

EIR

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National Music Conservatory



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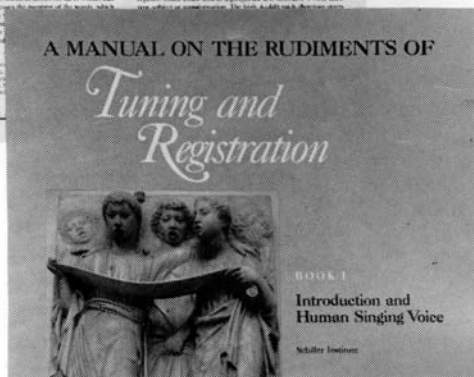
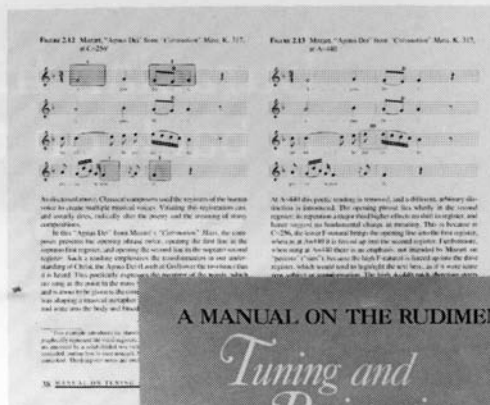
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From the Editor

In many of the greatest Classical songs, a principle known as “contrary motion” is used to powerful effect. Precisely at the turning-point of the poem, the composer—Mozart or Schubert, for example—will lead the singer’s voice in one direction over a line of notes, while the same pattern is simultaneously performed in the opposite direction, frequently at a different pace, and always in a different register, by the piano accompaniment. This comes at a moment in the poem when the text is evoking opposite strong emotions, such as overflowing joy and intense sadness.

Even though some listeners may not be conscious of how this is being done, if they really pay attention they will undergo the elation which comes from solving a problem as they hear, in their mind, the “intervals between the intervals.” Because it is only through a quality unique to the human mind that these conflicting emotions, so directly evoked by music, can be resolved, and the hearer (or performer) can be uplifted to a higher level of humanity, capable of the creative breakthroughs that will enable our species to survive.

I invite readers to see that kind of “contrary motion” in the pages of this issue of *EIR*. The *Feature* reports on a milestone in the battle to save the minds of our nation’s youth, the conference to found a National Conservatory of Music movement which Lyndon LaRouche addressed at Howard University on May 28.

The contrary voice (to extend our musical simile) is contained in the *International* section, where we document the gruesome United Nations plans for a world dictatorship, with the avowed aim of reducing the world’s people by half. Articles on Haiti, Iraq, Korea, and the Indian subcontinent show the test cases for enforcement of these policies through Boutros-Ghali’s U.N., which LaRouche has dubbed “Hitler in Blue Helmets.”

In that context, the national lead story points in the direction of an effective resistance, potentially coming out of the pope’s meeting with President Clinton, through the reassertion of national sovereignty and real human rights, which can only be based on the principle of the human being in the image of God the Creator. For a beautiful reiteration of that concept, see LaRouche’s address to the music conference on page 19.

Nora Hamerman

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Smash monetarism to build maglev rail systems

by Anthony K. Wikrent

The "Pittsburgh project," a plan to revitalize the "rust belt" industries of the U.S. Great Lakes region by building magnetically levitated (maglev) transportation systems, was proposed afresh the first week of June. The renewal of this proposal comes as similar schemes are being proposed for the state of New York and the Baltimore-Washington area in the United States, as German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and French President François Mitterrand reach agreement to extend French and German high-speed rail networks eastward into Poland and Russia, and as the Chinese government is proposing to construct high-speed rail transportation along the ancient trans-Asiatic "Silk Route." The increasing number of such proposals underscores the importance of shaking free from the tattered remnants of failed "free-market" and International Monetary Fund dogmas, and taking up once again a Hamiltonian overview of national needs and purposes, including recognition that general economic and technological progress is the common interest of the community of nations.

One would think that the need for such a return to national economic sanity would be especially evident in the United States. It was the United States that pioneered the technology for magnetic levitation, beginning with experiments by rocket scientist Robert Goddard in the 1930s. By the late 1960s, various U.S. companies were ready to begin construction of demonstration projects, waiting only for funding. But the United States forfeited its expansive lead, solely through economic obtuseness. Not only proposals for maglev systems, but also conventional high-speed systems have been stymied or outright abandoned in Florida (Orlando Airport); Texas (Dallas, Houston, San Antonio); California (Los Angeles, and Los Angeles to Las Vegas); Ohio (Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland); Illinois and Michigan (Chicago to

Detroit); Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota (Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul); Colorado (Greeley, Denver, Colorado Springs); North Carolina (Raleigh, Durham, Winston-Salem, Charlotte); and Alabama (Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile). The culprit: lack of financing.

If the nation's banking and financial system cannot or will not fund such basic infrastructural development, and lets a national technological lead in such technology wither and die over the span of 20 years, perhaps the question ought to be asked: What's wrong with the banking and financial system?

The Pittsburgh Maglev Project

The idea of making the Pittsburgh region into a center of maglev manufacturing was first put forward in 1978. In February 1990, the Maglev Working Group, a consortium of industry, labor, and local and state governments, led by Carnegie Mellon University's Rail Systems Center, reissued the proposal, calling for the construction of a \$300-648 million maglev system connecting downtown Pittsburgh with the airport. This pilot project would be the seed crystal for a 30-year program for a regional maglev system connecting the cities of the Great Lakes region with those of the East Coast, at an estimated cost of \$29 billion.

At the time, Prof. Richard Uher, head of Carnegie's Rail Systems Center, expected the rapid emergence of private-public partnerships to provide the financing for the Pittsburgh Maglev Project, as it was called. Since Japanese interests had provided \$250,000 for the initial study, Uher was especially hopeful that a "Golden Triangle Project" would materialize, in which Japanese financing would purchase German maglev technology that would be manufactured by U.S. industry.

Now, four years later, the Pittsburgh consortium, having established a corporation named Maglev, Inc., has further

refined its study, and reissued its proposal. The study rejects the inherently flawed cost-accounting approach which, for three decades, has led dozens of similar studies to conclude—wrongly—that maglev technology is simply too expensive, insisting instead that a maglev system operating at its full potential, especially its top potential speed of over 300 miles per hour, can generate enough revenue to cover its operating expenses, and some of its capital construction costs as well.

The most significant aspect of the Maglev, Inc. report flows from its recognition that the minimum turning radius of a maglev vehicle operating at its top speed of 311 mph is nearly four miles, or 21,000 feet. The analysis performed for Maglev, Inc. found that even with a reduction in speed to 250 mph, a maglev system would be able to use only 55% of already-existing rights-of-way, such as, for example, those available along interstate highways. Confining a maglev system to only already-existing rights-of-way cuts the potential top speed to less than 150 mph. The report thus distinguishes itself by calling for the creation of entirely new rights-of-way that will allow a maglev system to operate at its full potential. The first guideline listed in the study is, “When outside metropolitan areas, develop new right-of-way and keep speed above 250 mph.”

The disaster of monetarist methodology

At issue here is something much more fundamental than mere speed. As was demonstrated by *EIR* Economics Editor Chris White in a Nov. 6, 1992 feature article, the key to determining the true cost of any transportation system is to focus on the carrying capacity per unit of time of the system under consideration. Looking only at the investment cost per mile or per kilometer is inherently flawed. As White pointed out:

“The number of passengers carried per transport unit multiplied by unit frequency per hour, gives a number of passengers carried per hour. This is called the line capacity of the mode of transportation. The passengers are carried at a certain speed. The line capacity of the system multiplied by the operating speed gives the productive capacity of the system—the number of passenger-miles or passenger-kilometers produced per hour. . . .

“Increasing the speed at which passengers are carried . . . increases the productive capacity of the system, just as increasing the number of passengers carried increases the line capacity. Increasing speed of service, therefore, also should decrease cost, just as a system which can carry more passengers than another ought to be cheaper than the other.”

Thus, even though a maglev system’s investment cost per kilometer is four times greater than upgrading Amtrak’s Boston-Washington Metroliner from 85 mph to 100 or even 150 mph, the investment per passenger-kilometers capacity per hour of a maglev system is at least 15% cheaper (and as little as one-quarter the cost, when the line capacity of the Japanese EDS maglev is used for the calculations instead of the German EMS maglev).

Standing in sharp contrast to the Maglev, Inc. report is the November 1993 report of the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO), “High-Speed Ground Transportation: Issues Affecting Development in the United States,” which is afflicted by the inherently flawed monetarist/cost-accounting methodology exposed by White. The GAO report, in turn, relies on a 1991 study by the National Research Council, “In Pursuit of Speed: New Options for Intercity Passenger Transport,” which gave the following estimates for investment cost per mile: Japanese maglev, \$30 million per mile; French TGV, Japanese Shinkansen, and German ICE (all conventional steel wheel on steel rail technologies), \$20 million per mile; and an incremental approach to improving Amtrak’s Metroliner, including the use of the tilt trains developed in Sweden, Italy, Spain, or Britain, \$10 million per mile.

The key to attaining high speeds is to have dedicated rights-of-way. Amtrak has concluded that running trains at over 100 mph through at-grade crossings will result in derailment in the event of a collision, inflicting severe injuries or death on passengers. Not only does the GAO reject the apparently costlier options of \$20 million and \$30 million a mile, but at \$6-20 million per project to eliminate at-grade crossings, the GAO concluded that it was also too expensive to eliminate all at-grade crossings. Thus, under the GAO approach, the maximum top speed for any system over much of its route would be 100 mph. And this, after the GAO itself defined high-speed ground transportation as operating at over 150 mph! The obvious conclusion: Why bother building anything?

The Maglev, Inc. report is also noteworthy for having abandoned Uher’s hope of four years ago for private financing, and forthrightly calling for government funding to cover most, if not all, of the initial capital costs. But this step is unfortunately too little, too late. The United States has reached the precarious position that it will soon be spending almost the entirety of federal revenues on interest payments and other costs of servicing a national federal debt of around \$4 trillion.

The import of this is a very unpleasant truth that President Bill Clinton is only beginning to realize: The United States has lost its economic and financial sovereignty to the nation’s creditors. Rather than bellowing about being forced by the bond market to act like “Eisenhower Republicans,” what Clinton must do is lead the country back to a reassertion of control over its financial affairs. A dozen or more regions, states, and localities have proposed and desire maglev systems. Here is a project of vital national significance, which awaits only funding and leadership. And here is a banking and financial system which refuses to provide the former, and threatens to eviscerate anyone providing the latter. It is high time to adopt a national outlook, based upon the American System economics of Alexander Hamilton, that will ensure the development of a coherent national system.

Safe pebble-bed nuclear reactors are just what Russia needs

Professor Lidsky is professor of nuclear engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was interviewed on May 25 by Jonathan Tennenbaum, director of the Fusion Energy Forum in Germany.

Q: I understand that you have been involved in organizing a cooperative effort between the United States and Russia in the field of “inherently safe” nuclear power stations. What exactly does that project involve?

Lidsky: The idea is in fact to provide the first commercial version of a technology that has been discussed worldwide for the last decade or so, and which a number of countries are interested in. The idea is to provide the inherently safe pebble-bed reactor, which was developed in Germany, with a gas turbine power conversion system. The result of doing that is that we end up with the inherent safety of the gas-cooled pebble-bed reactor and the great economy and small size of the gas turbine. The combination turns out to be a very attractive commercial source of nuclear power. As it happens, the Russians have, distributed over a number of sites, all of the technology needed to develop the system very well. And they have, as a result of their weapons effort, the fuel that would be needed to fuel a great number of these systems around the world. In fact, the installation of these systems would be one of the best ways you could think of to use up, in a socially beneficial way, the great Russian stock of weapons-grade uranium.

Q: How much is that?

Lidsky: There is an extraordinary amount, probably greater than 500 tons of very highly enriched uranium. With each reactor system that you build, you commit about three tons of that uranium for the first 30 years of its lifetime. So one could, in principle, by selling the reactor and committing fuel, account for a very large fraction of the Russians’ weapons stockpile.

Q: What are the advantages of this type of reactor for commercial use?

Lidsky: The gas-cooled reactor is one that was developed quite a while ago to take advantage of the very favorable

high-temperature properties of the fuel. Shortly after the Three Mile Island accident, some researchers in Germany realized that you could take advantage of this fuel and produce a reactor that was limited in size, but had an inherent safety, in the sense that there is nothing you could do to cause a release of radiation from this reactor. You could draw out the control rods, you could release the coolant, you could do all the things that would cause extraordinary difficulties in the classical light water reactors which are used everywhere, and it would have no effect whatever, with respect to the safety of the public or, in actuality, even to the survival of the plant.

This is a very interesting concept, because what one really wants to do with nuclear power is to spread it to developing countries, which in the course of the next half a century or century would burn massive amounts of fossil fuel. One really wants them to have an alternative, and it is hard to imagine that the current light water reactor, with its great cost and great size and its extraordinary complexity, furnishes that alternative. So one would have in principle a reactor that one can, with a light heart, distribute around the world. Furthermore it uses a fuel cycle that does not lend itself well to proliferation of nuclear materials. So in terms of safety and in terms of nuclear proliferation it is a marvelous reactor type.

The down side is the fact that this reactor is limited to about 200 MW or possibly at most 300 MW electric power, which is very much smaller than the current light water reactors. In the ordinary course of events, that would make the electricity from such a reactor very expensive, because there are economies of scale which favor big generating plants. It turns out that the use of the helium gas turbine with these reactors makes it possible to overcome those drawbacks. First, it is possible to build small gas turbines without paying a penalty with respect to larger ones. Secondly, the system can yield a very much higher efficiency than is ordinarily the case with nuclear power plants—efficiencies of the order of 45% to over 50% are possible. Whereas the ordinary nuclear power plants have efficiencies from the low to middle 30% range. The combination of the small size and high efficiency balances the higher unit cost for small nuclear power plants,

and the combination becomes very attractive. It achieves the dual ends of inherent safety, so you can distribute it around the world, and low cost. Also the small size matches very well to the needs of the developing countries, where the transmission grid is not very well developed.

Q: These units could be produced in series—

Lidsky: In fact, since these are very much smaller than existing reactors, the idea would be to build them in a central factory and ship them around. They have a very much simpler installation. The present reactors are larger and you have, effectively, to build each one on site, because there is so much material outside the reactor core itself. This particular reactor has exactly the opposite situation. The reactor and the power conversion system can be built in a central factory, and merely assembled on site.

Q: So building the reactor would come out being extremely economical.

Lidsky: That's right. It's very hard to obtain very large economies of scale, but there are great economies of serial production, and if you get into a production-line mode—and you will with reactors of this sort, because with their lower power levels you will need a lot more of them—there is no

question that you gain great economies.

Q: What is the historical background of the Russian project you mentioned?

Lidsky: Some very interesting things happened. In the late 1980s, there was a very strong program that had developed between Russia and Germany, to produce a prototype of this reactor and begin production of them. An extraordinary amount of money was spent on setting up to build that prototype. It was somewhere between half a billion and a billion dollars spent in developing and transferring the German-developed pebble-bed fuel-making technology to the Russians. For their part, the Russians developed the biggest high-temperature, high-pressure helium test loop existing in the world. That project was very close to fruition when, almost simultaneously, the German reunification put a great strain on the Germans' ability to finance that project, and developments in Russia took attention and money away from their ability to complete their half of the project. So the project, which came very close, fell apart.

On the other hand, all of the pieces are still there, in many cases still unused, and so there is an enormous infrastructure in place, in Russia, to develop and produce reactors of this sort. There is a great desire on the part of many large Russian

The 'pebble-bed' reactor

The key to the type of high-temperature reactor (HTR) technology developed in Germany lies in the use of novel spherical fuel elements (the "pebbles" or "potatoes") that prevent the release of radioactive fission products up to extremely high temperatures. The fission fuel (typically a mixture of enriched uranium and thorium) is prepared in the form of tiny particles of approximately 0.5 millimeter diameter, which are coated with multiple layers of carbon and a special form of the high-temperature ceramic material, silicon carbide (SiC). Several tens of thousands of these "coated particles" are embedded in a ball of graphite—the "pebble"—about the size of a tennis ball. In advanced versions now under development, the outside surfaces of the spheres are coated once more with multiple, chemically bonded SiC layers, for foolproof protection against corrosion.

The core of the reactor is simply a pile of these "pebbles" sitting in a cylindrical container with a funnel-shaped bottom. Unlike light water reactors, which must periodically be shut down for refueling with the familiar fuel rods, the "pebble-bed" reactor is continuously fueled; new "pebbles" are fed in at the top while used ones flow

out through the bottom. Because of this, the reactor contains at all times only as much fuel as is necessary for normal operation, avoiding excess reactivity, which is a safety concern in other reactors.

A crucial feature of the "pebble-bed" HTR is its very strong "negative temperature effect": If the temperature rises above a certain level, the fission chain reaction shuts down immediately. This is due to the temperature dependence of neutron interactions in the system, and occurs independently of any outside interventions. The combination of this feature, the high-temperature tolerance of the fuel elements, and a modular reactor providing for a large heat capacity and "passive" heat conduction to the environment, ensures that this system is "inherently safe"—a serious accident with major release of radioactivity is ruled out physically, even in the event of sudden loss of coolant and failure of pumps, control systems, or other components.

The high-temperature gas-cooled reactor (HTGR) and modular HTGR developed by General Atomic in the United States share many of the advantageous features of the "pebble-bed" design. In the American designs, the "coated particles" are embedded in prismatic fuel elements which are periodically changed, instead of being cycled as in the case of the German reactor.

laboratories to do just that, because it would be a very good use for much of their technology. The gas turbine, for example, would be an ideal thing for the people who have been building their aircraft engines, to be involved in. The fuel supply, as I mentioned previously, would be a great use of the Russian stockpiles of uranium, and the fuel production facilities are very well developed. As it happens, in Russia they have done extensive fuel testing. In many ways they carried the development of the fuel further than in fact had been done in Germany. So the Russians had, just before the project fell apart, some of the world's very best fuel for reactors.

Q: These are the so-called pebbles?

Lidsky: These are the pebbles for the pebble-bed reactor. This is all based on a reactor that operated in Germany for more than 20 years, the AVR reactor. It was meant as a test bed for a much larger reactor, and was then converted to a test bed for smaller, modular, inherently safe reactors late in its life. Pebbles were developed for that use, and literally millions of pebbles had been developed and tested in that device. That technology has been transferred, in one form or another, to Russia, to China, to Japan, and other countries.

Q: What happened after the Russian-German project shut down?

Lidsky: The program stagnated. For four or five years nothing further developed. The people who worked on it remained intensely enthusiastic about it, but it is very hard to get a project for nuclear power to happen anywhere in the world. The reason for that is that most people view nuclear power as one extension or other of existing light water technology, which has taken up all the available niches in the countries where it evolved, and is not at all suitable for installation in developing countries, and knowledge about this sort of system is not widespread, and governments tend to view nuclear power with the drawbacks of the light water reactors. And so there is a combination of problems involving education and economics, that need to be solved.

Q: What are the more recent efforts that you have been involved with?

Lidsky: I was involved in an effort put together by a company called Advanced Physics Corp. in San Diego, California, that attempted to match private funding with a consortium of Russian laboratories and manufacturing firms, to build the reactor. It would be built in Russia for initial use in Russia, but could in principle provide Russia with a very valuable source of hard foreign currency if they exported these reactors. But the initial goal was to provide for a reactor built in Russia by Russians, for Russian use. If it worked out, this could be distributed much more widely. This had clearance at the very highest levels in Russia, including Minister of Atomic Energy Mikhailov, who was very enthusiastic about

this project. Mikhailov was very insistent about the fact that this reactor would meet the very highest world standards for safety—including the German standards and IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] standards—and was convinced that this reactor could do that. The reason for this is, of course, the Russian sensitivity about nuclear power safety; they would have to show they could meet the world's highest standards. It is also an expression of the fact that they expected to be able to export this reactor anywhere in the world after it had been developed.

Q: How long would that development take, if the project went full speed ahead?

Lidsky: The prototype would take a while, because some things need to be developed and some things that had fallen into disrepair would have to be put together. But one could have that done within probably six years, very realistically, if in fact it were funded at the initial level. The succeeding reactors of course take much less time than that, because they can be factory built. But the very first one, considering that parts have to be designed in detail, would probably take six years.

Q: Did this involve the Kurchatov Institute?

Lidsky: This involved a number of institutes in Russia. It involved the Kurchatov Institute; it involved Energomash, which participated in most of their rocket engine development; it involved another major manufacturer responsible for a number of crucial developments; it involved Chelyabinsk 70, a weapons laboratory, and a group in Novosibirsk which was the factory responsible for the reactor fuel production plant. So there is a group of five or six major Russian laboratories involved in this—Kurchatov having the lead but with all very actively involved.

Q: What is the situation now?

Lidsky: The present situation is stasis. The Russians have come together with a design and a plan for this reactor. It was a remarkable effort done in a very short period of time. The funding is proving to be just a little bit too high for the private funding that Advanced Physics had put together. So the program is waiting now to see whether additional input can be made of funding from some other source, or some way can be found to bring the price down in Russia. It is a great shame, because it is something that the world needs. It is something that if carried to fruition, the Russians could do as well as anyone in the world. And because of their very large stock of weapons-grade uranium, it could supply fuel at an advantageous cost to the whole world for quite a period of time. So it really is something that the Russians would like very much to be able to do, and they find themselves caught short by a funding shortfall.

Q: Why shouldn't this kind of project have enthusiastic sup-

port from the U.S. government? Vice President Gore, when he was in Russia, spoke of the need to preserve the scientific manpower and capabilities in Russia, and I know that people in the United States are concerned that the scientists in Russia, especially scientists who were involved in the military domain, be given reasonable things to do in the civilian domain. So it would seem to be a perfect way to realize what many people inside and outside the U.S. administration want, to have projects which would really benefit the Russian economy. Everyone knows that to the extent the economy deteriorates further, the political situation will also deteriorate.

Lidsky: You are absolutely right. It is hard to imagine a project that would better use the capability of the Russian weapons laboratories and the Russian military establishment, at the same time provide power for Russia, and draw down their weapons stocks. Rationally, this should be given support at the very highest levels. But, in fact, the current U.S. administration, as a matter of principle, has stated that it will provide no money whatsoever to advanced nuclear power research in any form. The only item which was singled out by name in President Clinton's first State of the Union address, was the cancellation of all work on advanced nuclear power systems. So rationality does not really enter into the discussion. . . .

Q: But the administration must have in some way been willing to have it happen.

Lidsky: Yes. This was cleared, for example, with the State Department and with other responsible agencies. But at the very highest levels in the Clinton administration there is absolute unwillingness to have anything whatsoever to do with this, to support it in any way or even to facilitate in any way whatsoever work on advanced nuclear power systems.

Q: Even if it would be done in Russia?

Lidsky: Apparently so.

Q: What would you like people to do about this?

Lidsky: The issue is quite clear. The Russian capability is there, the Russian interest is very high, the results of having the Russians develop this technology would be very good for Russia and for a large fraction of the developing world. This technology could be well established and we would cut down enormously on the burning of fossil fuels as the developing countries develop in the course of the next half-century. The only thing standing in the way of a successful Russian program, if it could be done before Russia collapses even further, is money.

The issue is putting together sufficient funding, by one route or another, to make the project possible. After that, everything comes easily. The goal is the production of a prototype, to prove to everyone the potential of this technology.

Q: I would like you to comment on an area where nuclear energy has a decisive role to play in providing for peace through economic development: the peace process in the Near East. On the background of negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, as well as various Arab spokesmen, referred repeatedly in public statements to the potential of nuclear-powered desalination of seawater. These statements echo the "Oasis Plan" proposed in the July 1990 by Lyndon LaRouche, which envisages the construction throughout the Near East region of a network of agro-industrial centers powered by modular nuclear reactors of the high-temperature reactor (HTR) type, which would be linked together by modern rail systems, water canals, and pipelines, and would apply desalinated water to high-tech agriculture and related activities for "greening the deserts." What do you think of this perspective for the region?

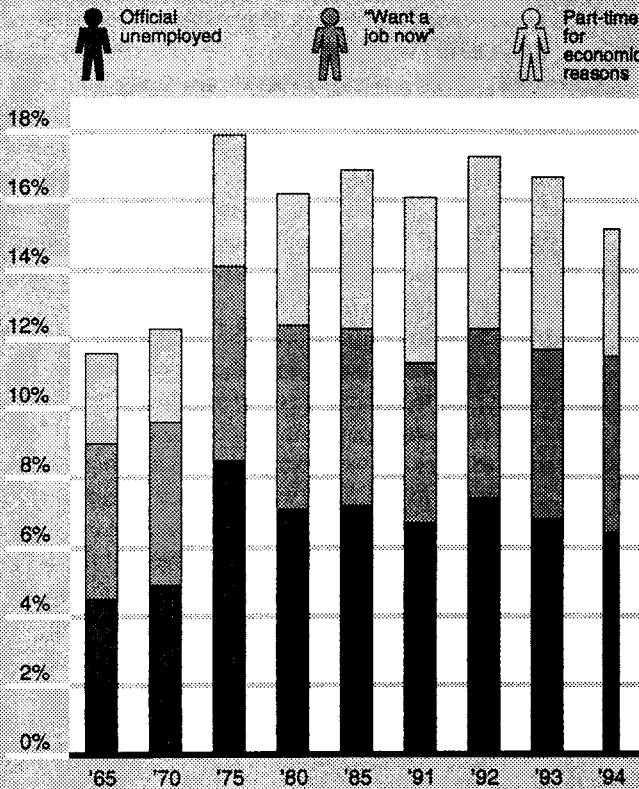
Lidsky: The goal is admirable. The technology exists. The idea is a sound one. Clearly what the region needs is energy and water. This technology provides both in a safe form that is suitable for installation in that part of the world. Now the particular technology we are talking about is high temperature, compared to the light water reactor technology. The trick is to produce both electricity and water. As it happens, water production is almost a crude by-product of the development of power by the gas reactor system. In a reactor of the more conventional sort, the light water reactor, one has to choose between producing power and producing water; if you do more desalination, you produce less electrical power. With the gas reactor, you don't have to make that choice. The heat that is thrown away after being used at high temperature in the gas-cooled reactor, is still of sufficiently high quality as to be useful for desalination, without at all affecting the process of electricity generation. Water generation is thus a low-cost by-product of power generation. It is my belief that you need both, to make the desert bloom.

Q: What about the issue of proliferation?

Lidsky: Proliferation is a problem when nuclear fuel is reprocessed. When the nuclear fuel is not reprocessed, the plutonium which is an inevitable effect of producing nuclear energy, is locked up in a form that is totally unusable for weapons and is totally untouchable. The fuel elements of the gas-cooled reactor are far more difficult to reprocess for removal of plutonium than in the light water reactor. In fact, one of the reasons why the light water reactor gained its ascendancy early on, was because there was a great desire to do reprocessing for a number of reasons that are no longer valid. So it is far more difficult to reprocess the HTR fuel, albeit not impossible. It would certainly be very difficult for any group smaller than a large national group even to think of attempting such a thing. So, it is not proliferation-proof, but is far more proliferation-resistant, than any of the existing nuclear reactor types that people are considering.

U.S. Unemployment Coverup

Total unemployed and partially employed (percent of total civilian labor force)



MAY 1994

Official unemployed	7,902,000	6.0%
<i>Last month</i>	<i>8,408,000</i>	<i>6.4%</i>
"Want a job now"	7,297,000¹	5.6%
<i>Last month</i>	<i>6,574,000¹</i>	<i>5.0%</i>
Part-time for economic reasons	4,878,000	3.7%
<i>Last month</i>	<i>4,757,000</i>	<i>3.6%</i>
Total	20,077,000	15.4%
<i>Last month</i>	<i>19,739,000</i>	<i>15.1%</i>
Civilian labor force	130,774,000	
<i>Last month</i>	<i>130,747,000</i>	
Employed	122,872,000	
<i>Last month</i>	<i>122,338,000</i>	
Non-farm payroll employees	112,847,000	
<i>Last month</i>	<i>112,088,000</i>	

1. Compiled quarterly

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Data from the Household Survey for 1994 are not directly comparable to data for 1993 and earlier years, because of a major redesign of the BLS Survey, and the implementation of new data collection procedures.

Compiled by Anthony Wikrent

What the graph shows

The U.S. Labor Department's monthly unemployment rate (U-5b) is based on a statistical sampling of approximately 57,000 households. But in order for someone to be counted as *unemployed*, the respondent member of the household (often not the person who is out of work) must be able to state what specific effort that person made in the last four weeks to find a job. If no specific effort can be cited, the jobless person is classified as *not in the labor force* and is ignored in the official unemployment count. But over 6 million of these discarded people are also reported on the quarterly survey indicating that they "want a regular job now." These appear in the graph in dark gray shading. In addition, over 6 million more people are forced into *part-time work for economic reasons*, such as slack work or inability to find a full-time job. These people show up as *employed* in the official statistics, even if they worked only *one hour* during the survey week. These appear in the graph in lighter-gray shading.

Total unemployed and partially employed (1965-94)

(in thousands)

Year	Civilian labor force (a)	Official unemployed		"Want a job now"		Part-time for economic reasons		Total unemployed and underemployed	
		(b)	% (b/a)	(c)	% (c/a)	(d)	% (d/a)	(b+c+d)	% (b+c+d)/a
1965	74,455	3,366	4.5%	na ¹	—	1,928	2.6%	na ¹	—
1970	82,771	4,093	4.9%	3,881	4.7%	2,198	2.7%	10,172	12.3%
1975	93,775	7,929	8.5%	5,271	5.6%	3,541	3.8%	16,741	17.9%
1980	106,940	7,637	7.1%	5,675	5.3%	4,064	3.8%	17,376	16.2%
1985	115,461	8,312	7.2%	5,933	5.1%	5,334	4.6%	19,579	17.0%
1990	124,787	6,874	5.5%	5,473	4.4%	4,860	3.9%	17,207	13.8%
1991	125,303	8,426	6.7%	5,736	4.6%	6,046	4.8%	20,208	16.1%
1992	126,982	9,384	7.4%	6,181	4.9%	6,385	5.0%	21,950	17.3%
1993	128,040	8,734	6.8%	6,319	4.9%	6,348	5.0%	21,401	16.7%
1994 ²	130,708	8,414	6.4%	6,707 ³	5.1%	4,888	3.7%	20,009	15.3%

1. "Want a job now" category estimated as 3,350 or 4.5% for bar graph.

2. Cumulative average.

3. Weighted average of quarterly compiled figure.

Heated battle breaks out in Germany over drug legalization

by Frank Muehler

In the wake of the German Constitutional Court's controversial decision that the possession of small quantities of hashish is not a punishable offense, precisely what *EIR* has warned against is now occurring: The moment you begin to let the legalization of so-called "soft" drugs in through the back door of the justice system, all restrictions are lifted step by step, until you arrive at the legalization of "hard" drugs as well.

This is the currently operating scenario, and the perfidious juridical hypocrisy with which the German Social Democratic Party (SPD) is pushing forward on this, gives grounds for concern.

The justice minister of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, Krumsiek, for example, said on May 19 in reference to the Constitutional Court's latest decision: "North Rhine-Westphalia is fulfilling the Constitutional Court's requirements, and is issuing new guidelines for the attorney general and the police. [The guidelines] contain no legalization of soft or hard drugs." That is simply untrue: It is indeed legalization, when the precise amount of drugs that is not punishable is specified. According to the new preliminary guidelines for the state, the threshold is 10 grams for hashish and marijuana, 0.5 grams for heroin, cocaine, and amphetamines, and three units for morphine and LSD, which is considered to be a day's dose.

It is a poor excuse indeed, when it now turns out that this practice is already the rule in the other SPD-ruled states of Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, and Hesse. Apparently, the SPD has been covertly promoting drug legalization for some time now.

Faced with growing criticism from within his own ranks against the new guidelines, Krumsiek took refuge in juridical hair-splitting. He claimed that he had not really changed the legal status of drugs, since the Constitutional Court's decision also applies to heroin and cocaine and the law makes no mention of particular drugs.

Drugs and the Stasi

The North Rhine-Westphalian SPD's fight to legalize hard drugs has not always been entirely above-board, as is shown by the case of Dr. Wilhelm Vollman, a delegate in the state parliament. Last Sept. 16, his parliamentary immunity

from prosecution was lifted after he came under suspicion of having engaged in espionage activities on behalf of the Communist East German secret police, the Stasi. In his capacity as chairman of the Cologne Drug Aid, and as drug policy spokesman for the SPD state parliamentary group, Vollman had been pushing for years for step-by-step legalization of heroin. Whenever he was opposed in this by organizations such as the Anti-Drug Coalition or the Association for Understanding the Human Psyche, he weighed in with ugly smears taken from the Stasi's rumor stockpot. Perhaps his mask will fall further still, when he is forced to testify about many of his otherwise completely incomprehensible actions.

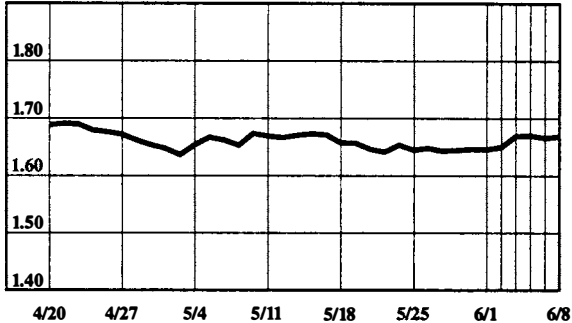
At any rate, the new "preliminary" guidelines have had one beneficial effect: All the secret advocates of drug legalization are now venturing into the public with their proposals. And that makes the conflict more clear-cut. Hans Lisken, for example, the chief of police in Düsseldorf, made the following revealing comment in the May 19 issue of the daily newspaper *Tageszeitung*: "We hardly need to change our current practice here in North Rhine-Westphalia. This isn't about dropping all prosecution of illegal trade in mind-altering substances, but rather it's about decriminalizing the end-user, insofar as we can countenance that. For if I want to effectively combat the illegal drug trade, then I must make the drug addicts into my own allies: They must no longer be in the desperate situation of having to turn to an illegal dealer. But if I offer the individual addict a therapeutic location where he can legally get access to these substances, then he is no longer dependent upon the drug trade—which in turn will leave the illegal market generally high and dry. Medical doctors have their own particular ideas about how drug dependency begins, and you can't just give dogmatic, legalistic answers to questions of natural science. Penal law will not solve any of our society's problems."

