 17 by the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) and LaRouche's Ibero-American Labor Committees in Mexico, in response to a Sept. 15 slander against LaRouche published in the national daily Milenio, on Jorge Castañeda's behalf.

Jorge Castañeda has refused to answer the LYM's charges against him at these public events:

1) That Castañeda promotes the doctrine of "preventive war" [of] the government in Washington, whose principal author is Vice President Dick Cheney. . . . Lyndon LaRouche heads the international opposition to this policy, and is calling for Cheney to resign or be impeached. Castañeda, on the contrary, tried to involve Mexico in . . . Cheney and company's imperial war against Iraq.

2) That Castañeda supports the legalization of drugs, just like mega-speculator George Soros, who has spent millions sponsoring political figures who promote this idea. . . .

3) That [he] is a supporter and promoter of the so-called "structural reforms" which the International Monetary Fund, Wall Street creditor banks, and the "Houston cartel" (which includes companies like Dick Cheney's Halliburton, Enron, Reliant, El Paso, Schlumberger, et al.)

wish to impose on Mexico, for the purpose of looting the country's labor force and natural resources. Castañeda promotes these reforms under the amorphous cover of "seeking change." In this same way, Castañeda has called for an "energy chapter" of NAFTA, which would convert Mexican oil into a U.S. strategic reserve, just as Cheney proposed in the energy plan he designed for the Bush government in 2001. Castañeda insists that Mexico must double its oil production, for the purpose of guaranteeing the servicing of the cancerous foreign debt, and not for the development of the country.

Instead of answering these concrete accusations, Castañeda and his cronies at *Milenio* and other newspapers have taken refuge in spreading the lie that LaRouche is an "anti-Semite." It is widely known that this absurd accusation comes from the writings of Dennis King, financed by right-wing U.S. foundations such as the Smith Richardson Foundation, where [King] himself confesses to having worked with a faction of the CIA. The great "intellectual" Castañeda has opted to hide behind the skirts of this tired slander, rather than debate like a man. His supposedly great intellect turns out to be as artificially inflated as the muscles of Arnold Schwarzenegger—another puppet candidate of Cheney's and the Houston cartel—whose physique today shows the sorry effects of his excessive use of steroids over the years. . . .

A final note: It would be a public service for Castañeda to agree to a debate with us. We propose as the topic: "Why Castañeda would be a worse President than [Carlos] Salinas, [Ernesto] Zedillo, and [Vicente] Fox combined."

yet terrifying nonetheless. This is the syndrome of Sendero Luminoso. . . . The social disintegration of which Sendero, the violence in Rio, military unrest in Venezuela, and the drug trade in Colombia represent nothing more than symptoms, is the new greater evil that might make reformism a going concern again in Latin America. Without the fear inspired by the prospect of losing everything, the wealthy and middle class will prefer to lose nothing.”

In mid-1996, this “radical” was caught meeting secretly with the then-exiled former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, one of the most corrupt politicians in Mexico’s history, and a buddy of George Bush, Sr. who negotiated Mexico’s acceptance of the killer North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Reportedly, the subject was a strategy for bringing Salinas back into Mexican political life. Shortly thereafter, the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) itself unveiled Castañeda’s adaptation of his “terrifying” strategy to Mexico itself. The July/August 1996 edition of the CFR’s *Foreign Affairs*, the banking establishment’s flagship journal, published an article by Castañeda, “Mexico’s Circle of Misery.” It elaborated how United States policy must abandon the view that Mexico’s stability is a matter of its own national security, and, instead, adopt the policy that chaos in Mexico is not only tolerable, but necessary, to bring about “reforms.”

Mexico’s “authoritarian political system” was to be replaced with a “new order” and “reworked social contract.” But not enough Mexicans wished to overthrow their political system and government, a situation likely to continue while connections to the U.S. economy continued to hold out some hope of change. Thus, Castañeda posed the urgency of breaking U.S.-Mexican ties: “The segments of Mexican society linked to the United States include key constituencies and power centers, and their indifference to the course of events in Mexico weakens the chances of meaningful reform,” he wrote. “A nationwide social explosion, such as the Revolution of 1910, is virtually impossible while such a large, regionally well-distributed, broadly based segment of the population is thriving.”

This “social agitator for change” proposed that reform “requires Mexico’s elites and the United States to be tolerant of the upheaval that it will inevitably bring. . . . Washington will have no attractive options should a future Mexican crisis arise. Rejecting another Mexican plea for help would certainly generate unpleasant circumstances. But while not devoid of dangers and repercussions, waiting out the next debacle from the sidelines seems a wiser course. . . Mexico needs new leadership . . . and it will not flower as long as the old cliques remain in place,” he concluded.

And Then, There’s Drugs. . .

On Feb. 5, 2003, the executive vice president of the Multi-medios Editorial Group, Federico Arreola, reported in *Milenio* that “the Soros Foundation isn’t operating yet in Mexico, but soon it will be, and it will be headed by former Foreign

Relations Secretary Jorge G. Castañeda.” Arreola added that Castañeda will use the funds of the “famous speculator” George Soros for his “run for the Presidency which, of course, will take off as soon as next Summer’s intermediate elections are over.” In May, Castañeda was named to the executive board of Human Rights Watch (HRW)—of which Soros is the leading financier—to honor his role in moving Mexico away from its “mistaken concept of sovereignty.”

Soros, as is well-known, is no mere speculator, but the leading financier of the drive to legalize the narcotics trade worldwide. Castañeda has been with him all the way. On Sept. 6, 1999, *Newsweek International* published a guest commentary by Castañeda: “The time is uniquely propitious for a wide-ranging debate between North and Latin Americans on this absurd war [on drugs] that no one really wants to wage. . . . Such a debate should start with a coldblooded evaluation of what has worked and what has failed.” He proposed that “market and price mechanisms” decide the price of narcotics, and wrote that “legalization of certain substances may be the only way to bring prices down, and doing so may be the only remedy to some of the worst aspects of the drug plague.”

Two months later, Castañeda signed an open letter drafted by Soros’ drug legalization center, the Lindesmith Center, and the Soros-funded Washington Office on Latin America, again denouncing the use of law enforcement to stop the drug trade. Following the 2000 electoral victory of President Fox, Castañeda, then a member of Fox’s transition team, came back to the theme in a document titled “Foreign Policy Points for the Vicente Fox Government: 2000-2006.” Among the “six challenges” he identified, was “the long-term decriminalization of certain currently illegal substances,” and “the use of market mechanisms to lessen the damage from the illegal nature of the drug trade.”

On Nov. 28, 2000, in his first interview with the newspaper *La Jornada* as Foreign Secretary, Castañeda was asked: “Regarding the question of drugs, do you propose to negotiate a new focus . . . including discussion of drug legalization?” Castañeda replied, “That last point has been aired in U.S. forums, including by very conservative figures such as Milton Friedman, George Soros; these elements must be looked at domestically from a flexible, modern, and updated standpoint.”

Legalization involves legalizing the drug-traffickers, too. In January 2001, Castañeda sent his step-brother Andrés Rozenthal as Fox’s special envoy to Colombia, where he met with the head of the FARC narco-terrorists, Manuel Marulanda, to discuss how Mexico could help the Pastrana government cut a “peace” deal with the FARC cartel.

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Synarchist Strategy of Terrorism Hits Europe

by Rainer Apel and Jeffrey Steinberg

As U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche warned in widely circulated campaign statements since mid-August, Eurasia is being hit with a wave of “strategy of tension” terrorism; it is coming from the Synarchist International right-wing terror cells that LaRouche pinpointed, describing their regroupment meetings in Fall 2002 in Spain and Italy..

The candidate’s warnings began after U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney appeared at the neo-conservative Washington think tank, the American Enterprise Institute (AEI), on Aug. 9, saying that “new 9/11” attacks were a near-certainty. For Cheney and his neo-conservative allies, who are under mounting attack for their abysmal Iraq War and aftermath, such a strategy of terror is “just what the doctor ordered” to change the strategic agenda, and pave the way for new crackdowns on civil liberties at home, and new wars in Eurasia.

Sweden Only One Target

In mid-September, a number of dramatic events signalled that the Synarchist terror offensive is under way—in European countries that opposed the Bush-Blair Iraq War.

European governments were suddenly challenged by a wave of terrorist threats. In Sweden, on Sept. 10, Foreign Minister Anna Lindh was stabbed, and died the next early morning in the hospital; in Munich, Germany, police made known on Sept. 10, that they had arrested six members of a neo-Nazi terrorist cell and foiled potentially disastrous bomb attacks; also in Germany, anonymous phone calls threatening bomb attacks, forced police to shut down the entire area of the Düsseldorf Airport and surrounding highways for most of Sept. 14; in France, anti-terror brigades arrested several cells of right-wing extremists that had planned bomb and arson attacks on mosques and other sites frequented by Muslims. And in Russia, the Caucasus and neighboring southern Russian regions have been subjected to almost daily terrorist bombings, leaving a heavy human toll.

The main targets of this new terrorism wave are the three countries that opposed the Iraq War—France, Germany, Russia; and Sweden’s Foreign Minister Lindh had been one of the harshest critics, among European diplomats, of the confrontationist policies of both the Bush Administration and the Sharon government in Israel. Is this a guiding pattern behind the new terrorism, or is it just one aspect? What is interesting is the fact that, after the assassination of Anna Lindh, protection measures for politicians were upgraded throughout Europe; and the related fact that the German police—which, like their

fellow law enforcement agencies in other countries, would usually increase patrols after anonymous bomb threats (which are coming in daily), this time decided to risk no misevaluation, and shut down the Düsseldorf airport completely.

This abrupt change in dealing with threats, indicates that at least some influential people in the European counter-terror agencies seem to know something, that the broader public has not yet been told.

The announcement by Munich police on Sept. 10 that police had arrested six neo-Nazis there and in two cities in northeastern Germany, spotlights an alarming affair, indeed. In pursuing the background of the mid-July bloody fistfights between Munich’s skinhead gangs, police had found a bag full of explosives in the flat and the office of one skinhead in early August. Toward the end of August, raids yielded even more explosives, plus firearms, hand grenades, axes, and knives. On Sept. 9, they made the six arrests. Unlike the typical skinheads—who prefer to use baseball bats, often with fatal consequences for their usually leftist victims—this particular neo-Nazi group was apparently planning to stage a number of bomb attacks against leading political figures. The 1.7 kilograms of dynamite and 12 kilograms of other explosives that police seized would have sufficed to cause many human casualties: by comparison, in October 1980, a bomb made from 1.3 kg of dynamite killed 13 and wounded dozens of others, when it exploded at the entrance of Munich’s traditional Oktoberfest. That bomb-maker was a young neo-Nazi.

Both the six suspects arrested on Sept. 9, and three more in the days afterward were members of “Kameradschaft Süd,” a group notorious even among the broader radical right-wing scene, for its special fascination with firearms and explosives. Its leader, Martin Wiese, is listed on the website of the British neo-Nazi “Combat 18” (18 is a numerological reference to Adolf Hitler’s initials). Combat 18 is not only charged with numerous shrapnel-bomb attacks on foreign residents in Britain, from the mid-1990s on; it is also of particular interest, because its leaders seem to have close relations to anti-terrorist sections of Britain’s police. In 1995, the London *Observer* revealed that Charley Sargent, a leader of the group, actually worked for the Special Branch unit of the police.

Similarly, in the case of Germany’s right-wing National Democratic Party (NPD)—which neo-Nazi extremist gangs use as a recruiting ground, especially from among the NPD’s more radicalized currents, including the party youth—some NPD leaders actually worked as “informants” for the police anti-terror agencies. And, there are large overlaps of Combat 18 with organized crime elements, such as the Hell’s Angels gangs in northern Europe (prostitution, drugs, and arms smuggling), the Hammer Skins in Switzerland, and the Forza Nuova neo-Fascists in Italy.

Aimed at Both Jewish and Islamic Sites

A murky network exists here, that needs to be looked into more closely, in investigating the current right-wing terrorist wave in Europe, in order to identify and neutralize the com-

LaRouche's Assessment of Lindh Assassination

Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche was asked by a journalist on Sept. 11 in Los Angeles, and by a Democratic Party official at his town meeting in Burbank that night, about the killing of Swedish Foreign Minister Anna Lindh. This reply was given at the Burbank meeting.

You have to look very carefully at this. Now, in late 2002—I've reported on this on other occasions—there was an international rally in Spain of international fascist organizations of a very specific type, called the Synarchist International. The organization was assembled around a figure who had been an official of the Franco regime, and who is sort of the leading fascist figure of Spain today, Blas Piñar. The groups brought together included groups like the New Right This, the New Order This, and so forth.

Now, these groups are not just your basic—we discussed yesterday this question of the "Freddie" principle, or from "Friday the Thirteenth," and you have a lot of people who look at the Hitler image and all the horrible stories around the Hitler image, and they react like fans of Freddie or of Jason in "Friday the Thirteenth." They're so impressed and so awed by this figure that they want to emulate it. So, these are just fools. They're dangerous fools. . . . But that's not the real problem. You've got some *real* ones, and they come from ancient times.

For example, let's take one case, the case of Aldo Moro, the former Prime Minister of Italy who was subjected to kidnapping and assassination, at least on the political orders, personally, of Henry Kissinger, who delivered the threat—personally—to Aldo Moro, in a meeting of CSIS in Washington, D.C. And the execution was carried out by a Synarchist network in Italy, of this type. The Italian group came out of World War II; these were part of the Fascist secret police organization. They were brought into the Gladio organization—this special Gladio opera-

tion in the postwar period—by the British and American authorities, and they are assets of NATO. Now, these people are the key to most of the serious assassination waves in Europe, say, in the 1970s: the Bologna train station bombing.

Now, people of this type, groups that are associated with that kind of activity, are being regrouped around the world today. They're being regrouped in South America, where there's a very strong right-wing and left-wing Synarchist alliance. I know the history of this thing pretty much like the back of my hand.

Now, the danger here: We're in a period, where . . . Anna Lindh, the Foreign Minister of Sweden, was targeted by Synarchist circles. She was killed—I don't know who killed her, I don't know who the assassin is—but what I do know, is that looking at this from the standpoint of government—as a person who is seeking to assume responsibilities for our government—how do we react to something like this? Do we react by saying, we're going to get the perpetrator, and that's everything? We do, and we don't. . . . You try to find the perpetrator, you try to solve the mystery. You must. But your policy does not depend on finding the perpetrator. Your policy says, what is the situation in society which lets something like this loose? And you have to intervene, and I say intervene now, to recognize that the greatest danger in every part of the planet, to the social order, including things like this, is Synarchism.

The Synarchist International is alive and unwell, in the world today. It's reactivated for the same reason that what happened on Sept. 11, 2001 happened. The time has come, when certain financial interests—of the same type that were behind the Jacobin Terror, behind Napoleon Bonaparte, behind Napoleon III, behind all kinds of things—this thing is still there, these interests are still there. These are the people who were behind Hitler back in the 1930s; they're still around, or their interests are. . . . They're still a force, and they're very active today.

And what controls Cheney, and the neo-cons around him, are precisely that group. These groups are killers. These are people who use terrorism as a method.

mand centers. According to the German investigators of the Munich nexus, one of its potential bombing targets, besides the Oktoberfest, was the Nov. 9 groundbreaking ceremony of the new Jewish synagogue, which is scheduled to be attended by German President Johannes Rau, Bavarian Gov. Edmund Stoiber, the chairman of the Jewish Community in Germany Paul Spiegel, as well as other Jewish and non-Jewish prominent individuals.

But another aspect in the Munich case deserves special attention, as well: Internet and computer disc evidence that

police seized in the raids, showed that the neo-Nazis had gathered some detailed information not only on Jewish sites in and around Munich, but also on Islamic ones. Had the neo-Nazis been able to carry out their bombing plans, Germany would have been discredited in the eyes of the entire Islamic world. The main benefactor from that would have been those forces that are displeased with Germany's good relations with Arab and Islamic states. These relations were exactly the main reason for the German elites not to join an Iraq War which they figured would lead into a clash of religions and civilizations.

Why Sharon's India Visit Fell Short

by Ramtanu Maitra

The truncation of the two-day (Sept. 9-10) visit of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon to India indicated that the trip fell significantly short of what was anticipated. The hype of a potential strategic alliance between India and Israel was not even on New Delhi's agenda. On the other hand, it is a near-certainty that arms and commercial relations between the two will flourish in the coming days. The Sharon visit was a major political event in the relations between the two countries. It was particularly so, since it took India almost 42 years to establish full diplomatic relations with Israel. That happened in 1992, and it took another 11 years before the first Indian invitation to an Israeli prime minister.

Arms Sales

The "successes" of the trip were not insignificant. Israel agreed to sell three Phalcon airborne early-warning systems to India. Although the time-frame for the deal has not been finalized, Pakistan has expressed concerns. New Delhi claims the added capability provided by the Phalcon will bring large parts of Pakistani airspace within the snooping range of the Indian Air Force. Its keenness to acquire Israeli Arrow anti-ballistic missiles to face down the perceived nuclear threat from Pakistan, however, was dampened by Washington. Days before Sharon's arrival in India, Washington told Israel not to sell India the Arrow, which was jointly developed by Israel and the United States, with the latter footing most of its development costs.

There could be many reasons why Washington prevented the Arrow sale. In a paper titled "Arrows for India?" prepared for the Washington Institute, Richard Speier, a former Pentagon official specializing in missile non-proliferation issues, argued recently that the sale of the system to India would backfire on American and Israeli strategic interests. Speier pointed out that India has other missile-defense options: Russia is discussing the sale of the comparable S300V system; Washington could offer the Patriot missiles.

