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Executive Intelligence Review

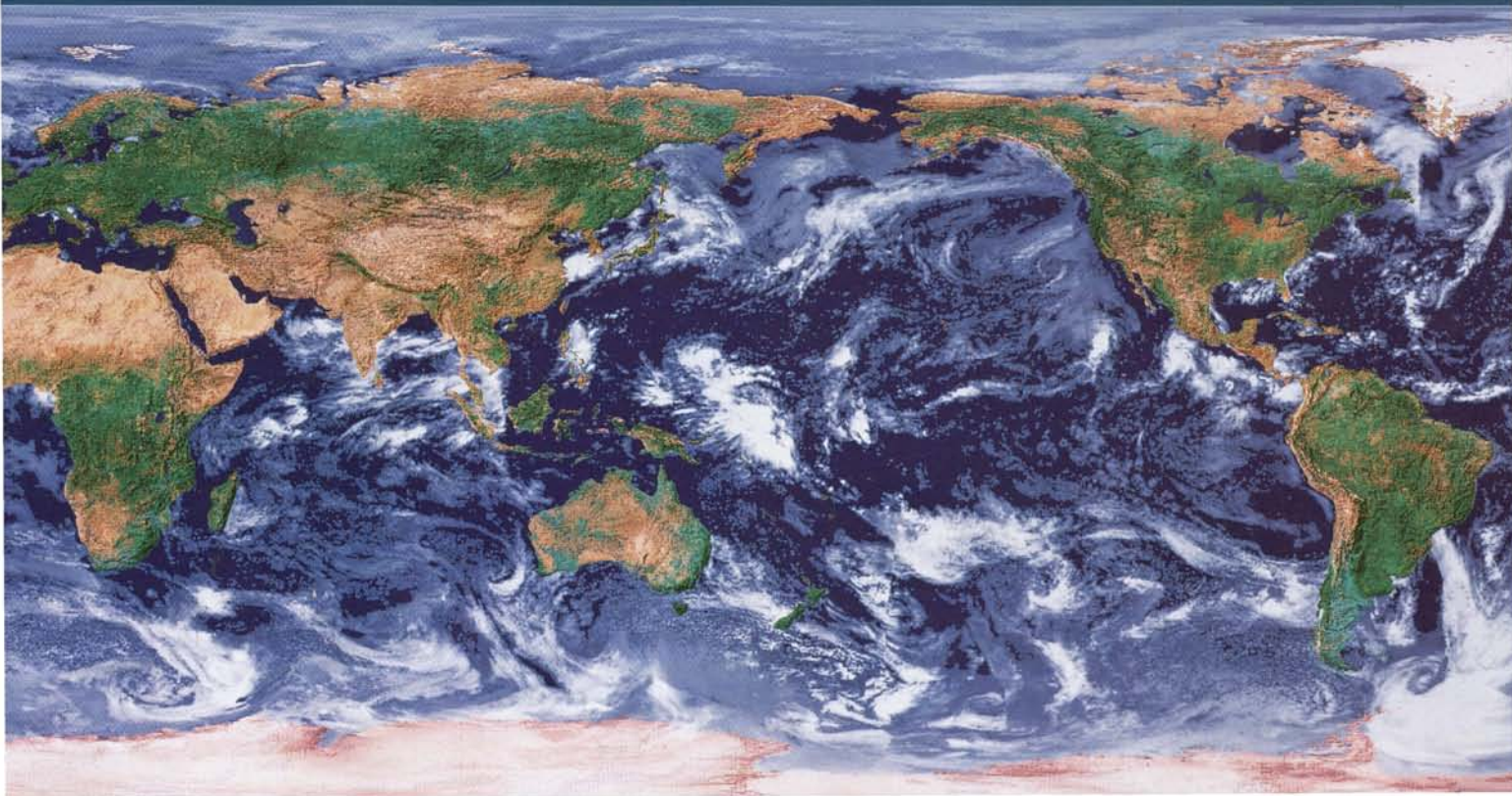
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LaRouche's strategic
assessment of 1994

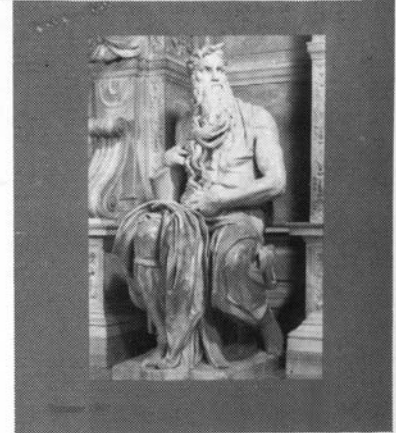
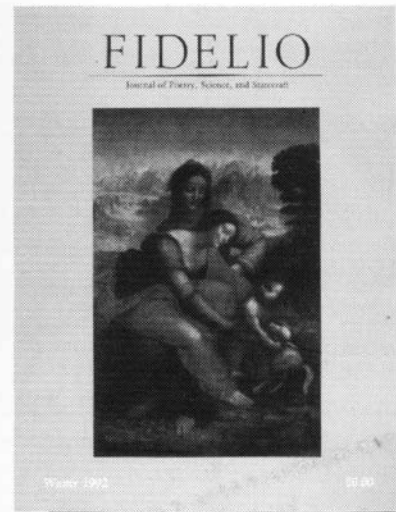
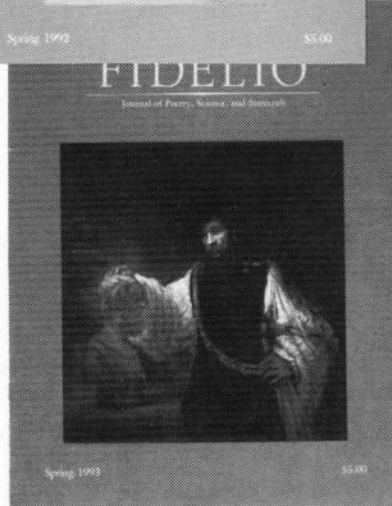
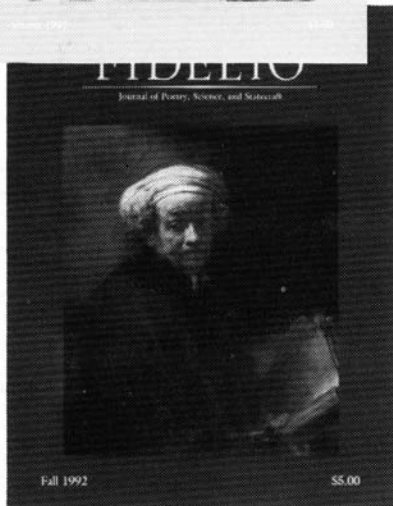
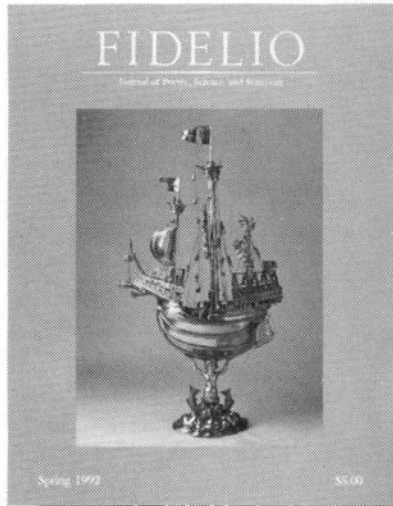
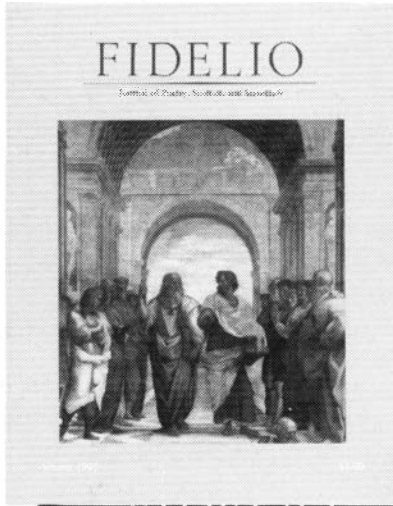
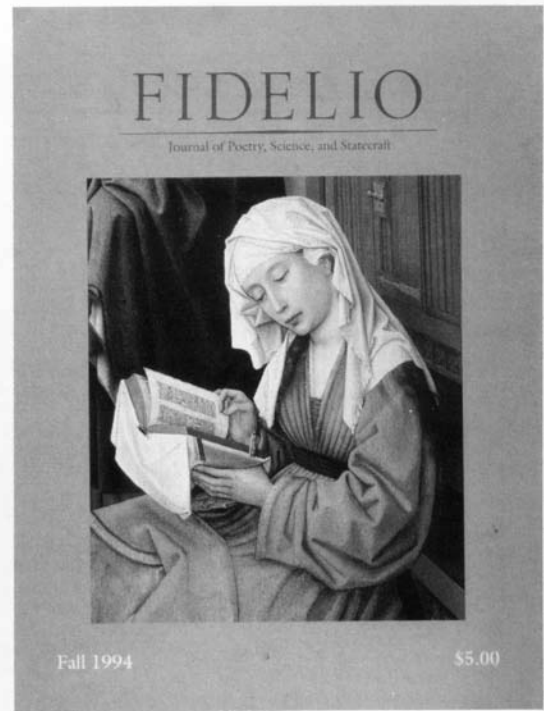
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**A grand design to build up
the world's physical economy**



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— Friedrich Schiller



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From the Managing Editor

We are happy to start the new year, and *EIR*'s third decade, with a very special issue. It is particularly appropriate that we celebrate our 20th anniversary with an issue devoted to worldwide economic development, since this was the crucial idea upon which this magazine, and Lyndon LaRouche's political movement, were founded.

The maps in the color insert are the fruit of a project initiated by Lyndon LaRouche in September 1994, to refute the economics of "flea market" accountants who do not take human physical economy as their point of departure. We decided to take the physical economic data base which the *EIR* Economics Staff has been developing over many years, and to transform it into a powerful tool for economic analysis through the use of color maps.

Phase 1 of this project, which is now nearing completion, was the production of a library of economic base maps, upon which, in broad strokes, the major features of the LaRouche movement's economic development proposals could be displayed. Over the coming year, you will be seeing the results of Phase 2, which will inclusively involve detailed economic analysis of select regions of the world targeted for economic development.

We expect this project to have a powerful influence worldwide. As we go to press, the news has come from Moscow that Russian scientist Pobisk Kuznetsov has introduced a new unit of measurement for the study of physical economy, "the larouche." In an article in the December issue of the journal *Rossiya 2010*, Kuznetsov defines the larouche as "the number of persons who can be fed from 1 square kilometer, or 100 hectares, during one year." According to his calculations, the agricultural productivity of Belgium is equal to 500 larouches; with the use of advanced hydroponic techniques for agriculture in the deserts of Central Asia, this area could have a productivity of 20,000 larouches, or 40 times greater than the productivity of Belgium!

To situate the political fight for economic recovery programs, we begin with the world strategic outlook delivered by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche in keynote speeches to a conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees and Schiller Institute in Germany on Dec. 10-11.

Susan Welsh

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Let us mobilize to defeat the Conservative Revolution

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The following was delivered as the keynote speech to a conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees and Schiller Institute in Eltville, Germany on Dec. 10.

I shall give you a report which is painful in large part but which is not without its *hopeful* quality and, I believe also you will find, its useful one.

I am in a privileged position in respect to knowing certain things which go on within, and which otherwise intersect the government of the United States, and the relationship of that government to what is going on in other parts of the world, and can therefore speak and report to you with some special authority on these matters.

In the first part of what I have to say, I shall take you on a visit to an area which was last visited, according to reports, by Dante Alighieri. We shall look a bit at the Inferno, and then we shall come to a less unpleasant place called Purgatory, from which one can see the possibility of building something.

I shall depart from focus upon three interconnected events, all involving one petty, very unscrupulous, very disgusting person, a British journalist. Not all British journalists are disgusting, at least, I don't know that; but this one is.

His name is Ambrose (the saint be forgiven for that name) Evans-Pritchard. He is the child of a sub-species called British anthropologists. His father was a British intelligence agent, and *he* is a British intelligence agent, who is employed, as a matter of cover, by a London publication, the *Sunday Telegraph*.

I'm going to speak about three things in which this particular, most unpleasant little worm is employed. Number one: He has recently proposed, on behalf of the British government, in the pages of the *Daily Telegraph*, that the world be

organized on the basis of a resurrection of the instrumentality through which World War I was organized by the British, the Triple Entente. This Triple Entente was composed of an obscene relationship between London and Paris begun in 1898, and the relationship of this obscene partnership, through the aid of a Balkan war then created by the British, to an alliance with Moscow against Germany.