Setting aside the question of what kind of "therapy" he is talking about, where one can "legally get access to these substances," Lisken ought to be reminded that the state government has so far said nothing about creating new opportunities to get therapy, and that the available facilities are far from adequate to handle a strategy of "therapy instead of punishment." He should also be asked who or what has been

Currency Rates

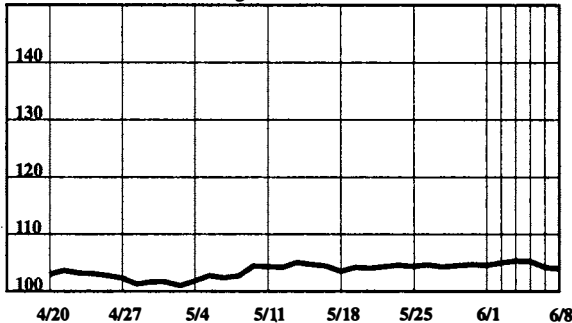
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



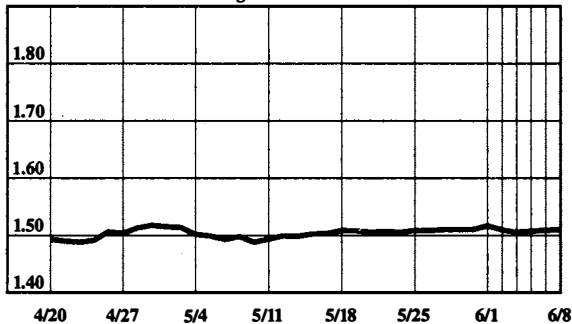
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



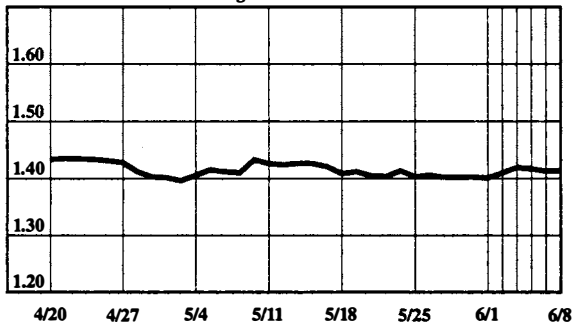
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



preventing him up to now from proceeding in a big way against the illegal drug trade. It certainly wasn't the law on the books.

On the Westdeutsche Rundfunk radio station, Erwin Scholz, head of the Ahlen Drug Consultation Center and chairman of the Federal Association for Accepting Treatment of Drug Addiction and a Human Drug Policy, characterized the new guidelines as a small step in the right direction. The justice ministers of Hesse and Berlin also lined up on Krumsiek's side, and the Bremen social welfare authorities saw an affinity with Krumsiek's line of thought. SPD federal parliamentary representative Singer has already announced that following this summer's federal elections, there will be a careful relaxation of drug policy in the direction of the North Rhine-Westphalia guidelines. It is indicative that it is only after the elections that the SPD intends to come out with its true policy; some party officials apparently suspect that they will not be able to win votes with this kind of program.

'Repressive' policy a success

Krumsiek's initiative is particularly incomprehensible in view of a report issued by two state representatives following a visit to Stockholm, Sweden. According to the daily paper *Die Welt* on May 3, Wolfgang Kuschke (SPD) and Hermann-Josef Arentz of the Christian Democratic Union, who are their respective parties' drug abuse experts, said they had been impressed by Sweden's successful "repressive" anti-drug policy. Arentz reported that as a result of Sweden's liberal drug policy during the 1960s and 1970s, the number of drug addicts had doubled there. But since the late 1980s, Sweden has drastically changed course, and has made not only the possession, but also the consumption of mind-altering drugs, including hashish, punishable by fines and jail terms. The Swedish judicial system also was given the power to force every drug-dependent individual to remain for up to six months in a therapeutic institution. Since then, the statistics have been going downward. In 1967, some 17% of all teenage girls and 23% of all boys polled admitted that they had taken drugs, whereas by 1992, the figures had sunk to only 3-5%.

Kuschke also spoke out against a proposal by state social welfare minister Müntefering, according to which legal "fix"-studios would be established for everyone's use; this, he said, is tantamount to starting an ad campaign to promote consumption of hard drugs. Kuschke added that the Dutch had made many mistakes, such as when they permitted such establishments, called coffee shops, in which heroin often is also on sale.

But all is not lost, despite the negative developments portended by Krumsiek's guidelines. The fatal consequences of a policy of drug legalization must and can still be exposed, citing the examples of England, the Netherlands, and Sweden. The current election campaigns in Germany provide an opportunity to do this, and the battle can still be won.

The virtual reality of Bonn politics

The established parties are claiming there is an economic upswing amid rising unemployment.

Looking at the programs of the established political parties, one can't escape the impression that in this "super election year," with 19 campaigns, the politicians are about to turn the country into one big theme park—the dominant theme being "virtual reality."

Especially in economics, the gap between reality and political statements couldn't be bigger. On June 6, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, at the cornerstone-laying ceremony for the new micro-chip plant of Siemens Corp. in Dresden, said that the "unmistaken signs of the economic upswing" were only unrecognizable by those who fixate on the increasing jobless figures. The chancellor expects Germans to simply accept that this "upswing" is one without the creation of new jobs.

The few thousand new jobs created by such largely automated new plants are somewhat symbolic, however, if at the same time several thousand jobs in the traditional industries are sacrificed, and if the nation spends about DM 90-100 billion (\$60 billion) a year for jobless benefits. To use the money instead to create 7 million jobs in industry, is viewed as "politically incorrect" by the political establishment.

Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt has pioneered the idea that the "new upswing" is one without a substantial impact on employment, and as allegedly one without any alternative. In propagandizing the virtual reality of economic life, Rexrodt is outdoing all the rest of the politicians. For example, the day after Kohl's Dresden event, Rexrodt announced a

second "economic miracle" before the OECD council in Paris.

While he spoke, two major new corporate defaults, which created turbulence on the Frankfurt stock exchange, were reported in Germany: Rumors that the Munich-based real estate giant Doblinger was in deep trouble because of DM 1.7 billion in unsecured debt, sent the assets of the two "house banks" of the firm, Commerzbank and BayernHypo Bank, down by several percent; and the arrest that same day of the entire board of directors of Balsam, on charges of credit fraud of up to DM 2 billion, gave Deutsche Bank, the nation's largest financial institution, more bad press.

Balsam, more than the other big defaults in recent weeks such as Metallgesellschaft and the Schneider Group, each of which involved unsecured sums of several billion Deutschmarks, is indicative of the "virtual reality" phenomenon. In this case, one is entering the world of the "living dead," since Balsam has been bankrupt for almost two years and kept "alive" only with fraudulently borrowed monies invested in derivatives and other risky, highly speculative operations.

The government itself is heavily engaged in this "living dead" business, since it claims that 1995 will be the year for "turning the tide" that will make the budget "less in deficit." Yet, DM 450 billion of accumulated "old East German debt" will be added next year to the already exorbitant public sector debt of DM 2 trillion, and thus 20% of the budget will be absorbed just for debt service.

The fact that the government is spouting such propaganda reflects its confidence that voters may not believe it, but also won't believe there is any alternative. Much of the propaganda involves attacks on those who say that they have a solution to the economic problems, in an effort to inoculate voters against studying alternatives to government policies.

An example is the fact that in recent weeks, almost every senior politician has denounced the idea that there is a "cure-all prescription" for the economic crisis, while at the same time admitting that they don't have one. This is like saying that whereas everybody walks around naked, anybody walking around with his pants on simply must be a ghost, something outside "reality."

The only political force that has the slogan "We have the cure-all prescription," and campaigns for policies to end the depression, is the LaRouche movement and its campaign organization, Civil Rights Movement Solidarity.

Previous establishment efforts to contain the LaRouche movement's political impact, by keeping it under a media blackout, will not function well in a situation where politicians call attention to the "cure-all prescription" slogan which belongs to that political movement alone, a fact widely recognized by voters. This irony undermines ongoing efforts by the establishment to keep the facade of the miraculous "upswing" intact, creating the conditions for important constituencies to support the LaRouche movement's program.

The established parties are faced with waning credibility. Given their moral degeneracy, they can be expected to re-arrange their virtual reality themes—which just underlines the importance of the work being done by LaRouche's associates. Nobody else will tell the voters the truth.

Business Briefs

Industry

Ukraine, Georgia report sharp drops in output

Ukraine and Georgia reported sharp drops in industrial output, worse even than that of Russia, according to a Community of Independent States (CIS) report released in May. The economic data document that while Russia experienced a drop of 25.4% in output in the first four months of 1994 compared to the same period in 1993, the respective figures are 39% for Ukraine and 65% for Georgia.

The only CIS republic that reported a slight increase in industrial output, which may be due to less enforcement of shock therapy policies, is Armenia.

The statistics for some other Central Asian republics show a significant increase in oil and gas production, but this comes against an overall collapse of productive capacities and a drop in gasoline refining output.

Space

Europe embarks on new projects to Moon, Mars

"A new era of space projects" shall be started by a European Moon exploration program, Roger Bonnet of the European Space Agency (ESA) proclaimed in Paris on May 30. He said that experts have worked out a proposal for a project to establish a European station on the Moon by the year 2020, which would be prepared by a lunar orbital mission in the year 2003. That mission would deploy robots to the surface of the Moon to explore its potential in raw materials.

The project for a station on the Moon is to be seen in the larger perspective of manned missions to Mars, Bonnet said. The whole package is scheduled to be presented to the European Union governments in a first draft in July, and the final go-ahead is expected by no later than the summer of 1995. The entire project is based on the Ariane space launcher pro-

gram. Cooperation with the Russians, Japanese, and Americans is envisioned.

On May 30, the Franco-German heads of state summit in Mulhouse, France endorsed the next phase of space cooperation, with the commitment to develop and build the next generation of orbital launchers, the Ariane 5 rocket, and to examine options for a joint orbital satellite to be launched early next century. The surveillance satellite project would supply Europeans with data independently of U.S. satellites. It has been proposed repeatedly by France, but was not accepted by Germany.

The Ariane program, basically a Franco-German project, is the most successful and most fail-safe launcher for non-military satellites in the world. Over 50% of all launches are now done by the Ariane 4 from the base at Kourou, French Guyana.

Labor

U.S. study warns of underclass in work force

A report by the Commission on the Future of Worker-Management Relations, appointed by President Clinton and sponsored by both the Labor and Commerce departments, released findings on June 2 that show the proportion of low-wage earners in the American work force is rising, creating an "underclass" in a two-tier wage structure, Associated Press reported.

The "stagnation of real earnings and increased inequality of earnings is bifurcating the U.S. labor market, with an upper tier of high-wage skilled workers and an increasing 'underclass' of low-paid labor," said the report. It warned that "a healthy society cannot long continue along the path the U.S. is moving with rising bifurcation of the labor market."

The report states that the number of American low-wage workers has "grown greatly, with the result that a sizeable proportion of U.S. workers are paid markedly less than comparable workers in other advanced countries." By contrast, high-paid workers earn more than their counterparts in other nations. Less skilled

workers suffer higher levels of unemployment than better educated ones. And once inflation is taken into account, the real hourly compensation of American workers has stagnated in the past two decades and actually fell for male workers, a development "unprecedented in the past 75 years in the country."

Labor Secretary Robert Reich, in a news conference announcing the report, stated, "A society divided between the haves and the have-nots or the well-educated and the poorly educated . . . cannot be a stable society." He said the nation is not at the point of being dangerously divided along such lines, "but there is cause for concern."

Mining

Clean Water Act destroying industry

The U.S. mining industry will be destroyed by revisions to the Clean Water Act, according to Philip D. Brick, chairman of the American Mining Congress Water Quality Committee and director of environmental affairs for Cleveland-Cliffs Inc.

In a congressional hearing in late May, Brick targeted revisions introduced by Rep. Norman Mineta (D-Calif.). "The metals mining industry has been unfairly singled out for particularly onerous, and in some instances, impossible requirements. These new requirements present a real and significant threat to the continued viability of the metals mining industry in the United States, with little or no corresponding environmental benefit," he said.

Brick said that two new sections included in the substitute "would effectively ban" any ongoing or future exploration, mining, and processing of metallic minerals. If enacted, they would result in "widespread shutdowns of existing mining operations around the nation, including, for example, copper mines in Arizona and Utah, gold mines in California and Nevada, silver mines in Idaho, iron mines in Michigan and Minnesota, and zinc mines in New York and Tennessee," Brick said.

"In addition, any new metallic mineral mines would be prohibited from opening. In fact, any mining or processing facility that has operations near any groundwater would be forced to shut down," Brick stated. The requirements, he said, are unattainable and would destroy an \$11.5 billion industry. "Tens of thousands of the nation's highest wage-producing jobs will be lost, the United States will become totally dependent upon imports for all of our metallic minerals, and little or no corresponding environmental benefit will be achieved."

Medicine

Broader basic research effort needed for AIDS

Dr. Bernard Fields of Harvard Medical School called for a broader basic research approach to fight AIDS, in the May 12 issue of the science journal *Nature*. "A treatment or preventive strategy for the disease is likely to come from fundamental discoveries in fields other than AIDS research as from those targeted for AIDS. Paradoxically, by targeting too narrowly, we may slow down progress in combating AIDS," he warned.

Meanwhile, British scientists reported in *Nature* that the virus that causes AIDS can not only disguise itself to trick the body's immune system, but can also temporarily inactivate killer immune cells, according to Reuters on June 2. The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) provokes a strong response by the immune system, but the virus always manages to escape the T-cells sent out to destroy invaders. "The virus can not only hide from the killer cells, but can also change . . . surface proteins in such a way that, while they still provide targets for the T-cells, they do not provoke a lethal immune reaction," researchers at the Medical Research Council and the Wellcome Trust said in a statement.

Andrew McMichael, one of the researchers, said that "the T-cells . . . may actually be inhibited from recognizing the normal virus. The T-cell may actually make contact with the

variant bit of the virus. It'll sort of half-recognize it, but be turned off, temporarily." He said researchers were working to find out how the T-cells were turned off.

Another team reported in the same issue of *Nature* that they had found that the hepatitis virus could act in a similar way against T-cells. "This mechanism could represent a powerful factor for the development of persistent infection by the hepatitis B virus, and perhaps by other viruses that display uncommonly high mutation rates, such as [HIV] and hepatitis C virus," researchers at the University of Parma, Italy and Cytel Corp. in La Jolla, California, wrote.

Economic Theory

Allais again attacks economic orthodoxies

Humanity is threatened by the evil caused by prevailing economic orthodoxies that are incessantly repeated but have no basis in scientific reality, Nobel Prize economist Maurice Allais wrote in the June 1 Paris daily *Le Figaro*. Allais has recently vigorously attacked policies of "liberal free trade" and speculation.

According to Allais, "the greatest danger in social sciences and in politics is the established truths and the dogmatism which assures their domination. In economics, as in all science, too many propositions too often tend to be presented as definitively established, and the postulates on which they rest end up acquiring a sort of metaphysical sanctity. Certain theories, whose foundations are, to say the least, questionable, are presented as definitive truths. Not an iota of their supposed perfection appears to be seriously questioned; none of those facts are examined that don't appear to fit into these imposing constructions. These theories only become true by the simple virtue of their repetition."

Certain recommendations from experts are often "only cold monsters" which threaten to "envelop all humanity in Manichean plans that are as unrealistic as they are unjustified," especially as they "ignore human beings," he warned.

Briefly

● **SUDAN** revalued its currency, the pound, 12.5% against the dollar in mid-May, following central bank regulations on hard currency dealings. The move came as the International Monetary Fund is threatening Sudan with expulsion, the German business daily *Handelsblatt* reported.

● **THE TOKAMAK** Fusion Test Reactor at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory in New Jersey produced 9 megawatts of power on May 27, surpassing its previous record of 6.2 MW set in December. The goal is to reach 10 MW by the end of September when the program is to end.

● **RUSSIA** was relieved of \$7 billion in 1994 debt repayments by the "Paris Club" of creditor governments, which hold \$45 billion of Russia's \$80 billion foreign debt, in early June, the French Treasury announced. The debt will be paid off over 15 years with no payments due the first three years. The governments urged Russia's private creditors to reach a similar accord.

● **CHINA'S** state statistical bureau has warned officials to stop fabricating statistics, the *China Daily* reported on May 30. "The deliberate falsification of economic statistics by local officials could affect the government's decision-making and lead to disastrous consequences," it said.

● **GERMAN** Chancellor Helmut Kohl warned the Christian Democratic Union's economic advisory council in Munich on June 3 that "getting out of nuclear technology would be an assault on the future of our country." Nuclear power is among the "pioneer technologies" that Germany needs for the next century, he indicated.

● **AUSTRALIA'S** richest man, Kerry Packer, has bought a 46% investment in *Vietnam Investment Review*, the Ho Chi Minh City-based weekly newspaper, through the Australian Consolidated Press magazine group. Packer is suspected of ties to narcotics trafficking.

Let us found a National Music Conservatory

by Marianna Wertz

The international movement to restore the principles and practice of Classical musical composition and performance took a great step forward over the Memorial Day weekend, when over 500 musicians, community activists, and students gathered for an all-day conference on May 28 at Howard University in Washington, D.C. to plan out the long-overdue establishment of a National Conservatory of Music in the nation's capital.

The conference, along with a gala concert held the previous evening, was sponsored by the Schiller Institute, and was dedicated to the late Marian Anderson, the "voice of the century" and later American cultural envoy who personified the right of all Americans to the best fruits of universal Classical culture. It was entirely fitting that the conference was held at Howard University, which was founded in 1867 during the pre-"Jim Crow" Reconstruction period, and was intended by its founders to be a hub of Classical learning, along with Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, which had been founded one year earlier.

The conference also represented a milestone for the movement launched in 1988 by Lyndon LaRouche, to bring the standard tuning pitch back down to the natural value of C=256 Hz, as was demanded by the Italian opera composer Giuseppe Verdi, and as was considered the norm for all the great composers of Classical polyphony. It was in fact a dialogue on the science of music between former Metropolitan Opera tenor George Shirley and other top American musicians, Schiller Institute co-founder Lyndon LaRouche and his associates, and the audience, which actively participated.

LaRouche keynoted the conference with his speech "Why the World Needs a National Conservatory of Music Movement in America" (see p. 19). Professor Shirley, the first black tenor at the Metropolitan Opera and professor of voice at the University of Michigan; Dr. William Warfield, leading concert artist and past president of the National Association of Negro Musicians; and Sylvia Olden Lee, renowned vocal coach and pianist, all spoke extensively.



Dennis Speed of the Schiller Institute discusses the way that the "multicultural zoo" created by the British Lord Palmerston spawned the "race scientists" who put the African pygmy Ota Benga on display at the Bronx Zoo at the beginning of this century.

Robert McFerrin, who in 1955 was the first black male artist to perform at the Metropolitan Opera, gave welcome participation in coaching the students, as did pianist Raymond Jackson, performance director of the Howard University Music Department.

Two grand pianos were on stage to assist in the many demonstrations and examples presented throughout the day. One was tuned to the modern high pitch of $A=440$ Hz, while the other was at the natural "Verdi" pitch of $A=430.5$ Hz, which corresponds to a C at 256 Hz. This arrangement was the same as that used in April 1993 by the famed Italian Carlo Bergonzi, when he came to New York City to demonstrate the superiority of the natural tuning at a demonstration concert sponsored by the Schiller Institute at the Weill Recital Hall of Carnegie Hall. As the Schiller Institute's Kathy Wolfe, co-author of LaRouche's textbook, *A Manual on the Rudiments of Tuning and Registration, Book I*, explained in her presentation at the conference, it is only at the "Verdi pitch" that Classical compositions become intelligible. This, she explained, is because all music is based on how the well-trained *bel canto* singer uses his natural registration in order to enunciate poetry. At the higher pitch, that poetry is destroyed.

The first National Conservatory of Music, the inspiration for this movement, was initiated 100 years ago by New York teacher Jeanette Thurber, who brought the Czech composer Antonin Dvořák to New York to head the school. Dvořák sought to create in the United States a school of Classical music using the *bel canto* singing of native American themes, as the basis of a scientific school of counterpoint, in the style of

Beethoven and Brahms, and used African-American spirituals as a major source of Classical material.

Over the past year, the Schiller Institute sponsored a series of concerts in the Washington area, aimed not only at founding a National Conservatory, but also more broadly at remoralizing residents of the District of Columbia, so that they might muster the courage to force the removal of the statue of Confederate general and Ku Klux Klan founder Albert Pike, which still blemishes downtown Judiciary Square. The two issues are closely related: Already last year, it had become evident to the organizers of the anti-Pike statue campaign, that just as during the civil rights movement of the 1960s, it will be the singing and playing of music in the Classical tradition which may well be the margin between defeat and victory.

The Schiller Institute's Dennis Speed emphasized that this National Conservatory of Music is proposed not as a building, but an idea, whose purpose is to "rid the arts of the rule of the cultural (and countercultural) Philistines" through a movement composed of mass choruses, educated through seminars, concerts, and symposia, "intended in these troubled times to bring back into focus the need to reestablish the arts as the center of our lives." In his opening presentation, Dennis Speed discussed the reason why the first effort to found a National Conservatory failed. He showed how the kind of culture represented by Frederick Douglass—whose grandson became a concert violinist—was anathema to the British and British-allied "race scientists" who, following their bitter defeat at Abraham Lincoln's hands, were desperate to ruin the

post-Civil War reconstruction effort. Speed contrasted the integrated post-Civil War state legislature of South Carolina, which was the first to institute free public education, to the revolting story of Ota Benga, the African pygmy who was kept at the Bronx Zoo at the behest of the gaggle of British-backed race-scientists based at the American Museum of Natural History.

Beauty as science

"Music is a serious business, a scientific business, not recreation," Lyndon LaRouche began. He said that his interest in music had been a by-product of a scientific venture, his work beginning in 1947 to refute Norbert Wiener and information theory. Wiener wanted to reduce the content of ideas to statistical procedure, to dehumanize people. Mr. LaRouche was sufficiently angered to begin a project to refute this idea, as well as that of John Von Neumann, the father of the computer and of game theory (although, joked LaRouche, "I don't know exactly how the act of conception was performed").

Refuting Wiener, Mr. LaRouche continued, required proving that he was wrong in a field other than economic science. So, said LaRouche, I chose music. He began a broad-based study of composers, beginning in the 1780s through Brahms. From the study of poetry, he showed that the same principle of discovery in poetry is also the essence of music, and of all great art.

The *bel canto* method of singing is the most efficient way to sing, Mr. LaRouche continued. It is the natural way. And as one looks into singing more deeply, one discovers voice registers and six species of singing voice, which then lead to the natural scale based on the human voice, the well-tempered scale. One then discovers, said Mr. LaRouche, that Plato and Kepler understood that this principle is related to the laws of the universe.

To restore these creative powers today, Mr. LaRouche said, we must engage in this "beloved music," which "ennobles the soul." For his own creative activity, Mr. LaRouche said, he always turns to the Classical music tradition as a "wellspring of spiritual nourishment."

'Physiologically more sound'

Professor George Shirley opened the afternoon with a speech on the universal nature of African-American spirituals, and of lieder. "There's no reason to sing, unless you say something," he said, comparing the dignity of the spirituals, which helped black Americans overcome slavery, to the power of the lied to help Europeans rebuild shattered societies after the war. The purpose of music is "to awaken, and affirm within us, the dignity which is our divine birthright," he noted. "Both the spiritual and the lied speak to the heart with rhythmic power, clarity, nuance, and honesty. They are both Classical. They are both spiritual."

Professor Shirley, Dr. Warfield, and colleagues through-

out enjoyed experimenting with the two pianos and the results of the lower Verdi pitch. For six hours, they coached almost a dozen voice students in opera arias, spirituals, and lieder, comparing the modern A=440 and the Verdi tuning.

The poetic pedagogical powers of these fine teachers was a pleasure to observe. Dr. Warfield made revelations by just speaking the texts of songs. While describing how to sing Roland Hayes's "Crucifixion," he brought such differentiation to the many repetitions of the refrain "not a word, not a word," that there was stunned silence. In most cases, the singers' performances markedly improved, as Dr. Warfield, Professor Shirley, Mrs. Olden Lee and Mr. McFerrin urged them to express the poetry fully.

"The Verdi pitch certainly makes possible the handling of the F-naturals in a way physiologically more sound," Professor Shirley told the morning panel, after tenor John Sigeron demonstrated Verdi's "Celeste Aïda." "The higher tuning often makes one attempt to do something at a place in the vocal range for artistic purposes which is not really healthy for the instrument. In 'Celeste Aïda' the Fs can be sung unshifted at the higher pitch, but it sounds blatant. Yet, the problem is that, if you try to shift the register there, you can choke the voice, because it's too soon for that.

"At the lower pitch, the Verdi pitch, there is no need to shift the register at the Fs, so it's easy to keep it open, because that's the way the larynx wants to function. And then, you get a marvelous change, when you go to the higher notes above the F."

There was also much solid advice given about the singer's duty to master the language in which he or she is singing. The need to do so was underlined by the fact that some of the singers stumbled when asked to do a spoken recitation of the poetry they were singing. Tenor and music teacher Gregory Hopkins (who also sang Beethoven's "Adelaide" following Professor Shirley's remarks) pointed out how in many cases, the singer must know the language even better than native speakers.

'Save singers' throats'

In closing the conference, Professor Shirley summed up the feelings of many when he appealed to the audience: "Become advocates! Save singers' throats! For me, it has been a revelation, to hear the difference in the singing and in the sound of the singer's voice when singing at the Verdi pitch. There's so much gained in terms of color, texture, and ease, expressiveness at the Verdi pitch. Throats don't change as rapidly as Steinway can stretch strings. I think we've heard today enough evidence to support the necessity to make sure that there is a return to the pitch level that singers in Verdi's time enjoyed. Why should it be any more difficult for us to sing that wonderful music?"

Videotapes of the entire conference proceedings will be made available by the Schiller Institute. For details, contact the Schiller Institute, P.O. Box 20244, Washington, D.C. 20041-0244.

In music, there is a scientific principle which ennobles the soul

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The following is Mr. LaRouche's keynote presentation to the conference for a Marian Anderson National Conservatory Movement on May 28, 1994. Subheads have been added.

This started back many years ago. It started actually in the late 1940s, after the war, and came as a byproduct of a scientific venture which I undertook with considerable passion.

There was a book published first in 1947, but then published in a paperbound edition in the United States, which was called *Cybernetics*. It was written by a gentleman by the name of Prof. Norbert Wiener, who was one of the chief exponents of a fraudulent dogma called information theory: the idea that you could reduce the content of ideas in communication among human beings to a statistical procedure. That's the well-known theory of information theory today, which dehumanizes people. And it's fraudulent in the respect that it pretends to represent something that it does not.

So I was sufficiently angered. I was determined to refute this gentleman, and also to refute another gentleman by the name of John Von Neumann, who is probably known to you as the father of the computer. I don't know exactly how the act of conception was performed, but he's supposedly the father of the computer. And he's famous also for game theory, which is one of the reasons why the entire international financial and monetary system we now have is about to collapse. It's off playing in a casino with our money, and nothing is at home to feed the children. So it's not working too well.

But in any case, in refuting this, after considering mathematical biophysics as one approach to refuting and discrediting Mr. Wiener and his crazy ideas, I happened to choose economics, because it's easier to prove the case in economics.

Situating the fundamental issue of creativity

Now let me just take you very briefly through an excursion, to show you exactly where the issues of music as they arise here are situated.

Music, I should say, *is a very serious business*. It is done sometimes in a playful spirit, but it's *a very serious business*. It's a scientific business. It's not something that goes on the side, or is simply recreation. It's an essential part of language; it's an essential part of developing the moral and intellectual capabilities of those who participate in it. I'll indicate why.

The way an economy grows, which we take for granted,

is actually a very sacred thing. There is no animal which ever existed, which can do what man does. If we were animals, we would be something like the baboons or chimpanzees. We would be no more numerous on this planet than baboons and chimpanzees, and we would probably act, as some people do, like baboons or chimpanzees. We had a President recently who showed those propensities.

But mankind has the power of creativity, as Moses put it in the first book of Genesis. We are created *in the image of God the Creator*, as Philo of Alexandria demonstrated. We have the creative power to change ourselves, to change our relationship to nature and the universe, so that we may exert dominion *over* it, for a higher purpose. Mankind creates.

Today we think of valid, fundamental scientific discovery in the past 550 years, as the image of creativity. Well, it's a good image to begin with, but it is not the *limit* of creativity, which is the point to which I wish to get.

Now, how does an economy work? How does a modern economy work?

Up until about 600 years ago and somewhat later, in any part of the world, to sustain a people, over 95-98% of the population worked in agriculture in a very primitive way, just producing sufficient nourishment to maintain the population as a whole.

Today, the situation in countries which have been developed technologically, is somewhat reversed. Less than 2% of the total population is required to be engaged directly in agriculture, to provide an abundance for the entire population, provided they are given the technology to do this. The rest of the population is otherwise employed in producing infrastructure, rail systems, canal systems, power systems, sanitation systems, schools, medical systems—the things which are necessary to improve the condition of life, and to preserve the health and longevity of people. The education to develop people as people, but also to increase their power to use technology, to generate, to assimilate, and to apply ideas of a more advanced kind.

These are the conditions which have enabled mankind—which, up until 600 years ago, had never exceeded 3-400 million people on this planet—to reach 5.3 billion today.

If we applied these technologies, which we already have, we could easily sustain 25 billion. If we improved, we could sustain more, in a standard of living which is higher than that

we enjoyed, say, in 1968, about the time we began to go downhill.

We are also on the verge of exploring and colonizing space—not next year, but over the decades to come. These are our potentialities.

Man is God's creature in the universe, for a mission which we do not know fully, but we know we have to go in a certain direction; and so we should go happily in that direction. And we are able to do so. Because unlike any other living creature, we have the creative power of reason to change ourselves for the better, to increase our mastery of nature, and to solve the problems that face man, with creatively directed efforts.

Now this occurs normally. We have scientists in laboratories who discover things. They go to the laboratory. They make a proof-of-principle experiment. When they perfect the experiment, you take it to the machine-tool shop and you develop a machine-tool principle. And if, in the meantime, you've educated your population, people can go to work and use a machine which involves that machine-tool principle and we increase the productive powers of labor, and thus man is able to better his condition—if he wishes to do so. And if you don't have baboons running government, you are more likely to do so.

Now, this was easy to demonstrate from the standpoint of economic facts back in the 1940s. But what it demonstrated, without going into the details, which are published in various locations, was that no existing mathematics in the general form which is taught in universities, could represent the kind of process which occurs when economies function well. That is why no general mathematical theory of economics works, because it will make an economy break. If you try to make a living person act like a dead person, you may get a corpse. If you try to make a living economy function on the basis of mathematical theories like those of Wiener or Von Neumann, you'll ruin the economy, as has been demonstrated recently by game theory and speculation and derivatives and so forth.

Therefore, on this basis, with some advanced researches in some very fundamental areas of mathematics, I presented what this is all about, and what the solutions are, and came up with some discoveries in mathematics and other areas. But that's not adequate to refute Norbert Wiener, because Wiener said there are some corners of the mind, at least, which are not creative, which can be explained by a very simple statistical theory.

So I said, "Well, we've got to show other aspects besides discovery in physical science which pertain to the demonstration that man is in the image of God—as a scientific fact, as well as a fact we should otherwise know."

So, I chose music.

Music shows that man is in the image of God

Since I had been something of a poet, and knew something of music, I took a study which was later replicated by

some friends of mine in the 1980s. I took a study of a number of composers from about the period of 1780 through the late work of Brahms. And I took a number of good composers, such as the famous ones, and a number of competent but bad composers, like Reichert. And I included Hugo Wolf, who is a very interesting example of this.

So from the standpoint of poetry, I was able to show, in music as well as in science, that the same principle of discovery is the essence of great art, as typified by the lied [German art-song]. The principle is one which is much discussed nowadays among us, to which I was helped by the very commitment I made some years ago, on music. Some friends of mine, on my persuasion, decided that they themselves would work through and learn how tuning was determined, why it was determined; why Bach was right, why the people who attacked Bach were wrong. And they did it largely through the lied.

So they learned that the most efficient way is to start with *bel canto* singing, which is the most natural way to sing, because it's the most efficient. You're given the potential of a voice, you develop it, and you wish to be able to project what you wish to project at the maximum, with the relatively least amount of wasted energy. You want to do something; and therefore the best way to use the equipment you have and to train it and develop it, is obviously the correct one.

Now if you start with *bel canto* methods of training of the Florentine type, which are recorded for us, as by engraving in stone, in the 1430s in the choir area in the famous cathedral in Florence; if you sing in that way, and train children to sing in that way, and continue with this *bel canto* discipline, you discover you have things called voice registers. You discover that the adult voice is divided among species, which are separated from one another in lawful ways—that is, the registration is separated. Then you try to sing harmonically, to bring voices into agreement in composition; and you find you have certain limitations, as Bach did.

Then you find that you have a natural scale, which is called the well-tempered scale, which is the scale you have to use if you're going to bring these voices into agreement for purposes of polyphony. And thus we have a natural way of singing, which is demonstrated perfectly, if we take any Bach chorale and relate it to the accompaniment by the organ or other instruments as designated: a perfectly natural system.

We can also show, on certain physical principles, which pertain to living processes, that—as Plato already understood this in his own way, and as Kepler also understood this—this is part of the natural way of singing. It's related to the laws of the universe as they actually exist.

There's another advanced part about this, because I knew something about music to begin with. You always cheat a little bit; you look at the back of the book to determine what direction you're going to go into, to find the answer.



Baritone William Warfield (left) and Lyndon LaRouche (right).

