

LaRouche Had Forecast 'New Terror Wave' Eurasian Cooperation Is Needed to Meet Crisis Financial System Was Bankrupt Before Sept. 11

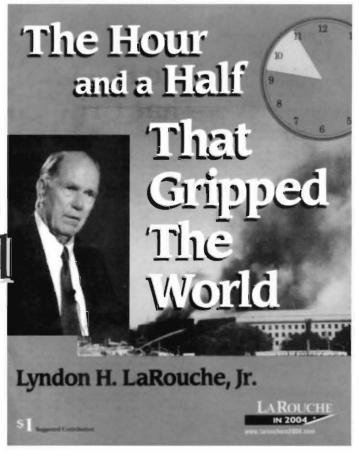
LaRouche: Calm Leadership Needed Against Attack on U.S.





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EIR (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July and the last week of except for the second week of July and the last week of December, by EIR News Service Inc., 317 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., 3rd Floor, Washington, DC 20003. (202) 544-7010. For subscriptions: (703) 777-9451, or toll-free, 888-EIR-3258.

World Wide Web site: http://www.larouchepub.com e-mail: eirns@larouchepub.com

European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, D-65013 Wiesbaden, Bahnstrasse 9-A, D-65205, Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany Tel: 49-611-73650. Homepage: http://www.eirna.com E-mail: eirna@eirna.com Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

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In Mexico: EIR, Serapio Rendón No. 70 Int. 28, Col. San Rafael, Del. Cuauhtémoc. México, DF 06470. Tels: 55-66-0963, 55-46-2597, 55-46-0931, 55-46-0933 y 55-46-2400.

Japan subscription sales: O.T.O. Research Corporation, Takeuchi Bldg., 1-34-12 Takatanobaba, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo 160. Tel: (03) 3208-7821.

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Domestic subscriptions: 3 months—\$125, 6 months—\$225,

1 year—\$396, Single issue—\$10

Postmaster: Send all address changes to EIR, P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.



From the Associate Editor

Picking up this issue of *EIR*, you may have a suspicion that what you are about to read, concerning the horrifying events of Sept. 11, will be just a bit different from what you are hearing from other quarters. You shall not be disappointed.

Our *Feature* includes two interviews with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.—one at the very moment that the attacks against the World Trade Center were occurring, and the other two days later. We also report assessments from around the world, and the impact of the attacks in the immediate days following. The following conceptions emerge:

First of all, this is not "terrorism," in the usual sense: a crazed action by anarchist or other fanatical individuals. What happened was much bigger than that. In fact, during the height of the Cold War, had the United States wished to launch a similar attack against the Soviet Union (or vice versa), it would not have had the capabilities to do it!

Who, then, has such capabilities today? Osama bin Laden? Iraq? Iran? Forget it! There were undoubtedly foreign nationals involved in the assault, but the key thing to look at, is the command and control apparatus inside the United States itself. The pilot-hijackers, of course, were trained in the United States. Further, Osama bin Laden and the other "Afghansi" guerrillas were created and deployed, in the Iran-Contra era, by rogue elements of U.S. and British intelligence. If we bomb Afghanistan now, in hopes of knocking out Osama bin Laden, as the *New York Post* and other demented media demand, it will do nothing to stop terrorism, provided the rogue intelligence operations domestically are left untouched.

Who, then? Think of the vast network required to carry out the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and cover it up afterwards. We are dealing with something on that scale.

The key to it, as LaRouche had already warned, is the strategic context: the ongoing financial blowout. Elements of the financier oligarchy, and their cohorts in the military/intelligence community, are desperate enough to do this. And, they are not finished.

Unless they are stopped, by a national leadership deliberating calmly, to implement a New Bretton Woods financial reorganization under LaRouche's direction, the end-game phase is upon us. We may soon see the financial system disintegrate, in about the same amount of time that it took the twin towers of the World Trade Center.

Susan Welsh

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The shell of the World Trade Center, hours after hijacked planes crashed into it on Sept. 11.



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Global Financial System: It Was Bankrupt Before Sept. 11

by Lothar Komp

Worldwide, there is a state of financial emergency. In the horrible events in Washington and New York of Sept. 11, not only were an unknown number of currency and derivatives traders killed, but also an important part of the physical infrastructure of the financial system was destroyed. Computer files and hard copies documenting numerous foreign exchange and derivatives transactions of many financial institutions, are gone.

Innumerable derivatives contracts, for a value of many billions of dollars, are therefore hanging in the air, because one side of the bilateral agreement, for example in Frankfurt, does not know if the counterparty will promptly fulfill its obligations or if it still exists. Already, the disappearance of one big player could trigger a global chain reaction. Rumors of the illiquidity of big hedge funds are making the rounds. The large settlements systems of international banking concerns are showing signs of malfunctioning. Furthermore, the central banks fear that in the next days or weeks, a dollar panic could break out, which would mean the sudden sell-off of American stocks, and a run on the banks.

Among the big financial companies, the hardest hit appears to be Cantor Fitzgerald, one of the leading traders of government bonds in the world. About 700 employees of Cantor Fitzgerald were still missing three days after the terrorist attack. U.S. investment bank Morgan Stanley had rented more office space in the World Trade Center than any other company. According to Morgan Stanley, the "vast majority" of its 3,500 employees got out safely, but several hundreds are still missing. Fuji Bank from Japan has stated that probably 700 of its employees were killed. Many other banks had operations in the Twin Towers and the neighboring buildings that also collapsed, including Merrill Lynch, Lehman Brothers, American Express, Crédit Suisse Group/ Crédit Suisse First Boston, Deutsche Bank, Commerzbank,

Charles Schwab, Asahi Bank, Sumitomo Bank, Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, CNA Insurance, John Hancock, the Municipal Assistance Corp. (Big MAC), Oppenheimer Management, Northern Trust, Citigroup's Smith Barney, and Yamaichi International America. The New York Board of Trade, America's biggest exchange for trade in cocoa, coffee, and sugar, was also located in one of the World Trade Center towers.

Another imminent threat to the global financial system is posed by the demolition of the Clearinghouse Interbank Payment System (CHIPS), the private telecommunications system operated by the New York Clearinghouse Association for banks in the New York area. Some of its physical infrastructure was destroyed, so that the whole CHIPS system was non-functional after the terror attack.

The dimensions of CHIPS is huge. Its computer system is used to settle the payments of both domestic and international inter-bank obligations. The biggest banks in the world, including Citibank, J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Deutsche Bank, UBS, and Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, own and operate CHIPS. CHIPS transfers an average total value of \$1.2 trillion daily—equal to the amount of the total daily value of payments that passes through the entire Federal Reserve System. It clears and handles 242,000 transactions on an average day. It handles 95% of all U.S. dollar payments moving among countries worldwide.

Chain-Reaction Mega-Failures

All of this has led to very serious worries among central banks about a chain-reaction of mega-failures in the international financial system. In order to prevent an immediate collapse of the system, the leading central banks began pumping massive amounts of liquidity into the system. In an unprecedented, coordinated action, within the 24 hours beginning

Sept. 11, they made available at least \$120 billion in liquidity for the financial markets.

The Federal Reserve announced already on Sept. 11 that it would deliver as much liquidity to the system, as needed. The first step was to open the money faucets, pouring \$38 billion into the banking system, about ten times the amount the Federal Reserve normally would make available. The Fed declared, that it had also "substantially expanded" its discount window for further emergency loans to banks.

While the Nikkei index in Japan on Sept. 12 fell to its lowest level since December 1983, and in that one day roughly \$170 billion in paper went up in smoke, the Bank of Japan poured 2 trillion yen (\$17 billion) into the system. The central banks of South Korea, Thailand, Singapore, Australia, and New Zealand, as well as the currency authorities in Hong Kong, made known that they were ready to act in a similar manner at any time.

The European Central Bank (ECB) also displayed unusual generosity, making available \$63 billion in short-term credits for the banking sector. The Swiss National Bank said that it would also provide additional liquidity, should this be necessary.

Furthermore, on Sept. 13, the Federal Reserve and the ECB sealed a bilateral currency-swap agreement in the range of \$50 billion. According to the Federal Reserve, the main purpose of the measure is to secure the urgent liquidity needs of European banks operating in America. In summary, leading central banks are preparing for mega-catastrophes in the financial sector, crupting in the next few days.

"The real danger lies in the matter of derivatives settlements and counterparties," one London financial source told *EIR* on Sept. 13. "If settlement problems snowball, this could bring down the whole financial system. The danger is not negligible. That is why you see the central bankers pouring in the liquidity now, to head this off. That is why the U.S. Treasury bond market was opened today. The options are maturing today, and if they had left this alone, that could have led to dangers that would have toppled the whole system."

According to this source, "There will be a problem, if the central bankers are not very careful in how they manage this liquidity pumping that they are doing to avoid a seizing up. The danger would be like what happened ahead of Y2K, when the liquidity pumped in, created a giant bubble in the months to come, and put an end to the bull market in equities. There are dangers in creating a bigger bubble now. And, of course, there is the danger of hyperinflation."

Governments and central banks of course were desperately trying to play down the threat of a systemic breakdown crisis. Meanwhile numerous representatives of banks, economic research institutes, and media suddenly discovered the threat of a "world recession." In particular, as their argument ran, the collapse of the stock markets, would shatter the confidence of the American consumers, the last bastion of the U.S. economy, and with this, a worldwide economic collapse would ensue.

Collapse In Confidence Was Already Under Way

This thesis is completely misleading in a very important point: The collapse of American consumer confidence and its consequences for the U.S. and world economy, was already in process and would have continued, even without the terror attacks against the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. In fact, as a result of the giant economic and financial imbalances, not the least in the United States, the greatest worldwide financial and economic catastrophe in at least a century had already started quite a while ago. This disintegration process — which cannot be stopped unless radical emergency recovery measures, as proposed by U.S. Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, are implemented — was only further accelerated through the recent dramatic developments.

For example, University of Michigan's preliminary index of U.S. consumer sentiment, based on a survey that was finished before Sept. 11, dropped sharply from 91.5 in August to 83.6 in September, the lowest level since March 1993. The preliminary index of future expectations among consumers plunged from 85.2 to 77.2 points. The U.S. Labor Department reported that the number of new claims for unemployment benefits rose to 431,000 in the week ending Sept. 8, the highest level since July. The total number of Americans receiving unemployment benefits in the week ending Sept. 1 rose to 3.35 million, the highest since August 1992. U.S. industrial production fell in August for the 11th consecutive month. Production at factories, mines, and utilities dropped by 0.8% during August, much more than in the previous month (0.1%), and much bigger than economists had forecasted. The string of monthly declines is the longest in 41 years (since February to December 1960). The capacity utilization fell to 76.2% in August, the lowest since July 1983.

Also, the crash on stock markets is not a phenomenon exclusive to the post-Sept. 11 world. In the first 12 months after the first quarter 2000, the market capitalization of stocks held by American private households and corporations, has fallen from \$20.15 trillion to \$14.88 trillion. The loss in value of \$5.27 trillion, or 26.2%, corresponds to more than half the American Gross Domestic Product. But in the second and third quarters, the situation worsened. In the last week of August 2001, there was the biggest market collapse in American stocks since the markets began to fall in March 2000. And then, the first week of September turned out even worse. All together, the Dow Jones fell 800 points from Aug. 20 to Sept. 10.

On the European markets, too, the month of August 2001 ranked among the worst since the financial storms of Summer-Fall 1998. Some big European firms, including Deutsche Telekom and Bayer AG, experienced the biggest monthly market fall in their history. However, while the German DAX index needed the whole month of August to fall 700 points, it managed to achieve the same amount of collapse in just the first two weeks in September.

U.S. Productive Employment Plunges To 1950 Levels

by Anita Gallagher and Richard Freeman

The U.S. production manufacturing workforce has been reduced to 11.790 million workers as of July 2001. This is the result of the ongoing collapse of the U.S. real economy, of which U.S. Democratic Presidential 2004 pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. alone has warned. The last time the workforce in production manufacturing workers was this small, was in 1950—half a century ago.

In an address on July 24 broadcast internationally on the Internet, entitled "How To Beat The Depression," LaRouche warned, "We don't have a system that has problems, such that when it goes down, it will bounce back. *There will be no recovery from this system, under this system...*

"But economic systems are funny things. For example: They don't collapse all at once, at the moment you make bad policies. For example, in the case of long-term infrastructure investments, in terms of education policies. It takes a generation to educate a child. It takes a generation, or about 25 years or so, to realize the full benefits of infrastructure policies. . . . So that you don't see the effects of bad policies immediately. You see the effects down the line, when the failure to make certain investments catches up with you."

So, the United States is now faced with a terrible crisis: a collapse in the real productive sector, that produces power, food, transportation, and other infrastructure and products, and a correlated collapse in employment of production workers, which is perceived as a "shock" to experts who refused to face reality.

The Dimensions Of Unemployment

Unemployment is rapidly accelerating. In August 2001, the number of unemployed exploded from the previous month by 562,000 workers, as U.S. official unemployment, as calculated by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), increased from 6.395 million in July to 6.957 in August. This produced a jump in the unemployment rate, from 4.5% to 4.9%. There has not been a monthly 0.4% increase in the official unemployment rate in five years.

Responding to the BLS figures, Standard and Poor's chief economist David Wyss said: "We thought it was going to be bad, but it was worse. The continued weakness in manufactur-

ing is our basic problem; manufacturing was all of the decline."

Production manufacturing workers in the United States fell to 11.790 million workers in July 2001—a level last seen in 1950. The total U.S. manufacturing workforce (production workers plus technical and administrative support workers) fell to 17.545 million workers. The last time the U.S. total manufacturing workforce was so small was 1964.

From July to August, 141,000 payroll manufacturing workers lost their jobs—double the 71,000 payroll jobs lost in July. (One "payroll job" may be held by more than one worker.)

Table 1 represents the cumulative job loss since July 2000 for two categories: the total manufacturing workforce, which includes technical and administrative white-collar support workers and manufacturing production workers (column 1),

Cumulative Manufacturing Employment Job Loss Since July 2000

	Total Manufacturing Employment	Production Worker Manufacturing Employment
July 2000	_	_
August	69,000	57,000
September	133,000	129,000
October	150,000	143,000
November	177,000	172,000
December	222,000	205,000
January 2001	297,000	294,000
February	365,000	362,000
March	438,000	434,000
April	545,000	522,000
May	672,000	622,000
June	785,000	727,000
July	837,000	764,000
August	978,000	871,000

and the production manufacturing workforce alone (column 2).

Nearly 1 million jobs were lost between July 2000 and August 2001 in total manufacturing payroll employment, of which 871,000—nearly 90%—were *production* manufacturing workers, who produce the goods human beings need. It is these critical manufacturing jobs that comprise the vast majority of jobs lost in the U.S. economy.

The Real Rate Of Unemployment

Under LaRouche's direction, *EIR* has always compiled its own unemployment figures, because unemployment is vastly undercounted by BLS methods. Besides the BLS "official unemployed," *EIR* also counts those workers in the category "want a job now, but not in the labor force," plus those in the category "part-time for economic reasons." On that basis, 15.308 million workers is the *real* total unemployed in the United States now, yielding a rate of 10.46%—*double* the official rate.

At the same time that unemployment hits record highs, the "safety-net" aspect of unemployment has been eroded. (In fact, initial claims for unemployment were 33% higher in August 2001 than a year ago.) As documented by the Jackson, Mississippi *Clarion Ledger*, chiselling in unemployment benefits has hit low-wage workers and working parents nationwide the hardest. For example:

- Despite the bubble economy of the 1990s, which allowed many states to run record budget surpluses, many states don't have the recommended reserves in their unemployment trust funds.
- Regulations on who qualifies for benefits are more restrictive in many states than during the 1990s; in the last five years, 19 states have increased the earnings requirement to qualify for unemployment benefits, while only one state has lowered it.
- Of the 10 million workers who filed unemployment claims in 2000, some 3 million were found ineligible. Others never apply, are found ineligible, or remain unemployed after exhausting their benefits. For 2000, the *Clarion Ledger* estimates that only 38% of the jobless received unemployment checks, as opposed to the 1950s, when half the unemployed received benefits.
- Laws in most states fail to accommodate a changing American workforce of single parents and two-income couples, who must structure work around childcare. If an applicant can't work nights or weekends, for example, ten states deny that applicant unemployment benefits, according to the Government Accounting Office.
- If an applicant can't work more than 30 hours a week, 30 states will not give benefits if the applicant won't work full time.
- Former welfare recipients who took low-wage jobs, and were then laid off, are finding that they are ineligible for unemployment benefits because they didn't earn enough. For



The lines of unemployed—this one, in California's Alameda County—are a lot longer than the official unemployment figures. The nation's productive manufacturing workforce has shrunk to its level of half a century ago.

example, a person working 30 hours a week for the minimum wage of \$5.15 per hour earns \$154.50 a week—below the minimum weekly earnings of \$169 required for benefits in Ohio.

• All employers pay at least 6.2% of an employee's first \$7,000 in earnings under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act; 41 states tax wages beyond the first \$7,000. These payroll taxes generated billions of dollars in revenue, of which \$54.6 billion was in reserve at the end of 2000. There are also three Federal unemployment trust funds that have grown to an estimated \$38.8 billion. Yet, in 2000, twenty-three states were considered to have insufficient reserves to cover benefits in a one-year recession—the minimum period recommended by a Federal advisory commission in 1995. Why? Many states aggressively cut their unemployment payroll taxes during the 1990s—bubble-headed thinking to match the financial bubble.

Telecom Sector Meltdown A Paradigm

The anatomy of the collapse of the telecommunications sector which recently appeared in the London *Financial Times* presents a case study of the disintegration of the "New Economy." In the last 18 months, \$3.8 trillion has been lost in the stock of telecom operators and manufacturers glob-

TABLE 2 Lay-offs In The Telecom Sector Since Jan. 1, 2001 (Firms Which Have Laid Off 5,000 Or More)

Company	Job Cuts	Function
Lucent Technologies	44,910	Network equipment
China Unicom	34,478	Telecom operator
Motorola	32,000	Mobile phone equipment
Nortel Networks	30,000	Network equipment
Alcatel	25,300	Network and mobile phone
		equipment
Ericsson	22,000	Mobile phone equipment
Solectron	20,700	Contract network equipment
JDS Uniphase	16,000	Optical network components
Philips	11,000	Mobile phone equipment
Siemens	9,700	Mobile phone and network
		equipment
ADC	9,500	Broadbank equipment
Cisco Systems	8,500	Network equipment
Marconi	7,000	Network equipment
WorldCom Group	6,832	Alternative telecom operator
Corning	6,800	Fiber-optic components
Agere Systems	6,000	Network components
British Telecom	6,000	Telecom operator
Cable & Wireless	5,500	Network operator
NTL	5,000	Cable operator

Source: London Financial Times, Sept. 7, 2001.

ally—for comparison, an amount that far exceeds the \$850 billion losses in Asian stock markets during the 1997-98 "Asian financial crisis."

A large telecom operator has gone bust every six days, on average, for the past six months. Spending on the telecom sector in the United States and Europe amounted to \$4 trillion between 1997 and 2001. More than \$1.8 trillion was lent to the telecom sector by banks, bond markets, and private equity issuers during 1996-2001.

The telecom companies shown in Table 2 have laid off 5,000 or more workers since Jan. 1, 2001, as compiled by the London Financial Times — totalling over 300,000 workers in eight months.

The telecom industry was overbuilt in "Al Gore" lunatic fashion, based on the belief that an explosive expansion of the Internet (perhaps by the 60% of the population in Asia who make less than \$2 day becoming users) would create a virtually infinite demand for telecom capacity. In fact, only 1-2% of all the fiber-optic cable laid in the United States and Europe is "lit," or turned on; and, of the capacity turned on, only one-tenth of that capacity is actually used. Thus, only one-one-thousandth of the total fiber-optic capacity in the United States and Europe has ever been utilized.

Test New Damming Method On Ohio River

by Marcia Merry Baker and Walter Merry

The Army Corps of Engineers is in the process of creating an engineering first, for a new dam construction method, in a dam-replacement project on the Monongahela River, just upstream from Pittsburgh.

Internationally, we face economic depression, made worse by chaos ensuing from the Sept. 11 strategic operations hit on the United States. Yet now is the right time to be thinking ahead to how infrastructure advancement could proceed - especially by leap-frogging over outmoded technologies, with new, effort-saving methods. Many of the dams on U.S. river navigation systems are nearing 100 years old, and way past due for replacement. For these, and similar locations in other nations, the Engineering Corps project could be a major advance.

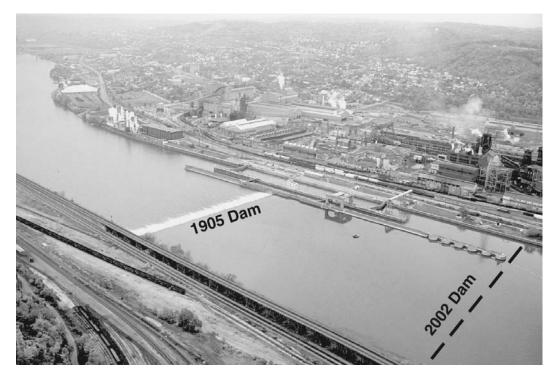
The simple approach being demonstrated on the "Mon," is to build the dam in advance, elsewhere, in parts, then float them to the final location, and join them together at the permanent installation site. A nice idea, but the trick is the execution of it.

The test project is to replace the 1905 dam at the Locks and Dam No. 2 of the Monongahela River, at Braddock, just upstream from where the Mon, rising from the South, joins the Allegheny, rising from the Northeast, to form the Ohio River at the "Point" in Pittsburgh. On July 26, the first of two sections for the new dam was floated 27 miles from its construction site, near to where it will be joined by the second section early next year, for final installation in 2002 as a new dam. No coffers, no diversions, and only minimal down-time for shipping in the Ohio-Monongahela system will be required. This means vast savings in labor, funds, and resources.

The photograph shows the new dam site schematically (not exactly), and the existing old dam. The features shown include a 1953 lockmaster tower (white), between the two locks; and the prominent Edgar Thomson Steel Works.

Floating Into Place

The first of two modular sections, "Braddock Dam Segment No. 1," for the new dam at Locks and Dam 2 on the Mon, was constructed in a joint venture by the Corps, J.A. Jones Construction Co., and Traylor Brothers Inc., at Leetsdale, some 26 miles down river from its intended site. "No. 1 Segment" is made of concrete, with an airtight central



The Army Corps of Engineers is using new "dam replacement" technology on the Monongahela River, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Shown is the view from downstream of Lock and Dam No. 2 at Braddock.

chamber, making it buoyant for floating into position. It weighs 22 million pounds, is 333 feet long, and is just wide enough to slip (with 18 inches clearance) through the intervening locks on the Ohio and Mon.

Soon after 3:00 a.m. on July 26, the hulk was winched out of its construction pit, and launched for its upriver journey, propelled by two towboats, at a top speed of under three miles per hour. At 9:30 p.m. that night, "Segment No. 1" was docked at Duquesne, on the Mon, where it will have three months of final fitting. "No. 1" had a draft of 11 feet, which meant at one point on its 27-mile journey, its bottom came very close to the river bottom, at West Homestead. The mammoth structure is 55 feet high. But the trip was a success.

Its mate, "Braddock Dam Segment No. 2," which will be a smaller slab, is scheduled to be completed this fall, and will float upriver early in 2002. Later that year, both segments will be put into final position, filled with concrete, and completed.

The Army Corps Commander for operations, the day the first section was launched, was Col. Raymond Scrocoo, of the Pittsburgh Division. "This is the first time anything like this has ever been done. It's a great day to be an engineer," he told the *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review* on July 27. The Corps engineers, towboat crews, lockmasters, and builders involved are justly proud of their new experiment. So, too, are the locals, who have watched the Pittsburgh-area steel center decay, and now see technology at work again. They flocked to the riverbanks to watch the first "floating section" pass by on July 26.

The Mon and Ohio Navigation Systems

Coal accounts for most of the tonnage that moves on the Monongahela River. The most common types are steam plant coal and metallurgical coal, from mines in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and in West Virginia. Although most of the coal is used in the United States, a sizable volume moves to foreign destinations. The Army Corps writes:

"The present Mon navigation system has nine locks and dams of several sizes and types constructed by the Corps of Engineers between 1902 and 1967. These locks allow boats to travel in a series of steps down the 147-foot difference in pool elevation from Fairmont [W.Va., where navigation ends] to Pittsburgh. . . . The locks and dams on the Mon enable it to carry as much tonnage as the flat lowland rivers of Europe, like the Rhine and the Thames."

The Ohio River itself has 20 lock and dam installations on its 981-mile course from Pittsburgh to Cairo, Illinois, where it joins the Mississippi River. The three locks and dams immediately south of Pittsburgh are old and outdated: Emsworth (1921), Dashields (1929), and Montgomery Island (1936). The other 17 main locks on the Ohio were built in the 1950s or since, and they are all 1,200 feet in length.

Because the older three locks are only 600 feet long, barge tows have to be broken into smaller segments, and reassembled, a procedure called "double-locking." This is time-consuming and expensive. The aging locks also undergo more outages for repairs. In 1999, the first three, aged Pittsburgh locks had 16 days' total downtime; in contrast, the next three, newer locks downstream had only four days' downtime.

Don't Gamble With Sunshine: South Korea Must Dump The IMF, Too

South Korean President Kim Dae-jung began "a desperate gamble for the Sunshine Policy" of rapprochement with North Korea, Seoul diplomatic sources said, moving for minority rule on Sept. 7 after his coalition government fell. Former Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) chief Kim Jongpil, acting as a submarine for the Bush Administration, which seeks to demonize the North, triggered chaos on Sept. 3 by pulling his small United Liberal party out of the government. His 20 National Assembly members swung from alliance with the President's 114 members, to join with the 132-member opposition Grand National Party, in a no-confidence vote against the Sunshine Policy, forcing Unification Minister Lim Dong-Won, and the entire cabinet, to resign.

President Kim then summarily dumped his coalition with the ex-KCIA chief, on Sept. 7, and re-appointed all but 5 of his 22 cabinet members. Both Foreign Minister Han Seung-Soo and Finance Minister Jin Nyum, important to the Sunshine Policy and the Asia Monetary Fund negotiations, seem set to stay. Minister Lim, a key architect of the Sunshine Policy, was made personal adviser to the President, and Korea's Ambassador to China, Hong Soon-young, was named new Unification Minister. Hong has been working closely with Beijing to push forward the peace process.

The President is well rid of Kim Jong-pil ("JP"), against whom EIR warned in 1997, who was controlled by the elder George Bush's intelligence networks in past decades, and would be deployed for no good. Despite the fact that the ex-KCIA chief had tried to assassinate Kim Dae-jung several times during the 1980s, however, the President believed he had to ally with him to take power, and pursue his dream of national unification.

President Kim will now try to push the Sunshine Policy from the minority, defying not only the far-right heirs of the KCIA and most of the National Assembly, but President George W. Bush and U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, sources said. The pro-Bush daily Chosun Ilbo hysterically warned Kim on Sept. 4 not to "take his case to the people over the head of the National Assembly," but that appears to be precisely what Kim intends to do. This can be done under Seoul's Presidential system, which is not a British-style parliamentary government. But, as a minority government, new legislation will be almost impossible for him to get passed.

It's The Economy, Sir

Yet the only enemy President Kim Dae-jung can't seem to defy, is the one which is really destroying Korea: the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the actual force bringing down not only his government, but also the nation.

The cover story is that foolish actions by South Koreans visiting Pyongyang in August, and by their North Korean hosts, supposedly provoked a public furor in Seoul, and led to the National Assembly no-confidence vote. Several of the South Koreans are charged with attending rallies in Pyongyang which were forbidden by the South's National Security laws, and were arrested on their return to Seoul. Certainly, both sides in the Pyongyang travel saga knew that the trip was highly sensitive, and it should have been handled better by all concerned.

The real problem, however, is that "everyone knows that President Kim's popularity is actually dropping, due to what one of Bill Clinton's advisers once said: 'It's the economy, stupid," a Korean diplomat formerly based in Washington pointed out. "Of course, in this case, I would say: 'It's the economy, Sir.' The IMF, the collapse of the U.S. economy, and the economic paralysis in Japan, our major partners, are dragging us down, and there won't be any good news out of here until" the IMF policy is changed, he said.

IMF-style austerity thinking, and the insane insistence upon trying to preserve the IMF-centered global financial system no matter the cost to the real economy, is the common cause of the current crash in the United States, Japan, Korea, and the world. Despite the fact that South Korea has paid off its IMF loans and is quietly bucking numerous IMF policies, the IMF still maintains offices at the Ministry of Finance, and makes constant public demands in Seoul press conferences for more mass layoffs, industrial shutdowns, and other draconian austerity programs. The South Korean population, many of whom went jobless and homeless in the 1997-99 crisis, are being manipulated by the Wall Street-run Seoul media into blaming President Kim's "giveaways to the North" for what is really the new IMF shockwave hitting them.

In the second week in September, for example, the IMF, along with the U.S. government, hotly demanded the shutdown of Hynix Semiconductor Inc., the world's third-largest computer-chip maker, which accounts for 10% of all of South Korea's electronics exports, formerly part of the Hyundai conglomerate. Due entirely to the speculative dot.com bubble and now its crash in the United States, which has caused computer and computer parts sales to plummet worldwide, the average price for Hynix chips (DRAMs) dropped to under \$1—from \$8 in March 2000. As a result, Hynix had a first-half 2001 loss of more than \$1.5 billion, and needs to reschedule some \$5.5 billion of debt.

But, in cooperation with the IMF, which says that all such firms should be simply shut down, the Bush Administration, claiming pressure from frantic U.S. computer companies, has threatened publicly to sue Korea at the World Trade Organization if there is any Korean government aid to their Korean competitor. This is particularly ridiculous, given the fact that Korea's major banks went bust and had to be nationalized during the 1997-99 crisis, and it happens to be just these banks which hold the Hynix debt. Thus, should the legitimate creditors so much as give the giant company an inch, the IMF and the United States will scream, because the creditor banks at the moment are owned by the government.

The president of Korea's state-owned Hanvit Bank, Lee Duk-hoon, said on Sept. 4 that the bank would do its best to save Hynix "because handling Hynix is not a matter of a single company, but an issue affecting the national economy." Regarding American criticism, Lee said: "Hanvit Bank will provide financial aid to Hynix, since it is a life-and-death matter for the bank," and so, "that's none of their business."

Seoul government financial sources have told *EIR* that they have no intention of letting Hynix close down its plants. "Even if Hynix goes into receivership, *Korea Times* and other media are too alarmist," said one official in the midst of the negotiations. "This will be a protective bankruptcy of the kind LaRouche is always discussing, where we protect the productive plant of Hynix from being shut down. Whatever is productive will be saved." Yet court battle over the fate of Hynix and dozens of other companies which the IMF demands be shut down, continues daily, and the outcome is far from clear.

Multiply this story times ten, because not just Hynix' \$5 billion in debt, but nearly \$50 billion in debt of large Korean corporations comes due this year.

Unless the courage is summoned to give the IMF the boot, along with the KCIA's Kim Jong-Pil, President Kim is just playing with a second ticking time bomb. A minority government can't survive a new round of IMF mass layoffs.

Seoul Summit II

While the IMF stays, President Kim is forced to literally gamble on whether North Korean Chairman Kim Jong-il will visit Seoul soon for a second "Inter-Korean Summit." Were Chairman Kim to return the Southern President's historic visit to Pyongyang last year, which he ought to do, there would be a wave of euphoria in the South which might just see the government through.

The reality is, however, that unless a second summit hap-

pens soon, Kim Dae-jung's popularity will plummet so fast that he may not be able to run the country. And taking bets on what the North's Chairman Kim may or may not be able to do, given all the pressures on him against Sunshine Policy, from the Bush Administration and the North's military, is no way to run the South's economy.

"A miracle from Pyongyang could turn things around," as one Seoul diplomat put it, but he gave this "about a 10% chance." China and Russia have been urging strongly that Chairman Kim Jong-il finally travel to Seoul, and this, coupled with the danger that the North only has a narrow window of opportunity to work with Kim Dae-jung, whose term is up next year, might bring Pyongyang to a decision. "If Chairman Kim does quickly come to Seoul, with all these urgent requests from Kim Dae-jung for him to do so, then yes, this could reverse all the negative sentiment in the South which has been building up about the Sunshine Policy and President Kim," he said. "Otherwise it will be very difficult for the President to get key economic and social legislation passed. The opposition has called for an end to the Sunshine Policy, and public support is dropping, because many South Koreans say, 'We just give, give, give to the North, but they stopped family visits and have been giving nothing in return.' South Koreans are angry that the North has cut off contact with us, taking out on us, their anger against the U.S. Bush Administration."