This gentleman proposes that the present policy of the British government and the British establishment is to bring the resurrected Entente Cordiale of the London-Paris alliance against the United States, into partnership with Russia, against Germany, but primarily against the United States, to bring about a global conflict which would be to the pleasure, presumably, of the people who *own* Ambrose Evans-Pritchard of the London *Sunday Telegraph* and *Daily Telegraph*.

This same Ambrose Evans-Pritchard is also engaged, within the United States, in organizing the attempted assassination of President William Clinton. This is a matter of *fact*, not of speculation. He has been caught red-handed. The facts have been published. The information is known to the government of the United States. The government of the United States is presently aware that an agent of a faction of British intelligence at the highest level, has been engaged in organizing a projected assassination of the President of the United States.

The United States, despite its decrepit condition at present, is still the relevant superpower; so one must say something about the minds of those gentlemen in Britain who have deployed Ambrose Evans-Pritchard to assassinate or to help in organizing the assassination of the President of the United States, Clinton, *as the similar forces in Britain in 1963 organized and accomplished the assassination of President Kennedy*. And these facts are being scrutinized closely at the



Leading figures in the Conservative Revolution (left to right): Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, Newt Gingrich, Margaret Thatcher. "The crowd which is trooping into Washington, herded by a bunch of scalawags known as the Heritage Foundation, would be called in Europe fascist. They're led nominally by the new 'Squeaker of the House,' a fellow by the name of Newt Gingrich."

highest levels of the U.S. government today.

The third thing in which Ambrose Evans-Pritchard is engaged, of which I shall speak today (other things are less mentionable), is that he is associated with allies in the United States who are generally linked to the ensemble around former Vice President (he was President in charge of vice) and later President George Bush. And, as you probably have heard from the reports of the recent election, we elected the best thing we could find which would approximate a tribe of baboons as a new influx into our national Congress this coming year.

A fascist movement

These people have a designation which is well known to Europe; that is, the technical designation or *terminus* for this crowd would be Conservative Revolution, as described and outlined by the rather notorious Dr. Armin Mohler, whose book, *The Conservative Revolution in Germany*, has just been republished, in 1994, in a third edition in Darmstadt, with all kinds of appendices attached.

In other words, the crowd which is trooping into Washington, herded by a bunch of scalawags known as the Heritage Foundation, would be called in Europe *fascist*. They're led nominally by the new "Squeaker of the House," a fellow by the name of Newt Gingrich. Actually, he's called Newt because of the name "Newton," not because he failed his examination to qualify as a reptile. But I assure you that Mr. Gingrich is not a Newt. He is a chameleon. He changes color instantly upon being put against a new background. When

he was campaigning for office, he was a complete modern fascist, all the colors of insanity included. When he was being interviewed [after the election] on a nationwide broadcast in the United States, he had changed his color. The ABC network was prepared to interview the Newt Gingrich who has campaigned for election to become "Squeaker of the House." He said, "I'm not that person any more, I'm about to become Squeaker of the House, and I have to change my responsibilities." So he disavowed any of the questions which pertained to what he had just said in the election campaign, and he now proposed to represent an entirely different constituency than he had represented putatively for the election campaign.

So, one must understand that Mr. Gingrich is not the leader of this fascist movement, he is simply an evanescent creature who is passing through the office of Speaker of the House. But behind him are some very nasty things, who fully qualify as *fascist* in the worst sense. But to understand this fascist movement, you must understand, in full, the term "Conservative Revolution," as Armin Mohler, a man whom I dislike, nonetheless describes in a useful way.

In Europe, during the 1920s and 1930s, there were over 100 different varieties of known fascist organizations which were called parts of the Conservative Revolution. And Mohler describes a great number of these. You would also have to include among the fascist organizations of the 1920s and today, the Frankfurt School. For example, not merely did the Nietzschean Nazi philosopher Martin Heidegger, who was still, in his postwar period, completely a fascist, a Nietzschean; not only was he living and sleeping with Hannah

Arendt, but there is no difference in epistemology between the extreme left represented by the Frankfurt School, and any of the fascist movements. I shall indicate why that's the case, shortly.

But before coming back to this question of the Conservative Revolution, let me indicate one fact about it, and then go back to the other two activities of Evans-Pritchard.

The lesson of the mid-term U.S. election

We had the privilege a few years ago of assisting Harris Wofford in Pennsylvania, in his campaign for Senate. His organization collaborated with us then, and won. Following that election, Wofford came under pressure from groups including the Anti-Defamation League, which is an American organization linked to organized crime. It's also an extreme right-wing organization of the category called neo-conservative, and, in the United States, would be classed among those organizations closely associated with George Bush or his entourage in fascist enterprises and policies to the present day.

Mr. Wofford decided to compromise and rely upon making peace with the Anti-Defamation League, and to break off from collaboration with us; and as a result of this, he went down to defeat, because in this election, the Anti-Defamation League deserted him to support his fascist adversary. And he failed to do any of the things we would have recommended and therefore was defeated, and a very nasty gentleman succeeded to his office in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

However, we resolved, during the recent elections, to defeat one of the most disgusting specimens produced by this fascist movement insurgency in the United States, also a former close associate of George Bush, who supported this man's candidacy for Senate; but after we began to destroy this candidate's potentiality of winning, George Bush decided to distance himself from his protégé, Lt. Col. Oliver North (ret.), one of the most disgusting creatures that ever slithered across the landscape in the United States. And I assure you, we've produced a great number of disgusting people in our time.

We organized the destruction of North, a demagogue who was nationally supported by all kinds of people around the country, who were giving money to him, millions of dollars, because we knew that he was one of the minor Mussolinis of the upcoming fascist movement. We destroyed him; and when we began to destroy him, a lot of courageous people, after we got him down on the ground, came in to kick him in the head, and that was the end of Oliver North. That's the way politics sometimes works in the United States: somebody knocks somebody down, and then courageous people come to kick him in the head. It's called politics.

But the point is that we have now resolved to employ the methods which we used to destroy Oliver North, which was a major setback for this new fascist insurgency, over the next 18 months, to destroy the fascist movement in the United

States. We just had some help in doing that, from a place called Orange County, which some people in financial circles, I understand, this morning are beginning to call "Lemon County," because of the quality of its financial paper.

The people who are behind George Bush, who are behind the funding of the Conservative Revolution, have just looted a number of counties and local governments of the United States and California. What happened in Orange County, in the looting of public funds by financial speculators using a Chapter 9 bankruptcy procedure—a derivatives scandal looting—also represents the same problem which many other communities in the United States face. The tax rolls and securities and budgets of communities throughout the United States, are being looted by the financial bubble called the derivatives bubble.

You will find the same thing is going on in Europe, where a similar process is under way, in the name of privatization, in the name of deregulation. The word is now going out that these Wall Street-centered financiers who are behind the funding of the Conservative Revolution movement in the United States, have taken over many communities. You are going to find that communities now *panic* in pulling their assets out of these funds *as rapidly as possible* before foreclosure procedures allow these peoples' financial interests to loot them as it's looting those communities which had placed their funds as security with the Orange County trust.

So the bubble has been pricked; the international financial bubble has been pricked in Orange County, California. Not because of the size of the bubble in California, but because, as I warned some time ago, the thing that would bring down this bubble and start the chain reaction of reverse financial leverage to collapse the international speculative bubble, would be the point at which the collapse of this bubble intersects political institutions, institutions of government. At that point, you have an automatic political chain reaction, where the game can no longer go on.

So already, it has become clear to many American voters, and more rapidly over the coming period, that the bankers, the speculators behind the derivatives bubble, behind these operations, are using this new fascist movement for their privatization schemes, for their other schemes; and 80% of the people of the United States will now soon be aware, consciously, that *this is their mortal enemy*, the person who is going to deny them the right to life by taking away the funds, as pensions, as Social Security funds, as health care funds, by which they maintain life. And there will be a revulsion against the Conservative Revolution which exceeds anything, in terms of the passion exhibited during the recent U.S. mid-term elections.

We are going to see to it. We have the capability to do this, with others, and we're going to do it. We are going to *destroy*, over the period of the next 18 months, the Conservative Revolution in America. We're going to crush it politically. And we will have some help in doing that, from people

who have to join us in crushing it, in their own vital self-interest.

Assault on the institutions of the Renaissance

Now let's look at the other two businesses. First of all, for point of reference, let's look the British Crown at the highest level, which means above the government, which means at the level of the Club of the Isles or at subsidiary levels, at the level of the 1001 Club, or at the higher level which represents the Club of the Isles, the World Wildlife Fund or the World Wide Fund for Nature, which is headed since 1961 by the Prince Consort of the British monarchy, Prince Philip.

This institution, typified by the World Wildlife Fund, controls the left and the right wing of the global fascist movement today. There is no difference, in terms of this fact, between the "greenies," so-called, and what you recognize as the extreme right wing. They're the same thing. They have the same master, they are deployed to the same purpose. There's no difference between the neo-Nazis and Greenpeace. They are just different arms, different species of weapons, of the same force.

The Conservative Revolution, as I shall indicate, is actually best described as a *neo-feudalist movement*. It's a movement which has existed since 1440, when financial interests then centered in Venice, decided to crush in the cradle the new form of modern western European Christian civilization which was established by the agreements at the ecumenical Council of Florence. That is, the institution of the nation-state, the institution of scientific progress, and the institution of science itself.

These three institutions, created by the Renaissance in the setting of 1440, the Council of Florence, gave us the nation-state, the institution of science, the institutions of scientific and related cultural progress; these are the three characteristics of modern western European civilization. It is *this* institution which has lifted mankind globally out of a condition to which all previous mankind had been subject.

Beginning with the Renaissance, *for the first time in all human existence, mankind began to be freed* from a tradition in which 95% or more of the population of every culture, of every nation, of every part of the world, had been condemned to live in bestiality in the condition of daily and family life, a condition in which societies had been ruled by tiny groups of powerful families which may come and go, but the principal remained the same. Oligarchical families ruled over the subject 95% in virtual serfdom or slavery, through the mediation of a group of lackeys—priests, military, administrators, whatnot. And in 1440, for the first time in all history, mankind began to free itself in its political institutions from the condition to which every culture, every nation, every part of this planet, had subjected all human existence prior to the Golden Renaissance.

And the oligarchy of Europe, then centered in Venice—

in the St. Mark's *fondo* of Venice and the little *fondi* which, like little pigs at the sow, gathered around it—these forces set out to destroy the Renaissance, to destroy the struggle to create the institution of the nation-state, the institution of true citizenship, the institution of science, the institution of the right of all nations to free access to the benefits of scientific and technological and cultural progress.

We created in the Renaissance the most powerful culture that mankind has ever conceived. If you look at the population charts, the demography of this planet before 1440, and what has happened under the influence of western European Christian civilization since 1440, you will see that *there is a hyperbolic rate of growth* until about 1963.

Wherever the institutions of western European Christian civilization stretched, there has been a hyperbolic growth in not only the population potential of society; in a lowering of the death rate of the young; in more people living to become parents; in the elevation of every culture of this planet through the infusion of the benefits of European culture. You see that whereas all humanity, prior to 1440, never exceeded at any time a global population of a couple hundred million people, of whom 95% were living in absolute abjection, that since then, we now have a population of over 5 billion people who are living, even today, in a *better average condition* globally than mankind has ever lived before. There is no brutality on this planet which objectively is as brutal as the characteristic brutality to which man was subject before modern western European Christian civilization's emergence 550 years ago, in the context of the Golden Renaissance.

A war against the nation-state

What we call the Conservative Revolution is something which began with Venice in 1440, as a reaction, an attempt to destroy this new thing, the institution of the nation-state, the institution of science, which was invented by one man, essentially; granted, on the basis created by Plato and Plato's Academy. But one man, Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa—in a work entitled *De Docta Ignorantia*—*singlehandedly established modern science*. There were elements of science, elements contributed to that from many cultures over many thousands of years before, including, most notably, the contributions of Plato's Academy at Athens, minus Aristotle. But the idea of science as we are able to understand it with the examples of Leonardo da Vinci, of Johannes Kepler, of Leibniz, or Riemann or Gauss: that notion of science did not exist prior to 1440, which was the date of publication of Cusa's *De Docta Ignorantia*.

The idea that the creative discoveries of man in science and technology and culture should be immediately the right of every nation and every human being on this planet, was also a policy of the Renaissance, which did not exist as even an idea before that Renaissance. So we created the most powerful and the best culture mankind had ever seen, in the context of the Council of Florence of 1440.

We have a potential today to sustain in comfort and prosperity, with existing technology which we had available as late as, say, the late 1960s, by the time of the Moon landing, over 25 billion people on this planet right now, if we used it, if we were not destroying it as another notch of the destruction of civilization occurred last week in Germany, in the shutting down of another major technology in the name of "environmentalism" [a reference to the delay in constructing a high-speed rail link in Germany, since it allegedly infringes upon the well-being of the rare great bustard, a species of bird—ed.].