Having been doing some creative work rather successfully, I was rather aware of those circumstances under which I was more creative and less so. Anyone who works seriously recognizes that. And I found that if I would engage myself with my beloved music for a certain part of the day, and would particularly engage myself whenever I became frustrated or angry, or otherwise disturbed or dull, I would find that my creative powers in other fields were restored to me. And therefore I understood from the beginning, that the art of great composition, particularly as exemplified by the songs of Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, particularly Schumann, but especially Brahms in the end—that these were the kinds of music, as otherwise reflected in the compositions of these composers, which ennoble the soul, which enhance the creative powers of those who participate in them, in their performance—as audiences, as performers, as amateurs, or whatnot.

These are the powers which bring joy when a performer does a particularly insightful performance of a work, when a performer has mastered the *integrity* of a work, so that there's an unbroken idea from the beginning to the conclusion. There is a tension, a perfection.

Let me say that you find weaker performers, who tend to chop a composition into parts, like a mosaic, and paste it together. They don't create the tension. The ones who do the excessive rubato and the other things that lose the composition, in trying to get a little sensuous effect in the middle or

something.

But that wonderful, glorious tension where, from the beginning of a composition to its end, you are gripped, which is a principle, of course, in performance which accords with thorough composition and Classical composition. Whenever I felt dull, whenever the world was too ugly, wherever there was rage and anger about me, that particular kind of music for me was like a wellspring of spiritual nourishment which would enable me to restore my powers of concentration, get back to my desk and my studies, and come up with some fruitful work.

The first step toward freedom

In the history of people coming out of slavery around the world, because many people lived under various kinds of serfdom and slavery, music was an integral part of their liberation. The music began in all kinds of places. It settled in churches. It settled among children singing in churches, and other forms of this sort of entertainment. It grew up.

Out of this came composers, closely related to poets, who took poetic expression of ideas, recognized the natural musicality, the natural vocalization, which permeates the utterance of the vowel in language; and used that connection between the composition of good Classical poetry and singing to simply sing poetry. And in the singing of poetry, because a poem is done again and again, the poem is selected to be sung in a certain way which conveys the celebration of

the idea associated with the poetry, in the person who's hearing it, in the person who's singing it.

And out of this, we had instruments, because all of the great instruments were developed on the model of the singing voice. The stringed instruments. In the beginning of the Bach *Inventions*, the purpose of the Invention, says Bach, is to instruct the student to learn to cause the instrument to sing—the instrument should sing *bel canto*, the best stringed performers make their instruments sing *bel canto*. The wind player who has a *bel canto* idea of musicality in the mind, mysteriously produces a better tone, a better, cleaner performance.

These things are all interrelated.

And also, if I examine, as we are doing now in our continuing project, the greatest compositions of music from the standpoint of what I know about the mathematics of creativity, I can point out to you features of composition, especially thorough composition, which are based precisely on the most profound principles of scientific creativity.

The best example of that is in the great mysterious works which are usually badly performed because people don't usually understand them: the last string quartets of Beethoven, the greatest jewel in all musical composition to date, which is poorly understood because people think they're supposed to be the pioneering road to dissonance, or Stockhausen, or something like that. And they're not.

But there is a scientific principle which ennobles the soul.

Rightly have we found music in the churches, where we need to transform the message into a form of expression which touches the soul. Classical music in Europe was built on the churches. It was built because children learned to sing, others learned to sing. Training in singing built a pyramid, where you had the mass of the population, which were participating in music, beginning with singing as children in churches and similar locations, and out of this you had the pinnacles of the great orchestras, the great opera houses, the great singers, who represented a distillation of this process of singing in music. And the great performers would perform for the people and the people would say, "Here is the best exposition of music." And the music would come up the ladder, up the pyramid, to the most skilled performers, and then back to the people at the base, who were the audiences.

This is an essential moral part of life.

During slavery, it was said that literacy was the first step to freedom, because it was mental freedom. I would say also: Music is the first step to freedom.

In the history of Mexico under the Spaniards, singing was a crucial part of the development of the Indians, which is what most Mexicans are—you can't talk about Indians; Mexicans are generally Indians. They are the descendants of the inhabitants of Mexico, when Cortés arrived. They are descendants of the Indians whom, in fact, Cortés helped liberate from the Aztec oppressors. It was through music, and singing of music in churches, that the Mexican people

developed a culture.

This is similar throughout the world.

We now have in this country, and throughout the world, oppression. But the worst oppression is the oppression of the soul. Worse than mediocrity, the destruction of the sense of personality, the destruction of the ability to concentrate, the destruction of the recognition that one's own self is in the image of God. The inability to recognize one's own creativity. The inability to relive the experience of discovery of a great discoverer of the past, even simply the Pythagorean Theorem or something of that sort, where, by knowing that the child has himself or herself replicated the experience of discovery of a great discoverer, the child knows: "I, too, have that power of creativity." And when the child does that with a number of cases, the child says, "I have this creative power which I associate with God the Creator! I am in the image of God! It is true. Moses is right. I'm in the image of God—and so is he, and so is she."

And then the child wants to celebrate it. And what better celebration than a poem? And what better poem than one that is sung properly?

And we require music. It's a part of our mind. It's proximate to our powers of creativity.

If we can take poor, desolate people, or children from desolate families, and bring them into music, given to them by people who are qualified in the pyramid, so to speak, to instruct them, if we can create a center which is dedicated to this purpose, if we can catalyze this process, then we can take some of these poor creatures, and take their children, and teach their children that they are really human; and teach their children what their minds are capable of doing.

Our Sodom and Gomorrah culture

Look at what we have today around the world.

The respect for the dignity and sacredness of human life has gone. We have the image of this evil man who is a Hitler-admirer personally, Dr. Jack Kevorkian, in Michigan, who is running around conning people into killing themselves.

I'll just give you one little sidelight on that, which I know from my medical friends.

One of the results of the insurance companies' control of medicine today, is that a doctor is at risk if he tries to treat a patient who has extreme pain. So someone comes in, a patient, who is in extreme pain, say back pain or some other kind of pain, chronic, severe pain. And physicians are reluctant to give relief.

Also today, the insurance companies and others say: "Catastrophic medical care costs too much. Let us stop trying to treat people with catastrophic medical problems. Let us let them die."

Then along comes a Jack Kevorkian. And he comes to some children, adults maybe in their 30s or 40s. They have a parent in the 50s or 60s or 70s, who has a little nest egg of money. And one day, the children say—the children of that

parent, that parent who raised them lovingly—"Mommy's spending our inheritance on medical care and food!"

That's becoming a pattern around this country. And the Jack Kevorkians come into that situation, and they go up to someone: "Don't you realize you're a burden to your family? Wouldn't you rather have it over with? Can you stand this pain?"

We talk of holocaust; but we have holocaust all over this world. We are murdering people in the name of population control. We are murdering people in Africa and other parts of the world through a stroke of the pen, by creating the conditions in which famine and epidemic disease, as well as homicide, depopulate whole continents, whole regions of the world.

Not only do we do that to remote countries, or we say we don't want to think about those countries; we're doing it *here*, to ourselves, in this country.

In our zeal not only to get the church out of the state, but to get God out of the state, we've brought the devil in. We see it in our schools, we see it in our culture, we see it in our children. We have become like Sodom and Gomorrah, because we have lost our sense that *every human being* has this power which we can recognize through science, through music. That power which makes every baby in the living image of God.

That is the reality. That power which binds us to people dead thousands of years before us, because we have an intimate, direct relationship to them through the ideas they have contributed to make our lives possible. We become aware of the link we have to people thousands of years to come. Because if our life is going to amount to anything, we have to further those contributions which reach across the millennia, to people yet to come, and help to make a better future for those yet to be born.

When we lose that sense, we're gone.

You look at our school system, you look at our culture, you look at our television sets, you look at our entertainment generally; and you see the answer of why we're being *self*-destroyed by our bending to this rotten, decadent, Sodom and Gomorrah culture, which is destroying not only our nation, but destroying the souls of our people, so that children raised by loving parents, among many yuppies, will say those ugly words: "Look, mother had her run. And she's now in pain. *Wouldn't it be better. . . ?*" Or: "So-and-so, that child, is crippled. *Wouldn't it be better. . . ?*"

Those are the hallmarks of evil.

One of the reasons that we've lost the power to resist that as a nation, is that there's no science in our schools. In many cases, I can tell you, there's no science among our scientists: They're frauds! They will do anything for a buck, for an appointment.

There's no music in our schools. There's no music in the minds or the heads of our children. Music is a "this" or a "that." There is no understanding of the richness, the joy,

that many children of my generation had in a good performance, even if we didn't understand what it was. We were reached by something that gripped us from the beginning to the end. We were transported away from the circumstances in which we were sitting or standing. The music transported us, because we were focused upon it. We came out of the hearing of that music feeling good. We wanted more of it. That's why most of them went into music, not because they understood it. What child understands music?

Why do they choose music? Because of that kind of experience. We have to preserve it for them.

The principles of creativity are intelligible

We have to do something else, which is the last point I want to make. The thing that had put me into conflict with many professional musical groups and others, those who teach so-called "aesthetics," is that I insist, for reasons which I've indicated, that the key element is the creative powers which are associated with great Classical art, whether the work of a da Vinci or a Raphael in painting—or also in music, by the way, with da Vinci; in great music, in great architecture, in great drama, great tragedy, all these things which exemplify the creative principle and express it, which ennoble the minds of the audiences as well as the participants. The lack of that kind of environment, that kind of education, deprives society of the ability to "do science," as they might say.

The principles of scientific discovery and the principles of artistic creativity, are identical. They are also complementary. I know of very few creative scientists generally, who are not involved, usually in Classical music in some way or other, or in some form of art. It's the most natural thing in the world. Not to have music with science, is like having only one-half of yourself. It completes you, just as it nourished me.

And I've insisted that music is intelligible. It's hard work, but it's intelligible. I've insisted that it's communicable, that if we start with children and teach them to sing, and teach them instruments on the basis of understanding simply singing beautifully, that if we do that, we can make it comprehensible, in the same way we make science comprehensible.

Yes, we don't know all the principles. But if we work at it, we keep uncovering new principles, just the way some associates of mine and I are having a great time with what has been a 50-55 year dedication of my life to understand what the last quartets of Beethoven are, and why they're so great. And today, I'm beginning to understand that.

For me, that illustrates the fact, that all art is intrinsically intelligible. There is no intuitive, magical thing about it. It's hard work, but hard work evoking those creative powers of the mind which teach us that we are each in the image of God and that we require a form of society, a form of relationship among human beings, which recognizes that we're all brothers and sisters, as children, in the image of God.

The Classical power of the spiritual

by George Shirley

Following are opening remarks made by former Metropolitan Opera tenor and singing pedagogue George Shirley at the afternoon panel of a conference on the establishment of a National Conservatory of Music, held on May 28 at Howard University in Washington, D.C.

In recent years, the spiritual has come into disfavor amongst many in the African-American community. As a result of the rebirth of racial pride that obtained from the civil rights struggles of the 1960s, anything that appeared to reflect passivity and acceptance of the status quo was rejected by the young warriors who fought in the trenches and reaped the rewards of political activism. Spirituals were interpreted by the revolutionary generation as “slave music,” and were supplanted in religious services with the more “up” tempo, boisterous melodies and rhythms of twentieth-century gospel music.

While spirituals and gospel are both characterized by strong rhythmic influences, the music of the former generally reflects more of the quiet dignity with which our ancestors met and conquered the cruelties of the New World. The “good news” message of gospel—salvation and power *now!*—is borne upon an exuberant, highly ornamented vocal line that is musically inseparable from its secular parentage—blues, jazz, race/rhythm and blues.

The spiritual, offspring of primal African ritual musics, most notably the three-line stanza sorrow song (which probably gave birth to the blues), and the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century European musical influences, projects a *relatively* understated, but no less fervent message of hope, trust in God, and eventual salvation.

Slave music or not, it was the power inherent in *this* music that nurtured the spirits of our forebears, highlighting the personal relationship with God that enabled them to survive the monstrous attempts of slavemongers to leech their dignity and crush their souls.

There is a power inherent in music that helps mortals to live with dignity and affirmation. It was this power that brought the slaves through the trials of involuntary servitude, and it was this power that helped encourage Europeans who were devastated by the destruction of World War II, to rebuild their shattered societies.

It is this role played in our lives by music that we need to highlight today, and bring forcefully into the collective

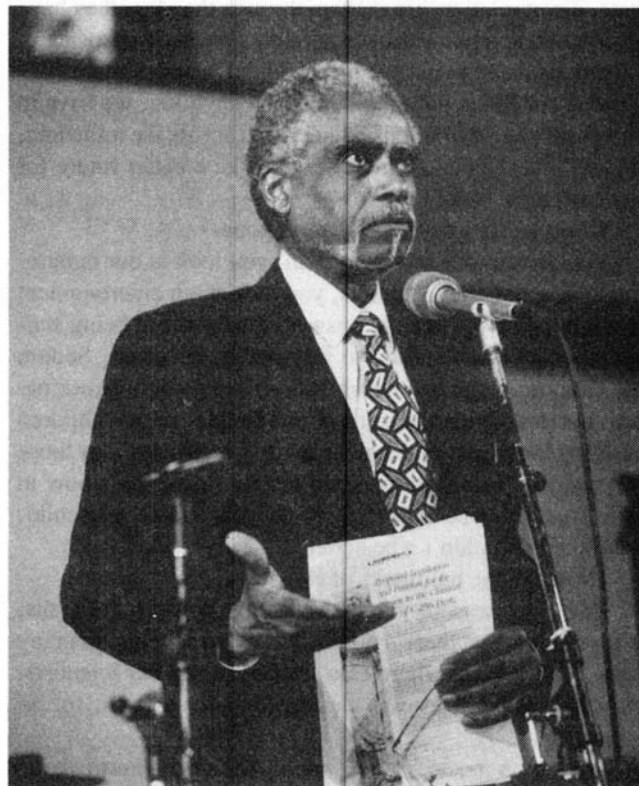
consciousness of our society, so that the power of music is employed not only to shock us out of our complacency when needed, but with equal force to awaken and affirm within us the dignity that is our divine birthright.

Dignity: defined in the dictionary as “the state or quality of being excellent; worthy; honorable.” Dignified: so descriptive of many Americans who have long suffered the indignities and traumas of violence against their persons and psyches; who have endured the miseries of slavery, poverty, and disease—malnutrition, despair, hatred, disenfranchisement.

Dignified: Martin Luther King; Thurgood Marshall; Ralph Bunche; Mary McCloud Bethune; Malcolm X; Roland Hayes; Leontyne Price; Jackie Robinson; Maya Angelou; Joe Louis; Paul Robeson; and most assuredly, Marian Anderson.

Slavery could not rob the displaced African of dignity. Organized assaults designed to dehumanize and destroy them only served to encourage black men and women to cultivate their faith in the Christian God Who promised them a robe and a crown of salvation, and eventual triumph over the wickedness and savagery of their oppressors.

The vocalizations that carried forth this life-sustaining message of salvation were impassioned shouts, cries, and melodic outpourings that recalled the homeland and imbued the singer with extraordinary powers of survival. The more exuberant songs and utterances, the jubilees and ring shouts,



Former Metropolitan Opera tenor and professor of singing George Shirley.



Baritone Robert McFerrin, the first black singer to be hired by the Metropolitan Opera, signs autographs following his inspired recital, which included spirituals arranged by his friend and mentor, Hall Johnson.

were balanced by the spiritual, the simplicity, hypnotic beauty, and sacred power of which spoke with dignity and grace of one's personal relationship with God.

In spite of the slave master's unrelenting efforts to destroy and defile, our ancestors held onto the belief that they were indeed excellent, worthy, and honorable enough to eventually be redeemed by their Maker.

The Classical art music of western Europe shares common ground with the black spiritual in that many of the principles that governed its creation also served to define the spiritual. There is quite often an air of formality that hovers over the spiritual, for it follows certain rules that determine its form.

Lena McGlyn teaches high school music in Chicago. During a seminar on black music held at the University of Indiana in 1969, Lena McGlyn expressed the opinion with which I concur, that the spiritual must be sung basically without alterations to the vocal line, as opposed to gospel music, which *must* be sung in an improvised fashion, because the style demands that the performer worry the pitches.

Eileen Southern, in her seminal book *The Music of Black Americans: A History*, identifies various poetic forms that characterized the spiritual. She cites the "call and response" as one of the most common, where a leader sings the verse, and the chorus sings the refrain. Another form is the "strophic," typically consisting of four-line stanzas of varying form, and four-line choruses boasting a typical structure of three repeated lines, and a refrain.

The African tradition in the family of spiritual forms is probably best represented by the three-line-stanza "sorrow song," which, according to Dr. Southern, became in all likelihood the archetype for the blues.

The texts of spirituals are strong, poignant, moral, and reverent. They communicate their message in no uncertain terms with an affecting simplicity that is ultimately poetic. They gain direct access to the soul of the listener; their appeal is universal.

If we look at the music of one of the European composers who shared the compositional idiom termed Classical, we discover that Franz Schubert's opus embodies many of the same principles and characteristics reflected in the spiritual. The great strength of his music lies in its universal appeal. It commands this appeal in large part because of the directness and accessibility of his musical language—a language which goes straight to the heart of the poetry that inspired his music. His melodies are memorable, disarming in their simplicity, yet profound.

Schubert's lieder were composed in strophic, modified strophic, thorough-composed, and *scena* form. There was no expectation that alterations of any kind would be made by singers who performed them—even though, to the composer's discomfort, it did happen on occasion.

Like the spiritual, Schubert's songs exude a dignity and grace that are transcendental. Both speak to the heart with rhythmic power, clarity, elegance, nuance, and above all, honesty. They are both Classical; they are both spiritual.

McFerrin, Shirley, Warfield in concert

by Kathy Wolfe

The effort to establish a "National Conservatory of Music Movement" in honor of America's premier singer Marian Anderson was begun with a concert at the Rankin Memorial Chapel of Howard University on May 27. It featured four of the nation's leading African-American artists performing a unique combination of African-American spirituals, German lieder, oratorio, and opera at the "Verdi" or "scientific" pitch of middle C=256 Hz.

The concert was, as featured Metropolitan Opera tenor George Shirley said of the repertoire at the conference the next day, "both spiritual and Classical."

Former Metropolitan Opera baritone Robert McFerrin, who in 1955 was the first black male artist to perform at the Metropolitan Opera after Miss Anderson paved the way that year, was in particularly fine voice, as several standing ovations attested.

The other featured soloists were baritone William Warfield, renowned concert artist and immediate past president of the National Association of Negro Musicians (1985-90); Sylvia Olden Lee, pianist and vocal coach, and the first black professional musician at the Metropolitan Opera; Howard University performance chairman and pianist Raymond Jackson; mezzosoprano Kehembe (Valerie Eichelberger), head of the Howard University voice department; and soprano Detra Battle, who won the 1993 D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities Mayor's Award for Outstanding Emerging Artists.

"This is an honor for the chapel," said Dr. Bernard Richardson, Dean of Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, in his opening remarks, "because once again we've become part of history. This movement is a significant movement, and I want to commend the Schiller Institute for keeping your dream alive, that young people will benefit from this talent, history, and so much more as a result of the work you have done. God bless you." Howard University is one of America's top African-American colleges, and Rankin Chapel has been the scene of some of the outstanding milestones in the history of black American education.

Mrs. Olden Lee, who, as master of ceremonies Dennis Speed noted, "teaches only the best," opened the singing by leading the audience in a rousing version of "Lift Every Voice and Sing," the Negro national anthem.

Detra Battle, one of Washington's leading upcoming sopranos, opened the solo portion with the first movement of

J.S. Bach's Cantata No. 51, "Jauchzet Gott in allen Landen" ("Praise God, All Ye Nations"). Miss Battle sings with great joy no matter the repertoire, be it florid Bach, the languid Mozart of "Ach, ich fühl's" from *The Magic Flute*, which followed, or Brahms lieder ("Meine Liebe ist grün"). In Brahms, she showed the makings of an expert lieder singer.

Especially fine were the singing tones of Clarence Mitchell II, soloist of the U.S. Air Force Band, on the obbligato cornet in the Bach aria.

Mezzosoprano Kehembe and pianist Raymond Jackson followed with several selections. Her rendition of "He Was Despiséd" from Handel's *Messiah* was particularly remarkable. Few singers are capable of performing this extended *da capo* work at such a slow and dignified pace.

Qualities of voice

George Shirley joined them for a duet from the *Messiah*, and Mr. Shirley and Dr. Jackson then offered Schubert's monumental "Die Allmacht" and the spiritual "Lit'l Boy" in the arrangement by the great tenor Roland Hayes, who had been the original inspiration for Marian Anderson. Every time Mr. Shirley sings "Lit'l Boy," he recomposes it anew. At each repeat, as he asks of the Christ child, "How old are you?" he creates so many distinct qualities of voice that the eternal nature of the question is really brought home.

Mr. Jackson opened the second half with Schubert's piano Impromptu in G-flat major, played with the delicacy and



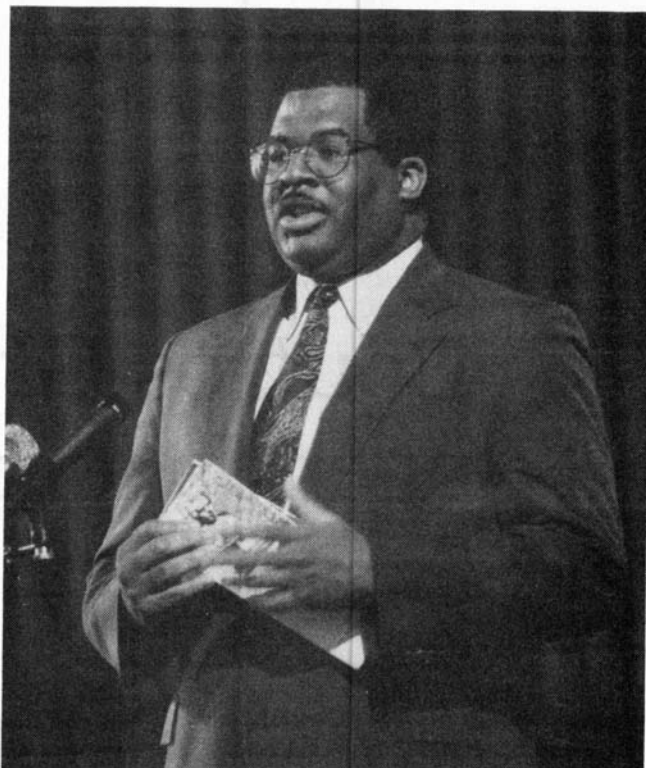
Mezzosoprano Kehembe (Valerie Eichelberger).

grace of phrasing which Washington audiences have come to expect of him.

Dr. Warfield and Mrs. Olden Lee then took to the stage to present Schubert's beloved "Erlkönig" ("The Elf-King"), W.A. Fisher's "Goin' Home" from Antonin Dvořák's *New World Symphony*, and a selection of Negro spirituals. Judging from his facial gestures and acting alone, it is evident that Dr. Warfield is one of America's most beloved concert singers. Of the four "characters" in the *Erlkönig*—the narrator, the father, the child, and the elf-king—he brought out every distinct nuance of expression, idea, and voicing. Considering how rapidly the singer is forced to shift from one character to another, his change of expression and complete change of face was close to miraculous. Mrs. Olden Lee's piano voicing of this, one of the most difficult of all lied accompaniments, was no less than demonic at all the right places.

In conclusion, the audience heard baritone Robert McFerrin, Mrs. Olden Lee, and Clarence Mitchell, with "The Trumpet Shall Sound" from the *Messiah*, "Cortegiani, vil razza" from Verdi's *Rigoletto*, and spirituals arranged by Mr. McFerrin's dear friend Hall Johnson. "O Glory" was especially powerful.

All the performers and the audience were pleased to conclude with a joint singing of Margaret Bond's "He's Got the Whole World in His Hands" which, after a concert such as this, we were sure He does.



Dr. Bernard Richardson, dean of the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel where the conference and concert were held, delivered official greetings and praised the Schiller Institute's efforts.



At the concert's conclusion, all soloists joined in singing "He's Got the Whole World in His Hands." Left to right: Rev. James Cokley, Detra Battle, Kehembe (Valerie Eichelberger), William Warfield, Robert McFerrin.

Boutros-Ghali outlines agenda for mass death

by Joseph Brewda

United Nations Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali released his "Agenda for Development" in New York City on May 25, saying that it represents a "blueprint for a reenergized drive to improve the human condition" and is a contribution toward providing a "new and compelling vision of the future." The central concept of the report is that economic progress is deemed irrelevant or even contrary to "human development," which is instead defined as "carrying capacity." Hence, population reduction, the only way to ensure that man's numbers stay within Boutros-Ghali's claimed limits, is the order of the day. No opposition to this vision will be tolerated, Boutros-Ghali makes clear. "In light of the new vision of development that is emerging," Boutros-Ghali warns, "an alternative to the United Nations in development simply does not exist."

The report complements the "Human Development Report 1994" issued by the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) on June 1, which demands that developing countries surrender all rights of national sovereignty, and disarm and demobilize their armed forces (see **Documentation**). It is a followup to the secretary general's "Agenda for Peace" released in 1992 in the aftermath of the U.N. annihilation of Iraq, which declared that the "time of absolute and exclusive sovereignty has passed," and that from now on the "sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of states" is limited and defined by "the established international system."

All three reports are intended to facilitate the ongoing British-steered transformation of the U.N. into a one-world dictatorship, predicated on the murder of the majority of the world's population through famine, war, and disease, and through the reduction of future generations by enforced birth control. The British hope to accomplish this transformation

at a series of what the U.N. has defined as "landmark conferences," whose agenda has largely been set by the three documents. These conferences include the September 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt; the March 1995 World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, Denmark; and the World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, scheduled for Beijing, China in September 1995.

A 'new conception of development'

In his report, Boutros-Ghali says that a "new conception" is needed for a "universal, human-centered culture of development, in which peace, economy, the environment, societal justice, and democracy are each considered distinct aspects of the same drive for a better world." Explaining himself more frankly in a talk at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland immediately following the report's release, Boutros-Ghali emphasized that "economy was once of the sole dimension of development. This is no longer so."

Boutros-Ghali makes clear that any sane idea of Third World development is dead and buried, and that what passes for development these days is meant to facilitate mass death.

Peace: "Peace is the foundation of development," Boutros-Ghali argues, in direct opposition to Pope Paul VI's *Populorum Progressio* of 1967 which asserted that "development is the new name for peace." And what does Boutros-Ghali mean by peace? Third World nations must demilitarize.

"Development cannot proceed easily in societies where military concerns are at or near the center of life," he explains. "Societies whose economic effort is given in substantial part to military production inevitably diminish the prospects of their people for development." Therefore, he argues,

development requires “promoting the transition toward smaller militaries” and supporting U.N. “peace building,” which allegedly “identifies and supports structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace.”

The failure to demilitarize, Boutros-Ghali warns, contributes to international tension, and makes more likely conflicts which “pose security and developmental concerns beyond a state’s borders.” Such concerns, Boutros-Ghali has specified elsewhere, justify U.N. military intervention.

The environment: “Development and environment are not separate concepts,” Boutros-Ghali claims. “Preserving the availability and rationalizing the use of the Earth’s natural resources are among the most compelling issues that individual societies and states must face.” And what does he mean by this? People must make do with less, and even die. “Competing needs and interests must be balanced” in such a way that the satisfaction of economic needs do not “undermine the viability of ecosystems.” To do so requires a “change in lifestyles and attitudes,” especially “toward energy consumption.”

Failure to address “environmental degradation” also poses a security threat to the international community, potentially requiring U.N. action. “Environmental degradation has produced pressures that have touched off bitter conflicts . . . dramatizing the stake that all nations have in addressing the challenge of the environment,” he warns.

Justice: “Without societal justice, mounting inequalities will threaten social cohesion,” Boutros-Ghali expounds. Societal justice, he says, is based on decentralizing government while extending greater powers to non-governmental organizations (NGOs). “Social development, if it is to take hold, must spring from society itself. Government must lead and facilitate, but government cannot be the only force for social progress. NGOs must be actively involved.”

Democracy: “Without political participation in freedom, development will remain fragile.” But by freedom, Boutros-Ghali does not mean the ability of a citizen to develop himself for the benefit of mankind, but rather a system that provides unparalleled opportunities for imperial powers to overthrow states. “Democracy provides the only long-term basis for managing competing ethnic, religious, and cultural interests in a way that minimizes the risk of violent internal conflict,” Boutros-Ghali—currently engaged in supervising the murder of Bosnia—asserts.

Economic growth: “Economic growth is the engine of development as a whole,” Boutros-Ghali reports; but what does he define by it? “Successful economic growth must be based on pragmatic policies . . . the need to take advantage of the efficiency of markets.” Consequently, “governments can no longer be assumed to be paramount economic agents.”

Back to the Stone Age

Speaking before the U.N. Commission on Sustainable Development, where his new report was released, Boutros-

Ghali stated that the theoretical basis for his report is the “sustainable development” doctrine rammed through the U.N. Commission on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992. The commission had been formed at the Rio conference as a standing body to monitor compliance with the decisions taken there.

“Since Rio,” Boutros-Ghali told over 100 environment ministers and NGO representatives, “solid progress has been made both politically and organizationally. Sustainable development is now squarely on the world political agenda. Never again can we speak of development without speaking as well of sustainability.”

But what is “sustainable development”?

In its proclamation of the 1993 International Year of Indigenous People, the U.N. Secretariat officially defined the most miserable, backward peoples of the earth, peoples deprived of all means of technology, as following practices which exemplify the “the very essence of sustainable development.”

“In their farming and in their faith,” it reports, “indigenous peoples exercise vital stewardship over the Earth’s resources and environment. Where most of humankind tends to seek dominion over the natural world, indigenous peoples generally favor a holistic approach that is the very essence of sustainable development. Once dismissed as ‘too primitive’ to cope with modernization, and for centuries the victims of discrimination, indigenous peoples have begun to be recognized for their prowess at environmental management—and acknowledged as key players in the global effort to chart a more hopeful course of development for the future of humanity.”

The Rio conference endorsed this perverse view. “Indigenous peoples and their communities have a vital role in environmental management,” the final report of the conference claims. “States should recognize their effective participation in the achievement of sustainable development.”

But because most people do not want to return to the Stone Age, whatever diplomats might formally agree to at conferences, U.N. military action remains a required means of enforcement.

One pretext for such action is ongoing efforts to define so-called “biodiversity hot spots,” regions where industrialization and agriculture have threatened endangered species. The December 1993 cover story of *Choices*, the UNDP magazine, identified 15 tropical rain forest “hotspots” that require “urgent action.” The rain forests cover most of Central America, the Atlantic coast of Brazil, much of Colombia and Peru, the Ivory and Gold Coast region of western Africa, and all of Madagascar, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Efforts are also under way to identify other “threatened ecosystems,” including deserts and wetlands. Areas considered for such designation include the Sudd swamp in Sudan, the Sonoran desert of Mexico, and much of the southwestern United States.

Documentation

The UNDP's 'Human Development Report 1994'

Below are excerpts from the U.N. Development Program's blueprint for world government. Page numbers are designated in parentheses at the end of each excerpt. Excerpts appear with permission from the report's publisher, Oxford University Press.

* * *

The roots of the concept of human development can often be traced to early periods in human history and can be found in many cultures and religions. Aristotle wrote that "wealth is evidently not the good we are seeking, for it is merely useful and for the sake of something else." A similar strain was reflected in the writings of the early founders of quantitative economics (William Petty, Gregory King, François Quesnay, Antoine Lavoisier, and Joseph Lagrange) and in the words of the pioneers of political economy (Adam Smith, Robert Malthus, Karl Marx, and John Stuart Mill). When Adam Smith, the apostle of free enterprise and private initiative, showed his concern that economic development should enable a person to mix freely with others without "being ashamed to appear in publick," he was expressing a concept of poverty that went beyond counting calories—a concept that integrated the poor in the mainstream of the community. . . . (14)

But it is well to remember Immanuel Kant's injunction, "to treat humanity as an end in itself, never as a means only." The quality of human life is an end. (17)

* * *

Global taxation may become necessary in any case to achieve the goals of human security. (5)

The World Summit for Social Development might want to consider . . . urging the international community . . . to undertake a comprehensive review of international development cooperation, and in this connection, to undertake studies on the practicability of such measures as . . . introducing a world income tax and supporting the Tobin tax (on foreign exchange movements) as a potential source of financing for a more effective United Nations. (89)

Pollution taxes—Tradable pollution permits . . . could also generate significant North-South financial flows and be an important source of development finance. (69)

* * *

A World Central Bank is essential for the 21st century—for sound macroeconomic management, for global financial stability, and for assisting the economic expansion of the poorer nations. It would perform five functions:

- Help stabilize global economic activity
- Act as a lender of last resort to financial institutions
- Calm the financial markets when they become jittery or disorderly
- Regulate financial institutions, particularly the deposit banks

- Create and regulate new international liquidity

The IMF [International Monetary Fund] was supposed to perform all these functions, but the industrial countries have been reluctant to give it the responsibility for them, weakening its role considerably over the last two decades.

It will take some time—and probably some international financial crisis—before a full-scale World Central Bank can be created. In the meantime, four steps could convert the IMF into an embryonic central bank.

- 1) A renewed issue of Special Drawing Rights. . . .

- 2) An expanded compensatory and contingency financial facility. . . .

- 3) Global macroeconomic management. An enhanced IMF should be central in global macroeconomic management—reviewing the policies of all countries, whether or not they are active borrowers. If major countries have unsustainable policies—such as high budget deficits or inappropriate interest rates—the IMF should request the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) to link the level of reserves that banks are required to hold against loans to these countries to the IMF's evaluation. This would affect the industrial countries' ability to raise funds from private banks and give the IMF an important lever on their policies. . . .

- 4) Supervision of international banking. In collaboration with the BIS, the IMF should acquire some regular control over international banking agencies. (84-85)

* * *

(From "Special Contribution—Global Governance for the 21st Century"—Jan Tinbergen)

What is needed is World Government. This can best be achieved by strengthening the United Nations system. . . . The FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization] would become the World Ministry of Agriculture. UNIDO [U.N. Industrial Development Organization] would become the World Ministry of Industry, and the ILO [International Labor Organization] the World Ministry of Social Affairs.