Nonetheless, it is evident that the India-Israel defense-related ties are advancing at a rapid pace. At a trilateral meeting held earlier this year in New Delhi, attended by the Washington-based Jewish Institute of National Security Affairs (JINSA) think-tank, former Israeli intelligence chiefs, and Indian security and defense experts, the security tie-up between the two was discussed.

According to some observers, Israel appears to have become India's second largest arms supplier after Russia. Israel

has provided India with sea-to-sea missiles, radar and other surveillance systems, border monitoring equipment, night vision devices, and the upgrading of India's Soviet-era armor and aircraft. In December 2002, Indian Defense Minister George Fernandes announced in the Parliament that India and Israel are planning to jointly produce and market an Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH). Overall, contracts worth more than \$3 billion for the supply of military equipment and know-how are said to be in the pipeline.

Agreements, Differences, and Non-Negotiable

Beside the arms sales and security matters, India and Israel also signed six agreements, the most important of which is cooperation in combatting illicit trafficking of drugs, as well as environment, health, education, and culture. Counter-terrorism cooperation, secretly in effect for years, was made public.

While the agreements that were signed were significant, the differences that cropped up between the two are no less newsworthy. This became evident when the Israeli Prime Minister, citing the two back-to-back bombings in Israel, cut short his trip by 24 hours. India was concerned that Sharon's trip will be perceived in the Arab world as India caving into the growing anti-Islam pressures exerted from Washington and Israel. Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, while visiting Turkey Sept. 16-19, told the media that "good relations with Israel does not reflect enmity with Palestine. . . . We have been supporting Palestine's cause against Israel and we are in favor of a separate state of Palestine."

One of the items on Sharon's agenda was to ask India, on behalf of the United States, to provide peacekeeping troops to Iraq under U.S. control, if the United Nations agrees to send its peacekeeping forces to Iraq. Within 48 hours of Sharon's departure from New Delhi, India went on the record that it would not send any troops, even if the UN decides to issue a peacekeeping mandate. India cited its internal security issues and threats along the border areas as the reasons.

The other area where differences between India and Israel were pronounced was in the respective perception about Iran. India had earlier told both the United States and Israel that Iran is non-negotiable. India-Iran relations are extremely important for New Delhi for more than one reason. Iran is India's trade, economic, and cultural link to Central Asia, and trade link to Russia. India and Iran are involved in developing a North-South railroad-highway corridor which would allow India to trade with Iran, Afghanistan, Central Asia, and Russia.

Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yosef Lapid made a telling outburst on NDTV, that nuclear weapons in Iran means "the end of civilization," displaying the Sharon's government's deep frustration vis-à-vis its discussion with India on Iran.

Factors Behind the Trip

India-U.S. relations are much closer now than ever during the Cold War. There should not be any doubt in anyone's mind

that the United States is the strongest promoter of bilateral relations with Israel. In fact, many in India believe that India-U.S. relations cannot fully blossom unless India develops close bilateral relations with Israel.

In addition, following the end of the Cold War, India has shown determination to modernize its industry and its military. India's military arsenal remains stocked to a large extent with Russian armaments. But now, India wants to diversify and buy from other nations that have developed modern weapons and technology. One of the unsaid facts of life is that Israel has received a lot of frontier technologies in the armaments industry from the United States. India sees this as an important factor in developing defense-relations with Israel.

Finally, the new alliances that have cropped up following Sept. 11, 2001 also played a role. According to New Delhi—disputed by many, including the Palestinians—Israel is dedicated to fighting terrorism. Much of this is a directionality given by Washington, but some of it is indigenous, and perhaps tinged largely by India's anti-Pakistan, and to a lesser extent, anti-Muslim bias.

American Jewish Community Input

The push to develop an India-U.S.-Israel compact at the strategic level began months ago, but surfaced only recently. In May, India's National Security Advisor Brajesh Mishra was in Washington to form the India-U.S.-Israel axis. In a clear public announcement, made in front of 1,200 dinner guests of the American Jewish Committee (AJC), Mishra spoke in support of such a triangular bonding. He proposed such an alliance a necessity to fight terrorism together.

That speech, by a non-political authority in a sort of private gathering, was just one among many defining moments in a longer process. When Indian Deputy Prime Minister L.K. Advani was in Washington in June, his brief visit included dinner at the elite Cosmos Club, courtesy of the American Jewish Committee. "It's a natural alliance between Israel and India," said Jason Isaacson, the committee's director of government and international affairs. "It's about trade and common interests between democracies, complementing what is the growing relationships between Indian Americans and American Jews." Isaacson has visited India seven times since 1995, and the AJC plans to set up a liaison office in India this year.

In a recent interview with *India Abroad*, a news daily published from New York, Isaacson gloated that although Indo-Israeli relations had remained "very quiet," the Jewish nation had in fact helped India in 1999, at the time of the Kargil crisis with Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir. "Israeli involvement, the help that Israel was really able to give to India at the time of the Kargil crisis as a friend and ally, had not taken place before."

Subsequently, visiting Israeli special envoy David Ivry told New Delhi that Israel will assist India in its battle against

terrorism. Ivry met with External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha, Advani, and Mishra.

Economic Tie-Ups

But that is not all. The traders' bonding has also become pretty tight. The Indian lobby that promotes a strong India-Israel business linkage also finds it necessary to justify why Israel should be brought closer. They point out the commonalities that hang these two countries together—India and Israel are both democracies and have survived in a sea of hostility, surrounded by implacable adversaries and a heavily militarized security environment. Both nations have fought wars in nearly every decade of their existence. No other two countries in the world have suffered so much at the hands of "state-sponsored Islamic jihadi terrorism" as India and Israel, the rhetoric goes.

On the other hand, the case for a close Indo-Israeli relationship is indeed compelling. Across a wide range of fields the two countries can both complement and supplement each other. On the level of civilian commerce, there has already been considerable success. Bilateral trade has increased dramatically since the early 1990s—growing fivefold from barely \$200 million in 1992 to more than \$1 billion by 2000.

Although India is commonly seen as a largely labor-intensive economy offering competitively priced skilled manpower as its major asset, and Israel as an advanced knowledge-based economy, this view only partially captures the real picture. Despite India's poverty and technological backwardness amongst the majority, India is a leader in the information technology sector, and has developed indigenously, which means it has developed in the process a large pool of scientists, engineers, and technicians, its own space program, ballistic missile project, and nuclear fission capabilities.

The economic side in this trip was not ignored. Ariel Sharon was heading a 150-member delegation. India's daily *Financial Express* pointed out that even before Sharon arrived in New Delhi, a team of leading information technology (IT) players had landed in India. The mission of this delegation was to identify opportunities where Israeli industry could corner a major chunk of the Indian market. Ahead of the visit, India and Israel had already started work on the feasibility of a free trade agreement (FTA). According to ministry sources, the proposal for this has been mooted, but is still in a nascent stage.

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Politics of Fear

The draconian sentence handed out to populist political leader Pauline Hanson is aimed at the LaRouche movement.

Populist icon Pauline Hanson was sentenced to three years imprisonment on Aug. 20, following her conviction for fraudulently registering her political party, Pauline Hanson's One Nation, in 1997. For an essentially technical violation of electoral law, the sentence was draconian. One government politician, Bronwyn Bishop, called Hanson a "political prisoner," and independent MP Bob Katter from Hanson's home state of Queensland, expressed the sentiments of most, when he told the Aug. 21 *Australian Financial Review*, "As far as the public is concerned there will be a belief that anyone who stands up for what they believe in will be cut down."

One way or another, the Hanson sentence was aimed at Lyndon LaRouche's associates in the Citizens Electoral Council (CEC), the nation's fourth largest political party, and its fastest growing one. Either, as Katter indicated, those thinking of supporting an option outside the "major party" structure of the Liberal Party and the Labor Party (i.e., the CEC), may be terrorized into not doing so, or, Hanson will be used by the establishment as she always has been—as a demagogue to draw votes from the CEC. Before her outrageous sentence, Hanson's political influence had all but collapsed. Now, she is seen by many as a martyr and has announced that she will re-enter politics should her sentence be overturned. A Federal election looms in the next year or so, and LaRouche's friends in the CEC are already running candidates in half the electoral districts in the country, on top of recent years' state elections in

Western Australia, Victoria and New South Wales, where CEC candidates polled around 8%—a very high total for "minor party" candidates. Thus, a desperate establishment could easily arrange Hanson's release to stop the CEC.

From its inception, Pauline Hanson's One Nation was deployed as a counter to the CEC, particularly in the volatile rural areas.

In October 1992, the CEC opened an office in Melbourne, which terrified some of the nastiest elements of the establishment, such as booze baron Edgar Bronfman's right-hand man in Australia, Isi Leibler, who proclaimed that LaRouche and the CEC have "a disruptive capacity never before seen in this country." For once, Isi was right.

After circulating millions of CEC newspapers throughout rural Australia ("the bush"), by June 1996 LaRouche's influence had reached such a point, that then-Deputy Prime Minister Tim Fischer falsely accused LaRouche of having organized a 150,000-person anti-gun-control rally in Melbourne, and Rupert Murdoch's *Weekend Australian* ran LaRouche's picture and the caption: "The Gun Debate: The LaRouche Link to the Bush Rebellion."

Almost immediately thereafter, Hanson began her meteoric rise, courtesy of hundreds of millions of dollars of free coverage by the media empires of Kerry Packer and Murdoch. The coincidence of Hanson's early ideas with those of the CEC—for national banking and reindustrialization and against privatization and the fraud of "Aborig-

inal land rights"—did not go unnoticed. commentator Philip Adams wrote in the *Weekend Australian* of May 3-4, 1997, "It's been noted that Pauline Hanson's memorable maiden speech [in Parliament] was chocker with policies that bore an eerie resemblance to those of Lyndon LaRouche," while the *Brisbane Courier Mail*, a Murdoch rag, wrote that "she does have ideas, alas, and her ideas are essentially those of the CEC."

The Packer-Murdoch "attacks" on Hanson, together with her CEC-borrowed policies, had a predictable effect in a country known for its sympathy for the rural "battler." In the 1997 Queensland state election, Hanson drew almost 25% of the vote, and elected a stunning 11 members to state parliament.

As long as she advocated the CEC's policies, Hanson was a kind of Frankenstein's monster for the very establishment which had created her, and the Liberal and Labor parties set up a \$100,000 slush fund orchestrated by Liberal government minister Tony Abbott—a close crony of Prime Minister John Howard—to attack her in court, a process which ultimately led to her three-year sentence.

In the meantime, under fire, Hanson had jettisoned all of her CEC-derived policies, becoming a mere populist demagogue. By late 2000 her movement had all but collapsed. The Packer/Murdoch media miraculously revived it just in time to stop CEC Western Australian state Secretary Jean Robinson from winning a seat in state parliament in the February 2001 election. As even Hanson's own candidate there admitted, without Hanson, Robinson would have won.

Hanson should be freed. But, in that case, to paraphrase a pro-Hanson August 2000 cover story in Kerry Packer's *Bulletin* magazine, "Will this soufflé rise three times?"

The Murder of a Legend: Who Was Grigori Bondarevsky?

by Mark Burdman

The Aug. 22 EIR reported the brutal Aug. 8 murder in Moscow of Prof. Grigori L. Bondarevsky, in an article which briefly expressed his importance both to our association, and among historians worldwide. In response to the tragic loss of “The Professor,” Lyndon LaRouche asked that an “In Memoriam” testimonial be published to the life and work of this man, a friend of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche and a regular contributor to the work of EIR. Correspondent Mark Burdman, a friend of Professor Bondarevsky, begins it on the theme, “Bondarevsky the Man.”

In speaking to Russian intimates and friends of Grigori Lvovich Bondarevsky, since his death, I have been impressed by how frequently I have heard the words, “He was my teacher.” This, from people who did not formally study with him, at a university or institute, but who learned enormously—partly by reading his published works; also from his trenchant insights into history and current world developments; but most important, from his commitment to impart his ideas to others and insist that they attain the same intellectual rigor by the same hard work that he imposed on himself. Grigori Bondarevsky would probably have had no greater honor than to be remembered in this way.

The words, “He was my teacher,” resonate strongly with my first impression of Professor Bondarevsky, on meeting him in late September 1990, in London, with my colleague Michael Liebig. We had first contacted him, on the basis of an interview he had given to the London *Guardian*, in which he had called into question the apparent lack of foreknowledge, by the British intelligence services, that the Aug. 2, 1990 Iraqi attack on Kuwait was going to happen. His implication, was that there was some strange, unexplained skullduggery involved.

During that encounter at the Kensington Park Hotel, we were taken into a world far beyond the complexities of the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. He had a great deal to say about that conflict; it was evident that he was advising the Russian government, and likely other governments, about recommended courses of action. But his views on the immediate crisis were constantly interspersed with insights into the history of Iraq and the Gulf, descriptions of his own original archival work, and anecdotes from his own wealth of experience. We were awed by the breadth, extent, and passion of his knowledge, and he became known to us then, as for the 13 years following, as the “Professor”—our teacher.

One other point says a great deal about how this man taught. During the course of several hours of that discussion, we often nearly collapsed from laughter. Professor Bondarevsky could bring the most biting irony into his historical discourses. He had studied, and met, pretentious potentates in Central Asia and other regions (“that great democrat,” he would call one or another of these self-proclaimed “Presidents for Life”). He had also survived Josef Stalin, the collapse of dictatorship, and then, the collapse of an entire system—the Soviet Union. Irony and humor were integral to his ability to survive, as a man and intellect, through so much political and social turbulence; and, as with every excellent pedagogue, they were integral to the way he communicated ideas.

Members of the *EIR* staff and others of the LaRouche movement in Europe fondly remember Professor Bondarevsky as this kind of teacher. He visited our Wiesbaden, Germany headquarters several times, in the early and mid-1990s, and it was always a special treat to confront that unique “Bondarevsky package,” of astonishing in-depth historical insight, and devastating humor. For 13 years, he was a constant “presence” in our intelligence and conceptual work.

A Special Kind of Russian Patriot

This man was one of the unique and fascinating figures of the Russia of recent decades. His very life embodied a paradox: He was a Russian Jew, and a staunch Russian patriot. Grigori Bondarevsky was born on Jan. 25, 1920 in Odessa, into a Jewish family with a rich cultural life. Up to the last years of his life, he would take pride in reciting, by heart, poems of Schiller, Goethe, and others of the German classical period, which he had learned as a child.

His being Jewish makes it remarkable that he was able to play a prominent role in Soviet Russia, advising governments, and carrying out special and sensitive missions. In one case, which he loved to describe, he was called into Kremlin circles to help make sure that ukazes and decrees were being issued, and some semblance of normal functioning maintained, at a time when the aging and ill Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was already functionally dead. It was no everyday occurrence in Soviet Russia for a Jew to play such roles, especially during dictator Josef Stalin's rule. Not only was there the anti-Semitism that was a commonplace of life in Russia since the 19th Century, but there was the top-down, paranoid distrust of Jews by Stalin and his clique, who often made prominent Jews subject to purges, imprisonment, and/or execution. We know from our discussions with the Professor, that it was not easy to work as he did, under these conditions.

But up to his death, Grigori Bondarevsky remained a steadfast Russian patriot, determined to foster the interests and aims of Russia as a nation, even as leading Russian forces, centered around the so-called "oligarchs," have been destroying it by selling its resources to western looters. In comments to members of the *EIR* intelligence staff on Aug. 14, Lyndon LaRouche characterized him as "a very peculiar kind of Russian patriot, of Jewish origin. This is a very specific kind of quality: a mind of this kind of genius and connections, and his Asian orientation; a very specific kind of personality. And he typifies . . . the new kind of patriotism, which was tending to emerge in Russia, of which he was an epitome in our work with him."

In the last months of Professor Bondarevsky's life, this devotion to his nation was often accompanied by great pain and effort. The Russia of recent years has been a difficult one, financially and otherwise, for academicians—the brains of the Russian nation, who in former times, were treated with such great respect and honor, but now, must often scramble to survive.

Beyond this, he had many health problems. And his beloved wife Alexandra, to whom he was married for 63 years, became increasingly ill during recent years. Her illness was recently exacerbated by anxiety resulting from a breakdown of security in the apartment complex in which they lived in Moscow; this, no doubt, was a factor also in his murder. In April 2003, his wife died, and the Professor was emotionally devastated. She had been his devoted assistant, in his non-stop writing ventures. He used to say, with great pride, "All



Professor Grigori L. Bondarevsky: honored historian, intelligence expert on Eurasia, and an "epitome of a new kind of Russian patriotism."

the time we have been married, we have never quarrelled!"

Yet even after his wife's death, the Professor worked long hours every day, studying, writing, closely monitoring international events, and, of course, teaching. At the moment he was murdered, he was working on a paper for the Russian government, on "Russia and the Caucasus." In fact, a planned *EIR* interview with him, on the historical background to the current crisis in Iraq, had to be repeatedly postponed, because he was so busy on crucial assignments. After his death, a close colleague of his in Moscow, himself from the generation succeeding that of the Professor, said, "If only some of my younger colleagues would work as hard as he did!"