How many people do you have to kill "for the sake of the environment"? Every species that Prince Philip has set out to save with the World Wildlife Fund, he has nearly destroyed. We caught him, for example, in Tibet with his pandas down. The species of panda is almost extinguished, as a result of the policies of Prince Philip. He moved in to save the rhinoceri in Africa, and he's almost exterminated them. He moved in to save the elephant, and created similar problems. He probably will get a human being disguised as a hippopotamus climbing certain mountains in Africa, but that's about the extent that the World Wildlife Fund has made any contribution to culture.

So this force throughout history, which has resisted the Council of Florence, the nation-state, the progress of science and culture, the right of every person and nation immediately to the benefits of scientific and technological progress; that is the Conservative Revolution, as Mohler has described it.

The first nation to be hated by the conservatives, was France, the France of Jeanne d'Arc and the France of Louis XI, the first king of modern France.

From the time of Louis XI's accession and defeat of the interests of Burgundy in creating the first modern nation-state of France in the latter part of the 15th century, until 1815, when France became totally subjected to the Holy Alliance, and became a conquered nation, culturally and in every other way, the prime enemy marked for destruction by the Venetians and the successors of the old feudal order, was France.

From 1666, for example, until 1814, there was a perpetual state of war against France, organized by a Venetian circle typified by the famous 18th-century leader of Venetian intelligence, Abbot Antonio Conti, who gave us such disgusting things as *Revoltaire* in France, and so forth and so on.

This was organized. The campaign against Leibniz's influence, the puffing-up of this pseudo-scientist Isaac Newton; all of these things were done by this group to destroy human society.

But from the time that France was destroyed, the nation which was most hated by the oligarchy, as the writings of Prince Metternich and his great admirer Henry Kissinger attest, was the United States of America.

The reason for that hatred of the United States, which is expressed in the desire to destroy its President, to murder its President, again, today, is the fact that on the shores of North

America, there were communities of semi-autonomous nations called chartered colonies. At least 10 of the 13 colonies which made the United States had based themselves largely on the influence of the ideas of the Renaissance.

For example, the general welfare clause which characterizes the Preamble of the United States Federal Constitution, can be contrasted with the preamble of the constitution of the Confederate States of America, and with the Locke-designed constitutions of the original colonies of North and South Carolina. And one sees, in the contrast between the Lockean notion which is the Enlightenment notion (Locke is perfectly consistent with all Enlightenment figures) and the Federal Constitution's Preamble, the fight between the influence of Leibniz, as against Locke and the Enlightenment.

As with Leibniz, the nation-state is the agency, the surrogate agency which has the responsibility of being the father of the people, a relatively less mortal agency of great power which can care for all of the people and all of the nation; which can contribute to the welfare of civilization as a whole, as we individual mortal persons cannot, individually. It's an institution which takes into account responsibility for the consequences of its policy upon future generations, upon other nations, the world as a whole.

As Charles de Gaulle said in his memoirs, he found a France which had degenerated under the Fourth Republic into a people in a condition like that of calves grazing in a pasture on a hillside, a people who were deluded into thinking the rivers and the valleys and the pastures of France, the scenery, were France; a France which had to be reminded that France's national interest as a nation was its national purpose, a national purpose which could only be found in the role of France in contributing to the maintenance and enhancement of civilization.

A nation has no interest in material things as such; a nation has an interest *in its contribution*, both to the service of its own posterity, but also to contributing to preserving and improving, and protecting, global civilization. And it's that for which a nation must fight. If it must go to war, it must never go to war for any different purpose than to fulfill its true purpose: its mission of protecting its posterity and of, at the same time, contributing to the preservation and improvement of global civilization.

This is that against which the Conservative Revolution was mobilized. This was that against which Metternich fought. This is that against which total British agent (and he never was anything different from the time he reached maturity) Henry Kissinger admires in Metternich and in Castlereagh.

The unique role of the United States

The United States, despite its weaknesses, was, because of its lack of an entrenched oligarchy, which was still the condition of Europe as the Holy Alliance typifies that; the United States became the experimental ground for the follow-

ers of Leibniz, for the followers of the Renaissance, in utilizing a grand assortment of religious groups and so forth, to bring forth a nation on this planet.

We had Quakers. I know what the Quakers are, I won't even tell you. There are children present. Quakers, Catholics, Calvinists, the whole lot, formed the United States, but these sectarian features of our population *did not define our nation*. What defined our nation, were the ideas of the Renaissance, which found in the soil of North America a place relatively free of oligarchy, in which a true nation-state republic could be founded.

You will find no constitution in any part of the world which does not look poor and ridiculous by contrast with the meaning of the Declaration of Independence, as reflected through the instrumentality of the Federal Constitution as originally presented between 1787 and 1789.

There is no nation which has a constitution of which it could be proud, from point of law, in comparison with that constitution. That is not because of any peculiar, exceptional condition of the United States, geographically or otherwise, *except* that in the relatively freer domain, in the territory of North America, in the outpost of European civilization which was North America, there was found the opportunity, relatively free of control of the kind of oligarchy which still controlled Europe, to create this great experiment, a more advanced form of nation-state republic.

The one thing which distinguishes the American people, with all their bawdiness, their disgusting characteristics, and so forth, is that *we do have this particular tradition*. And if you wish to understand what the Clinton presidency is, you *must* understand this. Without that, you understand *nothing* about the Clinton presidency, which will play a very crucial role in world history in the coming two years, for reasons I shall indicate.

Despite the weaknesses of Clinton himself, Clinton, as I shall indicate, is an *American* President. He is an American phenomenon, as Bush was not; as Reagan had aspects of, but really was not. To understand Reagan's support of the Strategic Defense Initiative, as I know it uniquely from the inside, you have to understand American history. Not as it's taught in Europe by the U.S. Information Agency, but the real American history. These guys at USIA are not really Americans, they don't know what it is.

To understand what Kennedy did, with all his complications: Why did the British kill Kennedy? Again, Kennedy was an American phenomenon. To understand the difference between Franklin Roosevelt and his cousin, a complete British degenerate, Teddy Roosevelt, and why the quarrel between Roosevelt and Churchill during World War II; and why Truman dropped the bomb on Japan whereas Roosevelt would not have done that, you have to understand this tradition, the American tradition.

Teddy Roosevelt was not an American, he was British. Woodrow Wilson in point of fact has characterized the fact

that from the White House, *he founded, or refounded, or launched the refounding of the Ku Klux Klan in North America*. Don't talk about "Wilsonian Democracy in Europe." It's a fraud! The founder of the Ku Klux Klan, who sponsored the founding of the Ku Klux Klan in the United States from the office of the President, is the adopted symbol of democracy? No. He's not an American. He doesn't belong to the United States. He's a disease, and we don't give our diseases citizenship in the United States, I hope.

Coolidge? Bad joke. Hoover? Bad joke. Truman? Unfortunate fellow; fool. Eisenhower? Apart from the Suez crisis and his Atoms for Peace, I don't think he did much. He had a couple of good moments, but he wasn't a good man.

Kennedy, despite himself, had greatness, and for that he was killed. Johnson thought he had three rifles aimed at his head; he was probably right. And therefore, he didn't fight them, after what had been done to his predecessor. Johnson was not as bad, personally, as history seems to represent him. If you've got three rifles aimed at your head and not much courage, you do what you're told.

Nixon was elected President after he was politically dead, and he showed remarkable courage at the end, when they tried to oust him. He dug his heels in and fought, and showed more manliness than a number of people.

Ford was a nice guy who was too nice to understand bad things, even when he did them.

Jimmy Carter was in there as a stalking horse for something; he didn't know what was going on.

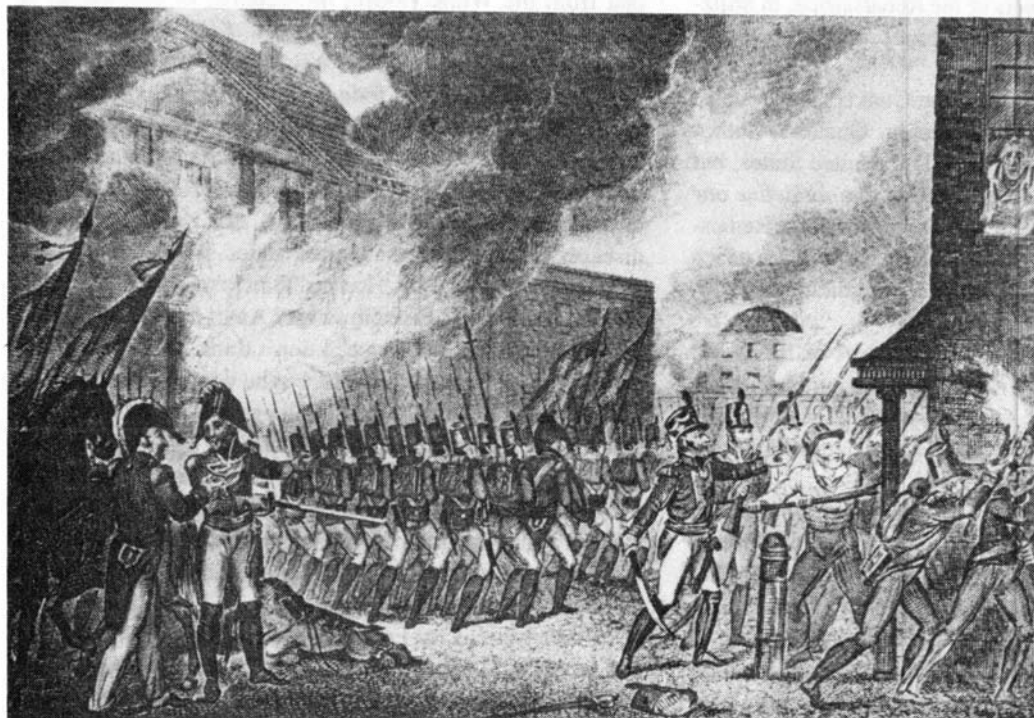
Reagan had a couple of good aspects, which come from American history, but overall, he had a very bad background, and some very bad ideas. On certain things, he'd open his mind up and listen, at least for three paragraphs' worth. On other things, if it sounded like something he didn't agree with, he'd just close his mind off, and it was as if he weren't there; you couldn't get through to him.

Bush, of course, was about as evil as they come. He was in the tradition of such traitors as Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan, and Barbara, his wife, used to claim she was descended from Pierce. We wondered if there was more taint to the blood than we had imagined earlier.

So, that's the kind of thing we have to bear in mind, in understanding the role of the United States and why this occurs. But let's go into the question of the assassinations.

The British killed four U.S. Presidents

We know in four cases that the British monarchy killed the sitting President of the United States. The first, the famous one, which is beyond doubt, is the case of Abraham Lincoln. Abraham Lincoln was shot by a British agent, John Wilkes Booth, who was acting on orders. We have the codebook. As a matter of fact, you can go into Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., and you can see the codebook. The codebook was one which was used for messages by the former secretary of state of the Confederacy, Judah Benjamin,



British troops set fire to Washington, D.C. during the War of 1812. The British oligarchs never accepted their defeat in the American Revolution, and have made repeated efforts, over more than two centuries, to bring the wayward "colonies" back under their rule—including the assassination of American Presidents who threatened to sabotage their imperial designs.

who was a British agent then resident in London, who, by way of Canada, had transmitted the orders to John Wilkes Booth, which sent Booth, in collaboration with a Hapsburg agent by the name of John Surat and his network, into the attempted wipeout of many members of the government of the United States on that night, the same night that Lincoln was shot; and Booth shot Lincoln on orders from London, from British intelligence at the highest level.

James Garfield was also shot, for a similar reason. He was shot in the middle of a conflict with the British on policy, and was shot by people who were part of a British intelligence network.

The case of William McKinley is much more notable, particularly for the history of Europe. If McKinley had not been shot, you could not have had World War I. So that's not an unimportant event for Europe.

From the time of Lincoln and even before, until the assassination of McKinley, the United States had three principal friends outside the United States. The first was Prussia (Germany). And this was an organic relationship. Remember there was a point at which the United States almost spoke German. It came very close, by one vote in Congress at Philadelphia. We had so many German immigrants in the United States, that we were on the verge of actually choosing between German and English as our national language. So there was a very close relationship.

Also, the Civil War is relevant to that. The British were on the side of the Confederacy, as were the French of Napoleon III. Napoleon III was nothing but an agent of Palmer-

ston. He was put into power by Palmerston. He was controlled by Palmerston and Palmerston's agents. The entire Confederacy was nothing but an Anglo-French operation to destroy the United States, pure and simple.

