

Schiller Institute to hold February conference

The Schiller Institute, a think-tank for republican policy, and the International Caucus of Labor Committees (ICLC), the philosophical association founded and led by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., will hold their next semi-annual joint conference on Presidents' Day weekend, Feb. 18-21, 1994.

The conference will discuss a new theoretical writing of Mr. LaRouche's, explaining his original contribution to the Leibniz science of physical economy in the 1948-52 period. Titled simply, "LaRouche's Discovery," it will appear in the Spring 1994 issue of *Fidelio* magazine.

The gathering will be the first international conference marking the tenth anniversary of the Schiller Institute. It was founded in early 1984 at the urging of Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, as a new institution working to mend the dangerous rift then dividing the United States from Germany, her native land, and indeed from western Eu-

rope in general.

Although the most obvious aspects of the crisis were strategic, political, and economic, from its inception the Institute also plumbed the cultural and scientific failings which lay behind the collapse, and pointed the way back to the greatest moments in the two continents' respective histories, namely: the American Revolution, the Classic period of Germany (Beethoven, Schiller), the Golden Renaissance of the 15th century which made possible the discovery and evangelization of the Americas; and, echoing those, our century's steps toward conquering outer space.

This will be the first ICLC/Schiller conference in five years in which Lyndon LaRouche will be free. Incarcerated on Jan. 27, 1989 after being railroaded to a conviction on false, politically motivated federal fraud and conspiracy charges, he will be released on parole on Jan. 26. He is now 71.

For information about registering to attend the conference, contact your *EIR* representative or the Schiller Institute national office at (202) 544-7018 before Feb. 11, 1994.

lence of known risk factors, including a history of benign breast disease, certain reproductive history traits, and ethnic origin." When the researcher controlled for these variables, the women did not appear to have an extraordinarily high rate for the disease.

Prime Time stated that "two months ago, Congress finally funded a broad study of DDT and other pesticides with possible connections to breast cancer." In truth, Congress took that action more than a year earlier than that, and did not specify pesticide connections! The National Breast Cancer Coalition got millions of dollars, the NCI received \$197 million, and the Department of Defense got \$210 million. Early in 1992, Massachusetts had a \$3 million budget for breast cancer testing, education, and research programs, and NCI agreed to match that amount. (The rate of breast cancer in Massachusetts is 18% higher than the national average, and reasons for that are still unknown.) The American Cancer Society has been theorizing publicly that the odds of U.S. women developing breast cancer are 1 in 9, but many authorities say the odds are between 1 in 500 and 1 in 1,000 (depending on the woman's age). The "1 in 9 figure," the ACS recently stated, was "*more of a metaphor than a hard figure*" (emphasis added).

DDT saved millions of lives

Early in the Prime Time Live show, it was stated (with a trace of sarcasm) that DDT was given a hero's welcome after World War II, but the reasons were not mentioned. The

National Academy of Sciences wrote in 1965 that "in little more than two decades, DDT has prevented 500 million human deaths that would otherwise have been inevitable," and, in 1973, the World Health Organization pointed out that "100 million humans who would have died of insect-borne diseases are alive today because of DDT." Millions more escaped starvation and severe malnutrition, thanks to the fact that DDT saved their crops and their stored food. Perhaps Prime Time did not consider such facts as relevant?

Why the great fear of DDT (DDE) more than 20 years after the innocuous pesticide was banned by the political actions of William Ruckelshaus, then head of the Environmental Protection Agency? Prime Time alleged that DDT "doesn't disappear . . . it lingers more than a century." (Perhaps they were unaware that it has only been in existence for half a century?) In 1987, *Science* magazine reported that only one-thirtieth of one year's production of DDT and its metabolites could be accounted for in all the living things on this planet, and in Gulf Breeze, Florida, the EPA proved that 92% of DDT and its metabolites disappeared from seawater in just 38 days. More than 150 scientific articles documented the removal of DDT and its metabolites from air, water, soil, and living creatures, and public health studies found DDT residues were eliminated from animal fat tissues rather rapidly (within months), much of it as DDA in the urine. Obviously only traces now survive in the U.S. environment, and there is not enough anywhere in our environments to kill even the most sensitive insects.