Lifetime Devotions

Grigori Bondarevsky's service began in the Central Asian and Iranian/Gulf theaters during the Second World War. In 1943, he helped organize the Teheran conference of the anti-Nazi Allies. He regaled us about his more colorful experiences in the country then known as Persia. In 1945, he became Deputy Foreign Minister of Uzbekistan. These regions, plus India, became the foci of his attentions, and historical and archival work, throughout six decades. They are at the heart

of Eurasia, the history and development of which great region, was Professor Bondarevsky's lifetime obsession.

For India, he developed a special love. "This country was once a pearl in the crown of the British Empire," he said. "But for me, India became a pearl in my heart." The Professor was a recipient of the International Jawaharlal Nehru Award, and in 2000, President Raman Narayanan received him at his official residence to award one of India's highest honors, the medal Padma Shri. K.R. Ganesh, former Indian Finance Minister in the Indira Gandhi government and long-time leader in the Congress Party, said of Bondarevsky, in an Aug. 28, 2003 discussion with *EIR*: "Among all the orientalist and academicians in the Oriental Institute, Professor Bondarevsky was the most clear as far as India was concerned. He clearly understood India's own way of tackling problems. He understood India's civilization, its non-violence, the role of the Congress Party, and its nationalist forces. He was *very clear* on India. Many academics often swayed from one side to another, but for Bondarevsky, India kept its central role: he continued in his assessment of India. I knew him very well, for many years."

At his death, the Indian government sent a eulogy to his family, praising this "great son of Russia," and affirming that the nation of India would mourn his passing.

For years, the Professor worked with the Oriental Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and was dean of the Oriental Institute at the University of Central Asia, in Tashkent. He served, in an advisory capacity on oriental affairs, more than a half-dozen Soviet and Russian governments over six decades. He became a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Social-Political Studies, and was elected to the Russian Academy of Social Sciences in 1995. He was the author of 27 books and pamphlets; many articles on subjects ranging from Central and South Asia, to the Caucasus and the Persian Gulf, to British imperial policy in the Near and Middle East; and a seminal work on the Baghdad-to-Berlin Railway.

A Special Relationship

We in the LaRouche movement developed what might be called a "special relationship" with the Professor. After that initial encounter in London, he came to Wiesbaden in December 1990, meeting then with Helga Zepp-LaRouche, whose husband Lyndon LaRouche was unjustly imprisoned in the United States. He expressed deep concern about Mr. LaRouche's situation, and offered to help, in whatever way he could.

In the 1990-92 period, Bondarevsky opened our eyes to crucial developments in Eurasia. His input was catalytic in helping bring into actuality, the LaRouche "Eurasian Land-Bridge" policy. He was also the inspirer of an important LaRouche movement initiative of that time, the Committee to Save the Children of Iraq, whose lives were threatened by the aftermath of the 1991 Gulf War.

By 1996, he was able to meet the LaRouches together, in

Moscow. After several subsequent meetings in Russia and Germany, the personal relationship with Lyndon LaRouche took a moving form, in their mutual tributes on their respective 80th birthdays. On the Professor's 80th, on Jan. 25, 2000, LaRouche wrote an *EIR* feature, "LaRouche Honors Russian Scholar: On the Issue of Mind-Set." Later, the Professor wrote an enthusiastic statement for the *Festschrift* published on the occasion of LaRouche's 80th birthday, Sept. 8, 2002.

Their relationship was also indirect. On countless occasions, he would punctuate a telephone discussion with the insistent demand, "You must tell Mr. LaRouche"; or "Mr. LaRouche must know"; and then outline something that he would characterize as having "the greatest importance." Often he had specific suggestions, proposals, and even "marching orders" for LaRouche; or would propose special coverage to be featured in *EIR*. He put forward these proposals with great insistence; indeed, the Professor was a passionately opinionated, and often argumentative man. Accepted or not, his proposals almost always stimulated thought and discussion in our ranks.

The Matter of Dick Cheney

A memorial to Grigori Bondarevsky would not be complete, without reflection on one of his main missions in the last years of his life: confronting "Russia's Dick Cheney problem." His efforts on this front were the truest expression of a "Russian national interest" patriotism, in opposition to those oligarchs—of the Mikhail Khodorkovsky and Boris Beresovsky variety—who have a deal with the Cheney-centered group in the United States to further loot the devastated Russian economy.

After his death, a leading figure at Moscow's USA-Canada Institute praised Bondarevsky, as one of the strategists most involved in efforts to prevent Russia from becoming either a victim of the provocative strategies of the new Bush-Cheney Administration, or a limp "junior partner" in a would-be "American Empire." From personal experience, I can confirm that the Professor had an intense passion on this matter. Hardly had the Bush-Cheney Administration taken office in January 2001, than he told *EIR* that Russia would counter provocative policies from Washington by strengthening relations with Europe; but, "of greater significance, will be the great strengthening of our relations with China, India, and Iran, which some call the new 'quadrangle' in Eurasia."

In the Autumn of 2002, he sent urgent communications to LaRouche supporting the Presidential candidate's focus on removing Cheney from American public life. Later, in 2003, when LaRouche made his campaign to force Cheney from office international, the Professor enthusiastically supported and encouraged it and would say, with pride, that he was among the most outspoken critics, inside Russia, of Cheney and his allies. This was true up to the moment of his death.

That fact forces the question, "Cui bono?" from the Pro-

IN MEMORY OF GRIGORI BONDAREVSKY

The Odessans Won't Cry, But. . .

On Aug. 11, the Russian newspaper Vremya Novostei published this obituary. Author Yelena Suponina, paper's foreign editor, has kindly permitted EIR to publish it, as translated from the Russian by Jonathan Tennenbaum.

I could never have imagined, that the death of my old professor, my tireless teacher and advisor, the 83-year-old Grigori Lvovich Bondarevsky, would be connected with such a horrible event. But it happened. Murder. And this is not simply a personal tragedy. It is a tragedy for the whole state in which we live. A state that is not able to guarantee the safety of its citizens. Even the young, strong and healthy ones, not to speak of the older and weaker. We are afraid of opening the door to an unexpected ring. But Professor Bondarevsky did open. In a naive spirit, he thought, there was nothing to steal from him. And indeed, as I well know, he kept only archives and books, books, books. He didn't use his liquid pension to save up for his burial, as many old people do, but spent it to subscribe to newspapers and magazines. He read the press every day, despite his age, because, irregardless of his age, he continued to work day after day, preparing analytical notes and articles.

In our state lived the brilliant professor, with a lucid mind, living in a—to put it mildly—modest apartment on Tsurupa and Cheremushky Streets, at the sight of which his colleagues from somewhere in Great Britain would have turned up their noses. But it was this same Professor Bondarevsky who received letters and greetings from the leaders of India, Kuwait, Iran, the Emirates; to whom historians of many countries turned for advice. Three years ago, in his official residence, the President of India personally awarded Bondarevsky one of the highest honors—the medal “Padma Shri.” And once, they even invited him to

move to Great Britain. But he did not want to. These old ones, they were real patriots. They loved their country. An unreciprocated love, it is true.

You could call up Bondarevsky, to clear up any historical fact that you couldn't find in encyclopedias. He knew history like his own biography. A great story-teller, an archivist, an analytician. Warmly loving his own country, his free mastery of the English language served him in studying the British archives. Bondarevsky was, above all, devoted to meticulous digging into the history of colonial expansion of that country. His passion was studying the colonies of Britain in the East.

Toward the end of his life, he was not supported. This old man turned to the state, where brains, erudition, and the willingness to work not for one's pocket, but for the good of the country, seemed not to be honored. As any other scholar whose institute nowadays can hardly make ends meet, he just suffered through it, labored like a work-addict, and hoped that somehow, sometime, things might change. They did not change.

You think he was despondent? You think he complained? Nothing of the kind. For Grigori Lvovich was an Odessan—which means, he was an optimist with a sense of humor, and a well-prepared tongue. Just like his wife Alexandra Arkadevna, who, thanks be to God, died three months earlier. An honors student from Odessa, he was admitted, in 1939, on account of his talent, to the historical faculty of Moscow State University—although with great difficulties (he was Jewish, and in these days, serious attention was paid to one's record). His graduation dissertation was on the Baghdad railroad. He was destined soon to become the youngest doctor of historical sciences. The war interrupted this. And then—secret work on the ideological front, in the special office of propaganda and disinformation. And then again to the East, and not only through books. Stalinabad (Dushanbe), Tehran, Tashkent. Then again to Moscow. The book *Russia and the Persian Gulf*. Other articles and works.

It is terrible, when people who have survived the horrors of war, are murdered today. In our Russia. In the Russia where we decided to live. And even survive?

—Yelena Suponina

professor's murder. Russian police have apprehended a young man, a son of a household worker for the Bondarevsky family, as the murderer. Ostensibly, the young man was desperate for money; yet the Professor had none; his most cherished possession was his library of several thousand books, of which he was enormously proud. We are not in a position to comment on this police investigation; nor, of course, could we present pay stubs to prove this was a “murder for hire.” We only assert—and that as a point of honor to Professor

Grigori L. Bondarevsky—that some extremely nasty elements, in Russia and abroad, would have preferred to see him silenced.

A good man is not only proven good by his friends, but by his adversaries. And Grigori L. Bondarevsky was a very good man. He will be remembered. As LaRouche said during a presentation in Frankfurt on Aug. 16, eight days after the Professor's murder: “You miss him immediately. There's an empty place in your life. But *he's there.*”

Grigori Bondarevsky's Passion for Eurasia

by Mary Burdman

During his long career, Prof. Grigori L. Bondarevsky emerged as one of Russia's senior intelligence experts. This involved certain special missions; but the nature of his intelligence work was far broader. It involved a grasp of crucial historical processes and precedents, on the basis of which, uniquely, intelligence assessments could be made. "The Professor" saw his life's work as concerned with developing a comprehensive concept of historical processes, from which standpoint, judgments of current policies and events could be made. His daily work ranged from current events, to extensive delving in Russian and other historic archives. He always brought what he learned "in the archives" to bear on unfolding events, to great effect.

Professor Bondarevsky was one of the chief figures involved, from early on, in crafting Russia's integration into the "Eurasian Land-Bridge" rail-corridor-centered infrastructure, and in crafting the Russia-China-India "strategic triangle" which has taken shape in recent years. On both of these related fronts, he became an important contributor to, and collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche and his movement.

One of Professor Bondarevsky's favorite phrases, was that some development, was "of the greatest importance." I cannot reproduce his intonation, but the emphasis was always on the "great." This phrase became a marker for me, as I was struggling, a decade ago, to begin understanding something which has become "of the greatest importance": the strategic necessity of cooperation—economic, political, military, and cultural—among the nations of the vast Eurasian landmass, for the future of the entire world.

This idea was the life work of Grigori Bondarevsky. He was himself a living part of its history: He began his career with a study of the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad, and lived and taught for many years in Tashkent, that ancient Silk Road city which also was the "capital" of Russian and Soviet Central Asia after it was conquered in 1865. He knew both the millennial history and the modern conditions of the nations of Central Asia, (or "Middle Asia," as this huge region is known in Russia and China)—especially Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan—as few others did. His knowledge of areas of West Asia (called the "Middle East" by those of European or American orientation) was comparable.

His greatest love was India, and his work to promote the long-term relations between it and his own nation. Especially

among the heirs of the Congress Party tradition, this love was mutual. To this, as history progressed in Eurasia in the 1990s, he added both nations' relationship to China.

The Professor first met the LaRouche movement in September 1990; in December 1990 and again in March 1991, he visited our institute in Wiesbaden, and there opened up to us the importance of the imminent completion of the rail line between Xinjiang in China and Alma Ata (now Almaty), Kazakhstan—the famous Second Euro-Asian Continental Bridge (**Figure 1**). This rail line had been almost completed in 1959, when the "Sino-Soviet split" had halted construction. As a result, there were *no* rail connections between Central Asia and China, just as there were no rail connections between Central Asia and South Asia. Indeed, South Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, still has no rail connections to any other region of Eurasia.

This time, the early 1990s, was one of great turmoil: After the Berlin Wall fell in 1989, for the first time in half a century, the potential for building infrastructure and political bridges from western Europe to eastern Asia, could be realized. For those of us in the West, two great regions—Central Europe, stretching from eastern Germany and the Balkans, into Belarus and Ukraine; and Central Asia—re-emerged on the world stage.

There were, however, great troubles. The Soviet Union was breaking up, due primarily to profound economic contradictions which Lyndon LaRouche had clearly and publicly foreseen already in the early 1980s. Mischief makers—Margaret Thatcher in London and François Mitterrand in Paris, taking up their governments' old roles which had set off World War I—along with their cohorts in Washington, New York, and Boston, drew Russia and Central Europe into the terrible trap of "Shock Therapy" and economic ruin.

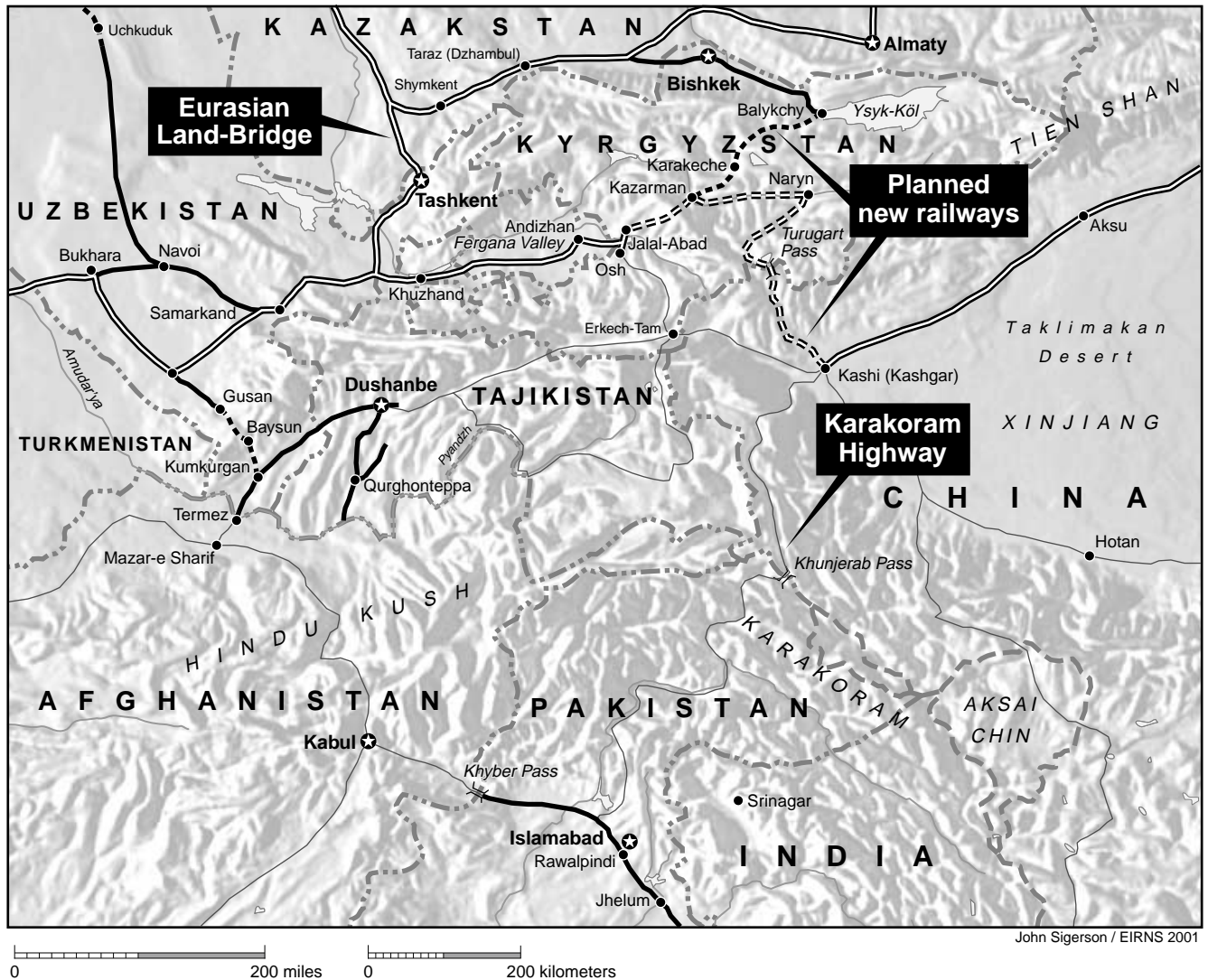
China—1.1 billion people striving to "reform and open up" to a world tipping over into global depression—got into serious economic contradictions. This set off the national unrest, culminating in the Tiananmen demonstrations which were taken over in the final days by "diehard leaders"—who all escaped to careers at prominent U.S. think-tanks.

In a manner eerily recalling 1914, the United States, Britain, and France set off the 1991 Gulf War, followed by new Balkans wars, doing their all to wreck once again the potential for European-Asian cooperation and development.

This was also the time Lyndon LaRouche was unjustly imprisoned, on trumped-up charges, for five years in the United States. Yet, from his prison in the American Midwest, in response to this strategic situation, LaRouche developed his "Productive Triangle Paris-Berlin-Vienna" program, to turn the re-united Europe into a powerhouse to generate economic development in central and eastern Europe, and beyond.