In other cases, completely new institutions would be needed. These could include, for example, a permanent World Police which would have the power to subpoena nations to appear before the International Court of Justice. . . . But some of the most important new institutions would be financial—a World Treasury and a World Central Bank. The World Treasury would serve as a world ministry of finance. (88)

* * *

And for the future, one could think of expanding a WTO [World Trade Organization] into a WTPO—a World Trade and Production Organization—to cover investment and tech-

ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
 Rio de Janeiro 3-14 June 1992



The U.N.'s "new world order" in action at the Eco '92 conference in Brazil. Here U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali (fifth from left) is shown opening the conference. Today, the U.N. is moving rapidly to set up a full institutional structure for world government, smashing the nation-states that get in the way.

nology transfers, too. (87)

A useful starting point would be to complete the U.N. Code of Conduct for Transnationals. . . . This could be followed by the creation within the U.N. of a World Anti-Monopoly Authority—to monitor observance of the new code and to ensure that TNs do not resort to monopolistic and restrictive practices. (87)

A further role in strengthening the U.N. role in sustainable human development would be the creation of an Economic Security Council—a decision making forum at the highest level to review the threats to global human security and agree on required actions. . . . An intermediate alternative would be to extend the mandate of the present Security Council so that it could consider not just military threats but also threats to peace from economic and social crises. (84)

The [Economic Security] council would act as a watchdog over the policy direction of all international and regional institutions. (11)

It [sustainable human development] brings human numbers into balance with the coping capacities of societies and the carrying capacities of nature. (4)

Intensive industrialization and rapid population growth have put the planet under intolerable strain. (28)

The real threats to human security in the next century will arise more from the actions of millions of people than from aggression by a few nations—threats that take many forms:

- unchecked population growth. . . .

The rapid rate of population growth . . . is overcrowding the planet, adding to the enormous pressure on diminishing nonrenewable resources. (34)

The target over the next ten years should be that . . .

- World population moves towards stabilization at 7.3 billion by 2015. . . . For this compact, all countries would have to commit themselves to the following steps: . . .

- Participating in annual reviews of the 20:20 compact—to be held as joint donor-recipient meetings on each country as well as annual reviews in the Economic and Social Council.

Four situations would appear to warrant international intervention: 1) mass slaughter of the population of the state, 2) decimation through starvation or the withholding of health or other services, 3) forced exodus, 4) occupation and the denial of the right to self-determination. Environmental destruction would appear to be the natural choice for a fifth reason. (57)

The poorest regions of the world (especially sub-Saharan Africa) failed to contain their military spending. (8)

"Special Contribution" by Oscar Arias on a Global Demilitarization Fund:

This fund could add dynamism to the current demilitarization trend by rewarding primarily, but not exclusively, the efforts of developing countries to:

- Disarm and demobilize their armed forces

● Re-integrate military personnel into society through retraining and re-education. . . .

● Promote arms control and the shrinkage of arms production facilities

● Encourage civic education and participation in full democratic political life. . . .

Who will manage the Global Demilitarization Fund? . . . The World Bank and United Nations agencies should strongly be considered. (59)

The next challenge for disarmament is to phase the Third World out of the cold war. . . . Donor countries should reduce allocations of official development assistance (ODA) if a recipient country insists on spending more on its armies than on the social welfare of its people. (8)

A collective effort must be made at the time of the Summit to:

● Endorse the principle that no nation should spend more on its military than on the education and health of its people.

● Agree on a targeted reduction in military spending for the decade 1995-2005—say 3% a year.

● Endorse the establishment of a national demilitarization fund in each country as well as the creation of a global fund for human security.

● Recommend a review of the scope of Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter [which sets guidelines for U.N. military intervention]. (60)

Some of the most important steps in further world disarmament would be to:

● Establish forums for disarmament

● Defuse tensions around the globe

● Phase out military assistance

● Regulate the arms trade

● Design a new aid policy dialogue

● Agree on criteria for U.N. mediation in conflicts within nations

● Create more effective information systems (51)

Mandate the United Nations to maintain a list of sophisticated weapons and technologies that should not be exported at all, except under international agreement.

Several nation-states are beginning to disintegrate. While the threats to national survival may emerge from several sources . . . the underlying causes are often the lack of socio-economic progress and the limited participation of people in any such progress. (2)

For too long, nations have sought to protect their security. (3)

The concept of security has for too long been interpreted narrowly as security of territory from external aggression or as protection of national interests in foreign policy or as global security from the threat of nuclear holocaust. It has been related more to nation-states than to people. . . . Human security is easier to ensure through early prevention than later

intervention. (22)

The new demands of global human security require a more positive relationship among all nations of the world. . . . In such a design, economic partnership would be based on . . . far-sighted internationalism, not stubborn nationalism.

Manufacturing jobs have been disappearing, while many of the new opportunities are in the service sector, where employment is much more likely to be temporary or part-time—and less protected by trade unions. (25). . .

Real wages in many parts of the world have declined. In Latin America, in the 1980s, they fell by 20%, and in many African countries in the same period, the value of the minimum wage dropped sharply—by 20% in Togo, 40% in Kenya, and 80% in Sierra Leone. . . . In the United States, real earnings fell by 3% during the 1980s. (26)

All countries have made substantial progress in human development. (95)

Sustainability is, in a very broad sense, a matter of distributional equity. . . . (13)

The use that nations make of their wealth, not the wealth itself, is decisive. (15)

Developing countries have considerable scope for changing their budget priorities: by reducing their military spending . . . by privatizing their loss-making public enterprises, and by giving up some low priority development projects.

Human development is a broader concept—defined in previous *Human Development Reports* as a process of widening the range of people's choices. (23)

Using the HDI

● To stimulate national debate. . . . People have used the HDI for advocacy and to hold their representatives accountable—fueling a national debate involving political parties and the press as well as NGOs. . . .

● To give priority to human development. . . . Even the poorest countries can afford improvements in human development. . . .

● To highlight disparities within countries. . . . Disaggregation by social group or region can also enable local community groups to press for more resources, making the HDI a tool for participatory development. . . .

● To stimulate dialogue on aid policy. . . . Should aid go to countries with low HDIs—to the needy? Or should it go to countries showing the fastest rate of improvement in HDI over time—or to the speedy? Or should it go as a reward to countries that already have a high HDI? (101)

One radical alternative is drug decriminalization. This would reduce the violence and crime associated with drugs and allow for production and consumption in less squalid and dangerous circumstances. The risk, however, is that it might increase overall consumption. (37)

United Nations releases hit-list

by Joseph Brewda

Eighteen developing sector nations have been targeted for dismemberment by a new "Human Development Report 1994" released by the United Nations on June 1. The report, drafted by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), outlines a master plan to impose a U.N. world dictatorship aimed at forcing a drastic reduction of the populations of the developing sector. The report outlines the creation of a World Police, World Central Bank, World Court, and the elimination of the nation-state to that end.

One means by which the U.N. hopes to achieve this aim is through military and related action against 13 nations which it claims are in the throes of a "disintegration crisis," and five others which it says are vulnerable to disintegration. The reason for this crisis, claims the author, former Pakistani Finance Minister Mabubhul Haq, is that these nations have not complied with the parameters set by the report.

The 13 allegedly disintegrating nations are Afghanistan, Angola, Haiti, Iraq, Mozambique, Sudan, Zaire, Burundi, Georgia, Liberia, Rwanda, and Tajikistan. The list is self-serving, because the often grave difficulties of these countries are largely not the result of any action or non-action of the states themselves, but rather the direct result of genocidal actions of either the U.N. or of the permanent members of its Security Council.

The U.N. also cites five countries which it says are vulnerable to disintegration due to their unequal distribution of resources: Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, Nigeria, and South Africa. Of these, all but South Africa are on the list of 13 primary targets for forcible population reduction in former U.S. National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger's 1974 National Security Study Memorandum 200, which declared that population growth in the developing sector constituted a national security threat to the United States.

In his press conference releasing the study, Mabubhul Haq emphasized that the UNDP is pinpointing vulnerable regions within these five targeted nations, based on regional disparities of income, or related regionally based tension. "Regional disparities are a particularly strong indicator, because it's not poverty alone that explains disintegration," he said. "If poor people are concentrated in a region," he added, "then they get organized, like Chiapas in Mexico."

The Zapatista insurgency in Chiapas that Haq was referring to, is entirely an externally imposed creation of British intelligence, using longstanding "action anthropology" subversive networks working out of Paris and Boston, among other locations. Haq revealed that the UNDP had deployed its agents into Chiapas, and had engaged in a detailed study of that Mexican state, seven months prior to the outbreak of the January 1994 insurrection. He also reported that the UNDP is currently fielding research teams in Egypt, Nigeria, and Brazil for the same reason.

In South Africa, the U.N. says that the primary exploitable vulnerability Africa is "wide disparities between blacks and whites," which "raise delicate issues." Since the U.N. is committed to dismantling that country's military, as outlined in the report, while ensuring that no development credits are forthcoming, it is not difficult to see what the U.N. is up to.

In Nigeria, the U.N. reports that the impoverished states of Borno and Kaduna are suitable points for insurrection, while in Brazil, the disparity of incomes between northeastern Brazil and the rest of the country "point to the potential for considerable trouble." These discrepancies "are much greater than those between Mexico's state of Chiapas and the national average" of Mexico, the report warns.

The case of Egypt

According to the UNDP, Egypt is potentially subject to disintegration due to the "disturbing contrast" between rural Upper Egypt, on the border with Sudan in the south, and the Cairo Governate in the north. "Regional disparities in Egypt may not be as extreme as those in Brazil and Nigeria, but they are still large enough to deserve immediate attention," it states. The Egyptian-Sudanese border region has long been subject to British intelligence operations run under the cover of archaeological and anthropological research, and more recently, American-based "Afro-centric" networks infiltrating both the Christian and Muslim populations of the region. Now the destabilization plan, targeting both states, is moving into high gear.

The citation of Egypt as an upcoming target for the "Chiapas treatment" is particularly ironic, since Egypt will be the site of the September U.N. Conference on Population and Development, which is intended to inaugurate the end-phase of the U.N. drive for world dictatorship. Egypt, the most populous Arab country, has long been on the imperial powers' hit list, especially ever since the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser helped lead the Non-Aligned Movement's struggle for industrial development. That tradition has been abandoned—as the career of former Egyptian foreign minister and current U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali attests; but Egypt remains a target. By forcing its government to discredit itself by sponsoring the population conference, the U.N. is deliberately making a destabilization of Egypt all the easier to unleash.

Women against the birth-control war

by Gabriele Liebig

Some 65 women from 24 countries gathered in Comilla, Bangladesh on Dec. 12-15, 1993, in order to "oppose the myth of the population explosion," which is only being spread "in order to cover up the actual causes of poverty, inequality, and environmental destruction." The final declaration of this "women's summit" states: "We must expose the secret aims of the International Conference on Population and Development, which is to take place in September 1994 in Cairo, and which is being organized by the United Nations Organization (U.N.O.). It is to be feared that this conference will pave the way for more aggressive population-control measures, under the false assumption that population growth is a dire threat to human survival on this planet. . . . We hereby oppose population control. A policy of population control goes in the direction of the elimination of poor people; it is grounded in inherently racist and eugenic ideologies, in that it selects a few who are given the right to survive, while everyone else, such as the indigenous peoples, the weak, blacks, and others are thrown on the junkheap."

The symposium, titled "People's Perspectives on Population," was sponsored by the Research Foundation for Science and Ecology (India), the People's Health Network (India), the Third World Network (Malaysia), and the Ubinig and Resistance Network (Bangladesh). We came across the report on this conference in a German-language brochure titled "Few Children—Little Consumption," which had been printed up by three Swiss groups: the Protestant organization Bread for All, the Catholic group Fast Offerings, and the Bern Declaration.

The brochure contains other very informative contributions from women around the world on the question of birth control. One of these, by Farida Akther of Bangladesh, says that the Cairo conference's watchword, "reproductive rights," is nothing but "a slogan for covert population control," since it is intended only to signify contraception. "It does not address the right to have children or not to have them. The demand is simply to be allowed not to have children. . . . Poor peasant women are being sterilized without their consent. . . . Of course, we also get Depo Provera—a contraceptive injection which is being massively administered even before all the test results are in. And now we are subjected to another assault from Norplant—this 'marvelous innovation' from the Population Council." Once the Norplant implant is in place, it is difficult for a woman to get it re-

moved. Many women have reported that their requests to have the implant removed have been turned down. "Why can't a woman be allowed to decide on her own, whether to have more children? Credit-issuing institutions such as the World Bank want to lower our population's birthrate. Whatever term we want to use, the aim is to reduce the number of children by means of modern imported contraceptive methods. . . . These programs are being forced upon us."

Sumati Nair of Africa traces the birth-control movement back to the eugenics movement in the United States: "The eugenics movement had the backing of . . . Rockefeller and Ford, and later DuPont, Shell, and many others. It promoted sterilization . . . under the slogan of planned parenthood. . . . Up to the present, 92 Third World countries have been subjected to population-policy programs. The greatest pressure to introduce these programs over the past ten years has come from the World Bank, with the assistance of USAID [the U.S. Agency for International Development]."

Another author, Anna Sax, in an article titled "Bankers Against Babies: The World Bank's Population Policy," gives some hard statistics: Up through 1986, the World Bank granted \$881 million in credits for population programs, and in 1990-93 an additional \$675 million. For years now, the implementation of population programs has been made into a credit conditionality, especially with regard to African countries such as Senegal and Kenya.

'Just like a war'

The India Population Project, one of the oldest of these programs, has been pushed since 1972, with \$124.6 million in credits granted to it in 1989 alone. Deepa Dhanraj of India has made a film on this, titled ". . . Just Like a War." In it, she shows how within the framework set up by the program, "women by the thousands are coaxed, by means of gifts and promises, into having themselves sterilized," and how "teachers and village leaders are denied wages for months if they fail to deliver enough 'cases'—'cases' being women who are ready to have themselves sterilized."

Unfortunately, quite a few of the essays contained in the brochure get bogged down in neo-malthusian overpopulation propaganda. This is particularly pronounced with the contributors from Switzerland and Germany, who have fallen head-first into the ideological trap of allegedly "limited resources," and who claim that the standard of living in the developing sector can only be improved at the expense of curtailing "overconsumption" in the industrial countries. A hostility toward science and technology is also in evidence here. Without true technological progress, humanity will have no long-term chances of survival. This must be recognized, because otherwise the women's movement will be overtaken by precisely what Thais Corral warns about: "Up to now, women's organizations have been the best-organized lobby for Cairo. . . . We must under no circumstances succumb to the idea that population control can have a feminist face."

Haiti invasion plan runs into opposition

by Valerie Rush

The campaign to arm-twist the Clinton administration and the nations of Ibero-America into backing a so-called surgical strike into Haiti ran into resistance on the opening day of the Organization of American States (OAS) meeting in Brazil on June 6, when Venezuelan Foreign Minister Miguel Angel Burelli insisted that "non-intervention is the backbone of American law," and that the solution to the Haiti crisis does not lie "in armed action by one country or by the region collectively."

Despite the drumbeat for invasion sounding in certain quarters in Washington, including the bankers' lobby group Inter-American Dialogue, and Jean-Bertrand Aristide's provocative presence at the OAS gathering, where he demanded that "swift and determined action" be taken against Haiti's entrenched military leaders, there is growing resistance in Ibero-America to this idea. There is also an escalating sense of outrage over the genocide being imposed on Haiti by the U.N.- and OAS-sponsored embargo in the name of democracy.

A tragic taste of things to come occurred in the Dominican Republic, which shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti and whose newly reelected government is being blackmailed by zealots within the Clinton administration to seal its border with Haiti or face the Haiti treatment itself. On June 4, Dominican soldiers, under orders to tighten border surveillance, fired on a group of impoverished Haitians attempting to smuggle a few gallons of gasoline into their country. One was killed, shot in the chest twice. It is also reported that many Dominican towns dependent on cross-border trade are paralyzed by the border crackdown.

According to sources with access to United Nations authorities, the 15,000 Dominican soldiers monitoring the border are refusing to allow food and medicine into Haiti, ordered by the United Nations to let *nothing* through until there is "clarification" of the embargo conditions—despite the fact that the U.N. provisions clearly permit food and medical supplies to enter Haiti. Norge Botello, president of the Dominican Congress, warned on June 7 that thousands of starving and desperate Haitians are preparing to cross into the Dominican Republic, raising fears of new and more terrible massacres on both sides of the border.

Archbishop speaks out

In his June 2 homily during the feast of Corpus Christi, Cardinal Nicolás de Jesús López, archbishop of Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) and president of the Latin

American Bishops Conference, denounced the brutality—and hypocrisy—of Haiti's would-be invaders and demanded that foreign policy be informed by elementary principles of justice.

Cardinal López also made reference to Theology of Liberation networks inside the Dominican Church who have openly thrown their support to voodoo practitioner and former presidential candidate José Francisco Peña Gómez. Peña Gómez, who has charged Dominican President Joaquín Balaguer with stealing the presidency by fraud, is, along with his liberation theology backers, an ardent supporter of ousted Haitian dictator Aristide.

Declared Cardinal López: "We are moved by the cadaverous images brought to us by news reports from areas such as Somalia, Ethiopia, Rwanda, the Sahel, and elsewhere. . . . This concern extends for obvious reasons to the brother country of Haiti. I cannot begin to understand what the 'Friends of Haiti' think they're doing, with the total embargo they have just imposed on that martyred people. They claim it is to pressure the military government to leave and to restore the democracy represented by Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide. But there are more direct and effective ways to force out the Haitian military, without subjecting an entire population to the most savage, inhuman and cruel of abuses, on top of what they already suffer. And this is known above all by the United States, which has recently carried out adventures against other brother countries, a decision that has earned them much condemnation.

"On the other hand, I have more than enough reason to doubt that Mr. Aristide wants to return to Haiti, although the 'Friends of Haiti' are determined that he do so, and I doubt even more that he is the man to deal with a situation as complex as that of Haiti at this time, unless the Friends become permanent occupiers, and this is perhaps what they don't want. They will not know what to do with Haiti after they achieve their feat.

"The way in which this highly delicate matter has been handled demonstrates absolute unfamiliarity with the idiosyncracies of the Haitian people and of their history. That is the only explanation for so many blunders in a diplomacy which until now has only succeeded in aggravating an already explosive situation, and only for some democratic scruples which have not proven valid in other cases, such as in the case of the Dominican Republic in 1965.

"Out of personal conviction and for elementary reasons of human concern, I absolutely condemn the total embargo against Haiti, which I consider abuse of the weakest by the most powerful, and I urge that a solution for the Haitian crisis be sought more in line with the basic principles of justice.

"With regard to dissident sectors [within the church], from the time of Judas Iscariot until today we have known legions of them. Many of them have disappeared, others still exist. But their presence isn't depriving anyone of sleep; we generally feel sorry for them."

Russian parties maneuver for presidential race

by Konstantin Chermnykh

Konstantin Chermnykh is a journalist from St. Petersburg. His references which may not be familiar to an international audience are explained in the footnotes, which were supplied by EIR.

On May 23, Communist Party of the Russian Federation (CPRF) leader Gennadi Zyuganov was asked in one of the local Russian towns: "Well, are you going to run for the presidency in 1996?" "Don't know yet," Zyuganov grumbled. "The queue is too long, and I'm not fond of queueing."

Two weeks before, he wouldn't have answered in such an annoyed intonation. In late April, Zyuganov succeeded in his fight against his rival in the communist movement, former GKChP¹ supporter and Lefortovo² prisoner Oleg Shenin, who made an attempt to unite all the neo-communist parties of the former Soviet republics and rule them from the center in Moscow. Supported by his friend Pyotr Simonenko, leader of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Zyuganov declared that one shouldn't hurry, for it would be impossible to restore the U.S.S.R. right now: Communists should win in the former Soviet republics first. He spoke against a "dictatorship" from Moscow, offering the variant of "coordinating council" in the communist movement for uniting its efforts. The "republican" communist leaders (except Tajikistan) supported him, for their parties couldn't even be registered in their countries if they were considered as branches of an "all-Union"³ structure. So, Zyuganov tried to prove that it was necessary to restore (slowly, step by step) the Union first and then the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), not vice versa.

1. State Committee on the Emergency, the group that failed in a coup attempt against Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov in August 1991.

2. The headquarters and prison of the Soviet KGB (secret police) and its Russian successors, in Moscow. Russian parliamentary and other leaders who resisted Boris Yeltsin's September-October 1993 abolition of Parliament were imprisoned there until amnestied by vote of the new Parliament in February 1994.

3. The term for nationwide organizations in the Soviet Union.

As a result of the mentioned discussion, Zyuganov prevented his party from splitting. The reason for a conflict in the communist movement was not only a question of strategy, but a question of ideology, too. Zyuganov's views are actually social-democratic with a nationalist hue, and not communist. He does not demand any "proletarian dictatorship" and repeats that "Russia can't bear any more revolutions, for it's a nuclear state." Still, he speaks of the Third Rome,⁴ though more in its historical aspects, approving the feats of great Russian czars and warriors, and the Orthodox Church patriarchs who struggled for the grandeur of power. He more often mentions State than Justice and Equality. In fact, his communism is a variation of "Russian soil," Slavophile ideology. The essence is protective, not liberating, and therefore is scarcely able to inspire young people. Though the CPRF is the biggest party in numbers, its popularity is only about 7%. The supporters of Yegor Gaidar have a little bit more public support, 8%. This is according to the pro-Yeltsin paper *Izvestia*, so probably the figures are a little bit distorted; still, the communists have no more than 10%, even in their own evaluations.

At the same time, Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's⁵ popularity is quickly decreasing. Unlike Zyuganov, he did sign Yeltsin's Agreement on Accord,⁶ and at once lost a huge part of his supporters. For even the Gorbachovists, by which I mean Grigori Yavlinsky,⁷ did not sign this document.

For Yavlinsky, this was probably his only successful action to make himself popular during the last months. The

4. The Muscovite and Russian imperial ideology since the 15th century holding that Moscow is the successor of Rome and Constantinople, "the Third Rome, and a fourth is not to be."

5. Leader of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia, which won the largest vote percentage in the Dec. 12, 1993 parliamentary elections, who stridently voices nationalist and imperial themes.

6. Yeltsin seeks pledges from parties and organizations to refrain from agitational opposition to his regime, in the name of civic peace.

7. The economist who drafted reform recommendations under Gorbachov and co-headed an electoral slate in December 1993 and entered Parliament.

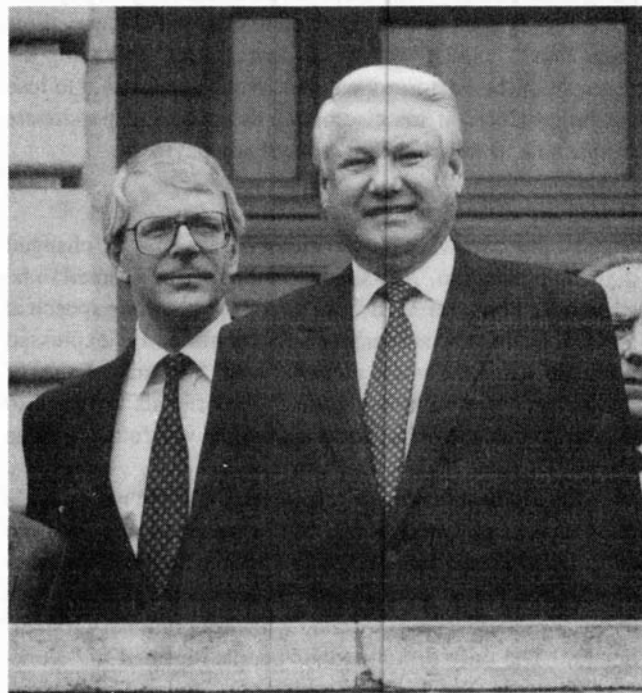
man seems to be so sure of being Yeltsin's successor that he makes no real effort to sustain his image. One Yavlinsky supporter who visited him recently with a group of journalists came away with a feeling of disgust. "He's become so fat and self-assured that he may burst with self-pride," this person said (now he will not vote for Yavlinsky).

Gorbachov's moves

Mikhail Gorbachov seems to be already a little bit anxious. Recently he visited St. Petersburg and met with students of the university. Gorbachov never gives straight answers, but one could understand that he didn't exclude the possibility of putting forward his own candidacy for President of Russia. However, there are rumors that he is looking for another "extra" figure, besides Yavlinsky. The Gorbachovophilic sociologists in Petersburg, whose results for the last half year have always favored Yavlinsky, suddenly included a new name in their poll—the occultist-surgeon Prof. Svyatoslav Fyodorov; and he allegedly was found very popular by the intelligentsia polled. Communist Anatoli Lukyanov (formerly speaker of the U.S.S.R. Parliament, Gorbachov's high-school mate betrayed by him in August 1991 and imprisoned in Lefortovo) mentions Professor Fyodorov on a list of the most wealthy people in Russia. Other, non-communist sources don't reject this version. The professor's wealth is not explained by his professional skill. Fyodorov is spoken of as a person who controls a huge part of the gambling business in Moscow. The results of the Petersburg poll seem to be quite unreliable. Fyodorov's name hadn't been mentioned in the mass media for almost two years after he failed in rivalling Gaidar for the prime minister's appointment (autumn 1991).

Yuri Skokov, former chief of the Security Council and leader of the Producers Federation, has been mysteriously silent for the last month—probably since the episode when his name was mentioned in the provocative "Version No. 1," made up by Gorbachovists when Yeltsin was allegedly dying of cancer (for the third time) in a health resort. It seems almost sure that Skokov was frightened then and crawled back into his "shell." But cowardly politicians are never praised by Russians. Besides, his alliance with Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov will also diminish his chance for popularity. There are too many rumors of Luzhkov's being corrupted and publications of this sort, not only in the opposition press. The newly elected (with a huge number of violations) Moscow Assembly (City Duma) has become a toy in Luzhkov's hands. Those "radical democrats" who vote there for raising residential rents get free passes and were rewarded with trips abroad. Luzhkov had been going to run for the presidency himself, but he was obviously too much involved in "dividing up the skin of the bear who turned out to be quite alive."

Yegor Gaidar is violently trying to change his own stripes



Boris Yeltsin at a meeting of the Group of Seven in Tokyo, July 1993. (Behind him is Britain's Prime Minister John Major.) Some of those Yeltsin put in jail last fall are now coming back to challenge him.

and to look like a fighter against corruption. These attempts seem to be quite hopeless: The peak of corruption and disaster is too closely associated with the period of his rule, when billions of rubles and tons of precious minerals streamed out of the country through officials' hands. Besides, Gaidar has not even succeeded in building up his party apparatus. The remnants of Democratic Russia, including its leaders Ponomarev and Yakunin, do not obey him. They prefer to keep their distance from him and to construct a party of their own, but will surely fail, too, for their recent fuss around the "President's ear" could not "raise" them as politicians. They are trying now to "hire" the former finance minister, London-linked monetarist Boris Fyodorov, but he is also not very eager to deal with these "hurrah-democratic" shouters whose time had evidently passed. Still they go on shouting, just like Gaidar and the communists: They shout of corruption that should be fought, and the social needs that should be satisfied on behalf of criminal officials expropriated. The whole political spectrum uses left-wing, socialist-like slogans. They are often combined with nationalism. One Democratic Russia activist, Aleksei Manannikov, addressed the Defense Ministry with an appeal to annex the Crimea Peninsula from Ukraine by military force.

Still, the liberal parties have become so small and unpopular that their attempts to "change their stripes" look desperate and often funny. The communists, having the biggest

party in the country, seemed to have a chance to gain popularity again. Zyuganov was expected to change the name of his party into "socialist" or "social-democratic," following the example of the East European left. But he was afraid to lose the biggest part of his electorate, the poor and passionate people able to work for him without any payment.

Rutskoy emerges

The last two weeks after Victory Day, May 9, changed the whole situation. Aleksandr Rutskoy,⁸ who seemed to be silent after being released from prison, gave a long speech at a public rally that attracted much attention. He expressed hope that Russians would meet the next, 50th anniversary of the victory "without this regime." The officials appealed to the public prosecutor but nothing criminal was found in these words.

Rutskoy took his next step on May 21. He restored his party structure, formerly one of the reformist wings of the CPSU, and gave it the name of the Russian Social-Democratic People's Party. It is almost similar to the name of the CPSU's predecessor, associated with "revolutionary romanticism." The only difference is "people" instead of "workers." Actually, Rutskoy uses a kind of a "code" which draws attention to him and his people and gives the left-wing opposition a greater hope for its victory. The third thing Rutskoy did was to issue a huge book about himself with all his speeches and interviews, including a photo where he stands, with a beard (right after Lefortovo), with a czar's portrait in the background. He (or maybe his advisers) really found the sensitive points of the Russian mentality.

These tactics of Rutskoy's proved to be more than effective. Now, most of those who were going to support Valeri Zorkin⁹ or Gennadi Zyuganov sympathize with Rutskoy and think him to be the only capable candidate for the presidency. Now his only real rivals seem to be Yeltsin and Zhirinovskiy. But several businessmen who had been supplying Zhirinovskiy are already going to change their stake for Rutskoy.

Zyuganov probably deeply regrets the fussing about and making up the "Accord in the Name of Russia"¹⁰ movement for Zorkin and himself when rumors of Yeltsin's imminent death were widespread. Its creators called Rutskoy, and he was not eager to join, but then agreed. Now this newly created structure, including the greater part of the communist movement, will be at his disposal. The First National Council of the movement was planned on May 28. Zyuganov proposed that Rutskoy should speak fifth or sixth. "I will speak first," Rutskoy said. And no one objected.

8. The vice president of Russia who opposed Yeltsin's September 1993 takeover and was jailed in Lefortovo with members of the Parliament.

9. Former head of Russia's Constitutional Court.

10. The patriotic manifesto issued by leaders of the opposition to Yeltsin's policies, including Zyuganov, Zorkin, and Rutskoy.

London, IAEA demand Korea confrontation

by Kathy Wolfe

The British and their nuclear police at the U.N.'s International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna have brought the crisis over North Korea's nuclear program to "irreversible confrontation," Gerald Segal of the London International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) told a journalist on June 4. There will be "some military conflict," he said, since North Korea will "retaliate" if the U.N. imposes sanctions, and "this will set off a dynamic response against them."

Yet the United States must follow the IAEA lead and declare sanctions, or else "we are a joke," said Segal, an American who works in London for the British and who this spring was declared *persona non grata* by Beijing, for predicting civil war and the breakup of China. The integrity of the U.N.'s Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is at stake, and North Korea must be "taught a lesson," so that the "costs of flouting the NPT" will be "taken seriously" by others, he said. Otherwise, "the balance of power in Asia will shift" to the disadvantage of the West. "We need to act," he insisted.

Contrary to IISS and the western media, however, it was not North Korea, but the IAEA which began the crisis. During recent inspections of North Korea's Yongbyon reactor, IAEA officials abruptly walked out of the North Korean capital of Pyongyang on June 2, and IAEA Director Hans Blix issued a harsh condemnation of North Korea to the U.N. Security Council. IAEA inspectors had been told by the North Korean government for weeks before coming that sampling the reactor core would not be allowed; but they came, demanded it anyway, and when refused, threw a tantrum.

"The Clinton administration and all of us are at the mercy of the IAEA's technical people," said one exasperated Washington Korea expert on June 3. "It's been the North's position all along that they want an integrated diplomatic package, of U.S. diplomatic recognition, and help in rebuilding a non-plutonium nuclear industry from the United States [see *EIR*, May 6, p. 51].

"But if they let the U.N. take samples, they have no cards left to play. So North Korea told the U.N. clearly: Until the U.S. recognizes us, we can't let you IAEA folks sample the fuel rods. The IAEA caused the problem. The IAEA knew if they went now, and insisted 'we must take samples or the world will end,' it would provoke confrontation; and that is

what they did.”

Blix, whose claim that crippled Iraq is building a nuclear bomb has caused a four-year world embargo which has killed a million Iraqis, charged that North Korea had destroyed the evidence for an atomic bomb program. “The discharge of spent fuel from a 5-megawatt experimental nuclear power reactor has now made it impossible to select fuel rods for later measurements which would show whether there has been any diversion of fuel,” he said.

U.N. sets up Clinton

The North Korea crisis is a U.N. set-up of the United States and of Asia. It has nothing to do with North Korea’s low-technology plutonium program, and everything to do with London’s desire to destroy President Bill Clinton’s administration. If Whitewatergate, orchestrated by the Hollinger Corp. press empire, won’t do it, then Britain would like to push Clinton into any wild U.N. military fiasco, from Somalia to Korea.

London’s “Venetians” also wish to disrupt broader plans in China, Japan, and the Koreas for Euro-Asian economic development (see *EIR*, May 27), and to halt the “Korean Camp David” peace plan between South and North which President Clinton was negotiating.

Most of all, as with the Gulf war, the British and their friends seek to take the focus off the collapsing world financial system. In July 1990, the U.S. banking system was on the verge of collapse, such that the day before the United States attacked Iraq, the evening news in New York City ran a feature on the danger of a banking collapse. The Gulf war, however, changed the subject for months to come, not the least by creating a huge speculative flow into American banks from terrified European and Arab depositors.

President Clinton himself has been at pains to call for calm, telling the press repeatedly, “We don’t want to start a war; this is peace talk, not war talk.”

That has not stopped London and its pawns in the George Bush crowd, however, from loud calls for Korean and American blood. In “A Dangerous Game,” the London *Economist* of June 3 editorially demanded that Clinton “halt” the “illicit development of nuclear weapons” by “the tinpot dictator Kim Il Sung.”

The NPT is more important than 40 million Korean lives, wrote the *Economist*, repeating the British line that North Korea is driving the crisis because it plans to invade the South—so we may as well shoot. “If North Korea can mock the NPT, it will scarcely be worth renewing,” they write, even if “South Korea is the prospective hostage” to the confrontation. “Like Iraq, North Korea is an outlaw state. . . . If others do not accept the risk of countering North Korea’s nuclear program, they may soon find Kim with bombs ready, confronting South Korea with a demand for reunification or else.”

British diplomats complained to Reuters on June 8 that

Clinton’s leniency will destroy the credibility of the IAEA as the world’s nuclear policeman. After Clinton insisted on June 6 that there is “still time for North Korea to change course,” they charged, IAEA chief Hans Blix “rowed back” and began to soften, too. “Should the IAEA fudge for political reasons?” the Brits complained.