Hours before the vote of no confidence against Unification Minister Lim, North Korea sent an offer to end their sixmonth freeze on contacts with the South; the freeze had been Pyongyang's somewhat irrational response to the numerous insults heaped upon North Korea not by Kim Dae-jung, but by the Bush Administration. Some in Pyongyang were clearly eager to save Lim, a favored negotiating partner of Northern Chairman Kim Jong-il and his own Sunshine co-thinkers in Pyongyang. In its message, the North said, "We propose that dialogue between North and South Korea reopen as soon as possible to open a wider road to reconciliation, unity, and national unification." It was signed by Im Dog Ok, a vice chairman of North Korea's Committee for Peaceful Unification.

Then, on Sept. 3-5, Chinese President Jiang Zemin visited Pyongyang with much fanfare, strongly encouraging Chairman Kim to make the trip to Seoul, just as Russian President Vladimir Putin had done when the Kim Jong-il visited Moscow in August. "We have heard very good things about Chinese President Jiang's trip to Pyongyang," a Seoul diplomat told *EIR*. "All the reports we get from there, and from Beijing, and from Moscow, are that China and Russia are intervening very strongly to urge Chairman Kim Jong-il to go to Seoul as soon as possible and also to open the North's economy on the Chinese model."

Incoming Unification Minister Hong is now due to host a meeting with his North Korean counterparts on Sept. 15-16, as a result of the Pyongyang initiative.

ERFeature

LaRouche: Let Calm Heads Prevail To Stop Destabilization

On Sept. 11, just at the very moment that news reports were first coming across the wires about the terrorist actions against the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, 2004 Presidentical pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche was being interviewed by Jack Stockwell, morning radio host on K-TALK radio in Salt Lake City, Utah. The interview was conducted from 7:15 to 9:00 a.m., Mountain Daylight Time.

We are publishing the transcript because it affords the average citizen, government official, or other policymaker, a blow-by-blow account of LaRouche's comments, as first word was coming in of the attacks on the World Trade Center towers and the Pentagon. It was the unique circumstances of LaRouche being interviewed live, as the tragic events were unfolding, that defines this interview as of particular importance. LaRouche has had unique experience in tracking and combatting such acts of irregular warfare over decades, and his running commentaries, as the news was first breaking, and as his fellow citizens were responding to the news, should serve as an important corrective to the kinds of errors that are already being made by many among the so-called "experts" appearing on national and international news programs.

The following day, in an interview with WGIR-AM radio in New Hampshire, LaRouche re-emphasized that the terrorism "was primarily a domestic, covert, special operation, by people with very high-grade military-special operations backgrounds." Rejecting the conventional wisdom that "it had to have been Osama bin Laden," LaRouche pointed to the high degree of sophistication and coordination required for such a massive attack. "Look," he said, "the United States could not have done that to the Soviet Union during the high point of the conflict of the Cold War. We didn't have the capability to do to the Soviet Union then, what was done to us yesterday."

Stockwell: Good morning, everybody. It is five and a half minutes after 7:00 here on the eleventh day of September 2001. My name is Jack Stockwell. I will be here

Feature

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The scene of devastation at the Pentagon on Sept. 11, as Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld (center) inspects the area with Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich., left) and Sen. John Warner (R-Va., right).

for two hours this morning. This morning's schedule, in about another 10 minutes, is Lyndon LaRouche, an already preannounced candidate for the 2004 election in the Democratic Party.

I have been having LaRouche people on this program by popular demand, as well as my own interest, for several years. And occasionally, we get Mr. LaRouche himself on here. And we've been able to do that this morning. He's scheduled to be a guest at 7:15.

And there are a number of things to talk about, to talk to him about. I'll talk to him for a while, and then we'd be more than happy to entertain your phone calls.

So, I am sitting here looking at—two planes have hit the World Trade Center? Well, I'm looking at it right now at the Internet, at MSNBC. There's a link on the very first page of MSNBC.

You're kidding! A second plane has hit the tower. Well, that's unconfirmed. We just heard that.

Well, the picture I'm looking at, I can tell you right now how many casualties there are. They're all casualties. Looking at this picture I'm looking at. The smoke is just billowing out of the top of the World Trade Center.

They're terrorist attacks? Well, you would think so. That is one explosive-looking picture. . . .

I want to give out a number several times here. Because a lot of you, during the course of my discussion with Mr. LaRouche, or at least towards the end of the program, will want some more information. So I'm going to give you a

number now. 1-888-347-3258. And if you will call, there will be people on the other end of the line who will be happy to talk to you and clarify some of the discussion that we're having.

Also, information regarding videos, pamphlets, anything else of — regarding what we're going to be discussing, will be available by calling that number. 1-888-347-3258.

Well, I'm still sitting here looking at this incredible picture, this incredible image in front of me of this burning World Trade Center, as these two jets have just slammed. One jet has slammed into each of the two towers.

So, we'll go ahead, and I'm going to go ahead and get my guest on here with me. Mr. LaRouche.

LaRouche: Yes.

Stockwell: Good morning, sir. **LaRouche:** Good morning, Jack.

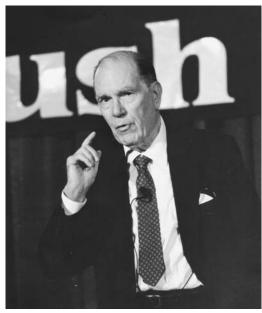
Stockwell: Well, what a pleasure and an honor to have you back on my program again. I was hoping to move the discussion initially, with what we were going to do here, into the area of the Sublime.

LaRouche: Yes, right.

Stockwell: But now, with what has just happened in New York, with this—you know, interesting enough. Just yesterday, I received—I think it was just yesterday—a bundle of leaflets from your organization in Leesburg that I regularly

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Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (right) and Utah radio talk show host Jack Stockwell.

pass out in my office, warning of terrorist attacks in America here very shortly.

LaRouche: Yes.

Stockwell: And here we have the morning that you're on my program, what's happening in New York at the World Trade Center. I don't know if you've seen these images or pictures yet on the television.

LaRouche: I haven't yet. I was just sitting up here working, and just heard about it before I went to call you.

Stockwell: Yes. Well, the smoke is billowing out of the one tower here. My wife called me a moment ago. And apparently they caught, live, on film, the second jet smashing into one of the other towers.

LaRouche: Obviously, this is not exactly an accident.

Stockwell: No, sir. I don't believe it is.

LaRouche: I mean, it's not a coincidence. It's obviously—this is so remote in probability that there has to be intention in this thing.

Stockwell: Well, it's one thing for somebody to strap on a jacket made of dynamite and walk into a diner in downtown Jerusalem. It's another thing to jump inside of a Lear jet and go smashing in the side of a building like that.

LaRouche: The thing you have to look at, and the context in which this is occurring, is two things. First of all, the first suspicion that's going to be on this is Osama bin Laden. That name is going to come up prominently, whether as suspicion—or just suspicion.

Stockwell: Certainly.

LaRouche: And the second thing, which is not unrelated to the Osama bin Laden question, is this festival which is planned—really a terrorist festival, for Washington, D.C.

Stockwell: At the end of the month.

LaRouche: Yes. We have a global process. Look, the financial system's coming down. That's always a dangerous thing. Because when the entire system is being shaken up the way it is now, by the financial collapse, political things happen, because various people try to intervene and orchestrate events by spectacular interventions, which will change, shall we say, get public attention off one thing and put it on another.

So, this is obviously—I mean, I can not draw a conclusion, except the circumstances tell me something rather evil is behind this thing. And I don't know which, but they're both connected, because I know the Goldsmith brothers—for example, Jimmy Goldsmith was key in helping to create—he's now deceased—Osama bin Laden and people like that. The Taliban and so forth.

And at the same time, his brother, Teddy Goldsmith, who is still very much alive, is sort of the spiritual godfather of this movement which is planning to inundate Washington, D.C., with some pretty nasty stuff at the end of this month.

Stockwell: Something to a much greater degree than what happened in Seattle.

LaRouche: Oh, absolutely. This thing went from Seattle—Seattle was basically a terrorist operation. But, you know, if you look at the history of how terrorist operations are run, you would run a hard-core terrorist operation, and around it, they would run sympathizer operations which were not necessarily wittingly connected to the terrorist operation. But they were run and coordinated simultaneously.

If the President reacts, in "We're going to get revenge, we're going to teach everybody a lesson," the President will have the worst possible effect for the United States. This is not the way to react.

In Seattle, you had the so-called legitimate protest, which was largely trade union-backed. But into the same scenario, you had coming out of Canada, based in Canada—and the Canadian-U.S. border is rather leaky, you know. And they were coming across in droves over there to do funny things.

Then you had the operation, a conference in Pôrto Alegre, Brazil, just a short time ago, which Teddy Goldsmith chaired. And this cuts into the people who are generally the ambiance of international terrorism.

Then, from there, from Genoa, they went to some other things. But the big thing—from Pôrto Alegre to Genoa, where they staged an upscale terrorist operation.

Now, from what I know of the details of the terrorist operations being prepared in Maryland and Virginia for Washington, D.C., where they're being prestaged, this is intended to be much bigger than Genoa.

So, what you have is a challenge to the integrity of the nation's capital, of what is ostensibly the most powerful nation—a nuclear power—on this planet. And that is not funny.

Stockwell: If you can—the FBI is now saying that a plane was possibly hijacked for this attack. If you can do that with the World Trade Center, what could you do with the White House?

LaRouche: Absolutely. I've been very concerned about this. You know, I'm not very sympathetic with what some of these agencies do. But I'm concerned, not just as a Presidential precandidate. But I'm concerned with the security of the United States and the peace of the world. And this is not good for the health of the nation or the world. These things should not happen.

And we could prevent this kind of stuff. But we just don't do it, because, I don't know, someone says, let it happen.

Stockwell: How would you prevent terrorist activity?

LaRouche: Well, the thing is, if you don't—if you dispense with the myth that there are a number of unknown people out there coming out of the mists, and nobody knows where they come from, then you would say, How can you stop the terrorist operations?

If you know how the world is actually organized, you know you can not organize a sustained preparation for terrorist operations in any country without the backing of a powerful government, or governments.

So that, if you know what the operation is — and I would

say, you know, I have been warning against this Teddy Goldsmith operation all along, because I know what it's connected to politically. It's extremely dangerous.

And if I had been President, or in a similar position during this period, I would have had an all-out, very discreet, but very all-out and effective discussion with some other governments in the world, and we together would have taken appropriate steps to try to neutralize this kind of danger.

Of course, you can't be 100% in this sort of thing. But you can do a pretty good job. And two planes. Now, that's pretty big. That's—one plane, that might not be preventable. But two in the same short—

No, that's not small-time stuff.

Stockwell: No, this is pretty serious....

Lyndon, is there any reason to assume that this would be something other than Osama bin Laden?

LaRouche: Sure. There are many. Osama bin Laden is a controlled entity. Osama bin Laden is not an independent force. Remember how he came into existence. Osama bin Laden was a wealthy Saudi Arabian. Back in the 1970s, during the Carter Administration, or shall we say the Brzezinski Administration, the idea of running an Afghanistan war on the borders of Soviet territory was cooked up by Brzezinski as a geopolitical operation. Well, Brzezinski was responsible. He didn't necessarily cook it up. But all right, this thing started, and an Anglo-American unit, running together with a certain section of the Pakistani military, the funny-funny boys in the Pakistani military, set up this operation.

The United States government and British government and others—that is, our funny-funny boys—went out and recruited a lot of Islamic people to fight communism and defend Holy Islam, and so forth. That sort of line.

They recruited in many countries. And they deployed them. Now later, they killed some of the same people they deployed. You know, they're expendable. So they don't really have an insurance policy that goes with their recruitment.

But they were recruited. Osama bin Laden was one of the big funding agents of this, a funding conduit which was used by people, among others, then-Vice President George Bush. This is Iran-Contra, or what's called Iran-Contra, which I've called by other names which I wouldn't put on the air.

So, this thing is left behind. And suddenly now we find Osama bin Laden becomes the name. And Osama bin Laden could not last, the way he's running around, if he didn't have



Search and Rescue teams at the Pentagon on Sept. 12.

big protection. And it's not just from a section of the Pakistani government or Afghanistan. It's from other governments who would like to see the effects that Osama bin Laden produces thrown around.

So, now you can blame Osama bin Laden. At some point, you go in and kill him, and you say the problem was solved. But you never considered who sent, who created Osama bin Laden, and who protected him, and deployed his forces and name for these purposes.

And as we saw in terrorism in Italy in the 1970s, for example, the people who were running the so-called terrorist operations in Italy, were not really the groups that had the credit for it. They were actually runaway NATO asset organizations at a very high level. The same people that killed the former Prime Minister, Aldo Moro, in that period.

So, in a case like this, don't assume that the popular names that everybody knows, or that the FBI quotes and so forth, that this is the real problem. They may be part of the problem.

Stockwell: Well, our mind, especially in our degenerating Western culture, always runs for the simple answer. We want the kind of answer that will free us from our guilt and our responsibilities of the neglect of our government and our fellow man all these years. And so, we run to the simplistic.

And the simplistic, of course, is there; he is the big, bad bogey man from the Middle East, who has caused us so many problems before. And I certainly understand what you're saying there, that the more simple we can make the presentation, then the less obligated any of us are.

Anyway, why would they be doing this? I mean, here we have a market crashing. We don't just have a market crashing. We have an entire economy crashing, within the arena of a culture that's crashing.

LaRouche: Yes.

Stockwell: If war, massive war were to break out in the Middle East any second, nobody would be surprised. If Putin were to be assassinated, if Arafat were to be assassinated, if Sharon were to be assassinated, nobody would be surprised.

I mean, we are sitting on powderkegs of powderkegs. And with all of the other provocations that could occur around the world to stop a lot of the economic unity and development that is beginning to gain some momentum between the large powers on the other side of the planet, why in the world fly a jet in the World Trade Center?

LaRouche: This is to create a provocation inside the United States. I mean, that's the only reason that would be done. As you probably know — for example, stories may come out that this is done by some Arab group which is protesting the U.S. government's sympathy for Sharon, or for the Israeli Defense Forces. I don't know if the Israeli Defense Forces are going to kill Sharon tomorrow, I mean, because there's real conflict there. And these guys tend to shoot, then think.

But some story like that. But what we're into is a period where the word is not terrorism. Terrorism is a part of the picture. The word is "destabilization." The problem part, from my standpoint, is, look at our own government.

And we are, in a sense, still sort of a superpower. I think the term is probably not quite appropriate for our present state of affairs. But we used to be a superpower, and we still have a dominant position in the world.

But what kind of a government do we have? Well, the Bush Administration. And the thing was crashing. You see poor Secretary O'Neill babbling around. You see Rumsfeld has become a joke in his own Defense Department.

Stockwell: Well, he's—I think the newspaper slug I—the one I just most recently read, was that he's going to take on the Pentagon.

LaRouche: This is all a sideshow. The point is, President George Bush doesn't function. He's been in there, and as I said, this January 3rd, when I first announced and made a prognosis to what his administration would be, it's been one catastrophe after another.

Nothing he has proposed has actually worked. Some of the things he proposed have been done, but they are disasters. And he's not capable of being a President as such, unless he The United States needs a Franklin Roosevelt, who will say we have nothing to fear as much as fear itself. Yes, we have things to fear, but nothing as much as fear itself. . . . This is the time for cool heads. You do not win wars by panicking, by flight-forward.

were controlled by a group of advisers who would give him good advice and solve his problems on how to deal with situations.

But he doesn't have that. He has a nut like Wolfowitz over there underneath Rumsfeld nominally, who's actually running the Defense Department. You have Armitage in the State Department, and similar kinds of things.

These guys, as I know them, are nuts. And they are nuts in there. Then you look at the Democratic Party. And you have the statement from Daschle, who's the Senate Majority Leader now, saying he can't do anything, it's up to Bush, the President, who Daschle knows can't do anything.

Stockwell: Yes. Well, Daschle is saying—I think he said over the weekend something like, Well, you know, they've got control of the House, and they've got control of the White House. And we have a very slim majority in the Senate, and boy, there's just nothing we can do.

LaRouche: Well, he's wrong, and he knows it. Because I've got a certain position in the Democratic Party, despite what Al Gore would like to think. And I could be in a position very easily to steer these guys into doing things that would begin to work, even with the limited strength the Democratic Party has today.

And I think that if the Party would do some of those things, we would do two things. We would not only be able to move and shake the population a bit into believing there's somebody up there that might help them; you'd also find a number of Republicans who are not nuts, and who are simply patriotic, and will listen to reason, who would cooperate with the Democrats in doing some of the things we have to do. We have a vacuum of leadership.

Stockwell: With all of the ills and the evils and the mistakes and the corruption that might have been involved with the Clinton Administration, at least when you called the White House, there was somebody there that would answer the phone.

LaRouche: (laughs) And especially when Bob Rubin was there helping Clinton out. I may not have approved of what Bob did many times, but at least he was competent.

Stockwell: Yes, exactly. Now we've got a situation where I'm afraid there would probably just be a recording inviting you down to the ranch.

Now, there was a recent comment here on the television a few moments ago, that Bush would be making comments relative to this terrorist attack. This is the biggest thing since probably Oklahoma.

LaRouche: Much bigger.

Stockwell: Well, yes. I think the implications of this will be much bigger.

LaRouche: It's much bigger.

Stockwell: You know, when Oklahoma first happened, the first two or three days—and I remember, I was glued to the television set. The first two or three days, there was a large implication towards the Middle East and the Arabs that were running around town. And then they kind of covered that up, and that was out of the picture, and they never mentioned it any more.

LaRouche: Well, largely, this is a domestic covert operation, which we had word of beforehand. Everybody had the word, and if I had been President, I mean, on the basis of just what I knew, I would have taken certain actions immediately, which would—security/surveillance actions in anticipation of exactly that kind of problem.

So, we were not mystified. The problem is that fun and games is being played by various institutions, and we don't have anybody really effectively in charge.

Stockwell: Now, Bush just made a comment. He said, The plane was an American Airlines Boeing 767 out of Boston. And they don't know whether there were any passengers on it or not. They think that it was a hijacked airplane.

But a Boeing 767 from Boston was the plane that did it. And the President has guaranteed everybody he's going to bring the terrorists to justice. And he's talked to the Governor of New York, and they're going to bring them to justice. And he said, God bless the victims. It's a little late for that.

LaRouche: As a matter of fact, that is the worst thing he can do. If he would have said, "Of course, we are going to go get to the bottom of this, and deal with it in an appropriate way," that would be the right thing to say.

Stockwell: Yes.

LaRouche: But to say that he's going to solve the problem by bringing somebody to justice, that is the worst thing he can say.

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Stockwell: Yes. Because again, it goes back to—just to underscore what you were saying at the very beginning, that if we can find a couple of guys running around New York right now, trying to get out of town, or Boston, or wherever the thing took place, trying to hurry up and get on the next ship back to Saudi Arabia or whatever, like that was the end of the problem.

But as you were pointing out there at the beginning, it's just part of a network, a network that can only exist by the support and the organizational strength of some major superpower on the planet.

LaRouche: I can make a flat statement on that, Jack.

Stockwell: Please.

LaRouche: If I were President of the United States right now, I would have already acted before this happened, not even knowing that this was going to happen. And I would have had the following cooperation. I would have had cooperation from Russia, from Germany, from France, from Italy. I probably would have gotten a good deal from certain forces in Britain as well. And Japan, and China. And Arab countries, including Egypt. And we would have put our heads together real quick, pooling our resources, and said, whether we agree on other issues or not, this kind of thing is not going to happen, and we're going to see to it, it doesn't.

And that would work. The problem is, you've got the foolish President of the United States — and I say that advisedly. A friend of mine just said in Massachusetts, and he's running for office up there, for a Congressional seat. He said Bush can't even defend his daughters from being bombed.

Stockwell: (laughs) Well, that took me a second. Bush can't even protect his own daughters from being bombed. Well, out of respect for what's just happened here, still, that's hilarious. LaRouche: Well, you've got to have a sense of humor even in the worst situation. If you don't, your head is not cool, and your judgment will not be clear. I always advise my friends, the worse it gets, the more laughter you'd better be able to generate. If you haven't got a sense of humor about any situation, no matter how serious —

Remember what Roosevelt did? Roosevelt did two things in running for President after the disaster that Coolidge bestowed on Hoover. Roosevelt started his campaign in West Virginia, with the famous statement talking about the Forgotten Man.

And then, when he entered office, he addressed the American people with the theme, there's nothing as much to be feared as fear itself. And the key thing—we've got a citizenry, a frightened citizenry, a frightened and confused world, who are in the state of denial, because they're frightened. They wish to deny this crisis. They wish to believe that the thing is going to bounce back miraculously tomorrow, that suddenly the NASDAQ will suddenly jump out of its grave and suddenly become prosperous again.

The time now is needed, to reassure, in particular, the American people that somebody is in charge, that those persons in charge know what they're doing, and they're going to fix the situation, and they will call upon the American people for support as needed.

That would work. But this kind of thing, of vengeanceseeking and snarling and growling to prove how mad you are, this isn't government. This is side-show. This is Bozo the Clown putting on an act.

Stockwell: So we've got a situation here where this could just be the beginning, especially with what we've got coming up, with the Jacobin terrorist activity that a lot of people are expecting in Washington at this big summit at the end of the month, because -

I mean, we are so vulnerable now. When you were mentioning all these other countries that could get together and stop this, any one of them are vulnerable. But there seems to be an increasing vulnerability within the United States, as we sink deeper into denial, and bury our heads in the sand, and then go back to the old tried and true methods of fear-based living that we've always done with before, where our millennial fears and our Armageddonist concerns, and all these things, start coming back to the surface.

And we get our old barking dog outfits out of the closet, and get them back on again. Incidents like this in the midst of an economic crash, in the midst of a morality crash, could be the beginning of a provocation of some serious setbacks in this country, just from our own Justice Department.

Just from—you know, anything like this could get to a situation where we could find our own liberties in this country in serious attack, just because of the level of incompetence that exists in the government in leadership positions, backed up or at least undergirded to some degree, by some very malicious personalities that have been in the Justice Department and Defense Department for decades, waiting for the right provocation to occur to move in to their crisis management operations.

LaRouche: And it won't work. The point is, they're idiots. And, you know, I really pity the current President. He's not a friend of mine. His father certainly was not a friend of mine. But, he's President, and I think of him sitting in the office, and I realize the poor man has no conception, and no capability of understanding what the world situation is, and what is actually hitting him.

He's got a Treasury Secretary, O'Neill, who certainly does not inspire confidence in any sane observer. You've got Wolfowitz, who's a nut. You've got Armitage, another nut. You've got problems. . . . And then you look at the Democratic Party - you see this crazy Lieberman, running around with this Faith-Based Initiative. This is silly stuff! You see Daschle ducking, bobbing, and weaving, so he doesn't take

Here we are in a crisis, a financial crisis, now we have this



Emergency security measures in place at the Federal Aviation Administration in Leesburg, Virginia, on the afternoon of Sept. 11.

terrorist thing, which probably indicates that more things are on the way, but maybe of a different variety, but on the way—and we have no leadership. You have the American people sitting out there, being more and more frightened as this kind of thing occurs, and they look up, and they go into the cockpit to see who's flying the plane that's in trouble, and they find a three-year-old kid sitting in the pilot seat, and nobody else there.

That's what our problem is. That's our biggest problem. We have the means to deal with the worst kind of problem that I can envisage is likely to happen now. But if we don't have the leadership, if we don't reach out to the kind of cooperation we could have, that I know I could have, with key parts of the world, other countries....

[Caller reports rumors of terrorist actions at other sites.]

Stockwell: Gee whiz, this is quite a day. What a day! You know, we're sitting out here in the middle of this vast emptiness in the West, and we're removed from the East Coast culturally, we're removed politically, we are removed economically; we've kind of got this "Marlboro Man" attitude out here in the West that: "Well, hell with New York, and they're all a bunch of queers anyway." And, as we go into deeper denial, trying desperately—

I have been reporting to my listeners for some time now, every step of the breakdown that I've been able to investigate and report, and get clear in my own mind, of the economic collapse, of the political collapse, and we've seemed to escape

it to a large degree. But now we're starting to have significant layoffs occurring in Utah, and it's finally becoming very real around here, that we aren't a separate people. We're not this unique group of pioneer progeny, that tamed the West, and we can tame any other kind of a problem. We are in the same ship, the ship has hit the iceberg, we don't have enough lifeboats, and what we need right now desperately is a captain who knows how to keep the ship alive long enough, to keep it on the surface of the water.

And, as we get more and more of these indications, constantly. . . . I like the comment that you made there a moment ago, about the NASDAQ jumping back out of the grave—the implication, of course, is that it's dead.

What, a plane? A plane has flown into the Pentagon. They've had an explosion at the Pentagon now. . . .

LaRouche: That's confirmed?

Stockwell: I don't know if that's confirmed or not, it must be coming in from another. . . . What's the source of that?

CBS is reporting that a plane has flown into the Pentagon. **LaRouche:** I hope that somebody's got some reports of where these planes were coming from....

Stockwell: Well, one of the planes that hit the World Trade Center, was definitely confirmed as an American Airlines 767 hijacked out of Boston. They haven't announced yet whether there was anybody on the plane or not.

LaRouche: Must have been. There must have been. The

I would hope that some of these guys get smart enough to call me up. Because there are people that I would think of as the kind of team that could be pulled together, as a special team, to advise the President and other institutions on how to respond to this.

point is, unless there's really a goofup. Because, how can a plane take off, without clearance? And if it's taking off without clearance, it becomes an immediate security problem.

Stockwell: Yes.... The Pentagon? It is confirmed now, on several news sources, that the Pentagon is experiencing explosions right now. My goodness!

LaRouche: They mean business!

Stockwell: They're evacuating the White House at the moment, and yes, obviously, they mean business....

LaRouche: This is a very systematic operation. If they're snatching planes . . . if all three of these planes—the two we have from New York and this thing on the Pentagon—to get that kind of thing, to snatch planes like that, that's a pretty sophisticated operation.

Stockwell: Oh, yeah. This isn't a bunch of malcontents, of some grass-roots organization, finally striking back. You're going to have to have some rather heavy-duty intelligence network, and some real intelligence experience with this.

LaRouche: The question is, where were the relevant intelligence agencies which are in charge of monitoring this problem?

Now, I've been putting this out for some time—not this, I didn't know this airplane thing, but I assumed almost anything could happen . . . but on the Washington, D.C. targetting. So obviously, the Pentagon means that this is obviously, clearly a Washington, D.C. targetting. This is obviously intended to imply something coming out of the Middle East. This means that there's been some kind of either incompetence or fix on the whole security operation, because you *can't* get this kind of thing without a real goofup, on the security side. So somebody in charge of security was really not very effectively in charge.

You can't go around snatching planes in a coordinated fashion, like this. You can't do it. Somebody has to be really sloppy.

Stockwell: Well, we've got . . . you know. If this were arising from some Middle East effect, it's been almost a year now since the Clintons did their about-face with the Palestinians, in order to secure election for Hillary with the Jewish vote in New York. And ever since then, I don't know what the death

count is—between 2 and 3,000 maybe, in the Middle East, just because of Hillary's need to get the Jewish vote.

LaRouche: Well, I think that that was something that fell in there.

Stockwell: Well, that's probably true, but then Sharon's march up the Temple Mount stairs....

LaRouche: It's not Sharon. Sharon did, but it's not Sharon's operation. That sort of thing comes from the inside of the Israeli Defense Forces, and that Sharon is virtually a civilized human being compared to some of those guys in there. And I've been afraid that they might kill him, in order to use his killing, as a pretext for using, shall we call, weapons of mass destruction, against places like Baghdad, and Damascus, and Tehran.

Stockwell: Were they the forces behind Rabin's assassination?

LaRouche: The same crowd. Absolutely. And there are people in the United States, who politically, in a sense, are authors of the production of some of these nuts, who have been shipped into Israel, to increase the problem there.

Then of course, you have the operation, which is, you have them in the Arab world, you have some of the same people who are running the Israeli nuts, are also running an operation, by recruiting certain Islamic nationals, people of Islamic persuasion, to do similar kinds of things, in order to set—rub two sticks together to make a fire.

Stockwell: All right. These are not isolated events. There's some orchestration, some intelligence, behind all of this. This isn't just the IDF, it isn't just Osama bin Laden, or somebody wanting to bring down the infidel in the name of Allah. We've got it confirmed now, the White House is being evacuated, the Pentagon is evacuated; it was just a fire, it wasn't a bomb, but they have a record of a U.S. military helicopter circling the Pentagon, and then there was a massive fireball. . . .

LaRouche: Could be a bomb on a truck or something. . . .

Stockwell: Yes, it could be another truck bomb. Those shaped-charges have proven to be very effective in the past. So, where does this end, then? Not in the sense of in the future, where does this end in the sense of organization? Where's this going back to, Lyndon? Who's doing this?

LaRouche: This goes back, in a sense, to me. Because what's happened is, the United States no longer has leadership, that is, efficiently. The present Presidency, the Republican Party as an organization in the Senate and the House, is a complete moral and intellectual disaster. There are some good people in there, but there's not a leadership, a unified leadership, or anything like coherence.

In the Democratic Party, the Democratic Party in the Senate, which is now a has-been, slim margin of majority in the Senate, is not . . . there's no leadership! It has no response to the reality of the present period. And when you have the leader of the Senate Democrats, the leader of the house there, saying that he's not going to do anything, because it's up to George Bush—and he knows that George Bush can't do anything of significance—it's complete irresponsibility!

And then all the other institutions, political institutions, party institutions—the problem is, is that people have for so long, have believed so deeply in the kinds of changes in culture which were introduced over the past 35 years, especially since Nixon ran his Southern Strategy, that campaign; that we have lost our sense of leadership in the nation, we've lost our sense of what the United States' leading role must be, not because of somebody's ego, but because of our responsibility to the world at large.

I know, from my direct personal experience, and I have it, you know, in a lot of countries—South America, Central America, different parts of Asia, Russia, Germany, Eastern Europe, Italy, and so forth, India—I know people in these countries. If I were in a position of leadership in Washington, and either President, or advising a President, I know how to deal with this kind of problem.

We in the world have the resources. The United States has the ability to get the cooperation from those resources. What I fear now is that some fool is going to say, "No, we're going to go along with the existing team." The existing team is what is causing the problem. It's fatal.

Stockwell: . . . The FAA has just grounded all flights in the United States. This hasn't happened since World War II. All flights are now grounded in the United States. . . . Apparently, what we got here, there are FAA flights in the air, of course, which are being brought down, or being told to come down. President Bush is currently in Washington state [sic], at an elementary school, talking about education.

LaRouche: Doesn't do much for education, but maybe it keeps him calm.

Stockwell: Yeah, but he says he's going to get to the bottom of this in a hurry. There are pictures of Air Force One—all flights are halted except Air Force One, and it's coming back to Washington. Maybe he's already on the plane. But the Pentagon's evacuated, the White House is evacuated. Gosh, maybe Leesburg better evacuate.

You know, there has been a history of distractions that

have been perpetrated to try to keep...all of this Gary Condit stuff, you know, things like this, just distractions to keep people's minds away from what is taking place, of a much more serious nature, not the least of which is what is happening in the market place, the stock exchange, and all the exchanges, for that matter.

This, I guess, is going to be the distraction of all time. It's hard to imagine this. . . .

We're dealing with a mind-set here, that is certainly not oriented to the Preamble of our Constitution. And in fact, I don't know that they're even oriented towards any basic Judeo-Christian thought, in the divine nature of man, but more in the sense of some misguided Darwinian concepts, that we are part of an evolutionary tree that needs to be curbed, and culled, and husbanded, and who will stop at nothing. Who else ... what else, I have no reason ... there's no way to substantiate this, but jets into a building is one thing, but there's a lot of other things that can be done with our water supply, and our air, and the biological-chemical stuff, that could be going on right now, that isn't quite as obvious as an exploding office building in downtown New York.

LaRouche: The problem is now what this is going to generate. Obviously, just as you indicate, it's going to generate—. Whatever happens really, that is, in actuality, the paranoia is going to produce effects just as if it had happened, even if it didn't.

Stockwell: Yes, because that's how we work, isn't it? And the thing that worries me the most about this, is not that the initial attack may be over with, but what will be a leaderless government's response to this?

LaRouche: That's a good question. This could be the worst thing the United States could do to itself.

Nobody trusts the United States abroad right now. This, the election, what happened on Nov. 7 last year, what happened in the Supreme Court—

Stockwell: Well, it was a coup! It was a Supreme Court coup for the White House.