Prussia was an ally of the United States. Close friends. Not so much from the monarchy, but from the other institutions. Russia had been, off and on, very close to the United States. There was the tradition of Leibniz's influence in Russia on Peter the Great. Despite the fact that Admiral Bentham, the brother of Jeremy Bentham, had been influential in Russian politics, the fact is that so had John Paul Jones, the enemy of Admiral Bentham, who had been sent by the United States to assist Russia in building its navy in the 1790s, as a part of a repayment for the Russian assistance with the League of Armed Neutrality in bringing about the freedom of the United States from its British oppressor.

It was Catherine the Great's organization of the League of Armed Neutrality, on appeal from a Leibnizian circle in St. Petersburg, which defeated the British Navy in the North Sea, which enabled the United States to realize the defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and to bring about the peace which recognized the independence of the United States.

This close relationship of the United States to Russia, which had been broken by Alexander I and Nicholas I, was resumed by Alexander II, who revived the program of reforming Russia to bring it out of feudalism, that is, out of the Conservative Revolution, and to bring it into modern society.

There's a continuity in Russian history which resurfaces with Alexander II after the so-called Crimean War, when he

figured out what the Anglo-French were trying to do to Russia, of a progress to modern society which continues through the influence of Count Sergei Witte.

The third notable friend of the United States was Meiji Restoration Japan, from the time of the appearance of the Great White Fleet, until the assassination of McKinley. The significance is that the assassination of McKinley, which was done by the British, changed the policies of the United States fundamentally.

Whereas the United States, from 1861 until 1901, had recognized Great Britain as the principal enemy of the United States, and had recognized France from 1815 on as being nothing but a lackey for the British Empire, which it is today, they reversed the relations under Teddy Roosevelt. Teddy Roosevelt's uncle, of the Bulloch family, who trained him for the U.S. presidency, in point of fact, was a British agent. He was a traitor to the United States who came from Atlanta, Georgia, who during the Civil War was resident in London in running operations against the United States.

This uncle trained Teddy Roosevelt in his policies, and won Teddy Roosevelt to these policies. When Teddy Roosevelt became President, he switched the alliances of the United States from friendship with Russia, Germany, and Japan, to adopting the United States' former enemies, London and Paris, as allies, and making Russia, Germany, and Japan the enemies of the United States. Without that shift, World War I would not have been possible.

The case of McKinley

McKinley was famous for the 1890 McKinley tariff, which was strongly objected to by London. It was a protectionist tariff. McKinley, like all American patriots, was opposed to free trade. Every American patriot is traditionally opposed to free trade, and is traditionally committed to what is called, by some, protectionism. That is, to the use of tariffs not simply as a source of income for governments, but the use of tariffs to protect domestic infrastructure, domestic agriculture, domestic manufacturing, and other industry. That is the American tradition, that is the Leibnizian tradition. Teddy Roosevelt was relatively a free trader, McKinley not.

McKinley was forced to accept Teddy Roosevelt as vice president under pressure, over the strong objections of McKinley himself and Mark Hanna, a senator who was a key figure behind the McKinley administration.

Mark Hanna opined that forcing President McKinley to tolerate Teddy Roosevelt as his vice president, meant there was probably a mortal threat to the life of President McKinley. So Mark Hanna organized an attempt to check the security of President McKinley.

In response to Hanna's efforts, there came from the police commissioner of New York City a report that the Henry Street Settlement House, then headed by a woman called Emma Goldman, was engaged in plots against the life of the

President of the United States, McKinley.

Despite that warning, Emma Goldman brought a terrorist of the Mazzinian variety from Europe, took him to bed, as she was wont to do in those days of sexual freedom (she was an anarchist), and took him out with her to Cleveland, Ohio, where she gave one of her speeches about killing tyrants. And this terrorist, an imported terrorist, a professional killer, in point of fact, went up to Buffalo, to a fair there, in which the President was participating, and shot the President, who died several days later. Thus, Teddy Roosevelt became President.

Later, the police commissioner was watergated, as we call it today, by the Anti-Defamation League in one of its first acts after its constitution. The police lieutenant who had investigated the assassination threat against the President, was shot in Sicily, on a trip there.

There are other facts, but there's no question that the British monarchy directly assassinated President McKinley, in order to bring its favorite, Teddy Roosevelt, to power in the United States.

A similar thing is true of the Wilson administration, which is nothing but a creation, a total property of London. It's not in the American tradition.

Only three 'American' Presidents since 1901

In point of fact, there are only three Presidents since 1901 who have not been essentially Anglo-Americans, that is, British puppets. These three were: Warren Harding, in a sense, but Harding didn't last long enough to show his teeth. He died in a mysterious way, shall we say, to bring Calvin Coolidge to power.

But clear assassination: the attempted assassination of Franklin Roosevelt, who, unlike his cousin, was an *American*. I don't like many of Franklin Roosevelt's policies, but he was an American President, and represented, in his own conscience, an attempt to represent the interests of the United States. And also, he was an anti-colonialist. He was for the freedom of oppressed peoples, as Harry Truman was not.

Eisenhower, in a couple of moments, with his Atoms for Peace and his Suez responses, was independent, but otherwise, he was controlled by London. As a matter of fact, he'd been owned by Bernard Baruch. The way he got to be commander-in-chief of U.S. forces during World War II, was not because of his military skills, but rather because when Winston Churchill was faced with the embarrassing fact that he would have to have an American commander-in-chief for the Allied forces in Europe, he went to people like Baruch and said, "Who do you own?" And Baruch said, "I own a young colonel by the name of Eisenhower." "Well, we're going to have to do something about making him the commander of U.S. forces in Europe, aren't we?"

So, Eisenhower was a political appointee in a deal which the White House struck with Churchill. It was not his military capabilities that made him a general, there were many other

generals who were much more qualified, but rather, his political capabilities. And that showed as his strength and his weaknesses as President.

The Kennedy assassination

But Kennedy was actually independent. The Irish question was only a tip of that, an aspect of that. He was shot. He was shot on British orders. Let me just detail that, because that is key to understanding how the assassination of President Clinton is being organized today.

Let me go back to a famous trial in the 1960s in New Orleans. The prosecuting attorney is William Garrison. The person in the dock is a fellow by the name of Clay Shaw, alias Clay Bertrand. Many of you have probably seen the movie produced recently, which, insofar as what I've seen, from my knowledge, is perfectly accurate, as far as it goes. The movie as broadcast leaves out a couple of very important facts, though it alludes to some others.

Clay Shaw would have been convicted, had the evidence been presented. For some mysterious reason, the photographs which existed, which would have convicted Shaw, were not presented at trial. The case was as follows.

The prosecution had proof that a man, alias Clay Bertrand, was also the Clay Shaw who was head of the Permanent Industrial Exposition organization in New Orleans, and had known that Clay Shaw, together with a former FBI official by the name of Guy Banister and another fellow, Dave Ferrie, had been involved in a plot, a conspiracy, to assassinate the President of the United States, John F. Kennedy.

Shaw was prosecuted on the basis of this, but the judge in the trial ruled out certain evidence, including the confession in a police interview on apprehension of Clay Shaw, which admitted to these connections. Shaw on the witness stand *denied* that he knew David Ferrie, and thus said that he had no association with any conspiracy, which the then-deceased David Ferrie had been part of, or with Guy Banister.

The judge instructed the jury, that since it was the testimony of one government witness against the defendant, Shaw, who under oath had testified that he did not know Ferrie, that the jury, if they found this was the case, would have to give the benefit of the doubt to the defendant, even though they may otherwise believe the defendant to be guilty.

The jury pronounced Clay Shaw innocent on the basis of this instruction, and said that they otherwise believed Shaw to be guilty. The judge, before he died, expressed the same view of the case. But all the time, sitting in the court, was a reporter from a newspaper who had photographs of a homosexual party at which Clay Shaw and David Ferrie had consorted, in fact had embraced, so that Shaw's testimony at trial was perjured.

Now, if the jury had been presented with those photographs in place of the evidence which the court had ruled out of the evidence, then he would have been convicted. Had Shaw been convicted, then it would have been apparent that

the organizer of the assassination against the President was the head of Permindex, one formerly Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield.

Now Bloomfield was a member of an organization, Permindex, which had been kicked out of France for its involvement in the attempted assassination of President Charles de Gaulle. So Permindex was an international assassination organization based in Montreal, Canada. It was a branch of British intelligence, of a British intelligence unit which was set up in Canada in conjunction with the Special Operations Executive by the Churchill-Beaverbrook apparatus during World War II, and actually earlier.

There was also further evidence that, within 48 hours prior to the assassination of the President, an agent of the FBI and of Naval Intelligence by the name of Lee Harvey Oswald had sent a telegram to J. Edgar Hoover (we call him "Gay" Edgar Hoover) of the FBI warning him of an immediate mortal threat to the life of the President in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, and that the director of the FBI should get in contact with him immediately for the details of this conspiracy—48 hours before the assassination.

Now, Oswald was a well-known figure of the intelligence community, and had been since prior to his defection to Russia. That was an organized defection. Oswald had been recruited into the intelligence service of the United States as a boy, as an adolescent, in the Civil Air Patrol. His coordinator at that time was a fellow called David Ferrie, who later showed up as a prominent figure in the Kennedy assassination.

When Oswald had gone into the Marines, he had been immediately recruited into the intelligence units. He didn't even learn to shoot a gun before he was put into intelligence training, to learn Russian, and to learn signals. As soon as he completed his course in Russian and signals, he was sent to the Soviet Union as a spy. There he married a Russian woman, and when the time came to leave Russia, he left with no problems with the Soviet authorities, and no problems with the U.S. authorities. As a matter of fact, a U.S. congressman intervened on his behalf. He walked back into the United States, with his Russian wife, with no impediment from the Soviet government, no impediments from the U.S. government.

He wandered to New Orleans, where he went to work for the former special agent-in-charge of the FBI in Chicago, Guy Banister, who was running the Cuba operations, first for Castro and then against him, out of New Orleans. A *well-known agent of the U.S. intelligence services* sends a letter to Gay Edgar Hoover 48 hours before the assassination, warning of a conspiracy in the Dallas-Fort Worth area to assassinate the President.

The head of the FBI, Gay Edgar Hoover, does nothing about the telegram. Furthermore, after the assassination has occurred, and every intelligence agency is told to cough up everything it has on Lee Harvey Oswald, Gay Edgar Hoover

still does nothing.

It was obvious circumstantially, as well as from other evidence, that Lee Harvey Oswald had nothing to do with the assassination. And thanks to Lee Harvey Oswald's death at the hands of an agent of Guy Banister, for whom Oswald had been an agent, Jack Ruby (who had been an agent of Banister since Chicago days, as an organized-crime snitch for the FBI), there was no trial in Texas. Therefore, the facts about Lee Harvey Oswald were never forced into court, but rather a fraudulent body called the Warren Commission closed the book on the assassination of a President, covering up for the fact that the U.S. President had been assassinated by the British Crown.

Incidentally, this fellow, Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, had been, since 1938, a special adviser of the British government to Gay Edgar Hoover. So Hoover was covering up for his associate until 1963. Bloomfield was also the lawyer for the Bronfman interests in Canada, enemies of ours.

That's how politics are played. Assassinations.

There's another organization which is today known as the Hollinger organization, which comes out of the same group of British intelligence interests as Permindex did.

The Hollinger Corp. was originally created in about 1938, in its first form, as a military supplies acquisition agency, an intelligence agency, which would operate contrary to U.S. law inside the United States, to get U.S. equipment for armaments. This organization, at the end of the war, had about \$1.3 billion in liquid assets. It continued its operation as a private organization under the name of the Argus Corp.

Later, the son of one of the British intelligence officers who founded this group during World War II, Conrad Black, took over the leadership of the Argus Corp. He then reorganized the investments of the Argus Corp., to move out of industrial investments and similar things, into taking over a newspaper empire. In the course of that change of corporate purpose, the name of the corporation was changed from Argus Corp. to the Hollinger Corp. In the course of this change-over, it took over publications such as the *Jerusalem Post*, various papers in the United States, and of course the London *Telegraph*, as well as papers in Canada. It just recently took over a major newspaper in Chicago. It controls the *American Spectator* publication.

This is the agency of British intelligence which controls Ambrose Evans-Pritchard. This is the agency which speaks for the tradition of Margaret Thatcher in speaking of the Triple Alliance. Now, let me just get through this part quickly and come to the other aspect of the matter, of this trip through Hell, or the Inferno.

The British started World War I

Let's look at the sequence of events. Why did World War I occur? It occurred, in part, because of a long-range policy of building up oligarchical interests in Europe, which would

take over the new form of nation-state institutions, in order to subvert and ultimately destroy them. This power came to be centered, over the course of the 19th century into the turn of the 20th century, in London. With the weakening of the Hapsburgs, London began to consolidate as the center of oligarchical power. This is not a creation of the British people, this was a creation of a group of parasites who descended upon London over successive centuries, and made it their playground, as Venice had been the playground of the European oligarchy in an earlier time.