“Of course British diplomats complain Clinton is trying to get the IAEA to bend the nuclear rules,” said a source close to the British Defense Ministry who is an editor at *Jane’s Defense Weekly* in London. “Half of the U.N. bureaucracy is furious about it, as are the more experienced Americans [i.e., Bush administration holdovers]. If the IAEA determines a country has violated U.N. standards, the IAEA’s word must be law, and the U.S. must back the IAEA all the way. If Clinton violates this [U.N.] rule, every terrorist nation in the world will build the bomb. Clinton thinks the U.S. looked bad when the Somalis dragged a few GI bodies about. Does he want warlord Aideed, or the Haitian military junta, to have the bomb?”

Bush crowd wants blood

Bush’s Secretary of State James Baker and allied senators are also attacking Clinton; they say that North Korea is now the ultimate test of Bertrand Russell’s theory of Mutual and Assured Destruction (MAD). Hosts of the NBC and CBS television Sunday talk shows addressed by Baker and others on June 6 began by whipping up the American people into a war mood, as they had in the run-up to Desert Storm.

CBS’s Bob Schieffer on “Face the Nation” opened by stating that North Korea is as big a threat as Nazi Germany on D-Day 1944. “This administration has performed in the best tradition of Neville Chamberlain,” Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) replied. McCain called for the second time in a week for “pre-emptive bombing” of North Korea. “Vital national security interests are at stake. . . . Americans should be prepared to act now. . . . If we wait three or four years from now, after they have 8, 9, 10, 15 nuclear weapons, and the missiles to deliver them, we would face a far more serious challenge.”

Clinton has “tried that diplomatic approach for a bit too long,” James Baker told NBC’s “Meet the Press.” “I don’t think you should ever sit down and try and negotiate with a regime like North Korea.” Baker emphasized that “for 40 years, the U.S. maintained peace against a tremendous threat from the Soviet Union through nuclear deterrence. . . . I hope we have called [North Korea’s] attention to the fact we have this deterrent.”

“I don’t think anybody knows what the U.S. position is,” Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.) told CBS, denouncing Clinton. “We’ve been making these concession-like statements for the past 15 months.” He said he would support McCain’s call for a pre-emptive strike. “They’ve got to understand that this is the most serious thing happening in the world today. . . . No more of waffling and backing away by the White House.”

Indian subcontinent requires a new confederation of nations

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

It seems it has finally dawned on the Pakistani leaders that the years of violent movements in the Indian part of Kashmir—which have brought India and Pakistan to the brink of yet another destructive and meaningless war and which insurgency continues to receive generous support from Islamabad in cash and kind even today—were not the spontaneous actions of Kashmiris trying to break the Indian shackles and join Pakistan, but a movement to create a free and independent Kashmir state. Only recently, Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, following earlier exhortations promising her countrymen the annexation of all of Kashmir during her present reign, has finally come to acknowledge the fact, widely known to most observers for years, that given the right to self-determination, the Muslims in Kashmir would opt for independence from both India and Pakistan. Having acknowledged this, Bhutto has stated that Pakistan would oppose independence for Kashmir.

Bhutto's statement brought the Pakistani understanding of the situation very close to that of India, a situation which poses the need to take the entire issue to a higher level, where a real solution might be found. Yet there is no indication thus far that leaders of the two nations are making any special effort to act upon this new realization.

Bhutto's observation could not have come at a more opportune time. A few weeks ago, Beijing had made it clear to both India and Pakistan that China will not accept an independent Kashmir. Recent reports indicate that the people residing in the Kashmir Valley are getting increasingly upset about the militancy perpetuated by the terrorists, secessionists, and foreign mercenaries, otherwise known as Afghans. There are indications of a growing rift between the Jihad brigade, trained by the West during the Afghan Jihad against the Soviet Union in the 1980s and maintained as assets by the Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), and whose job it is to "deliver" on behalf of their Pakistani masters, on the one hand, and the secessionists who are motivated mostly from Britain, by such typical British frontmen as Lord Avebury and MPs such as Madden and Waller, on the other. It also seems that Islamabad's opportunistic plea to the world

to act against India's human rights violations in Kashmir has lost its appeal. Moscow, for one, has recently made it clear that the Kashmir issue is not a human rights issue, but a political one.

The British gamemasters

Nonetheless, Bhutto's defiant statement that Pakistan will oppose an independent Kashmir has triggered the expected militant responses from such Britain-based Kashmiri organizations as the Jammu and Kashmir People's National Party (JKPNN) and Jammu and Kashmir Peace Conference. JKPNN chief Afzal Tahir shot off a rejoinder reminding the Pakistani prime minister that "the struggle against India could become a struggle now against Pakistan." Tahir's statement is also in sync with what the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), politically the most powerful of various militant separatist groups headquartered in Britain, has been working toward for years. It is also not much different from what the late Sheikh Abdullah, a personal friend of Jawaharlal Nehru and the man who was trusted with the political shaping of the Indian part of Kashmir following the accession, had all along been designing. In effect, one could see that it is not only the Pakistanis who have been suffering from self-delusion, but the Indians as well. Nonetheless, it is ironic that leaders of the subcontinent, which split into two in 1947 and then into three countries in 1971 following the emergence of Bangladesh, still suffer from amnesia and refuse to face up to the realities.

The failure to identify a definite pattern in events since 1947, which included the violent breakaway of Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1971 and the militant secessionist uprising in the Kashmir Valley which erupted in January 1990, has made the people of the subcontinent pay dearly in the form of loss of human lives, economic backwardness, external interventions, and the inability of the subcontinent as a whole to play a meaningful role in world affairs.

In addition, the internal instability caused by these upheavals has given rise to religious, ethnic, and sub-ethnic divisions with secessionist undertones. At the least, these

conflicts are potent enough to retard economic progress and degenerate the tenuous political systems. Despite the obvious drawbacks caused by the conflicts afflicting all three nations in the subcontinent, there are clear indications that each nation enjoys the difficulties the other nations face. Once, Islamabad used to join the western nations in citing internal troubles within India as a sign that India is disintegrating. Now, however, the same Pakistani leaders, faced with hostile separatists in Sindh, Baluchistan, and the North West Frontier Province bordering Afghanistan, have come to realize that what is sauce for the goose is also the sauce for the gander.

The zero-sum game

Such festering of wounds, although not unusual in any country which has a legacy of European colonial rule, has been allowed to continue because of a number of factors, not least of which is the overwhelming paranoia that all the nations in the subcontinent suffer from. Every intervention by another nation, however insignificant it may be, is played up as the cause behind any setback. Investigations of all subversive activities carried out against any national institution or eminent individuals are always attributed to the intelligence agency of the other nation. This practice of blaming the other nation has further complicated the relations among the nations in the subcontinent.

There is no question that Pakistan lives under a constant "fear" that India will do its best to unsettle the settled borders. Such "fears" have created a class of rulers who thrive on feeding anti-India campaigns to the population. Pakistani politicians, burdened by this self-created obsession, have practically run the country down. The country's foreign policy is determined by the simple logic: The enemy of my enemy is my friend. The problem is that the Pakistani politicians refuse to face up to the reality that some of these friends are worse than their so-called enemies.

If the Pakistani political system suffers from such paranoia, the Indian scene is not much different. The obsession of Delhi to dismiss any complaint by either Pakistan or Bangladesh as a motivated ploy to extract advantages from India or to belittle India before the world, has to be seen to be believed. As a result, New Delhi's relations not only with Islamabad, but also with the Bangladesh government in Dhaka, still leave much to be desired. While the poverty and illiteracy of the three countries have remained comparable, the technological level, the effect of mutual help to each other, among the three has remained highly uneven. India's technological level is much higher than that of either Pakistan or Bangladesh, due to its successes in research and development in the space and nuclear areas. However, none of this has trickled into the other two countries, a matter of great distress to some observers.

Another factor which has played a significant role in

creating and intensifying mistrust among the nations in the subcontinent is the British-promoted two-nation theory, which talks of the subcontinent as one country with two nations (a Hindu and a Muslim nation). While the Pakistani leadership still rigidly adheres to this fraud, some in India point at the fraud to de-recognize both Pakistan and Bangladesh. The independence of Bangladesh from the Punjabi-dominated Pakistani rulers in 1971 had exposed this fraud once, and now the JLKF, JKPNP, etc. are out to prove it once again. What Islamabad and New Delhi fail to realize, is that the two-nation theory was expounded as a "foot in the door," but what the British gamemasters and old colonial geopoliticians believe in is *balkanization*, the kind that disintegrated the Soviet Union. In order to achieve such disintegration, various promoters of multicultural and multi-ethnic society are emerging on the scene. While there is no doubt that the borders drawn in the past cannot be erased or re-drawn without another massive human tragedy, what the subcontinent leaders must recognize is that the plan of the geopoliticians of the British variety cannot be encouraged: More nations cannot be carved out of the body of the subcontinent.

Self-defeating hostilities

The mutual hostility among the nations in the subcontinent has prevented these nations from resolving some of the most important issues, as well as the insignificant ones. Some issues like the territorial control of the Siachen Glacier, a snowbound terrain situated in the northwest of Ladakh in Kashmir, could not be resolved, and have led to armed conflicts. Both India and Pakistan are spending fortunes to maintain troops at a height of 18,000 feet above sea level, and the slopes of the glacier became key points of conflict between India and Pakistan soon after China completed the construction of the modern Silk Route from the border town of Kashgar in Xinjiang to Pakistan-occupied Gilgit in Jammu and Kashmir. Over the years, both India and Pakistan have periodically exchanged gunfire to maintain their strategic positions and to enhance tensions between the two countries.

Similarly, the dispute between India and Bangladesh over the sharing of the Ganga River's water, following the construction of the Farakka Barrage to divert the Ganga 11 miles upstream from the India-Bangladesh border, has not been resolved and, in fact, the issue is shaping the politics of Bangladesh. More than ever before, one hears Bangladeshi politicians blaming India for the desertification of northern Bangladesh. Bangladeshis complain that India is drawing almost all the water from the Ganga during the dry season, the crucial period, leaving practically nothing to flow into Bangladesh.

Whether the Bangladeshi allegations are exaggerated or not, what is obvious is that Bangladesh, incapable of forcing India to act, has turned virulently anti-India. Bangladeshi

politicians, many of whom are indebted to India for helping Bangladeshis to shake off the oppressive yoke of the Pakistani rulers in the early '70s, are becoming increasingly polarized, and there is hardly any political force that exists today in Bangladesh which can organize on the basis of seeking friendship with India.

Such a distorted relationship between the two neighboring countries has taken a major toll on Bangladesh's body politic. Today, the pro-Saudi Jamaat-e-Islami orthodox group is taking over control of the streets of Dhaka, espousing anti-India and anti-Hindu slogans. Such an ugly mood in Bangladesh is also preventing the two countries from discussing meaningfully the large-scale Bangladeshi illegal immigration into India. Under the prevailing mood, while India talks about setting up barbed-wire fences to fend off the illegal immigrants, Dhaka authorities flatly deny that there is any illegal migration into India.

The list goes on and on.

The futile SAARC

In the mid-1980s, an attempt was made to have cooperative relations among the South Asian nations. Although the grouping included countries outside of the subcontinent, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) soon turned out to be a hotbed of politics. Although bilateral disputes were kept out of the discussion process by charter, over the eight years of its existence, observers have seen with dismay that open efforts to sabotage the association have come to predominate. If India was responsible for sabotaging the Colombo Summit of the SAARC in 1991, Pakistan was found busily organizing others to bring up the demolition of a mosque by fanatic Hindus in Ayodhya in 1993. Throughout its existence, the SAARC has acted as a political football kicked around by the participants to score meaningless political points over each other.

Last year, the SAARC countries had agreed to a December 1993 deadline for completing the process of negotiating trade concessions. They had also agreed on an end-1995 deadline for ratifying the SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement (SAPTA), signed in Dhaka in 1993. However, it is taken for granted that the SAPTA is a still-born baby. While there is little doubt that India, being the largest of the SAARC nations, will benefit the most from the SAPTA, Pakistan has clearly begun to stay away from endorsing the SAPTA, and there are indications that Islamabad is actively imploring the other SAARC nations not to ratify the SAPTA. All in all, as regarding most other issues, the picture on South Asian cooperation is bleak and there is hardly any one who sincerely believes that anything worthwhile can come out of either SAARC or SAPTA.

Concept of a confederation

Having come to a situation like this, it is important for the subcontinent leaders to look around and see where the

subcontinent is heading. The mutual distrust has given rise to a large-scale militarization, which, at least in the case of Pakistan and Bangladesh, has kept the democratic political process suppressed. People's requirements in these countries are decided by a handful who are more keen to keep themselves in power than anything else. As a result, the economies of Pakistan and Bangladesh are entering a stage of no-return and becoming more and more dependent on foreign donors and foreign financial institutions. The very security for which so much has been spent in procuring arms and ammunition is thus getting subverted by a process which escapes everyone's attention. In addition, more ethnic and sectarian conflicts have cropped up in recent days than ever before.

It is difficult to say how long such a condition can persist. The end of the Cold War has brought about a significant change in the world situation. While the dangers of "free market" and "free trade" schemes to loot the South Asian nations have become real now more than before, there are also opportunities, in the form of developing relations with new nations of the former Soviet Union, and in Gaza-Jericho, and South Africa. But the South Asian nations, bound by the morass of their own creation, have failed even to evaluate the situation, let alone work out a strategy to take responsibility for these new-born democracies to succeed. And there is no telling when, if ever, the South Asian nations can come out of this slow degenerative state.

It is obvious that there is little scope for statecraft at this stage for any national leader in South Asia under the prevailing parameters within which they have been made to function. It is time to break out of that and think about a confederation of South Asia where the borders will remain the same, but the nations will act to enhance their citizens' capabilities. Such a confederation will not jeopardize national security, but will strengthen it. Such a confederation will not look at the people of South Asia as foreigners or usurpers, but people of the same confederation working for the prosperity of the region as a whole. Such a confederation will not get bogged down trying to resolve such absurd issues as control of the Siachen Glacier, nor would it shirk from dealing with the distribution of riparian river waters for the benefit of most.

The subcontinent's population has already exceeded 1 billion and most likely will exceed that of China in a few years. It is also to be noted that in South Asia, a large section of the population continues to remain deprived of such basic necessities of life as electricity, safe drinking water, basic medical care, modest housing, and primary education. The way the South Asian nations have "progressed" over the last 47 years, there is hardly any reason to believe that the coming decades will provide them with any better opportunity. The worst, on the other hand, is genuinely to be feared. It is time for the South Asians to wake up to the realities and think of improving the policy formulations and implementations of policies through a different and friendly mechanism.

Kashmir conflict can be solved, but not with British involvement

by Poul Rasmussen

Of all the perpetual conflicts left in the wake of British imperial rule, that centering around Kashmir ranks among the most tragic. Since the 1947 partition which led to the creation of Muslim Pakistan, at the cost of 1 million lives lost in the massive dislocations of population, the region has been in a state of semi-permanent conflict, breaking out three times into open war between Pakistan and India. The British partition policy along religious lines was a recipe for strife: Although most of the princely states with which Britain's Lord Mountbatten was dealing chose to accede to Pakistan or India according to whether they had Muslim or Hindu majorities, respectively, the Maharajah of Kashmir, a Muslim entity, opted for India.

A 1971 agreement between the Indian and Pakistani governments, known as the Simla Agreement, called for a negotiated solution to the Kashmir dispute, but was seen to conflict with a United Nations resolution from 1949 calling for a plebiscite in Kashmir. Increasingly, over the last 20 years, tensions have risen to fever pitch and violence.

Now the situation is in a clinch: India is relying on military force against what it perceives to be Muslim fundamentalist-terrorist threats from Kashmiri soil; Pakistan is calling for accession of the Muslim Kashmir to its state; yet Kashmir, if a plebiscite were to be held, would probably opt for independence.

There are two ways of approaching the Kashmir issue: Either one takes up a position (pro-Pakistan, pro-Indian, or pro-Kashmir) and faces off against the perceived enemy; or one looks at the conflict from above, so to speak, and identifies the geopolitical scheme which the British Empire followed in 1947. The former approach can only lead to exacerbated conflict, whereas the latter makes it possible to identify a solution in the higher, common interests of all.

An unusual debate in Denmark

On June 2, the Kashmir Society of Denmark held an unusual international conference on Kashmir, in the Danish Parliament. It was unusual because it allowed for debate on both approaches. Filling the large hall were members of parliament from Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and the United

Kingdom, in addition to Pakistani and Kashmiri political figures and press, and numerous Danish participants.

From the opening remarks by Danish MP Elizabeth Arnold, it was clear that the first approach was well represented: The focus would be on allegations of human rights violations in Kashmir by the Indian military, and calls for an international U.N. intervention to force through a plebiscite in Kashmir. Most speakers elaborated on this leitmotif, calling for steps to be taken, which ended up in the final resolution passed by the gathering. These included: an end to the violence in Kashmir; the release of all political prisoners; open borders; withdrawal of Indian military forces and transfer of power to a civilian government; free access to Kashmir for human rights organizations, press, and humanitarian groups; initiation of a political dialogue among Kashmir, Pakistan, and India; and, a free and fair plebiscite in Kashmir.

Yet, it was not simply an open-and-shut affair. Dr. Z.U. Khan, an adviser to the Kashmir government who presided over the conference, issued broader outlines for the conference, defining the aims as 1) to provide a documented update on the situation in Kashmir, and 2) to have a "free and frank exchange of views" on the origin and nature of the crisis. Dr. Khan himself presented a chronology of events from the 1947 partition of India and Pakistan to the present, before listing the points which were to appear in the resolution.

The most rabid speech was delivered by Max Madden, a U.K. parliamentarian who is also from the British Kashmir Society and the Kashmir Human Rights Organization. Madden, who raved that "no one can decide for Kashmir except the people of Kashmir," proceeded to decide, in no uncertain terms, for the people of Kashmir. "I say to the Indian government, and to my own, and to the governments of Europe," he shouted, that "elections should *not* be held in Kashmir."

Arguing that elections would be boycotted by the Kashmiris and the results used by the Indians to establish a "mandate to murder as in Punjab," which borders Kashmir, Madden called for outright United Nations intervention. "The United Nations has a legal and moral responsibility and obligation to secure the self-determination for the people of Kashmir." This is to be accomplished through a U.N. take-

over: "It may require a period of U.N. administration of Kashmir," he said. "So be it. And it may involve the whole region; so be it."

LaRouche's view presented

The second approach was presented by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach of *EIR*, who had been invited to offer an alternative view. Her speech elaborated on a concept which Lyndon LaRouche had developed in answer to a question on Kashmir during a conference in Washington last February (see *EIR*, March 18, 1994, p. 49).

The issue, she said, could not be defined as a Kashmiri, Pakistani, or Indian issue, but had to be seen as a conflict created by British geopolitics. The solution for the region lay in grasping this and overthrowing its parameters.

Expanding on LaRouche's characterization of the conflict, she introduced material exposing the malthusian goals behind Great Britain's manipulation of the subcontinent. Citing a National Security Council memorandum, NSSM-200, authored by Henry Kissinger in 1974, and works by various writers who have put forward the *Limes* thesis, according to which the world must be divided between a prosperous, populated North and a depopulated, ravaged South, she presented the case that the goal of these forces is to wipe out most of the nations of the Third World.

The audience was shocked to hear that India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh topped the list of 13 countries slated in Kissinger's 1974 document for drastic population reduction schemes, on the grounds that growth of the population of these countries represented a "national security threat" to the United States.

"The vision that these malthusian geostrategists have for the wars of the future," she said, "is what Samuel Huntington called the 'Clash of Civilizations,' whereby the peoples of the 'zones of turmoil' will engage in wars among themselves, couched in religious terms: Islam, Hinduism, Confucianism, Orthodox Christianity, and Western Christianity are to kill each other off in unending strife. The aim is to reduce the world's population to 2 billion, as the organizers of the U.N. Cairo conference have suggested. More recently, the Finnish 'philosopher' Pentti Linkola was presented on the front page of the *Wall Street Journal* May 24 as having a 'novel solution' for 'overpopulation' and 'dwindling resources,' namely 'annihilating most of the human race. End Third World aid and asylum for refugees, so millions die. Try mandatory abortions for those with two children. And then find some way to get rid of the extra billions of people.'

"It is in this context that the Kashmir crisis must be located. From the standpoint of these writers, if war could be sparked between India and Pakistan, escalating to the use of nuclear weapons, millions of people could be eliminated, thus effectively reducing the world's population."

To defeat this malthusian agenda for genocide, she emphasized the need for the intended victims to break out of

the psychological profiles within which geopolitical thinking would confine them. Citing LaRouche's recollections from the region in 1946, when Muslims and Hindus marched and fought side by side for independence against the British, she called for a revival of that struggle, "but in a different form; it is a question of uniting Pakistanis, Indians, and Kashmiris in a struggle for independence and development against the *thinking* of the British."

With the notable exception of the British members of parliament sitting in the front rows, who were observed nervously scribbling notes and passing them around to one another, the overwhelming majority of those present signalled their support for *EIR*'s view with generous applause. Not only neutral observers, but also leading Pakistani and Kashmiri personalities present requested copies of the speech, while Pakistani media in attendance also conducted interviews.

British admit their agenda

The final session of the conference included interventions representing the first approach, to be sure, but the atmosphere had been decidedly altered. One U.K. parliamentarian who took the floor, Gary Waller, seemed to answer *EIR*'s plea for rational solutions, by insisting that "all the speeches here today have been rational." As for Madden, he inadvertently confirmed *EIR*'s charge that the policy content of geopolitics is malthusianism. Responding to a question, Madden blurted out what British intentions really are for the region, beneath the pious talk about "human rights."

Madden said, "I've always wondered why in a world where we've seen the British Empire disintegrate, the Russian Empire disintegrate, why is it that alone of the great countries of the world—let's remember, by the end of this century, India will have the largest population in the world—why it alone should be Union of India and its present boundaries continue forever? I think there cannot be any immunity to India to the sort of pressures that we see in the rest of the world, and it might well be that the Constitution of India may be amended, there could be a new constitutional settlement in India. . . ."

"We all hear from Indians that they have the largest democracy in the world, but many of us question that very fundamentally."

No one in the audience missed the point. Kashmir seemed to have disappeared from the agenda. Madden was saying that Britain seeks the breakup of India, again, apparently on grounds of its demographic growth!

The fact that an honest exposition of how British geopolitics works, historically and now, should be so well received by a gathering of forces otherwise caught in the clinch of the regional conflict, indicates that there is potential for the very dangerous crisis on the subcontinent to be defused and conducted to a rational solution, in full respect for the human rights and sovereignty of all—minus the British.

Meeting in Malaysia calls for end to genocidal sanctions against Iraq

by Our Special Correspondent

One week after the United Nations Security Council prolonged the embargo against Iraq another two months, representatives of several nations gathered in the Malaysian capital of Kuala Lumpur to map out a strategy for lifting the illegal blockade. The conference, organized by non-governmental organizations, opened at the International Youth Center on May 26 with introductory remarks by organizing committee chairman Kassim Ahmad, who set the tone for the two-day proceedings by placing the question of morality in the center of political action. "Although we represent many countries," he said, "this conference has not the power of governments, like the United Nations, or even of a government. But every one of us can see that the United Nations has failed to bring about security and peace to its members. So when governments fail, whom do we turn to?"

"Of course," he said, "we turn to God in whom the believers trust. . . . We turn to our moral selves. Morality cannot accept the already illegal and murderous sanctions against Iraq. Morality cannot accept the present immorality in the United Nations. So, we, the peoples of the world . . . acting upon our common humanity, must remove this inhumanity."

The moral question thus posed was to become a continuing motif of the debate, which, though concentrated on a strategy to lift the embargo on Iraq, branched out to consider many related issues: What were the true, underlying reasons for the war and embargo against an Arab nation? What have the consequences been? What are the implications for the Third World? And, finally, how can those oppressed by the one-worldist U.N. machinery find unity? What are the cultural and philosophical foundations for a successful fight for independence?

United against the U.N.

Representing the government of the host country, Malaysian Minister of Youth and Sports Abdul Ghani Othman officially opened the proceedings with a speech critical of the United Nations regime. Reiterating the Malaysian government's official support for lifting sanctions against Iraq, Othman referenced Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad's view, "that the problem is linked to the U.N. Security Council

which is controlled by a few superpowers, which are guided by their own interest rather than the interest of humanity." The problem is also related to the "double standards" practiced by the U.N. in its interventions and the "excessive abuse of the veto power bestowed upon certain members of the U.N. Security Council." He explained his government's call for "removal of the veto powers and for the U.N. to pursue democratization of its organizational structure and operations." Othman harshly criticized the U.S. government also, for having "consistently resorted to intense diplomatic tactics and even threats in its effort to create the leveling of the playing field." By this, he meant American threats to use sanctions against economic competitors, such as Japan, China, Indonesia, and Malaysia.

Speaking for Iraq was Latiff N. Jassin, former minister of information and currently chairman of the Iraqi Friendship, Peace and Solidarity Organization (FPSO). Jassin, who headed a delegation from Baghdad including Mrs. Maarid A. Kamal and Prof. Dr. Bashir A. Mahmoud, both secretary generals of the FPSO, outlined the reasons why the aggression and embargo against his country were organized. Iraq was to be bombed back to the pre-industrial era, he said, to demoralize the Arab world in its fight against imperialism and Zionism. Iraq had been chosen because of its "independent policy and commitment to the Third World's struggle for sovereignty and independence." Iraq's sovereignty, he said, is being violated by the no-fly zones established by the U.N. at the 32 and 36 parallel. Jassin emphasized that, since Iraq has complied with U.N. resolutions, the embargo has become illegal even by U.N. standards.

The United Nations agenda

If the ostensible reason for the blockade was to force Iraqi troops to leave Kuwait, and if that aim has been achieved, why has the U.N. not lifted the siege? For Dr. Ali Aksad, Asian Regional Coordinator of the World Peace Council, a citizen of Bangladesh, in all cases of embargoes and U.N. interventions—Cuba, Libya, Iraq, perhaps North Korea, Bosnia, Somalia—"certain great powers are now blatantly carrying out military operations which constitute full-scale

military intervention in several countries, depriving them of the right to decide their own destiny." The speaker called for the "democratization of the Security Council, and the international financial institutions"—the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

For Helga Zepp-LaRouche, president of the Schiller Institute in Germany, it is not a matter of reforming these bodies, but of defeating the ulterior motives which they pursue. Mrs. LaRouche's speech, which was the keynote for the first plenary session and was delivered on her behalf by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach, laid bare the ugly truth about the United Nations. "Imagine the following," her paper began. "You are a guest in a large palace. It is the seat of the United Nations World Government. All the heads of state are seated here every evening for a festive banquet after the day's business of ruling. At one end, a British prime minister and an American President lord over the table, while all others, according to the importance of their countries, sit at designated numbered places.

"Each evening, choice selections of the finest and most expensive meals, fitting for such a distinguished gathering, are brought out. All would be quite comfortable and harmonious were it not for the oddities, here and there, but especially for the gentleman at the head of the table.

"Upon closer observation, one discovers that the seemingly so elegant hat of the Lady Prime Minister, carefully placed, nonetheless, incompletely veils a nest of snakes and lizards that coil out of her head. Equally horrible, on close observation, one notices that the face of the President is half-decayed and infested with all sorts of worms. But, the high society carries on seemingly oblivious. They imbibe and amuse themselves with toasts.

"After the hors d'oeuvres, the soup and the salad, the main course is brought in. At first covered, the lid is raised, and . . . the President of Grenada is served. The evening before, he sat as a guest at the same table. Some experience nausea, but, diplomatic training being what it is, none let it show.

"And so it continues each evening, shortly thereafter the President of Panama is served, then that of Iraq, and then Bosnia, Somalia, Rwanda, and so on. Other guests have already been marked, but say nothing, in part out of fear, but also because they are enamored of the opportunity to sit a few more days at the great table."

This repugnant image brought across the truth of the U.N.-dominated world today: that genocide is tolerated, even by those who are intended to be the next victims. In her presentation, entitled "The Gulf War: Implications for the Third World," Mrs. LaRouche identified the main reason for the aggression against Iraq as the attempt to deter all Third World nations from pursuing a path of scientific and technological development independent of the IMF, World Bank, and GATT. The philosophy behind it, she identified in the

malthusian view, propagated by the Ditchley Foundation, Trilateral Commission, and Club of Rome, that non-white populations must be curbed. This policy has been implemented thanks to a shift in the cultural paradigms of the West over the last 30 years.

The assault against Iraq, though planned back in the 1970s, became operational in 1990, said Mrs. LaRouche, because of British determination to thwart the potential for Eurasian economic development which had been opened up by the events of 1989. The "splendid little colonial war" of Margaret Thatcher, was to rob Germany of historical momentum, and consolidate power back in the hands of the oligarchical circles running the United Nations. The central point Mrs. LaRouche drove home was that the war could have been prevented on two conditions: that the geopolitical thrust behind it be recognized and denounced; and that an alternative infrastructure development perspective, like the one Lyndon LaRouche proposed for Eurasia in 1989, be implemented. To stop the U.N. from fulfilling its agenda, consuming nation after nation in its malthusian rampage, Mrs. LaRouche called for concerted action to block the planned U.N. anti-population conference in Cairo next September. By blocking this conference, she said, the way can be opened for implementing economic development projects capable of providing a life of dignity for a growing human population.

Aspects of Mrs. LaRouche's presentation were elaborated by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach, also of the Schiller Institute, who focused on the aims and consequences of the embargo on Iraq. Drawing on personal experience in Iraq during several trips since the war, she gave an updated report on how the embargo was producing increasing mortality rates through its effect on the health sector and food supply. She juxtaposed to this picture of continuing genocide the image of a regional and Eurasian upswing, which would take hold, if the embargo were lifted; contracts discussed between Iraq and leading industrial nations such as Russia and France, would contribute to launching a "development dynamic" of far-reaching consequences. It is precisely to prevent such a dynamic, she said, that the U.N. Security Council, under U.K. and U.S. pressure, had determined to continue the sanctions.

U.N. use of depleted uranium ammunition

The most gruesome evidence on genocide against the Iraqi population was presented by the Austrian Dr. Siegwart-Horst Günther, who has been active on humanitarian missions to the country for the Yellow Cross International. Using slides, Dr. Günther presented the case, that increasing rates of leukemia and other cancers in Iraq since the war may be due to the use of depleted uranium (DU) ammunition used by A-10 planes. "DU penetrators were extensively used during the Gulf war in 1991," he said, and according to documents obtained through the U.S. Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), "around 300 tons of DU on the battlefield between

Kuwait and Iraq" were left, "mostly in the form of toxic and radioactive dust." This uranium, he explained, could get into the ground water following a rainy season, "and finally reach the food chain," causing lung cancer.

Dr. Günther related, "I found on May 7, 1991, on the highway between Baghdad and Amman, in the desert, projectiles in the form and size of a cigar. . . . In that region, columns of refugees, aid transports, and others had been submitted to attack by A-10 planes equipped with this type of ammunition. Later on I happened to see children playing with these projectiles. A little girl who possessed 12 of them died of leukemia." Dr. Günther had one such bullet analyzed by four different German institutes. "The bullet under examination exhibited a radioactivity of 11 microsievert per hour. . . . Twelve such projectiles represent a radioactivity of 132 microsievert per hour." To clarify the importance of this, he made a comparison: "In Germany, persons should not be exposed to more than 50 microsievert per year."

Dr. Günther attributed the alarming rise in cancer cases to these weapons, and conjectured that the strange ailments that U.S. Gulf war veterans have suffered may have the same origin.

Toward an ecumenical dialogue

As a welcome antidote to the horror story depicted by Dr. Günther's presentation, a concluding panel tackled the question of how to redefine healthy relations between Iraq and the West, and more broadly, between the North and South. Prof. Walter Sommerfeld, president of the German-Iraqi Friendship Society, drew on his extensive experience as a scholar in ancient Iraq's civilization, to communicate the richness of the country's culture, which he characterized as unique. From the early development of a script in Babylon to the magnificence of the Abbasid Caliphate in Baghdad, he said, Iraq had contributed knowledge in science, particularly medicine, which had had a profound, lasting influence on the West. In consideration of the universal value of such contributions to all of mankind, Sommerfeld argued for the immediate lifting of the embargo and reestablishment of just relations between Iraq and the rest of the world.

Laith Shubeilat, formerly a member of the Jordanian parliament and currently the president of the Jordanian Association of Engineers, explored the philosophical and cultural foundations for establishing such unity among all the peoples of the world. Focusing on the three monotheistic religious traditions of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, Shubeilat identified "the main benchmarks or points of congruence where international cultures may meet to manifest unity through multiplicity." Among these were monotheism; the view of man as "center of the universe . . . not just another beast in a universe centered around nature"; "the common outlook on life and its sanctity."

Shubeilat showed how each of these principles was originally part of each of the three monotheistic traditions, but



Dr. Siegwart-Horst Günther showed copies of these export licenses for depleted uranium, to be delivered from U.S. firms to consignees in Saudi Arabia, France, and Great Britain. The licenses document the existence of an international traffic in depleted uranium, and Dr. Günther alleges that some of this was used in the war against Iraq. Inset: a projectile containing depleted uranium, found in Iraq.

stated, "Nowhere in the world is found today a society coherent with any of these great traditions." If these values are reasserted for practice, he said, then it would be possible to establish a "new humanistic order where all human beings are equal as the children of God; where wealth is the property of the Creator entrusted to man to enjoy its use without abuse . . . ; where science and advanced development are a mandatory duty of societies sharing the wealth of God's gift of knowledge with all mankind . . . so that progress is for everybody, and so that God's ordainment to mankind to multiply and replenish the Earth may be achieved; where genocidal population policies such as the sanctions on Iraq and the proposed genocidal policies prepared to be passed in the coming Cairo conference are defeated; where true human rights prevail in a non-selective manner and the properly educated peoples, and not the elite, control the destinies of their nations; where usury and slave labor are abolished and no looting takes place."

The Kuala Lumpur conference was unlike other meetings convened on the subject of the Iraq embargo, by virtue of the fact that it broadened the discussion to consider all relevant aspects of the strategic situation. Organizing committee chairman Kassim Ahmad concluded the conference with a set of proposals for overcoming the U.N.-dominated one-

world regime. "The general policy and strategy," he said, "must be to work out an economic-technological, military, and political-institutional independence," which includes developing "alternative institutions to replace the World Bank, IMF, the U.N., media institutions, and so forth." With this aim, the conference voted up a resolution and a conference statement, which call for the establishment of a permanent working group to implement the conference deliberations.