LaRouche: But all these things, from the standpoint of Europeans, and others abroad, looking at the United States. . . . Japan is on the edge. It's taken about all it can take in terms of blackmail from the United States. China has reconciled itself to the fact that the United States, as the market of last option—

Stockwell: Same with Mexico.

LaRouche: The same thing. The President of Mexico, presumably the one guy who George W. Bush would know where to find him, came to Washington to meet with the President; brought up an agenda which the President should have been informed about beforehand, undoubtedly was; and the President meets with President Vicente Fox on this question of immigration, which we ought to have a working

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understanding on. If you don't have the final solution, at least you can be working on it, and say we're going to work on it. We don't. He turned it down, the President. Publicly turned it down.

Sent the President of Mexico, presumably the only man, the only President on this planet who really liked, or tried to like George Bush, and he sends him packing to Mexico in desperation, to face a political crisis which the United States in a sense is imposing upon its neighbor, Mexico. This is the kind of thing that people around the world, seeing this happen to the United States, if the President reacts, in "We're going to get revenge, we're going to teach everybody a lesson," the President will have the worst possible effect for the United States. This is not the way to react.

Stockwell: All right, we're back here, five-and-a-half minutes after 8:00 Sept. 11, 2001. Apparently one of the towers is in the process of collapsing to the ground right now.

I mean, this is like a major earthquake. A mushroom cloud, a mushroom cloud was seen in the downtown area of Manhattan, near the tower itself. I have on the line, live from back East, Lyndon LaRouche, and I know several of you have called in, wanting to talk to the man. We'll be glad to do that here before long. If you would like some more information, relative to what we're discussing and talking The South tower just collapsed. That's the word that's coming in over the wire right now. The South tower of the two towers just...What is... Lyn, what is this? A 60-70-80 story building?

LaRouche: In that order of magnitude.

Think of another factor. This happened, apparently, right after 9:00 in the morning.

Stockwell: Yeah, that's what I... that was my first thought! Two-three thousand people in this building?

LaRouche: Yeah.

Stockwell: They said that the people can't get out. Well, here, heads are popping out of the building, just below where the plane had crashed, and then the tower collapsed. People could not get out—that's what's coming across here.

LaRouche: This is a major human catastrophe now.

Stockwell: I want to give you a toll-free number here, where you can get some more information, relative to what we're speaking of. Ladies and gentlemen, 1-888-347-3258. 888-347-3258. Yeah, we're talking about very likely thousands of...Witnesses are saying that they are seeing people jumping out of the World Trade Center.

LaRouche: That's a phenomenon, that is a phenomenon, that happens.

Stockwell: My God!

LaRouche: But the point is, you think about... you start

with the beginning. You say, a plane comes out of Logan Airport in Boston, American Airlines. And the report, which may not be accurate, of course, is that it was hijacked after takeoff—which would make sense; I mean, that's the way something like that would tend to happen. But there are people on that plane — you know what the size of that plane is.

Stockwell: Yes, a 767 is going to hold at least 250 people. LaRouche: Okay, fine. So, they're going to crash into the South Tower of the World Trade Center in New York City, Lower Manhattan? Already, you've got a death toll right there. A real massive one.

Now, you have the building collapse, right after the beginning of the business day, and presumably most of the employees, and a lot of other people, are going in there-you've got... you're talking about a mega-catastrophe in terms of human toll building up around this thing.

And you begin to get a pattern too. Because these things that happened, since they appear to be intentional, and the coordination suggests intention, this means it's a planned operation—it is an attack on the United States, from whom we don't know. I've got my own ideas about how this thing worked.

And obviously, this thing is, somebody obviously intended to enrage the United States into going in full-force in support of a launching of the Israeli Defense Force against neighboring Arab nations. This is what this kind of thing is suggesting.

Stockwell: The Sears Tower has just been evacuated.

LaRouche: Uh-huh.

Stockwell: Just, you know... So, what we're... More on what you just said there. More on the idea that because the United States is not making concerted efforts to slow down the IDF, in their continuing assassination policies regarding the PLO, and the elimination of all Palestinians from Israel, and the Greater Israel area, and because the Islamic people see the United States' unwillingness to be involved in calming down the idea. . .

LaRouche: I don't think this is an Islamic national operation. I think this was on the other side. I would say the capability, and the motivation, for the intention, does not come from the Arab world. And the isolated Arab groups, which might *intend* to do something like that, don't have that capability.

Stockwell: Done by...

LaRouche: Well, by people who want the United States to go to war against the Arab world, along the line of what Brzezinski and his man Huntington talk about as the clash of civilizations! It's a geopolitical provocation! It's run by people whose intentions coincide with that of some of the wildest people in the Israeli Defense Forces. People who would have the ability to play that kind of game *inside* the United States.

Stockwell: The use of agents provocateurs has been used very many times in the past.

LaRouche: Ah, this is standard operating procedure. It's standard geopolitical tricks. Nothing esoteric about it. It's what's done all the time. This is just done on a grander scale.

Stockwell: Oh, now you're going to love this one, Lyn. The latest talk coming in over CBS now, is, they're talking about gathering the administrative leaders, and military leaders, at a bomb shelter, where the President can direct a world war.

That just came in over CBS.

LaRouche: That's exactly it.

Stockwell: That ought to really give you some hope and confidence that George Bush Jr. would be directing a world war!

LaRouche: The myth of the thing about Pearl Harbor, was that Roosevelt planned it. You had some people who spread that myth. They say that because they wish to believe it. Not because they have any evidence. The evidence is quite to the contrary: The British had organized Japan to bomb Pearl Harbor, to attack it in a naval attack on Pearl Harbor, back at the beginning of the 1920s, when the British were allied with Japan against the United States, on the question of naval power. This was the thing that Billy Mitchell talked about, in his court martial. He wasn't particularly liked for that. But what happened is, contrary to what the U.S. expected, because they did send the aircraft carriers out to sea, because of the tension with Japan at that point, in order not to put the aircraft carriers at risk from the Japanese Navy. You saw what happened at Midway later, as a result of that wise decision.

Stockwell: Yeah, and the Coral Sea.

LaRouche: Some people would like to think that if you convince the American people that Pearl Harbor has been bombed again, that you can use that effect, which I saw on the streets on Sunday, that famous Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941, you can use that event to mobilize the American people, particularly under the conditions of present denial and hysteria about the economy, and so forth, they can do something and mobilize the United States in a foolish direction. This would drive the world berserk. To think that you have lunatics in the United States, who would even threaten to go to world war over a thing like this.

Instead, we should recognize we've made some mistakes and correct them real fast and coolly, with as little panic as possible.

Stockwell: I've got another one for you. The smoke in downtown Manhattan is clearing, and there is no second tower.

LaRouche: That I can understand. It's awful, but, those of us who—

Stockwell: What response can the United States possibly

have now?

LaRouche: The United States needs a Franklin Roosevelt, who will say we have nothing to fear as much as fear itself. Yes, we have things to fear, but nothing as much as fear itself. Nothing as much as panic itself. This is the time for cool heads. You do not win wars by panicking, by flight-forward. What I'm afraid of from this White House is, because of its very weakness, it would tend to go into flight-forward.

Actually, George W. Bush is not exactly a combat veteran. So, you don't expect him—I mean, he may have been in the National Guard, down in Texas—but he's not the kind of guy you'd want in charge of a military major unit in time of war. You want somebody with a cool head. You want the MacArthurs at time of war. You want commanders like that. You want leaders like that, who do not blow their gaskets, even in the face of the most horrible penalties, do not lose self-control. I'm afraid that the people in Washington are going to delight and are having a sexual fantasy about losing self-control. They're going to pull out some kind of favorite horror movie and try to act that out as a scenario.

Stockwell: This advice, of nothing to fear but fear itself, goes right down to the last man listening to this program right now. We have people in Washington right now, I can see them sitting at a table, saying, "We have got to have the President order martial law immediately."

LaRouche: Absolutely.

Stockwell: That kind of crazy thinking.

LaRouche: Absolutely. The worst thing they can do. It's the worst thing for the security of the United States to pull a stunt like that. Anyone who would do it has to be a real, certifiable, historical idiot!

Stockwell: What can be, what should be, the U.S. response in the next 24 to 48 hours to this?

LaRouche: I would hope that some of these guys get smart enough to call me up. Because there are people that I would think of as the kind of team that could be pulled together, as a special team, to advise the President and other institutions on how to respond to this. That could reach out to other governments informally, for the *informal* kind of cooperation which would make the *formal* cooperation work.

Stockwell: All right, I've got a couple of people with some questions for you, if you don't mind.

LaRouche: Sure.

Stockwell: I'm going to go ahead and bring you folks on the air, along with Lyndon LaRouche. Ryan, you're on the Stockwell show.

Ryan: Hi, Lyndon. It's exciting to talk to you. I really hadn't been introduced to your movement till I started listening to

the Jack Stockwell show, but I'm finding you have quite a few interesting things to say. Boy, Jack's been talking about this crap for a long time, and I'll tell you, it's really scary. I wanted to see if maybe you thought that maybe this was an oligarchical ploy, to gain power, at a key time. Or maybe this is just a random terrorist attack.

LaRouche: No, it's not random. This is obviously a highly planned attack by a very capable agency, this kind of thing. If it is coordinated, as portrayed, and I see no reason to work on any other working hypothesis at this time; if it becomes less, fine—be grateful. But this already is a horror show of the first magnitude.

Ryan: Oh my heck, I can't believe it. I can't believe they even collapsed the tower.

LaRouche: This is not amateur night. This is big. Therefore we need, the first thing we need, is cool heads.

Ryan: I agree. And that's what I'm afraid of. Just like Jack said, I'm afraid of them declaring martial law. I can just see it as plain as day, them saying they need to come and—

LaRouche: That would be the end of the United States. The United States could not take martial law. It would disintegrate.

Ryan: Iknow they couldn't take it, and that's what I'm afraid of. I mean, omigosh, I can't believe how scary it is, if they—. And I guess I just see them doing it, as plain as day, that's the thing that terrifies me.

LaRouche: You get some Ku Klux Klan mentalities who would think that would work, but anybody who knows anything, knows that this country, right now, is morally very fragile. This country can disintegrate as a nation; it's very fragile, as a result of what's been done to it. Largely as a result of the entertainment that's supplied it. Look at what appears on television, other forms of mass entertainment.

Ryan: And I think it's all been a ploy over the last 50 years by the oligarchy to obtain the power that they want over this country.

LaRouche: Well, it's actually to change the world in a certain way. But I'm not drawing any conclusions beyond what I know, because I have to be cool at this time, because I'm vindicated, in a sense; therefore, I have not got the luxury of indulging myself in any wild speculation. I have to be cool, and anything I say, I have to be right.

Ryan: I'm glad that we have a person who's going to be— **LaRouche:** So, I'll say what I know, but I'm not going to leap to conclusions. I'm going to see what the facts are, but in the meantime I know the first thing is, keep cool, especially those who are in leading positions.

Ryan: I agree. I appreciate your time, Lyndon.

Stockwell: Thanks, Ryan.

What happened, what they're saying now, Lyn, is that the second plane flew into one of the structural corners of the second building, knowing that it would bring that—they think that's what brought the second one down, was that the plane—obviously, well, I don't know obviously, because I don't know either, but I would suspect that anybody that would be going to that kind of an extreme move, would have those planes loaded with sufficient explosives.

LaRouche: Well, the fuel alone is something, you know. Shortly after takeoff, a fuelled plane has a certain amount of explosive potential.

No, I just think we've got to get more evidence on it. But obviously, what we know is that this doesn't conform to any coincidence of any kind.

Stockwell: . . . My guest, Lyndon LaRouche. I've often told you, ladies and gentlemen, that my source of information that I use relative to my radio programs, comes from a majority of sources from around the planet. Newspaper headlines out of Germany, out of China, out of Russia, out of South America, France, Italy, the British Isles. And one thing that is predominant in international media, that you do not see in the United States media, is the discussion of Mr. LaRouche and his ideas regarding a New Bretton Woods, individual state sovereignty, the end of this economic system, in the sense that it has to be completely reorganized, or, what has happened—these are my words—what has happened in Manhattan, what happened to the rest of world, financially.

And I have often talked about that, I have given you phone numbers where you can check in the information yourself. I've had information in my office that you can come by, in my clinic, to pick up additional information. And what is going on right now, I've been talking about three to four years, ever since my association with Mr. LaRouche, in the sense of the orchestration of events leading in this particular direction, to force the United States to come to war, in the Middle East. And I've talked about that, I've talked about how I don't want to see my sons going to war in the Middle East, but I can't help but see that day materializing before me.

Lyn, is the American government crazy enough right now, to have a war response to this?

LaRouche: Well, try stupid enough.

Stockwell: All right.

LaRouche: Then, that's possible.

Stockwell: And who would they go shooting at?

LaRouche: Well, they would just react.

Stockwell: More intensified bombings of Baghdad, or something stupid like that?

This is a provocation with an intention behind it. To create a programmed reaction from the institutions of the United States. This is not some dumb guy with a turban some place in the world, trying to get revenge for what's going on in the Middle East. This is something different.

LaRouche: Or some foolish thing. They would react out of stupidity.

See, the problem here is, that years ago, we had certain criteria, like industry, agriculture, science—physical reality. And therefore you had a population which would look at things in a practical way, in the way a progressive farmer, the way a small entrepreneurial industrialist would look at things, an engineer, and so forth. We don't have that any more. We have a population which lives more and more in fantasy land. And we have leaders who were selected.

Look, let me be frank. I think this is a time we've got to be very honest, no strained politeness.

Look, we had two idiots running for President as of, up to Nov. 7 of last year. One dumb, with a real bad combination around him. And you had the other one, who was a mental case, of a different kind, Gore. This is a fact. This is a reality—this is not the time to be polite, or to be diplomatic. And, therefore, what happened is, the institutions, including the mass media, the moneybags of various parts of the country, put their money behind these two specimens.

Now, I was the best qualified, but put that aside. You had other people, like Kerry in Massachusetts, for example, and other people, who were more qualified—they were sane. And even if they had shortcomings, if you put them in the Oval Office, and put a good bunch of advisers around there, you might get a good process of government out of them. We don't.

So, what we have is, is we have an American people, which sat there and watched, while what they knew to be a mental case and a dummy, were the only available Presidents of the United States, and anybody who understands what the Presidency of the United States means, as an absolutely unique quality of institution on this planet, would realize the importance of having a qualified President in that office at the time when the financial crisis, the global monetary crisis, was inevitable. And these two clowns—and Lieberman as well, the Vice-Presidential candidate — didn't say a word, about the crisis, the financial crisis, which was then oncoming. People have lost tens of trillions of dollars globally, from the collapse of this system. In one sector of the U.S. financial market alone, 3 trillion dollars, which hit a lot of poor people, as well as others, who were putting their savings there, hoping to get that extra nickel to stretch their pension—that sort of thing.

We have a bubble that's about to burst in real estate now. So, these issues are facing us, and nobody was paying attention to any of the obvious, massively obvious, real issues coming up.

So, now you've got a population which—if you read the print press, you look at the so-called television news, of various kinds, including the stuff that's on websites, you see absolute gibberish and idiocy. So what do you expect? The American people have no sense of what the reality of the real, current situation is, and therefore you have leaders who don't even want to know what reality is—they want to have a fantasy. And it's extremely dangerous.

We've got to get cooler heads together, now, and put some direction into this. But I'm really afraid of what would happen, if you leave the decision to be made in the hands of just the few who are the obvious ones right now, in power.

Stockwell: Well, this could—you know, I'm thinking that it's almost impossible for the United States to not do anything. You know, when you looked at what happened in Oklahoma City, nothing on this scale. Nothing against, I'm sorry for the people whose lives were lost and families and such, but this, if this is as bad as I think it is, what happened today, the United States can't just do nothing.

LaRouche: Well, the United States, first of all, the President of the United States, or someone who's next to him, who's intelligent, should immediately call President Putin of Russia. And between the two of them, they should talk to all the key leaders in France, Germany, Italy, and so forth. Japan, as well. Bring the Chinese in on it. The Chinese will have their own reaction, but bring them in on it. Through a group of leaders.

And say, this has happened in the United States. "You guys all know what this kind of thing means. Let's put this thing, this genie back in the bottle." And, that's what has to be done.

Then tell the American people you're doing it. Say, "We are not going to allow this kind of situation, which obviously had roots, to continue. We and other nations are going to cooperate to bring this under control." That's what the American people have to hear from the President, or somebody around him, or somebody else in charge. Maybe Don Rumsfeld, maybe Powell, Colin Powell, is the guy to deliver

that message. But somebody's got to deliver that message now.

Stockwell: A conjointed effort, among the—. Now, this is just in. Another plane has been hijacked, and it's en route to Washington, D.C. right now.

LaRouche: They'll probably shoot it down now.

Stockwell: Well, they're going to have to. If they're aware of that, they'll have to shoot it down. Oh, my goodness.

LaRouche: This is like the wildest of your Hollywood scenarios.

Stockwell: Well, I mean, Orson Welles, and his "War of the Worlds" thing out of New Jersey, back in the '30s. Could it have been any more real than this? This is absolutely incredible.

LaRouche: I think there have probably—then, if this is happening, all the more reason for somebody to do what I suggested.

Putin would accept a call, of course, from Bush. Bush, say he's calling on his behalf, put the right people on the phone. It's still daytime in Moscow, or evening time—ten hours difference. So, to call him right now. And to call the relevant people in Germany, France, somebody in London — I don't know that that dumb Prime Minister's any good for anything, but—and Italy. And Japan. And China. And a few other countries. Consult with them. Set up a consultative arrangement. Say, we're going to stop this thing now. That's what it takes.

Stockwell: Do we have the leadership, though, to support that? Do we have the orientation? I mean, we've got three different basic levels of thinking that exist inside Washington right now. You've got this Brzezinski-Huntington clash of civilizations kind of concept; you have Ashcroft and Armitage and that group; and then you've got another group that is a little oligarchical in their design as well, in the sense of bringing everything in totally under control of Wall Street.

You know, if you had—I mean, I can't think of a Sergeant York mentality in Washington.

LaRouche: I think it's perfectly legitimate for—. See, the President of the United States has certain constitutionally inherent emergency powers. I would not really declare a national emergency—that's probably the wrong thing to do, because it would activate the wrong things. But I would use the emergency powers of the President, and I would use the person of George W. Bush. He's President, after all. Forget how he got there—he's President. He has got as President, to enter into an emergency discussion, with prominent leaders of other nations, and to try to bring the world community more or less into agreement—but quickly, and report that agreement to the American people now. Preferably within hours.

Stockwell: To bring down that fear factor.

LaRouche: To bring it down—he's got to *do* something for a change! This guy has done nothing so far as President! This is the time for him at last to shoot that bolt, and do something.

All he has to do, he doesn't have to be a genius, all he has to do is call Putin. And I'm sure that he'd get cooperation from Putin, and would, on that basis, if those two powers, which are the former superpowers, come to an agreement, to bring other nations together as a consultative basis, what are we going to do to stop this show right now, to make sure it doesn't get out of hand.

Stockwell: Exactly.

LaRouche: And then report that back to the American people. That is exactly my druthers. That is what should happen within hours.

Stockwell: The numbers that are coming in right now between the two buildings – 50,000 people worked in those two buildings—and they're showing a shot from the Statue of Liberty right now, and you can not even see Manhattan, because of the smoke.

LaRouche: This is a big one, somebody went for a big

Stockwell: Well, this is the financial capital of the world that we're dealing with here.

LaRouche: Well, actually, London is the financial capital, but-

Stockwell: Well, well, okay.

LaRouche: It's the image of the financial capital of the world.

Stockwell: Right. I agree with that.

LaRouche: Sometimes the image is bigger than the real thing.

Stockwell: That's right. And because of the image of the United States, and the position that it holds in the rest of the world, and what New York means to the United States, it's like going for the jugular. Or in this case, the carotid.

LaRouche: Somebody wants this thing to go out of control. That's why they're doing this. This is not an attack; this is a provocation. It's a provocation with an intention behind it. To create a programmed reaction from the institutions of the United States. This is not some dumb guy with a turban some place in the world, trying to get revenge for what's going on in the Middle East. This is something different.

Stockwell: Those of you who are interested, you're welcome to call in here and talk to Mr. LaRouche yourself. You won't get an opportunity like this very often. Locally, 254-5855. Utah County, 470-5855. North Davis/Weaver County 6705855. I'm going to give you again a toll-free number where you can get some more intelligence on all the stuff that we're talking about: 1-888-347-3258. Randy, you're on the Stockwell show.

Randy: I was in Washington less than a week ago and I just went there with the feeling that I probably wouldn't see it intact again.

Stockwell: Well, that was prophetic.

Randy: I've been feeling this, and I have feelings now about the Olympics here. I want you to comment on it.

Stockwell: What we want to do here, I don't want to step on anybody's feelings, Randy, but at a moment like this, what we have to be using is knowledge, fact-based knowledge, common sense and a cool head.

Randy: I think we need to have some thought of what's coming, too.

LaRouche: What's coming is what's going to come in the next days, the next hours. If the President of the United States, with the support of people, make their own mistake, the world's going to be in hell. That's the hurdle we've got to get over. If the President of the United States and people around him panic, and react to this, as some of the press leaks so far that I've heard of, are indicating, then this world is going to hell. Therefore, we have to worry about the next hours.

Stockwell: Yes, we want our responses about those next few hours. Randy, thanks for your call. Richard, on the cell phone, you're on the Stockwell show.

Richard: I was worried about the Olympics and the security and the risk that we're going to be at in about February, the whole thing is worrisome to me, everything. But, the Olympics was on my mind. That's what I was going to say.

LaRouche: That's fine. That's all right. But, the point is that the next hours are going to be decisive.

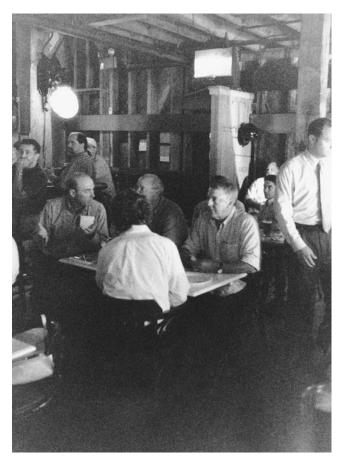
Richard: Yes, I understand that.

LaRouche: The point is, sometimes when you go to the Olympics, think of yourself maybe as in denial. Here, in the next hours, the existence of the United States is in jeopardy. The security of the Olympics, if you raise that as an issue, is typical of what people will react to. It's like the flight-forward or go into a foxhole under conditions of warfare.

Richard: Well, if you run for President, I'm voting for you. Because you've got more common sense than anybody I've heard in government any place.

Stockwell: Well, there's one vote from Utah for you, Lyndon. Helen, you're on the Stockwell show.

Helen: Thank you so much, Jack. Mr. LaRouche, this sys-



Grim-faced patrons in a restaurant near Dulles Airport in Virginia, monitor the news of the terrorist attack on Sept. 11.

tem, capitalism here in the developed countries, has become very expensive for them to invest. They need quick returns on their expensive investment, big returns, so that it is cheaper for them to invest in a foreign country and they can wait for long-term results. Do you think that this system has become so expensive? I used to think a collapse, nobody wanted. But now, perhaps, they think a collapse would bring this system, would consolidate their gains. What do you think about that?

LaRouche: No, I think they're all crazy right now—

Helen: —these people who are establishing a global government.

LaRouche: They don't have any sense at all. They'll grab assets, but they don't have any sense about the future. They're that crowd. And I don't see—I deal with Washington, I deal with these circles, and they just don't, there's no sense, in the leadership of the Republican or Democratic party—there may be individual exceptions to that, but I'm talking about the party as an organization, and the Federal government as an organization—they have no sense of any-

thing in the future. They are in Lollipop Land, when it comes to economics.

Stockwell: You have made the comment in the past, that one of the clear-cut, more obvious descriptions of somebody who simply can not be trusted in what they have to say regarding economics, is someone who's been to economics school. LaRouche: (laughs) Well, generally. There are a few exceptions, of people who've studied economics, who have the sense to know what they don't know. That's where I find sensible people. Those who think they have all the answers, based on what is taught as generally accepted doctrine, they're dangerous.

Stockwell: All right. We're going to go to traffic really quick and then we'll be right back. Craig, up in the north, you'll be next, questions regarding martial law....

We've got reports coming in right now of a plane crashing in Pittsburgh. We'll get more information on that here in a moment. Craig, you're on the Stockwell show.

Craig: Mr. LaRouche, with your knowledge of protocol for the institutions of government and their reaction to something of this magnitude today, do you have any feelings on martial law?

LaRouche: I think it would be the wrong thing to do. I think we should set a quiet emergency, where law enforcement and other agencies head an alert, pull in their reserves and have them available, double check the security, pull security assets (if they were off duty today) back in, go over the files and check. Because we don't know what - see, you're going to have things that are going to go off, not necessarily as the result of any centralized plan, but things will go off simply by being ignited by the kind of atmosphere. You're going to have people going crazy.

Stockwell: Yes!

LaRouche: You're going to have obvious kinds of problems. So, therefore, I would say the United States should be mobilized to have a heightened sense of security, but not martial law, and not a national emergency, despite the horrible degree of awfulness of what happened in New York. New York has an emergency. They have a physical emergency that's going to require a lot of assistance. Every place that they get hit is going to require assistance. All right. That kind of mobilization - yes. But keep it calm. The worst thing that can happen to us now, is that the nut factor turns loose, and complicates what is already a terrible problem.

Craig: The thought that comes to my mind is the Gulf War, and the way the President's father reacted to that. A knee-jerk reaction like that right now would be terrible.

LaRouche: We've got too many jerks already. No, we need calmness. That's why I emphasize that somebody has to, I

think, press on President Bush. He's not his father. He may have a different reaction.

Craig: I just passed my office building and the whole office is down screwed around the television and the fear in the room is just incredible.

Stockwell: Then you go back there, Craig, and institute a sane, calm mind, and make sure that they don't panic. Give them the Roosevelt inaugural address, nothing to fear but fear itself.

LaRouche: Give them what I told you, what I told them on the air.

Stockwell: Yes. Thanks, Craig.

Craig: An honor talking to you, Mr. LaRouche.

LaRouche: Thank you.

Stockwell: About 15 minutes before the top of the hour. There is a line available, 254-5855, if you'd like to talk to Mr. LaRouche, an announced candidate, already, a precandidate for the 2004 Presidential election in the Democratic Party.

I reported to you a year ago, in the Arkansas primary, where the votes were stolen, the kinds of things that were done in Michigan, the things that were done within the Democratic Party, to make sure Mr. LaRouche never made it to the Convention, so that they could deliver the cigar store Indian to you, Mr. Al Gore.

I don't know if they are ready yet, to listen. It's like the old Don McLain song "Vincent" perhaps they never will. But, one thing that is absolutely certain: Of all the things you had to say this morning, the thing that smacks me with the greatest amount of truth and reality, is that very calm response that must be taking place in all of our minds and hearts right now. Fear can drive people into some of the most bizarre, most ridiculous, most murderous suicidal behavior imaginable. And there is probably already a certain sector of the country heading for the hills, which is exactly the opposite of what we should be doing at this point in time.

Those of you who are listening to this program, listening to Mr. LaRouche, who haven't gone to work, or you're talking to people at work, or talking to family—I have a brother-inlaw right in downtown Manhattan. He's the first one that came to my mind. Well, not downtown, he's a little north, up near Cornell. But still my concern, and I'll be talking to him as soon as phone lines can be established, but still, wherever you're talking to family, wherever you're talking to co-workers, or whatever else, you must keep a cool head at this point in time, where we have so little facts as to what's happened, and we've been dealt a heavy, heavy blow. Fifty thousand people work in those two buildings. Both the buildings are now on the ground. It's probably going to take a month before

The U.S. should be mobilized to have a heightened sense of security, but not martial law, and not a national emergency, despite the horrible degree of awfulness of what happened in New York. . . . Every place that they get hit is going to require assistance. That kind of mobilization—yes. But keep it calm.

all this information comes out. Let's go on here. Sharon, you're on the Stockwell show.

Sharon: I was just commenting on an observation that today's date is 9-1-1 actually, kind of coincidental, it seems like in tragedy, things like that are coincidental.

Stockwell: Yes, 9-1-1. Interesting.

Sharon: The other thing I was going to say is, I live here in Park City, and I don't think the Olympics is a topic for worry. I think our economy and our stock exchange is what we need to be worried about, and more immediate.

I have a future son-in-law who works for Legg Mason in Florida, and he said, from what they've heard, it's going to be closed for the whole week.

Stockwell: The market?

Sharon: Yes.

Stockwell: I'm supposed to go to a stock market report here in two minutes, and I suspect that's probably what they're going to say, that there is no market.

Sharon: Well, I'm very concerned about the economy, and I know that Mr. LaRouche is very expert in that area. And if he would expound on some of that, we'd be interested.

Stockwell: One good thing we can say about this, if it does close down the market for a week, that it will take another week for it to crash.

LaRouche: (laughs) And the other thing is, you know, the system is going to crash, the financial system. Accept it. Don't say it never will happen. It's going to happen. It's happening right now.

What you do, is you say, what do we do to save the economy? And to save the economy, means do something that may not have been too popular in much of the Salt Lake community recently. Go back and think about what Franklin Roosevelt did in a situation which was admittedly less severe than the world faces today, in terms of economy.

But what he did, worked. He took an economy that had been ruined by Teddy Roosevelt, by Woodrow Wilson, and Calvin Coolidge. And with all the difficulty he had in doing it—and the mistakes he made in the process—he got the economy up.

What we have to do, is take that approach. We're going to keep the jobs functioning, and we're going to keep the economy functioning. There are ways to do it. Roosevelt pioneered in that direction. We know a lot more of how to do that now than we did when he was President. We're going to have to do it. It's simply that way.

Think clearly. We can always, as a nation, as a nationstate, with the powers of our government, and the powers of our Presidency, there is no financial or monetary [crisis] which this government can not bring under control, and can not utilize the situation to bring about a recovery. So, that's the way we have to think about it.

Stockwell: All right. We're going to the *Wall Street Journal* report here in just a moment. I don't know if there's — what there's going to be. If it's only for a second, we'll be right back, of course.

But I've got about 30 seconds. Lyn, who was it that fired the missile into the MI-6 Building a while ago? Do you remember that? Yes, in London.

LaRouche: That's a little bit mysterious, as to who did what to whom. The problem is, it was an operation. These things don't happen in the British system, except through their Privy Council apparatus.

Stockwell: All right. We're going to jump over here really quick to—all the news web pages, the pages can't be displayed. This is interesting. I keep trying to go to these news web pages I was going to before. Maybe it's because they're updating them.

But let's see what we can pick up here, if we can pick up anything. No, all I'm getting is an empty signal here. There is no *Wall Street Journal* report. The building has been evacuated. That's why. All right. The Stock Exchange has been evacuated. All right. Well, that takes care of the market for today. Well, at least it will last for another day.

Lyn, you were saying there a moment ago that the system was over. Now, what a lot of people, what a lot of my listeners need to understand, Mr. LaRouche, is the difference between our economic systems of this country that's driving this market crash, and basic economics.

That there's a difference—you can go in right now, and change the economics to save the system, rather than leaving the same system of economics that's currently afloat and

watching it crash on the shores of absolute bankruptcy.

There are things that can be done right now to save our system, and leave it intact—or not the system, but the economy of this country, with a drastic change in the system.

LaRouche: Very simply. You just use the principle of the general welfare, as it's actually intended in the Preamble of the Constitution, as Roosevelt used that authority. You declare bankruptcy when needed.

For example, most of the banks of the United States are potentially bankrupt, if they're not already bankrupt. Well, do you let the banks shut down? You don't. You have the Treasury Department move in on the Federal Reserve System, which is the mother of these things. Take over the Federal Reserve System under bankruptcy reorganization.

And under the authority of bankruptcy reorganization, in cooperation with the states, who also control banks, charter them, you make sure that banks that must keep their doors open, will keep their doors open.

You must ensure that employment is maintained. You must ensure that actually it grows. You must ensure that pensions are paid. You must ensure that communities function. And you must also have some growth. Otherwise, how are you going to reorganize out of bankruptcy, if you don't have some real growth? Which means that certain projects, like infrastructure projects—necessary ones—are put into place, to absorb some of the unemployment which is inevitable, and get the economy moving again.

On that basis, using nothing but the precedents we have in our national law, our national history, we could reorganize this economy out of a virtually total monetary and financial collapse, by the will of government and the cooperation of the people, with good leadership in a very short period of time.