In this period, this interest in London faced a major threat. The threat was in the form, on the one side, of a protégé of Pope Leo XIII, a fellow in France by the name of Gabriel Hanotaux. Gabriel Hanotaux had entered into discussions with Russia, specifically with Count Sergei Witte. These discussions had centered upon plans for the general economic development of Eurasia, which employed the kinds of ideas which were associated with Dmitri Mendeleev, the great chemist and railroad builder, and others who were friends of Witte, and from whom Witte got many of these ideas.

The idea was to build railways from Brest in France, through Moscow, to Vladivostok and beyond, into Japan, to link this Eurasian rail network to other rail networks, to free China of British subjugation, to engage Japan as an ally of this enterprise, and to draw the leading economic power of Europe, Germany, into collaboration with Russia and *this* France, in this grand scheme for transforming Eurasia through economic development. This arrangement was generally brought to a series of treaty agreements by about 1896.

For various family reasons, the Kaiser's household rejected the idea of supporting France and Russia, the France of Hanotaux, the Russia of Witte, against Britain. The wrong eggs had been laid in the Hohenzollern nest.

So, in 1896-98, Britain was on the verge of launching war against France over the policies of Hanotaux and Witte. This came up in connection with Africa. The policies of the more positive forces in France, from about the 1870s, had been to build a railway from the area of Dakar, Senegal to Djibouti, across the sub-Saharan region of the Sahel of Africa, to create a logistical base for the development of Africa. This policy came to a head under the situation of the 1890s, in the negotiations between Hanotaux and Witte.

The British were ready to go war against France. Germany refused to support France on this issue. In this context, the Dreyfus case was used in an attempt to destabilize France and to prevent France from having an alliance with Germany. Remember, the argument was, before, that the capital of anti-Semitism at that time was France, not Germany. And therefore French anti-Semitism was used against an Alsatian German of Jewish extraction, Dreyfus, in order to poison the well against German-French cooperation, and thus against the policies of a Leo XIII protégé, Gabriel Hanotaux, and against this Russian alliance.

So, in 1898, over an incident at Fashoda, the French

government, in order to avoid war with Britain, capitulated to Kitchener at Fashoda, and went further, in toppling Hanotaux and his faction, and bringing to power in France a group called the *revanchistes*, that is, the tradition of the British catamite Louis Napoleon III. This sodomite-catamite relationship between London and Paris, became known as an institution, the Entente Cordiale. The effort was then made to draw Russia into an alliance with the Entente Cordiale against Germany, in order to engage all Europe and Eurasia in a war which would prevent Eurasia from ever again being united in economic development projects which would become a threat to London's imperial global interests.

How the war was organized

The war was organized by the following steps. First of all, the assassination of McKinley, which removed from Germany, Russia, and Japan the friendship of the United States, and gave Britain the logistical basis for undertaking a war against Germany. The second stage of events was the Russo-Japanese War, and the Russian Revolution of 1905-07, which were organized from London, through British assets, including a fool called the Grand Duke Nikolai Mikhailovich, who was a stooge of British interests. He was a fool who was manipulated by family connections.

This was the end of Witte; and, although industrial development occurred along lines in part outlined by Witte later on, until later events, Russia never recovered from the effects of the 1905 Revolution.

At the same time, the British acted through Salonika, where they had an international B'nai B'rith Lodge, which was nothing but an outpost of British intelligence in Salonika. This Salonika freemasonic lodge called International B'nai B'rith created a government in a revolution, a government which was called the "Young Turk" government.

This is the Young Turk government of a B'nai B'rith Lodge which organized the Kurds to slaughter the Armenians in eastern Anatolia, promising them the land of the Armenians if they would slaughter them.

This Young Turk government, whose press officer was a fellow called Vladimir Jabotinsky, later the founder of the fascist right wing in Israel and of the Irgun and similar kinds of fascist organizations in Europe, was the trigger used to start the Bulgarian-Greek conflict over Macedonia, which was used to create the first Balkan war. In the same process, the British controlled completely Serbia.

Now, the British had inherited Serbia. Serbia had been originally created by the Byzantine Empire. Serbia had been taken over from the Byzantine Empire by Venice. The British had acquired control of Serbia from Venice, together with the French. There was a French faction, the House of Orléans, which was traditionally involved in this.

On the basis of this, they used in Russia the agents of Britain, called the Bakuninists and others, the Mazzini-linked people, to create a pan-Slavic movement, which was organized in part through Mt. Athos, the so-called Holy

Mountain in Greece.

So, in the name of pan-Slavism, Russia committed itself to support the Serbians against the other South Slavs, the Serbians being nothing at that point but British agents. This was used to engage Austro-Hungary in a conflict with Russia, and to involve Turkey through the Balkan wars also in a conflict with Russia, again.

This was used in order to create the situation in which Germany, which had a treaty of defense in case of an attack on Austro-Hungary, would be drawn into an attack on Russia. This led, thus, to the eve of World War I, where *Russia started World War I*. How?

By the general mobilization against Austro-Hungary and Germany, over the issue of the Balkan wars. Thus Russia had the honor of contributing the *casus belli* for World War I. But if you look more deeply at it, one would say that Britain, if it had the money (which it no longer does because it's bankrupt, it lives on "invisible earnings," a term we used to use to describe the income of criminals), would owe war reparations repayments to Germany for World War I. But that's a moot question, since they no longer have the money. But at least they ought to show some humility over the fact that the debt exists.

This crowd is proposing to do the same thing again today. It won't work the same way. But the fact that things have gone as far as this, illustrates the following.

You've come to a situation where, if France continues to follow the policies of François Mitterrand, *France will be destroyed*. France cannot again play the game of Entente Cordiale, as it's doing in its criminal conduct in the Balkans. The U.N. is virtually destroyed, its moral authority is *utterly* destroyed, as a result of the Balkans.

We saw in Budapest recently the destruction of another institution, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which blew apart over the issue of the Balkans, and over this Triple Entente arrangement. And that's the kind of situation we're in.

The oligarchy wants to destroy human creativity

What we're in, as I've said otherwise, is the end-phase of a collapsing dynastic cycle. On the one hand, as I've indicated, in 1440, around the Council of Florence, was created the greatest revolution in culture which has occurred in all mankind. That revolution in culture has many roots. The root was first recorded in the book of Moses, in Genesis, in verses 25-30, which was rightly read in the only way those verses can be read, by Philo Judaeus, in his commentary on the story of creation by Moses.

That is, individual man is in the image of God by virtue of a very specific quality present in man and absent in all animals. This is the quality of intellect, by which man creates new states of nature, first in the mind of man, and then realizes these ideas as states of nature which never previously existed in nature, in nature.

Had mankind been a higher ape, as Prince Philip often claims he is (“don’t monkey around with the British monarchy”), then mankind’s population on this planet would never have exceeded several million individuals at any time. Had mankind been a creature of blood and instinct and race, that would have been the best of our species; nothing better would have been possible.

The fact that mankind was able to reach levels of several hundred million people, even with 95% of the population of all peoples living in oppression and misery under their rulers, attests to the beauty of the human soul, a beauty which is located *entirely* in this creative ability which Aristotle professed does not exist, which Immanuel Kant professed does not exist. All of Kant’s work is based on the denial of the humanity of the individual person. That’s the essence of his *Critique of Pure Reason*, the proof that synthetic judgment *a priori* is impossible. “Synthetic judgment *a priori*” is Kantian doubletalk for creative reason. You cannot be human, and be a Kantian; or a Cartesian; or, above all, a British empiricist; or an Aristotelian—that is not human.

What distinguishes the human being from every other species in this universe? As Moses reports, and this is now about 3,300 years ago at least—a good Egyptian fellow, powerful fellow—walks in to the pharaoh and throws snakes at him one day; next time he goes back there, blood. Frogs in the well. The guy’s a pretty powerful guy. You couldn’t do that today with George Bush, I’ll tell you that. Some pharaoh—it is creativity.

But that’s the distinction of man, is this creative power. What is this creativity? What is it that makes man unlike the animal? What is this secret of this power that is unleashed in a new form by the Renaissance, a power known to Plato but defined in this way by Moses?

We all, I think, who are educated, have had an education in Euclidean geometry. And we learned, in Euclidean geometry, that if we start with a set of axioms and postulates as interrelated, and if we say that proof consists of showing that a proposition is not inconsistent with any among these axioms and postulates, then we have what is sometimes called a hereditary set, a type of idea.

Now, all animals are sort of Euclidean, in that sense. The animal is born with an opinion like that of Adam Smith, not quite as bad as Adam Smith, but close to that. We are blind, we have no knowledge of the ultimate consequences of our own behavior, we are creatures of blood and instinct, we simply respond with blood and instinct as individuals to these impulses, empiricist impulses, to the evidence of our sense perceptions. That’s an animal; or it may be insulting to an animal to say that an animal is that bad, as bad as Adam Smith describes man, but that’s the problem.

But what has man done? Man, as exemplified by fundamental scientific discoveries of principle, changes the array of imputable axioms and postulates upon which our behavior is governed. We test these principles to determine that they are consistent with nature, or not inconsistent with nature.

We then employ these principles to change human behavior. As a result of these changes in human behavior, which take forms of revolutions in culture, revolutions in technology, we increase *mankind’s power over the universe*, as expressed per capita, as expressed per household, as expressed per square kilometer of land. We increase the quality of life; we increase the number of surviving infants who reach adulthood. On the basis of longevity’s increase, we increase the term in which young people are educated. We increase the term of education as such, almost to the limit of biological maturity, to about the age of 25. And thus we produce an individual who is more ennobled in potentials, than any human being, on the average, could have been in any former time. *Only the rarest, most exceptional geniuses in former time could have access to the degree of development which potentially in modern society we can provide to every individual.*

We become rich in discoveries, because discoveries are things made by individuals, and the more developed individuals we have in society, the faster the pace of discovery and progress, because we interact, just as great crash programs accelerate the rate of scientific progress through the collaboration of many scientists. So, as more people in society become involved in intellectual activities, creative intellectual activities, the general level of all society is enhanced. That’s the great revolution.

But on the other hand, the oligarchy came to recognize this, and said the key thing that must be done to defeat this revolution, is we must *destroy* creativity. And so the oligarchy laid down the line that you can know *nothing* except what your sense perceptions teach you. That you can become the kind of *fool* who says, “I only know what I learn from experience.” That is the mark of the ignorant, illiterate fool, a man who “learns only from experience,” because animals learn from experience. That is man degrading himself to a parody of a mere beast.

The oligarchy said, “We don’t want you to take our peasants who are 80 or 90% of our population, and educate them above their station. We don’t want you to create the kinds of employment which change the kind of social structure upon which oligarchy rests.”

Think of the oligarchy as like the gods of Olympus in Aeschylus’ *Prometheus*. Here are these evil, immortal families who set themselves up as gods above mankind, and who played tricks on mankind, as the London tricksters manipulated the entire nation of Russia, the entire nation of France, the nations of the Balkans, manipulated the German monarchy, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and so forth, in the first part of this century.

All these monarchies, these potencies, were nothing but *fools, manipulated fools*, in the hands of the gods of Olympus, who were fooling them and deceiving them and corrupting them all, as well as the people generally.

The people who write the history books, the history as taught in every country I know, the United States, Germany,

France, Britain, Italy, Russia, Ukraine; it's all *fraudulent!* What people think of as the truths, the verities of scholarly knowledge of history, are *fraud!* And these are the frauds by which people are manipulated, by belief in these.

There are people who even believe in free trade. There are people *foolish enough* to believe in the so-called reform which is now going on in Russia. There's no basis for believing such nonsense, it's a pure fraud. All they're doing is looting and ruining the country. And how can you say you can make the reform successful? It's like, how can you make the poisoning of people successful? By increasing the dosage!

So we've come to the point that the conflict between these two forces, the force of the Renaissance and the force of

The Democratic Party was not beaten in the last election, it threw the election. It clung to outmoded, discredited ideas and institutions. It divorced itself from the people, and pandered instead to the press, as the surrogate voice of public opinion. It did not knock on doors and try to educate the people. . . . It did not present ideas to the people, because in large part, they had nothing to give. They had no ideas.

oligarchism, have been locked in a life-and-death embrace. Because of the great physical power which western European Christian civilization gives to mankind, modern western European civilization has proven itself by far the most powerful, most superior culture ever devised by mankind.