Documentation

Conference resolution against sanctions on Iraq

1. This International Conference against Economic Sanctions on Iraq, organized by Malaysian Non-Governmental Organizations represented in the Organizing Committee of the Conference, meeting on 26-27 May 1994 in this City of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia:

(a) noting that it has been almost four years now since the U.N. Security Council imposed the severest sanctions ever witnessed in history, on Iraq;

(b) noting that Iraq has fully cooperated with various U.N. agencies, missions, and teams, as openly admitted and fully acknowledged in particular by Mr. Ekeus of the Special U.N. Commission;

(c) noting that in spite of Iraq's compliance with all relevant Security Council resolutions, despite their harsh nature, the U.N. Security Council, under the influence of the U.S. and its ally Britain, has chosen to maintain economic sanctions against Iraq through the concoction of new demands unrelated to the texts of relevant resolutions;

(d) noting that these murderous sanctions against Iraq already claimed at least 400,000 lives, many of them children and women, while hundreds of thousands of others suffer from malnutrition, disease and hunger brought about by inadequate medical facilities and rapidly deteriorating health conditions;

(e) noting that the sanctions regime is depriving Iraq of scientific, medical, and all educational and cultural materials;

(f) noting also that the real motives behind the continued imposition of these cruel, inhuman sanctions against Iraq are to destroy and to render impotent the economic, scientific, and technological capability and potential of an Arab nation which until the Gulf war was industrially more advanced than most other Arab states; to control the immense oil wealth of Iraq and the Gulf region; to interfere in Iraq's internal affairs; and to reinforce a power structure in the region which favors

the United States, the West and Israel but is inimical to the independence, integrity and sovereignty of the Arab people; and

(g) noting also that the economic sanctions imposed on Iraq have also negative impacts on other countries of the world, particularly those which have economic and trade dealings with Iraq, and that the lifting of the sanctions will improve their economic prospects and prosperity;

2. Now therefore solemnly:

(a) declares that these sanctions are not only inhuman and unjust but have also been rendered illegal due to 1 (b) and (c) above;

(b) salutes the brave people of Iraq for the indomitable courage, steadfastness and perseverance they have displayed in the face of great adversity, pain and suffering in the last 44 months since sanctions were imposed on their country;

(c) calls upon the governments of the world to pressure the U.N. Security Council to lift immediately the sanctions against Iraq;

(d) calls upon the governments of the world, desirous of defending their own independence and sovereignty, to break the sanctions imposed upon Iraq by reestablishing trade and other economic ties with Iraq;

(e) calls upon the governments of the world to provide, as a matter of utmost urgency, extensive humanitarian assistance to the suffering people of Iraq; to this purpose, Iraqi frozen assets should be immediately released to allow for purchases of medicine, food and other basic necessities of life;

(f) calls upon the Arab League, the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), and other regional and international organizations to come to the defense of the people of Iraq in their hour of need, to resist U.S. and British dominance of the global system and to initiate concrete plans and programmes aimed at creating a just world;

(g) calls upon citizens, groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) throughout the world to launch a massive global campaign to free the people of Iraq from the dominance and hegemony of superpowers so that men, women, and children everywhere will be able to live in accordance with the noble values and principles embodied in their great moral and spiritual traditions now and in the future;

(h) calls upon progressive governmental and non-governmental Third World leaders and leaders of progressive groups in North America, Europe and Japan to initiate discussions and dialogues to work out a common general plan, policy, and strategy to free mankind from superpower domination and for comprehensive and overall cooperation to build a just new world; and

(i) instructs the Organizing Committee of the Conference to establish an international working group to carry out the decisions of the Conference as well as to continue the work of this Conference.

EIR editor addresses patriots in Paraguay

by Cynthia R. Rush

Dennis Small, a collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche and Ibero-American editor of *EIR*, toured the South American nation of Paraguay May 23-28 at the invitation of the Paraguayan Association for Historical and Geopolitical Studies. The visit, whose primary purpose was to present the book *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and Nations of Ibero-America*, which Small co-authored, found a particularly receptive audience in a nation which in the last century suffered—and heroically resisted—one of the most barbaric depopulation wars unleashed by the British Empire. (The book, already circulating in Spanish, will be released soon in English by *EIR*.)

The Triple Alliance War (1865-70), in which Britain's Lord Palmerston and his "zoo" of agents mobilized the governments of Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay to wage war against Paraguay, is seared in the national memory. This is not only because it exterminated one-half of the population (85% of the males), but also because virtually every single person fought against incredible odds to defend the achievements of a mercantilist, protectionist system which, beginning with President Carlos Antonio López in 1840, and continuing under his son Marshall Francisco Solano López in 1859, had transformed that nation into one of the most economically advanced on the continent. Paraguayans are rightfully proud of their resistance to British genocide, a characteristic which worries the advocates of Palmerston's policies today.

Response among the military

In private meetings as well as a public presentation in Asunción, Small found considerable anger over today's British-inspired plot to destroy Ibero-America's armed forces and the sovereign nations they defend, in order to replace them with a U.N. world dictatorship. That anger is especially strong among Paraguay's military leaders, who have resisted demands to "restructure" themselves out of existence on behalf of the U.N. agenda. Gen. Lino César Oviedo, head of the Army, has taken a firm stand in defense of the institution.

One of three presentations Small made before military-related groups was to an audience of 500 officers held at the headquarters of the First Army Corps in Asunción. During a two-hour presentation and discussion, members of the audience expressed their concern over foreign-dictated demilitarization plans, as well as the hemispheric and world economic crises.

The *EIR* editor also spoke at Paraguay's National War College, which trains the nation's elites; only 22 civilians and 22 military officers are admitted each year for the one-year course. There, he detailed the world's economic crisis and its implications for national security. He told his audience that the world's financial and economic situation at this point is like that of the *Titanic* after it hit the iceberg—it is sinking and nothing can save it, and it must be replaced by a new system. He underscored the impact of the financial collapse on national security, with a detailed discussion of the contents of *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and Nations of Ibero-America*.

This was followed by a lively discussion, with questions ranging from the water problem in the United States and its effects on agriculture, to the extent of LaRouche's political influence in the United States. Small explained LaRouche's concepts of physical economy and described his intellectual authorship of what became known as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). He elaborated on how the fight for those ideas had earned LaRouche the enmity of the oligarchy, which during the Bush administration jailed him for five years, along with several of his collaborators—including Small—some of whom are still incarcerated for long sentences.

Strategic location

Paraguay is not a large country. Its population is only 4 million people, of whom 800,000 live in the capital, Asunción, a port city on the Paraguay River. The Triple Alliance War reduced the population from 450,000 in 1864 to 230,000 after the war. After the ravages of that war and subsequent occupation by Brazil, the economy never significantly developed: Asunción didn't even have running water until 1954, and today the national economy is based largely on contraband.

Paraguay is strategically located at the crossroads of Brazil, Argentina, and Bolivia, and has easy access to Uruguay. Its strategic location may explain the unusually large deployment of, reportedly, 1,500 officials at the U.S. embassy in Asunción.

There is also some nervousness at the State Department about President Juan Carlos Wasmosy, an engineer by profession who doesn't quite fit the mold of the type of leader desired by the U.N. crowd. Although an advocate of privatization and liberal free-trade economic policy, Wasmosy has thus far defended the nation's military from the plot to destroy it.

In a wide-ranging interview published in the May 26 issue of the Buenos Aires daily *Ambito Financiero*, Wasmosy charged that Fidel Castro's São Paulo Forum was behind attempts to destabilize Paraguay, blasted the industrialized nations' use of ecology to prevent development in the Third World, and underscored that the Catholic Church and the Armed Forces are the institutional pillars of Paraguayan nationalism.

Narco-democracy and apathy

Round one of presidential elections in Colombia in late May revealed the highest abstention rate since 1931.

A minority of Colombian voters will go to the polls June 19 to elect a President who is guaranteed to continue the policies of outgoing President César Gaviria Trujillo. Both leading candidates, "liberal" Ernesto Samper Pizano and "conservative" Andrés Pastrana Arango, have promised to maintain the economic and political programs which have driven the country into bankruptcy and its government into total disrepute.

Specifically, both candidates have promised to continue the so-called free-market "opening," which has destroyed industrial and agricultural production and yielded an annual trade deficit of \$4 billion, a deficit financed by the huge influx of narcotics, financial speculation, and unregistered private foreign credit.

In the middle of the electoral campaign, two bridges over the Ariari River sank, leaving half the country isolated, since virtually the only means of cargo transport in Colombia is by highway. Nonetheless, neither the candidates nor the Gaviria government offered any plan for their reconstruction. The problem is hardly unique; every highway in the country is in a perpetual state of collapse, frequently paralyzing the nation and reflecting the advanced state of crisis of national infrastructure.

In the first round of voting on May 29, only 5.7 million voters went to the polls, representing a 67% abstention rate. In those elections, the narco-terrorist M-19 "party," which belongs to the pro-terrorist São Paulo Forum, virtually disappeared from the political map. Its candidate, Antonio Na-

varro Wolf, received a mere 200,000 votes—3.8% of the total vote.

In the 1991 elections for the Constituent Assembly, Navarro took 30% of the vote and one-third of the delegates to that assembly, which literally gave the M-19 co-authorship of the new national constitution.

But by March of this year, the M-19 was unable to elect a single congressman. Navarro attempted in vain to barter his 200,000 votes with Pastrana or with Samper, in exchange for a sinecure, but the "image advisers" of the front-runners warned that accepting such an offer would probably lose the candidates more votes than it would gain them.

In addition to Navarro's political demise, the Communist Party (PCC) also disappeared as a political option. Communist candidate Alberto Mendoza Morales drew an absurd 30,000 votes, and this after the communists had pulled 200,000 in the presidential elections a decade earlier.

Enrique Parejo González, one of the few surviving heroes from Colombia's anti-drug wars, could have presented himself as an alternative to communism and free trade, but chose instead to ally himself with "ex-communists" and the anti-military witch-hunts of Amnesty International. The result? Parejo González got 29,000 votes.

The May 29 elections essentially proved a victory for Pastrana Arango who, despite having the same program as the ruling party candidate, managed to turn Samper's 20% lead in the polls at the beginning of the year into a 0.3% margin at the polls,

effectively a tie. The 39-year-old Pastrana's "victory" was, however, due to his cynical manipulation of popular opinion. This included giving himself gray temples and wrinkles to present a more "mature" image, exploiting a "sexy" image to win the feminine vote, and playing up his addiction to rock-and-roll to win the usually non-existent youth vote.

While Pastrana is the New Age candidate, Samper began his political career as the country's chief lobbyist for legalizing the drug trade, always backed by former President Alfonso López Michelsen, better known in the world of the drug cartels as "the godfather." In light of the widespread unpopularity of such a position (despite the recent legalization of drug consumption by the Constitutional Court), Samper has considerably toned down his rhetoric on the matter.

In the electoral campaign, only the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) came forward to present programmatic solutions of substance to the problems afflicting the country. Maximiliano Londoño, the president of the MSIA in Colombia, went on national television on May 27 to discuss the international financial crisis, and to explain why Colombia should use its newly found oil wealth to invest in developing the nation's physical infrastructure, precisely as U.S. economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche has recommended.

Londoño also criticized the population for its passivity, in allowing President Gaviria to impose the 1991 Constitution which created a series of New Age institutions in the country, including the Constitutional Court which recently legalized drug consumption, homosexuality in the Armed Forces, and a radical sex education program in the schools which targets the family and Christian culture for destruction.

Brazil joins anti-nuclear pact

In succumbing to pressures on the nuclear issue, Brazil's "pragmatists" are surrendering national sovereignty.

After 27 years of resistance, Brazil has agreed to ratify the Tlatelolco Treaty to Ban Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, better known simply as the Tlatelolco Treaty. Brazil's decision, approved by the Senate May 11, was officially announced by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim in Mexico City on May 31, and triggered expressions of delight on the part of "new world order" mentors and their sympathizers within the pragmatic "internationalist" faction of the Brazilian establishment.

In the ratification ceremony held at the headquarters of the Organization to Ban Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Opanal), witnessed by Mexican Foreign Minister Manuel Tello Macís and Opanal Secretary General Enrique Roman, Amorim presented the "politically correct" line: "This is a historic moment for Brazil and for Latin America. As 150 million Brazilians join the Tlatelolco Treaty, Latin America effectively becomes the first inhabited zone to totally abandon nuclear weapons. The pioneering initiative of those who came before us is today an example for the world," he said, adding that the end of the Cold War made the world's existing atomic arsenals "irrational and obsolete."

Mexico's Tello Macís answered Amorim in the same spirit: "The purpose that unites us holds great meaning for the Mexican government in its capacity as depository of the treaty, as well as for the international community as a whole, which is today witness to this historic step." Tello

Macís stressed that the signator countries commit themselves to "not fabricating, receiving, storing, or testing nuclear weapons or mechanisms for nuclear launchings."

The Brazilian initiative received the immediate and enthusiastic approval of the United States. The same day that Amorim announced ratification of the treaty, President Bill Clinton sent a letter of congratulations to his Brazilian counterpart Itamar Franco: "We sincerely appreciate your successful efforts to ratify and apply both the Tlatelolco Treaty and the Quadripartite Safeguard Agreement [among Brazil, Argentina, the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting of Nuclear Materials, and the International Atomic Energy Organization]. Brazil's leadership is a major contribution to banishing the threat of atomic weapons forever from Latin America."

The U.S. State Department also sent an official note of congratulations to the Brazilian government. "With this decision, the country moves from the arena of good intentions to the concrete commitment not to build atomic weapons. And this places us in a better position to transfer more sophisticated equipment, and even to collaborate with the country on atomic energy matters," said one State Department official to the daily *O Globo* on June 1.

Inside Brazil, the decision was applauded by leading establishment mouthpieces. On June 1, the daily *O Estado de São Paulo* editorialized that "there can no longer be any doubt of

Brazil's trustworthiness in the field of non-proliferation." The editorial nonetheless anticipates that the promoters of the Tlatelolco Treaty will not be content with Brazil's display of good behavior, but will demand similar compliance with the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR); should Brazil fail to do so, declares the newspaper, "the flow of technology in this important area will not be regularized, to Brazil's detriment."

That same day, *Jornal de Brasil* also published an editorial emphasizing that "Brazil could not proceed otherwise, at a moment when the United States and Russia agree that their long-range missiles will no longer point at each others' cities and targets." The editorial concludes that these agreements indicate that "the 21st century has practically already begun."

Such wishful thinking aside, reality shows that through the Tlatelolco Treaty, the mentors of the "new world order" won what Brazil's nationalist sectors had succeeded in excluding from the Quadripartite Agreement, namely the mechanism of "challenge inspections" by the International Atomic Energy Agency of Brazil's nuclear installations. A modification of Article 16 of the original treaty text now allows such inspections to be requested by any country "suspicious" of Brazil's nuclear activities.

Reactions of the Brazilian nuclear sector to the government's decision were quite different. Technicians interviewed by *EIR* described the move as "disastrous" and "shameful." One former president of the National Nuclear Energy Commission told the *Jornal do Comercio* June 7 that Brazil had been heavily pressured to join the treaty, and that the decision "is a step backwards for the nuclear sector."

International Intelligence

Pope promotes plan for pilgrimage to Mt. Sinai

Pope John Paul II has called together 140 cardinals to discuss his proposal for a pilgrimage of the leaders of Christianity, Islam, and Judaism to Mt. Sinai in 1999, on the eve of the second millennium of Christianity, the London *Observer* reported on June 5.

In a letter to the cardinals, the pope wrote: "The atmosphere of the years leading up to the end of the Second Christian Millennium suggests the opportunity to follow in the footsteps of Abraham, and rediscover the Ten Commandments." The pope is also considering summoning a great pan-Christian meeting of Catholics, Protestants, and Orthodox churches, the *Observer* reported.

However, the *Observer* article and another in the *European* cast doubt on whether the pope will survive that long. The *European* claims that the meeting of the cardinals is really a dress rehearsal for a conclave to elect the pontiff's successor, and quotes various officials that "this is now becoming a lame-duck papacy." Speculation is rife, the *European* claims, that the pope is going to announce his abdication. The Vatican has again refuted claims that John Paul II is ill, dying, or unable to carry out his duties. Among possible successors, the articles focus on Milan's Cardinal Carlo Maria Martini.

Top British intelligence officers killed in crash

Six senior officers of Britain's MI-5 domestic intelligence service, including the number-three man, were killed in a helicopter crash in Scotland on June 2. A total of 29 people were killed, including the head of the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) Special Branch, who was effectively responsible for the security situation in Northern Ireland and the fight against the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

As the London *Independent* acknowledged on June 4, the British security establishment lost "at a stroke, two dozen of its

most valuable officers." The RUC's Chief Constable, Sir Hugh Ahnesley, admitted: "No one can pretend that this is not a catastrophic loss. It is a very, very significant setback." The *Independent* added that "some of the RUC officers lost had more than 20 years' experience in the force's Special Branch, the leading intelligence agency in the fight against the IRA."

For the moment, all official sources in Britain are ruling out sabotage. Three separate inquiry commissions have been established to investigate why the crash happened.

Andreotti blames U.S. for his indictment

Former Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, who faces trial for alleged corruption, gave an interview to Italian television's First Channel on June 1, in which he blamed the U.S. intelligence services for setting him up for prosecution. "I think . . . the whole network of the Sicilian-American Mafia, which is a very strong . . . very protected network," he said, in reply to a question about who the "string-pullers" might be.

Andreotti explained that the network is "very much protected by a part of their [U.S.] services. This is not a slander or a manner of speaking. In Bisiach's book on Kennedy, there is a description of commissions given to Florida's Mafia to conduct operations against Fidel Castro. . . . I do not know if it is *the* secret service. It could be branches, chunks of it."

Andreotti was pointing his finger precisely at the intelligence network that has owned the Sicilian Mafia at least since World War II.

Later on, Andreotti described, as a motivation for the attack against him, the international fight around economic policy: "For sure, there exists a certain kernel of forces, blind financial interests, very powerful, who consider anything which is 'social' as a sort of communism, of pauperism. For instance, there is a difference between a free-market economy and a social free-market economy. What has been done in former communist countries . . . as if free-market

economy alone would solve all their problems, after a few years is bringing a comeback of the communist leadership."

Menem calls for defense of life at Cairo meeting

Argentine President Carlos Menem has issued an appeal to Ibero-American Presidents to "defend the right to life" at the U.N.'s Cairo anti-population conference. In a letter dated June 1, he called upon the other heads of state to work "to reaffirm a joint position to take to Cairo on certain fundamental points which are the ethical basis of our societies. One of them, without doubt, is the right to life."

Papal spokesman Joaquin Navarro Valls responded to Menem with the statement that "the Holy See appreciates this initiative" and characterized it as an important move that "could become a continental initiative," Reuters reported June 6. The Vatican released the text of the Argentine President's letter.

On June 6, at the opening speech at the First Argentine Conference on Biotechnology, Menem attacked the idea that "in order to save the lives of some women, [it is necessary] to legalize murder, because that's what we're talking about—thousands of defenseless beings, children of God, as if we were God." He warned that allowing abortion would lead to its legalization.

Solzhenitsyn scores plundering of Russia

Upon his return to Russia from exile late in May, novelist Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn denounced Boris Yeltsin's shock therapy "reforms" as "brainless." "I refuse to accept that reforms are now under way," he said. "Reform is a constructive, thought-out system of interrelated measures. There is no such reform here."

In a speech in Khabarovsk on June 2, Solzhenitsyn charged that under the banner of privatization, the national wealth is being thrown away. "Every single year, the

Briefly

thieves carry between \$12 and \$25 billion out of the country, and the Russian government then begs the International Monetary Fund for a loan of \$1.5 billion."

The novelist laid flowers on a mass grave in Khabarovsk which contains the remains of 14,000 people shot by Stalin's secret police in the 1930s, and carefully read through the names listed on the nearby commemorative wall.

"The country's best and brightest were killed by Stalin in his savage purges," Solzhenitsyn said. "They could have built a better life than those who stayed alive. The tragedy of the Stalin years is the underlying reason for Russia's present-day humiliation and tormented conscience."

Solzhenitsyn, who is emerging as a moral rallying point in Russia, is an incisive analyst of the crisis in his country. However, the solutions he puts forward unfortunately lie within the "Third Rome" cultural matrix which has kept Russia backward for centuries. Rejecting an approach of high-technology development in collaboration with the West, he attacks Count Sergei Witte (who fought for such a program at the turn of the century), and upholds the traditional Russian system of dictatorial authority at the top and "local self-administration" on the local level.

'Merchant of Venice' creates uproar in Israel

A performance of Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* in Tel Aviv has created a storm of controversy. The performance, done in modern dress, made Shylock look like Baruch Goldstein, the fanatical Brooklyn-born settler who was responsible for the Hebron massacre of Palestinians in February. He had a beard and machine gun.

Omri Nitzan, one of Israel's most acclaimed directors, declared: "Any attempt to produce the *Merchant* in this country is like putting your hand in the fire, but I believe it is so rich and such a theatrical challenge that it had to be done. We have also kept up with our tradition of trying to make the classics relevant to the present. So far, there have been walkouts. But we are pre-

pared for a demonstration."

Nitzan commented that the *Merchant of Venice* "is far too good, and too multi-faceted to be anti-Semitic."

Despite walkouts by fanatics, the performance got very good reviews. The *Times* of London on June 1 quoted the national newspaper *Yedioth Ahronoth* describing the performance as "a superb production," given "a clever, sensitive, and very beautiful interpretation, Shylock as a fanatic, and his fanaticism becomes more and more obsessive as he gets closer to obtaining his pound of flesh. . . . You see what religious fanaticism does to people, and you think, of course, about your own society."

Indians, ecologists block Hydro-Quebec site

The Coalition for Nitassinan, a supposedly indigenous group led by the Innu Indians of Quebec, began a blockade of the construction site of Hydro-Quebec's Sainte-Marguerite III hydroelectric project at the end of May.

The coalition is actually under the control of the Native Forest Network, an eco-terrorist organization which in turn is run by Earth First! Most of its members, besides being members of Earth First!, are also members of Greenpeace.

Sainte-Marguerite III is the first of three large hydroelectric dams to be built by the government of Quebec and Hydro-Quebec. Most of the electricity will be exported to the power-starved states of the U.S. Northeast. A large portion of the project will be built in Innu territory. The eco-terrorists are using a faction of the Innu tribe that opposes these projects, although many leaders of the tribe support the project and are looking forward to the economic boom it will create for their tribe.

Nobel Prize-winning terrorist-supporter Rigoberta Menchú came out in support of the Coalition for Nitassinan, in an open letter dated May 30, published by the Native Forest Network. In her letter, she supports the blockade of the dam, and proclaims, "A wound in the territory of Nitassinan is a wound in the lungs of our Mother Earth."

● **JERUSALEM'S** Deputy Mayor Shmuel Meir declared that the Distinguished Citizen of Jerusalem Award should be given to whoever assassinates Palestinian Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat. Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert, a member of the Likud Party, refused to condemn the statement.

● **HEAVY FIGHTING** is reported around three Angolan cities—Cuito, Malange, and Huambo—which are being encircled by the rebel forces of UNITA. The government responded by bombing the headquarters of UNITA in the central highlands. On May 31, the U.N. Security Council approved extending the mandate of the 80-member U.N. mission in Angola.

● **RADOVAN KARADZIC**, the Bosnian Serb leader, was scheduled to go to Moscow on June 8 to receive the Poetry Award of the Russian Writers' League, according to a report in *Izvestia* on June 5. *Izvestia* called it a scandal that a man responsible for the death of thousands of human beings is portrayed as a "poet and humanist" by the writers' organization.

● **THE RUSSIAN ARMY** is reorganizing its forces in the Far East, according to the *World Journal* newspaper, organ of Taiwan's Kuomintang party. Russia reportedly plans to move most of its best-equipped units from their current East German bases to the new Military Supreme Headquarters of the Far East. This new headquarters will oversee the Pacific fleet.

● **TWO SEA SHEPHERD** terrorists have been sentenced *in absentia* in Norway for scuttling whaling ships. Paul Watson, founder of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, was sentenced to 120 days in prison for the December 1992 scuttling of the ship *Nybrenna*. Also convicted was Lisa Distefano, director of Sea Shepherd's Oceanic Research and Conservation Action Force, who claimed responsibility last January for sinking the whaler *Senet*.

The paranoid world of the ADL merchants of hate

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Anti-Semitism in America

by Leonard Dinnerstein

Oxford University Press, New York, 1994
369 pages, hardbound, \$25

What do St. Augustine, John Quincy Adams, and Booker T. Washington have in common? According to Leonard Dinnerstein, a history professor at the University of Arizona and a darling of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), all three men were among history's leading anti-Semites.

On the other hand, in the topsy-turvy world of Professor Dinnerstein, the Ku Klux Klan often came to the defense of Jews, and was never especially anti-Semitic; and Hollywood producer D.W. Griffith, whose 1915 epic film "Birth of a Nation" helped relaunch the KKK, was one of the great fighters against anti-Semitism in the 20th century.

All of these fractured fairy tales are to be found in the pages of *Anti-Semitism in America*, Professor Dinnerstein's book-length elaboration on themes he first struck in a speech he delivered at an ADL conference in Montreal, Canada in November 1991.

Dinnerstein is not just any wacko academic. He is an important instrument in the ADL's latest deadly propaganda war, one that has already claimed one near-assassination, and which threatens to unleash a torrent of racial conflict and even social chaos on the United States.

In early November 1991, the ADL sponsored a conference in Montreal on the topic "Anti-Semitism Around the World." The two principal themes of the forum, which deliv-

ered dire warnings of a new wave of global anti-Semitism as the result of the fall of the Iron Curtain, were that: 1) the Roman Catholic Church was still a bastion of hatred of the Jews, especially in the former communist states of central Europe, where many Catholic resistance leaders held Jews who had been leading communists partly responsible for their persecution; and 2) that while such groups as the KKK posed little threat to the Jewish community in America, educated African-Americans were anti-Semitic to the core.

It was Dinnerstein who sounded the alarm bells in Montreal about alleged African-American anti-Semitism in the United States, and ever since that time, he has been a fixture at ADL forums across America. The post-Montreal campaign has opened a floodgate of propaganda against Nation of Islam (NOI) Minister Louis Farrakhan, culminating on May 29, 1994 in the near-fatal shooting of controversial NOI speaker Khalid Muhammad following a speech at the University of California in Riverside.

But the ADL's efforts against the NOI were not restricted to North America. During the course of a year-long 1993 investigation conducted by the San Francisco Police Department on ADL spying against nearly 1,000 political, religious, labor, and civil rights groups, evidence surfaced that the ADL's chief West Coast "fact finder," Roy Bullock, had sold confidential FBI files on the NOI to spies for the Republic of South Africa. Bullock's spying operations targeted other international black political figures, including African National Congress leader Chris Hani, who was subsequently assassinated.

As *EIR* reported last week, the ADL was directly involved in security stripping of the Khalid Muhammad Riverside event, even deploying the Jewish Defense League (JDL) into the campus event as a provocation. The shooting of

Khalid Muhammad could not have occurred without the security stripping done by the ADL and ADL-contaminated law enforcement officials.

Within moments of the shooting, police all across the country were placed on alert for possible riots. Police feared a replay of the 1968 riots that swept urban communities from coast to coast following the assassination of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. The ADL figured prominently in FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's Cointelpro ("counterintelligence program") war against the great civil rights leader. Former ADL publicist Henry Schwarzschild resigned from his full-time job with the League in the mid-1960s in protest over the ADL's spying on Dr. King on behalf of Hoover. In a 1993 interview with *San Francisco Weekly*, Schwarzschild reported that the ADL considered Dr. King a "loose cannon" whose civil rights efforts threatened the Jewish community in the deep South.

Propaganda behind the deeds

Dinnerstein's book takes on special importance in this context of a renewed ADL hate-propaganda drive against the African-American community. His African-American anti-Semitism theme is subsumed under his primary demented thesis that Christianity is the root cause of anti-Semitism in the modern world, and that, wherever Christianity spreads, anti-Semitism cannot be far behind.

Completely missing from Dinnerstein's book is any mention of the common heritage of Judaism and Christianity in the shared belief in the sanctity of human life as expressed in Genesis 1:26-28 ("God created man in his own image"). Embracing the ADL's tried and tested method of fallacy of composition, Dinnerstein instead devoted great effort to assembling a collection of out-of-context quotes to advance the argument that all of the Church Fathers, including St. Augustine, were unrepentant anti-Semites.

Dinnerstein's book proceeds to use the same fraudulent method to trash the American Founding Fathers as a collection of Jew-hating Christian fundamentalists, singling out John Quincy Adams as the worst of the lot.

In what at times reads like an attempted point-by-point refutation of *EIR's* short history of the ADL and B'nai B'rith, *The Ugly Truth About the ADL*, Dinnerstein dismisses the role of B'nai B'rith in the Confederacy's espionage service as anti-Semitic drivel conjured up by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Dinnerstein defends Confederate Secretary of War Judah P. Benjamin as a courageous victim of anti-Semitism on the part of other leaders of the Southern secession, and dismisses, as exaggerated, the role of the leading B'nai B'rith families of Charleston, South Carolina in the black slave trade.

Praise for the Klan

Dinnerstein's review of 20th-century American anti-Semitism suffers from the same fallacy of composition. In this regard, Dinnerstein makes a point of giving the Ku Klux

Klan a clean bill of health: "The revived Klan of the 1920s promoted the interests of 'Nordic' Americans and focused its hatred primarily on Roman Catholics whom they regarded as the primary enemy in undermining Protestant America. . . . To be sure, Klansmen also wanted African-Americans to know their place and restricted their organizational membership to Gentiles (although one Indiana Klansman indicate that 'any Jew can belong if he believes in the divinity of Jesus Christ') but, except in parts of the West, Jews were not the prime targets of the group. In states like Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma, moral and political reform dominated the Klan agenda, Jewish and Catholic stores were not generally boycotted, and the social standing and economic well-being of some of the most prominent Jewish families in the region were scarcely affected. . . . Then in the 1980s, when folklorist Carolyn Lipson-Walker interviewed Southern Jews about their recollections of Klan activities, she was surprised that instead of hearing tales about persecution and hostility, she heard primarily narratives about 'Klan cordiality toward Jews.'

"Examining the countless activities of the Klan during the decade elicits isolated examples to buttress . . . Lipson-Walker's findings. In a 1925 local election in Detroit, Klansmen tried to recruit Jews to support their candidate for mayor on the grounds that Henry Ford favored the reelection of the Catholic, John W. Smith. Twice the Klan in Monroe, Louisiana refused to campaign openly against Mayor Arnold Bernstein, and in 1924, Klansmen in Fairfield, Illinois, dressed in full regalia before 15,000 well-wishers, tendered local storekeeper Emanuel Steiner with a wreath of American beauty roses."

No such "sympathetic" spin is rendered by Dinnerstein when it comes to African-Americans. In Dinnerstein's world, every educated African-American is a ticking time bomb of anti-Semitism, probably rooted, he claims, in the slavery era when the black population was infected with the particular brand of Protestant fundamentalism of the deep South. Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois, and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People founder James Weldon Johnson were all dyed-in-the-wool anti-Semites, by Dinnerstein's account.

The threat of African-American anti-Semitism is in Dinnerstein's eyes all the more serious today, because, alas, anti-Semitism in every other community in America is on the decline. Why? Because in the post-World War II period, fueled by the horrors of the Holocaust, Jewish "self-defense" organizations such as the ADL went on the offensive. Dinnerstein pays brief homage to the Frankfurt School of radical sociologists Theodor Adorno and Max Horkheimer, whose *Studies in Prejudice*, financed by the American Jewish Committee in the late 1940s, diagnosed most Americans as suffering from an "authoritarian personality."

The disease of "authoritarianism" was, by Dinnerstein's account, gradually rooted out of much of American culture

by such efforts as the ADL's campaign to remove God from the public schools and from public life in general. A new, allegedly more tolerant American society is now allegedly shedding its Christian anti-Semitism.

Dinnerstein adds one caveat: "This conclusion has to be modified, however, in terms of one well-defined American group: African-American. . . . [R]espected black leaders have often targeted Jews for opprobrium in a manner that would have ended the public careers of white persons who articulated identical words or sentiments."

There is no question that in the history of western civilization, and the history of the United States, there have been many tragic instances of genuine anti-Semitism, in some cases violent anti-Semitism. But the Dinnerstein account, based on historical fraud and doctored data, is a recipe for disaster.

Dinnerstein is no well-meaning quack. His book is a hate-filled piece of ADL propaganda which should be roundly denounced by serious historians and theologians committed to a truly ecumenical dialogue during these trying times. But for purposes of that kind of critique, there is no good reason to read this book.

Some facts but not the truth

by Linda de Hoyos

Assassination of a Prime Minister—As It Happened

by S. Anandaram

Vision Books, New Delhi, 1994

255 pages, hardbound, 260 rupees

Assassination of a Prime Minister was written by the head of the Special Investigative Team charged with probing the conspiracy that led to the Oct. 31, 1984, gunning down of Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi by her own bodyguards. According to the author, the book was prompted by the failure of the Indian government to put forth its own definitive version of the assassination, and by Rajiv Gandhi's withdrawal of the charge-sheet against alleged co-conspirators of the two actual assassins in 1988, when Gandhi himself was ousted from government. When Anandaram complained to Rajiv Gandhi on this point, Mr. Gandhi, who would himself be murdered in May 1990, suggested that Anandaram write a book on the results of the special investigative team's

work and "let the public know the true facts of the case." Hence *As It Happened*.

The title is, however, a misnomer. It is impossible, as an outsider, to say whether Anandaram's effort is a deliberate part of the coverup of the true conspiracy that killed Mrs. Indira Gandhi, or whether it accurately reflects the thinking of those involved in the investigation. One thing is certain: The method used by the investigation could never uncover the truth. As a result, the actual assassins of Mrs. Gandhi have never been brought to account.

The methods, as reported, are police methods—that is, empirical methods, used to construct a picture of the actual physical act of the assassination and to work outward to the possibility of a broader conspiracy. As former superintendent of police for the state of Andhra Pradesh, and director general of the Central Industrial Security Force, these are the methods the author was presumably trained in.