Stockwell: Well, I'm thinking of about two or three directions I want to go here. But we've only got a few minutes left. I want to get Max on here real quick. Let me give you another number again, ladies and gentlemen, 1-888-347-3258, for more information about what we've been talking about today. Max, you're on the Stockwell show.

Max: You know, we've seen the world economy fall pretty far. I think, with the World Trade Centers both collapsing, I think that was the last domino to fall to world collapse. Seriously.

And I've got quite a bit of money in the bank, I sold some land recently. I'm thinking, do I need to go pull that out, or would it do me any good to pull it out?

LaRouche: I would ask the question, would it do any good to pull it out? You know, we're going toward a gold reserve system in various countries, including Russia. Twelve countries have now minted gold coins, which are more or less a monetary unit. And the gold is going to increase.

So I think we're headed for a gold reserve system. I think

our basic option, above all things, apart from being prudent, just plain prudent, be conservative. Don't go for the bucks, go to save as much as you can. Diversify your risk. And try to keep something there, so if something goes down, you'll have something else. That's general good sense.

But the point is, we have to get the government to use its powers to start a reorganization and recovery program, with an understanding that we have to save the American people, and the economy, and their future. It's that simple.

Max: I think the cow's out of the barn now. You know what I mean? I'm talking, what do I do right this moment? Because I'm scared.

LaRouche: Diversify. Don't put all your eggs in one basket. Go for minimal risk.

Max: So you're saying, Go pull some out, and get it diversified right now, or —

LaRouche: Diversify.

Max: That's about the only chance I've got. Because there might be a run on the banks tomorrow, right?

LaRouche: Diversify your risk. Buy some government bonds, if you can.

Stockwell: That's one of the safest things out there, is government bonds.

LaRouche: That's right.

Stockwell: Short-term government bonds.

LaRouche: Your deposit, your insured deposits, and the regular banking system are two of the most secure things, if you don't have a lot of good gold there that you can turn into a monetary asset.

Max: That's a good idea. Thank you.

Stockwell: Thanks, Max. Appreciate your call. Just a few minutes left here. You know, I can't tell you how much of an honor this is to have you on my program.

LaRouche: It's fun to be with you, Jack.

Stockwell: It's fun to have you here....

The latest now. Fighter planes are scrambling to this hijacked plane. They've got a hijacked plane on its way to Washington.

LaRouche: They're going to try to—

Stockwell: They're going to shoot her down. **LaRouche:** Bull it down or shoot it down.

Stockwell: Or force it off, yeah, to a different path—. But boy, I'll tell you. This is—you know, ever since you mentioned this at the very beginning of the program, Lyn, it keeps

coming back up in my little prefrontal cortex here. And that is that the Arabs don't have the ability to pull something of this level off. You feel pretty strongly about that?

LaRouche: I know that. I know the Arab governments. I've been talking to them directly or indirectly over some period. At least, the key ones. And they don't want this kind of thing. But I know who does want it.

Stockwell: All right. Now, you were talking about possibly the idea of the Israeli government—

LaRouche: Or certain factions within it.

Stockwell: Certain factions within it. Just like there are certain factions within the Pentagon that would love for us to go to war in the Middle East.

LaRouche: Same thing. Exactly. Like Wolfowitz, for example. I don't think the world is safe with someone like him in the Defense Department, frankly.

Stockwell: Yes.

LaRouche: First, he never served in the military.

Stockwell: Wolfowitz?

LaRouche: To my knowledge, he never had actual service in the military. I don't think he knows what that means, psychologically. I think people who have had some experience in wartime service, or something like that, may have some sense of what the reality of military operations are, particuarly if they got to some higher rank, or some intelligence. Or if they've studied military history with that background, they might have some sense of what they're talking about.

But a guy like Wolfowitz impresses me, from the kind of things I've seen him do—he doesn't know what time it is. He's dangerous. He's dangerous not because he's capable; he's dangerous because he's incapable. A very bad idea to put that nut in there.

I think a lot of generals would agree with me.

Stockwell: Yes. Well, we have about a minute left, Lyn. Can you bring something sublime out of this?

LaRouche: I think the point is, when you get a crisis, which is like a war. I mean, this—what is reported in New York, you're talking about 50,000 people possibly killed. Do you realize that's in the order of magnitude of the official death toll of—

Stockwell: of Vietnam. **LaRouche:** —of Vietnam.

Stockwell: Yes.

LaRouche: So this is not a minor thing. This is not something that happened. This is not a terrorist incident. It's something much bigger.

But when you get into a crisis like this, the first thing you have to do, especially terrible crises, the more terrible they are, the more this principle applies. *Do not panic. Do not shout "fire" in a crowded theater*. Get the people safe and out.

And what's needed now, is to recognize that we got to this mess because the institutions of our government—forget who did it. Forget who did whatever's done. But think about—this could not have happened if our government functioned. And the reason our government didn't function and doesn't function—I hope that changes quickly now—is because nobody was paying attention.

Stockwell: Yes.

LaRouche: Therefore, let us pay attention and recognize that when we are running the economy the way we are running it, the things we've been doing, we have set ourselves up for this kind of crisis.

The thing to respond to a crisis like this, is to remove long-term and medium-term causes of the crisis itself, of the situation which allowed this to happen, to come to this pass.

Stockwell: Lyndon, we've got to go. Thank you so much, sir, for being my guest today.

LaRouche: Thank you.

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EIR September 21, 2001

Economic, Strategic **Crises Collide:** Sept. 11, 2001

7:59 a.m. American Airlines (AA) Flight 11, a Boeing 767, leaves Boston for Los Angeles, with 81 passengers and 11 crew aboard.

8:01 a.m. United Air Lines (UAL) Flight 93, a Boeing 757, leaves Newark for San Francisco, with 38 passengers and 7 crew.

8:10 a.m. AA Flight 77, a Boeing 757, leaves Washington Dulles for Los Angeles with 58 passengers and 6 crew.

8:14 a.m. UAL Flight 175, a Boeing 767, leaves Boston for Los Angeles with 56 passengers and 9 crew aboard.

8:45/8:51 a.m. Plane crashes into World Trade Center, tearing gaping hole in the building and setting it afire. Later determined to be hijacked AA Flight 11.

9:03/9:06 a.m. Second plane crashes into second World Trade Center tower and explodes. Assumed to be hijacked UAL Flight 175, but not confirmed. Both towers burning.

9:17 a.m. FAA order shuts down all New York City airports.

9:30 a.m. Manhattan is effectively sealed off.

9:40 a.m. FAA halts all flight operations at U.S. airports, first time in U.S. history.

9:41/9:43 a.m. Plane crashes into Pentagon, setting portions of the building on fire. Later determined to be hijacked AA Flight 77.

9:44 a.m. White House and Pentagon evacuated.

9:48 a.m. U.S. Capitol evacuated.

10:00 a.m. (approx.) News reports of other incidents in D.C., including a car bomb at the State Department, a fire on the Mall, etc. Later reported to have been incorrect, although still at around 1:00 p.m., there were reports of "unexplained explosions" in the vicinity of the State Department and White House.

10:00/10:05 a.m. South tower of World Trade Center collapses.

10:10 a.m. Portion of Pentagon collapses.

10:10 a.m. Plane crashes in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, later determined to be hijacked UAL Flight 93. Unconfirmed reports say that this plane was to have been crashed at Camp David, Maryland, the site of the 1978 Camp David peace accords.

10:24 a.m. FAA announces all trans-Atlantic aircraft flying into the United States are being diverted to Canada.

10:28 a.m. North tower of World Trade Center collapses.

10:45 a.m. All Federal office buildings in Washington

10:56 a.m. Securities and Exchange Commission closes all U.S. exchanges for the day.

10:57 a.m. New York State Gov. George Pataki orders all state offices closed.

1:04 p.m. President Bush, speaking from Barksdale AFB in Louisiana, says U.S. military is on high alert worldwide, and that United States will hunt down and punish those responsible. Leaves Barksdale at 1:20 p.m. for an undisclosed location.

1:27 p.m. Mayor Anthony Williams declares State of Emergency for Washington, D.C.

3:00 p.m. (approx.) Navy dispatches ships to New York and Washington, including missile destroyers and medical support.

4:10 p.m. Building 7 of World Trade Center complex is reported to be on fire.

5:20 p.m. Building 7 of World Trade Center complex, 47 stories high, collapses, having been damaged by the fires in the twin towers.

7:00 p.m. (approx.) President Bush's helicopter touches down at White House.

8:30 p.m. President Bush delivers a televised address to the nation.

8:45 p.m. (approx.) Reports come in that World Trade Center Building 5 has been considered "on the brink of collapse" for most of the day.

9:00 p.m. (approx.) Marriott Hotel near the World Trade Center reported to have collapsed.

Impact on Economic Crisis

- Stocks around the world tumble, while bonds, oil, and gold shoot up. U.S. markets are closed, but the European markets all end the day down between 5-9%.
- Nasdaq, the American Stock Exchange, and the New York Stock Exchange announce they will remain closed on Sept. 12, after consultation with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Chicago Board Option Exchange, the world's largest options exchange, says it will not open on Sept. 12, according to Reuters wire service.
- President and CEO of the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT), Mark Fichtel, whose offices had been located in the World Trade Center, says that the offices may have been completely destroyed, and "may be history." The NYBOT operates America's biggest exchange for trade in cocoa, coffee, and sugar. The NYBOT will attempt to transfer operations to its back-up offices in Long Island, New York.
- The Federal Reserve Board of Governors issued a terse statement, "The Federal Reserve System is open and operating. The discount window is available to meet liquidity needs." The statement would indicate that the Fed is prepared to pump significant amounts of liquidity into the U.S. and world financial system. The Fed and other world central banks immediately begin injecting a total of \$120 billion of liquidity

in one day into the banking system, and the already-exploding world debt bubble.

- Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan, who had been in Zürich, Switzerland, attending a Bank for International Settlements (BIS) meeting, boards a Swissair flight headed to the United States; the plane turns around in mid-flight, and heads back to Zürich.
- According to Reuters, Greenspan is in discussion with the President's Working Group on Financial Markets, which is made up of the Treasury Secretary, the head of the SEC, the head of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and Greenspan. The President's Working Group on Financial Markets—known as the "Plunge Protection Committee"—meets when the United States' and world financial markets are in crisis, which is a condition that has been true for at least the past 18 months, and sets the context for the blast.
- The U.S. dollar falls 2% against the euro, 3% against the yen, and hits seven-month lows against the British pound and the Swiss franc. The dollar appears to be falling rapidly against the Russian ruble, although an official fixing of the dollar-ruble ratio is not made during Sept. 11. One economist in Washington expressed the common fear: "The major risk

The Press Cranks Up A Bush Flight Forward

The following statement was issued by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. on Sept. 11, at 1730 EDT.

My monitoring of the coverage of the today's crisis by leading television media, and others, shows a clear pattern of intent to push President Bush into a typical case of cowardly "flight forward." That coverage presents us with the image of the terror-stricken soldier, messing his pants in a foxhole, who charges against a machine-gun nest "to get it over with."

There is a clear impulse, radiating from these news media and political sources, to have the President immediately take awesome reprisals for the sake of appearing to deliver prompt retribution, even without waiting to uncover the actual perpetrators.

There are, in fact, a very limited number of entities which have the highly sophisticated capability to have pulled over today's terrorist operations. None of these are on the short list of "usual terrorism suspects" or so-called "rogue states." Unfortunately, the politically terrified coward would rather kill someone, rather than uncover the actual perpetrators, and then cover up the fact that the "reprisals" had been taken against the wrong targets.

is panic in the financial markets. If for some reason, the United States is no longer seen as a safe haven for capital . . . there could be some very large capital movements" out of the dollar and dollar instruments.

• According to a Bloomberg wire, "The Clearinghouse Interbank Payment System [CHIPS], which is a private telecommunications system operated by the New York Clearinghouse Association for banks in the New York area, isn't working." CHIPS transfers an average total value of \$1.2 trillion daily—equal to the total daily value of payments that passes through the entire Federal Reserve System—and handles 95% of all U.S. dollar payments moving among countries worldwide.

'Eurasian War Party' Demands Bush Attack

by Mark Burdman

EIR's previous warnings of the "geopolitical" menace represented by the Samuel Huntington/Trilateral Commission "Clash of Civilizations" strategy—the strategy which nurtured the "Afghansi" terrorist networks against Russia in the first place—are borne out by the horrific Sept. 11 attacks in New York and Washington and their immediate aftermath. These events are a thorough strategic destabilization of the United States. It is planned to escalate with Jacobin demonstrations and riots later in September in Washington, and with immediate attempts by the Brzezinski-ite "Eurasian War Party," through the media, to stampede President George Bush into flight forward attacks on Islamic nations.

Huntington, like his former Harvard colleague and admirer Henry Kissinger, is a devotee of the "geopolitical" doctrine invented by Britain's Sir Halford Mackinder in the early Twentieth Century. Mackinder insisted that the Anglo-American "rim powers" must do everything possible to stop development in what he called the "Eurasian Heartland." His doctrine was effectively responsible, for the two world wars of the Twentieth Century. Now, the "Clash of Civilizations" variation on the theme, threatens to start a third world war, early in the Twenty-First Century.

While the full truth of what happened on Sept. 11 in the United States is obviously not yet known, the policy faction associated with Huntington and Brzezinski is already hyperactive, in trying to exploit those events, to set in motion religious wars, beginning in the Middle East, and then extending into Central Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, and other crucial regions of Eurasia, using such assets as the fanatical Taliban of Afghanistan, who were effectively created by Brzezinski and his friends in the 1980s, originally as a tool to fight "Holy War" against the Soviet Union.

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The frantic actions of Huntington et al., to set in motion the "Clash of Civilizations" strategy now, are on two interrelated realities. One, is that the global financial system is in the midst of a rapidly accelerating process of disintegration, a process that took yet a further turn for the worse in the late Augustearly September period.

The second reality, is that there has developed, in recent weeks, a dense array of diplomatic, political, and economic activity, among Eurasian countries like China, Russia, India, the Central Asian republics, and others. This activity increasingly converges on realizing the Eurasian Land-Bridge, as a focal point for those development and infrastructure projects that are absolutely necessary, for reversing the world economic depression. If this is realized, the power of the Anglo-American financial oligarchy would be crippled. This oligarchy is desperate to stop such a process, at all costs.

'West Against The Rest'

In terms of the principle, "Cui bono?" Lyndon LaRouche affirmed, in the immediate hours following the Sept. 11 atrocities, that the Huntington-Brzezinski grouping must be suspected of, at least, co-responsibility for what happened on that date. In the weeks preceding Sept. 11, LaRouche had been constantly pointing his finger at the "Clash of Civilization" fanatics, as being a central causal factor in the constantly escalating tensions and bloodshed in the Middle East.

As if to prove LaRouche's point, even before the flames had stopped burning in New York and Washington, Britain's London *Times* published a commentary by Republicans Abroad leader Tim Hames, who is close to leading elements of the U.S. Republican Party and George W. Bush Administration. "Any illusions," wrote Hames, "that the end of the Cold War has ushered in a new era of permanent peace and prosperity, will have been shattered yesterday. . . . The instincts of policymakers will, instead, be to dust off another text, *The Clash of Civilizations*, written by Samuel Huntington in 1993, which prophesied a showdown between the democratic forces led by the U.S. and radical zealots rooted in extreme Islam, which would confront American values with violence."

In contrast to Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche's radio appearances calling for "a cool head" and for moves by the President to forge agreements with Russia, Europe, and Eurasian nations to change policies fuelling such terrorism, this Huntington line—potentially suicidal for both the United States and Israel as nations—dominated the U.S. and British press. National Public Radio commentator Daniel Schorr proclaimed that the Sept. 11 attacks were "the beginning of the clash of civilizations." Pro-Zionist Richard Cohen's commentary in the Washington Post sounded the same horn: "We are at war—some kind of war. The academicians—Samuel Huntington comes to mind—would call it a clash of civilizations..."

Influential neo-Conservative Charles Krauthammer excoriated Secretary of State Colin Powell for merely pledging to

"bring those responsible to justice." "That's wrong," declared Krauthammer, "this is a war. If Bin Laden is behind this, then Afghanistan is our enemy, any country which harbors and protects him is our enemy. We must carry their war to them. We should seriously consider a congressional declaration of war."

Neo-Conservative Robert Kagan echoed: "We are at war. We should declare war. No country need be named. We should build up conventional military for what will escalate into confrontation and possibly war with one or more of the governments which have long supported terrorism and opposed the U.S. We must see it through no matter how long it takes."

And Henry Kissinger's Washington Post commentary, though covered in his customary obfuscations, was nonetheless an obvious demand to drive the United States into indefinite warfare: "We should henceforth show more sympathy for people daily exposed to this kind of attack, whom we keep telling to be very measured in their responses. There should of course be retaliation; but, more important, we must get the terrorist system on the run. We don't yet know whether Bin Laden did it; but any group that shelters groups capable of this kind of attack, whether or not they can be shown to have been involved in this attack, must pay an exorbitant price. The response cannot be made contingent on a consensus, although we and our allies must find common response which is not simply a lowest common denominator."

LAROUCHE

THE FOREMOST

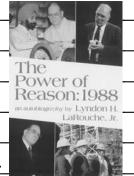
ECONOMIST AND

PHILOSOPHER

OF OUR TIME:

HOW COGNITION

CHANGES HISTORY.



The Power of Reason:1988

An Autobiography by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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Feature EIR September 21, 2001

LaRouche, Sept. 13: The President Should Do What I Am Doing Now

Lyndon LaRouche was interviewed on Sept. 13 by Radio ABC, a large, national radio station in Mexico.

Radio ABC: Mr. LaRouche. . . . We are very surprised by your tremendous knowledge and the fact that you were able to forecast things that occurred 48 hours ago. I want to give you a context for what this social fighter has done in the United States. A few days ago [Sept. 6—ed.], in an exclusive international interview with ABC Radio and El Sol newspapers [published in this issue, see *International*], Lyndon LaRouche told us and our audience: "What is coming into Washington is the fourth stage, that I know of, of the launching of international terrorism in a new expanded form."

...We want to know, what is your evaluation of the recent events in Washington, D.C. and in New York. We would like to hear why you propose that the United States and President Vladimir Putin of Russia should establish a permanent cooperation in this fight against terrorism.

LaRouche: First of all, this should not be called terrorism, because terrorism as we know in Mexico, for example, has a very specific conventional usage. In politics, terrorism corresponds to the old idea of propaganda of the deed, which is not the case here. This is not a classical anarchist "propaganda of the deed" kind of action. As has now been conceded by officials of the U.S. government, this attack on the United States was done largely from inside the United States. There are outside implications which may exist, and probably do. This must be seen in the context that what was done to the United States on the day before yesterday, the United States could never have done, at any time, to the Soviet Union, while the Soviet Union still existed.

What we know now of the operation, is that it was too complicated and too scientifically sophisticated in certain features, to have even been attempted in an earlier period by any major power. For example, take the case of mis-information on terrorism: the case of Osama bin Laden. Osama bin Laden has been, for decades, an agent of the combined British, Israeli, and U.S. secret intelligence services. And still is. Now, of course, there are people inside the United States government, and the British government, who now say, we've got to get rid of our man, Osama bin Laden. And they will try to use his killing, if they do it, as a scapegoat for the real operation.

But this was done with capabilities from inside the United

States, which only special warfare capabilities in the United States could, at this point, manage.

So, there are two conclusions we have to reach on this. First of all, this is an operation of the character of an attempted coup d'état against the United States. Secondly, this has not ended. This is only the first act, of what we must expect will be follow-on acts. Ironically, this comes precisely at the moment, on the very day, that the world financial system was on the verge of collapse. But obviously, this operation was planned a long time ahead, months ago. And because of weather changes and so forth, those who planned this could not have known on what day they would have clear skies for this operation. So the coincidence between the attack and the market crash is a coincidence, but not merely an accident.

And on the question of Putin, I was in a broadcast in Salt Lake City during the time these events were coming down. Now you can imagine, were I the President of the United States at that moment, and radio audiences heard from me during that period, that was precisely what I would have said, were I at that moment the actual President of the United States. I was in a situation in which the United States was threatened, in which the actual President was intellectually and otherwise unprepared to cope with a thing like that. Now many important people in the U.S. government pay close attention to me, particularly on strategic matters. And so my responsibility was not to immediately respond to my radio audience, but to act with knowledge that people in Washington, at the highest level, would be waiting to hear exactly what I had to say about how to handle this crisis.

I said what the President must do, which meant, what I was trying to get people to get the President to do, by means of a communication sent through that broadcast. There are a number of things the President must do immediately. And one of the things I put the emphasis on, I said he's got to get international cooperation immediately on this problem. And for known reasons, if he calls President Putin of Russia, President Putin will get on the phone immediately. And that if the Russians and the United States agree to bring cooperation among a group of nations to ensure that people do not lose their nerve and do insane things, such a consultation among a number of governments in power, can bring the necessary calm into a very difficult and dangerous situation.

And so, it's one of those situations which calls for diplomacy on the highest strategic level. Now, I understand that

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The Pentagon in flames, shortly after a hijacked airliner was crashed into the building on Sept. 11.

on that same day, the President did call President Putin, and my information is that he talked to him twice. That is good. I don't know how much of what should have been done, may not have been done, but I know that to the degree that happened, that was good. Such understanding among major powers is the best way to avoid a war that nobody wants. If Kaiser Wilhelm and the Tsar of Russia had gotten on the telephone to scold the idiotic Austria-Hungarian Emperor, at the time that the Russian government was ordering the general mobilization for war, World War I would never have happened. And you always have to think in historical terms, in those kinds of situations, when you see a situation as severe, as dangerous as this one is right now.

Radio ABC: Mr. LaRouche, going back some years, we know that when George Herbert Walker Bush was heading the CIA with William Colby and George Tenet, they encouraged and promoted groups such as SDS, the WeatherUnderground, the New World Liberation Front; and that these, in turn, established levels of cooperation with the Islamic fundamentalists. Do you think this bipolarity that encouraged these kinds of things, which led into the Islamic international, has now unleashed such a thing that we are now going to see a new wave of bloodshed in the world, something which we thought we'd gotten past?

LaRouche: In the case of George Herbert Walker Bush, I never thought that he was a very intelligent person. He had a bad temper, but he was not really very intelligent. He came into power because there were powerful families which were behind his career. And he was put into power in the CIA only briefly, very briefly, by Henry Kissinger. Now, take Colby, for example, at that time. Bill Colby was never personally an enemy of mine, and has actually agreed with me on many very important issues. But Colby had been a member of the OSS during the last world war, and had been in very sensitive positions in the U.S. intelligence community.

One of my problems with people in the intelligence community, who are *not* bad people, is that they are public servants. They are bureaucrats. So you have to look at the policy which they are forced to implement as a part of their job. Do not confuse what they do, with what they intend. This is a big moral problem that all bureaucrats face, which I am fortunately free of. But in the case of Colby and Tenet, as you see Tenet now, these are both professional bureaucrats of a special type. They are servants of their government, and servants of whatever policy is dictated to them.

Now, the problem here goes back much deeper. You have to go back to the early and mid-1960s, and the creation of this rock-drug-sex counterculture that was unleashed. From what my knowledge is, for example, in the case of Mexico, you have to go back to the period of the 1930s, and the wartime period, to a time when Jacques Soustelle was the key French-British operative inside Mexico. Then you begin to get some of these connections. Paul Rivet, for example, was the author of terrorism in Peru. He was the teacher of Soustelle. Then in Venezuela at the time, working out of Houston, you had [Jean] de Menil. These three characters, who are very evil characters, set in place many of the operations which have continued into the present day in the Caribbean and in parts of South America.

Now the problem here is, you have two policies on this planet, among people of extended European civilization. It's something that the Pope has referred to recently, especially in his praise of Sir Thomas More. European civilization, the modern nation-state was a product of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, in which the principle was laid down that no government has the moral authority to govern unless it is efficiently committed to the general welfare of all of the people, and their posterity. This, for example, is the common characteristic of the republic of Mexico and the United States.

Our concern is to defend our sovereignty and to have governments which promote the general welfare of all of the people. The opposite force is those who have never accepted the idea of the perfectly sovereign nation-state republic. The same forces behind globalization today. These are the exact same forces behind Teddy Goldsmith, running the so-called anti-globalist terrorist movement today.

In other words, we should avoid the kind of simplistic conspiracy theories which are very popular in the press these days. No one should be engaged in trying to do strategic intelligence estimates who does not have a deep knowledge of history going back hundreds of years. The problem is like a typical military problem. You have incompetent military commanders, and when they're hit by a crisis, they go crazy. They either freeze and go into a fox-hole, or they bare their chests and charge with machine-guns. This is flightforward.

Now, the problem I have right now in the United States, and elsewhere, especially in Washington, is that Washington is totally incapable of dealing with the present world situation, with its own resources. From the President on down, the present government, and most of the Congress, is totally morally, intellectually incompetent to deal with this crisis. I am competent. Therefore, my job is to try to influence that government to try to do something intelligent, to save its own neck, among other commendable purposes. The problem is that we must have a clear understanding of what the problem is, and we must understand the great, deep strategic struggle in modern history, especially in modern European history, to solve this.

Take the case in Chiapas. Why is there an operation in Chiapas? Why was it put into place there? By what foreign agencies was it put in there? What foreign governments are involved? That operation was to destroy Mexico. Not by that alone, but with the same intention and people as in 1968, including the conflict in Mexico City. To set fire to the forest, you need to start with one match. Incompetent intelligence and counterintelligence people often think this way.

Radio ABC: Mr. LaRouche, one last question. Briefly, given the manifest incompetence of President George Bush in foreign affairs, as was stated by the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Senate, Joseph Biden, do you think it would be appropriate to ask Mr. Bush to resign, or should he remain in the post?

LaRouche: No, we should not destabilize any institutions of the United States. You have to operate on the basic assumption that George Bush is a human being, no matter what else he is, and sitting in the Presidency of the United States, a very special institution. The Presidency is a combination of institutions which are related to the figure who occupies the office. The job to be done is exactly what I'm doing, or at least attempting to do. It's reaching out, internationally, to people in Europe, including Russia, throughout the United States, a lot of whom are specifically my friends, or we've worked together in the past—high-ranking military/intelligence and political people, generally. I'm exchanging views with them, in order to present to the institutions inside the United States, the best possible intelligence estimate of the crisis which has suddenly struck us.

And to hope that people like Colin Powell, who is not my friend, Donald Rumsfeld, Vice-President Cheney, and other

people who are important institutionally in the bureaucracy, and in the Congress, too, can get to the President, and to appeal to President Bush as a human being, and to say, "Mr. President, for the sake of the future of the United States and the peace of the world, we think this is the thing you've got to do."

RadioABC: Mr. LaRouche, we have run out of time, but I want to thank you very much.

LaRouche Forecast 'New Terror Wave'

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Had Lyndon LaRouche's warnings and marching orders been heeded, the Sept. 11 assault against the World Trade Center and the Pentagon might have been averted, along with countless other irregular warfare atrocities carried out over the past half-decade, in every corner of the globe.

On Oct. 13, 1995, LaRouche penned the introduction to an exhaustive three-part dossier on "the new international terrorism," which appeared in *EIR*. LaRouche began his introduction with the following chilling alert:

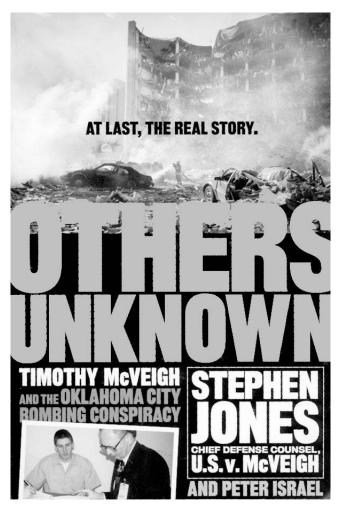
"A new wave of international terrorism is stalking the world. It is led by a horde of mujahideen mercenaries: human flotsam, like the 1920s 'rootless' veterans of World War I, cast upon the world in the wake of the 1980s Afghan war. This is the worst terrorism yet; it is much worse than that of the 1970s. It is coordinated from the capital of a former U.S. ally, London; worse yet, it was created with complicity of former U.S. Vice President (and, later, President) George Bush. It threatens you, and your family; perhaps directly, perhaps indirectly. We must mobilize to fight it."

LaRouche bluntly addressed the danger that complicit governments and intelligence services, and key complicit figures, like George H.W. Bush and the infamous Lt. Col. Oliver North, who "were involved in helping to create it" would seek to "conceal key facts." "The fact that the terrorism occurs, can not be hidden—not usually; what is covered up, is the fact that terrorism has a 'mother,' and also, occasionally, an 'uncle.'"

Experience Back To 1968

He continued, "Some readers will remember, that back during the 1970s, *EIR* performed a similar function against the international terrorism of that period. As in the 1989 myth, that Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen had been murdered by the (actually non-existent) Baader-Meinhof gang: Then, during the 1970s and 1980s, as now, official

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This book by one of Timothy McVeigh's lawyers should have been a cautionary sign, pointing eerily toward the consequences of simply executing McVeigh, without attempting to unravel the plots he was part of.

agencies preferred to evade the fact, that there were certain very influential agencies behind terrorist actions. Now, as then, few official intelligence and law enforcement agencies, so far, have found the political courage to address the roots of the problem. Today, the fear, among relevant intelligence and law enforcement, of exposing a Thatcher government, or a 'power-broker' such as George Bush, leaves it to private agencies, such as *EIR*, to fill the gap."

Beginning in 1968, Lyndon LaRouche emerged as one of the world's leading experts on the scourge of international terrorism and how to defeat it. At the time of the launching of the "1968 Generation" of terrorist insurgency on the campuses of America and Europe, LaRouche and his earliest collaborators exposed the role of the Ford Foundation and McGeorge Bundy, in bankrolling the formation of the WeatherUnderground terrorist group.

From that point on, LaRouche understood, and exposed,

in countless written locations, the role of the tax-exempt foundations, and other institutions of the financial oligarchy, in the sponsorship of terrorist groups, as part of a far-broader cultural warfare assault against the founding principles of the American Revolution, and the broader idea of the nation-state system.

In his seminal 1995 exposé of the "new international terrorism," LaRouche concluded with a warning that echoes to the present moment:

"Directly to the point: As we have said, the heart of the new international terrorism is a legion of trained terrorists, formerly known as the mujahideen veterans of the 1980s Afghan war, which Vice President Bush and the British Thatcher government played a leading part in creating, arming, and deploying. Once the Soviet forces had retreated from Afghanistan, the Anglo-American-sponsored mujahideen, together with their massive drug- and arms-trafficking apparatus, were dumped on the world, a legion of 'special forces'-trained mercenaries, for hire."

In the Oct. 13, Nov. 10, and Nov. 17, 1995 issues, *EIR* published dossiers on all of the major "Afghansi" irregular warfare groups, as well as the Ibero-American narco-terrorist apparatus, and the "citizens above suspicion" in and around the United States, Britain, Israel, and other Western governments, who are the patrons, bankers, and political front-men for this global killing machinery. The highlights of these issues are readable today on the larouchepub.com website.

At the conclusion of his introductory essay, LaRouche anticipated the events of Sept. 11, 2001. He wrote that the Anglo-Dutch financial oligarchy, with its extensions into Wall Street and Washington, D.C., was desperate to prevent the emergence of a coalition among nation-states, that might enact proposals along the lines of his New Bretton Woods and Eurasian Land-Bridge, to avert the biggest financial and monetary crash in modern history.

"The oligarchy is at the extremes of hysteria," LaRouche warned, "in its determination to destroy existing nation-states, especially the United States of America, before the point is reached that such recovery measures might be forced onto the table for immediate action."

With the economies and monetary and financial institutions of the United States, Europe, and Japan all crashing at the same time, the oligarchy has reached its "Day X," when the kind of massive covert irregular warfare, seen in the World Trade Center and Pentagon assaults, became the order of the day—just as LaRouche forecast.

Perfidious Albion

Plainly, despite LaRouche's warnings, no concerted effort was launched in 1995 to take down the vast "Afghansi" and Ibero-American narco-terrorist infrastructures, both of which were assets of what *EIR* labeled a "new opium war" against civilization, directed, top down, from the financial oligarchy of London, Wall Street, et al.

Some victim-state governments did take LaRouche's warnings to heart and initiated limited measures to single out the role of London as the safe-haven of international irregular warfare.

To further those efforts, and place pressure on complicit U.S. government officials, on Jan. 11, 2000, the Editors of *EIR* submitted a memorandum, commissioned by Lyndon LaRouche, to then-Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, formally requesting a State Department review to determine "whether Britain should be placed on the list of nations sanctioned by the United States government for lending support to international terrorist organizations." The memorandum was published in *EIR* on Jan. 21, 2000.