But unfortunately, at the same time, this same powerful, great European culture has been corrupted from the top by takeover by these oligarchical forces. As a result, the great power we have created, given birth in 1440 at the Council of Florence; this great culture has been used for a corrupted purpose: to bring about those conditions called colonialism, the conditions which are the conditions of the 20th century, *which has been one Hell packed on top of another*, including the two great wars in Europe, and *an impending global conflict at the end of this century, which is worse than any war Europe has experienced in the past century.*

Missed opportunities

We are now in 1994, one hundred years approximately after the high point of negotiations between Witte and Hanotaux. In that time, 100 years ago, humanity stood at the

verge of a great Eurasian economic development centered on railroad building, which would have liberated mankind from *all* the evils which had most inflicted it, including the British Empire. Because people were fools; because the French people were foolish enough to allow the traditions of that French-British catamite Napoleon III to dominate in France, and to create that filthy embrace between London and Paris called the Entente Cordiale; and because people in Russia were fools; because people in Austro-Hungary were fools; because the Ottomans were fools, because the Greeks were fools, because the Serbs were fools; because the German Kaiser was a fool; and the circles around him were largely fools, including young Graf von Moltke, they were *manipulated* into destroying the greatest opportunity which mankind had had up until that time.

And then, shortly after that lesson was learned, there was the new regime in 1932 which came to power in Germany, the regime of Kurt von Schleicher. Not a perfect regime, but one which had learned the lessons of the previous experience, whose natural tendency was to reach out to Russia, even under the Soviet system, and to attempt to change the configuration of forces to begin the economic development afresh of Germany.

So the British, using a Social Democratic figure, toppled the von Schleicher government; and the British, supported by a British agent, an agent of the British monarchy called Harriman in New York City, forced Adolf Hitler on the German people; and, by forcing Hitler to succeed von Schleicher, *ensured* the outbreak of World War II.

What this demonstrates, is not so much the criminality of the crowd in London who, after all, were only acting according to their nature, like an epidemic disease, like bubonic plague. Don't blame bubonic plague for bad motives, control it! We have the means to control bubonic plague. If we fail to control it, then it is *our* folly, not London's, which we have to blame and correct.

We have been duped repeatedly for over 100 years since the Witte-Hanotaux negotiations, into throwing away our birthright of progress. In November-December 1989, the doors were once again opened to launch Eurasian development. There were forces in eastern Europe, forces in Russia, forces in Ukraine, forces in China, which, among others, as well as the eagerly awaiting forces in Africa, who would have cooperated in that great venture, even more enthusiastically perhaps than in 1894.

But we allowed a member of the Conservative Revolution, a silly fascist ninny by the name of Margaret Thatcher, to tweak the beak of a fool, a fascist fool called George Bush, and, in place of the kinds of policies we proposed, or Alfred Herrhausen of Deutsche Bank proposed, we allow these fools, these fascist fools, to govern world policy, to impose upon Germany itself the looting of eastern Germany, which weakens all Germany presently; to reduce the level of production and consumption in eastern Europe to about 30% or less of 1989 communist levels; to unleash Serbian fascists in

bloody carnage beginning in 1991, against their brothers and sisters in the Balkans; and to insist that we must support those bloody fascists in doing this bloody business, all over again.

Our task: to change public opinion

We have been the fools, and we must correct it. We must realize that for physical reasons, we have come to the point that it is no longer possible, particularly after the events of the past 30 years under the counterculture, for the world to continue to live under the kind of system which has dominated the 20th century. We have come to the end of a dynasty. The threats of the termination of the British House of Windsor and other instabilities in various parts of the world, indicate that the institutions which we have been forced to adulate over these recent decades are *all finished*. They are *doomed*. And we are like people who have a choice of a ride on the "unsinkable *Titanic*"; and many of us, even after the vessel begins to sink, cling to it, or fight for a better stateroom, to seize that which had been vacated by a more prudent person just a few moments before.

And there are those who want to go down with the *Titanic*, to cling to dead, moribund institutions when their time has more than passed, and to take all civilizations down with us, down to the bottom of the Atlantic, rather than getting off the ship and getting onto a new one.

As you shall see tomorrow in particular [see speeches elsewhere in this issue], there are projects afoot which are feasible, which can be brought to realization, which, if brought to realization, would mean a revival of the dream of civilization as envisaged modestly by Hanotaux and Witte 100 years ago, which will liberate the greatest achievement of all human history, the founding of modern western European Christian civilization, in the Council of Florence, where the ideas of Moses spread by the Christian Apostles, were brought to all humanity as a matter of policy and statecraft. To free that which is good from the grip of that which is evil and dead, oligarchism, and to launch a new society which realizes the same aspiration which the best people in the United States and their supporters, had in 1776 and in 1789.

That is our opportunity, that is our choice. During the next two years, if they do not succeed in killing this President of the United States as they killed Kennedy and McKinley and Garfield and Lincoln before, as a way of stopping good things from happening, then we shall be living with whatever the Clinton administration becomes during these next two years, these next two difficult years.

Our job is to realize these facts, as I've simply indicated a relevant assortment of them to you today; to act upon that, and to recognize that our function is not to find a better way of *appealing* to public opinion, but rather to *changing* it.

Do not try to find better ways of propitiating popular opinion. Do not, above all, try to propitiate the historians, who are the greatest liars of modern history. Do not try to propitiate the economists, who are the most evil fools of modern history. Do not propitiate the professors of those

pseudo-sciences founded by the Enlightenment, such as so-called "political science," "sociology," "psychology," "anthropology," or any of the other pseudo-sciences which have become most fashionable in our universities today.

Do not propitiate Locke. Do not propitiate the sentimentality of free trade. When you meet a man who's espousing free trade, you're listening to a fool babble, a credulous fool.

So our job is to *change* opinion, not to adapt to public opinion, not to win the respect of public opinion, but to *demolish* public opinion in the minds of those it presently occupies. How?

As the events in "Lemon County" have demonstrated, as the threat of fascism in the United States demonstrates.

Remember, the Democratic Party was not beaten in the last election, it threw the election. It threw the election *because it clung to outmoded, discredited ideas and institutions*. It divorced itself from the people, and pandered instead to the press, as the surrogate voice of public opinion. It did not knock on doors and try to educate the people. It did not organize the people, it tried to organize the voices of public opinion and the press. It did not present ideas to the people, because in large part they had nothing to give. They had no ideas. They had only the idea of succeeding the way things have been working recently. They *threw* the election. They lost it. We *won* the election. We *beat* Oliver North. We organized his downfall. And that was a victory that suddenly had a thousand mothers. Whereas, everything else in the United States was generally a defeat.

But now, what do these monsters they put in power, wish? And all Republicans are not monsters. You're going to see a nice fight inside the Republican Party, and the Democratic Party.

They have now exposed themselves. Everything which people had believed was powerful and successful during the recent years, recent decades, during the course of this century; all of it is failing, visibly failing. And people will turn to new ideas.

Let me say, finally, this. Let me say, first of all, once again, mankind is not a creature of race, blood, and instinct. Mankind is in the image of God, such that every individual has potentially the creative power which has enabled mankind to come from a species of a few million potential, to a potential of 25 billion today, with the demography we can achieve.

This has been done through what Plato called ideas. Mankind is a creature of ideas. Mankind is a creature of the struggle between bad ideas and good ideas. We are creatures of ideas, not of blood, not of race. If we realize that—and to go out and realize it, you must remove the bad ideas from people's minds at the time that those ideas are being discredited in practice—and if you supply these people with the ideas which they *need* if they are to survive, that is the essential struggle.

And there's no time better to talk to somebody, than when they're in grave doubts about the way they've been leading their life. Shall we say, that modern European civilization has come into what is called fashionably today, a "mid-life crisis"?

Why the Renaissance must prevail over the Conservative Revolution

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

The following is the edited text of Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche's address to the International Caucus of Labor Committees-Schiller Institute conference in Eltville, Germany on Dec. 10. The citations from German authors have been translated by EIR.

I will try to show certain aspects of the "Conservative Revolution" in the context of the historical tradition, in which the presently emerging Conservative Revolution faction has to be located. The fact that right now (not only in the United States, but especially there, with the recent election results) a new Conservative Revolution movement has crystallized, is a strategic fact, which one really has to fully understand. I will demonstrate that especially that part of the Republican Party around such people as Newt Gingrich, Phil Gramm, William Weld, and others, are in an unbroken tradition with people like Nietzsche, the Nazis, fascism—a tradition that goes without interruption to the ecology movement and New Age. I want to give you a sense of what to expect concretely if we do not defeat this new Conservative Revolution in the next 18 months, between now and the next U.S. election.

Let me start with Gingrich's endorsement of the futurologists Heidi and Alvin Toffler. They have written a couple of books which have become the cult books of this current, in which the main (and not very profound) thesis is that the whole world, all the parties, all the institutions in different countries, are engaged in a fight between what they call the "Second Wave" and the "Third Wave." The First Wave was the agricultural age, the Second Wave is the so-called industrial age, and the Third Wave is supposedly the information age; surpassing industry and all the values associated with the time of the Industrial Revolution and the industrial age.

For example, Gingrich writes in the preface to the latest book of the Tofflers [*Creating a New Civilization: The Politics of the Third Wave*], that the infamous Persian Gulf war against Iraq represented the first successful war of the Third Wave against the Second Wave, because it proved that an army based on the information age could successfully eliminate an army of the Second Wave—the backward, poor, industrial Iraqi Army. You have to remember the cold-blooded murder, in which the Iraqi Army was annihilated in 24 hours. Over 120,000 sorties were flown afterwards with the idea of bombing Iraq back to the Stone Age, according to the

principle: Bomb now, die later. We know that this resulted in 1 million people dying as an aftereffect of the destruction of the infrastructure in Iraq.

This was supposedly only the first successful war of that kind, so you get an idea what is supposed to follow.

While that is a highlight on the foreign policy side, what such people as Gramm, Gingrich, Jesse Helms, Weld, and others are proposing for the United States domestically is no less eerie. They are now in an orgy, proposing more applications of the death penalty. They want public executions broadcast on TV—an idea being pushed by a judge in Ohio. They want to eliminate the idea of parole. The United States already has the largest prison population in the world, even larger than Russia. And we know from our own prisoners—Mike Billington, Anita Gallagher, Paul Gallagher, Larry Hecht, and Don Phau: If you eliminate the hope of parole, if you throw away the key for people in jail after they have committed a felony or some crime three times, you will undoubtedly create an explosion in the prisons. They also are pushing the privatization of prisons, which is exactly the model of Auschwitz concentration camps: Turn prisoners into slave laborers, reduce the cost, of course, and get the maximum work out of the prisoners.

They also want to eliminate welfare. Some 7.8 million children in the United States depend on welfare. Gingrich came up with the great idea of making their mothers or both parents work and of putting the children into orphanages. Of course this would cost money, too, while he wants to cut the budget at the same time, so it is a completely unrealistic conception. They want to have tax relief for speculative gains, making speculation more profitable. I won't go into further details, but the so-called "Contract with America" is an absolute nightmare for the United States domestically. And it would be extremely dangerous for the rest of the world, if the United States were to become a full-fledged fascist state, in the context of the situation in Russia, Ukraine, the Balkans, and all the other crisis spots around the world.

The nature of the beast

To destroy this Conservative Revolution over the coming 18 months, it is first of all most important to document what the Conservative Revolution has been historically. We shall document it in all its manifestations—how it will affect the



Helga Zepp-LaRouche and Lyndon LaRouche at the Dec. 10-11 ICLC-Schiller Institute Conference in Eltville, Germany.

education system, the prisons, the economy, and so forth. And by producing pamphlets on these different aspects, we will create a reservoir of knowledge both in the United States, where this will give the natural leaders of different constituencies the necessary ammunition to understand what is going on, and will also give people around the world a very clear understanding. But at the same time—and this is also part of defeating the Conservative Revolution—we have to create constituencies for a new renaissance. We have a very clear idea how to do that.

Now, what is the nature of this latest expression of the Conservative Revolution? Heidi and Alvin Toffler, for example, work extremely closely with the Stanford Research Institute in Palo Alto, California, which must be regarded as one of the key think-tanks of the Conservative Revolution. It is the same institute which published a popularized version of a previous study on the New Age, namely, the book by Marilyn Ferguson about the Aquarian Conspiracy. Her main idea was the same concept, but she did not call it Second and Third Wave; rather, she called for replacing the “Age of Pisces,” which is the age of Christianity of the last 2,000 years, with the “Age of Aquarius,” which is supposedly the new era of irrationality. Basically, the Tofflers are making the thesis that the new Third Wave civilization would be highly technological but completely anti-industrial at the same time, and that the main conflicts in society today would emerge from the useless efforts of representatives of the industrial age to preserve the core institutions characteristic

of that historical period: namely, for example, the nuclear family, the idea that you have a mother, a father, and children—that should go. Instead you can have all kinds of other combinations—two men, three women, five children, whatever.

Also, mass public education should go, according to these people. They want to eliminate big corporations and big trade unions; they want to eliminate the nation-state, and claim that the chief conflict in this era will be between those who try to defend these old values and those who are willing to go with the new values, and that the conflict of the Second with the Third Wave will be stronger than any previous conflict among representatives of the Second Wave, such as the historic conflict between Americans and Russians, between communists and anti-communists, and so forth.