Given the presence of five eyewitnesses, there was never any doubt that Mrs. Gandhi was murdered when two of her bodyguards, Constable Satwant Singh and Sub-Inspector Beant Singh, stepped in front of the prime minister as she was walking through her garden in the morning to meet an Irish TV news crew headed by Briton Peter Ustinov. She was killed at close range by 30 bullets entering her body, dying on the operating table several hours later.

The ostensible motivation for the murder was revenge for the June 6, 1984 entry by the Indian Army into the Golden Temple in Amritsar, Punjab, and the cleaning out of the nest of Sikh terrorists holding the temple hostage, resulting in the murder of many inside, including the Sikh separatist leader Sant Bindranwale. Both Beant Singh and Satwant Singh were Sikhs. Beant Singh was killed later that day in the guard-house, but Satwant Singh lived to stand trial and be hanged in June 1989 with another convicted co-conspirator Kehar Singh, uncle of Beant, who was charged with inciting Beant to use his access as security guard to murder the prime minister as a religious act of retribution.

But even so, it becomes apparent that the actual murderers were close to being mere patsies for a higher-level conspiracy. Satwant Singh, the author reports, was a "rather late entrant into the conspiracy and got into it without much thought, and was now full of remorse. . . . One also got the impression that his knowledge was limited to the part he had directly played in it and that he did not know much about the origin and organizers of the conspiracy."

Efforts to probe higher-level conspiracies were thwarted by the Supreme Court, which threw out the charge-sheets against friends and associates of Kehar Singh who were apparently anxious for revenge on the prime minister. The Thakkar Commission, charged with carrying out an independent investigation of the murder, concluded that "regarding the involvement of foreign agency so far no agency was involved in the conspiracy to assassinate the late PM has been placed before the commission. . . . There is material to

show that some foreign agencies were interested in destabilizing India and that these agencies were engaged in activities calculated to achieve that said result." Nevertheless, the Special Investigative Team reported it could find no evidence of outside agency involvement except for Pakistan's harboring of Sikh terrorists, and Anandaram reports further that "a very intensive and secret investigation" had been carried out to see if political or other adversaries of the prime minister may have contributed to the assassination, but such probes turned up no evidence whatsoever.

'Derivative Assassination'

In its investigation of Mrs. Gandhi's murder, *EIR* employed a different method. Rather, the murder was considered to be a "derivative assassination," that is, that while the assassins were the hands-on capability who carried out the act, the intellectual authorship and even logistical backing for the assassination came from elsewhere. More significantly, there was the question of motive. The Sikhs did not benefit from Mrs. Gandhi's assassination, as the murder sparked a wave of rioting and Sikh-killing in the capital. In the past 10 years since the Indian Army's retaking of the Golden Temple, the Khalistani Sikh separatist movement has largely dissipated, its major terrorist- and drug-linked proponents discredited in the eyes of most Punjabis.

The primary beneficiary of Mrs. Gandhi's murder, and also that of her son Rajiv Gandhi, was the oligarchical-financial nexus that had been challenged by Mrs. Gandhi's leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement, which, in March 1983, had demanded the creation of a new monetary system and a world economic system that would dispense with the murderous conditionalities policies of the International Monetary Fund. In this effort, Mrs. Gandhi had given India and herself moral authority as one of the major leaders of the developing sector.

Even before Mrs. Gandhi was killed, *EIR* had opened the lines of investigation as follows: How was the Sikh separatist movement created? How is that capability logistically maintained from backers outside India? Under conditions of escalating standoffs between the Gandhi government and the Khalistani movement, a "derivative assassination" was not difficult to set into motion, from the intelligence agencies outside the country who offered succour to the Khalistani movement. Even Anandaram reports that a leaflet was circulating after June 1984 entitled "Indira De Sikh" which held Mrs. Gandhi responsible for Operation Bluestar, and asked: "How will she remain alive? Death is certain. Her turn is about to come. Some person will appear for her also like Udham Singh who visited England and shot Dwyre [British perpetrator of the famous 1919 Amritsar massacre] in Parliament."

Little fish Beant Singh and Satwant Singh rose to the bait. But the ocean in which they swam was, as *EIR*'s book *Derivative Assassination* proved beyond a doubt, controlled

and operated jointly by primarily British and Soviet intelligence operations, beginning with Jagjit Singh Chauhan, an exiled Khalistani in London who received money from London backers. Also operating against the prime minister was the World Sikh Organization, which boasted of its association with Jon Speller, a shared intelligence operative of British, Russian, Israeli, and U.S. agencies. The signal for the assassination also came from outside India: an August 1984 cover story in the London *Economist* portraying Mrs. Gandhi as Kali, the goddess of destruction, because of her role in bringing down a state government (hardly an action warranting such an over-response); and a Sept. 30, 1984 signal piece in which by Rostilav Ulyanovski, deputy of the Soviet Communist Party's International Department, denouncing Mrs. Gandhi for trying to "concentrate power in the hands of one person."

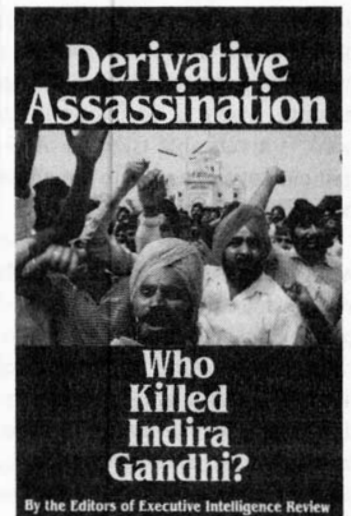
Within 31 days, Mrs. Gandhi was dead. It can be left to the Indian government to determine whether the incompetence displayed by her security staff (both Beant and Satwant were about to be fired for numerous citations) was deliberate. No matter the case, the fact that the Indian government—as Anandaram's efforts show—has not brought to light the truth of the derivative assassination of Indira Gandhi has only further amplified the terrible loss to all humanity of her leadership.

Derivative Assassination: Who Killed Indira Gandhi?

by the Editors of
Executive
Intelligence
Review

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The 'glorious' colonial subjugation of India

by Daniel B. Platt

The Nabobs at Home

by Michael Edwardes

Constable, London, 1991

192 pages, paperbound, £9.95

The historical period which is the topic of inquiry for *The Nabobs at Home* can be neatly encapsulated in the following paragraph: "The East India Company remained on the sidelines of this [opium] trade until the 1757 military victories that made Bengal a crown colony. But the beneficiary of the new move into the opium trade was not Britain, nor even the company itself. The company paid the costs of the 1757 military expeditions, but saw none of the profit, as the lucre from the opium trade went to line the pockets of the company's officials in India. Repeatedly, the East India Company had to apply for a parliamentary bailout, until Shelburne moved in, reorganized the company, and made it the central instrument of loot for the maintenance of the British Empire."

Unfortunately, however, this paragraph does not appear in *The Nabobs at Home*. It is taken from part two of the book *Dope, Inc.*, by the editors of *EIR*. The author of *The Nabobs at Home* has managed to write an entire historical analysis of this rather infamous episode in British history, without mentioning the word "opium" more than once or twice in passing. There is no listing in the index for "opium." The book is a veritable triumph of discretion and delicacy, one that cannot fail to excite the admiration of the most devoted connoisseur of obfuscation.

If the late Mr. Edwardes were around to respond, he would doubtless insist that his book is an exhaustive and very frank examination of one of the most heated political controversies in the history of the Empire. And he would be right. The problem is, in the circles where such matters are debated, colonialism is not controversial—and neither is the dope trade. The controversy arises over matters of administrative finesse, and the levels of corruption and brutality that should be deemed permissible, when one is conducting the time-honored business of subjugating other nations, and drugging their inhabitants.

The appellation "Nabob" was a corruption of the Indian word *Nawab*, meaning a Muslim prince. It was applied to those East India Company officials who "lined their pockets with lucre," and then returned home to England, bent on achieving prominence and respectability. Edwardes characterizes this quest for social acceptance in his introduction:

"In the second half of the 18th century, the British upper classes felt, and displayed, both publicly and privately, the sort of panic that might have been caused by the arrival in England of the hordes of Genghiz Khan—carrying the plague. The actual invasion was that of a comparatively small number of men who had acquired, by various means, usually dubious, large fortunes in India which they intended to spend in ensuring their entry into 'society.' That is to say, into the political, social and economic preserves of the English landed gentry."

At the time, the nabobs were assessed by the Earl of Chatham as follows: "Without connections, without any natural interest in the soil, the importers of foreign gold have forced their way into Parliament by such a torrent of corruption, as no private hereditary fortune can resist." And it was the Earl of Chatham, author Edwardes observes, "whose brilliant political career had been made possible by the acumen of his grandfather, Thomas Pitt, in acquiring, when Governor of Madras, the famous stone known as the Pitt Diamond, in a manner that would hardly survive serious scrutiny." Mr. Edwardes is certainly not oblivious to the possibilities for comic irony, implicit in titanic struggles for honor among thieves.

Sympathy for scoundrel

Two nabob case histories are the primary foci of *The Nabobs at Home*. One is Robert Clive, who led the military victories in 1757 that ushered in the nabob heyday. The other is Warren Hastings, who for years was governor-general in Bengal, and whose impeachment in 1788 became, in Edwardes' words, "the longest and most notorious political trial in British history." Edwardes is clearly sympathetic to Hastings, and the bulk of this book seems intended to be the definitive historian's vindication of his role. Because of the sordid nature of the business that was conducted by both Hastings and his rivals who became his accusers, it was difficult for this reviewer to summon up much sympathy for either side of the conflict, but one can only marvel at the flights of eloquence and vitriol which characterized this trial. The chief spokesman for Hastings' accusers was Edmund Burke, a fount of rhetorical excess:

"He accused Hastings of 'crimes which have their rise in the wicked dispositions of men—in avarice, rapacity, cruelty, malignity of temper, haughtiness, insolence—in short, in everything that manifests a heart blackened to the very blackest—a heart dyed in blackness—a heart gangrened to the core. . . . We have brought before you the head, the chief, the captain-general of iniquity—one in whom all the

fraud, all the tyranny of India are embodied, disciplined and arrayed.' The charges were manifold. The accused had 'taken away the lands of orphans.' He had alienated the fortunes of widows,' 'wasted the country, and destroyed the inhabitants after cruelly harassing and distressing them.' Burke charged Hastings with 'having tortured their persons, and dishonored their religion through his wicked agents, who were at the bottom and root of his villainy.' He had 'gorged his ravenous maw,' 'feeding on the indigent, the dying and the ruined' like the 'ravenous vulture who destroys and incapacitates nature in the destruction of its object while devouring the carcasses of the dead.' Hastings, Burke revealed, was a man of pretense, 'a swindling Maccenas.' And all was a part with his origin, which was 'low, obscure, and vulgar.' "

This notwithstanding, the final vote, in 1795, was for acquittal.

The etiquette of plunder

Having shepherded the reader through the byzantine intricacies of this infighting amongst the most eminent scoundrels of the day, Edwardes allows himself the last few pages of the book, in the midst of eulogizing Hastings, to set forth some of his own views on how a truly civilized empire ought to practice colonialism—a sort of etiquette of plunder, if you will:

"Among the hard-headed, single-minded men of trade and profit, one nabob, at least, towers above the commonplace. Warren Hastings did not spend all his time in India amassing a fortune or fighting his own people and Indian rulers. Among all the diversions he made the effort to understand India, the country, the people, and their civilization. In doing so, he made a lasting contribution to the general culture of mankind.

". . . Hastings' enthusiastic patronage of oriental scholarship had a practical as well as an intellectual base. He believed that India should be ruled in traditional ways and that those British set in authority should speak Indian languages, understand Indian laws and customs. Such knowledge would contribute to the facility, as well as the stability, of British rule, just as his horticultural and agricultural experiments would result in new commercial products, and the expeditions to Tibet in an increase in external trade.

". . . Indians would understand and accept British rule if they realized that their rulers respected and admired their religion, their laws and their institutions."

This appreciation of Hastings by Mr. Edwardes prefigures the essentials of modern colonial practice, where one can avoid the expense of undue bloodshed simply by sending in a few anthropologists, followed by a swarm of non-governmental organizations, and by giving the Nobel Peace Prize to Rigoberta Menchú. Of course, it is always prudent to keep a few Blue Helmets on hand; there will always be a handful of ingrates, who fail to appreciate the blessings of subjugation.

A World War I fairy tale from the 'Great Game' historian

by Mark Burdman

Like Hidden Fire: The Plot to Bring Down the British Empire

by Peter Hopkirk

Kodansha America, New York, 1994

431 pages, hardbound, \$25

August 3, 1994 will be the 80th anniversary of the British and Belgian declaration of war on Germany and the formal beginning of the First World War. Many conferences and events are taking place over the spring and summer bringing together historians and experts from many countries to discuss the origins of that war. One such conference took place in Moscow in late May.

Peter Hopkirk's *Like Hidden Fire* (published in Britain as *On Secret Service East of Constantinople*) is a salvo fired by the British for this occasion. The bulk of the book is an account, written from an obvious partisan British standpoint and based on archival material and other documents, of the unsuccessful attempts by Kaiser Wilhelm's Germany, acting in alliance with the Ottoman Empire's Enver Pasha after World War I had begun, to unleash a "holy war" in the Islamic areas of the Near and Middle East and in Central Asia, with the ultimate aim, thereby, of destroying the British grip over India. Hopkirk is a capable and talented writer who knows how to draw the reader into his story line. But he is very economical with the truth, and he has concocted a British intelligence fairy tale.

As he admits, he is doing this for geopolitical purposes, to feed into the British campaign to portray a united Germany as the new "Fourth Reich" threat to Europe. His war history attempts to build the case not only that Germany was unilaterally responsible for the First World War, but that the war's deeper origins lay in Germany's ambitions, dating from the first half of the 19th century, to be a locomotive force for industrial development in Europe. Hopkirk roots such "provocative" German projects as the famous Berlin-to-Baghdad railway network in the 1840s work of Friedrich List, whom he labels "the first German imperialist."

He writes, in his first chapter: "In 1846, the political economist Friedrich List wrote that the lower reaches of the

Danube, the western shores of the Black Sea and the northern half of Turkey 'offer German colonists an abundance of unoccupied and naturally fertile land.' He . . . called for building of a railway which would run from Berlin to Baghdad. All this, he argued, could be achieved through 'peaceful penetration,' and would be part of a larger, worldwide Teutonic expansion, spearheaded by explorers, doctors, diplomats and businessmen. List's views on Teutonic expansionism were later to earn him the title of 'the first German imperialist.' "

Hopkirk doesn't have the minimal integrity to identify the source of this last epithet (the book has no footnotes, just a long bibliography). The first section of the book is entitled, in typical British fashion, "Drang nach Osten."

While it is true that List was a conceptual architect of many railway and other infrastructure projects, including the Berlin-to-Baghdad project, the characterization of him as the "first German imperialist" is utter nonsense. List was the renowned proponent of the "American System" of economics, and was, rigorously speaking, a passionately republican *anti*-imperialist, who polemicized repeatedly against the "free trade" economics of the British Empire. It is an act of pure falsification for Hopkirk not to mention that much of List's most productive work was done not in Germany but in the United States, where he became an ally and co-thinker of the American Whigs and the father and son duo of Mathew and Henry Carey. His ideas provided much inspiration for the industrial policies of Abraham Lincoln that won the war for the Union forces against the British-sponsored Confederacy's secessionists. This is another reason why the British hate List.

'Fears of a resurgent Russia and Germany'

The broader reality, about who and what was responsible for World War I, is the exact opposite of what Hopkirk asserts. The "Great War" ultimately resulted from the fanatical British desire to stop what Friedrich List represented and promoted. It is completely immoral, although not atypical of British mythmakers, to make a hit-and-run attack on List, without mentioning that the British had already mobilized intensively in the 1840s to counter his influence. Lord John Bowring and the British Museum's David Urquhart coordinated such efforts, including sponsoring the work of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, both of whom polemicized against List's conception of "national economy" and in favor of the British "free trade" system.

The reader needs to be trained to see through Hopkirk's patent intellectual dishonesty, but thankfully Hopkirk leaves some hints about what really bothers him. He writes in the prologue, explaining his "story" about the German "Holy War" plans: "Pieced together from the long-forgotten memoirs of the participants, from diaries, and from the secret intelligence reports of the day, it is . . . a highly topical [story], in view of what is now going on in this volatile area where the Great Game never really ceased. To some, fears

of a resurgent Russia and Germany may give it an additional significance."

This reference to Russia would seem to be gratuitous, since Hopkirk's nominal purpose is to recount the story of German actions in World War I, not Russian, and to emphasize how Germany replaced Russia as Britain's main "Great Game" competitor in Central Asia. Notwithstanding, he is implicitly pointing to the influence List had on Russia, and the historical British fear that Germany would cooperate with Russia, as well as like France in Europe and China in Asia, to develop a Eurasian complex of infrastructural and related projects. Russian government minister Count Sergei Witte was an avid reader and was fully committed to List's railroad-building projects for the development of Russia.

Why the British provoked World War I

The reader could get so swept up in Hopkirk's storytelling that he or she might lose sight of the underlying "cathexis" in the whole exercise. Hopkirk is the popular historian of the "Great Game" fight between Britain and Russia and/or Germany for control of Asia: His argument is that World War I was fought in order to *save the British Empire*, pure and simple.

There is little doubt that Kaiser Wilhelm was an abomination, surrounded by all sorts of geopoliticians and opportunists, perhaps in many cases British agents, or at least proponents of the same Venice-derived oligarchical world view that ruled in London. Even were Hopkirk's defamation of the Germans to be discounted, it is clear that something was rotten in Kaiser Wilhelm's Berlin, and that the emperor was a fool, or worse, for getting sucked into British geopolitical, balance-of-power manipulations. Hopkirk does, indeed, make one allusion to a source for this manipulation, by reporting that the British oligarch Houston Stewart Chamberlain made a profound impact on Wilhelm, with his Teutonic-racialist propaganda, but the British manipulation of the circles around Richard Wagner, Friedrich Nietzsche, and other pre-Nazi "pan-German" Romantic irrationalists, is never alluded to.

The deeper historical issue is that the British Empire, and the world system as desired by the British, was being mortally threatened throughout the later 19th century by the growth of industrial republics. A sane Britain, acting in the true self-interest of the British population, would never have perceived List, Witte, et al. as their enemies. It was only oligarchical fanatics, committed to the geopolitical view of the Eurasian continent as the world's "heartland" in eternal battle with the "rim power" Britain, and obsessed in a nearly mystical way with the magic of the British Raj, who would have thought that a world war and the deaths of countless millions, would be necessary to preserve the British Empire as the self-perceived "new Rome."

So, it is not a matter of taking sides, but of exposing the whole World War I project as an atrocious and unnecessary event in history, rather than a crusade for "freedom and de-

mocracy" as the victors' history of the past 80 years has tried to brainwash us into believing.

The John Buchan legacy

Hopkirk puffs his book as the "true story," a documented version of the novel *Greenmantle*, by the late John Buchan, which Hopkirk calls the "immortal secret service thriller" about the "colossal conspiracy" of the Germans and Ottoman Turks. This was one of the most widely read books during the war. As Hopkirk notes, "Buchan was himself closely involved in intelligence work at this time, and had ready access to secret reports on what the Germans were up to in the East. As T.E. Lawrence [Lawrence of Arabia], a friend of Buchan's, observed after the war: *Greenmantle* has more than a flavor of truth."

Hopkirk coyly does not report that Buchan, a.k.a. Lord

Tweedsmuir, was a key figure in Lord Alfred Milner's "Kindergarten," the group associated with the British "Round Tables" that assumed power in 1917, and replaced the relatively inept Asquith government with the more oligarchically "efficient" Lloyd George regime.

Buchan was a member of Lord Beaverbrook's Ministry of Information and Propaganda, and therefore a figure essential to the British war propaganda effort in the later months of World War I, including in the manipulations to bring the United States into the war on the side of the British. Hopkirk, in mimicking Buchan as an intelligence specialist, liberally disinform the reader about the nature of British war operations, including in Turkey's capital, Constantinople.

Buchan's ghost is alive and well today, in Hopkirk's efforts to keep alive the British-spawned mythology about the Fourth Reich threat of a "resurgent Germany."

Books Received

Mexico in the Age of Democratic Revolutions 1750-1850, edited by Jaime E. Rodríguez O., Lynne Rienner, Boulder, Colo., 1994, 330 pages, hardbound, \$35

Bolivia and Coca, by James Painter, Lynne Rienner, Boulder, Colo., 1993, 194 pages, hardbound, \$25

South of the Border: Mexico in the American Imagination, 1914-1947, by James Oles, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., 1993, 352 pages, hardbound, \$75; paperbound, 29.95

Cortés, The Great Adventurer and the Fate of Aztec Mexico, by Richard Lee Marks, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1993, 347 pages, hardbound, \$27.50

The Best Last Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America, by Mark E. Neely, Jr., Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1993, 214 pages, hardbound, \$24.95

W.E.B. Du Bois, Biography of a Race, by David Levering Lewis, Henry Holt, New York, 1993, 735 pages, hardbound, \$35

Gen. James Longstreet: The Confederacy's Most Controversial General—A Biography, by Jeffrey D. West, Simon and Schuster, New York, hardbound, \$27.50

The Reckoning: The Murder of Christopher Marlowe, by Charles Nicholl, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, New York, 1994, 413 pages, hardbound, \$24.95

Paul Revere's Ride, by David Hackett Fischer, Oxford University Press, 445 pages, hardbound, \$27.50

Origins of the British Israelites: The Lost Tribes, by O. Michael Friedman, Edwin Mellen Press, Lewiston, N.Y., 1993, 171 pages, hardbound, \$79.95

Leni Riefenstahl: A Memoir, by Leni Riefenstahl, St. Martin's Press, New York, 1993, 669 pages, hardbound, \$35

A Question of Rites: Friar Domingo Navarrete and the Jesuits in China, by J.S. Cummins, Ashgate Publishing, Brookfield, Vt., 1993, 349 pages, hardbound, \$67.95

The Forgotten Christians of Hangzhou, by D.E. Mungello, University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, 1994, 248 pages, hardbound, \$26

China's Far West: Four Decades of Change, by L. Doak Barnett, Westview Press, Boulder, Colo., 1993, 688 pages, hardbound, \$39.95

Black Hand of Beijing: Lives of Defiance in China's Democracy Movement, by George Black and Robin Munro, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1993, 390 pages, hardbound, \$24.95

The Fullerenes: New Horizon for the Chemistry, Physics and Astrophysics of Carbon, edited by H.W. Kroto and D.R.M. Walton, Cambridge University Press, New York, 1994, 154 pages, paperbound, \$24.95

Venice, Austria and the Turks in the Seventeenth Century, by Kenneth M. Setton, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1993, 501 pages, hardbound, \$35

Soap Opera: The Inside Story of Procter & Gamble, by Alecia Swasy, Times Books/Random House, New York, 1993, 378 pages, hardbound, \$24

Chester Bowles: New Dealer in the Cold War, by Howard B. Shaffes, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1993, 432 pages, hardbound, \$29.95

Behind the Throne: Servants to Imperial Presidents 1898-1968, edited by Thomas J. McCormick and Walter LaFeber, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisc., 1993, 271 pages, hardbound, \$45

Pope urges Clinton to defend life, family, sovereignty

by Nora Hamerman

When the President of the United States, William Clinton, criticized the notion of a United Nations-led "utopian world government" during the 50th anniversary celebrations of D-Day in Europe on June 4, he could have been reflecting on his meeting with the pope at the Vatican. During the 40-minute private meeting on June 2, John Paul II urged the United States to defend human life and promote the values of the family. Vatican spokesman Joaquín Navarro said that "the pope made an appeal to the responsibilities of a great nation such as America, whose origin and historical development have always promoted ethical values that are basic to every culture."

While they touched on many international issues, Navarro said, the most important part of the talks centered on the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo '94) upcoming in Cairo, Egypt in September.

The pontiff's plea to Clinton, during the frank meeting where they disagreed on birth control programs and abortion, was aimed at combatting the far-advanced plans of the British oligarchy to use the military and financial coercive power of the United Nations to enforce the most brutal tyranny yet known to man, under the pretext of protecting the earth from "overpopulation."

The meeting came in the context of mounting resistance against Cairo rallied by the pope. According to the June 7 Italian daily *La Repubblica*, Argentina's "President Menem has sent a letter to all heads of state in Latin America to create a common front, inspired by the Holy See position: practically, to eliminate from the final document of the U.N. conference any mentioning of 'safe and legal abortion.' "

"The Argentinian letter attacks frontally the thesis of the

U.N. experts, according to which the globe is going towards a demographic catastrophe. 'The fertility rates of our countries,' Menem writes to his Latin American colleagues, 'are declining almost everywhere and, taking into account infant mortality and life expectancies starting from the first year of life, peoples of our continent tend to become old.' "

La Repubblica comments: "Menem's letter is the first important diplomatic step to overturn the approach of the preparatory document for the Cairo conference, and it's no wonder that the pope's spokesman, Joaquín Navarro, has communicated the Holy See's appreciation. The Argentinian intervention, in fact, aims at coagulating an alternative majority to rewrite the U.N. theses. . . . Following the Vatican diplomatic work, more pawns are being moved on the international scene. Kohl's Germany is very close to [Pope] Wojtyla's positions. In Asia, the Philippines are pro-pope. In Africa, a group of pro-Wojtyla countries is being formed. Meanwhile, the church hierarchies are carrying out a campaign to persuade Islamic authorities, invoking the defense of the Third World from the 'hegemony of the West and of its pharmaceutical multinationals.' Last, in the United States, the Bishops Conference asked Clinton to change his line. But to increase the pressure, the six American cardinals wrote separately to him."

U.S. political-economist Lyndon LaRouche said on June 8 that if the portions of the draft document for Cairo which the Vatican and its allies have bracketed are killed, this will torpedo Cairo '94 and put a stop to "that attempt for the world government freaks to set up that kind of global dictatorship."

Mr. Clinton and John Paul II also discussed the need to protect religious freedom in Asia, the U.S. dispute with North Korea, as well as the situation in Bosnia and events in

Poland and Russia. The role of Islamic states in the future of the world was also a topic which clearly made an impression on Clinton.

Focus on Cairo '94

What is planned for Cairo is the latest in a series of Nazi population conferences which began in 1935 when Hitler's National Socialist government held the first World Population Conference in Berlin to plan the extermination of eastern Europeans. LaRouche, who is mobilizing the political movement he leads to stop the conference, put it bluntly: "Going to the Cairo conference in order to argue for a better policy is like joining Hitler's SS to try to work 'from the inside' for better conditions for the inmates at Auschwitz."

The pontiff, despite his recent month in the hospital for surgery for a broken leg, has been extremely vigorous in denouncing the planning documents for the Cairo conference, which encourage abortion, contraception, and sterilization in Third World countries. Clinton, answering questions by reporters in Rome, justified his administration's support for legalized abortion throughout the world as called for in the draft Cairo document, because he said that tens of millions of abortions are occurring in unsafe ways that put women at risk.

Clinton said, "We talked about the upcoming conference in Cairo on world population, about where we agreed and where we didn't, how we could come together on a policy that would promote responsible growth for the world's population and still reaffirm our common commitment to the central role of the family in every society." Italian radio reported that Clinton promised that he would do his best to improve the Cairo final document. He also stressed that his administration does not support abortion as a means of birth control. According to the account in France's *Le Figaro*, Clinton also distinguished his policy approach from the forced population-control policy of China.

Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Angelo Sodano, who met with his U.S. colleague Warren Christopher while the pope and President were talking, was asked if a reconciliation was in sight. "At least we're talking," he told reporters. "Now we'll see the results."

In a statement issued the same day, John Paul II appealed to the "Jewish electorate in the U.S.," *Le Figaro* reported, by pointing to the conclusions just reached at a meeting of Jews and Roman Catholics held in Jerusalem May 23-26. At that meeting, the pope said, the two religions had affirmed the sacred value of marriage, and had insisted that "to share in life the same values" is a means of acknowledging that "the rights and the duties of the family do not flow from the state," but *precede* the obligations of the state.

An in-depth critique

The point, that "women's reproductive health" issues are being used to impose the oligarchy's global fascist agenda, is proven in the Pontifical Council on the Family's lengthy

critique of the Cairo conference, released just before the meeting between President and pope. Titled *Instrumentum Laboris* or "Ethical and Pastoral Dimensions of Population Trends," the three-part, 64-page booklet stresses that we need to produce more food with new technologies and to discover new resources, rather than pushing birth control as an alleged solution to economic-social problems.

"History has shown," the new document states, "that resources have never become less, but rather become more and more, and that the planet Earth often possesses hidden resources." The dramatic drop in birth rates in the industrialized nations, the papal document warns, will create grave imbalances in the societal order, aggravate the lack of social solidarity among the generations, and even "introduce the discussion about euthanasia." Other highlights (all emphasis is original) include:

- It notes that at the 1984 Mexico City Population Conference, all participating governments signed Recommendation 18, which stated: "All efforts should be made to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. . . . Governments are urged . . . to take appropriate steps to help women avoid abortion, which in no case should be promoted as a method of family planning, and whenever possible, provide for the humane treatment and counseling of women who have had recourse to abortion." It notes that many governments "in practice do not apply Recommendation 18."

- It repeatedly calls attention to the *decline in fertility* in the advanced sector countries, and rightly argues that this dangerous population trend is always ignored, unlike so-called overpopulation, the truth of which the document questions. "[A] greater number of aged persons will find themselves depending upon pensions which could only be assured by the work of an active population, which is certainly decreasing according to demographic projections. In various advanced countries there is a 'demographic winter' which is becoming more and more severe."

- The apparent financial benefit from fewer children is only that: apparent. "[T]he fall in the birth rate releases financial means in the short term. These are seen as advantageous but they benefit present generations *to the detriment of the future.*"

- Africa is "underpopulated, with weak population densities in the greater part of its territory."

- "To justify 'population control,' they have talked about a 'population bomb,' a 'population explosion,' and 'overpopulated world' with irremediably limited resources. They say that there is a 'world consensus' about the urgency of the situation. However, the slogans spread about these matters cannot stand up to analysis because the history of human development shows that it is simplistic to affirm that controlling population growth is necessary to achieve or maintain a certain level of prosperity."

- "The developed countries define for other countries what must be, from their point of view, 'sustainable develop-

ment.' This explains why certain rich countries and major international organizations are willing to help these countries, but on one condition—that they accept programs for the systematic control of their births.”

● “It would be difficult to find an example in history of a country which underwent a prolonged trend (more than 25 years) of falling population and enjoyed substantial economic development at the same time. . . . [T]he church cannot accept that the poorest populations be treated as ‘scapegoats’ for underdevelopment.”

No coercion!

In Part III, “The Ethical and Pastoral Position of the Catholic Church,” the document puts forward a series of constitutional principles, which have universal bearing on the fight against the “new world order”:

“The positive experiences acquired from past generations risk being compromised, if not partly lost, because of a lack of persons capable of passing them on. *The transmission of the common patrimony of humanity is in peril.* This patrimony is made up of moral and religious values, cultural assets, the arts, sciences, and skills. It can only be transmitted and enriched with the cooperation of new generations. Because the rich but aging societies risk sinking into extreme selfishness, the first to suffer from this impoverishment and decline will be precisely the most defenseless people.” (¶ 64)

“The church is aware of the reality of population changes in developing nations. She affirms the vocation of *every person and nation to development.*” (¶ 65)

“As recent popes have indicated, the church recognizes a right of public authorities, within the limit of their competence, to intervene regarding population matters, but she affirms that in this area the state is not to arrogate to itself the responsibilities of which couples ought not to be deprived. . . . Whether it is concealed or obvious, any type of authoritarian demographic policy is unacceptable. On the contrary, the duty of the state is to protect the family and the freedom of couples, to guarantee the life of the innocent, and to see that the woman is respected, especially in her dignity as a mother.” (¶ 69)

“The same principle of subsidiarity applies equally to *public international institutions* [the United Nations and related structures]. Nothing can justify their pressuring states or national communities to impose policies incompatible with respect for persons, families or national independence. These institutions . . . must respect the legitimate sovereignty of nations as well as the just autonomy of couples.” (¶ 70)

“Care must also be taken lest these institutions serve powerful nations . . . aid for the world’s poor is an obligation of justice for the rich . . . it would be scandalous to link the granting of this aid with immoral conditions involving the control of human life.” (¶ 71)

Under “Guidelines for Action,” the papal document un-masks the hypocrisy of the Cairo planners’ concern for “safe

motherhood”: “Women are the first to suffer psychologically and physically from campaigns inspired by the ideology of population fear. In these campaigns a false concept of the woman’s ‘reproductive health’ is used to promote different methods of contraception and abortion. . . . This ideology of population fear puts the blame on the woman for being a mother, concealing the fact that *through this maternal dimension she makes her essential and irreplaceable contribution to society.* The quality of a society is expressed in the respect it shows with regard to the woman. A society which shows contempt for welcoming the child and human life, holds the woman in contempt. For this reason everything must be done to help women fulfill their responsibilities and reconcile their family, professional, associative and social duties as they see fit. This is possible only if in practice the equal dignity of man and woman is recognized.” (¶ 84)

Institutional roadblocks

The importance of a personal encounter between Clinton and John Paul II reflects institutional problems which both have in the United States. Figures from the U.S. State Department, such as Undersecretary of State for Global Population Affairs Timothy Wirth, have played a leading role in drafting the “plan of action” for Cairo. This draft seeks to impose even more tyrannous forms of the State Department policies in effect at least since Henry Kissinger’s infamous 1974 “National Security Study Memorandum 200,” which called Third World population growth the biggest U.S. security threat. As *EIR* documented in a 1992 Special Report, “The Genocidal Roots of George Bush’s New World Order,” imposing sterilization and abortion abroad as the precondition for financial aid, while strangling the economic development of backward countries, were the mainstays of U.S. foreign policy under Bush. If Clinton wants to save his presidency and the nation, he will have to sweep globaloney lunatics like Wirth out of the State Department.