The memorandum documented that at least a dozen nations had, in recent years, filed formal diplomatic protests with the British Foreign Office, over the fact that Britain was harboring wanted terrorists, who were still conducting major acts of irregular warfare against their nations. Among the dozen nations that filed formal protests were such leading U.S. allies as: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, India, Israel, France, Turkey, and Germany.

On Nov. 14, 1999, Russia joined the list of nations formally accusing Britain of harboring terrorists. The Russian Foreign Ministry summoned British Ambassador Andrew Wood to file a formal protest, after Russian state TV journalists were beaten, during a London meeting at which "Afghansi" groups attempted to raise funds and recruit volunteers to travel to Chechnya, to wage war against the Russian Army.

Senior State Department officials involved in counterterrorism work acknowledged to LaRouche representatives that the memorandum had strong merit; however, Secretary Albright would never take any sanction action against the British government. Indeed, Albright's office never even acknowledged receipt of the *EIR* memorandum.

Ashcroft's Pay-Per-View Snuff Film

Even before the publication of LaRouche's warning about the emerging "new international terrorism," LaRouche and EIR had exposed the fact that the U.S. Justice Department had engaged in a massive cover-up of the circumstances surrounding the April 19, 1995 bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma, City. LaRouche revealed that U.S. military investigators and forensic experts had concluded—and LaRouche shared their assessment—that Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols were incapable of carrying out the Oklahoma City bombing alone. They possessed none of the demolition and military engineering skills required to pull off such an attack.

McVeigh's attorney Steven Jones attempted to obtain government intelligence documentation, proving that his client was a bit player in the biggest terrorist attack on American soil, but was blocked by Federal prosecutors and by the presiding Federal judge from accessing vital evidence. McVeigh was convicted and sentenced to death. On the eve of his scheduled execution, evidence surfaced that the FBI had withheld thousands of pages of documents from defense attorneys—some of which reportedly pointed to the larger conspiracy behind the bombing.

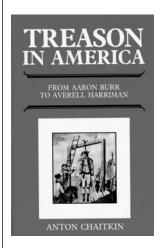
Despite that, Attorney General John Ashcroft, an obsessed advocate of Federal executions, forged ahead with the McVeigh execution.

On May 25, 2001, Lyndon LaRouche issued a stark warning to the Attorney General, that his actions to stage a "pay-per-view snuff film" of McVeigh's execution on June 11, 2001, posed a direct threat to U.S. national security. LaRouche revived *EIR*'s original 1995 evidence that there were higher level co-conspirators still at-large, and warned that the execution of McVeigh would forever close off the opportunity to access evidence that McVeigh, alone, had, concerning the true nature of the crime. The execution of McVeigh, LaRouche forewarned, would serve as a "green light" to the very networks behind the Oklahoma City bombing, to strike again.

Some of the evidence gathered by *EIR* in the months following the April 19, 1995 bombing had established certain links between the worldwide "Afghansi" irregular warfare apparatus, and the so-called "militia" networks with which McVeigh had been associated.

Treason in America

From Aaron Burr To Averell Harriman



By Anton Chaitkin

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EIR September 21, 2001

Feature

EIRInternational

Eurasian Cooperation Is Needed to Meet the Crisis

by Mary Burdman

The extraordinary measures made by Eurasian nations to develop Eurasian strategic and economic cooperation over recent months, are being taken to a new level since the beginning of September. In June, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) of Kazakstan, Russia, China, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, was founded in Shanghai; in July, Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Jiang Zemin signed the Russia-China Good Neighborly Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation; Russia and India, which have long had close military and strategic relations, will sign a friendship treaty at the beginning of November.

Western Europe, where the leaders of both Germany and France are publicly indicating concern about the rapidly deteriorating financial situation, is increasingly looking to Russia and Asia. President Putin is scheduled to visit Germany during the week of Sept. 24 with an entourage of 200 officials and entrepreneurs, and go to Berlin, Dresden, and the important German industrial cities of Düsseldorf and Essen, where he is to meet on Sept. 26 with German business and political leaders and at the Krupp industries' Villa Huegel. In October, a high-level Russian-German conference on economic cooperation is scheduled for Berlin.

During Sept. 2-15, Chinese Prime Minister Zhu Rongji visited Europe and Russia, and then went to Kazakstan, where he met his counterparts at the first prime ministerial meeting of the SCO nations. The SCO was founded primarily to foster security cooperation and joint economic development.

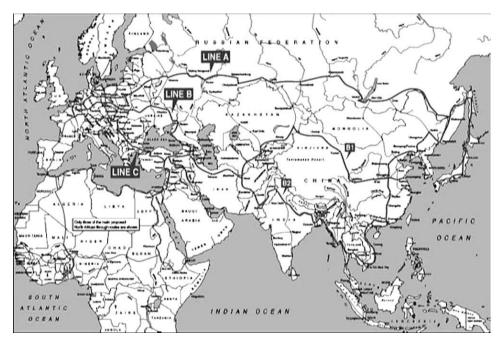
Just as Zhu Rongji was in Russia, former German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who remains an éminence grise of German foreign policy, visited both Russia and China. In Moscow, he met with President Putin, and from there flew to Beijing, where he met with Chinese President Jiang and

the head of the Chinese Parliament Li Peng, before speaking on the multipolar world at the Sept. 10-12 International Forum on China and the World in the 21st Century, sponsored by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. At this meeting, attended also by Vladimir Lukin, Vice-Chairman of Russia's State Duma (lower house of parliament), former Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, and other international leaders, Qian Qichen, China's foreign policy éminence grise, made a comprehensive and very diplomatic proposal for the reunification of Taiwan with China. These proposals reflect the reality, that Taiwan, already in the worst economic-financial crisis in 30 years, because of its crippling dependence upon the crashing U.S. market, is only being saved from worse collapse by its ever-growing economic ties with the mainland.

These comprehensive measures are being taken in an effort to consolidate Eurasian relations in the face of the world financial and security crisis. The horrific events inside the United States on Sept. 11 demonstrated the dimension of those threats. The *existential* question, for the nations of Eurasia, as well as the United States, is how Eurasian strategic influence can be brought to bear to deal with the enormous crisis within the United States.

China, Europe, And Russia

China's Prime Minister made a four-nation trip, visiting Ireland, Belgium (currently president of the European Union [EU]), Russia, and Kazakstan. Zhu headed an entourage of 135, including a dozen government ministers. Among them were State Councillor Wu Yi, China's senior trade official, and Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan. The delegation included the heads of the departments for railway, science and technol-



The three main lines for Lyndon LaRouche's conception of the Eurasian Land-Bridge.
Cooperation among Eurasian nations to bring the Land-Bridge to fruition is being targetted by pro-IMF financiers and geopoliticians such as Zbigniew Brzezinski.

ogy, communication and informatics, culture, trade with foreign countries, aeronautics, and civil aviation.

In Brussels, Zhu Rongji met with European leaders for the fourth EU-China summit on Sept. 5. The EU has a \$36 billion trade deficit with China, its biggest in the world, which it wants to reverse, and a new EU policy paper emphasizes the growing importance of China and India—the two economies in the world which are actually growing—for European economic relations.

In the face of the world crisis and slowing domestic growth, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, on Sept. 5, announced that the "crisis can be ended only by dramatically stepping up public investment and enabling private investments to ride on the back of public investment. We have decided to mobilize large-scale additional resources for investment in various developmental projects and programs through a combination of non-budgetary and budgetary sources. . . . We will make full use of the availability of surplus credit in our banks and financial institutions. . . . We recognize that at the heart of the slowdown is the crisis of productive investment in the economy." Rail and other transport infrastructure, and energy development, will be the focus of this investment.

On Sept. 7, Zhu Rongji arrived in St. Petersburg, and went on to Moscow on Sept. 9 for three days, where he met President Putin. The visit, announced Chinese Ambassador to Russia Zhang Deguang in Moscow on Aug. 30, was to "give a strong impetus to the expansion of multifaceted cooperation between Russia and China, in particular in the economic field." China and Russia, Zhang said, have tremendous potentials for cooperation in energy, space, telecommunications,

forestry, and other fields.

Zhu Rongji was greeted by Russian Deputy Prime Minister Ilya Klebanov, responsible for the Russian aviation and military technology sector. On Sept. 8, Zhu and Prime Minister Mikhail Kasyanov held the sixth regular China-Russia prime ministerial meeting in St. Petersburg, the sister-city of Shanghai. Both leaders stressed the importance of the Russia-China Friendship Treaty, and said that their current meeting was to implement the principle, spirit, and agreements of this treaty.

China-Russia bilateral cooperation has grown rapidly in the past year, Zhu said, calling for a balanced development of mutual trade. While the value of Sino-Russian trade has almost doubled in the past two years, it remains, at \$8 billion worth, inconsiderable in the context of the two nations' level of strategic cooperation. Both sides agreed to optimize the trade structure by increasing the trade of machinery and high-technology products, and increasing cooperation in machine-building and energy development, including nuclear power.

After they met, Zhu and Kasyanov held a ceremony to sign their joint declaration, and other officials signed six cooperation documents. These included a contract to deliver five Russian Tupolev-204 commercial airliners, with potential to buy ten more in the future. "We talked about the possibility of jointly creating new airline models and organizing production in the future," Kasyanov said. "We could make all kinds of high-tech products together."

There was also an agreement on a feasibility study for a long-discussed 2,400 kilometer pipeline to carry oil from Siberia's Kovykta field to northeastern China. Plans should be finalized for the pipeline in the coming year, and it should

be finished by 2005, at a cost of \$1.7 billion. The agreement creates "a new direction for Russian oil exports and the diversification of energy sources for China," stated Russia's Yukos CEO Mikhail Khodorkovsky. Now, 60% of China's oil imports come from the Middle East. Another pipeline, to Russia's Pacific province, is also under consideration.

In Moscow, during his meeting with Zhu Rongji on Sept. 11, President Putin said he was "very satisfied that relations between Russia and China are developing so intensively," and noted "the absolutely positive development of cooperation" in trade and military-technical cooperation. After this meeting, Zhu Rongji visited the cosmonaut training center at Star City, outside Moscow.

As he has on previous visits, Zhu Rongji met Russian entrepreneurs. "Trade and economic cooperation must soon be brought to the level that would correspond to our relations in the political field," Zhu Rongji said—a theme he has consistently emphasized on visits to Russia. Zhu said the Siberiato-China oil pipeline could increase Russian exports to China by as much as \$10 billion a year. He also called for help to increase Chinese exports, worth only \$2.2 billion last year. The Chinese side is focussing on seriously improving the quality of goods exported to Russia. Many cheap Chinese consumer goods, worth up to \$10 billion, are going to Russia through semi-legal channels each year, he said, and this is not beneficial to either side. In addition, Councillor Wu Yi met with Minister Klebanov on Sept. 5 to set up a working group to resolve China's trade deficit with Russia.

Transport Corridors

Before Zhu Rongji's arrival in Russia, high-level Russian and Chinese transportation officials held discussions to develop both east-west and north-south international transport corridors, in the context of the fifth session of the interstate commission for trade, economic, financial, scientific, and technical cooperation, held in Moscow the week of Sept. 2. Russian Railways Minister Nikolay Aksenenko and Fu Zhihuan, his Chinese counterpart, signed a memorandum of cooperation to draft a plan to increase the capacity of Russian-Chinese railway border crossings as early as next year. This will also give China access to Russia's Pacific seaports. Aksenenko stated, "Russian and Chinese railways have plenty of common problems, which require a joint solution."

Energy cooperation in the nuclear field is also on the agenda. Russian Deputy Minister of Atomic Energy Yevgeni Reshetnikov said in an interview on Sept. 4 with Itar-Tass, that cooperation with China in peaceful nuclear energy is highly productive and promising. In addition to the two nuclear power units which Russia is currently participating in constructing in China, Reshetnikov said that it is possible China might order new units, and that construction of the nuclear plants would be launched when the current projects, one in Lianyungang, are completed. They are to come on line in 2004 and 2005.

Central Asia

Zhu Rongji then went to Kazakstan, by far the largest nation in Central Asia. Here, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization prime ministerial meeting opened on Sept. 14 in Almaty. Kazak Prime Minister Kasymzhomart Tokayev stressed the importance of trade with China, and said that Kazakstan hopes to participate in China's development of its western regions. Tokayev said that SCO nations' "cooperation in various fields such as economy and transportation should be strengthened so as to combine its political mission with economic cooperation."

Earlier, on Sept. 3, Kazakstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev told the Parliament in Astana, that both the national and international political situations require Kazakstan to focus on increasing regional cooperation, both in security matters and economically. Of first importance are the Eurasian Economic Community of Russia, Belarus, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan, he said, and the Central Asian Economic Community of Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. The nation must have broader interaction within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and must strive to increase cooperation around the Caspian Sea region. State investment in infrastructure is needed to expand the economy, Nazarbayev said.

A concrete part of Eurasian economic cooperation, was the announcement on Sept. 7, that construction will begin in three years on the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan section of the long-awaited "Paris to Shanghai" railroad. This was announced by Wang Linshu, general engineer of the Ministry of Railways, at a Forum on Western Development held in Xi'an, the ancient eastern terminal city of the Silk Road.

Wang also said that China is considering building a rail line linking Yunnan in the southwest to Malaysia and Singapore, to give Yunnan access to international seaports, but funding is a problem for this project.

Wang said that China, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan had recently reached a preliminary agreement on building the 300-km-long rail line from Kashi in China's Xinjiang province, through Kyrgyzstan, to Andizhan in Uzbekistan. This will be the second rail link of China's hinterlands to Central Asia and Europe, after the Lianyungang-Xinjiang-Kazakstan Euro-Asian Continental Bridge. In the coming five years, China will invest more than \$15 billion—half its expenditure—in developing its western railroads, including the rail line to Tibet.

China's own 4,000 km west-east Xinjiang-to-Shanghai gas pipeline project, a pillar of its "develop the west" strategy, will also soon be launched, it was announced in Xi'an.

The Multipolar World

In a statement more explicit than any he has made so far, former German Chancellor Kohl announced in Beijing that we "are now in a multipolar world." He told the International Forum on China and the World, that people in the United

States must understand, that in addition to the United States, there are many powers, including Europe, Russia, China, and India. The EU will not become a world superpower, Kohl said, but it aims to be a reliable partner for China, Russia, and America. A powerful, stable, and liberal Europe, both economically and politically, is in the interests of these nations.

The Asian market has become more and more important for European countries, he said, and the European market has become more and more important for Asia. Asia has become the second-largest market next to North America for EU commodities, while Asian countries, except Japan, send 30% of their exports to Europe, and are likely to export more in the future.

China has maintained a 7-9% annual econmic growth rate in the past years, and this has led to a sharp rise in Sino-EU trade, Kohl said. In 1999, China amended its Constitution, and stipulated that private enterprises are also an important element of its economy, a positive step, said Kohl. China's economic development faces difficulties, such as state-owned enterprise reform and economic restructuring, he said, but he wished it all success, which will contribute to the prosperity of the Chinese people, and to the EU-Sino relationship.

Russian Duma Vice-Chairman Lukin, who emphasized the unprecedented positive level of Russian-Chinese relations at the Beijing Forum, several days later strongly discounted the Western "aggressive forecasts" of geopolitical conflicts between the two nations for influence in Central Asia. Geopolitical intrigue has no place in Russian-Chinese interaction, he said in a statement on the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Sept. 12. The SCO, he said, is a basis to improve relations, and economic growth in China and Russia will provide a basis for economic integration of Central Asia with its neighbors.

A Proposal For Reunification

In his keynote speech at the Forum, former Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said that "peace and development complement each other. Peace is the prerequisite for development, which is in itself one of the important foundations for peace." In this context, he emphasized the importance of the complete reunification of China, under the "One-China" principle. If a "one country, two systems" policy even "more flexible" than the one already functioning in relation to Hong Kong and Macao is eventually adhered to, China has the "patience to wait," Qian said. He then outlined just how flexible the "two systems" would be. Taiwan would retain its own currency, its own armed forces, its own government structure, and remain an independent customs zone, Qian said. The way of life of the Taiwan people would remain unchanged, and entrepreneurs will keep their property and assets intact. China would neither levy taxes on Taiwan nor take funds out, and would not send its officials to take office in Taiwan.

While these proposals have been made over some years

by the Beijing government, to be made so openly at such a high-level international forum, was an important step forward. Qian Qichen called for resumption of political dialogue and negotiations, and near-term opening of the "three links" of direct cross-strait transport, commerce, and communications. Cross-strait links are already very real. In 2000, the volume of trade, through Hong Kong and other ways, was worth \$30.5 billion.

While Taipei, for public consumption in any case, said Qian's proposals are not new, reality is having ever-greater influence on cross-strait relations. In late August, as month after month exposed the collapse of Taiwan's high-tech exports to the United States, bringing on economic crisis and unemployment, Taiwan's Economic Development Advisory Conference recommended measures to increase direct economic exchanges in trade and investment, which Taiwan President Chen Shui-bian has pledged to carry out. On Sept. 11-12, for the first time in five years, a Cross-Strait Sea Transport Seminar, organized by shippers of both sides, was held in Shenzhen, attended by Chinese Vice-Transport Minister Hong Shanxiang.

The Failure Of Geopolitics

At least one ugly geopolitical voice was raised at the Beijing Forum, from top-level U.S. troublemaker Zbigniew Brzezinski. But there is every indication that his provocative remarks on cross-strait relations were not well received, and were quite sternly reprimanded by senior Chinese military spokesmen. Brzezinski, while praising the level of Chinese development, attempted to dish out geopolitical disruptions, by predicting political crises in China within the next few years, and pronouncing that China must adopt "one country, several systems," rather than "two systems," policy for eventual reunification. Brzezinski's remarks also alluded to what he claimed were tendencies of the American population to consider China a potential enemy.

This is the urgent question to the nations of Eurasia, is that it is not the U.S. population, but U.S. geopoliticians who want to make them enemies and start wars in Eurasia. The Eurasian land-mass has the greatest potential for economic development in the world. But this can only be developed when the now-crashing financial system is replaced by a rational and just new system. The nations of Eurasia must foster the conditions, including in relation to the United States, so that this urgent task can be done.

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How Western Policy Toward Palestine Has Spread 'Jihad' Throughout Eurasia

by Ramtanu Maitra

In end-August, addressing a group of foreign journalists in Dhaka, Bangladesh's former Prime Minister and leader of the Awami League, Sheikh Hasina Wazed, said she is fearful that a Taliban-like "Islamic Rule" may take control over Bangladesh soon and provoke a massive refugee crisis.

Since Sheikh Hasina is preparing for the general elections in October, some analysts may dismiss such talk as a political overstatement. Nonetheless, the truth within it cannot be hidden. In fact, Bangladesh's political environment is rife with violence and the jihadis are growing in power in that milieu.

The growth of Taliban militancy came to light more than two years ago, when Indian police officers arrested Syed Abu Nasir, a Bangladesh national, who is allegedly a member of the Lashkar-e-Toiba (Army of the Pure) and the Pakistanbased Markaz Dawa Al-Irshad (Center for Preaching), and recovered from him two kilograms of RDX explosives and detonators. Abu Nasir had told the police he had entered India from Pakistan via Bangladesh in October 1998. His mission was to blow up the U.S. Consulate in Calcutta, and he brought along six others-four Egyptians and one each from Myanmar and Sudan.

Bangladesh Connection

Press reports of the police version said the Pakistan Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) had been handling these terrorists. ISI is the military-controlled Pakistani external intelligence agency. The U.S. State Department acknowledged the Indian intelligence report and carried out an independent investigation, which led them also to a similar conclusion.

Subsequently, in the Spring of 2000, President Clinton had to curb his visit to Bangladesh when intelligence reports indicated that armed militants had taken up positions to ambush his helicopter on his way to visit a remote Bangladesh village.

Almost at the same time Sheikh Hasina was expressing her fears to the foreign media, intelligence agencies in India published a report which showed that Pakistani militants are infiltrating into India through Bangladesh. This evidence surfaced during investigations of the movements of three Jaishe-Mohammed ultras, who were killed in Lucknow, and one Lashkar-e-Toiba militant, who was shot down in Faizabad. Similar details also came to light during the grilling of two Pakistan-trained ISI agents arrested by the Indian Special Task Force (STF) last month. Both Jaish and Lashkar are prominent terrorist groups operating in the Indian part of Kashmir and have accounted for many deaths there.

While the Bangladesh connection poses a new problem in the region, the Taliban militancy, in fact, had made inroads into Pakistan years ago. In Pakistan, where the Taliban-linked militants "own" a piece of the Pakistani Army, jihadis forced Islamabad to stop a crackdown on Pakistan-based militant organizations fighting in the Indian part of Kashmir.

The military regime in Pakistan, under severe international pressure, had launched a massive operation in mid-August against the militant groups, starting in the port-city of Karachi before moving northwards. Hundreds of activists belonging to Jaish-e-Mohammed and Lashmar-e-Toiba factions were rounded up in Karachi, Multan, Sargodha, and Rawalpindi. But within 24 hours, the policy was dropped and the militants were released.

The government's about-turn was unexpected, but is said to have been triggered by pressures exerted by senior bureaucrats and Army officers. These power-brokers were concerned that the crackdown on militant groups would force the larger religious political parties, including the Jamaat-e-Islami and the Jamiatul-Ulema-e-Islam, to take to the streets.

While the situation is not as bad in Central Asia, it is not much better either. In the fertile Fergana Valley, where Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan meet, Islamic radicalization is taking place in full swing. Helped by the Wahabiversion of religious books, brought by aircraft from Pakistan, the area is becoming a center of radical zealots. Clerics such as Numangani are preaching a violent jihad and getting their people trained in Afghanistan. Meanwhile, heroin production is spreading in Central Asia. Some heroin refineries have already been relocated to Tajikistan from Afghanistan.

Where To Look

The process that can be described as "Talibanization" began in the mid-1970s following the oil embargo hoax and the oil-price hike by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The high oil price benefitted Saudi Arabia the most. Saudi Sheikhs, bloated with oil money, began funding Muslim clerics in South and Southeast Asia by giving them substantial amounts of money to build new and large mosques. Their objective was to spread Wahabism—the Islamic sectarian theology followed by the Saudis—and gain control of the Islamic world. This created fresh tensions in some societies, particularly in non-Islamic nations such as India, but it did not distort the situation beyond control.

Real distortions occurred in the 1980s. Following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in late-1979, the West, led by Washington, mobilized Islamic mujahideen to fight the Red Army. Jails were thrown open in Egypt, Sudan, Algeria, Jordan, among other Islamic nations, bringing in volunteers to fight the Communists. These believers were trained with automatic rifles, carbines, machine guns, grenade and rocket launchers, and other sophisticated weapons by the Western and Pakistani military officers. It was also the time when Osama bin Laden was brought into Afghanistan to finance and inspire the battling mujahideens. At the time, of course, Osama was an asset and a friend of the West, his brother a financial player in Bush circles in Texas.

In 1988, the Soviets left Afghanistan in disgrace and the newly developed fighting machine, molded from a group of criminals, now called the mujahideen (freedom fighters), began to fight each other over control of Afghanistan. Between 1979 and 1988, the mujahideen became "self-sufficient" with the help of Western intelligence groups and Pakistani ISI. The latter allowed the mujahideen to cultivate poppy and then funneled their products—heroin, hashish and opium—to the international market through the narcotics cartel. The mujahideen invested their drug proceeds heavily in buying weapons from the underground. The process almost got exposed when the Iran-Contra affair blew up in Washington around 1987.

As the Afghan situation deteriorated on the ground in the 1990s, Pakistani ISI, with the help of British and U.S. intelligence, began to develop a religious identity group, which later came to be known as the Taliban. As a result, "mujahideens" became "jihadis" and the Talibs from various religious schools were recruited. When the Taliban took control of virtually all of Afghanistan, receiving direct help from the Pakistani Army, jihadis picked up the Islamic flag to help fellow Muslims in the region to annex political power.

By mid-1990s, Pakistan's Kashmir movement became wholly dependent on the "Afghansi" jihadis, and a number of groups were set up inside Pakistan as coordinating bodies. The Pakistani Army, which had been Islamized by the late President Zia ul-Haq, and the Pakistani ISI, which has strong links to the Western intelligence agencies, provided the logistical and intelligence help to the jihadis and opened up new grounds for them.

The arrangement was a perfect fit. While the Saudi and Kuwaiti sheikhs could fund the clerics legally only to build new mosques, the jihadis, with a huge stash of illegal drug money, could fund any number of poor Muslims and give them the hope of securing political power. Money helped them to recruit fast and guns helped them to become a potent force.

Palestine Warfare Changes The Ground

While this situation was developing, the West remained virtually disinterested. But when the jihadis, following the 1991 Gulf War, opposed the stationing of the U.S. Army in Saudi Arabia and picked up the Israel-Palestine issue as a core cause, things began to sour between the jihadis and the West. Strong denunciations of the jihadis were routinely issued from Washington and Moscow, but little attention was paid to the Talibanization process in the region and beyond.

Since then, the situation has grown more complex. While jihadis controlled at the ground level the growing of poppy and peddling of heroin and opium, at the top of the narcotic-traffickers' heap sat the mafias from Russia, the Balkans, and elsewhere. These mafia networks have also developed linkages with international intelligence agencies. The objective is to pay the intelligence agents and corrupt them, and keep the narcotic-trafficking machine well-oiled. What is not fully understood by all but a handful, is that this potpourri of criminals have a huge worldwide network and financial strength.

The issue at stake here is how to dismantle this apparatus that was put in place during the Cold War days and nurtured in the post-Cold War days for making money. To begin with, a resolution of the Israel-Palestine issue, in a manner just and acceptable to all parties, will be the first signal of a commitment. Needless to say, Washington remains the key to the resolution of the problem and this is where it must start.

Were the Palestine-Israel conflict situation resolved peacefully, the jihadis would lose much of their appeal among the Muslims around the world. However, narco-money and the firepower will still appeal to a significant section of poor Muslims who believe that an Islamic rule is decidedly superior to the rule dished out by the Western-trained leaders of most Islamic nations. A true solution will emerge when the Islamic nations, no longer burdened with the Palestine-Israel issue, would find strength to label these jihadis as "criminals" and "usurpers of Islam."

Present conditions, however, do not allow the Islamic nations to take this important step. While Pakistan is a glowing example of where the jihadis call the shots, fear of similar developments exists in many Islamic countries. Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Egypt are increasingly vulnerable to the jihadis' wrath. In Saudi Arabia, the situation has become quite unstable. The Saudi intelligence chief suddenly resigned a couple of weeks ago, and Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan had cancelled the annual Saudi-U.S. joint military exercise, only hours before it was to begin.

Similar instability exists in Jordan, as well. Any condemnation of jihadis, while the Israelis carry out mayhem on the Palestinians, will bring citizens to the streets in many Arab countries. Under such tenuous circumstances, and a double-faced policy of the West, Islamic nations will continue to act impotent, when it comes to dealing with the well-armed and violent jihadis.

Russia Urges U.S.: No Flight Forward

by Jonathan Tennenbaum

On hearing first news of the World Trade Center attack, Lyndon LaRouche called for the U.S. government to immediately get into contact with Russian President Vladimir Putin, and then together with leaders of other countries, to calm the situation and avoid irrational responses that could bring disaster.

As the first world leader, other than President Bush, to respond to the attack, President Putin went on television to deliver his condolences, offering Russia's cooperation. In the following hours and days, both in public statements and in discussions with EIR, high-level Russian officials and security experts made a series of extremely important observations, comments, and warnings. Here is a representative overview of some of the most significant Russian comments, in chronological order.

On the evening of Sept. 11, EIR briefed an experienced Russian intelligence expert on what LaRouche had said on the Stockwell radio show (see Feature). He responded: "There are very important things in what LaRouche stated. Especially his point about capabilities. No Arab organization has the capability and coordination to carry out something like this. This operation had to have been prepared over a rather long time, a half-year at least. The magnitude and scale required would include at least 25 persons at the spearhead, but a couple of hundred people would have to have been involved in one way or another.

"The only possibility is illegal or terrorist organizations controlled by intelligence agencies through various means. Of course this may not have been done on direct order, but under framework guidance. There must have been conspirators inside the [U.S.] government, very powerful people who could conspire."

The same night, in a comment to the Russian press service RBC, the chairman of the Russian State Duma Committee on International Affairs, Dmitri Rogozin, expressed amazement over the fact, that U.S. intelligence services did not anticipate the terrorist action. He suggested, that an American or some "transnational organization" might be behind it.

An Inside Operation

A well-known Russian political figure, who did not want to be publicly identified, warned on Sept. 12 that what happened is a "direct attack against the United States," coming from "a transnational elite having enormous financial resources and a colossal network. These are satanists and fanatical neo-malthusians. They actively desire to destroy the world economy and accelerate the collapse of the world population.

"In my view, this is the beginning of the hot phase of a world war of a fundamentally new type-a financialeconomic-religious-political war against human civilization."

"This was an inside operation, like a coup," said a military intelligence-linked Russian observer, the same day. "We could see a destabilization of the whole world situation, with U.S. attacks on Iran, Iraq, and Syria. This could lead to World War III. Russia should propose the establishment of a special intelligence center in the UN, and world leaders should meet to coordinate actions." He also emphasized that "there was a total failure of the U.S. intelligence services."

At the same time, Yevgeni Kozhokin, director of the government-linked Russian Institute for Strategic Studies (RISS), gave an interview to the Russian news service Strana.ru, warning against a cover-up. "I think there are good chances that some leads will be found to the organizers of the attack. But whether this crime will be cleared up completely, is a complicated question. It is possible that the world will never know some things. For one simple reason: It is possible that besides the people who directly carried out the attack, a whole series of other persons, connected with the attacks people participating in the preparation of the operation — may be killed. Not killed by the American [authorities], but by those, who have an interest in making sure that the identities of the people who indirectly ordered the attack, will never become known.

"If the investigation of the crime ends in a blind alley, or if it turns out that the attack was prepared by some domestic sect or terrorist group . . . like for example the '100% American' Timothy McVeigh, who blew up the Federal Building in Oklohoma in 1995—then we have a second complex of problems connected with the internal politics of the U.S.A.," Kozhokin said.

Also on Sept. 12, a leader of the famous IMEMO institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences warned, that wild U.S. reprisals could destabilize the world situation, particularly if Iran became a target. That could lead to serious problems between the United States and Russia. He also commented, somewhat bitterly:

"These events are very sad, but in a certain sense this is a logical result of the Americans' own behavior. The United States has acted as if she would remain safe forever, while creating all kinds of problems around the world. . . . When [former Russian Prime Minister Yevgeni] Primakov had warned them that the Kosovo operation would lead to a disaster, the Americans wouldn't listen. Also, the Taliban was supported by the U.S., and Bin Laden was a creation of the U.S. and Israel, now out of control. I don't know who is directly responsible for this, but somehow it is the price for U.S. behavior in the past."

Escalation To Nuclear Weapons?

The next day, Sept. 13, saw intense discussion in Russia, about the consequences of possible U.S. military operations against alleged terrorists and countries accused of supporting them. The former head of the Russian National Security Council, Andrei Kokoshin, created a sensation by talking about the possibility, that the U.S. might even use nuclear weapons in such an operation. In a live interview with the radio station Ekho Moskvy, Kokoshin was asked, if he thought the United States might employ weapons weapons of mass destruction. Kokoshin answered, yes, they could. "It's not an abstract possibility, since there are various types of nuclear weapons. There are small nuclear warheads, and ultra-low-yield warheads, with various sorts of destructive effects. Therefore, hypothetically they could certainly use them. And there are no bans against this, neither in international law nor in American military doctrine."

To avoid disaster, Kokoshin urged, the UN Security Council should be called in. "I think this is not simply an American affair, but concerns the international community as a whole. . . . I am afraid that the Americans will not respond in an appropriate way. In the words of their leaders, already, they have declared that they will decide everything themselves. . . . But you see that the consequences have already taken on a global character. . . . The effects could become even bigger, if the American reaction is out of proportion, not thought out, and if it disregards leading states and institutions of international relations. Therefore . . . the U.S.A. should consult with the leading nations of the world, and the response should be adopted in a certain degree of agreement, at least with the Permanent Members of the UN Security Council."

Asked by the Russian press service RBK to comment on Kokoshin's statement, the chairman of the Duma Defense Committee, Andrei Nikolayev, warned that U.S. reprisals "will have a scale comparable to what the U.S. suffered," and that "the Americans will bring their entire power into play."