They say that this is a new vision—they call Gingrich the new *visionaire*—but one can prove that this is absolutely nothing new. What Gingrich, the Tofflers, and others are talking about, is the essence of that spectrum of Conservative Revolution tendencies of which the Nazis were only one example. As a matter of fact, if you read these Toffler books, they are extremely watered down plagiarisms of a thousand similar books published by the Conservative Revolution during the 20th century, and the writing is as thin as a brew from coffee grounds which have been reused 100 times over.

Locate this new American phenomenon in the context of the Anglo-American Conservative Revolution, which we documented in “The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor”

[*EIR Special Report*, Oct. 28, 1994]. We demonstrated that the British monarchy is the current leadership of this phenomenon, and that around the leadership of the British monarchy you have the so-called Club of the Isles, a body of leading oligarchs, who use, among other things, the World Wildlife Fund [WWF, now the World Wide Fund for Nature] as an operation of British intelligence and as an instrument of the Conservative Revolution. Then it becomes more clear and more interesting.

Many people, when they first hear statements by Prince Philip that he wants to be reincarnated as a deadly virus in order to help reduce world population, become a little bit puzzled, and they say, "This sounds very strange. How could somebody—after all, a prince, a top person in England—how could he have such crazy ideas?" Well, as you will see, this is the Conservative Revolution: If Prince Philip says that he wants to go back to the pre-Christian pagan cults, because those are more suitable to deal with the problem of overpopulation than is Christianity, which does not permit certain radical solutions; or, if you think about the mythical importance these circles attribute to the so-called wilderness; then all of these things are really incomprehensible from the standpoint of reason, common sense, and normal people. They are only understandable if you dig into the lower jungles of craziness of the Conservative Revolution, which I hope I will be able to make quite clear.

A reaction against the Council of Florence

The name Conservative Revolution historically was first used by Hugo von Hoffmannsthal and later coined by Moeller van den Bruck, the famous author of the book *The Third Reich*, from which the Nazis actually took the name. What they meant by this, was to describe an oligarchical tendency, which emerged at the beginning of the 19th century, against different aspects of the influence of the Renaissance tradition. That is because it was around this period of the turn from the 18th to the 19th century, when different aspects of the influence of the Renaissance became politically more relevant than at any previous time.

Why do we attribute such enormous importance to the Golden Renaissance of the 15th century? The major achievement, and what really makes it a watershed between the Middle Ages and modern times, was, first of all, that mainly through the efforts of Nicolaus of Cusa and his famous book *Concordantia Catholica*, for the first time in history the principles were defined, on which the sovereign nation-state could be built. Most important was the idea that only in a nation-state, in which the representative government would create accountability for those who are the representatives of the people, and who are accountable in practice not only to the people but also to the government, was the possibility created for the individual to participate in government. This was a radical break with all previous periods—and I am not saying that there were not positive things in different aspects

even of the Middle Ages, of the Carolingian period, of the Salian kings—but it was a radical break insofar as for the very first time, the possibility for each individual to participate in self-government was defined. This was an important step in breaking with the empire, with the oligarchical system.

Secondly and equally important, Nicolaus of Cusa is correctly called the father of modern science. If you read his work *De Docta Ignorantia*, for the first time we have the definition of the Socratic method and the idea of intelligibility of the laws of creation.

Thirdly, associated with that, in this period the work of Cusa and the other fathers of the Council of Florence defined the obligation of the sovereign nation-state to foster the common good through the application of scientific progress for the benefit of the population at large. This was likewise an idea which had not existed before then. Thus, the Renaissance ended practices which had been based on the oligarchical assumption that society would be forever divided into three classes: a tiny group of oligarchs; the lackeys of oligarchs, the hangers-on-to-power, those who profit from the evil system, which helped the oligarchical system to function; and, lastly, the 90 to 95% of the population, the underlings, serfs, slaves, and so forth.

It was especially the unity of the church accomplished at the Council of Florence, reestablishing in the context of the other abovementioned factors, the possibility for the individual to access the *Filioque*—the idea that, in practice, each individual person could participate directly in God's creative reason—which created the modern age. This *Filioque* principle gave each individual a sense of sovereignty and of limitless perfectibility, which indeed broke the rules, broke the system which had existed before that time. And it was exactly that new, sovereign authority of the individual, against which the Conservative Revolution was mobilized.

The reason why this occurred especially at the beginning of the 19th century, is because this period, in many respects, was a nightmare for the oligarchs. First of all, the American Revolution was in fact the first time that the principles which Nicolaus of Cusa and others had established in the 15th century—the idea of individual, inalienable rights based on natural law—was put into a constitution. It was the first time that a government was established—with some imperfections—in which a republican representative system was established, and which no longer had any place for oligarchs, princes, or baronesses. This was a fact over which the oligarchies, especially the British, George I, went crazy, because it was a threat to their system.

There was another development, which was equally threatening, and that was the Weimar Classic, the beautiful humanist renaissance and Classical period exemplified by Friedrich Schiller, along with the revolution in music from Johann Sebastian Bach to Johannes Brahms. The image of man prevailing during that period gave man greater possibilities for self-perfection than at any time before. If you look at

the lofty conception of man, as it was developed by Schiller or the Humboldt brothers, the idea of mass education on the basis of these ideas was, from the standpoint of the oligarchs, what they feared most. Humboldt had, from a practical standpoint, put the beautiful image of man into an education system for everybody. That was exactly what they feared the most.

Thirdly, you had the beginning of an industrial revolution associated with the idea of mass education.

So the oligarchs feared, and correctly so, that their system was coming apart. And from here you can follow the emergence of the Conservative Revolution in every country in Europe. It must be said that the Congress of Vienna of 1815 and the so-called restoration period was indeed a temporary victory by the Conservative Revolution. If you look at the Carlsbad Decrees, in which, for example, the writings of Schiller and others were banned, this was an exemplary "reactionary reaction."

Armin Mohler, who for many years headed the Siemens Foundation, wrote *the* standard book about the Conservative Revolution. It is actually a very insightful book, because he is part of it. He pointed out that the Conservative Revolution defined a particular world: "We should like for the moment to describe this [world] as one world, which does not place at its center that which is unchangeable in man, but rather believes it possible to change the character of man. Therefore it proclaims the possibility of step-wise progress, in the belief that all things, relations, and events can be fathomed by the Understanding, and seeks to take each object as a particular, in order to understand it with reference only to itself."

Romanticism: tool of the Conservative Revolution

Against the idea of intelligibility through reason and the perfectibility of man, which just had experienced a high point in the Classical period—just think of the groundbreaking revolutions in Classical art, in musical composition, the Humboldt brothers, the definition of new faculties of science which had not existed before then—the Conservative Revolution very deliberately sponsored a counter-movement: romanticism. Romanticism, the emotional exaggeration of all expressions of life, promotes an emphasis on the natural instincts versus reason, a mystical fascination with the Middle Ages versus Classical and Renaissance periods, and the idea of mental and emotional escapism. Heinrich Heine later characterized the emergence of romanticism against the Classical spirit as a disgusting mixture of Gothic insanity and modern lies. Romanticism was the ideological and emotional basis for the emergence of the "youth movement," which then, with the help of the First World War and the Depression, led directly to the ideology of the Nazis. And today, too, romanticism is the basis of ecologism and the New Age.

The Conservative Revolution liked romanticism because it enabled them to use youth as a battering-ram against tech-

nological progress. They played around with the romantic longing for death as a useful pathology, because once you get people to play around in this pathological way with a death-wish, then their respect for the life of other human beings is greatly diminished.

The question we have to ask ourselves—and this is a question I been struggling with for a long time—is, "How was it possible that this beautiful period of the German Classical culture of Weimar, of Schiller, of Beethoven, was per-

Go to any university in the United States or in Germany today, and you will find that there is a gigantic Nietzsche revival. Incredible efforts are being made to whitewash Nietzsche, saying that he had nothing to do with the Nazis. As everybody knows, Nietzsche went insane in the third stage of syphilis. However, from reading his writings, I have concluded that that he was insane all along.

verted and turned into its opposite?" It is extremely important that we study and understand this, if we want to prevent anything like this from reoccurring in the future.

An important stepping stone in this was Arthur Schopenhauer, who was not only a philosopher of romanticism and spiritually very close to people like Thomas Hobbes and John Locke and their bestial conception of man, but was also the first to create a philosophical system of pessimism! He proclaimed reason's inability to know anything, and degraded reason to the status of a mere vehicle by which to reach goals set by an irrational will. This naturally led to beginning to deny that there is any meaning to life, and led to a pessimism which was not only irrational, but also immoral. Because, if life is not regarded as something fundamentally positive, then progress in the process of cognition, or in deeds, in action, is not possible. Schopenhauer thus attacked the Platonic and the Christian teaching of virtue.

But Schopenhauer was just a stepping stone, and there is no question that the absolute breaking point, without which you cannot understand anything about history afterward, was Friedrich Nietzsche—whose favorite philosopher was Schopenhauer.

Go to any university in the United States or in Germany today, and you will find that there is a gigantic Nietzsche

revival. Incredible efforts are being made to whitewash Nietzsche, saying that he had nothing to do with the Nazis, that he was misunderstood, or that it was only his evil sister who falsified his work. As everybody knows, Nietzsche went insane in the third stage of syphilis. However, from reading his writings, I have concluded that that he was insane all along.

Nietzsche was a passionate hater of the humanist conception of man; he hated Plato, Schiller, and Beethoven. He denounced Schiller as the “moral trumpeter of Säckingen”; he (correctly) blamed Plato for having developed the scientific method leading to scientific progress; he totally denied the scientific and humanist explanation of the unity of human development.

Nietzsche was engaged in a very conscious effort to undermine the Socratic spirit. What he did first was reinterpret history, methodically replacing all Socratic elements with a Dionysian conception. Instead of emphasizing the Classical Greek contribution of Socrates, Plato, and others, he replaced it with an emphasis on Dionysian destruction. He emphasised all periods in history during which irrationalism existed in an organized form.

He said that Dionysian man can most easily be understood through the analogy to the ecstasy of drunkenness or intoxication: “Either through the influence of narcotic beverages, to which hymns are composed by all men and peoples of antiquity, or with the powerful arrival of spring which lustily penetrates all of nature, these Dionysian urges grow, in whose intensity the subjective fades away into total self-forgetfulness. In the German Middle Ages also, ever-growing masses of people, under the same Dionysian power, rolled from place to place, singing and dancing. In these dances of St. John and St. Vitus, we recognize the Bacchic choruses of the Greeks, with their prehistory in Asia Minor, going back to Babylon and the orgiastic Sakeans.”

If you think that this fostering of Dionysian orgies is only a problem of times past, just think of the horrifying pictures some of you may have seen on TV a couple of weeks ago of the so-called “Woodstock II” festival, where people were rolling naked in the mud. Or think about the so-called musical “Hair,” which celebrates the arrival of the Age of Aquarius and describes the experiments of the Huxley brothers with LSD. Or just think about certain hard-rock video clips, where people are wallowing in a mindless fashion.

Nietzsche describes this and says: “There are people, who from lack of experience or from dullness turn away—either ridiculing or pitying—from these phenomena as ‘maladies of the vulgar,’ and think themselves in good health; but these poor people have no idea how superficial and impalpable just this ‘health’ looks, when the glowing life of Dionysian enthusiasts stormily passes over them.”

Isn't that the way a good part of our contemporaries feel about life, then they think that people who do not indulge in such ecstasies, but who are truth-seeking in their own field,

or who are just trying to lead a good moral life, are completely colorless, and that it is only people who engage in orgies and Dionysian things who live the real life? This self-propulsion into self-forgottenness, the Dionysian feeling, the ultimate other-directedness, means the individual no longer exists.

Nietzsche says: “Under the magic [power] of the Dionysian, not only is the bond between man and man restored, but alienated, hostile or subjugated nature can also again celebrate her feast of reconciliation with her prodigal son, man. The earth willingly offers up her gifts, and the wild beasts peacefully approach the cliffs and the deserts. Dionysus' wagon is covered with flowers and wreaths; under his yoke stride panther and tiger.”

What Nietzsche describes here is the spirit of flower-power, Woodstock, and similar things. Nietzsche says, “[Let us] transform Beethoven's song of praise, the Ode to Joy, into a painting, and [let not] our imagination fail us when millions sink awestruck into the dust. Now the slave is a free man, now are broken all the hostile, strict boundaries which necessity, arbitrariness, or impertinent fashion have put between people. Now from the bible of world harmony, everyone feels himself not only united with his neighbor, reconciled, melted into one with the other; as if the veil of Maja had been rent asunder, and now only flutters in tatters around the mysterious, primordial One: Singing and dancing, man expresses himself as a member of a higher commonality: He has forgotten how to walk and to speak, and in dancing is on the way to flying up into the skies.”