The pope would also have reason to not rely exclusively on U.S. Catholic Church channels into the White House. The neo-conservative brand of U.S. Catholic liberals, which worships British “free trade,” bitterly opposes the church’s emphasis on the “vocation of every person and nation to development,” while the New Agers have gone to war against the pope’s teachings on sexual morality. One group, Catholic Organizations for Renewal (COR), plans an Open Letter to John Paul II to appear as an advertisement in the *New York Times* this summer, saying that Vatican opposition to contraception “fosters unwanted pregnancies, increases the number of abortions, deepens the misery of women and children worldwide, and deters responsible action to prevent the spread of AIDS.” COR is chaired by Ruth Fitzpatrick, national coordinator of the radical-feminist Women’s Ordination Conference, which stepped up its hate campaign against the pope after the May 30 apostolic letter which emphatically reiterated the church’s ban on women priests.

Train solicits another smear against LaRouche

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Two weeks ago, *EIR* alerted its readers to a new round of slanders in the works against Lyndon LaRouche under the auspices of Wall Street investment counsellor and neo-conservative guru John Train. The story reviewed the hundreds of pages of evidence currently pending before the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals proving that Train, in league with U.S. government agents from the FBI, Internal Revenue Service, and the Reagan-Bush "secret parallel government" of Oliver North, Richard Secord, et al., had orchestrated a media smear campaign to buttress a string of government frame-up prosecutions beginning in April 1983.

Since that date, every slander against LaRouche by major American news outlets has been a product of the illegal government-allied Train "salon." The suppression of the evidence of the illegal Train-led effort during a federal civil suit brought by LaRouche against NBC-TV and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) in 1984, and during every subsequent federal and state prosecution of LaRouche and his political associates, constituted a grave fraud upon the court. Included in six volumes of evidence on file with the Fourth Circuit, much of it obtained from government files, is proof that from the very outset, government prosecutors knew that LaRouche and all his associates were innocent of all charges of which they were accused. By suppressing that evidence and unleashing the Train slander mill, LaRouche's enemies within the Henry Kissinger-McGeorge Bundy "Eastern Establishment," in London and in Moscow, were able to throw LaRouche and a score of associates into federal and state prison with sentences ranging from six months to 77 years.

'Worthless' magazine

The latest slander, instigated by Train as soon as word got out that Lyndon LaRouche was to be released from federal prison in January 1994, is a regurgitation of the same old trash manufactured by the Train salon and peddled by federal and state prosecutors throughout the second half of the 1980s.

Worth, a glossy monthly magazine pitched to an audience of yuppie "personal investors," devoted eight pages in its July-August 1994 issue to a slander of LaRouche by contributing editor Christopher Byron. Byron was recently dumped by *New York* magazine, reportedly because a series of stories he penned on the downing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, later turned out to be rife with false informa-

tion. Those stories included several snide references to LaRouche.

Byron's latest product, however, is vintage Train salon. Among the "authoritative" sources drawn upon by Byron were: the ADL; the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), a nationwide kidnap-for-hire ring that has been a target of a string of federal and state prosecutions from Oregon to Virginia; former Loudoun County, Virginia Sheriff's Lt. Donald Moore; Virginia state prosecutor John Russell; and a string of witnesses whose perjured testimony in federal and state court is now the subject of briefs before the Fourth Circuit. Every one of the Byron sources had formerly been involved in the Train salon.

Since Byron submitted his final version of the story to his editor at *Worth*, one key source named in the story, Donald Moore, pled guilty in federal court in Alexandria, Virginia to complicity in a CAN-organized kidnapping attempt. Moore was earlier tried and acquitted in a kidnap plot against Lewis du Pont Smith, a LaRouche colleague and heir to the du Pont family fortune.

Byron openly admitted to an *EIR* reporter in May that the ADL's Mira Lansky Boland, a major player in the Train salon sessions and a de facto member of the federal "Get LaRouche" prosecution team in Alexandria, Virginia, had provided him a road map of "sources" for his story.

Train himself is involved with *Worth* as a financial columnist; and a recent Train book, *The New Money Masters*, contains a lengthy chapter lionizing the investment acumen of *Worth's* senior contributing editor Peter Lynch. Other investment "wizards" praised by Train include George Soros, who is involved in looting half the economies of the former Soviet Union and eastern Europe and who repeatedly has been a target of investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission over the years for insider trading scams.

Peter Lynch, Train's fellow *Worth* columnist, works out of the Boston offices of Fidelity Investment Corp., a mutual fund conglomerate that manages \$460 billion in assets and launched *Worth* magazine as an in-house publication in the mid-1980s. Fidelity funds account for more than 12% of the daily trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Fidelity took *Worth* commercial several years ago in a deal with NBC-TV, whose cable network, CNBC, airs a nightly half-hour "news" broadcast trumpeting *Worth* magazine.

But all the NBC air time, and all the Train-solicited LaRouche-bashing in the world won't put the world financial and monetary system back together again; and *Worth* magazine, along with its parent firm, may very soon be changing its name to *Worthless*.

In a brief lapse into candor at the outset of the LaRouche smear piece, author Byron betrayed his and John Train's quiet hysteria over the plight of the money system when he noted that LaRouche "sometimes sounds thoughtful, as with his calls for an investment tax credit and a 1% tax on certain Wall Street trades."

Spannaus takes on North in Virginia

The nomination of “secret government” insider Oliver North as the Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate in Virginia on June 4 found only one of the four Democratic candidates—LaRouche Democrat Nancy Spannaus—fully prepared to do battle. Spannaus’s campaign “hit the ground running” against North, with her campaign literature and radio and TV ads already targeting North as a drug-runner who is unfit to be anywhere near the United States Senate.

“If you want to stop crime, you have to defeat Ollie North,” Spannaus declared in her half-hour television advertisement, which aired all over Virginia on June 6 and 7.

On the second day of her half-hour broadcasts, one central Virginia TV station reported that Spannaus is the only Democrat going after the Republican Oliver North, instead of attacking her Democratic opponents. A number of radio stations called into Spannaus headquarters looking for further information on North’s ties to drug running.

Spannaus’s broadcast, entitled “Yes, Virginia, There Can Be an Economic Recovery,” concentrates on Spannaus and Lyndon LaRouche discussing the ongoing financial blowout, and on the economic recovery program needed to reverse the collapse. In response to a question about the crime problem, Spannaus blasts North as a “son-of-a-Bush” who, acting under George Bush’s direction, ran planeloads of cocaine into the United States as part of the Iran-Contra operation. She asserts that there is abundant public evidence that North was knowingly working with Central American drug-runners.

Spannaus rallies Democrats

A few hours after North’s June 4 nomination, Spannaus was a guest along with other candidates and elected officials at the Arlington County Democratic Committee Jefferson-Jackson dinner. In her speech, Spannaus took the lead in rallying the more than 150 Democrats present against that “drug-pusher Ollie North.” Spannaus concentrated her remarks on exposing North’s Bush-league heritage, and the documentation of his running tons of cocaine for weapons into the United States, under the tutelage of Bush.

“Don’t attack Ollie North as ‘anti-establishment,’ ” she emphasized. “That will simply build him up. He’s as ‘establishment’ as they come. North was a virtual agent of George Bush running a secret government in this country, and running in massive amounts of drugs.”

Spannaus was very warmly received, including in re-

sponse to the bumper sticker which she shows in every speech—“Don’t elect that son-of-a-Bush.”

The evening’s keynote address had been made by Lt. Gov. Don Beyer, who emphasized the need for unity to defeat North. His remarks indicated the changes in the party relative to the LaRouche wing, when, in the course of discussing each of the four senatorial candidates, he said that Spannaus’s presence at the dinner was “a testament to the breadth of our party.” After noting his disagreements with what he called “the Lyndon LaRouche philosophy,” he went on to praise Spannaus’s efforts in the fight against the death penalty in Virginia.

(Last year, Beyer was the running mate of Mary Sue Terry, the Virginia attorney general who ran unsuccessfully for governor. Spannaus consistently attacked Terry for her “judicial barbarism,” both on the death penalty and for her vindictive prosecution and jailing of LaRouche associates.)

Spannaus is one of three challengers to incumbent Senator Charles Robb. Also in the race are State Senator Virgil Goode, and Sylvia Clute, a Richmond attorney who specializes in women’s and environmental issues. Terry, breaking ranks with most of the party leadership, has endorsed Goode instead of Robb.

North’s vulnerability

Both the Democratic and Republican parties are threatened by splits, with the two official nominees likely to face challengers from within their parties running as independents in the November general election. Former Governor Douglas Wilder, a Democrat, is circulating petitions and is threatening to run as an independent if Robb is nominated in the June 14 primary. Wilder’s opposition to Robb appears to be based largely on a long-running personal feud.

On the Republican side, North’s nomination has already seriously split that party, with prominent Republicans such as former President Ronald Reagan and Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole opposing the North bid. Former Virginia Republican Attorney General Marshall Coleman is poised to enter the race with strong backing from “establishment” Republicans.

North has managed to position himself as the “anti-establishment” outsider—a strange role for someone who was in the middle of a powerful cabal within the White House and National Security Council during the Reagan administration, and one who worked directly under that most “establishment” of political figures: George Bush. Nevertheless, North has somehow managed to rally large sections of the so-called “radical right” behind him, largely due to the efforts of televangelist Pat Robertson and Robertson’s “Christian Coalition.”

North’s political base is well-organized but narrow, and could rapidly fall apart as his crimes, especially his responsibility for bringing massive quantities of drugs into the United States in the mid-1980s, are exposed.

Protests grow against the selloff of public schools to Wall Street

by Suzanne Rose

In school districts around the country, angry parents, students, and teachers are waging battle against school "reform" schemes which are desperately seeking to cover up for the collapse of the tax base that used to fund education. Much of the fire has been directed against the Minneapolis-based Education Alternatives, Inc., one of two national school privatization companies. EAI has been exposed by this news service as a transparent attempt by speculators to grab control of school budgets, as their derivatives ventures falter (see *EIR*, April 8, 1994, p. 61). EAI claims to cut school costs while improving education, but, as shown in a report released in April by the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), their claims are as phony as a \$3 bill.

If the movement to save public education in this country is to be effective, it must include the taxpayers, who are being brainwashed into supporting the destruction of education in order to cut their taxes. The movement must focus on challenging both the content and the method of imposing school reforms through privatization, by demanding an end to financial speculation and by rebuilding the economy as the means to fund the schools.

Here is how the battle now stands in some important "hot spots" around the country:

In Baltimore, Maryland, teachers wearing signs saying "Don't Sell Our Students to Wall Street Brokers" and "Don't Give Our Schools Away to EAI" marched from school headquarters to City Hall on June 6, protesting the privatization of the schools. On the ground in front of chanting protesters at City Hall was a coffin under a huge banner which said, "Mourning the death of public schools in Baltimore City. Cause of death: Privatization." A week before, the pro-privatization school superintendent, Walter Amprey, had released a letter to 10,000 employees of the school system, warning that a considerable number of them would be reassigned or laid off by June 30 because of last-minute budget cuts and the system's move to local control. The teachers, who took to the streets following Amprey's letter, saw it as a terror attack to get them to back down from their opposition to privatization, because they have been the most outspoken opponents of the school reform scheme.

In Hartford, Connecticut, the teachers union fought back when EAI sought to take over their financially troubled schools. In April, EAI made a bid to run the largely black

and Hispanic schools of Hartford. By running a whole district, EAI claimed, they could make use of economies of scale and use the savings to improve education. When EAI brought in Walter Amprey from Baltimore to testify before the city council on its behalf, Hartford teachers mobilized, armed with the report on EAI which the Baltimore AFT had produced. Four hundred people rallied, with union leaders and teachers standing on a 50-foot flatbed truck, shouting into microphones, "Take no bids, no profit from our kids," "Our schools are worth more than 30 pieces of silver," and "I'm not paying taxes to EAI." The teachers took out radio ads and full-page ads in the daily *Hartford Courant*, and sent out mailings to parents.

In Pinckney, Michigan, a similar campaign to privatize the schools has met with fierce opposition from both parents and the teachers union, with hundreds of parents showing up at school board meetings to grill EAI representatives. In March, 500 students staged a demonstration protesting the privatization of their high school. So far, the Pinckney School Board has repeatedly postponed a final vote on bringing in EAI.

Setbacks for OBE

In Minnesota, a victory against New Age education reform was scored by parents and teachers in the Rosemount-Apple Valley-Eagan school district. Minnesota is nationally recognized as in the forefront of outcome-based education (OBE) reform schemes. OBE is, like privatization, a cynical ploy to destroy public education, while claiming to improve it. First promoted in 1989 by President George Bush at his education summit, it later evolved into his "America 2000" strategy to reform education. The idea behind it is to reorient education away from cognitive development, toward the performance of tasks that can be assessed by standardized tests. The OBE reforms are increasingly being seen as aimed at "dumbing down" students, to prepare them for menial jobs, and to save money.

The Rosemount district school board voted on May 23 to support recommendations made in April by a 27-member task force of parents, teachers, and staff to remove OBE from the school system and reinstate high academic standards. The task force report was written after parents complained about the lack of emphasis on academic achievement, repeated



A demonstration in Baltimore against privatization of the public schools. The teachers union has now joined the call for firing the school superintendent who is pushing the privatization plan.

testing of their children, and a grading system which prevented students from knowing where they really stood.

In California, Gov. Pete Wilson, campaigning for re-election, has been forced to cut the funding from his 1994-95 budget for the state's controversial CLAS assessment testing, which delves into the psychology of students in order to profile them. The most outspoken of the 12 or so candidates for school superintendent in California against the CLAS test and other OBE reforms has been LaRouche Democrat Dave Kilber. Kilber has been speaking to angry parents groups throughout the state, picketing schools, and holding press conferences.

Kilber describes the CLAS reading test: "The stories are weird, morbid, and existentialist. One of the stories is about a barber who fantasizes about cutting the throat of the person he is shaving and how the blood would gush out. The children are then told to write down their 'thoughts, feelings, and questions' about the story or how it relates to their own life and experiences. After one story about a violent relation between a mother and son, the student is instructed to 'think of problems that families have' and 'things that young people do that they are later ashamed of.' The reading section of CLAS is nothing but psychological profiling of children and their families."

In response to the growing opposition, the *Los Angeles Times* editorialized that the attack on CLAS "was started as a small but vocal campaign by special interest religious groups, but is beginning to mushroom into doubts raised by a cross-section of parents and educators."

The spearhead for education "reform" in many states has been court decisions which find that poor and minority schools have been discriminated against in terms of re-

sources. Without addressing the lack of resources, education reform is mandated: Recently in Philadelphia, Judge Doris Smith ruled that inner-city schools were not receiving the resources of their suburban white counterparts. She established a panel of experts to "improve the quality" of the schools. The experts appointed are all associated with the OBE reforms.

Kentucky introduced its radical education reform package KERA, after a similar court decision ruled that its method of financing schools was unconstitutional. Michigan introduced OBE reforms after the legislature threw out the property tax as an "inequitable" means of funding education.

LaRouche associates mobilize

Electoral campaigns by associates of Lyndon LaRouche around the country have served as lightning rods to catalyze and focus the opposition to school restructuring schemes. The Rosemount district, for example, was the site of picket lines by Minnesota gubernatorial candidate Richard Van Bergen. Especially vulnerable to exposure has been EAI, which has suffered serious setbacks in Baltimore, where it is trying to expand the number of schools they run from 9 to 11.

Maryland gubernatorial candidate Lawrence Freeman issued a call for the firing of Baltimore School Superintendent Amprey, during hearings this winter when Amprey proposed that EAI's contract be expanded with Baltimore's schools. This call has now been taken up by the teachers union. The union, first supportive of privatization, only recently took up full-scale opposition, with the release of a report in April that exposed the fact that test scores of children in EAI-run schools in Baltimore fell, and that EAI achieved its economies by hiring college student interns and non-union custodial staff. The union has called for a government investigation of EAI's management of federal funds for learning-disabled students.

In February, three company shareholders filed a class action suit against the company for financial fraud. The suit, filed in Minneapolis, charged the company and its accounting firm with conspiring to use unethical accounting practices and unfounded predictions of new business to mislead investors and boost the company's stock prices. These exposures have forced national press coverage of the issue. On June 4, the *Minneapolis Star Tribune* carried front-page coverage of charges against EAI, including the AFT and stockholders' claims. The *Hartford Courant* recently featured coverage of EAI founder John Golle, which sheds light on his motivations for starting a company to run public schools for profit. According to the *Courant*, Golle was a super-salesman for the Xerox Corp. before founding his own company, which specialized in teaching brokers how to pitch their securities. He built up a clientele from the top Wall Street firms (180 out of the top 200), whose interests he still serves through his efforts to gain control for corporate investors of the billions spent annually on public school education.

House asks Clinton to lift Bosnia embargo

After an extremely heated floor debate, the U.S. House of Representatives on June 9 passed an amendment, sponsored by Rep. Frank McCloskey (D-Ind.), which calls on the President to unilaterally lift the arms embargo against the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina. The amendment passed with a considerable majority, 244 to 178, despite the fact that both the administration and most of the House leadership opposed it. President Clinton had sent a letter to the Congress expressing his clear opposition. The unexpected vote reflected the impact of a national and international mobilization by supporters of the amendment.

The victory of the amendment was far more decisive than a similar amendment passed by the Senate on May 12 and sponsored by Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kan.). When the Senate voted on the Dole amendment, it also passed a resolution sponsored by Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Me.), which was an attempt to blunt the Dole amendment by avoiding unilateral action if possible. In contrast, the House on June 9 rejected 181-242 an amendment by House Foreign Affairs Chairman Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.), which called on the President to urge the United Nations to lift the embargo—thereby avoiding unilateral action.

The debate was fast and furious on all sides. "Let's not dissemble," said Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), what's going on in Bosnia is a "question of genocide." "Peace at any price is not acceptable," said House Democratic Whip David Bonior (D-Mich.) in response to House Armed Services Committee Chairman Ron Dellums's (D-Calif.) complaint that the McCloskey amendment would be "counter to [U.S.] peacekeeping . . . where you are to make no enemies." "Serb aggression has gone unchecked," said McCloskey, "turning Bosnia into a modern-day Sudetenland." Illinois Republican Henry Hyde called for "blessed unilateralism" in this pressing moral issue.

The amendment was attached to the Defense Appropriations bill and authorizes, at the request of the President, up to \$200 million in aid to Bosnia for military equipment and training. The amendment is not binding unless the Senate passes a similar resolution and it then goes to the President for signing. Supporters of such a move believe that this is possible, provided there is sufficient pressure upon senators from their constituents.

U.N.-supporters are furious

The House vote came despite a strenuous effort by supporters of United Nations world government to prevent it. A

"dear colleague" letter was sent on June 3 to all House members by Representatives Dellums, Hamilton, and Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.), opposing McCloskey's amendment and backing Hamilton's counter-amendment. The dear colleague letter implored members:

"If we unilaterally violate the U.N.-imposed arms embargo on the former Yugoslavia," the letter states, "we will give the green light to others to violate U.N. sanctions. . . . Our message to the world will be:

● *Go ahead and buy Iraq's oil and sell it arms—we don't care about Saddam Hussein;*

● *Go ahead and ship oil to Haiti—we don't care about democracy;*

● *Go ahead and trade with Serbia—we don't care about Bosnia;*

● *Go ahead and trade with North Korea—we say we want sanctions, but we don't really care about proliferation. . . .*

"Don't undercut these global sanctions."

A similar letter was sent to all congressmen by the World Federalist Organization and nine other one-world groups.

The McCloskey amendment

The following are excerpts from the "Bosnia and Hercegovina Self-Defense Act of 1994":

The Congress makes the following findings:

1) For the reasons stated in section 520 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236), the Congress has found that continued application of an international arms embargo against the Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina contravenes that Government's inherent right of individual or collective self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and therefore is inconsistent with international law.

2) Before deploying United States Armed Forces to defend the territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia and Hercegovina, or to enforce United Nations mandates in Bosnia and Hercegovina, the United States should seek to permit the Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina to obtain the means necessary to exercise its inherent right of self-defense. . . .

The President shall terminate the United States arms embargo of the Government of Bosnia upon receipt from that Government of a request for assistance in exercising its right of self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. . . .

The President should provide appropriate military assistance to the Government of Bosnia upon receipt from that Government of a request for assistance in exercising its right of self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. . . .

The aggregate value . . . of defense articles, defense services, and military education and training provided under this subsection may not exceed \$200,000,000. . . .

National News

Thornburgh hack heads Rostenkowski case

Eric Holder, the U. S. Attorney who indicted Rep. Dan Rostenkowski on May 31, spent the first 12 years of his 18-year career in the Justice Department's Public Integrity Section (PIS), working on Abscam (FBI sting operations against targeted public officials) and related prosecutions. He was later appointed to a judgeship by the Reagan-Bush administration.

Immediately after getting his law degree from Columbia University in 1976, he joined PIS, which had just been created by Richard Thornburgh, then head of the DOJ Criminal Division, and later Bush's corrupt Attorney General. Holder was a member of the prosecution team against former Rep. John W. Jenrette (D-S.C.), in the Abscam bribery probe. He was also one of the DOJ attorneys who were responsible for moving the Abscam cases against Sen. Harrison Williams and others from New Jersey to Brooklyn, New York so that they would be tried before a flagrantly biased pro-government judge, George Pratt.

In 1990, PIS reported that a total of 1,176 indictments were handed up against public officials nationwide; 1,084, or 92% of the cases have ended in convictions, and dozens of the others still remain open.

Republican Lyn Nofziger, whose own conviction in the Wedtech scandal was overturned by the Supreme Court, defended Rostenkowski in a June 1 commentary in the *Washington Times*. "Well, the fact is that the news media have already tried and convicted him. . . . Guilt, in the eyes of most persons, becomes a fact if the news media carry a series of negative stories about a public figure, be it Rostenkowski, President Clinton or Lyn Nofziger," he wrote.

Bevel addresses NAACP chapter on Cairo '94

The Rev. James Bevel, former vice presidential running mate of Lyndon LaRouche in 1992, addressed a meeting sponsored by the Flint, Michigan chapter of the National

Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) on May 21, on "The United Nations' New World Order: What Does It Hold for the Children of God?" He was introduced by E. Hill DeLoney, president of the Flint chapter to an audience comprised of Catholic priests, Muslims, and Methodist and Baptist ministers and community activists.

Bevel also addressed a "Pastor to Pastor" meeting for ministers and their guests. Here he was able to discuss how to prevent the malthusian United Nations from holding its evil conference on world population in Cairo, and how to preserve the family as the primary institution of society. Recounting his own history with the civil rights movement as a lieutenant of Martin Luther King, Bevel recounted his organizing of the 1963 Children's March in Birmingham, Alabama as well as the 1965 Selma Right to Vote Movement.

When asked about his affiliation with LaRouche, and his decision to run for vice president when LaRouche was imprisoned, Bevel's response had a profound effect on his listeners: As a young man, he said, his father had instructed him that if he ever found a wise man pursuing a just cause, he should drop absolutely everything and follow him. He had done this with Dr. Martin Luther King, and he had found Lyndon LaRouche to be such a man.

FCC reviews Murdoch television purchase

Media mogul Rupert Murdoch's 1985 acquisition of six big-city television stations is being reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), according to the June 2 *Washington Post*. With new information about the purchase emerging, the government is investigating whether the purchase violated federal laws prohibiting foreign ownership of U.S. broadcasting properties. If so, it could have multibillion-dollar consequences for Murdoch and his company involved in the deal, News Corp. Ltd.

The original complaint had been brought by a division of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), which contended that the

current ownership is illegal and has served to squeeze out members of minority groups who want to buy stations to be part of the Fox television network, which was formed on the basis of the 1985 purchase.

Murdoch had become a naturalized American citizen during 1985 before the deal was finalized, and said that he and his American lieutenant Barry Diller would control the six stations. Murdoch's application, though, did not make explicit that Murdoch's Australian-based News Corp. Ltd. was to supply virtually all the money used to complete the purchase. The Murdoch/Diller portion amounted to 0.0013% of the total equity capital, while Murdoch's attorneys only recently acknowledged that more than 99% of equity capital came from the News Corp.

Mississippi to open segregation agency files

On May 31, U.S. District Judge William H. Barbour, Jr. gave the state of Mississippi one year to prepare the documents of the Sovereignty Commission, a pro-segregationist state agency that had existed from 1956-77, according to Associated Press. The agency had harassed and spied on citizens involved in the civil rights movement. It is said to have files on some 250 groups and 10,000 individuals, which lawmakers at first tried to have destroyed, until barred by a judge. Then the files were ordered sealed until 2027. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) led the fight to have the documents released.

Victims of the Sovereignty Commission can agree to release the files, request that identifying characteristics be deleted, ask that the entire file be sealed, or add more information to the dossiers.

The Sovereignty Commission employed a network of informers and agents to spread propaganda, infiltrate civil rights groups, and keep police informed of people deemed subversive. Some documents have leaked out already. Among them, in 1964, the commission planted a story in the state's largest black newspaper that claimed that Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. was linked to the Communist Party. Some files revealed in 1989 showed that the commission helped

Byron De La Beckwith's defense by screening potential jurors before his second trial in the 1963 assassination of civil rights activist Medgar Evers, leading to his eventual conviction in February 1994.

DOJ report: prison population exploding

The Justice Department released its annual report on June 1, which says the number of inmates in state and federal prisons totalled 948,881, an almost threefold increase in both male and female inmates since 1980, when the figure was 329,821. The average annual increase over the 14-year period has been 8.5%. Last year alone, there were average weekly increases of 1,250 prisoners.

Missing from the report are those across the nation incarcerated in jails, which house inmates sentenced to terms of less than one year. Mid-year statistics for 1992 estimate jail populations at 444,584. Mid-year 1991 populations were said to be 426,479 and the mid-year prison population was 823,414, giving a total of almost 1,250,000—by far the highest known rate of incarceration in the world.

At the end of last year, state prisons were estimated to be operating at between 18-29% above capacities, while the federal system was estimated to be 36% over capacity. The report stressed that inmate overcrowding and rising costs of incarceration have forced a number of states to begin housing prisoners in local jails or other facilities.

Brit daily gloats over Americans' gambling

The London *Guardian* in a June 3 article from New Orleans, gloated over the rising gambling rage in the United States. Headlined "America Tries To Turn the Tables on Poverty," author Jonathan Freedland wrote: "Gambling is back. . . . Barred for nearly a century from legal gambling almost nowhere but in the desert of Las Vegas or by the seaside of Atlantic City, suddenly

Americans can bet in every corner of the union.

"In downtown New Orleans, construction workers are building what will be the largest casino in the world, a vast billion-dollar complex with room enough for thousands of chancers at a time. And already it faces national competition.

"Every state except Hawaii and Utah has changed the law to allow some form of gambling, whether on river boats, at casinos on autonomous Indian reservations, or in a state lottery. Suddenly Americans are gambling away \$30 billion a year, more than six times what they spend on cinema tickets. More than 500,000 jobs have been created.

"But there is no greater symbol of gambling's renaissance than the blossoming of its national home, Las Vegas. The oasis in the Nevada desert is now the fastest-growing city in America."

Bob Woodward writes new book on Clinton

Washington Post assistant managing editor Bob Woodward has written a new book, *The Agenda: Inside the Clinton White House*, joining the growing list of authors writing books on the subject. However, unlike most of the others, which are neo-conservative diatribes, Woodward's is not aimed at destroying the presidency as such.

According to excerpts in the June 5 *Washington Post*, the book tries to portray Clinton as a puppet of Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan, claiming that Greenspan has been "a senior adviser, almost a teacher to Clinton."

Robert Rubin, chairman of Clinton's National Economic Council, said the President "relates to Alan Greenspan the same way he relates" to other policy experts, by hearing their views and then making his own decisions," according to an Associated Press report. "There was no question about where the buck stops and who was making the decisions," Rubin said.

The *Post* explained that because "nearly all the interviews were conducted on 'deep background,' the [more than 250] sources who provided most of [the] information are not identified."

Briefly

● **NATIONAL URBAN** League President John Jacobs called for an end to the death penalty in an editorial in the June 2 issue of the *Los Angeles Sentinel*. Jacobs wrote: "The most serious of penalties remains trapped in a web of racial prejudice and irrational arbitrariness, and current trends can only make the problem far worse. . . . When the government kills in revenge, it lowers itself to the status of the criminal and undermines its moral authority."

● **190 HOUSE MEMBERS** favor bills that curtail illegal immigrants' access to welfare, according to the *Philadelphia Inquirer* of June 5. The bill is sponsored by David McCurdy (D-Okla.), and would deny federal welfare payments to illegal immigrants. It has 30 co-sponsors and allegedly 190 House supporters.

● **THE ENVIRONMENTALIST** Union of Concerned Scientists has written a 50-page document for the National Religious Project to disseminate among religious groups. Although titled "Renewing the Face of the Earth," it has three different versions for Catholics, Protestants, and Jews. It draws heavily on scare campaigns about global warming and ozone depletion from Greenpeace.

● **STANFORD UNIVERSITY** professors have voted to restore "F" as a failing grade, which they abolished more than 20 years ago. On the home campus of the politically correct movement, the faculty senate voted 37-3 on June 2 to restore the failing grade and to tighten up the university's liberal grading and enrollment policies.

● **LOS ANGELES** students protested the school districts recognition of Gay and Lesbian Pride month by staying home. According to media reports, San Fernando Valley public schools reported increased absentee rates of up to 30% on June 1 when parents kept their children home in protest. A district-wide protest was organized by Parents and Students United in the San Fernando Valley.

Editorial

Fifty years after D-Day

Fifty million people died in World War II, most of them boys under 20 years of age. The tragedy of their loss remains with us. The experience of this war, and the aftermath of the war, made an indelible impression on all of us who lived through it, as some of the veterans remarked in televised interviews. For many of them, so they said, it was the most important event of their entire lives, because through it they participated in world history.

Yet most people alive today, including the President of the United States of America, were born after the war was over. When President Clinton said it was his generation who must take up the baton of guarding civilization, there is a more profound truth in that statement than merely the succession from one generation to the next. The challenge we face today is every bit as great as that faced 50 years ago.

The extraordinary thing about the 50-year commemoration of D-Day is that it is occurring at a time when the Balkans are at war, when war is being threatened in Haiti and North Korea, and when the global economy is in danger of a far worse collapse than that of the 1930s. Genocidal population reduction measures are again given *respectability* by forces grouped around the United Nations, and the agenda for the Cairo depopulation conference is modelled upon the eugenics conference held in Berlin in the 1930s, which gave a seal of approval to the Nazi Nuremberg laws which denied Jews their rights as German citizens, and paved the way for their later extermination.

In 50 years, we seem to be no nearer to dealing with the causes of world war than political leaders were then. Indeed, the same forces which gave us World War I and World War II are bringing the world to the brink of catastrophe once again. For that reason we must applaud President Clinton's remarks repudiating the one-worlders who wish to turn the United Nations into a world federalist government, with police power control over every aspect of our lives.

On June 5, the President was interviewed on shipboard by Cable News Network reporter Wolf Blitzer, who addressed the following question to him: "Throughout these past several days, as you've re-

flected on what your predecessors had to do 50 years ago, has it ever entered your mind that you may be in that same situation?"

Clinton's answer was: "Yes, it has been on my mind. And the thing that I am impressed by is that Roosevelt and Churchill, when they thought of the United Nations, were cold-eyed realists. They never had any idea that there could be some utopian world government, you know, where all problems would go away. What they thought was that after this war, we would be able—the great powers would be able—to find ways to contain aggression before it got too big to deal with, short of a horrible war like that and a D-Day invasion."

We might take issue with the interpretation of Winston Churchill's actual intentions concerning the United Nations, but we certainly do endorse the President's repudiation of the utopian one-worlders, and we applaud his choice of the occasion of the anniversary of D-Day to make that point.

The truth of the matter is that although Churchill did not subscribe to Neville Chamberlain's appeasement of Hitler at Munich and thereafter, nonetheless, like many Britons of his class, he did not reject fascism. Furthermore, he shared prevalent British notions on the question of white race supremacy.

This has been documented recently in several books and articles published in Britain. Author Clive Ponting cites one letter in which Churchill admits that it was his political aim in life to sterilize 100,000 "mentally degenerate" Britons; indeed, he actually sent tens of thousands of his fellow countrymen to labor camps. The death count from similar Nazi labor policies was, of course, much higher, but the similarity in point of view underscores the sorry truth that Hitler and the Nazis were supported by King Edward VIII, Bank of England head Montagu Norman, and many others in Britain, before they came to power and during most of the 1930s.

If we are to avoid a third world war, then the counterparts in Britain today of such pro-fascists cannot be allowed to dictate U.S. policy, nor control the United Nations as a vehicle for the enforcement of their deadly designs.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- WASHINGTON—DCTV Ch. 25
Sundays—12 Noon

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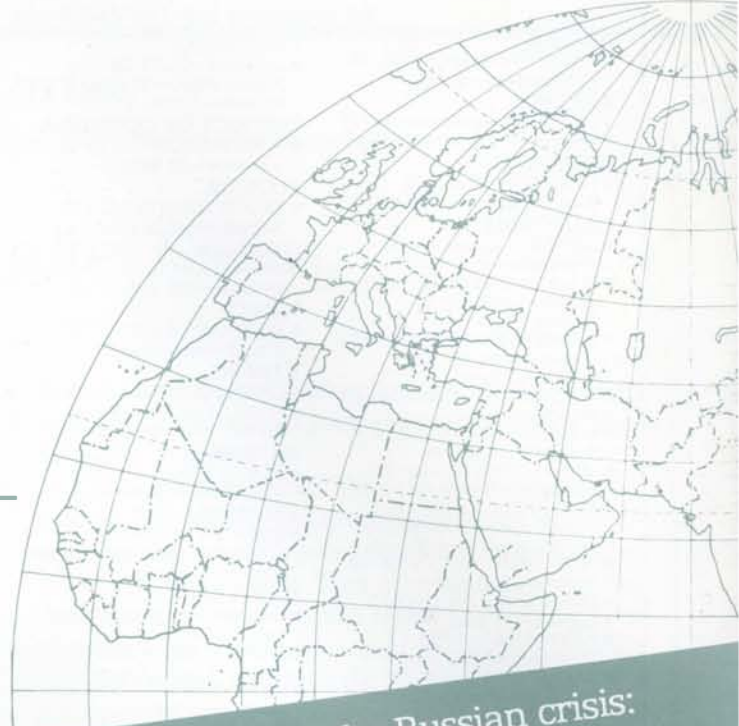
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October 4, 1993 Boris Yeltsin orders assault on the Russian Parliament,
killing hundreds and jailing opponents.

January 4-6, 1994 EIR Alert describes the Jan. 1 uprising in Chiapas,
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