Amidst this turmoil, as we learned from Professor Bondarevsky, Eurasian development was not destroyed. As he told us at that fascinating March 1991 two-day seminar in Wiesbaden, great events were taking place. One month later, on a

FIGURE 1
Central Asia, Fulcrum of the 'Paris-Shanghai Railroad'



John Sigerson / EIRNS 2001

"In December 1990 and again in March 1991, Professor Bondarevsky visited our institute in Wiesbaden, and there opened up to us the importance of the imminent completion of the rail line between Xinjiang in China and Alma Ata (now Almaty), Kazakstan—the famous Second Euro-Asian Continental Bridge."

visit to the United States, my husband was able to talk to LaRouche in prison. Told of our discussions on Eurasian infrastructure with Bondarevsky, LaRouche immediately responded: "Developing Eurasia! That is my policy!"

The key rail project at the time, was the ongoing construction of the final kilometers of the China-Kazakstan rail link. The completion of just about 120 kilometers of railroad would, explained the Professor, for the first time since the Trans-Siberian Railroad was completed in 1903, open up a Euro-Asian rail link connecting the Pacific, through Central Asia and Russia, to Europe and the Atlantic. A second great rail link was under construction, that through Turkmenstan,

Uzbekistan, to Iran, opening up Central Asia to the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean for the first time.

This was not all. Still being planned today, is the Shanghai-to-Paris railroad, extending from China's greatest industrial city, to the city of Kashi in Xinjiang, and then to Kyrgyzstan, Osh, and through the legendary Fergana Valley to Tashkent in Uzbekistan. From there, the rail line would be connected to western Europe. All these areas were well known to the Professor.

As ever with Professor Bondarevsky, this discussion involved a lesson in history. He had worked under successive Soviet and Russian governments, beginning with that of Josef

Stalin. To understand the importance of these rail links, you had to understand the unique economic development of the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Union, especially the Asian regions, were only brought into an industrialized economy very late, and this was done under Stalin's economic plan.

The Professor pointed out a feature of Russian development which was unlike that of western Europe, but, in some ways, like that of the United States: Russia had to use what were, at the time, the newest technologies in developing much of its area, especially the Asian and Pacific regions. This was done first in the 1920s-30s; and again in the 1950s, to rebuild after World War II—a war so destructive, that it cost the lives of some 45-50 million Russians.

Stalin built a system to last, he thought, for centuries: with factories of the same industry scattered to the ends of the U.S.S.R.; with a rail and an energy system to link them—but not to connect to the surrounding countries. When the Soviet Union broke apart, the system collapsed, creating a “terrible imbroglio” for all the former U.S.S.R. nations.

This, as Bondarevsky told us then, and repeated in an interview he gave *EIR* in 1995 (see below in this section), led to the realization that economic integration was necessary for Eurasia. “In this situation, [for] the idea of Eurasian union—opposed by nationalistic and some other forces—one of the best possibilities to start with, is railways,” he said.

The Eurasian Land-Bridge

These insights from the Professor were an invaluable addition to the concept of the “Eurasian Land-Bridge,” which has become so fundamental to the international movement led by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche. He contributed greatly to a new understanding of what was going on in China, in Russia, in West Asia, and in India. He had information and insights on policy decisions and discussions on Eurasian developments, taking place anywhere from Indonesia to Germany, and many places in between. To give an idea of the quality of his contribution, I look back at articles I wrote in 1990, on China and Russia, in which I noted the critical agreements of these two nations to “reduce military forces along their common border.” Little did I know then, that this was the seed kernel of what was to become the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), founded by China, Russia, Kazakstan, Kyrgystan, Tajikistan in 1996, and later joined by Uzbekistan—another development whose historic importance the Professor stressed.

But after our meetings with Professor Bondarevsky, this changed. By March 1991, I was able to appreciate the importance of the growing Chinese-Soviet relations in the wake of the first Bush Gulf War, including, already then, their joint commitment to developing their “traditionally close friendship” and opposition to a U.S.-dominated “unipolar” world order. The Professor emphasized the importance of the first Chinese-Soviet summit in 34 years, held in May 1991 in Moscow. Mikhail Gorbachov did not survive long after this, but the process initiated by his 1986 speech in Vladivostok,

declaring the U.S.S.R. an Asian as well as European nation, has survived. At the time of this summit, the Professor told us, “the last section of a rail link between the Central Asian republic of Kazakstan, and Xinjiang in China, will now be completed even more rapidly than planned, probably by the end of this year.” He proved correct.

In June 1992, after many discussions with the Professor, I wrote my first extensive piece on the “Eurasian Railroad,” the world's greatest rail network. In 1996, a Schiller Institute delegation led by its chairwoman, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, participated in the Symposium on “Economic Development along the New Eurasian Continental Bridge” in Beijing. Here, we discussed not only China's development policy; high-level representatives of Iran also proudly announced the opening of the Ashkhabad-Mashad railroad, the second gateway to Central Asia.

Strategic Triangle

Professor Bondarevsky's special quality of being able to point to critical changes affecting strategic issues, was not limited to the Eurasian Land-Bridge. Another crucial insight was his early recognition of the importance of the developing relations among Russia, India, and China, and his efforts to help those relations.

In August 1995, he told us: “There is a new idea developing, which I am fostering, for a ‘trilateral’ relationship, comprising Russia, China, and India.” This is “an answer, in a sense, to that Trilateral Commission [of the United States, Western Europe, and Japan].” Just at that time, the “neo-conservatives” in the United States were exerting very heavy political pressure on China, and pushing the “independence” of Taiwan. “If these trends continue,” he said, “if this strategy of containment [against China] is followed, then Russia and China will become ever closer and ever warmer in relations. The consequences of this are very important.” India, he said, thought that “this is very good.” Indian relations with China were becoming “much warmer,” with much less focus on the border problem.

This “triangle,” he said, would involve many joint projects, some of industry and infrastructure, but most, military. Russia and China, he said, would soon resolve their border problem, as the founding of the SCO group the next year demonstrated. This idea was one forerunner of Lyndon LaRouche's call for a “survivors' club” of nations, resisting the “Washington Consensus”-led drive for globalization which had brought so much grief to Asian nations, Russia, Ibero-America, and the United States itself in the critical years 1997-98. The core of such a “survivors' club” consists of the Strategic Triangle nations, Russia, China, and India.

Finally, Professor Bondarevsky was a great friend, both personally and politically. In May 2001, commenting on the new Eurasian Transport Union announcement from Moscow, he told us: “The new Eurasian Transport Union is a great success, and I can assure you, this process will go on. We are working with Lyndon LaRouche, hand-in-hand.”

The Strategic and Economic Importance of Eurasian Integration

On the occasion of his 75th birthday in 1995, Professor Bondarevsky participated in an EIR seminar on Russia, the Caucasus, and Central Asia, in Wiesbaden, Germany, where he was interviewed on Feb. 16, by Mark and Mary Burdman (EIR, April 7, 1995). One month later, Professor Bondarevsky informed EIR of a new and very important development: that Iran had opened the new railroad line to Bandar Abbas, the port on the Straits of Hormuz. This new line, connected to the main east-west trans-Iranian rail line, had been built secretly and very rapidly. When the new Mashad-Ashkabad rail line linking Iran to Turkmenistan opened in May 1996, the Bandar Abbas line gave landlocked Central Asia its first rail outlet to the Indian Ocean.

A part of the interview is republished here.

EIR: What is the significance of the Eurasian union in the highly volatile situation in Russia and Central Asia in the wake of the breakup of the Soviet Union and the brutal looting of the entire region under “Washington Consensus”-dominated “Shock Therapy”?

Bondarevsky: Yes. Let me explain. After one or two years, the people in the [Central Asian] republics understood that it is time, after disintegration, to start this integration process. [Kazakhstan President Nursultan] Nazarbayev’s idea [for Eurasian integration, first put forward in April 1994 at Moscow University], was based on the necessity of this economic—not political—integration. Therefore, his idea of Eurasian union is based on economic necessity, and on the geopolitical position of Russia, plus Kazakhstan. Russia plus Kazakhstan, as you know from maps, starts from near the Polish border, and extends up at the Chinese Great Wall. It is one geopolitical unit.

In this situation—the idea of Eurasian union, opposed by nationalistic and some other forces—one of the best possibilities to start with, is railways. Even the railways are nationalized now. Only five years ago, we had one state company for the Central Asia railway system, which was built by Russia in the old days, and the center was in Tashkent. Then the Kazaks said, “No, we are an independent republic,” and they cut out the Kazak system. Turkmenistan’s [President Saparmurat] Niyazov said, “No, we want to have a Turkmen railway.” Then they converted the Central Asia into Uzbek and Tajik railways; then [Uzbekistan President Islam] Karimov cut in

two the administration of the railway from Uzbekistan to Tajikistan.

But the railway still exists. It functions, but badly. If you are an Uzbek, and I a Tajik, if we go together in Tashkent to buy tickets to Tajikistan and back, you produce your passport, and you will get a much cheaper ticket, for the same railway car, because you are a proud Uzbeki citizen, and it is your Uzbek railway.

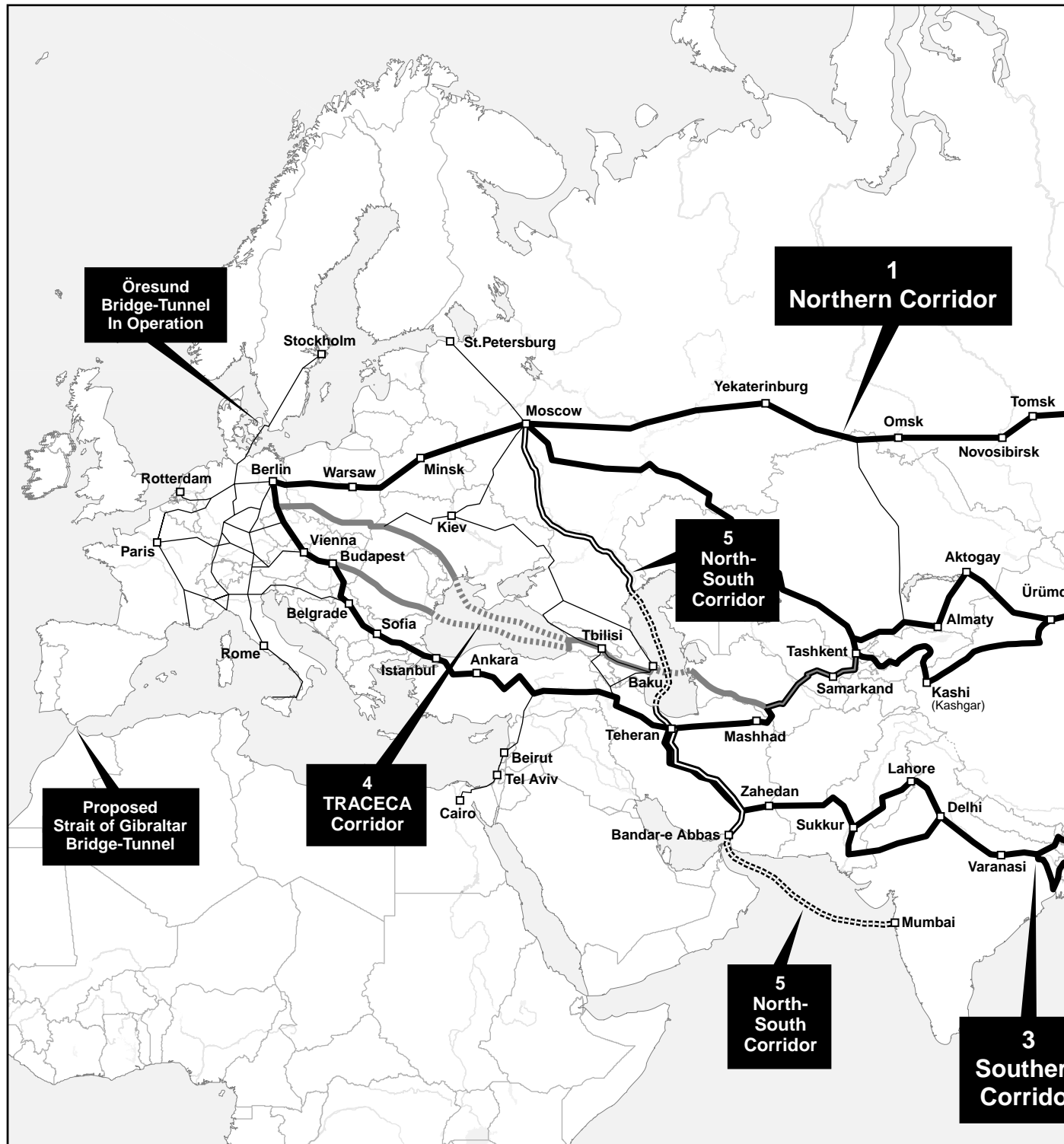
But the economic issue is stronger. Therefore, after prolonged discussions for five years, the Central Asia-Chinese railway system started. The railway link between Kazakstan, a little northeast of Almaty, and Xinjiang, in Chinese territory, was nearly ready, needing only 20 kilometers to be built on the Russian side and another section on the Chinese side, in 1959. Everyone thought that it would begin operating in 1960. Our railway station on the border was named “Friendship.” But instead of friendship, you know what happened then between Russia and China. Building the railroad was stopped.

Only after prolonged discussions and delays, in the late 1980s, the line was ready. Therefore, it became—first technically, and then economically and politically—possible to buy a ticket in Beijing, to proceed on the same railway through all China, through Xinjiang, through Almaty in Kazakstan, through Uzbekistan, Tashkent, through Ashkabad in Turkmenistan, and then come to Krasnovodsk on the Caspian Sea, which is renamed Turkmen Bashir now. A ferry, which has existed for 20 years, brings the train to Baku, and from Baku through Tbilisi, which has a straight railway connection with Turkey. The railway connection Russia-Turkey has existed for 30 years. You could buy a ticket in Moscow, proceed through Baku, Tbilisi, Yerevan, straight to Turkish territory, to Istanbul and Europe. It was not often used, but it existed.

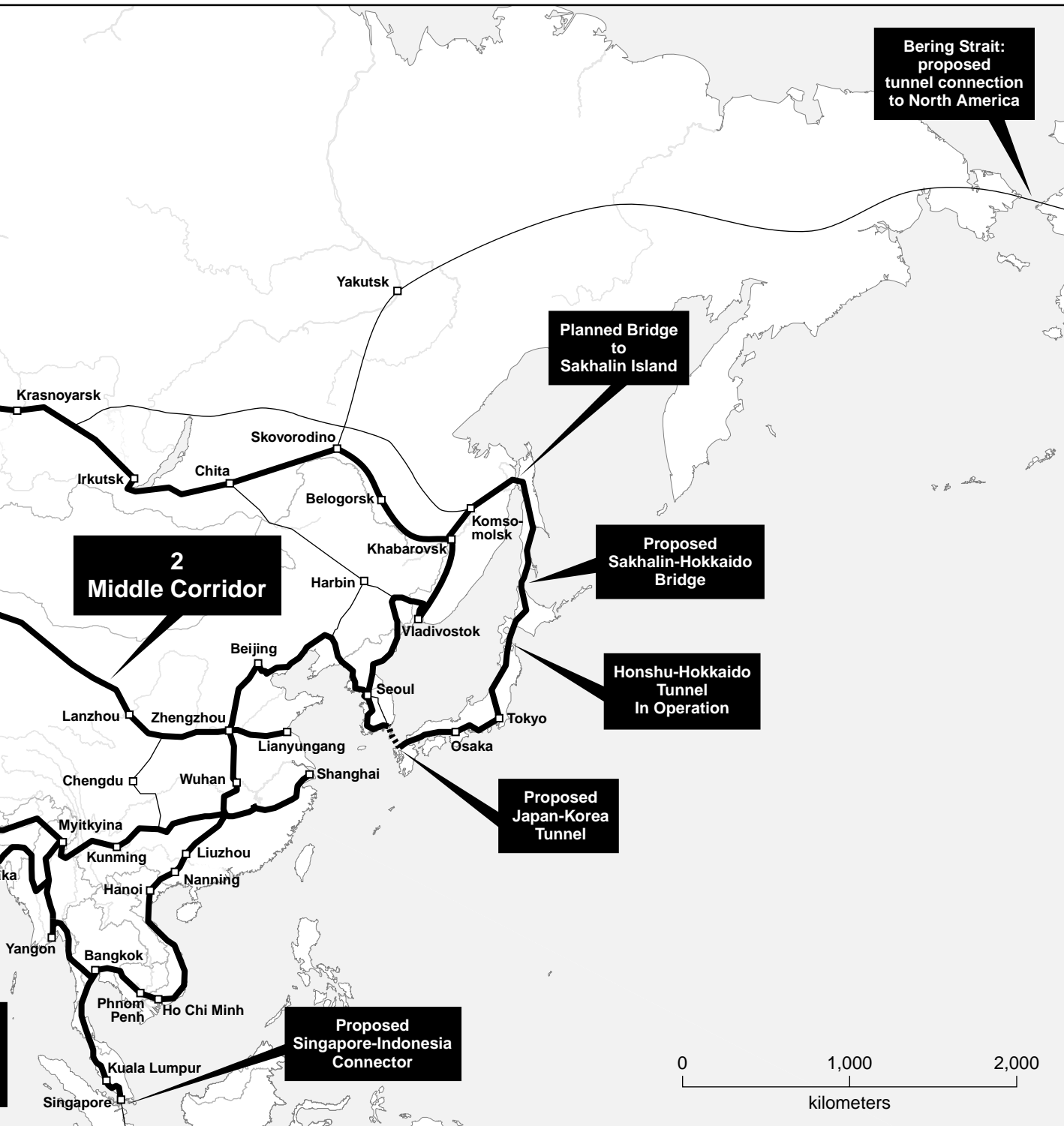
In 1992, the international Central Asian Railroad Association was created. The Chinese government, the Kazak, Uzbek, Turkmen governments were in this group. This was joined immediately by the Turks, who have the extension to Europe, and by the Iranians. The Iranians were especially active. In 1989, when the U.S.S.R. still existed, there was an official treaty between the U.S.S.R. and Iran, to build a short railway, Ashkabad-Mashad. It is 300 kilometers long, 150 on Turkmen territory and 150 on Iranian territory. Mashad is the capital of the greatest Iranian province, Khorasan, and Mashad is con-

FIGURE 1

The Five Main Corridors Of The Eurasian Land-Bridge



The full scope of the Eurasian Land-Bridge policy perspective, as Grigori Bondarevsky's discussions with Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche helped develop it: "The moment that the Triangle [the highly developed Paris-Berlin-Vienna triangle at the West] will become the vehicle to open everything to Asia, to open this magnificent area to investment." The Central Asian Railway to which Bondarevsky gave particular study and emphasis, is the "Middle Corridor" from Seoul and Beijing to Europe shown here.



nected through railway to Tehran, and from Tehran a line goes to the Persian Gulf and a second line to Tabriz and Turkey. It was built by the Germans, from 1927-29. This year, ahead of schedule in April-May, the line will be ready.