Duma International Affairs Committee head Dmitri Rogozin stated, "I fear that an attack on Afghanistan is completely possible." He noted that the political pressure on Bush is high. "But such an act could threaten danger to Russia, due to our close proximity to the region." Indeed, a reckless U.S. military intervention into Afghanistan could easily set fire to the whole Central Asia region.

All Russian observers reached by *EIR*, showed "electric" interest in LaRouche's call for rationality and calm, and for close contacts and deliberation between the U.S. Administration and Putin. There is much good will in Russia, for a United States that were ready to listen to Reason.

Ariel Sharon and Israel's Honor

by Theo Klein

Theo Klein is a lawyer and honorary President of the Representative Council of Jewish Institutions in France. His letter was published in the Paris daily Le Monde of Sept. 6, 2001, and translated by EIR.

Ariel Sharon, if I have decided to address this letter to you publicly, as head of the government of Israel, by way of *Le Monde*, it is because I have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to say loud and clear that Israel's policy of *réplique* [response] has reached its extreme point of absurdity.

This is no longer a policy—which would imply thinking, and an objective considered possible—it is a tragic brawl which is, unfortunately, engulfing all our moral values.

Yes, this action is absurd, because it only fuels passions and hatred, because it rallies the Palestinian population around those they consider to be their fighters, and because it holds the Israeli population in the illusion of a false security.

When will you admit that it is Israeli tanks and missiles that stir up the winds of revolt which is daily fed by fighting, searches, and a systematic mistrust that gives our neighbors the impression of being constantly suspected of being terrorists, simply because they are not Israelis? How can you not understand that even this so-called security action, if it is done every day, ends up being an element of insecurity?

This understandable, but insanely carried-out action—which is necessarily brutal given the lack of appropriate men and means—has become a goal in itself, and repeating it again and again arouses, among the youth, an even stronger will to fight and to sacrifice.

How could we, who, through pain and suffering, learned how to survive against brutal force, forget that a people never bows down without fighting? You, who claim to represent the Jewish tradition, should remember the words of our prophets: "For it is not force that makes the conqueror," Samuel said; whereas Zacharias stated some centuries later: "Neither by force nor by the army, but by the mind."

It is up to you as leader of a state—with all its history and the creativity of its citizens, it is up to you to make the political gesture which would end the hopeless spiral of violence. It is incumbent upon you to take the difficult but necessary initiative. Stefan Zweig wrote, "For intelligent

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To Theo Klein, For The Sake Of Peace

Jacques Cheminade released the following letter on Sept. 7. He is president of the French movement Solidarity and Progress, and a pre-candidate for the 2002 French Presidential Election.

I have just been informed of the letter addressed to Ariel Sharon by Theo Klein. . . . It deeply moved me by its tone of truth, which evokes the Jewish tradition and the words of the prophets, not only in order to judge one's own acts, but to understand others. A truly elevated point of view is always expressed in simple terms.

"Your duty is to offer them, as equals, the dawning of a new era, in which both peoples can live and develop within the borders of their state." Indeed, peace can be born through a project, by defining a future ahead of us, and not by establishing a power struggle which is, by its nature, immoral and transitory. I would, however, add that such a project must go further than sharing what exists; it must be based on mutual development, on sharing a task to be accomplished together.

Great treaties which managed to establish peace in apparently desperate situations, such as the Edict of Nantes or the Treaty of Westphalia, all defined a will to live together. For the Middle East, this community of purpose must be based on economic development plans of mutual interest, starting with water and infrastructure policies. Shimon Peres belongs to a generation that had a certain idea of this approach, which my friend Lyndon LaRouche has elaborated for the past 30 years; he must now find the courage to present and defend it.

On this issue, peace in the Middle East goes beyond Israelis and Palestinians, and is also our responsibility, as Europeans and Americans. Instead of giving lessons, we should contribute human and financial resources to supply a concrete basis for this peace, one of regional great projects by which the living standards of the Palestinians can be raised to conditions of human dignity.

My answer to Theo Klein is thus to say to our European states and their people: "What are you ready to do for peace? What manpower and what financial means are you willing to come up with? If your words are not followed by acts, you will be as dried fig trees."

minds, ending a conflict by arms can never be moral."

May I reaffirm the conviction that I had the privilege of telling you personally, on the eve of your election: the first step to be taken, one that is both a historical necessity and, above all, a moral imperative, is to recognize that the Palestinians have the freedom to proclaim their state. It is necessary to go even further and claim for Israel the privilege of being the first state to recognize the legitimacy of this State of Palestine: A state with which Israel must share common land.

The representative authorities of both states must negotiate a cease-fire: then, later, the drawing of the border. The Palestinian nation was born on the same upsurge as the one that allowed the birth of the Israeli nation. Putting an end to the fratricidal struggle that sets the two inheritors of the same land against one another can only be accomplished by a fair division. Jerusalem, to which we have never stopped looking and which we have longed for, must become the symbol of a shared future. We must stop this blind confrontation, which feeds on blood, suffering, and hate.

Today, you alone carry on your shoulders, voluntarily, the supreme responsibility. Your problem is not to measure the credibility of the leader of the Palestinians—that is their business. Your duty is to offer them, as equals, the dawning of a new era, in which both peoples can live and develop within the borders of their state. Israel's honor, which you are

responsible for, must be to offer peace, without subjecting it or abandoning it to the good will of extremists.

What about terrorism, you might ask? It can only be fought, as you well know, within each people—once they no longer consider it as a form of combat. If a terrorist is supported by the people, he becomes a combatant.

As you well know, in order to impose a return to "absolute calm for seven days" on a Palestinian Authority whose structures have been destroyed, requires recognizing the state whence that authority must issue.

This historical role imposed on you by Israeli democracy can only be assumed if you realize that the decision can only depend upon you alone.

You know it, you have told me so: It is neither tanks nor missiles that provide a solution to this deadly conflict, rife with fear and hatred. You are no longer that daring general. You are not crossing the Suez Canal for a second time! Today, Ariel Sharon, you are responsible for the history of Israel; its honor is at stake. Tear down the wall of hate, overturn the barriers of rejection, go and offer the Palestinian people, in the name of the Israeli people, the bread and salt of peace and good-neighborliness.

Yes, I admit it, my words do not have the same apparent solidity as military action. They run the risk of being misunderstood, but all of human history teaches us that only intelligence can conquer violence. Be firm and courageous.

Mexicans Listen To LaRouche, As Fox Fumbles In Washington

by Valerie Rush

On Sept. 6, U.S. economist and 2004 Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche was interviewed by one of Mexico's most prominent radio talk show hosts, Federico Lamont of Radio ABC, during which he not only discussed in depth the nature of the global financial crisis now taking place, but also emphasized the importance of U.S.-Mexican collaboration to boost Mexico's industrial development as a growing and sovereign nation. Economic and social chaos across the border would pose a serious security threat to U.S. national interest, LaRouche stressed.

The exclusive interview with LaRouche took place at the same time that Mexican President Vicente Fox was visiting President George Bush in Washington, for a high-profile but contentless state visit which not only failed to address the urgent crisis now afflicting both economies, but gave Fox precisely nothing to bring home to a nation panicked by zerogrowth economic figures, collapsed industry and agriculture, and soaring unemployment rates.

Commenting on the Mexican President's failed visit to the United States, LaRouche observed that Fox's return to Mexico with empty pockets will likely trigger a policy crisis inside the country on the critical question: Will the Fox government cling to the failed free-trade, neo-liberal policy which is destroying the country, or will Mexico seek out an alternative policy to ensure its continued existence as a nation?

This was precisely the issue addressed by LaRouche in early August, during his bombshell video-conference address to a high-level audience organized by the National Institute of Public Accounts in the Service of the State, in Mexico City. In that Aug. 2 presentation, LaRouche had elaborated on the systemic crisis of the international financial system, and on his unique proposals for a bankruptcy reorganization of the world monetary system.

Coming amidst a growing awareness inside Mexico that the rapidly declining U.S. economy is taking the alreadyravaged Mexican economy down with it, LaRouche's comments caused a stir in policy circles at every level, and has triggered a wave of media interest in his proposals.

In fact, the Sept. 6 radio interview was but the latest in a month filled with radio, television, and press coverage of LaRouche's views, and interviews with various of LaRouche's associates inside Mexico. For example, Marivilia Carrasco, the president of the LaRouche-affiliated Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) in Mexico, has been giving nearly daily broadcasts on Radio ABC to discuss LaRouche's ideas on everything from the economy to terrorism. During Carrasco's early September broadcasts, including several originating from Washington, D.C., where she was attending the annual Labor Day conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees, announcements were repeatedly included on the upcoming Sept. 6 LaRouche interview.

Radio ABC has since broadcast another exclusive live interview with LaRouche, on Sept. 13, in the aftermath of the attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C.

LaRouche: Mexico's Economic Growth Is Vital To U.S. Security

The following is an interview by Mexico's ABC Radio with U.S. Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, on Sept. 6, 2001.

Q: Good morning to you, Mr. LaRouche. We are very pleased to have you speaking with ABC Radio. Why did you, in the early 1980s, forecast the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Soviet Union?

LaRouche: Well, it was February 1983 when I first made that observation, in the course of a back-channel discussion I was having with the Soviet government. It was in connection with the proposal for what became known as the SDI. At that time, there were many people in the Soviet government who were interested in the proposal. But Andropov, who had just then become the secretary of the Communist Party, had a sort of "kindergarten," a group of young advisers who included buddies of Berezovsky, the now-famous international swindler—these became known as the Russian liberals.

What I did, when I heard that Andropov was going to reject the SDI proposal when Reagan made it, I said, "Well, tell them in Moscow that if they continue with this Andropov alternative to discussing this with Reagan, under the current Andropov program, the Soviet Union will disintegrate within approximately five years." Then, in 1988, I gave a press conference, later televised, in Berlin, Germany, at which I announced the imminent collapse of the Soviet Union. And I set forth a program which I proposed they should take, to rebuild the economies which were going to be shattered by the Andropov-Gorbachov program.

Now, the reason, of course, for the problems in the Soviet system is the same as in the United States, or right here in

Mexico. The middle-1960s change from a protectionist system to a liberal system, is really the cause of the present collapse of the world financial system. So, Andropov is gone, but we still have the problem today. Boris Berezovsky is threatening the assassination of Russian President Putin. For me, it's a small world.

Q: Why do you now talk about the disintegration of the current world financial system, and why do you say that it's a systemic, rather than a passing, or cyclical, crisis?

LaRouche: By a system, I mean, for example, what in a geometry class you might call a system of Euclidean geometry. No theorem in the system can exist which does not agree with the assumptions of the system. The difference is that, in a cyclical crisis, the system is capable of functioning, but something is happening which is going to result in a correction. Some perturbation has caused it to have a problem. The systemic crisis means that the basic principles on which the system is operating, doom it.

In this case, we're talking about a system that was put into place in the beginning of 1966, approximately, with the Nixon campaign. Then you have the case of 1971, the floating rate exchange, which has really destroyed the system. Now eventually, we're going to have to go back to the kind of system that we had under the old Bretton Woods system, or we are going to die. But mostly, the systemic crises take about a generation or longer, before the effect of the crisis hits home. That is, if you adopt the wrong system today, it might be 25 years before the system crashes as a result.

Q: What's your view of the wave of layoffs going on in the United States right now, especially in the IT [information technology] and service sector, and how does this affect the rest of the U.S. economy, and the world economy?

LaRouche: First of all, the so-called IT, or information economy sector, was a speculative—computers can be useful, that's not the problem. But when you come up with this theory about an information society, information produces no food, produces no machinery. People produce the physical goods we need. This was a fraud which was created in 1995, essentially. This industry never made any real profit, it made only gambling profit. And trillions of dollars have now been lost as a result of the collapse of this system. We now face the threatened collapse of a real estate bubble in the United States. Consumer spending in the U.S. is dependent upon this real estate bubble. We're on the edge of a collapse of this real estate bubble.

At the same time, we have the crisis in South America, in Brazil, in Argentina, the Japan banking system, Poland, Turkey, and other countries. So, the system is about to crash. This is not a little problem. This means that the entire financial system of the United States is about to collapse into a deep depression. And my concern is that, under these conditions, knowing that the U.S. economy is collapsing, and knowing the degree to which the Mexican economy has become dependent upon the United States, my concern is that the U.S. should be cooperating with Mexico on long-term capital programs for developing internal employment inside Mexico.

This is also a problem for other countries, but in the case of Mexico, this is really a question of security for the United States. We cannot have Mexico plunge into internal chaos. The internal security of Mexico, its economic security, is a matter of the security of the United States.

Q: What can Mexico expect from the United States, in terms of its current policies, such as NAFTA [the North American Free Trade Agreement and other free-trade agreements? Will the United States respect these agreements with Mexico? They don't seem to have done that in the case of the truck agreement and so forth. And second, can you tell us a little about the Bush family, father and son. Is the son, like his father, part of a drug-trafficking ring, and does this have something to do with the reasons that you were sent to jail?

LaRouche: Well it does, on the latter question. That was the reason I was framed up. The older Bush supported my being framed, but it actually came from higher circles than Bush. The New York and British banking circles, for example. Henry Kissinger, for example. The Washington Post and New York Times, the people behind that.

The present Bush has no particular comprehension of any of these problems. He's a figure who sits there and makes decisions. He's not a thinking figure. His father was not really a thinking figure, he was not an intellectual, by any means.

Now, this NAFTA problem, and the idea of extending it, is going to collapse. And these people are going to tend to go crazy. When the United States is collapsing, and when nobody in Washington at present has any conception of doing anything that's going to work, the crisis is going to become worse before they improve their understanding.

Now, this NAFTA thing is just an example of that—the trucking business. This is simply a very small part of the overall picture, but it's an internal political issue in the United States. The politicians are trying to control some of their voters, around these kinds of issues. When they're concerned about an internal problem, they don't care what the effect is going to be on Mexico.

The other part of this issue is that only with long-term capital investment can a modern economy function. This means that the nation-states, such as the nation of Mexico, must have long-term understandings, which enable the nation to create for itself recognized credit on international markets. But the NAFTA system is going to decay, it's going to disappear. The alternative is to go back to the principles we had before 1971.

If the United States were to insist on creating a situation in which Mexico could use its sovereign credit to create longterm infrastructure development inside the country, then you could foster, you could have a revival of things, such as used to exist around Monterrey. Employment would increase, agricultural opportunities would increase inside Mexico, and so would industrial employment inside Mexico.

One of the biggest problems today inside Mexico is the dependency upon exports to the United States, and export of people as labor into the United States. On this NAFTA question, that's the way I'm looking at it. NAFTA has overall been a disaster. And therefore, we have to admit that NAFTA is collapsing. We have to take a different approach. We have to look at what is happening in Mexico now with the collapse of the U.S. markets, and with the collapse of employment in the United States. Obviously, the internal growth of the Mexican economy is extremely crucial for Mexico, and for the security of the United States.

Q: Two final questions. The first is, can you please go into the issue of the drug ties to Bush, Sr. in particular; you've spoken about Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega and his meeting with Bush, Sr. when he was in the CIA, and do these connections have anything to do with Bush's son, the current President of the United States? The second question is, with regard to the globalophobics, and the upcoming meeting in Washington, D.C. of the IMF [International Monetary Fund], the World Bank, and so forth, and the plans for protests. What do you have to say about this, given your remarks also that the IMF and so on are a dying system?

LaRouche: Yes, Bush was involved in this business. You have to understand that Bush, Sr. is not a genius. He was never able to make any money on his own. His family, his uncle and so forth, always intervened, to enable him to have money. He's not a genius, and never was. He's not even capable of being an evil genius. He's not very honest. He does dirty things. But he was not the author of these things, and he was not really that significant in the CIA. He was only there for a short period of time. He was put in that position by Henry Kissinger.

Now, what he did is, Bush took jobs to build up his career. Remember, the drug industry in Central and South America was built up during the middle of the 1960s, and became much bigger later. The Colombia FARC case is an example of that. This also involved the use of extraordinary military measures; that is, not so-called "conventional" military methods, but using hired gangs. And after 1971, the United States was in economic decline. And more and more, certain sectors of the U.S. military were relying on drug revenues to finance their operations.

For example, the Afghanistan operation was a big drugrunning operation, set up under Zbigniew Brzezinski, under Carter. At the end of 1981, Bush, as Vice President, received a special position in the national security apparatus. And he was running operations, in Guatemala and so forth, under this position. What became known as Iran-Contra and the drug operations there, were a part of this. And agreements were made, under Bush's tenure as Vice President, with certain drug lords in Colombia. Bush was crazy enough to think like this: that the U.S. would ally with certain drug lords against the FARC, and on the basis of that, he got cooperation in terms of financial support, not necessarily him personally, but for the operation. There were conservative generals in the Colombian military who were saying, "No, we're not going to fight the narcos, we've got to fight the FARC, the communists. That's crazy. The FARC are the biggest narcos there, and the most dangerous ones."

So, Bush was a fool, but a corrupt fool, in all these things. But I don't think you could say this came from his own personal motivation. He's like a hired assassin. A hired assassin kills people when he receives his orders. But other people tell him to do it. Bush, Sr. has a certain ego. His son, too, but in a slightly different form. And he'll do things out of personal anger, and a desire for vengeance, and things like that. What he did with Noriega was a combination of a personal hatred of Noriega, because Noriega refused to do something that Bush wanted. And Bush said, in effect, I'm going to kill you. And that's why Noriega is in jail today.

Look at the sovereignty of the republics of South America, of Central America, back in 1982 and after 1989. The sovereignty of each of the countries of South America had been greatly impaired, and the process behind Bush was responsible for that, not so much Bush personally. Essentially, he's a guilty asset, but he's not the author. I wouldn't say anything good about Bush, but I don't want to exaggerate my charges against him.

Moving to your other question, regarding the demonstrations in Washington. We had, as Mexico also experienced, a wave of international terrorism in the 1960s. There was an attempt to destabilize Mexico as part of this. Fortunately, it failed. In the 1970s, there was the first mass-scale launching of international terrorism. None of this was spontaneous. These were high-level international intelligence agencies running all of this international terrorism. Half-crazy, deluded fools were used in the streets in order to accomplish the purposes of somebody behind the scenes. The assassination in Germany, for example, of the banker Jürgen Ponto. The assassination of Aldo Moro in Italy. These terrorists crimes of the 1970s sometimes used fools as covers, but it came from the highest levels of international circles, and could not have occurred without them.

We had the same thing revived again in the middle of the 1980s in Europe. You had an international operation launched into Mexico, to break up the sovereignty of Mexico. And the major financing of this sort of thing inside Mexico, was done through drug trafficking. Drug trafficking is the logistical base for the deployment of large-scale terrorism. What is coming into Washington is the fourth step, that I know of, of the launching of international terrorism in a new expanded form. We first picked up on this in the case of the Seattle demonstrations against globalization. There were a lot of angry people, but they were actually run by intelligence circles.

LaRouche: How To Defend Macedonia

At the Schiller Institute-International Caucus of Labor Committees annual Labor Day conference in Reston, Virginia on Sept. 1 and 2, Dr. Stojadin Naumovski, a leader of the Macedonia diaspora in North America, described the pressure being brought to bear on Macedonia, including the fact that it is being invaded by Kosovo Liberation Army terrorists and by NATO, and how NATO is attempting to force it to sign an agreement that would, among other things, impose changes in its Constitution. He asked Lyndon LaRouche what they should do. Mr. LaRouche's answer follows. Subheads have been added.

The answer has to be a strategic question. Because what you have, is you have an imperial Anglo-American force, which Robertson represents, which is determined to use what remaining military capability exists, to destroy Macedonia, and to continue the bloodshed which has been conducted since 1992 in the Balkans. That's the point.

The purpose is to destroy the entire region. What they will probably do, is—the next thing that they will come up with, with the Simeon in Bulgaria—they will come up with a socalled Greater Bulgaria and Greater Albania, and then they will have a war between those two, now that they have the British royal family in office in Bulgaria. It's obvious. So, the point is, that we have to stop the whole game. And the only way that you can fight the issue is to go at the game.

The American, what used to be called the Special Warfare Division, is operating in the area, and has been ever since the Yugoslav war, to build up, based on Albania, a bunch of drugrunning, terrorist operations, who are trained as a military operation of the new style, of the special warfare type, which are being deployed! There is no such thing as an Albanian army! There is a U.S./British-backed operation. The United States is running the dirty part of the operation, inside the Albanian operation, and the British are running the cover operation from the standpoint of the overall operation inside Macedonia.

First, if you don't say that, if you don't describe the issue, which we try to do with our publications. And we should do more of this, because we are the only ones who are going to do it. Maybe some friends of Macedonia will do it, but we have to take the lead, and get this thing going. Because what we have to do, is to say: "This must stop!"

Now, Germany is very upset about this. You get this crazy thing with Rudolf Scharping—or Grau-Scharping, since he married. But, Germany is very divided on this issue, of putting German troops into that area, partly because it's a hopeless situtation, it's a worthless situation, and they don't want it. And they don't have any money to do it anyway.

As a joke, I told them in Europe, about Scharping: They turned around and said, "You've got to put German units into Macedonia." He said, "We don't have any money." So they came up with a solution. They got one naked Bundeswehr soldier, who was sent to infiltrate an Albanian nudist camp, where he picked up all the heavy weapons and uniforms that they needed—probably of U.S. manufacture!

Europe, Continental Europe, doesn't want this thing!

Fourth Phase Of International Terrorism

Now, you also have to take another element of the context into view: that we are now having in Washington, D.C. the fourth stage, or the fourth phase of new international terrorism.

The first phase was the 1960s, 1968, with the terrorist groups related to that, we had the crazy Weathermen group, which were not too serious, and other groups here in the United States. Europe was the center of it. You had the terrorism in Italy, and especially in Germany, with what became known as the Baader-Meinhof Gang. This stuff developed in the 1970s, and in the mid-1970s you had the second wave. It started from France, in about '74 or '75, in a big way in France around the so-called nuclear energy issue. This was the Baader-Meinhof Gang, the second phase of that. This was spread into Italy, with the terrorist waves in Italy of the 1970s, which complemented those in France and in Germany. Then in the 1980s, you had the third wave of terrorism, especially concentrated in Germany, at Wackersdorf [nuclear reprocessing plant] and so forth, where you had full-scale irregular warfare, deployed as full-scale warfare. It was deployed there.

Now, in Seattle, we had a terrorist deployment, and this was a full-scale terrorist deployment. If you understand terrorism as special warfare, this was a terrorist, special warfare, full-scale deployment, based out of Canada into Seattle. Then they went through a second phase. The second phase was a meeting in Pôrto Alegre, Brazil, headed by Teddy Goldsmith, an old British intelligence hand. The third phase was a murderous riot in Genoa, Italy. The fourth phase is the biggest of all, so far, a planned terrorist upheaval in Washington, D.C., which is now being deployed from centers in Virginia and Maryland. In other words, they have groups of terrorists that are sitting in Virginia and Maryland, including Loudoun County, [Virginia], from which they are to be deployed into Washington, D.C. to do dirty work.

There is, visibly, no centralized capability of the type needed to deal with that kind of threat, from an intelligence standpoint, an organization. This group in Washington is tied to known terrorist organizations. These are not simply successor generations; there is an unbroken continuity of cadre connections among all successive generations. This interfaces the kind of Hell that is being stoked by the Israeli terror operations in the Middle East. This is being stoked and directed largely by the ETA, the Basque terrorist organization, which is one of the keys in the whole operation. And I could go through a long list of things that I know about this other stuff.

This Is A Strategic Deployment

You have to look at what is being done in the Balkans, and what is being done in the Middle East in that context. Now, this is not a spontaneous terrorist organization. This is an international, strategic deployment of irregular warfare to destabilize civilization, with the intent of preventing the financial crisis from becoming the mobilization for a New Bretton Woods—which it would tend to be. Governments are bankrupt; they tend to want to survive. When nations agree and cooperate to survive, they will tend to go in that direction. That's what this is. This is what it was from the beginning.

Remember: Go back to 1989, when the Wall came down in Germany—even before the Wall came down—the Thatcher government in Britain said, "Kill 'em! Germany must never be reunified. Germany must be crushed, right

now!" [President of France François] Mitterrand agreed. He said, "We will crush Germany, provided that you let us steal from the corpse." [U.S. Ambassador to Germany] Vernon Walters said no, and the U.S. government agreed, so they made a compromise, as I have described before.

As I've said before, Desert Storm and the Balkan War were organized, to do what? To prevent the reunification of Continental Europe in economic development, based on the collapse of the Wall. That operation has continued until the present day, and the same operation is now being escalated, as in Macedonia, as a continuation of that process. Who runs this? NATO. This is strategic warfare!

You hear this insane stuff about Donald Rumsfeld and the U.S. military. What is Rumsfeld doing? He is shutting down the U.S. military. Why is he shutting it down? Because the kind of warfare that they intend to use, is of a different variety: It is irregular warfare. Now look, we *know*, and I know from 1967 at least, that the deployment of terrorism into Italy, by what became the 1970s terrorism, the so-called Compass Plot, the bombing of the Bologna [railway] station, all of these other things in Rome that happened there as terrorist operations, *these were run through NATO*.

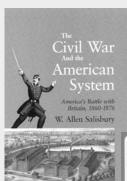
They were run through an operation that was originally set up with the United States government, as a "stay-behind

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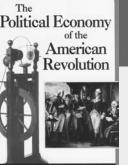
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operation," in case of a Communist takeover of Italy. The stay-behind operation, which had been sitting in place for a period of approximately 20 years, was suddenly activated, to become an active operation. The resources of this stay-behind network, suddenly reactivated from sitting in the scenes, was the basis for organizing the terrorist movement in Italy. And it was run out of NATO! As this new type of warfare. And that's the way that this thing functions.

The Principle Of Strategic Defense

Now, if we are not able to say that, you don't have a chance of winning the war. You have to be able to tell the truth! You can't say, "Resist evil." As I said yesterday, in terms of strategic defense, the principle of strategy—in terms of military, or quasi-military conflict, the principle of strategy is strategic defense, as strategic defense was devised by Vauban, for military policy. As strategic defense was defined by Lazare Carnot, for French policy, on the basis of the work of Vauban—because of a change in artillery, which changed the rules of the game, relative to Vauban's period. As it was defined by Scharnhorst in Germany, and so forth; the principle of strategic defense.

Now, to have strategic defense, you have to get the enemy coming at you where you want him. To do that, you have to have a plan, as all plans of strategic defense, based on the truth. You cannot say, we have a problem with [NATO Secretary General Lord George] Robertson, that's not the problem. The problem is that the active forces are coming from the United States, in part, through the Special Forces type of operation, running behind what was set up in Albania. This is where the attack comes from. So, now the British come in and say with the Americans, "Okay, you've got to concede to these invaders." Yes, you have some people of Albanian extraction living in Macedonia, but that's normal, that's been going on for a long time. Why make a war about it now? These are invading forces who are stirring the whole thing up, by well-known methods.

So, therefore, we have to have a policy in which we trap them. How? By catching them and exposing them for what they are. The game is to bring down some governments. By exposing them in such a way as to bring them down. To create crises in the governments which are responsible for this. That's how you deal with that kind of invasion. You don't have the military forces to stop them. You may find that you have to fight anyway. But if you don't have the military forces to win, you've got to outflank them, with strategic defense. You've got to aim to create the pressure on the governments, which are complicit in the operation, to make this thing so painful to them that they withdraw. It is the only chance we have. And the financial crisis, the economic crisis, is an integral part of the operation.

That's my general strategic approach to the thing. There are, of course, other details, that are not necessary to discuss, but that's the point.

Diaspora Returns, For Macedonia's Sovereignty

by Umberto Pascali

Tens of thousands of Macedonians demonstrated in the capital city, Skopje, on Sept. 12, in defense of Macedonian national sovereignty against the so-called "Framework Agreement" (the forced change of Macedonia's Constitution) imposed by an unholy alliance of the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) narco-terrorists and NATO. What is more significant, the demonstration had been organized to express support to a delegation of the Macedonian diaspora, who had come from all over the world—and especially North America—to concretely show their commitment to defend the country in this tragic moment.

Enthusiastic applause welcomed Misko Vasovski, from the United States, who, at the beginning of his speech, relayed to the audience the greetings of Prof. Nestor Oginar and Dr. Stojadin Naumovski. Their flight from New York had been cancelled in the aftermath of the horrible attack on the World Trade Center and Pentagon. Many of the Macedonians had come, hoping to hear Professor Oginar speak.

Members of the diaspora's delegation had visited, or had tried to, the areas of northern Macedonia from which the KLA has almost completely expelled the Macedonian population. In some cases, they were reportedly shot at. The Sept. 12 demonstration signalled the beginning of collaboration between those in Macedonia and the Macedonian diaspora, in defense, first of all, of the concept and the ideal of national independence and sovereignty.

"This peaceful protest demonstrated once again that the Macedonian people love and respect peace, and will never tolerate terrorism and violence as means of political gains," stressed a communiqué by the Macedonian American Council. "It also demonstrated that the Macedonian people shall not accept the imposition of foreign will and interests by way of force and blackmail." Such international cooperation had already been manifested at the annual Schiller Institute-International Caucus of Labor Committees Labor Day conference in Northrn Virginia, where both the leader of the North American diaspora, Professor Oginar, and Macedonia government adviser Emilija Geleva, spoke. In addition, during the conference's open discussion, Dr. Naumovski elicited Lyndon LaRouche's philosophical and strategic "recipe for victory" for leaders in the Balkans, which appears in this section.

The growing mobilization by the Macedonians corresponds to increasing infighting among the NATO leadership. On Sept. 10, one of the pillars of the NATO scenario in Mace-



Some of the tens of thousands of Macedonians demonstrating in Skopje, ridicule NATO's "weapons collection" from the KLA narco-guerrillas, by "turning in" hundreds of watermelons and other objects about as lethal as the weapons NATO is receiving in Operation Essential Harvest.

donia, European Union mediator François Léotard suddenly resigned. Léotard, who is France's Defense Minister, together with U.S. Ambassador to Macedonia James Pardew, had made sure the "Framework Agreement" was imposed. Léotard put his resignation in the hands of Javier Solana, the EU foreign policy boss and former NATO Secretary General.

Putin, Chirac: 'Inviolability of Borders'

It was shocking news for the small oligarchic club usually presented as the "international community." To rub salt into the wound, a dispatch from Paris by the Russian news agency Itar-Tass, explained that "Léotard's letter is considered as a clear signal on the existence of disagreements in the European Union and the North Atlantic Alliance on further steps in Macedonia after NATO completes its operation, Essential Harvest, on 27 September."

"Essential Harvest" is the farcical NATO collection of weapons from the KLA narco-terrorists. On Sept. 12, NATO stopped making a secret of the fact that the weapons voluntarily handed over by the KLA are "junk." "Some Macedonian Rebel Guns Broken," admitted the Associated Press in euphemistic terms. How much is "some"? Well, according to publicly quoted NATO sources, "35% to 40% of the semi-automatic rifles, machine guns, and smaller arms were 'out of operation.' "NATO spokesman Barry Johnson made things worse, with a clumsy cover-up attempt, by saying that only 5% of the weapons were "non-operational," and another 20% could return to service with just "some work."

Well-informed observers told *EIR* that Léotard's letter of resignation could be understood by considering an other event that happened on Sept. 10: a still very confidential phone call between French President Jacques Chirac and Russian President Vladimir Putin, concerning the Macedonian situation. The only details that have come out, are from a Kremlin

statement, saying that the two Presidents had agreed to continue close cooperation "with the aim of preserving the Balkan country's stability, territorial integrity, and the inviolability of its borders."

NATO: From Fissures To Fist-Fights

This formulation corresponds to what has been known as the "Putin Plan for the Balkans," in screeching contradiction to the so-called new Congress of Berlin plan by Lord David Owen, which aims at redrawing the Balkan nations' borders. The insane push to redraw the borders (and, in particular, to partition Macedonia), is the reason for the deployment of the KLA against the country.

On Sept. 11, another NATO internal conflict exploded. According to media reports, German Defense Minister Rudolf Scharping accused the British of undermining German troop activities in Macedonia. The statement by Scharping—who has been quoted in the past by the German weekly *Der Spiegel*, in the context of an exposé of the Anglo-American role in training the KLA—was made behind closed doors at a session of the German Parliament's Defense Committee.

And finally, again on Sept. 11, the *Christian Science Monitor* revealed that a confrontation erupted at the end of August between Macedonian Prime Minister Ljubco Georgievski and NATO Secretary General Lord George Robertson. The Prime Minister accused the NATO Lord of having a secret agenda; and, during that same meeting, Robertson was told that he should be declared *persona non grata* and NATO should be indicted before the War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague.

