International Intelligence

Hospitals Become Morgues In Funds-Deprived Palestine

Palestinian hospitals are running out of medicine and supplies, and patients are dying, because of the funding cut-off to the Hamas government demanded by the Bush regime.

Although humanitarian funds are supposed to be available, banks won't transfer the funds, for fear of being accused of violating the ban on funding terrorist organizations.

Even a World Bank memo reports the situation is getting worse than it had earlier calculated. The Bank had originally predicted that by the end of 2006, poverty in Palestine would have reached 67%, by the Bank's standards, and unemployement 50%. But, the recent memo obtained by Reuters states, "We now consider these figures underestimates." The memo was circulated ahead of the May 9 meeting of the Quartet—the United States, the European Union, Russia, and the United Nations—to negotiate a Palestinian-Israeli peace.

The memo further states: "A continuation of the crisis threatens to undermine Palestinian institutions and cause severe damage to structures that donors have been building since 1993. The institutional decay will likely also have a negative impact on security, which in turn would make it difficult for government, the private sector, and providers of humanitarian assistance to operate properly." The memo says the World Bank already has a fund called the Emergency Services Support Project, which could be used to extend aid that would bypass the P.N.A.; but the United States refuses even this.

President Clinton Signs New Bretton Woods Banner

In a brief visit to Copenhagen on May 11, former President Bill Clinton signed a banner unfurled by LaRouche organizers: "Welcome Clinton. Support LaRouche's New Bretton Woods."

One of the LaRouche organizers in the crowd of well-wishers reminded Copenhagen television station DR1 that President Clinton and his Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin in 1998 had called for creating a "new financial architecture," because of the speculation destroying the world financial system. Lyndon LaRouche has been calling for establishing a New Bretton Woods financial system to create a stable credit system, which can issue credit to revive the world's productive economy, and build modern infrastructure.

After signing the banner with a smile, Clinton moved on, armed with a packet of literature, including the May 5 *EIR*, a leaflet on hyperinflation, and a copy of LaRouche's book *Earth's Next Fifty Years*.

The former President was in Copenhagen to speak to employees and selected customers of the Icelandic financial group Baugur.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Cites LaRouche Webcast

The leading German daily Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, which has for decades been an implacable enemy of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, ran an advertisement on May 5 that actually presented some truth about what the LaRouches have to say. The ad was placed by the publishing company Finanzbuchverlag, promoting the third edition of its book The Greenspan Dossier, by Roland Leuschel and Claus Vogt. It quotes economist Lyndon LaRouche from his April 27 webcast: "This nation and the world are now facing, in the weeks and months ahead, the greatest crisis in modern history; a greater crisis than World War Two. . . . The present financial system has reached its

The ad appeared on page nine, covering a third of a page, in the political section of the daily.

Roland Leuschel, the co-author of the book, is acquainted with LaRouche's assessment of the systemic economic-financial crisis, and his proposals on what to do about it. Several years ago, Leuschel coined the term "salami crash," describing a crash coming in stages, one after another. Leuschel, now a private consultant and author, is a retired top banker of Banque Bruxelles Lambert.

As LaRouche noted after the ad appeared, certain institutions are being driven by the "reality principle," because they realize that things are going to blow out as a result of hyperinflation. There is a revolution in process, a revolt against Doom, he said.

India Says 'No' to Changes In Nuclear Deal With U.S.

A spokesman for India's Ministry of External Affairs on May 5 repudiated any idea of changes in the agreement on nuclear power reached with the United States: "The Government of India's position remains that our commitments are those that are outlined in the joint statement of July 18, 2005," the day visiting Indian Premier Manmohan Singh signed an agreement with President Bush in Washington. The official said this in response to a question from the press about a statement made by U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice.

Secretary Rice had told an Indian parliamentary delegation, visiting Washington recently, that India must be prepared to accept "amendments" to the agreement.

Although the aforesaid "amendments" were not spelled out by either side, Secretary Rice had told the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee, during her testimony last month, that one of the key conditions of the deal is that India has agreed to an unconditional abandonment of nuclear tests in future. New Delhi responded to that statement immediately, saying India had never made such a commitment to the United States as part of the nuclear agreement.

The U.S.-Indian deal included lifting all high-technology bans on India imposed by the United States since 1974, and allowing India to receive low-enriched uranium for nuclear reactors. There is enormous opposition to the agreement within the U.S. Congress, among other reasons, because India has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

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