The railway line does not run straight, because there are mountains; it makes a curve from Ashkabad to Serachs a little southeast, and then from Serachs—there are two Serachs, Iranian and Turkmen—to Mashad.

EIR: What is the strategic and economic significance of this line?

Bondarevsky: Extremely great! I am afraid that the people in Europe still do not understand how important it is.

If, today, the Japanese or South Koreans want to send their goods to Azerbaijan, how can they do it? Through the Trans-Siberian line, through Moscow, and then again a long way south; but, if Grozny [the capital of Chechnya] is at war, there is no connection at all. From September 1994, there has been no railway connection between Russia and the Transcaucasus. There are two railways, one from Rostov in the north, through Grozny, through Dagestan, Baku, Tbilisi, and Yerevan. The second railway, built only in 1929-30, runs from Tuapse, Novorossisk, through Sukhumi, a shortcut to Zugdidi, to Tbilisi, but this second railway was cut after the Abkhazian-Georgian war. From September, we had to stop sending trains through Chechnya, because during the six months of 1994, there were 1,400 rail cars looted by brigands from Chechnya. What is notable, is that when the brigands attacked trains, they knew exactly in which wagon the most important goods were. Therefore, not only the Chechen mafia, but also the Moscow mafia gave them information.

After both lines were cut, it was a tragedy for Azerbaijan, and especially for Georgia and Armenia. They do not receive food. Azerbaijan can produce food, Georgia less, and Armenia cannot at all. The land is stones. If this Central Asia railway works, you do not need the North Caucasus lines. You have a shortcut from Japan and Korea to Transcaucasia, and from Turkey to Europe.

On the second line, Ashkabad-Mashad, the goods go to the Gulf, to the very important port called Bandar Shahpour, now called Bandar Khomeini, the Port of Khomeini. It is a good, deep-water port, and from this port, there is a shortcut to Bombay by steamer, or to the Red Sea, or to East Africa. In the 19th Century, there was a British-Indian steamship company, for Bombay and the Persian Gulf. From 1901, Russia also had such a steamship company, which ran from Odessa on the Black Sea, through the Black Sea, to the Aegean, Mediterranean, Suez, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf. Now, with this new railway system, which is working, the state decisions of whole governments are signed, it is not a plan for the future. It is working! From late this year, the line to the Gulf will be open.

This is of greatest importance. If you look at a map of Europe and Asia, you see the old Trans-Siberian Railway. Now, there is the new Central Asia railway.

Note that in Russia, there are two terms. In English there is only one term, Central Asia, but in Russian, there is *Srednaya Asia*, "Middle Asia," and *Tsentrlnaya Asia*, "Central Asia." For Russian geographers, politicians, and experts, there is a great difference. In Russia, Middle Asia is this Central Asia about which we are speaking, plus Kazakstan; Central Asia is Tibet, Mongolia, the Pamirs. Two years ago, the Presidents of the Central Asian republics had a meeting in Tashkent and announced they do not want to be Middle Asia, but Central Asia. Even our great political experts in Moscow did not grasp what it meant. I tried to explain to them at that moment, that the Central Asian leaders did not want to be a part of the old U.S.S.R., this Middle Asia; they want to be part of a larger unity, Central Asia.

The rail route starts in Beijing, then you have Urumqi, the capital of Xinjiang, then Almaty, then Tashkent. The railway goes from Samarkand to Turkmenistan, and has a continuation to the Caspian Sea. Now, it will go to Ashkabad, to Mashad, Tehran, Tabriz, and to Turkey.

In the vicinity of Turkmenistan is a very important railway station, Chardzhou. Chardzhou is on the mighty River Amudar'ya [the Oxus]. Chardzhou was built by Russians at the end of the 19th Century. There are two lines: One runs from Chardzhou to Ashkabad, and then to Krasnovosk. The second runs from Chardzhou straight to Russia, to Guryev and Saratov. This exists, and has for 40 years. Therefore, Russian goods using this way through Chardzhou and Mashad, can reach the Gulf. This is a two-way line. It is extremely important to understand all these possibilities.

When this Mashad-Ashkabad line is open for operation, say in a year's time, it will be extremely important economically. You know that economic development starts around railways. It will help to create new factories, to fight unemployment, to bring goods and tools, and so on. This would be a very important vehicle—an *extremely* important vehicle—for economic union.

The railway is stronger than nationalist feelings, and when the railway runs, economic development will be quicker. Then the people in Central Asia, who now know nothing about [Lyndon LaRouche's proposal for a European] Productive Triangle, and nothing about Germany, will have not only the deutschemark—which they buy on the black market—but also the straight connection to Europe! Your businessmen and investors, who are still hesitating about whether they should invest or not: Here is this link with new perspectives for the 21st Century, which is not far away. It will open the way for great investment. Thus, the Eurasian idea will be implemented.

In a letter which we sent to Nazarbayev, prepared and signed by myself and two other experts, we just explained the linkage between the Central Asia railway and the Gulf, and his beloved idea of Eurasian union. This Eurasian union, with railways, will also include the Transcaucasus in this system.

EIR: You are familiar with the LaRouche Paris-Berlin-Vienna “Productive Triangle” proposal for rail and rail-infrastructure development for Eurasia. How do you see this idea corresponding to what you have been outlining?

Bondarevsky: On the Productive Triangle: According to my understanding, in the contemporary deep economic and financial crisis in western Europe—and the contradiction between Britain and western Europe and some western European groups—although there are decisions about investing in this Triangle area, I have a suspicion that if there will be no new push; the investment will not be found. But, at the moment when you proclaim that this is not a simple Triangle, it is the Triangle *plus* Central Asia, the Far East, and the Gulf—and it does not need new investment on this side, the railways are ready!—the Productive Triangle will receive many more incentives. Today, some person in France will say, why should we invest in the Triangle, and make Germany, which is now too big, bigger? The British do not want to have anything to do with this. But the moment that the Triangle will become the vehicle to open everything to Asia, to open this magnificent area to investment, then it will be a very important impetus.

EIR: As you know, the “Triangle” idea was expanded, in our thinking, to the idea of the “Eurasian Land-Bridge,” once the situation in China began to evolve in a direction where such a policy would become more possible.

Bondarevsky: Yes, but I want to mention, that I began to talk about this two years before you started, in 1990, during my first meeting with Mrs. LaRouche, when she explained to me that the only important topic is the Triangle. I dared to explain—you were there—that the Triangle can only be if you have the continuation to Warsaw, Minsk, and Moscow.

But I am in the Triangle, I consider the Triangle extremely important, but in the contemporary situation, the political situation in Europe has changed. The Triangle idea was magnificent, five to seven years ago. Now it can have additional life, if it is combined with the Asian railways!

EIR: Is the proposal for a high-speed rail link connecting Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Moscow consistent with this overall approach?

Bondarevsky: We started asking ourselves, why do we need, in the midst of a terrible economic crisis, to build a new high-speed link between Moscow and St. Petersburg? For Europe, it is extremely important for business reasons to be quicker by 3-4 hours. But for us, our main trains start from Moscow, usually in the night at 11-12:00, and at 7-8:00 in the morning you will be in Petersburg. If it only takes four hours, then you will arrive at 3 in the morning. Who needs it? We have one daytime speed train, which takes four hours, but it is not so popular. Why do we need a train that will connect two cities in 2.5 hours, in this terrible economic situation? Also, between Moscow-St. Petersburg, it is impossible to use

the existing railway. It will be necessary to build the whole railway, of 650 kilometers. The old line, built 140 years ago, cannot be used for a speed train. But somebody from abroad is there, so this plan is implemented.

What I consider important is not speedy links, but railway links in general. If you go very speedily from Paris and Berlin, to Warsaw and Moscow, this is fine. From Moscow you will go, not so quickly, because the distance from Moscow to Vladivostok is 9,000 kilometers, so you cannot get there, even at extreme speed, in five hours. It is not so important.

It is important to have this speedy link between Moscow and the West and the Productive Triangle, and then to use this extremely important line, in two directions: from Moscow to the Trans-Siberian line, from Moscow through Chardzhou and Central Asia, and from Moscow—we think and pray we will finish with the fight in Chechnya—and then from Moscow, through North Caucasus, through Transcaucasia, and south. So it will be a link from East and West Europe, a link from Turkey, and a link from the Persian Gulf, and all *this* will concentrate in Central Asia. I consider it one of the most important events of the end of the 20th Century, I would call it a 21st-Century event, because the real result will come in the 21st Century.

EIR: Many of these very good railway-development ideas were thought of by Russia’s Count Sergei Witte in the late 19th Century, in cooperation with France’s Hanotaux; but this produced a violent reaction from the geopoliticians in London, determined to oppose development in what they called the “Eurasian heartland.” How do you see the British, today, reacting to these proposals for rail-vectored economic/infrastructure development?

Bondarevsky: Why should you remind them of this? I will tell you an important example: In 1989, Rafsanjani, the President of Iran, visited Moscow and had confidential discussions with Gorbachov. They signed this agreement about the Ashkabad-Mashad line. The next day, I was consulted on the matter, and that the agreement for the Ashkabad-Mashad line was only the beginning. I said, “I know, you discussed the continuation from Mashad up to Chaknehar, here in the Arabian Sea.” I was asked, “How can you know, we discussed it only yesterday with Gorbachov?” I said, “Yes, but I discovered the blueprint of this railway, made by Russian experts in 1901, in the archives.”

So many current ideas also existed at this time, you are right. I will send you a book of my daughter’s doctoral thesis, on the Iranian railway. The British tried to stop the building of railways through Iran, because of this trans-Asian railway. As a result, up to 1928, Iran did not have railways, because of this Russian-British controversy, and all the activity of the British geopolitical school! You are right. Afghanistan, up to today, has no railways.

It is correct, but the epoch is totally different. If the French and Germans invest in Central Asia using the railway, you may be sure that the British will run behind.

India and Russia's Strategic Partnership

by Grigori Bondarevsky

Excerpts from an article, entitled, "India-Russia: An Ever-Strengthening Strategic Partnership," by Professor Bondarevsky published in Mainstream Weekly, one of India's leading strategic journals, on March 22, 2003. The journal noted in its introduction that "Professor Bondarevsky, an honored scientist of the Russian Federation, is a recipient of Padma Shri and the Jawaharlal Nehru Award." Thanks to Mainstream editor Sumit Charavartty for his assistance.

During the second half of the 20th Century, all Soviet leaders paid state visits to India many a time. Likewise, all Indian leaders visited Russia. Each summit was marked by the signing of treaties and agreements which contributed to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

But the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the cardinal change of the international environment, serious internal and external changes in India itself—which is turning from a big regional country into one of the superpowers of the world—demanded introducing serious changes in the relations between Russia and India. It was necessary to address the challenges of the 21st Century. It is noteworthy that a good answer to the challenges was found by both countries.

The first visit of V.V. Putin, the President of the Russian Federation, to India took place on Oct. 2-5, 2000. On Nov. 4-5, 2001, Atal Behari Vajpayee, the Prime Minister of India, visited Russia. In December 2002, President Putin paid his second visit to India. Very important documents were signed in the course of the above-mentioned three visits. The documents set the basis for a new stage of relations between the great countries—the stage of strategic partnership. The analysis of the documents allows seeing a well-thought-out and successfully implemented architecture of building relations between the two states, which are based on taking into account the interests, peculiarities, international and internal stands, prospects of social and economic development of the two countries. . . .

For the first time, the basis of strategic partnership in the spheres of politics, economy, defense, science and culture between the two states was formulated in the Declaration of 2000. . . .

The second Russian-Indian summit of the 21st Century took place in a principally new environment. Atal Behari



Grigori Bondarevsky published many articles in Indian journals over decades, and was awarded one of the Indian government's highest honors.

Vajpayee paid a visit to Moscow and St. Petersburg on Nov. 4-7, 2001. The whole world was then under the impact of the tragic events in the U.S.A. on Sept. 11, which not only showed the degree of the threat from international terrorism, but also demonstrated the vulnerability of the country aspiring to be the only superpower.

During the visit in November 2001, the leaders of the two countries signed two very important documents. These were the Joint Statement of India and Russia on Strategic Issues and the Moscow Declaration of India and Russia on International Terrorism. . . .

On Dec. 3-5, 2002 V.V. Putin paid his second visit to India. . . . Three very important documents were signed during Putin's state visit—the Delhi Declaration about Further Strengthening Strategic Partnership; Joint Declaration on Strengthening and Enhancing Cooperation in the Spheres of Economy, Science and Technology Between India and Russia; and the Joint Statement of the two countries' leaders. . . . Issues concerning the two great Eurasian states are highlighted in the documents. . . .

India and Russia, as strategic partners, resolved to act together in settling regional and international issues. The countries decided to cooperate at international forums on problems related to strategic stability, in the name of development of a multipolar world based on the understanding of the necessity of the creation of a new order, based on common security. The relationship between the countries, based upon friendship and trust, contributes to the stability in Eurasia. It is a factor of international significance.

It is worth noting that the necessity of contributing to stability in the huge Eurasian region was explained in the Joint Statement of India and Russia. The Statement was signed on Nov. 6, 2001 during Vajpayee's visit to Moscow. Attention was paid in the documents signed in December 2002 to the

aspirations of both the countries for the creation of a multipolar world, based on the principles of mutual respect, in the framework of the United Nations and international law, which would eliminate or at least reduce the threat to international peace and security. . . .

Truly, in the new documents, great attention was paid to the fight against international terrorism, religious extremism and separatism, trans-border crimes and drug and arms trafficking. It was underlined that double standards are unacceptable. . . .

In all the three documents, serious attention was paid to the problem of Afghanistan. . . . The documents, signed by leaders at the three summits, relate the situation in Afghanistan to the danger of influencing the neighboring countries in Central Asia. . . .

Through all the documents signed by the leaders of both the countries for the last 50 years, runs the thread of the Pakistan problem. . . .

During 2001-02 the Russian leadership and mass media were attentively following the tense situation in the regions next to Jammu and Kashmir, because of the many raids of Islamic fundamentalists supported by the clerical circles of Pakistan. During the Russian President's meeting with U.S. President George Bush at St. Petersburg on Nov. 22, 2002, the Russian President mentioned Pakistan's role in supporting terrorism and the serious danger if Pakistan's nuclear weapons and other WMD were acquired by terrorists and other "bad guys". . . .

In addition to that, President Putin, during his Joint Press Conference with Prime Minister Vajpayee on Dec. 4, clearly expressed his support to India's position on normalizing relations between India and Pakistan. According to the Russian President, withdrawal of troops from the Indo-Pakistan border is good, but it's necessary to fulfill all the obligations. . . .

What is especially interesting is that in the Joint Statement of 2002, both the sides expressed their commitment to double the efforts for the expansion of trade, economic ties, mutual investments, and elimination or minimization of trade barriers. . . .

It's hard not to notice that the Joint Declaration pays considerable attention to intensification of work on the North-South international transport corridor. In addition to that, the Declaration mentions the desirability of not only bilateral, but also trilateral consultations. Iran is supposed to be the third party where ports, highways and railroads for the corridor will be built. . . .

The role of the Soviet Union, followed by the Russian Federation, in building the Indian armed forces, the fourth largest in the world, is known to everyone. From 1960-2001, Moscow and Delhi signed contracts worth \$29.8 billion in the military technical field. Realization of contracts worth \$3.5 billion is left. Until 2010, the volume is around \$10 billion.

In November 2002, on the eve of the visit to President Putin to India, a seminar on the "India-Russia Strategic Part-

nership in 21st Century" was organised in Delhi. It was noted there that in recent years this partnership is taking new forms. India is not only buying the military equipment, but is also actively participating in its development. . . . Summing up the military technical cooperation and the plans for the next ten years, Gen. Andrei Nikolaev, Chairman of the Committee on Defense in the State Duma, who participated in the above seminar, said that it should be underlined that Russia provides India with the most modern equipment, which even the Russian armed forces do not have. However, by enhancing India's security, we strengthen the Russian security.

Such a level of trust creates the intellectual basis for further cooperation in the scientific resolution of acute problems like terrorism.

Judging from what is mentioned above and the important agreements signed in December 2002, it could be said that the President had all reason to be satisfied to see how the plant, planted by him at Rajghat, has grown in the last two years.