One inside source speculated, "Inside NATO—and inside the EU—we went from cracks to fist fighting." But, in fact, less cynically, the unlawful alliance put together to destroy the very existence of the nation-state, is meeting a growing alternative force.

Macedonia Official: NATO Is Sending A Bad Signal To Terrorists Worldwide

Emilija Geleva is the Strategic Affairs adviser to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia. She has held that office for the last three years, in the most tumultuous period of the ten-year-old republic, which included the NATO air bombing of Yugoslavia in 1999. Before accepting that very delicate institutional task, for 15 years Mrs. Geleva had been a very popular TV journalist in Macedonia. Mrs. Geleva occasionally still writes analyses for the main newspapers. In a recent article in Utrinski Vesnik, with the polemical title "Lobotomy," she dealt with the Balkan upheaval and the "Brzezinski group." Her husband, Zivko Pavlov, is one of the most followed satirical journalists in Macedonia, and his work has received high recognition abroad.

Mrs. Geleva recently visited the United States at the invitation of the Schiller Institute. She participated in the institute's Labor Day weekend conference, together with a large delegation of Macedonian Americans. She was interviewed by Umberto Pascali on Sept. 6.

EIR: The Macedonian Parliament has just approved, with 91 votes out of 112, the so-called Framework Agreement that calls for a change in the Macedonian Constitution. The agreement had been demanded by the so-called international community, and went through the Parliament despite the fact that a majority of the MPs had denounced it. The international mediators, from NATO Secretary General Lord George Robertson on down, had stated that whoever voted against the agreement was asking for war.

Geleva: The meaning of the vote is that the Macedonian parliamentarians approved what had been signed earlier on by the leaders of the four political parties. For most of the parliamentarians, probably there was not much of a choice. Thus, despite the attitude that they expressed in their very heated discussions, where they disagreed with most of the content in the Framework Agreement, today they voted for it. I think it would help to understand what happened, if we look at the statement made in Parliament by Prime Minister Ljubco Georgievski. You will find there the reason why he recommended voting in this way.

Allow me to quote from the Prime Minister's speech on

Sept. 3. He stated: "I have never thought the Macedonian Constitution is the reason for the six-month crisis in the country. Therefore, I do not think that adding 35 amendments to the Constitution will bring peace in Macedonia. . . . First, we have violated one of the most significant standards of the international community, and given a great reward to all of the terrorists in the world. The lessons we have learned over the past decades, that terrorism may not be rewarded by meeting the terrorists' political goals, are not being applied to Macedonia. Unfortunately, we must confess that we accept giving terrorists such a reward. Second, we are meeting to change the Constitution, when part of Macedonia's territory is occupied. However, I call on the parliamentarians to vote for the changes for a very simple reason. It is said that the chorus of international and domestic experts will sing the same song, forgetting [the Kosovo Liberation Army, or KLA] are bloodthirsty people, and seeking the guilty party among the Macedonian people. You have witnessed NATO's credibility when it entered into Macedonia, despite the differences on whether it is necessary to spend 1 billion deutschemarks for this operation that will collect [KLA] weaponry, worth DM 2 million, and whether it requires 5,000 soldiers to collect 3,300 pieces of weaponry. It is obvious that we should not 'gamble' with NATO's authority, and if the alliance takes part in this game, we should accept it and express our trust.

"Those in Parliament who refuse to vote for the changes will be declared guilty of causing the war. I will rephrase the question: What if all amendments are adopted, and terrorism does not stop in Macedonia, as well as violent acts against our civilians? What if the displaced persons cannot return to their homes, even after a year? Along with everything, that would mean a continuation of the war for territory—the war began that way, and, unfortunately, will most probably end like that. Unfortunately, voting for this initiative we have to be aware that Macedonia is 'collateral damage' of [the NATO intervention in Kosovo] and we cannot expect those who made that mistake in 1999, to admit it today. Unfortunately, these are the conditions under which we must commence with this initiative."

So, actually, about 35 amendments are proposed for the



Macedonian government strategic adviser Emilija Geleva.

Macedonian Constitution in the Framework Agreement, and the existing Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia will be essentially changed. The preamble of the Constitution will be cut out, and another Constitutional declaration will be approved later, in order to keep the continuity of the Macedonian people's state.

EIR: Was there any real need for such Constitutional changes?

Geleva: When the Macedonian Constitution was brought up ten years ago, the proposed text of the Constitution was revised by the so-called Badinter Commission, and Mr. Badinter is an expert in constitutional law. At that time, the Badinter Commission gave a top rating to the Constitution, that it was a very good test—it guarantees all of the democratic principles, protects minority rights, and so on and so forth. In fact, Mr. Badinter, when the discussion about the Constitutional changes started, gave again the same estimate. [Robert Badinter is former French Justice Minister—ed.]

It is also necessary to keep in mind, when we talk about what is going on with this Framework Agreement in Macedonia, is that it is a part of the ongoing process—generated inside the international community—that is aimed at erasing every concept, every sign, every symbol of national sovereignty. That is actually what they are trying to do in Macedonia. But it is not only about Macedonia. It is about the world. It is true that in the Republic of Macedonia, which is older than the

existing Constitution, we have a few ethnic minorities, of which the Albanians are the largest. But the principle of the state organization is its citizens, not ethnic groups, and all citizens in the Republic of Macedonia have equal rights. It doesn't matter to which ethnic group you belong.

However, because Macedonians are the majority, and because of the name of the state is the Republic of Macedonia, with those changes - that makes of Macedonia a body of different ethnic groups — actually every sign of the national state tends to disappear, and the tendency is to nullify national sovereignty. So, that is why Macedonians feel like they are committing suicide. That is the problem; it is not a question of the rights of minorities. Those rights are already recognized. I would like only to clarify, that out of 15 ministers, five are Albanian. They are deputies, ministers; they are directors of many public enterprises. They are ambassadors of the country—five out of 25 are ethnic Albanians. They have the right to educate themselves in their own Albanian language. Sometimes another problem appears here, because they do not speak enough of the official language, which is Macedonian. And with the latest law that was passed a year and a half ago, for higher education, they also have their own higher education programs in the Albanian language. So, they already have minority rights, and this is why it is very difficult for Macedonians to understand what the so-called international community actually is trying to demand.

EIR: So the crisis does not come from inside the country? **Geleva:** Of course no! It has been generated from outside, because first of all, you have these terrorist attacks from outside, from Kosovo. Also, when you see what kind of picture, throughout the international information channels, the international media, the world public is getting, the picture that they are presenting, it's only a one-sided picture. So, they do not report anything about the sufferings of Macedonians who are subjected to the ethnic cleansing that was going on there, where Albanian terrorists were forcing, torturing, Macedonians to leave their homes; they burned Macedonian homes.

EIR: In fact, this is not a war between ethnic Albanians and ethnic Macedonians. This is a controlled scenario.

Geleva: Unfortunately, it seems to be like that. Because even this NLA [the name of the KLA in Macedonia] Albanian terrorist group, didn't get real support among the Albanian population, among most of the Albanian population. There are some Albanians who live in Macedonia, who are citizens of the Republic of Macedonia, and they are now in the NLA. But most of them went earlier into the KLA, and they were fighting in Kosovo. So, later they went into the NLA, and that is how they came back into Macedonia. Most of them think that this is a good opportunity for them to realize the idea of Greater Albania, which includes Kosovo. This includes part of Macedonia, but also part of northwestern Greece and part

of Montenegro. The big argument for that, is the two leaders of the biggest Albanian parties in Macedonia, three months ago, signed an agreement in Prizren, which is a city in Kosovo, with Ali Ahmeti, the so-called political leader of NLA. The Prizren agreement, as the Prime Minister also pointed out on Sept. 3, corresponds almost verbatim to the Framework Agreement.

So, what does this mean? The Prime Minister was right to point out that what is going on now in Macedonia, is a rewording of the terrorists' demands. Because it has come out that the international community and officials supported the terrorist demands. If you remember, in the very beginning of the crisis, the official attitude of NATO, of officials in the Washington Administration, was that the NLA was a bunch of criminals, of terrorists. And now, what happened is, they are pushing us to accept the terrorist demands. So, that is a very bad signal to send to terrorists all over the world.

EIR: Prime Minister Georgievski stressed that Macedonia is to be seen as "collateral damage" of the NATO intervention in Kosovo two years ago.

Geleva: There are many analyses, much information on the actual connections between the KLA and NLA. But, because you have already now, for one year, 50,000 troops of NATO-KFOR in Kosovo, Kosovo has the status of a protectorate of the United Nations. So, if NATO tried to collect the weapons from the KLA, when the KLA was supposed to transform itself into the Kosovo Protection Force, then the mission was not successful. As became clear later, most of the weapons which were already there, didn't come into the hands of NATO-KFOR, but were hidden somewhere, and then, the KLA, this time newly dressed in NLA uniforms, used the same arms to attack the territory of Macedonia.

So, we do not see that NATO has done very much to prevent the border crossings. Because they are supposed to take care of the border between Macedonia and Yugoslavia where Kosovo is. But unfortunately, the border is like Swiss cheese. So the terrorists are going back and forth. Of course, in the last months, officially, KFOR has arrested about 380 of these terrorists who tried to cross the border illegally. But when they arrest these people, they are then under Kosovo law, which is not very strong, in reality. Many of them are released in a short period of time.

EIR: What is the basic reason for this coordinated attack? Geleva: The point is that the wars, especially in the last decade in the Balkan region, have all been generated from outside. The goal, what is going on in the world in parallel with the process of globalization in the world—which means uniformization of the economy, politics, and cultural identity is a process of partition, or fragmentation of the states. Because if you have only some small autonomous territories, then it is easy to impose the so-called global culture; it is easier to erase the real national culture. That is a parallel process. Yes, the people in the Balkans, many of them, still dream about some Greater Albania, or Greater Serbia, but unfortunately, as my husband wrote in an aphorism, there are too many Great States in only one small piece of territory. So, of course, there is a possibility to cooperate among different states and nations, even in the Balkans, if the forces which want to provoke, which are playing and generating different aspects of the states—if they just stop that, the people are willing to cooperate, even in the Balkans. We have lived together in peace for 50 years. There was not war.

EIR: Could you describe the process of ethnic cleansing going on now in the northern part of Macedonia? I am always surprised at the determination of the U.S. and Western media to ignore this ferocious war against the civilian population. Geleva: Yes, unfortunately the international media closed their eyes when the ethnic cleansing of the Serbs in Kosovo happened. They are doing the same now with Macedonia. Because when the Kosovo refugee crisis happened, when Macedonia accepted and hosted 360,000 Albanian refugees from Kosovo—in a very short time they entered the country. It is like, comparing it to the United States, if you were to accept in only a few days 30-40 million people.

I remember how, at that time, the international media, including CNN and the biggest other media, were covering the situation. They have shown that they are biased, because later on, they didn't give any coverage to the ethnic cleansing of the Serbs, and especially not now, about the ethnic cleansing of Macedonians. Because 100,000 Macedonians have already been forced to leave their homes, and most of their homes were burned by the NLA, and Albanian terrorists have taken many Macedonians hostage. They are holding people and torturing them horribly. You can see horrible signs of torture on some of them.

Also, the international media hid a very important fact, when the first killing of eight Macedonians happened, in Sar Planina. I read the agency report and the other reports; it said that eight Macedonian soldiers were killed in an ambush by Albanian rebels — that was the term that they used. But it did not say that their bodies were desecrated in a cannibalistic way and burned. And this happened twice. Later on, another group of Macedonian soldiers was killed in the same way. You could find some pictures on the Internet, how their bodies looked. But what kind of journalistic reporting is that?

The international media are not reporting what is going on with Macedonians and their houses. They do not show the burnt and devastated houses; they are ruined completely, and everything inside has been stolen. They are giving signals to the Macedonians that you cannot come back. Displaced Macedonians are already about 100,000. So, they are refugees in their own country. Very few remain there, but they do not have food, they don't have medicine—nothing. Some charity organizations tried to go there, in order to provide the people with food and medicine, and it was difficult.

EIR: You have been advising the Prime Minister now for three years on strategic matters. You have seen the whole situation as it developed. Recently, you got in contact with the Schiller Institute and the organization of Lyndon LaRouche. You came to the Labor Day weekend conference. And you made a statement after the keynote by Mr. LaRouche. The other person who intervened and was part of a large Macedonian-American delegation at the conference, was Prof. Nestor Oginar, the leader of the North American Macedonian diaspora.

What is your impression of this conference, and of the idea, that the only way to save Macedonia is to save the world, to change the entire situation. How do you see this conference in that context?

Geleva: Thank God that there many good people in the world who are fighting for the highest values in mankind. I don't have any doubt that even in the United States there are many good and wonderful people. I have met many Americans who are searching for the truth. When the crisis started, I got a letter from one lady from Virginia I had met on a plane. At that time, it was Kosovo on the agenda. She didn't believe the view that I expressed, but she remembered the discussion. Her letter said that she is shocked by what is going on in Macedonia, and we helped them [Kosovo] so much, and now they are attacking your country. Who did we help?

I am impressed about the view of Mr. LaRouche, and of course, Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, because they have a complete view of what exactly is going on in the world, what kind of concept has been implemented in the world. So there is a concept, because what is happening in Macedonia is happening exactly to other places in the world. It happened and it is happening. There is no difference; the model is completely the same.

So, the people in the world have to know what is going on. They have to decide on their own for the destiny of mankind, the destiny of mankind cannot be given into the hands of only a small group of people, of some world elite, which, of course, has its own goals. Probably they believe that they are the best goals for mankind, I don't know. But it comes out that they are not, because so many people are suffering. Let us say that we, as Macedonians, as a country, face tremendous pressure from that international community. I don't know why, but they have the goal to minimize our existence, to erase our identity. I cannot accept that that is the way that the people have to communicate, to deal for their benefit, for a better future.

So what I have heard of the concepts of Mr. LaRouche gives some hope for mankind. He has a concept, he has an alternative. And the people have the right to be informed about that, to think about that. Because what is going on now, after this international media channels—they are controlled, so there is no possibility that the broader public gets information about other thoughts, about other concepts, about, let's

say, a New Bretton Woods system, which will give a better base for the real economy in the world. What is going on now in the sphere of economics, in the sphere of international economics—actually what do you have? You have the dictates of the IMF and the World Bank in these other countries. Like now in Macedonia, and in other countries, they are just dictating. And they have a concept, which is economically devastating these countries. So it is important to know the concept of Mr. LaRouche, because it gives a surer base for the world economy.

EIR: During the conference, Mr. LaRouche answered a question from Dr. Stojadin Naumovski, the leader of the Macedonian community in Detroit, he explained the origin of this attack against Macedonia, pointing to Zbigniew Brzezinski's Arc of Crisis, Clash of Civilizations, the determination to destroy Russia. [See transcript, p. 52.]

Geleva: Yes, the analysis was very good, because when you look at some crisis point, you have to have a geo-strategic view of the situation. I doubt that the Clash of Civilizations is the way to achieve a better future. The way is to make better connections, and understanding, and relations among nations, and exchanges of cultural values, and so forth, in order to reach some higher spiritual values; because the people are first of all spiritual creatures, they are not animals.

So, it is very important what Mr. LaRouche pointed out. And if the public really wants to understand what is going on in Macedonia, it is very important to have that in mind, that actually this region, the Macedonian Balkans, is in the middle of the Eurasian Land-Bridge. So now, it will be clearer why this entire scenario is going on there. And who is creating that scenario, who is generating the crisis. So, yes, the idea that Mr. LaRouche was explaining, and especially Helga, about the Eurasian Land-Bridge, about, actually, the rebuilding of the Old Silk Road, which is a connection between the Asian continent and Europe—and there is the possibility for that connection, the building of the railway that means not only physical connections but that gives a chance for economic growth and development of those continents and elsewhere. All of the world will benefit from that, because this development will also affect the whole world. So, when you have that in mind, then you understand what is really going on: then you understand that there are probably some forces who do not like that idea, of connecting the people and the nations, the cultures, instead of provoking a clash.

Macedonia is in the middle of the Balkans, and some would say the heart of the Balkans. My husband wrote an aphorism: Macedonia is the heart of the Balkans, which can at any moment provoke a heart attack of the world. What is obvious now, after this crisis in Macedonia, at least it is obvious on the surface, what the so-called international community is doing. That is obvious. There is no dilemma or doubt what is going on.

INTRNational

U.S. Inundated by Media Myths In Wake of Sept. 11 Attacks

by Paul Gallagher

At a moment when calm leadership was urgently needed from national elected officials and citizens alike, the United States was inundated, in the days after Sept. 11, with dangerous media myths. The most blatant and dangerous—that "terrorist attacks are now going to cause a recession, from which a new patriotism will cause a recovery"—was everywhere. It was intended to give a jingoist covering to Federal Reserve money-printing operations on behalf of Wall Street markets and banks, which were so gargantuan, that the Fed appeared to be trying to inflate new 110-story towers of money, overnight. That myth was intertwined with another, which claimed that the events of that black day were an "unforeseeable Pearl Harbor" which would automatically change the country.

Bill Ferguson, LaRouche Democrat campaigning for Congress in Massachusetts, released a statement later in the day Sept. 11, reminding voters in the rumor-wracked Boston area that "this horrible development is not a surprise."

Ferguson simply quoted from Lyndon LaRouche's international webcast statement of August 24: "The world is presently gripped by the biggest, most deep-going, most deadly financial and monetary crisis since Europe of the middle to late 14th Century. We are in a period in which economic and related circumstances have made the idea of regular modern warfare a sick joke; in which regional and other 'little wars,' terrorism, political assassinations, and other forms of destabilization, are leading items on the agendas of many of the strategic planners. The financial and monetary crisis in its presently advanced stage, drives desperate political forces to the brink, desperate political forces who would rather drive civilization itself to the brink, than tolerate the changes in

financial and monetary institutions which the present situation demands."

Potential Meltdown That Week Anyway

The attacks and their purpose were thus not unforeseen by LaRouche and others aware of the consequences of the policy-axioms ruling the leading governments in this financial collapse. The question of whether U.S. intelligence agencies had been given specific recent warnings of events of this kind—for example, from Russian intelligence agencies, as reported by *Izvestia* Sept. 12—is one that still needs to be answered.

The United States economy was not only falling into a potentially bottomless crisis before the destabilization was launched at Washington Sept. 11; it was quite possible that the week of Sept. 10 would have seen a financial market meltdown in any case, without the deadly kamikaze attacks. The U.S. unemployment and other reports of the previous Thursday, Sept. 6, had been a deep shock in themselves, and world stock markets were sinking fast as that week ended. Other telltale signs of collapse had appeared in those same days. The first reports of state tax collections for August showed a second consecutive month of plunging revenues. It was reported Sept. 11 that the median home price in the United States had fallen by 5%, abruptly reversing a run-up which continued for years, and warning of the coming collapse of "the last bubble"—real estate. All this was coinciding with simultaneous, accelerating collapses in the Japanese and European economies.

This was the context—despite the intervening destruction of bank offices and records, and loss of life of financial em-

ployees—in which the Federal Reserve and other Group of Seven central banks began the largest money-printing operations in world history on Sept. 11-12. Americans were convinced in the late 1990s that huge injections of liquidity into the banks and markets were "required to pay for Y2K preparedness." So, now, they are being told that hundreds of billions of dollars of liquidity infusions, in just a few days—including \$80 billion by the Fed in two days—are required to keep bank operations stable in the aftermath of destruction in New York's financial district, and to "avert the chance of panic."

Economists appearing as commentators, on the non-stop media "coverage" of the events of the week, went further. They aggressively insisted, like so many enthused vacuum-cleaner salesmen, that while "we're going to go into recession as a result of the effects of these attacks," the Federal Reserve's "steady and resolute" printing of hundreds of billions was the opening sign of the "will to recovery." America, it was said by each of them, was going to show that evil terrorists could not destroy its economy. "Meanwhile," said one typical such economist on CNN, "Americans should do their part, and go out and spend; buy a flag, go to Home Depot...."

Perhaps a more accurate indicator of likely intent and direction of all this new liquidity, was the Sept. 13 announcement by Cisco Systems—one of the most spectacularly "troubled" of the very big information technology (IT) firms—that it intended to spend \$3 billion buying back its own stock, when the Wall Street markets finally reopened Sept. 17. Large conglomerates buying their own stock, was one of the means by which huge inflows of funds into the dollar, in the late 1990s, kept the Wall Street bubble growing, long after the real profitability of U.S. firms had turned negative. But never, in that period, did these hot-money flows begin to approximate the rate of \$100 billion per day which the central banks are now putting into the banking system. Large volumes from this huge set of pumps will flow through the banks to corporations which were reeling toward collapse.

\$40 Billion Emergency Bill

Will any of this "launch a recovery?" The answer was already given in the creation of the "tech bubbles" and the real estate bubbles of the 1990s. The central banks are straining wildly for hyperinflation against the deflationary Depression slide. Their actions now reflect the "terrorist" desperation of powerful international financial circles — as LaRouche has warned of this not only in his Aug. 24 webcast, but since his 1999-2000 campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

At the same time, great "patriotic" hopes were aroused by the media over the emergency "recovery bill" being discussed by the White House and Congress. Already after the economic shocks of Sept. 6-7, calls had been coming—from Republicans, most notably Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.)—for spending Social Security funds to stimulate the rapidly failing economy. After the Sept. 11 disasters, the President asked for \$20 billion in emergency spending—apparently largely for security, counter-terror investigation, callup of reservists and military purposes—and the Congress responded by adding another \$20 billion, for aid and reconstruction primarily in New York.

There was apparent bipartisan agreement, but troubles that arose over the language of the bill, reflected the fact the *policy* by which the spending of the funds will be guided, has not been reasonably discussed. Democrat David Obey (Wisc.), for example, said, "I didn't come here to have written on my tombstone that any President could, if he wanted to, put eight divisions into Afghanistan, or go to war with the entire Arab world . . . without consulting with any other human being in government."

But also on the "Congressional" side of the emergency bill, there was no clear direction: Americans were regaled with the grandiose plans of New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and former Mayor Ed Koch to "immediately rebuild the World Trade Center towers"; this, presented as a patriotic national recovery/retaliation plan, would consume a good deal of the Congress' added \$20 billion.

No change in policy, no new policy initiatives by the United States toward the waiting nations of the world, was connected to all the sudden new announcements of printing and spending of government funds.

A few commentators, voices in the wilderness who were largely unheard on the news, tried to warn against the making of policy—with a destabilized Federal government—by the media using neo-conservative commentators and whipped-up "market analysts." Army War College Prof. Stephen Pelletiere warned on Sept. 12 against the drumbeat that "America has completely changed." In fact, Pelletiere told a Washington meeting on Mideast policy, the pre-Sept. 11 economic and strategic crisis remains and cannot be touched by military retaliation in itself.

But the only potent leadership shown was that of Lyndon LaRouche, in his numerous radio interviews which began in the very hours of the unfolding tragedy on the morning of Sept. 11. "The international financial system right now, is in the process of collapse, and this is what all this means," LaRouche told a Toronto interviewer. "There are solutions. But some people, rather than consider the solutions, would rather take desperate actions. And they have to be very powerful people to do something like this." LaRouche called on the President and Congressional leaders to remain calm, to immediate enter discussions with the leaders of the major Eurasian and Mideast nations on the fundamental *changes of policies* necessary to bring to an end the kind of disasters which are targetting the United States during September.

Unless they calm down and concentrate on that requirement—and, what it requires of them—Americans will be led by the dangerous myths of "recovery by retaliation" which the media were churning out in the days after Sept. 11.

The Case Of The Clone Prince: Who Is The Next King Of England?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

September 5, 2001

With all the faddish talk about embryonic stem-cells, and related chatter about cloning human individuals, one might ask the following question:

If the deceased brother of England's Edward VII were ostensibly replicated by such trickery, would the outcome of the experiment be certifiable, retroactively, as a member of the royal succession?

Perhaps only quip-witted humor of that genre, would prompt today's growing abundance of medical professionals, and others, to cease contributing to the babble of plainly antiscientific enthusiasms on the subject of human cloning and related topics. I would also point out, that those who argue against cloning on palpably religious, "single issue" grounds, usually do nothing but say silly things which make matters worse. My point is: Before anyone "takes sides" on the subject of human cloning and related matters, he or she ought to know, first, what a human being is.

There are very few people alive today, and this includes professionals, who can discuss competently, scientifically, the difference between an individual human being and an animal. Those who argue the issue of that distinction, even professionals, if they have any firm opinion at all, base the essential points of their expressed opinion on nothing but empty blind faith, either religious or anti-religious.

For me, that single issue, what is the basis for defining the distinction of the human species, in rigorous scientific, rather than blind-faith terms, is the central issue of all human knowledge. If you do not know the proper answer to that question, you can never be certain that you actually know anything of importance. This question has been the center of my intellectual life, political activity, and so forth, all of my life, since childhood. If it is not foremost in your mind, too, you have been cheated by whomever was responsible for your miseducation.

Let's try one more time to fix that problem. I summarize the relevant argument featured throughout my published writings over more than three decades. You may refer to the argument included in my just-published book, The Economics of the Noösphere (Washington, D.C.: EIR News Service, 2001).

From the standpoint of what is called, among professionals, "crucial experimental" evidence, all competently taught science today knows, that our universe is based upon three multiply-connected, but qualitatively distinct, classes of universal physical principles: abiotic, life, and the specifically human quality of cognition.

The modern crucial-experimental proof, that life is a universal physical principle not derivable from abiotic processes, is found in an area of scientific work which reaches from Louis Pasteur, through and beyond Vladimir Vernadsky: the action unique to living processes produces effects on nonliving processes, effects which never occur except as the effects of the action of life. Vernadsky terms this set of processes the biosphere.

Vernadsky, proceeding in the same method of modern experimental physical science, defined the creative powers of the individual human mind, the creative powers through which experimentally valid discoveries of universal physical principles are made, as as distinct from mere living processes as life is distinct from merely abiotic processes. Vernadsky terms this set of processes, the noösphere. He chooses to employ the term noësis, where I usually prefer the term cognition. For me, the two terms signify the same process. Beyond that point, his definitions and mine diverge, as I shall explain, once again, here.

The difference between my functional definition of noësis and Vernadsky's, is crucial in many important ways. This distinction is crucial for addressing the issues posed by the currently popularized, radical-positivist misconception of human cloning.

My own approach to this experimental-physical definition of cognition, has been singularly successful, where no other known attempt has succeeded. Only when we treat the physical relationship of man to the universe as I have done, in terms of the impact of a discovery of principle by one mind, on the processes of cooperative action in society at large, can we prove the case for what Vernadsky terms "noësis" (cognition), in the same sense that Vernadsky defines life as a principle existing "outside" the range of abiotic principles. Such is the crucial importance of my unique discoveries in the field of a science of physical economy.

Look at the issue of "human cloning" and related matters from that vantage-point.

To put false issues to one side, I must emphasize now, that in addressing this issue here, there is nothing in my argument which could be construed as an objection against the therapeutic use of adult human stem cells taken from the patient. On



Prince Charles is unaware that there is any disctinction between man and animals.

the contrary, that is a line of work, like the biophotonics of Gurwitsch et al., which must be not only supported, but accelerated. I consider as issues, only matters subsumed by the generation and pre-adult development of the human individual.

In order to address what has become a subject of popular debate, I must engage the population on the relatively poor or even outrightly destructive effects of education, which has been provided to most among today's recent secondary and university graduates. I summarize the core of the relevant argument from the philosophical starting-point of what should be an even slightly competent level of first-year secondary-school geometry class a generation or more ago.

Don't Monkey With People!

The definition of the distinction of human beings from all lower species, including apes, centers, as I have said repeatedly over more than an half-century to date, on three points of experimental proof.

- 1. The only source of the discovery and transmission of experimentally validated universal physical principles, is the non-deductive processes of cognition (noësis) specific to the sensorily opaquely, sovereign powers of the individual human mind. This applies to all types of universal physical principles: abiotic, life, and cognition itself.
- 2. No one can observe, through the senses, directly, the cognitive processes of another mind. The communication of knowledge of those processes in the mind of another person occurs only through both the stimulated replication of that cognitive experience in the mind of a second person, and through the sharing of the experimental proof of that principle as the corroborating sense-experience of both.
- 3. The increase of man's power over nature, is, as Vernadsky concludes, a product of the application of discoveries of universal physical principles with the intention of increasing mankind's power over both the abiotic universe and biosphere.
 - 4. This increase of the power of society occurs only

through a social process of shared experience of cognition, a process typified by the method of discovery of assertable truth to be recognized in Plato's Socratic dialogues, which is also the method of such anti-empiricist figures as Johannes Kepler, Gottfried Leibniz, or Bernhard Riemann, and by the related method of Classical humanist modes of education. To pretend to educate a human being by methods antagonistic to Classical humanist methods, is to inflict what is, in effect, more or less permanent brain-damage on both the formal-intellectual and moral capacity for judgment of the victim.

- 5. The memory of the cognitive act of discovering, or reenacting the discovery of a universal physical principle, lives in the human mind as if it were a genetic change in the way in which the rememberer acts to modify the universe in which he lives.
- 6. The implications of this are made comprehensible by applying the principle of a series of Riemannian multiply-connected manifolds to the notion of a universe composed of the three classes of universal physical principles: abiotic, life, and cognition.
- 7. The significant effect of a discovery of a universal physical principle is not that it acts directly on nature, but, rather acts on the manifold of principles pre-existing in the mind of the discoverer.
- 8. It is through cooperation of members of society in the application of such manifolds to social practice, that increases in the potential relative population-density of societies are accomplished.
- 9. The transmission of such manifolds from past generations to a present generation, is the determinant of the relevant, corresponding potential of that generation to act effectively according to that accumulated, transmitted knowledge of universal physical principles.
- 10. Therefore, the human species is not composed of a mere succession of generations; a society capable of surviving is one which bases its current behavior on reenacting the discoveries of universal principle accomplished by "dead white European males," and some of all those others who have contributed to the store of transmissible such discoveries. Persons so qualified are rightly termed adult, civilized persons.

Obviously, this process of cognitive cultivation of the new individual, can be observed from birth. Doubtless, it could be shown, that related, cognition-related effects occur in the development of the foetus within the womb. These effects are to be adduced by recognizing the genetic-like quality of the act of discovering validatable notions of universal physical principle.

Thus, even without exploring my suspicions respecting pre-cognitive development of the foetus in the womb, it is clear that that development of the human individual, as human, is not a matter of genetic heritage as such, but is principally a result of the multiply-connected addition of the act of discovery of principle, as a genetic-like quality, to the genetic substrate of the biological individual.

This is the result consistently demonstrated in all that we

know generally respecting both the development of societies, and of individuals within those cultures. We are able to adduce exemplary evidence of the role of the induced replication of discoveries of principle in infants and later development, as among late adolescents and adults. We can show, in a sufficient sampling of situations, that cultural determination of individual cognitive development is the crucial characteristic of the individual in a degree that has virtually nothing to do with genetic heritage as such.

We can demonstrate, that the primary determinant of human potential lies in those factors of development which either hinder or promote cognitive development of the personality.

Personally, I have accumulated remembered observations to this effect since pre-school childhood. I can compare my own exceptional development of today, to the outcome thus far of the lives of many among the peers I have known. I recall vividly, where many took the downward path, and for what expressed motives, how many others did march upward, but, how, even among the latter, many halted their upward development at a certain turning-point in their careers or simply personal life. This is what attracted my attention in the study of neurotic disruption of creative potential, by the late Dr. Lawrence Kubie; I do not concur with the psychoanalytical standpoint, which I think essentially childish, and often corrosive in its effects on the moral as well as general intellectual development of the individual. Psychoanalysis acquires this from its essentially self-destructive quality of philosophical immaturity, but Kubie was, at least, pointing in the right direction on that point.

It is only when we begin to shift emphasis from the pathological standpoint inherent in modern sociology, to emphasize the essentially cognitive quality of human nature, that we can speak intelligently of the role of society in the development of the individual.

In conclusion, the essential point is, that it is the successive transformations of a manifold of accumulated discoveries of universal physical principle, on which attention must be focussed, if we are to define the nature of the human species. If there is a process of genetic transformation which is characteristic of living species in general, the genetic quality of development of the act of discovery of valid universal physical principles, defines the nature of man, and the relative quality of both the individual person and his, or her society.

'Faith-Based' Scam To Replace Welfare?

by Marianna Wertz

At a Washington, D.C. conference on Sept. 5-6, the Bush Administration fired the latest round in its war on America's poor and minorities, outlining the content of its proposed Phase II of "welfare reform." The 1996 Federal welfare "reform" policy, the misnamed Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), comes up for Congressional reauthorization next year.