An all-round analysis of the three Russia-India summits allows us to conclude that the two sides strengthened political, diplomatic, economic, scientific-cultural, financial, military-technical cooperation; incorporating the Indian States and the Russian regions; and empowering the middle class; formed new forms of relationship in the real sense—full-blooded strategic partnership, which is destined to play a major role not only in Eurasia but also in the entire world.

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‘Mrs. LaRouche, You Absolutely Must Do This’

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

The news of the brutal death of Professor Bondarevsky shocks and grieves me still. In an extraordinary way, his loss makes clear that human individuals are unique and irreplaceable; and even though this saying is always true, so much more huge is the gap in the ranks of his contemporaries, which *he* leaves behind. The Professor was a completely extraordinary personality, an intellectual of genius, with the lightning-like wit which is only ever the result of a life of mental hard work; and the lack of him makes Russia and the world a bit poorer.

I liked to call him, the Professor, “Bondi,” as we called him among ourselves. There was a fondness and sympathy which can only arise from a very great intellectual directness in relations with one another. I got to know him in 1991 when he visited us in Wiesbaden. Those were turbulent times; the Soviet Union was in the midst of breaking up; the first Gulf War was under way. I remember how an initial caution—at that time, association with Russian academicians was still absolutely not an everyday experience—gradually softened into an intellectual fascination over the conversation with him. Bondarevsky had an incredible historical knowledge, on strategic questions, the Non-Aligned Movement, the history of the Byzantine Empire, of India, and on, and on.



Committee to Save the Iraqi Children

In the period which followed, through a series of further visits—also on our part, to Moscow—and telephone conversations, it became a probability bordering on certainty that at some time during the conversation he would say: “In my humble opinion, dear Helga, you absolutely have to do this. And please give my advice to Mr. LaRouche, he absolutely must consider this, and think about that. It is *verrry* urgent, that you follow my advice.” And normally, his advice turned out to be extremely useful and insightful concerning all kinds of problems.

One of his “humble suggestions” to me was, in March 1991, the request that I absolutely should organize a Committee to Save the Iraqi Children: on the one side, to really help the Iraqi children in a humanitarian way, since they were the real victims of the war and the sanctions; but also, to awaken world public opinion about the reality of this war; namely, that there were real human victims—an idea, which was in danger of getting lost, if one only followed the almost virtual coverage of the “air sorties.” His idea seemed right to me, and so we carried out his proposal. Subsequently, the Committee brought altogether 60 tons of relief supplies to Iraq, and arranged medical treatment in Germany and the United States for 37 children, who could not have received it in Iraq.

A Friend of India

One point which very much bound us together was a common interest in India and love of Indian culture. In the following years it became clear how many Indian politicians and thinkers from the Nehru-Gandhi period knew Bondarevsky personally, and that they treasured him as a friend of India.

Bondarevsky was one of those individuals, after whose death, one is pained by the thought: “Ah, if only I had dis-



An early collaboration between Prof. Grigori Bondarevsky and Helga Zepp-LaRouche launched the Committee to Save the Children of Iraq, dying from the post-Desert Storm sanctions. This became an international effort of many organizations and individuals, which mobilized 60 tons of food and medical supplies (stretchers loaded in Stockholm, left) and brought injured Iraqi children to Europe or the United States (right) for treatment they could not otherwise get.

cussed this idea with him further; if I had gone into that with him again—now, it is too late.” Thus, he had offered to make his encyclopedic knowledge available, in order to join together the traditions of the thinkers in each culture, who had already earlier begun the dialogue of cultures. The deepening of this idea was interrupted, above all by the illness and death of his wife.

Perhaps a certain solace may lie in the idea of Bernhard Riemann, which he expressed in his writing on “Psychology and Metaphysics”; namely, that the thought-objects produced by the soul live on, even after death. A similar thought was expressed by Nicolaus of Cusa, who spoke of the idea that the soul creates the scientific conceptions of the world, so much so, that the one would not exist without the other; and as the principles of science are undying, so the soul has immortality through them.

Professor Bondarevsky was an inspiration for all who knew him, to act in such a way themselves, that his life’s work may live on.

Scholarly Wealth Robbed of Life

by Tatiana Shaumian

The following tribute to Professor Bondarevsky was published in the Indian newspaper The Pioneer on Aug. 17. We reprint it with the author’s permission. Dr. Tatiana Shaumian is the Director of the Center for Indian Studies, in Moscow.

One of Russia’s greatest scholars, winner of the Jawaharlal Nehru and the Padma Bhushan awards among many others, and a dear teacher and friend of mine, died last week. It is a matter of special pain, symbolizing much that’s wrong with post-Soviet Russia, that Grigori Bondarevsky, 83, was apparently murdered by a burglar who broke into his Moscow flat.

Bondarevsky was my tutor when I was doing my post-graduate work at the Institute of Oriental Studies in the early 1960s. He was already a famous scholar, head of the Institute’s Department of International Relations, and working on his huge study of the policy of imperial powers in the Persian Gulf (a subject of enduring interest).

I came to appreciate his powerful intuition and command of the grand sweep of events. It was the time of the Indo-Chinese border war and great tensions in South Asia. I wanted to study this, and Bondarevsky suggested I concentrate on the roots of the issue.

It was he who guided me to the Simla Conference of 1913-14, which led me to the study of Tibet, and that became the subject of my doctoral thesis as well as my lifelong fascination.

As a young man, Bondarevsky served in the Soviet special forces, and had been among the elite troops deployed to protect Josef Stalin during the Tehran Conference in 1943. He travelled widely in Central Asia, and knew the entire region very well. He was a familiar visitor to universities and archives in Britain, India, Iran, Afghanistan and the Gulf countries.

During the 1980s, he was deeply involved in the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as a political advisor. But it’s probably fair to say that his most abiding interest was South Asia and Indian affairs. He personally knew most Indian prime ministers, and was a personal close friend to all the Indian ambassadors to Moscow over the past half-century.

When I was his post-graduate student, despite the difference in our ages, he became a close friend to me and my family. I developed very tight, warm relations with him, his wife and family as well. It was a tremendous honor for me, many years later, that he asked me to sit on the review committee for his daughter’s doctoral thesis.

Bondarevsky had a fabulous library and personal archives and, unlike many avid collectors, he never refused to lend his books to friends and students. Personally, he possessed an encyclopedic knowledge and memory, and could usually direct you to the exact volume, chapter, and page where a particular information could be found. He was himself the author of 27 books and more than 300 articles, published in numerous countries.

A big part of his life’s work was devoted to India and its place in the world.

He was not an office-bound scholar. He was directly involved in events, often as an advisor to the Russian government, a member of the State Duma’s security commission and—as my son-in-law can testify—a rich source for journalists. In recent years, he turned his attention to Russia’s Chechnya crisis and the rise of Islamic militancy in Asia. He warned of the emergence of a new type of global terrorism, rooted in Islamic extremism, long before Sept. 11.

Bondarevsky lived for 62 years with his wife, best friend, and helper, Alexandra Arkadievna, and he was devastated when she died in April this year. At her funeral, a tearful Bondarevsky remarked that the two of them “had lived for 62 years as Romeo and Juliet.”

It is sad to think that such a man could die during a robbery of his flat. Bondarevsky was not a wealthy man. His treasure was in his knowledge and his vast library; not things that normally interest burglars.

He will be deeply, painfully missed.

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Cheney's Sept. 14 'Big Lies' Backfire; Refuted Even by Bush

by Edward Spannaus and Jeffrey Steinberg

After lying low for months, Vice President Dick Cheney came out of the bunker and the Republican campaign fundraising circuit on Sept. 14, to make his first appearance since March on a Sunday talk show—NBC's "Meet the Press." Cheney did his best to "out-Goebbels Goebbels," claiming that the Iraq reconstruction was going well, that the budget-busting costs were anticipated in advance, and that Saddam Hussein had been linked to the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Cheney's lying performance was so over the top, that President Bush, National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice, and even the loose-lipped Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, all made public statements repudiating Cheney's 9/11 charges against Saddam Hussein. On a larger scale, Cheney's TV performance was a gross miscalculation. All Cheney accomplished, was to put himself back in the spotlight—so that he has once again become the target of attack and ridicule among the population and press. Cheney is becoming the biggest liability to the Bush re-election team, and that simple fact must be dawning on the President's campaign guru, Karl Rove.

The renewed Cheney flap erupted just days after Lyndon LaRouche's dramatic intervention into the California recall fight, in which the Democratic Presidential candidate, as he had promised, made Cheney the primary focus of attention—the key figure behind the imperial war policy abroad and the looting and stealing that underlies energy deregulation and related policies in America.

Two days after Cheney's "Meet the Press" appearance, a *Los Angeles Times* editorial, "Cheney in Wonderland," began: "Vice President Dick Cheney has long acted as though the best defense is a good offense, no matter what the damage to truth or common sense." The *Times* noted that Cheney put pressure on CIA analysts to deliver worst-case estimates about Iraqi capabilities, and then turned around and declared

that "it would have been irresponsible in the extreme" not to have acted on those same CIA estimates. "Even so," said the *Times*, "Cheney, in commenting about Iraq on Sunday during a rare television appearance, broke new ground. He not only defended the Bush Administration's record in rebuilding Iraq but he upheld sweeping, unproven claims about Saddam Hussein's connections to terrorism."

After noting that even Rumsfeld and his top deputy Paul Wolfowitz have backed down from some of their most egregious past lies, the *Times* concluded: "Cheney seems stuck in a time warp. He asserted 'major success, major progress' in Iraq, and that Americans were being welcomed as 'liberators' . . . Those in the Administration who seek help from Europe and elsewhere can only hope that Cheney's speech is seen as something for domestic consumption, a pep talk for the public that is footing the bill."

The next day, the *Sacramento Bee* editorialized on similar lines: "Cheney's 69% solution." Fourteen months before the next election, said the *Bee*, Cheney "sought to reassure Americans, 69% of whom, according to a recent opinion poll, believe the previous Iraqi regime had something to do with the 9/11 attacks, that they were right." Never mind the evidence and the statements by U.S. intelligence officials rejecting these claims. "Cheney wasn't addressing disbelieving spooks. He was speaking to all those potential voters . . . who need constant reassurance, against all evidence, that Saddam was part of the 9/11 plot—that the money and lives Americans are expending are worth the cost."

The "time warp" notion was also reflected in a *Washington Post* cartoon by Tom Toles, the first three panels of which show Cheney on TV saying: "Everything in Iraq is going according to plan." "All our claims: 100% accurate." "All our troop and money predictions: completely right." The fourth

panel has the newscaster saying: “Experts are analyzing this latest Cheney message for authenticity—although nothing on the tape indicates it was made in the past six months.”

Svengali Cheney

The NBC appearance also drew attention to Cheney’s role as the architect of the Iraq war and President Bush’s puppetmaster—which only LaRouche was saying a few months ago. A syndicated Knight-Ridder story said that “Cheney’s vigorous defense of U.S. policy during a television interview Sunday underscored his pivotal role in shaping President Bush’s approach to the region.” The article quoted a senior Administration official as saying that Cheney “has been the most powerful engine behind the Iraq policy from the start,” and adding: “If it weren’t for the Vice President, Powell would have a fighting chance against Rumsfeld”—referring to behind-the-scenes battles between Secretary of State Colin Powell and Cheney-allied Rumsfeld. Former Pentagon official Karen Kwiatowski, who worked in Undersecretary of Defense Doug Feith’s Office of Special Plans, is quoted saying that Cheney “planted the seeds and the seeds grew into what he wanted.”

Cheney’s allegations that Saddam Hussein might have played a role in the 9/11 attacks, stunned intelligence analysts and even members of the Administration, reported the *Boston Globe* on Sept. 16. The *Globe* quoted Vincent Cannistraro, former CIA chief of counterterrorism, that Cheney’s “willingness to use speculation and conjecture as facts in public presentations is appalling. It’s astounding.” Regarding Cheney’s resurrecting of the discredited allegation about Mohammad Atta meeting an Iraqi intelligence official in Prague, Cannistraro said: “If you repeat it enough times . . . then people become convinced it’s the truth.” The next day, *Globe* columnist Derrick Z. Jackson noted that, in the 2000 campaign, Cheney was the stealth Vice Presidential candidate, who supposedly brought “gravitas,” “weight,” and “integrity” to the Republican ticket; even described as “grandfatherly.” But, Jackson wrote: “Three years later, the stealth grandfather is the hired gun. His harm to America’s integrity is now incalculable. . . . Cheney’s claim that we have learned more, when we have learned nothing more, is one more lie in the chain of deception that convinced a critical number of Americans to support the invasion and occupation of Iraq—at the loss of nearly 300 American soldiers and thousands of Iraqi soldiers and civilians.” As to Cheney’s claim that he “misspoke” about Saddam having reconstituted nuclear weapons, Jackson concluded: “Cheney’s claim that he misspoke becomes yet another lie. Cheney once wowed the Washington elite with gravitas. With so many soldiers and civilians dead, his gravitas now leads to the grave.”

Congressional Dems Show Some Spine

Cheney’s Big Lie performance so angered some leading Congressional Democrats, that they abandoned their foolish

policy of focusing all their partisan attacks on a President George W. Bush incapable of decision-making or leadership, and finally zeroed in on the Vice President. On Sept. 16, Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) and Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) both demanded Congressional hearings into Cheney’s ongoing financial ties to Halliburton, the Texas-based energy technology and construction firm that he chaired from 1995-2001, which has been the largest single recipient of no-bid contracts from the Bush Administration for work in postwar Iraq. Cheney receives an annual deferred payment from Halliburton; yet, in his “Meet the Press” interview, he lied outright, claiming that he had severed all ties to his former company and had never had anything to do with Halliburton’s lucrative Pentagon contracts while he was its chairman, or as Vice President.

Both Senators said that Cheney’s statements and the financial disclosures “reinforced the need for hearings”; a Daschle statement added, “The vice president needs to explain . . . the claim that he has ‘no financial relationship with Halliburton of any kind,’ [given] the hundreds of thousands of dollars in deferred payments from Halliburton.”

In a Sept. 12 letter to Joshua Bolten, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Reps. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.) and John Dingell (D-Mich.) were even more explicit about the Cheney-Halliburton schemes. They demanded a detailed justification for President Bush’s Sept. 7 request for “an additional \$2.1 billion to rebuild Iraq’s oilfields.” The request was made without consulting with the Army Corps of Engineers, and, as Waxman and Dingell pointed out, “In March 2003, shortly before armed conflict began in Iraq, the Army Corps of Engineers gave Kellogg Brown & Root, a subsidiary of Halliburton, a sole-source contract to rebuild and operate the oilfields of Iraq.” In July, the Corps, in conjunction with Iraqi Oil Ministry officials, came up with a Final Work Plan, which projected a total cost of \$1.1 billion to get the Iraqi oil sector up to a level of 3 million barrels a day; yet the new Bush Administration supplemental request triples the estimated cost to over \$3 billion—the \$2.1 billion supplement, on top of \$948 million already paid out to Halliburton under the March 2003 sole-source contract.

Cheney’s Sept. 14 performance also prompted a number of media to showcase former Ambassador Joseph Wilson—who had been sent to Niger by the CIA in early 2002 to investigate allegations that Iraq was trying to purchase uranium ore known as “yellowcake.” This was triggered by Cheney’s inquiries to the CIA about the Niger yellowcake story. On the evening of Sept. 14, Wilson was interviewed on CNN, and he wrote an op-ed for the *San Jose Mercury-News* in which he accused the Bush Administration of “Alice in Wonderland” fabrications. On Sept. 16, Wilson was interviewed by Amy Goodman on Democracy Now!, an Internet website, and zeroed in on Cheney’s Sunday fib-fest, providing new details about Cheney’s role in the Niger yellowcake scandal.

LaRouche Redraws Lines Of Calif. Recall Battle

by Harley Schlanger

One of the major political stories of the California Recall fight, is the impact of Lyndon LaRouche's Presidential campaign and its intervention here to "repeal the Recall" of Gov. Gray Davis—an intervention LaRouche vows to continue, notwithstanding legal uncertainties such as those surrounding the date of the vote.

Even before his phenomenally successful visit to California on Sept. 11, LaRouche had been shaping the fight to defeat the efforts by Dick Cheney and his neo-conservative networks to oust Davis. LaRouche's appearance in Burbank before 450 people—nearly half of them youth—was the high point of four weeks of aggressive organizing to defeat what he calls "Cheney's dirty coup." The appearance recruited some of the growing number of youth who are swelling the ranks of the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) on the West Coast.

A Three-Pronged Mobilization

The candidate's three-pronged campaign offensive—attacking the Recall fraud directly; calling for cooperative economic infrastructure projects between the Western U.S. states and Mexico; and mobilizing for energy re-regulation and rebuilding capacity and transmission—is working. It is crucial to his national strategy to force Vice President and Presidential Svengali Dick Cheney out of office, because Cheney's Energy Task Force "oversaw" the looting of California's economy and treasury by energy prices from 2000 onward. The lines of the crucial Recall battle in that war, were being rapidly redrawn by LaRouche's mobilization at the point, that the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals intervened on Sept. 15, with a decision "postponing" the Recall, as if to deny LaRouche a looming political victory of national importance.

The LYM has been circulating hundreds of thousands of copies of a LaRouche campaign pamphlet, "Who Robbed California? Vote 'No' on the Recall!" which explains how the "Cheney Gang" set up the state for ripoff through the deregulation of electricity—which opened the door for Enron, Williams Energy, and other energy pirates to loot California. This looting of tens of billions of dollars by the Cheney-Bush-linked energy pirates, combined with the collapse of the Silicon Valley "tech" sector—that cost the state an estimated capital gains tax revenue of \$10-\$15 billion—plunged the state into a deep deficit of more than \$38 billion, which was then blamed on Governor Davis.

It's that deficit which is being used to power the Recall effort against Davis now. Anger over the budgetary stalemate in 2003, and the eventual deep cuts and increased taxes passed by the legislature, fuelled populist anti-government sentiments, which were manipulated to get the petition signatures to force a Recall election. The "Who Robbed California?" pamphlet documents how the Recall drive has been backed by the very same figure who promoted energy deregulation—the actual trigger for the budget crisis in the first place.

A mass leaflet, "The Case of a Living Stage Fright" has also been distributed by the hundreds of thousands. The leaflet identifies the currently leading Republican candidate in the Recall election, Arnold Schwarzenegger, as a pathetically incompetent actor, a pliable puppet in the hands of his oligarchical controllers—such as neo-con George Shultz, and Pete Wilson, the former California Governor who pushed through deregulation and promoted the racist anti-immigrant Proposition 187 (which Schwarzenegger has admitted he supported).

LaRouche's Winning Strategy

In a recent discussion, LaRouche said that he knew, from the outset, that the success of the Recall depended on a series of politically eccentric circumstances, all of which seemed to be in place: first, a short campaign period, which would limit substantive discussion, allowing a joke candidate like Schwarzenegger to run for office with little scrutiny; second, a lengthy ballot, with more than 130 candidates including porno actresses, a porno king, and several second-rate actors and oddball comedians, which would further the idea that the campaign overall was a joke; third, a weakened, defensive, apologetic incumbent, unable to maintain party unity, whose Democratic Lieutenant Governor, Cruz Bustamante, jumped ship to run for Governor himself, thereby giving credibility to the Recall.

When the campaign began, these "eccentricities" had been lined up. Polls showed a significant majority in favor of Recall, with little time for the governor to improve his standing. The consensus among pundits was that the battle would be between Bustamante and Schwarzenegger to replace him.

To shift this seemingly inevitable outcome, LaRouche devised a strategy that attacked an ugly, exposed flank. No, not Arnie; but the real issue being obscured by vapid, contentless campaigning: who is responsible for the economic and financial collapse of the state—who robbed California? Davis has since helped his own cause with a spirited attack on the deregulation pirates—and on Cheney's protection of them during the peak of the energy crisis—in a speech at UCLA early in the campaign. His wife, Sharon Davis, has repeated this point since, though the governor has not.

But what has redrawn the battle lines in the state has been the production and distribution of the leaflets and pamphlets, followed by LaRouche's visit to the state. Polls now show the Recall down to a 50-50 proposition, and other national Democrats have belatedly followed LaRouche and former



If the Recall vote goes ahead and is defeated with LaRouche's mobilization drawing other national Democrats into the fight, the big loser will be Dick Cheney. LaRouche is not waiting, but escalating with a program to reregulate and rebuild the power grid beginning with California.

President Clinton into the state to fight it.

The LaRouche Youth Movement has been holding non-stop rallies in California's major cities and on its campuses, drawing thousands of students each day to debate their dismal future if the Recall passes. Many previously apathetic students are registering to vote; others are taking extra literature to join the campaign, while some are joining the LYM.

The LaRouche Youth intervened at the state Democratic convention—at which Bustamante was forced to join the chorus chanting “No Recall,” in order to get the party's endorsement. (True to his backstabbing self, however, the next day he dropped “No Recall” from his campaign again, and was out promoting himself to replace Davis!)

Following the Burbank meeting addressed by LaRouche, the LYM has escalated. A rally outside Schwarzenegger's new office in Santa Monica, during which the once-muscle-bound tough guy was taunted with chants of “Hey Arnie, you pussy, where were you when Enron was raping the state?” led to the early closing of the office. (In fact, when electricity prices skyrocketed and blackouts hit the state in early 2001, Arnie was meeting with Enron's chief pirate, Ken Lay, who was meeting with Cheney.)

Re-Regulation and Rebuild Grid

The Sept. 15 ruling by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, which would postpone the Recall until the March state primary election, is still being contested. But LaRouche responded by simply escalating his mobilization in the state, with the release of another program in pamphlet form, which would make California a national project for re-regulating

and rebuilding America's electrical capacity and transmission grid. Speaking in Burbank, the candidate demanded President Bush's requested \$87 billion Iraq fund—LaRouche called it “a Halliburton relief fund”—be stopped, and credit issued to rebuild the U.S. power grid instead.

The new pamphlet has relaunched the fight to overturn the state's disastrous deregulation legislation, dating to 1996. Its introduction says, “It's time to abandon deregulation, in favor of a serious approach to rebuilding our energy, and other infrastructure, with the kind of proven, workable methods which that great Democratic leader Franklin Delano Roosevelt put into effect, and which LaRouche alone proposes today. Let's return to sanity!”

This followed on the heels of the newly released pamphlet on LaRouche's policy for Ibero-America, “The Sovereign States of the Americas.” The policy is one of republican nation-states collaborating for hemispheric development centered on energy and water supply and management; it also takes on the demagogic use Schwarzenegger has made of the immigration issue, on behalf of his racist handlers.

In the last two weeks of September, LYM members are participating in a statewide tour against the Recall organized by Assemblyman, and former Lieutenant Governor, Mervyn Dymally. They will have held meetings in more than 20 cities beginning Sept. 17, to rally the “forgotten men and women” to play a role in the future of the state.

Dymally sent a message to the LaRouche event in Burbank, calling on the campaign to join him in the effort “to save our Democratic Party so we can save our nation from a descent into fascism.”

Ashcroft Smears Critics, While Pushing for More Police-State Laws

by Edward Spannaus

While Attorney General John Ashcroft—with some help from President Bush—is trying to ram new legislation through Congress giving him still more police-state powers, Ashcroft has also gone on the offensive against his critics, labelling them as “hysterics” wanting to tip off the terrorists.

In a Sept. 15 speech in Washington, the Attorney General mocked the American Library Association for its concerns about the use of Section 215 of the Patriot Act, which empowers Federal agents to examine records of libraries and other institutions. Ashcroft characterized the controversy swirling around the Patriot Act as “a debate where hysteria threatens to obscure the most important issues,” and ridiculed concerns over Section 215 as paranoia over FBI agents in raincoats and sunglasses interrogating library patrons about their reading habits.

Two days later, the Justice Department released a secret report, which purported to show that the Department has never used the Patriot Act to obtain library records. The claim was properly met with skepticism, since it directly contradicted other statements in the public record.

For example, Justice Department spokesman Mark Carallo publicly stated last March that libraries had become a logical target of surveillance. Then on May 21, former Assistant Attorney General Viet Dinh is reported to have told the House Judiciary Committee that libraries had been “contacted approximately 50 times” during the past year, under the Patriot Act.

Dinh’s statements cohere with the results of a poll conducted by the University of Illinois Library Research Center, which found 60 libraries reporting that Federal agents had requested information on patrons under the Patriot Act.

Such flagrant misrepresentations have become typical of the way that this Justice Department operates, under the direction of John Ashcroft—a follower of the late Leo Strauss, the University of Chicago’s philosopher of the “noble lie.”

The Bill That Never Was

Last February, the watchdog Center for Public Integrity obtained a draft of the “Domestic Security Enhancement Act of 2003,” which contained sweeping new powers for secret investigations, secret detentions, and secret trials of “terrorists,” while expanding the scope of anti-terrorist laws so that

it would become much easier to go after non-terrorist U.S. citizens in the same manner that foreign nationals had been targeted since Sept. 11, 2001.

The leaked draft was met with such a public outcry, that the Justice Department was forced to deny that it was planning any such legislation. These denials came despite the fact that the draft of the bill was 86 pages long, and was accompanied by a 33-page section-by-section legal analysis. To those familiar with the way things work on Capitol Hill, it was obviously a finished product, ready to be introduced at the first opportune moment.

The draft also bore markings showing that it had been provided to Vice President Dick Cheney for review, along with House Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.).

The bill was apparently shelved, and not until August was anything further heard about new legislation; at that point, reports began circulating that Attorney General Ashcroft was launching a road tour to promote something called the “Victory Act”—a more limited version of Patriot II, packaged as legislation primarily aimed at money-laundering and drug-trafficking. The Victory bill is expected to be introduced by Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) within the next couple of weeks.

Among the reported provisions of the Victory Act, were some making it easier for Federal agents to obtain financial records without a court order, to issue “administrative subpoenas” in terrorism investigations without a court order, to secure roving search warrants for wireless communications, and to impose a crackdown on the *halawa* system of money transfers used widely in the Arab world, and based on an honor system.

Bipartisan Opposition

Ashcroft’s road tour consisted primarily of closed-door meetings with police and prosecutors around the country, in which the Attorney General touted his accomplishments under the powers given by the first Patriot Act, while downplaying any new legislation.

While intended to rally support for the Patriot Act and its progeny, Ashcroft’s circuit-riding appears to have backfired, by simply drawing more attention to the broad opposition to the Patriot Act and to any further expansion of its powers.

The most notable feature of this opposition, is its biparti-

san character. The GOP-dominated House of Representatives passed an amendment in July, by a 309-118 vote, to cut off funding for “sneak and peak” search warrants, under which the target is not notified of the search until after a period of delay. The amendment was offered by Rep. “Butch” Otter (R-Idaho), whose district Ashcroft made it a point to visit during his tour.

Attacking the Otter amendment, Ashcroft claimed that those who want to limit the Patriot Act “would tip off the terrorists that we’re on to them.” Other Ashcroft allies dubbed it more directly “the terrorist tip-off bill.” Ashcroft also had the effrontery to claim that many of those who voted for the Otter amendment didn’t know what they were voting for—an irony, given that almost no Congressmen had read the original Patriot Act when it was rammed through the Congress in the panicked atmosphere following the 9/11 attacks, and in the midst of the anthrax scare at the Capitol.

“It’s pretty reckless to say that 309 members of Congress want to tip off terrorists,” Otter responded. “Instead of hitting the campaign trail, the Attorney General should be listening to the concerns that many Americans have about some portions of the act.”

“Ashcroft wants more power,” says another Idaho Republican, Rep. Charles Eberle. “What a lot of us in Idaho are saying is, ‘Let’s not get rid of the checks and balances.’ . . . People out here in the West are used to taking care of themselves. We don’t like the government intruding on our constitutional rights.”

It has been reported that there are a number of Republicans who are troubled by Ashcroft’s 18-city road show, worried that it will do more harm than good by focussing attention on the Patriot Act. One Republican, who has discussed it with the White House, was quoted by the *Washington Post* as suggesting that the White House may be sending Ashcroft out “to test the waters, to see how mad people are.”

Then, on the eve of the second anniversary of the Sept. 11 attacks, President Bush called on Congress to “untie the hands of our law enforcement officials.” Speaking at the FBI center at Quantico, Virginia on Sept. 10, Bush called for three elements of Patriot II to be quickly enacted:

- Wider use of “administrative subpoenas”;
- Broadened categories of suspects who can be held without bail; and,
- Expanded use of the death penalty in terrorist cases (which, as some have pointed out, is not much of a deterrent to a suicide-minded terrorist).

As a number of Congressional critics have noted, this is simply an effort to get Patriot II through on a piecemeal basis. For example, former Republican Congressman Bob Barr of Georgia, a former Federal prosecutor and an outspoken opponent of the Patriot Act, said that Bush and Ashcroft are trying to sneak “Patriot II” through Congress “by bits and pieces.”

And Sen. Patrick Leahy of Vermont, the ranking Demo-

crat on the Senate Judiciary Committee, said, “Many in Congress this time will be wary of writing any more blank checks for this Administration without more accountability.”

Rep. Tom Feeney (R-Fla.) has introduced a bill which would expand the use of “administrative subpoenas” allowing Federal agents to obtain testimony and documents without court oversight and bypassing the grand jury process. The bill has drawn fire from many Republicans and conservative organizations, as well as from traditional liberal civil liberties groups.

“The administrative subpoena essentially gives the Justice Department bureaucrats the right to sign off on search warrants,” said David Keene of the American Conservative Union.

Ashcroft Ordered To Appear in Court

What goes with Ashcroft’s lies and misrepresentations, is his outrageous grandstanding around arrests and prosecutions of alleged terrorists. Some will tell you, that the most dangerous place to be in Washington, is between Ashcroft and a TV camera. In the John “American Taliban” Lindh case, Ashcroft boasted that the Justice Department had captured a deadly terrorist who was out to kill Americans; later, not a peep was heard from the Attorney General when Lindh pled guilty to significantly lesser charges, none of which involved terrorism.

Likewise, Ashcroft asserted that Jose Padilla was on the verge of exploding a radioactive device in an American city; when the time came for Justice Department prosecutors to put up or shut up in court, they transferred Padilla to a military prison, where he has been held incommunicado for well over a year, so that they would not be exposed as having no evidence to back up Ashcroft’s extravagant charges.

Now, Ashcroft is being called to account for shooting off his mouth. On Aug. 30, a Federal judge in Detroit ordered Ashcroft to appear in his court, to explain why he had violated the judge’s gag order prohibiting any comment by attorneys involved in an ongoing terrorism trial.

Last April, Ashcroft had publicly praised an FBI informant, Youssef Hmimssa, and described him as “a critical tool” in the government’s efforts to combat terrorism, saying that this should put potential terrorists on notice that there are informants among them.

“I was distressed to see the Attorney General commenting in the middle of a trial about the credibility of a witness who had just gotten off the stand,” U.S. District Judge Gerald Rosen said at the time. “The Attorney General is subject to the orders of this court.” Incidentally, a few weeks later, Hmimssa was shown to have lied when he said that he knew that the defendants in the case were linked to terrorism, having told a former jailmate that “I just want to get revenge because they stole from me,” and also that he could get a better deal for himself by giving the prosecutors what they wanted.

Tide Begins To Turn Against Bush in Congress

Small numbers of Republicans, worried about getting re-elected next year, crossed to the other side of the aisle in votes on Sept. 9 and 10, to hand President Bush political defeats on domestic policy issues.

The turn began in the House on Sept. 9, when that body approved, by a vote of 381-39, a Transportation, Treasury, and General Government appropriations bill that include a 4.1% pay raise for Federal employees, as opposed to the 2% raise demanded by the Bush Administration.

The House also voted 220-198 against plans by the Office of Management and Budget to overhaul its rules for the outsourcing of Federal jobs. The vote came on an amendment by Rep. Chris Van Hollen (D-Md.) that would force the OMB to return to an earlier version of the rules, known as Circular A-76. The OMB has been seeking to reduce the amount of time it takes to run competitions to outsource government work, from the present two to four years down to 12-18 months. Van Hollen charged that the proposed revision of A-76 is "part of an ideologically-run agenda to contract out" more Federal government jobs. He said that under the present rules, Federal employees win about 60% of the competitions, but under the revision, that would drop to about 10%. "It rigs the process against Federal employees, and it is a bad deal for taxpayers," he said.

Then on Sept. 10, the Senate voted 54 to 45 to prohibit the enforcement of a new overtime rule, by the Department of Labor, that would make it easier for employers to reclassify employees such that they would no longer be eligible for overtime compensation. The Senate vote came on an amendment, sponsored by Tom Harkin (D-Ia.), to the appropriations bill funding

the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. The Democrats, using figures supplied by organized labor, argued that the new rules would make some 8 million workers ineligible for overtime pay. Six Republicans voted with the Democrats on that measure.

Senate Overturns FCC Media Ownership Rules

On Sept. 16, the Senate passed, by a vote of 55 to 40, a resolution, co-sponsored by Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.) and Trent Lott (R-Miss.) to roll back the Federal Communications Commission's June 2 ruling relaxing media ownership rules. The new rules, which have been temporarily stayed by a Federal appeals court, would allow a media company to own enough television stations to reach 45% of the national audience, up from the previous 35% limitation, and they would also allow newspaper and TV outlets to be owned by the same company.

Dorgan charged, at the beginning of the debate on Sept. 11, that the FCC acted against the public interest and at the behest of the media monopolies, or, as he termed them, "large economic interests." The FCC, he said, "did exactly what the big economic interests and the broadcasting industry wanted, and they did it cleanly and quickly, with minimum nuisance of public participation." He warned that the new rule "opens the gates to massive additional concentration, mergers and acquisition to fewer and fewer companies owning more and more properties. . . ."

Leading the opposition to the resolution was Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee Chairman John McCain (R-Ariz.), who argued that Congress should pro-

vide additional guidance to the FCC rather than just rejecting its rules. He also complained that nullifying the package was "too sweeping." McCain expressed support for legislation passed out of his committee on Sept. 3, that would make the 35% ownership limitation statutory and would prohibit any cross ownership between print and broadcast media in the same market. McCain said the bill "would establish explicit, sustainable media ownership limits."

The resolution faces an uphill battle in the House, however, as both Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman Billy Tauzin (R-La.) and House Majority Leader Tom Delay (R-Tex.) are opposed to it.

Daschle, Pelosi Challenge Bush on Manufacturing

On Sept. 12, Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) and House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) sent a letter to President Bush calling on him to adopt a policy to stem the continuing loss of manufacturing jobs in the United States. "It is clear," they wrote, "that an economic policy based solely on tax cuts for the wealthiest people has failed to reverse the job losses in the manufacturing sector and throughout the economy." They propose that Bush support legislation co-sponsored by Representatives Phil Crane (R-Ill.) and Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.) that would repeal the foreign sales corporation tax provisions and replace them with tax incentives designed to encourage manufacturers to expand their U.S.-based operations.