The conference, convened by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), announced that the Bush Administration's priority would be to "broaden the focus" of state welfare policies, beyond getting a job, to find ways to "foster marriage, abstinence and responsible fatherhood." Put in charge of this offensive will be HHS Secretary Tommy G. Thompson, former governor of Wisconsin, whose Wisconsin Works (W-2) program had pioneered the most brutal welfare cuts in the nation.

The mechanism through which these changes will be implemented, the conference made clear, is Bush's "Faith-Based Initiative," dubbed "state-run prostitution" by Lyndon LaRouche. Bush created the Faith-Based Initiative as one of his first acts in office. On Jan. 29, 2001, he signed Executive Order 13198, which created Centers for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives in five cabinet departments—Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Education, Labor, and Justice-all dealing with areas pertinent to welfare policy.

In fact, the 1996 welfare reform legislation, which was part of the Newt Gingrich fascist "Conservative Revolution," and was denounced at the time by LaRouche as a slave-labor bill, already contained a "charitable choice" provision, allowing for "faith-based initiatives" to run the welfare-to-work programs, but the Clinton Administration never fully implemented it. Now, with a complicit Democratic leadership under the thumb of Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.), Bush and his pals are preparing to toss what is left of the nation's safety net for the poor, to the paid-for dogs of the "religious community."

Safety Net Slashed

As indicated by the accompanying interviews with former HHS Assistant Secretary Dr. Peter Edelman and Nevada State Sen. Joseph M. Neal, Jr., Bush's Faith-Based Initiative is nothing but "smoke and mirrors," and can in no way take care of the mounting number of poor in this nation, including millions of women and children who have no jobs, no funds, and no place to call home. Throwing "abstinence" and "responsible fatherhood" at people who are on the human trash heap calls to mind Marie Antoinette's dictum to the starving of pre-revolutionary France. Only this time, it's "Let them

Dr. Edelman, who quit the Clinton Administration in 1996

when Clinton signed PRWORA, penned an angry letter to the Washington Post in February of this year, responding to a commentary by Rebecca Blank and Ron Haskins, which claimed that none of the problems predicted by critics of the 1996 welfare law has materialized. "This is like trivializing an earthquake because it didn't kill as many people as expected," Edelman wrote.

In fact, he continued, "research shows that about 40% of the 2.5-plus million women who have gone off welfare [since 1996] have neither a job nor cash assistance. This means that more than a million women, who have more than 2 million children, are in a precarious position. Many have moved in with extended families, although those arrangements are often unstable and will be jeopardized whenever a recession reduces the income stream coming into those households. And significant numbers have been unable to cope. Homeless shelters all over the country are bursting at the seams."

In February, Edelman concluded his letter with the following: "That it has not been worse is the result of our increased prosperity." Today, that prosperity is but a distant memory, and the situation is indeed getting much worse.

A major earthquake now confronting already financially strapped states, is the Federally imposed five-year lifetime limit for cash assistance on the welfare program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). PROWORA specified that all Federal funds for cash assistance would be cut off to individuals after they have been on the welfare rolls for five years.

According to the D.C.-based State Policy Documentation Project, in 16 states which adopted a shorter time limit than the Federal five-year plan, that time limit was over prior to January 2000. In four states, it expired in 2000. In 29 states, the Federal five-year limit expires this year or next. In only two states, is there no time limit under state law.

So, for instance, in Pennsylvania, 12,000 families will be without cash assistance in March 2002, with no provision in place for caring for them. In Louisiana, which imposed a welfare limit of two years in every five, layoffs are now hitting thousands of low-wage workers who have already used up their two-year limit.

The Wall Street Journal warned on Sept. 10 that the new, record round of layoffs hitting the U.S. economy this Summer, is striking the low end of the labor force - low-skilled workers and minorities. These workers, many just off the welfare rolls, have not worked long enough to qualify for unemployment insurance (which requires applicants to have worked at least six months of a year-earnings in the last three to six months do not count in computing the unemploy-

With no unemployment insurance, and no cash assistance from TANF, what is to happen to millions of Americans when the full force of the onrushing depression hits? Franklin Roosevelt's welfare policy was created for just such a circumstance. Do Bush and his new army of faith-based prostitutes have any plan? Or do they just have "faith" in money?

Interview: Peter Edelman

Faith-Based Initiative Won't Solve The Problem

Dr. Peter Edelman, a professor at Georgetown University Law Center in Washington, D.C., was an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services during the first Clinton Administration. He resigned from that position in 1996, in protest of President Clinton's signing of the welfare reform legislation, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA). Dr. Edelman spoke with Marianna Wertz on Sept. 10.

EIR: I'm preparing an article on the reauthorization of the welfare bill, the status of states where the five years are running out, and the relationship between welfare reform and the Faith-Based Initiative. What is your view on these issues? Edelman: My concern about the Faith-Based Initiative, apart from constitutional questions, which I think are serious, and apart from the fact that it's actually not clear whether there's any substance to it—he didn't really work very hard to get it included in his big tax bill, for example—but my concern in relation to welfare and poverty is the implication that it's a magic wand.

EIR: States are coming to a five-year limit on cash grants for welfare recipients. If the Faith-Based Initiative comes in, and Federal welfare grants end, then money which would normally have come from the Federal government to be funnelled through state institutions to help people survive, will that now go through any church that lines up for the money?

Edelman: But, that's actually too substantive a way to look at it. I think it's more smoke and mirrors, and that what you have here is the rhetoric of a faith-based initiative that is offered as a magic-wand substitute for the substance of an anti-poverty policy. Even if you had a serious faith-based initiative, which I believe this is not, it clearly doesn't substitute for things that you can't accomplish through that set of institutions. You can't get national health coverage through a faith-based initiative. So, I think the Faith-Based Initiative is very cosmetic and, among other things, represents a false promise.

EIR: Is the initiative already acting in that fashion? **Edelman:** Well, rhetorically, politically, yes.

EIR: But there's no real substance to it?

Edelman: No, and, as I say, even if it had real substance, it still couldn't possibly do the job.

The second question, on the effects of the five-year limit, is a little more complicated than some of what some people say. At the end of the five years, not everybody who is still on the rolls will have been there for five years. Because, as you know, people go on and off the welfare rolls. Nobody knows exactly. There is the 20% exception; of course, it's up to the individual state whether it wants to use that or not.

EIR: What is the 20% exception?

Edelman: The Federal law says, at the end of five years, the state can continue to have 20% of its caseload, at that time, on—they can continue to receive Federal money for 20% of their caseloads.

EIR: Plus the states can also extend their own money.

Edelman: That's right. And some are. New York is going to do that, I think Illinois is going to do that. So, there are a few who are contemplating that. But, the impact on any given day is not going to be cataclysmic. It isn't good, but it isn't going to be cataclysmic. I'm not sure how widely that's understood.

The issue about the time limit plays out in its seriousness over a period of time, because the more time that passes, the more women will have used up their five years cumulatively, through legitimate stints on welfare, before they've finished raising their children.

EIR: The discussion around the original welfare bill, was that we are in a time of prosperity. But that's not the case

Edelman: Yes, well that's the other thing I would say about the time limits. Hitting, as they are likely to, in a time of recession, that does exacerbate the problem. And just in general, wholly apart from the time limits, or including the time limits, the notion of this whole bill was one that was much more geared to prosperity. To the extent that it would work, it was much more geared to prosperity and really didn't contemplate what would happen in a time of recession.

EIR: Smart thinking!

Edelman: Yes—well, insofar as you could say there was even any thinking! So that's my answer on that, is just not to overplay the significance of the time limits in a narrow sense, even though I think it's bad policy.

The third thing is the debate about reauthorization. I would say, yes, there will be a debate that is serious in some ways. It will not go back to first principles. You will not have a position of the Democrats that says, "Let's start all over again." Because the politics is that the basic framework of the new law is widely accepted. Many Democrats still in Congress voted for it, and have a stake in supporting the idea that in general it's working.

EIR: How is the economic downturn going to affect that? Edelman: It will help. I mean, I'd rather not have a downturn in the economy, but it will help, in the sense that some people

will say we have to do more to protect people who have lost jobs, who went to work, did everything we asked, but don't qualify for unemployment insurance, and are now essentially out of luck, unless we do something. So that will affect the debate, if there's an economic crisis at the same time.

But, otherwise, what you're going to get is, on the Republican side, you will have a movement to cut the money, and there will be a debate over that.

EIR: To cut Federal grants?

Edelman: In two flavors: both Federal money and the state maintenance of effort. Reauthorizing TANF [Temporary Assistance for Needy Families] but with less money. They'll say, "We cut the rolls in half." For example, Robert Rector goes around saying, "I'm a nice guy, we ought to only cut the funds by 20 or 25%." So, that will be the first thing to fight. This is a welfare-to-work policy, and if we want people to succeed in the workplace, we have to continue to invest in that.

I think Secretary [of Health and Human Services Tommy] Thompson will support that. Whatever else he is, he's always said that he thinks it costs money to help people succeed in getting off welfare. I don't know what the White House would say. I'm not as sure about Secretary Thompson in relation to state maintenance of effort, because he's also a [former] governor [of Wisconsin]. So the money thing comes in two flavors: the Federal money and the maintenance of effort. Second, there's going to be a very big debate about marriage.

EIR: That goes to the Faith-Based Initiative also.

Edelman: Somewhat; it certainly overlaps with it. But, you know that there's going to be a conservative position that wants to tie the receipt of money to marriage. I don't think there will be any significant number of people who will go that far, but you'll certainly see people, from all stripes, whose faiths are very important, and I agree with the general principle that it's very important to have fathers involved in the lives of their kids. That general principle I agree with.

I'm working with some people right now, about how do we get the situation of minority males into the debate. The labor force participation of minority women, African-American single mothers, has gone up. Quite dramatically, actually. And the labor force participation of African-American men has gone down, over the same period of time. So, that's a serious question that I think the people on the progressive side should be raising in the context of this marriage and fatherhood debate. I think what people on the progressive side do not want are policies that smack of coercion.

Then you're going to have a lot of discussions—on the progressive side, people are going to say, we shouldn't be talking just about welfare here. There's a whole bunch of pieces of legislation that interact. So, the debate should be about poverty, and even more than that, about people getting an adequate income from work and the safety net. So that means an act like Kennedy-Snowe, about health coverage for parents.

EIR: What is the Kennedy-Snowe act?

Edelman: Sens. [Edward] Kennedy [D-Mass.] and [Olympia] Snowe [R-Me.] have a bill that would extend health coverage to low-income parents. So, that's a separate bill. And there's a whole series of things. The Earned Income Tax Credit needs to be improved. We need more funding for child care through the child-care legislation.

EIR: So that all back to the state of the economy.

Edelman: Yes, but the debate should not be just about welfare. Within welfare itself, we should be certainly talking about reviving and re-extending aid to legal immigrants, which has still not been fully restored. And there's a whole bunch of things having to do with time limits. You shouldn't be subject to the time limits if you get extra money while you're working. That's ridiculous. But they are. That's Federal law. If a state uses Federal money to help somebody who already has a job, Federal TANF money, it counts against that person's time limits. Time limits shouldn't apply during recessions, either national or local. Time limits shouldn't apply to moms who are staying home taking care of chronically ill, disabled kids, or infirm relatives.

EIR: What about adults who are chronically ill and disabled? **Edelman:** That's more complicated. If somebody is disabled, but not legally disabled, how do you handle that under that law? They can't draw disability because they don't quite qualify, but they're still not very effective workers. That's hard to articulate, and maybe the best you can do with that sort of person is to cover them under the 20% exception, but they should raise the 20%.

So, there will be a whole bunch of things about time limits. Then, how do we put some kind of limits on the states that are what I call the outlyers, with particularly awful policies? That's hard, but I would say, if you want to have a time limit shorter than five years, you have to have exceptions for people who can't find jobs.

EIR: Yes, or a whole lot more gravediggers.

Edelman: Something like that. And if you want to terminate somebody from the rolls, you've got to have a face-to-face meeting and figure out some kind of a plan for them, if you're not going to give them cash assistance. So, those are the sorts of issues. People will talk about somehow rewarding states that use the policies to reduce poverty, rather than simply to reduce the welfare rolls. Nobody has an exact proposal for that, but that certainly sounds good.

Interview: Joseph M. Neal, Jr.

State Sen. Joseph M. Neal, Jr. (D-N. Las Vegas) is chairman of the Nevada Legislative Black Caucus. He was interviewed by Marianna Wertz on Sept. 12.

EIR: You recently attended a national conference of the Community Action Agencies, set up in the 1970s under President Johnson's War on Poverty, where Bush's plan to replace these agencies with the Faith-Based Initiative was discussed. Neal: During the conference, it became obvious to me that, with the statements that President Bush has made himself—that the War on Poverty has "served its usefulness," and had not done what it was intended to do, and it was a failure—this to me suggested that their aim and purpose seems to be that they want to substitute the Faith-Based Initiative for the War on Poverty program.

EIR: Yes, they pretty much announced that at a conference they had in Washington last week.

Neal: So, that seems to be the direction that I gather that they are tending to take, to destroy the War on Poverty program, and use that money for other things, and put the burden of taking care of the poor upon the faith-based organizations, the churches.

EIR: Are the churches in any capacity to handle the poverty? Neal: No, they're not. Nothing that you can demand of a church, in terms of helping anybody—it's out of the goodness of the church that they decide to help. In any case, except it's forthcoming from any faith-based organization, their membership comes first. If you happen not to be a part of that church, then you're not going to be getting any help.

EIR: LaRouche has called this "state-run prostitution."

Neal: Yeah. It could be that, too. I see, without having these organizations to take care of the poor—and these organizations have done a tremendous job in directing resources out to the most needy. As a part of that program, Head Start has been one of the most successful programs of the War on Poverty. They have taken the children at a very early age, and the reports that I've been privileged to see, and people who've talked to me about those reports, indicate that those kids do very well when they get into school. Over many years, those children have been very successful.

In my judgment, to eliminate the War on Poverty, because there seems to be a growing depression in this country, would be very devastating to many who still need the services of those various organizations.

EIR: This comes as welfare recipients in many states will soon run out of their five-year time limit for cash assistance. Neal: That's true. The five-year limit for welfare is running out, and there seems to be a need to go somewhere for assistance, and something to identify job capabilities or training or housing or whatever. Many of these [agency] programs engage in those particular services. I don't think that you can depend upon the United Way and the Salvation Army—particularly the Salvation Army, which is moving in on the poverty program—to take care of all of these needs across the country.

Temple Mount Nut Woos Christian Fundies: Threatens Sharon and Bush

by Harley Schlanger

Regular readers of EIR are, by now, familiar with the bizarre alliance between so-called Jewish and Christian fundamentalists, which has become a significant strategic factor in the drive for religious war in the Middle East. In December 2000, EIR published a Special Report¹ which brought together 20 years of the highest-quality intelligence work done on the subject, to prove the case that the basis for war in the region is not religion, but the manipulation of Jews, Muslims, and Christians from the outside.

Those pulling the strings are a grouping of predominantly Anglo-American lunatics, typified by Henry A. Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, which is committed to maintaining a state of permanent war, as a flank against cooperation among Eurasian nations—especially Russia—embodied in the transcontinental infrastructure projects proposed by U.S. economist and Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche.

A recent gathering of this most unholy alliance occurred at a secret meeting in the White House on July 30, which brought together an assortment of messianic fundamentalists, of both the Jewish and Christian types. At this meeting, representatives of the groups threatened President George W. Bush, telling his liaison, Tim Goeglein, that Bush would lose a large number of votes from his base among evangelical Christians, if he did not support an all-out war by Israel to destroy the Palestinian Authority.²

Chief Kook On Tour

The pressure on Bush was escalated over the last five weeks, by the presence in the United States of Gershon Salomon, the founder of The Temple Mount and Land of Israel Faithful Movement. It was Salomon's organization which attempted to provoke Muslims in Jerusalem in August, by laying the cornerstone for the construction of the Third Temple of Jerusalem, which, he insists, must be built on what is known as the Temple Mount or al-Haram al-Sharif, which includes the Dome of the Rock, one of the three most holy sites for Islam. Salomon and his followers believe that construction of the Third Temple is the necessary precondition for the long-awaited appearance of the Messiah.

There have been numerous attempts by associates of Salomon and other Jewish terrorist groups to destroy the Dome of the Rock. Israeli police and security forces have been successful, thus far, in preventing them from blowing it up.

In his presentation given at the Jewish Community Center in Houston on Sept. 6, Salomon spoke a language unfamiliar to most American Jews. Instead, it was obvious that he was appealing to those in the audience whom he referred to as "Zionist Christians." "I can say to you," he repeated several times, "that we are approaching the End Times.... There is an exciting awakening of Christians. There are not only Zionist Jews, but Zionist Christians."

"My voice is the voice of God," he said, though he admitted it has not always been recognized as such. "When I was last in Houston, eight years ago, there was not much response to my Godly call. Now, the eyes and hearts are lifted to Jerusalem. The nation of Israel is doing Godly work.... The rebuilding of the Temple Mount is rebuilding a new future, not only for Israel, but for all mankind. The Hill in Jerusalem [Temple Mount] is the key place in the End Times," as "God dwells on that hill."

With his voice rising, Salomon spoke of a Jewish-Christian imperative for joint action, again using Old Testament references which resonate among Christian fundamentalists: "As spoken by Isaiah, all nations will return to Zion to meet God. The Messiah will come, not to any other place. He will come to Jerusalem, to the rebuilt House of God. This is common to Christians and Jews - whether it is his first, or second coming—he will come, and be an Israeli God, and speak only Hebrew."

Pandering further to the Christians present (as if his statement that the Messiah's arrival might be his *second* coming, a highly un-Jewish concept, was not enough), he said, "When he comes, Zionist Christians will then be called Israelites."

The brand of alleged Jewish eschatology preached by Salomon, with his frequent references to the imminence of the End Times, is deliberately shaped to enhance the alliance between those fanatic Jewish fundies who wish to drive the Palestinians out of Greater Israel, and the kind of Southern

^{1. &}quot;Who Is Sparking a Religious War in the Middle East?" (EIR Special Report, December 2000).

^{2.} Anton Chaitkin, "Temple Mount Fanatics Seek To Blackmail Bush" (EIR, Aug. 24, 2001).



The Dome of the Rock and Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. Gershon Salomon, the founder of The Temple Mount and Land of Israel Faithful Movement, is touring the United States, organizing fundamentalists for the "End Times."

Christian fundamentalists who, until recently, rarely associated with Jews, unless they were wearing white sheets and hoods.

Targets: Sharon, Arafat, And Bush

There is more to this appeal, however, than an opportunistic merger between these twisted theological interpretations, as can be seen from the July 30 meeting at the White House. The alliance between these Jews and Christians is designed to provoke a never-ending religious war, which has been the intention since the British first imposed themselves, and their imperial geopolitics, on the region at the turn of the last century. This is clear from the concluding section of Salomon's speech in Houston that night.

First, he attacked Israel's Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, who thus far has resisted the more extreme demands that he launch an all-out liquidation of Palestinians in Israel.

"One of our goals is to create a new leadership. . . . We thought Sharon will be the one. But Israel will not fulfill our task with politicians. Israel needs leadership with Biblical vision. This is the only nation [in] which its past is its future. Not a political future—Israel cannot be another nation in the world, a regular nation," he said, demonstrating contempt for the founding vision of Israel.³ Instead, Israel must "be a holy nation, a Kingdom of Priests."

Salomon then turned his wrath against the late Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat, and the Oslo peace agreement they so nobly attempted to implement. Oslo "was an ungodly agreement. Israel is not Tel Aviv [the stronghold of the peace movement], but Jerusalem, Judea and Samaria [the West Bank], Gaza, Sinai, the [Syrian] Golan Heights, Trans-Jordan," the territory of "Greater Israel," which he and his fellow fanatics claim was given by God to the Jews, as a kind of real estate deal. "Who can give this land away, to the enemies of God? Arafat is the creation of Satan, all the other Arab nations, the hatred against Israel is given with the milk of their mothers."

He continued: "As long as the evil, Satanic agreement [Oslo] is allowed to exist, the Temple Mount is in the hands of Satan."

He then turned to the United States. "God created the U.S. as a new land, a new nation, he blessed you so much. . . . But your leadership is so similar to Israel," that is, ungodly, because the United States, he ranted, has refused, thus far, to give Israel a completely free

hand to drive the Palestinians out. For Salomon, one sign of the U.S. capitulation to Satan is that its government has not yet moved its embassy to Jerusalem. How foolish, he exclaimed: "God created the U.S. for the End Times, to stand with Israel. Your embassy is still in Tel Aviv, your leaders have not recognized God!"

He then launched his final thrust, coming back to what he called the "historic importance" of the laying of the cornerstone for the Third Temple. "I tell you, my Zionist Christian brothers and sisters, that once Israel comes back to Temple Mount, the enemy will know it is over for them. The Palestinian Authority, Arafat, and the rest will disappear. . . . The Messiah will come through the Eastern Gate. . . . It will come soon, and you will see the Redemption. We are so close, I can see it, don't fall, be strong, be a part of this event. Come to Israel, show God you trust Him. We will thank God to be born in such a generation."

This final flourish was greeted by a chorus of "amens" from a section of the crowd, most of them Christian. As for the Jews attending, those from the sponsoring organizations, including the extremist Americans for a Safe Israel (which was prominently involved at the White House session) seemed quite pleased, but many others appeared to be less than wowed, typified by a woman seated next to me. As Salomon concluded, she woke up her snoring husband with a sharp elbow to the ribs. "Come on, honey, we're leaving. I've had enough of this mesheggaass," she said.

Unfortunately, it is precisely this mesheggaass, wielded by the alliance of these fanatics, and tolerated by too many in the U.S. Executive and Congress, which threatens to lead to an expanding war which will be deadly to Jews, Muslims, and Christians.

^{3.} See Steven P. Meyer, "Moses Mendelssohn, David Ben-Gurion, and the Peace Process: A Lesson in Statecraft," in *EIR Special Report* (see footnote 1).

Congressional Closeup by Carl Osgood

Attacks in New York, D.C. Disrupt Hill Routine

The covert, strategic operation, with simultaneous attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on Sept. 11, brought to a sudden end the partisan bickering that has characterized the 107th Congress almost since it convened. Within a couple of hours, the entire Capitol complex had been evacuated and shut down, and House Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) and Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) were reportedly taken to "secure locations." The shutdown resulted in chaos and confusion for some hours afterwards, as the streets around the Capitol and the House and Senate office buildings were closed to both vehicular and pedestrian traffic, and members of Congress milled about outside the cordoned-off area, some giving street-corner interviews to news media, or gathered in nearby restaurants.

The first order of business when Congress reconvened on Sept. 12 was a strongly worded joint resolution to condemn the two attacks, which passed both the House and the Senate by unanimous votes. Among other things, the resolution declared that "these premeditated attacks struck not only at the people of America, but also the symbols and structures of our economic and military strength and ... the United States is entitled to respond under international law." The resolution also declared support for the "determination of the President, in close consultation with the Congress, to bring to justice and punish the perpetrators of these attacks as well as their sponsors." The House debate lasted until about 1 a.m. on Sept. 13, to give as many members as possible a chance to make floor speeches on the resolution.

Another concern of lawmakers is

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the apparent failure of intelligence services to detect the attacks beforehand. With the exception of certain loose cannons, such as Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-Calif.), most members were reluctant to accuse the intelligence community of an "intelligence failure." Senate Intelligence Committee Chairman Bob Graham (D-Fla.) complained, "There was not a single agency, much less a single individual," who could be held accountable. He called that a "serious restraint" on the ability of the intelligence community to deal with those sorts of threats.

House Moves Quickly On Supplemental Spending Bill

House Appropriations Committee Chairman Bill Young (R-Fla.) promised to move a new \$20 billion supplemental spending bill as quickly as possible, to fulfill a request from President George Bush for money for disaster recovery in New York and at the Pentagon, for additional security measures at airports and elsewhere in the United States, and for the investigation to identify the perpetrators of the two attacks. The normal partisan warfare that has dominated budget debates in recent years has mostly been absent since the attacks. The White House initially had asked for an open-ended bill, but Rep. David Obey (D-Wisc.) balked, arguing that that would amount to a "blank check." "Anyone who votes to give that away," he said, "ought to be impeached."

The events of Sept. 11 are likely to result in a total recasting of all of the appropriations bills. In light of the impact of the attacks, budget priorities have been completely rearranged. "This changes everything," Senate

Budget Committee Chairman Kent Conrad (D-N.D.) said. "The top priority is to defend this country."

Democrats Must Provide Leadership

Prior to the events of Sept. 11, the reality of the collapse of the U.S. economy had begun to poke its ugly head into the political processes on Capitol Hill. On Sept. 9, the Washington Post reported that House Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) told President Bush that, in terms of the economy, "a year from now is when it matters to us." Bush, who had only recently begun to notice problems in the economy, was reported to have replied, "It's my time frame, too." A year from now, of course, is the mid-term elections for the House and for one-third of the Senate.

Democrats responded to the situation by publicly announcing that they would do nothing. Typical of this was Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.), who, when asked how the Social Security trust fund was going to be kept whole, replied, "That's what we're asking the Administration. It's their budget. Their tax cut. And I think it ought to be their solutions." His excuse was that the Democrats don't control the White House, or the House of Representatives and have only a one-vote majority in the Senate, so therefore they don't have the strength to do anything.

Democratic Presidential pre-candidate for 2004 Lyndon LaRouche responded to this problem during a Sept. 11 appearance on the Jack Stockwell radio show as the attacks in New York and at the Pentagon were unfolding. He said that he "could be in a position very easily to steer these guys into do-

ing things that would begin to work, even with the limited strength the Democratic Party has, today." He added that "if the party would do some of those things . . . we would not only be able to shake the population a bit into believing there's somebody up there that might help them, you'd also find a number of Republicans who are not nuts, and who are simply patriotic, and will listen to reason, who would cooperate with the Democrats in doing some of the things we have to do." Instead, "We have a vacuum of leadership."

Missile Defense Splits Senate Panel

On Sept. 7, the Senate Armed Services Committee voted 13-12 on strict partisan lines to report out the fiscal year 2002 Defense Authorization bill. The bill includes increases in most of the major line items in the budget, including \$700 million for military pay and other benefits for service members, more than \$1 billion to improve military readiness, \$800 million for transformation efforts, and \$600 million to give the services the capability to meet "nontraditional threats," such as terrorism. It also includes provision for an additional round of base closures, which committee chairman Carl Levin (D-Mich.) said, is expected to save about \$6 billion a year. The Bush Administration's \$18.4 billion supplemental request is included in the bill, but Levin made clear that the budget politics of the Congress will determine whether that \$18.4 billion is actually appropriated.

Where the Democrats and the GOP split, was on missile defense. The committee voted, again on party lines, to reduce the Administration's budget request from \$8.3 billion to \$7

billion, and to make funding for any national missile defense tests contingent on the White House informing Congress whether a planned test will be in conflict with the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. Levin complained that he has been asking Pentagon officials for months whether they plan any such tests, and has yet to get a straight answer. He said that "it is important for Congress to know," because it has a "significant impact" on how Senators are likely to vote on missile defense.

John Warner (R-Va.) complained that the Levin language could mean that even if the United States withdraws from the ABM Treaty, which the treaty allows for, the Senate could still vote to deny the use of funds for testing. He also complained that the reduction in the funding request cuts across all missile defense programs, not just national missile defense. Warner vowed that the Levin language "will not see its way into legislation."

The House, in the aftermath of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, was trying to figure out the fastest way to bring its bill to the floor in such a way that new provisions to deal with the attacks would not be precluded. Parts of the bill are likely to be rewritten to reflect the new priorities and to avoid contentious issues.

Skelton Gives Democrats' Response To Bush Strategy

On Sept. 4, Ike Skelton (D-Mo.), the ranking member on the House Armed Services Committee, articulated the Democratic view of military strategy and force structure, in a speech at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C.

Skelton said that the United States must have a strategy before deciding

on a force structure to carry it out. The strategy he called for includes a homeland security strategy, of which missile defense is only a part, not some "Maginot line in the sky." Missile defense, he said, has become "theological" in some circles. It also includes non-proliferation programs greater support for intelligence and coordinated response mechanisms. The second element includes active U.S. military engagement abroad, which requires presence overseas as well as military-to-military exchanges. He called "engagement and collaboration with other countries" the "lynchpin" of U.S. national security.

If these preventive actions fail, then the United States must "be able to win decisively, at low risk, a major regional conflict," he said. At the same time, we must still be able to handle a wide range of other contingencies. To this end, he called for increasing the Army by 20,000 soldiers (as opposed to cutting by as many as 60,000, as has been rumored that Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld wants to do); up to 500,000, he said, is the minimum force required to carry out his strategy. He also called for building up the Navy to 360 ships, as a minimum, whereas at current shipbuilding rates, it'll drop to 230 ships. He didn't call for increases in force structure for the Air Force, but did call for improvements in longrange bombing and airlift capabilities.

The events of Sept. 11, of course, have radically changed the defense debate in Congress, in some of the ways Skelton was calling for. The debate over missile defense has practically disappeared, and many members of Congress are now calling for the creation of a homeland defense department. During an appearance on CBS's "Early Show" on Sept. 12, Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.) said, "We never had to do that before, because we felt we were protected by the oceans."

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Editorial

What Should You Do?

Can an individual citizen, or a responsible local leader, do anything about the destabilization of the United States launched with the provocative attacks on Washington and New York on Sept. 11? Can a citizen such as yourself really know, of his or her own powers of reason, what is happening? Clearly there are grave dangers that remain "hidden" in this tragedy, from both public opinion and "expert" opinion. For nearly all who read this, there was, and still is far, far more that you do not know about those disasters, than what you actually know through your own ability to reason it out—as opposed to what you are being told to accept as "authoritative opinion." "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy." And these are times when you, like Horatio, must act only on what you know to be true, and what you know to be for the general welfare of the nation.

Your responsibility is to *know what you do not know*, so that rather than grab a comic-book version of events from the media and beat your breast in anger—a course which could aid the coup plotters against the United States—you can think calmly and piece out what is really happening, and what you can do. Our coverage in this issue is essential evidence for you in doing that.

First of all, acknowledge the clear evidence that Lyndon LaRouche, with aid of some of his collaborators here and abroad, *knew*—not in detail, but in the clear outlines of the cause and nature of these attacks—what was threatening the United States during September. Read the chilling warning from his Aug. 24 international webcast, as quoted in our national lead article on page 60. LaRouche was not whispering what he knew among "experts," but broadcasting it internationally, and warning both the Bush Administration and Democratic leaders in the United States: Washington was threatened with unprecedented acts of "strategic irregular war" during September, aimed at destabilizing the strongest government left in the world. And the Aug. 24 webcast was not the first of his warnings to make

crystal clear that the *cause* of these dangers was the ongoing, global, economic-financial breakdown.

This acknowledged, look at the national radio interview LaRouche was giving, live, when the deadly news started to pour in from New York and Washington. Unlike any other national leader, he, as a Presidential candidate, was put to the test of responding in real time to the first fragmentary, disastrous reports, and asked to say, "What is going on? What should be done? What should the President do?" He calmly met the test: This is more than terrorism, it is a war provocation; the President must not "react" in a way which may turn terrorist provocation into world war. He must immmediately contact the leaders of other strategically-placed nations—LaRouche named them, and they were the first nations actually to respond to the crisis over the next 24 hours—and propose coordinated changes in policy which cut off the sources of the new global terror wave. These immediate changes are primarily those of international economic reconstruction, changes in policy toward the Mideast, and related actions.

This is the test of national and international leadership. What you should do, first, is to back LaRouche's public interventions into this crisis. Think through what he clearly *knows*—the worsening economic-financial collapse is the cause of these worsening dangers. A new international monetary system must be put in place. Tell your Congressman and other elected leaders to organize, now, a New Bretton Woods conference as LaRouche has called for it. A *real* U.S. alliance is needed with the major Eurasian nations—not a "Desert Storm coalition" which helped breed the current disasters, but a strategic linkup to build the high-technology Eurasian Land-Bridges as a global recovery strategy. Demand a new policy of cooperation with Russia, China, India in this Eurasian reconstruction.

In the aftermath of the events of Sept. 11, you can see that the survival even of the United States itself, depends on this.

AROUCHE Ν ABLE \mathbf{E} L

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 Sundays—4 pm

WISCONSIN

KENOSHA—Ch.21
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• MADISON—Ch.4 Tue-2 pm; Wed-11 am MARATHON COUNTY Charter Ch. 10 Thursdays—9:30 pm; Fridays—12 Noon

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