The approach the White House favors is that of House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Bill Thomas (R-Calif.) who is sponsoring a \$128 billion tax cut bill that would, among

other things, reduce the top corporate tax rate to 32%, rewrite the alternative minimum tax laws, speed up depreciation of equipment purchases, and encourage repatriation of overseas profits. Thomas claims that his bill will provide four times the tax relief to domestic manufacturers of the Crane-Rangel bill, and he also claims the support of more than 175 companies and trade associations.

Daschle and Pelosi complain that both Thomas and the White House are focused on overseas business activity. "While some of these proposals may have merit and warrant attention," they write, "we believe that policies focused on immediate creation of manufacturing jobs in the United States must be our top priority." Both of the proposals at issue, however, by focusing on tax measures, are overlooking the vast infrastructural needs inside the United States and the effect on manufacturing industry of addressing those needs.

Directionless Iraq Policy on Display

While Bush Administration officials patted themselves on the back for all they claim to have accomplished in Iraq, a number of unanswered questions on financial policy hung starkly in the air. The questions aired at a Sept. 16 hearing of the International Trade and Finance subcommittee of the Senate Banking Committee include, but are not limited to: When will Iraqi oil revenues become available to cover reconstruction costs; by what mechanism will those revenues be used; who will deal with the outstanding external debt of Iraq; how much will the United States ask for at the Madrid donors' conference near the end of October; and how much

can realistically be expected to come out of that conference?

Philip Merrill, the president of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, warned that no foreign investors will make long-term investments in Iraq if "whatever they get is going to be seized by a plague of creditors in every country in the world." Iraq's external debt is variously estimated to be \$70-120 billion, with another \$116 billion in reparations claims on top of that, with France and Russia being the largest creditors.

On the donors' conference, Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs Alan Larson explained that the reason the Bush Administration has not put out any numbers, yet, as to how much it will ask for from potential donor countries, is that it is waiting for the completion of needs assessments being conducted by the World Bank. He said the United States was going to be pushing donor countries "to make a very, very large and very, very maximum effort, but we have not at this stage set a bar for a specific amount or specific percentage." After further dialogue with Larson on financing reconstruction, Hagel commented that he had not heard an answer coming from the Administration as to how it is going to fill the gap between the \$20 billion it is requesting for reconstruction, and the much higher estimates for reconstruction costs—"and you certainly haven't given one today."

Senate Rejects Limit On Nuclear Weapons

The Senate voted 53-41 on Sept. 16, against an amendment to the Fiscal 2003 Energy and Water Development appropriations bill that would have stripped out funding for research into so-called "mini-nukes" and "bunker-

buster" nuclear weapons. Before the Senate vote, Diane Feinstein (D-Calif.) and Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) appeared at a press conference to "raise a warning flag." Feinstein cited steps the Administration has taken to develop mini-nukes. "I deeply believe it will fuel a new arms race, but this time on tactical battlefield nuclear weapons," she said. "I also believe it's going to lower the threshold for the possible use of these weapons, and it's going to blur the distinction between nuclear and non-nuclear weapons. . . . By blurring these lines, we make it more likely that these weapons will be used, not less. Does anybody believe that if the United States goes down this path, other nations will not follow?"

"The Bush Administration is plunging headlong into a dangerous new nuclear arms race," Kennedy said. "The Bush Administration pushed us recklessly down the path to war with Iraq without considering the consequences. Now it is doing it again. It is recklessly pushing us down the path to the use of nuclear weapons and all the disastrous consequences that may follow. Does anyone really believe that igniting a new kind of nuclear arms race will make America safer? . . . President Bush is throwing half a century of progress out the window. The last thing the world needs is to have the United States start playing Lone Ranger with nuclear weapons. Congress should stop this ominous new policy now before it gets started."

"Now we are going to say we are going to produce small nuclear weapons that would be much more usable, easily concealable by terrorists around the world. It makes absolutely no sense with regard to our national security, and it makes absolutely no sense with regards to our battle against the war on terror," Kennedy added.

Sharon Plans Full Gaza Invasion in October

On Sept. 19, EIR News Service received warnings from highly placed Mideast sources that the Israeli government of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon is planning a massive military raid into the Gaza Strip in early October, as the latest effort of Sharon and his government to crush the Road Map, and all related efforts for peace between the Israeli and Palestinian peoples.

The sources say that the Sharon Cabinet has decided on the Gaza bloodbath as an alternative to the assassination of Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat, and that Israeli Defense Forces reservists are already being called up in preparation for the October offensive.

The same sources contend that the United States' veto of the United Nations Security Council resolution, condemning Israeli threats to expel or assassinate Arafat, was part of a deal with the Sharon government, that involved a personal pledge by the Prime Minister that Arafat's status would remain unchanged.

Sharon's goal is to destroy the Road Map and stall, for years to come, any progress towards what President Bush has called the "two-state solution" to the Israel-Palestine conflict. By launching a massive military incursion into the Gaza Strip, which is one of the most densely populated areas of the world, Sharon would certainly trigger an enormous amount of bloodshed and destruction, making it impossible for any Palestinian leader even to be seen in the presence of an Israeli official for years to come.

This, the sources say, is Sharon's and the Israeli right wing's objective.

LaRouche Reacts

On the morning of Sept. 19, Lyndon LaRouche, the tenth candidate for the 2004 Democratic Party Presidential nomination, reacted strongly to President Bush's comments during a Sept. 18 press avail-

ability with Jordan's King Abdullah II at Camp David. There, the President had condemned President Arafat as an obstacle to peace.

LaRouche asked: Doesn't Bush understand that any Israeli action against President Arafat would blow up the entire Middle East region, creating an even more impossible situation for the 150,000 American troops inside Iraq?

LaRouche responded as well to the source reports warning of the planned Israeli invasion of the Gaza Strip. The candidate reiterated his call, made on Sept. 15, for President Bush to sign an Executive Order freezing all American funds to Israel, should Sharon persist in even threatening the expulsion or killing of Arafat. The same approach should be taken, he demanded, if Sharon goes ahead with the planned Gaza invasion: the instant shut-off of all financial flows, including loan guarantees, to Israel.

Denounces DeLay

LaRouche added that the President must take these actions "without DeLay." He referred to the fact that the House Republican Whip, Tom DeLay (R-Tex.), is waging a blackmail campaign against the Bush Administration, on behalf of Sharon and those who are promoting the Clash of Civilizations perpetual war in Eurasia.

LaRouche denounced DeLay as a thoroughly corrupt kook, whose continuing influence inside the Republican Party represents one of the most grave threats to the national security of the United States and the world.

At the same time, LaRouche reiterated his Sept. 15 call for President Bush, and all Presidential candidates, to join him in sponsoring an immediate full probe into the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the *USS Liberty*, the American intelligence-gathering ship attacked by Israel during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

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 Tuesdays—6:30 pm
 • CARLSBAD
 Adelphia Ch.3
 1st/3rd Wed: 10 pm
 • CLAYTON/CONCORD
 AT&T Comcast Ch.25
 2nd Fri—9 pm
 Astound Ch.31
 Tuesdays—7:30 pm
 • CONTRA COSTA
 AT&T Ch.26
 2nd Fri—9 pm
 • COSTAMESA Ch.61
 Wednesdays—10 pm
 • CULVER CITY
 MediaOne Ch.43
 Wednesdays—7 pm
 • E.LOS ANGELES
 Adelphia Ch. 6
 Mondays—2:30 pm
 • FULLERTON
 Adelphia Ch. 65
 Tuesdays—6:30 pm
 • HOLLYWOOD
 Comcast—Ch.43
 Tuesdays—4 pm
 • LANC/PALM.
 Adelphia Ch.16
 Sundays—9 pm
 • LAVERNE—Ch.3
 2nd Mondays—8 pm
 • LONG BEACH
 Analog Ch.65
 Digital Ch.69
 CableReady Ch.95
 Thursdays—1:30 pm
 • MARINA DEL REY
 Adelphia Ch.3
 Thursdays—4:30 pm

MediaOne Ch.43
 Wednesdays—7 pm
 • MID-WILSHIRE
 MediaOne Ch.43
 Wednesdays—7 pm
 • MODESTO—Ch.2
 Thursdays—3 pm
 • OXNARD
 Adelphia Ch.19
 Americast Ch.8
 Tuesdays—7 pm
 • PLACENTIA
 Adelphia Ch.65
 Tuesdays—6:30 pm
 • SANDIEGO Ch.19
 Wednesdays—6 pm
 • SANTA ANA
 Adelphia Ch.53
 Tuesdays—6:30 pm
 • STA.CLAR.VLY.
 T/W & AT&T Ch.20
 Fridays—1:30 pm
 • SANTA MONICA
 Adelphia Ch. 77
 Thursdays—4:30 pm
 • TUJUNGA—Ch.19
 Mondays—8 pm
 • VENICE—Ch.43
 Wednesdays—7 pm
 • VENTURA—Ch.6
 Adelphia/Avenue
 Mon & Fri—10 am
 • WALNUT CREEK
 AT&T Ch.6
 2nd Fridays—9 pm
 Astound Ch.31
 Tuesdays—7:30 pm
 • W.HOLLYWOOD
 Adelphia Ch.3
 Thursdays—4:30 pm
 • W.SAN FDO.VLY.
 Time Warner Ch.34
 Wed—5:30 pm

COLORADO
 • DENVER—Ch.57
 Saturdays—1 pm

CONNECTICUT
 • GROTON—Ch.12
 Mondays—5 pm
 • MANCHESTER Ch.15
 Mondays—10 pm
 • MIDDLETOWN—Ch.3
 Thursdays—5 pm
 • NEW HAVEN—Ch.29
 Sundays—5 pm
 Wednesdays—7 pm
 • NEWTOWN/NEW MIL.
 Cablevision Ch.21
 Mondays—9:30 pm
 Thursdays—11:30 am

FLORIDA
 • ESCAMBIA COUNTY
 Cox Ch.4
 2nd Tue: 4:30 pm

GEORGIA
 • ATLANTA
 Comcast Ch.24
 Wednesdays—10 am

IDAHO
 • MOSCOW—Ch. 11
 Mondays—7 pm

ILLINOIS
 • CHICAGO*
 AT&T/RCN/WOW Ch.21
 • QUAD CITIES
 Mediacom Ch.19
 Thursdays—11 pm
 • PEORIA COUNTY
 Insight Ch.22
 Sundays—7:30 pm
 • SPRINGFIELD Ch.4
 Mon-Fri: 5-9 pm
 Sat-Sun: 1-5 pm

INDIANA
 • BLOOMINGTON
 Insight Ch.3
 Tuesdays—8 pm
 • DELAWARE COUNTY
 Comcast Ch.42
 Mondays—11 pm
 • GARY
 AT&T Ch.21
 Monday-Thursdays
 8 am - 12 Noon

IOWA
 • QUAD CITIES
 Mediacom Ch.19
 Thursdays—11 pm

KENTUCKY
 • BOONE/KENTON
 Insight Ch.21
 Mon: 4 pm; Sat: 5 pm
 • JEFFERSON Ch.98
 Fridays—2 pm

LOUISIANA
 • ALEANS PARISH
 Cox Ch.79
 Tuesdays & Saturdays
 4 am & 4 pm

MARYLAND
 • ANNE ARUNDEL
 Annapolis Ch.20
 Millenium Ch.99
 Sat & Sun: 12:30 am
 • MONTGOMERY Ch.19
 Fridays—7 pm
 • P.G.COUNTY Ch.76
 Mondays—10:30 pm

MASSACHUSETTS
 • BRAINTREE
 AT&T Ch.31
 BELD Ch.16
 Tuesdays—8 pm
 • CAMBRIDGE
 MediaOne Ch.10
 Mondays—4 pm
 • WORCESTER—Ch.13
 Tue—8:30 pm

MICHIGAN
 • CALHOON
 ATT Ch.11
 Mondays—4 pm
 • CANTON TWP.
 Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
 Mondays: 6-8 pm
 • DEARBORN
 Comcast Ch.16
Zajak Presents
 Mondays: 6-8 pm
 • DEARBORN HTS.
 Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
 Mondays: 6-8 pm
 • GRAND RAPIDS
 AT&T Ch.25
 Fridays—1:30 pm
 • KALAMAZOO
 Thu: 11 pm (Ch.20)
 Sat: 10 pm (Ch.22)
 • KENT COUNTY
 Charter Ch.7
 Tue—12 Noon,
 7:30 pm, 11 pm
 • LAKE ORION
 Comcast Ch.65
 Mondays & Tuesdays
 2 pm & 9 pm
 • LIVONIA
 BrightHouse Ch.12
 Thursdays—4:30 pm
 • MT.PLEASANT
 Charter Ch. 3
 Tuesdays—5:30 pm
 Wednesdays—7 am
 • PLYMOUTH
 Comcast Ch.18

Zajak Presents
 Mondays: 6-8 pm
 • SHELBY TWP.
 Comcast Ch.20
 WOW Ch.18
 Mon/Wed: 6:30 pm
 • WAYNE COUNTY
 Comcast Ch.68
 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—8:30 pm
 • MINNEAPOLIS
 PARAGON Ch.67
 Saturdays—7 pm
 • NEW ULM—Ch.14
 Fridays—5 pm
 • PROCTOR/
 HERMANTOWN—Ch.12
 Tue: Btw. 5 pm-1 am
 • ST.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
 • PLYMOUTH
 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
 Wednesdays—9 pm

NEW JERSEY
 • MERCER COUNTY
 Comcast*
 TRENTON Ch.81
 WINDSORS 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
 • WESTERDAM
 T/W Ch.16
 Wednesdays—7 pm
 • BRONX
 Cablevision Ch.70
 Fridays—4:30 pm
 • BROOKLYN
 T/W Ch.34
 Cablevision Ch.67
 Tue: 12 Noon & 8 pm
 • BUFFALO
 Adelphia Ch.20
 Thursdays—4 pm
 Saturdays—1 pm
 • CHEMUNG/STEBEN
 Time Warner Ch.1
 Mon & Fri: 4:30 pm
 • ERIE COUNTY
 Adelphia Intl. Ch.20
 Thursdays—10:35 pm
 • ILION—Ch.10
 Mon & Wed—11 am
 Saturdays—11:30 pm
 • IRONDEQUOIT Ch.15
 Mondays—7:30 pm
 Thursdays—7 pm
 • JEFFERSON/LEWIS
 Time Warner Ch.2
 Unscheduled pop-ins
 • 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*
 QUEENS OPTV Ch.34
 Fridays—5 pm
 Tuesdays—9 pm
 • QUEENSBURY Ch.71
 Thursdays—7 pm

• RIVERHEAD Ch.70
 Thu—12 Midnight
 • ROCHESTER—Ch.15
 Sundays—3 pm
 Mondays—10 pm
 • ROCKLAND—Ch.71
 Mondays—6 pm
 • 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
 • LINN/BENTON
 AT&T Ch.99
 Tuesdays—1 pm
 • PORTLAND
 Tue—6 pm (Ch.22)
 Thu—3 pm (Ch.23)
 • SALEM—Ch.23
 Tuesdays—12 Noon
 Thursdays 8 pm
 Saturdays 10 am
 • SILVERTON
 Charter Ch.10
 Mon,Tue,Thu,Fri:
 Betw. 5 pm - 9 am
 • WASHINGTON
 Comcast Ch. 23
 Wed:7 pm; Fri:10 am
 Sun:6 am; Mon:11 pm

RHODE ISLAND
 • E.PROV.—Ch.18
 Tuesdays—6:30 pm
 • STATEWIDE
 RI Interconnect
 Cox Ch.13
 Full Ch.49
 Tuesdays—10 am

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
 • HOUSTON
 Time Warner Ch.17
 Tuesdays—5:30 pm
 Saturdays—9 am
 Mon, 9/29: 6 pm
 Mon, 10/6: 6 pm
 Mon, 10/13: 6 pm
 • KINGWOOD Ch.98
 Kingwood Cablevision
 Tuesdays—5:30 pm

Saturdays—9 am
 Mon, 9/29: 6 pm
 Mon, 10/6: 6 pm
 Mon, 10/13: 6 pm
 • RICHARDSON
 AT&T Ch.10-A
 Thursdays—6 pm

UTAH
 • SEVERE/SAN PETE
 Precis Cable Ch.10
 Sundays & Mondays
 6 pm & 9 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
 Mondays—7 pm
 • KENNEWICK
 Charter Ch.12
 Mondays—12 Noon
 Thursdays—8:30 pm
 • PASCO
 Charter Ch.12
 Mondays—12 Noon
 Thursdays—8:30 pm
 • RICHLAND
 Charter Ch.12
 Mondays—12 Noon
 Thursdays—8:30 pm
 • SPOKANE—Ch.14
 Wednesdays—6 pm
 • WENATCHEE
 Charter Ch.98
 Thu: 10 am & 5 pm

WISCONSIN
 • MADISON—Ch.4
 Tuesdays—3 PM
 Wednesdays—12 Noon
 • MARATHON COUNTY
 Charter Ch.10
 Thursdays—9:30 pm
 Fridays—12 Noon
 • SUPERIOR
 Charter Ch.20
 Mondays—7:30 pm
 Wednesdays—11 pm
 Fridays 1 pm

WYOMING
 • GILLETTE—Ch.36
 Thursdays—5 pm

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