Giving up one's own identity to a higher commonality is not only characteristic of the Nazis, it is also the sentiment of the New Age, the Age of Aquarius. This idea of giving up one's sense of identity is obviously the opposite of the sense of identity of the individual in humanism, where the individual contribution to creative power and creative development is emphasized.

It is quite natural that Nietzsche, from that standpoint, would violently attack the Humboldt education system and the idea that each human being should have the entire knowledge of 2,500 years of European history—which he attacks as “*Bildungsballast*,” excess educational baggage. That also is a characteristic of the Conservative Revolution; just think of Alexander King and his attacks on the Humboldt education system, which influenced the education in the entire OECD [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development] countries.

Nietzsche hated Christ

Nietzsche obviously realized that Christianity represented the biggest problem for him, because Christianity defined the idea of man's participation in God through creative reason. Nietzsche is most famous for his dictum, “God is dead.” At the end of his somewhat autobiographical scribbling “*Ecce homo*,” he puts forward the slogan “Dionysus against the Crucified.” Karl Loewit, one of the first phenomenolo-

gists, said that Nietzsche's main idea is a thought-system which starts with the death of God, where in the middle of the system nihilism emerges, and where at the end, in the surmounting of this nihilism, stands "the eternal return of the same."

This leads us to the heart of the Conservative Revolution. If you compare Nietzsche, Prince Philip, the Tofflers, and others of this sort, what do they mean with their attack on what they call the "linear world" (a notion used by all of them)? Romano Guardini, who was originally associated with the Conservative Revolution but later clearly broke with it, wrote a book, actually first an article, in 1935, entitled "Der Heilsbringer" ("The Savior"), which was an attack against the führer ideology of the Nazis. Guardini's main concept was that all religions before Christianity were cyclical, as there is a cycle of nature, a cycle of the times of the day, of the year, of light and darkness, a cycle of getting up in the morning and going to sleep in the evening, a cycle of spring and autumn, of rising up and sinking down, of being born and dying. And while "Birth and death may appear absolute . . . the particular form is only transitional." Pagan gods, which are such saviors, were idols of pre-Christian cults, such as Osiris, Mithra, Dionysus, Baldur. They all are only saviors within this idea of a cyclical conception of nature.

Guardini correctly pointed to the fact, that the emergence of Jesus Christ was the detonator of this cycle, because Christ comes from above; and he quoted the Gospel of St. John, 8:23: "You are from below, I am from above, you are of this world, I am not of this world." The emergence of Christ, says Guardini, is the result of a unique and non-recurring hour, an absolute break with this cyclical conception. Christ is not like the other saviors, he is not the son of the world and nature, but God is the Creator of the world, resting only in Himself. In Mohler's words: "The uniqueness of the hour therefore is the Archimedean point from which Christianity seeks to turn upside down the image its opponents have of the world. But it is naturally also the point, where every crucial assault on the Christian world-view begins."

Guardini correctly notes that, at least for the western world, it is through Christianity that history emerges. Events from now on do not eternally return, but occur only once and not for a second time. The main criticism of the Conservative Revolution against Christianity is that the idea of the permanent progress of man, of nature, of civilization, devalues the present in favor of an always better future moment and future possibility. Mohler blames Christianity: "At any rate, for the West, Christianity became the determinant of destiny. Together with its secularized forms, the doctrine of progress of all kinds, it has created the 'modern world,' against which the conservative revolutionaries are in revolt." As a matter of fact, they correctly note that modern technological civilization would not have been possible without the liberating effect of Christianity, that Christ's redemptive act has freed

man from the sway of nature and has given him an independence from nature and himself which he otherwise could never have reached, because the sovereignty of the individual from now on is based on the sovereignty of God.

This permits man to exert his rule over the world, and Guardini, describing this, says: "Nothing is more wrong than the opinion that the modern dominion over the world in knowledge and technology had to be won by force against the opposition of a Christianity which would rather have kept man in passive submission. The opposite is true: that extraordinary, bold venture of modern science and technology, whose scope, after the most recent discoveries, we find deeply disturbing, has only become possible on the basis of that personal independence which Christ gave to man."

The uniqueness of the person, the uniqueness of the individual deed and action, this is what creates history. But the emergence of Christ has also added one other thing, and that is the depth and the fineness of soul in western civilization. Compared to ancient man, Christianity added one dimension of the mind: a capacity to experience higher emotions (*Empfindungsvermögen*)—a power of creation of the heart, and a power of suffering, which comes from the example of Christ: Gethsemane. In that sense, compared to the ancient Greek period, through Christianity man has become more adult; he has become more fully realized.

From the 'Great Noon' to Aquarius

Nietzsche attacks these linear (as opposed to cyclical) conceptions—they are by no means linear, of course, but that is how progress appears for him. In "Also sprach Zarathustra" ("Thus Spake Zarathustra"), he says, "Everything goes, everything returns, the wheel of being rolls on eternally. Everything dies, everything blooms again, eternally runs the year of being. Everything breaks, everything is being put together, eternally the same house of existence is building itself. Everything leaves, everything greets itself again, eternally the ring of existence remains. In each instance existence begins around every Here. The ball is rolling there, the center is everywhere, curved is the way, the path of eternity."

And in his posthumous papers, Nietzsche says: "He who does not believe in a circular process of the universe, necessarily must believe in a willful god." In "Ecce homo," Zarathustra's final words are: "Come up, come up, Great Noon." This "Great Noon" also has a magical importance for the Conservative Revolution. Theodor Fontane says: "Isn't our time a strange spectacle? On the one side the linear world of progress with its unleashing of nuclear power toward a peak, and its attempts to cover even the last part of the world with smokestacks, railway lines, and cables, on the other side the spokesmen who bear witness to a world of the stillness of noon."

Various representatives of the Conservative Revolution describe this clash between two worlds as an "interregnum." Toffler describes this conflict as one between the Second and

the Third Wave. But already in 1927, Hermann Hesse in his famous, or rather infamous, *Steppenwolf*, wrote: "Real suffering, man's life becomes real hell only where two ages, two cultures and religions overlap. . . . Someone of Nietzsche's character had to suffer the present misery more than a generation ago; alone and misunderstood, he was forced to taste what thousands are suffering today."

Ernst Jünger, the much-hailed so-called philosopher, who is actually the archetype of the Conservative Revolution, said: "We are standing at the divide between two ages, somewhat like the change from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age." And Marilyn Ferguson, in her book *The Aquarian Conspiracy*, said that "we are experiencing a change from the Age of Pisces to the Age of Aquarius," meaning that no longer are reason and progress dominant, but rather feeling—some cosmic feeling, through which all conspirators of this Aquarian conspiracy are united and participating in a cosmic conscience. And all such conspirators recognize each other and have penetrated all realms of life, even the military.

In *Steppenwolf*, Hesse had written earlier: "I lived austerely and fasted for a long time, but now I live under the sign of Aquarius, a dark and moist sign."

Mohler wrote in his abovementioned book in 1949: "For some others, this notion even congeals into the image of the passing from one aeon to a new one. . . . Knut von Ermsten," another Conservative Revolutionary, "sees this change, for example, in connection with cosmic transformation: We are standing at the shift from one age, of Pisces, to the Age of Aquarius. But for him, National Socialism, whose temporary rules he already takes as a given in a 1922 writing entitled *Adolf Hitler und die Kommenden (Hitler and Those to Come)*, is only a first fever blister which announces such changes. That the fish are a symbol of Christ fits him well in this context."

The Age of Aquarius is the age of Dionysus. Ernst Jünger said already in the 1930s: "We have been marching for a long time toward a magic zero-point, which can only be traversed by him who possesses other invisible sources of power."

According to Mohler, this magic "zero-point" brings us to the center of nihilism. It is the belief in "unconditional destruction, which transforms into unconditional creation, because rot does not occur in the essential core. What remains, what is left over, is our hope," says Jünger.

This idea that destruction is positive because it destroys the weak, the feeble, and gives room for the strong to emerge—this was the Nazi idea, this was the idea of the "*Herrenmensch*" and "master race."

This is also what the infamous former governor of Colorado, Richard Lamm, said: that it is good, if old, sick people die, because they need to make room for the young and strong anyway.

In *Steppenwolf*, Hesse even condones the application of terrorism against the linear world, the world of machines. He said that it is good to depopulate the Earth through the destruction of machines. He associates this, in lengthy descriptions, with a lust for killing. "Yes, there are too many people in the world; in the past, one did not realize that so much, but now they are not only breathing the air, but they want to have a car. Of course, it is not reasonable, what we do, it is infantilism. But war is also a monstrous infantilism. Later, one day mankind will have to learn to control its increase in population through reasonable means; in the meantime, we react rather unreasonably to the unbearable conditions, but we are basically doing the right thing: We are reducing."

If that sounds crazy, this comes from the fact that the Conservative Revolution does not try to be coherent, because they have a fundamental mistrust of coherence in thinking, and they are actually proud of their own irrationality.

Another such Conservative Revolutionary by the name of Quabbe said: "For the conservative, reflection about the axioms of one's thinking is a kind of profanation . . . an attempt to bring the irrational back to the level of rationality, to profane the divine, which is thereby deprived of its allure of the inexplicable."

The heart of ecologism

The continuity of the modern ecologists with the fascists is easily demonstrated. A case in point is the work of Friedrich Georg Jünger, the brother of Ernst Jünger. I want to compare his book *The Perfection of Technology* of 1939, with another book by Robert Jungk, *Der Atomstaat (The Nuclear State)*. Both essentially say that science does not contribute anything to the creation of wealth, that even the smallest amount of work of technology uses up more power than it produces, and therefore: How can the sum of all such activities bring something different than its parts?

Jünger says: "Technology ruins the air, poisons the water, destroys the forest and the animals. It creates a condition in which nature must be protected from rational thinking." And furthermore: The technician "ruins the entrepreneur through inventions which cannot be anticipated. He cares as little for the well-being of the capitalist as for that of the proletariat. He cares neither about profit, nor about interest rates." This is unfortunately the basis of the International Monetary Fund, and the economic doctrine of the Mont Pelerin Society.

But for the Conservative Revolution, the worst is this: "We must realize that technological progress and mass education go hand in hand. . . . Technological progress is strongest in those places where mass education has most progressed. . . . [The masses] are the most usable, docile material for the technician, without which he never could realize his plans. . . . For us, the notion of mass is connected

with heaviness, pressure, dependency, and vulgarization.” For the oligarchs of the Conservative Revolution, the idea of educated masses is a horrible vision, because it would mean the end of that oligarchical elite.

For the same reason, they oppose the idea of the nation-state based on technological progress. And many of them, including Friedrich Hilcher and all the different representatives of the Pan-European Union, want to destroy the nation-state and replace it with regionalism, tribalism, estates. If you look at the present destabilization of many countries, the attempts to rip countries apart—as in Italy, where the Northern League is trying to split up the nation into several parts; or the Chiapas upheaval in Mexico; or similar things around the world—the basis for that is the ideology of the Conservative Revolution.

One element coming from the Conservative Revolution is the morbid mythical importance attributed to the so-called “wilderness.” Wilderness has a very special meaning for Prince Philip and the WWF. Mohler says: “It is especially the wilderness which becomes a leitmotiv in the literature of the tradition of Nietzsche.” There, wilderness is counterposed, as a “healing sleep,” to the linear world of destruction. “In the wilderness, the laws of economy do not apply; the wilderness is the backdrop before which the world-feeling unfolds, which we have tried to describe here,” says Mohler. “It emanates from here, and to here it always returns.”

Wilderness is the Great Noon, the magical center of this world. When the Conservative Revolution speaks of wilderness, the image of the Great Noon is meant. Friedrich Georg Jünger adds to the Nietzschean conception of Apollo and Dionysus a third pagan god: Pan, the god of the wilderness. Wilderness has no history, no origin; it is the origin, and is therefore sacred.

But this fascination with wilderness is not a peaceful retreat, it is not a personal thing. The representatives of the Conservative Revolution are ready to kill for it. We discussed the role of Perminde in the assassination attempts against de Gaulle and the murder of John F. Kennedy; a similar role was played by the “Consul Organization” in the 1920s, which in all likelihood killed [Walter] Rathenau and several other people, and which was controlled by the infamous Thule Society, to which Karl Haushofer, Prince Maria Thurn und Taxis, Rudolf Hess, Alfred Rosenberg, and others belonged.

Again, the continuity to today can be documented in many ways, in part even through personal histories. For example, one center of the Conservative Revolution in the 1920s was the magazine *Die Tat*, the largest magazine in the Weimar Republic. Its publisher, Eugen Diederich, also published Haushofer’s *Magazin für Geopolitik* [*Magazine for Geopolitics*], a phenomenon we are witnessing again today. The father of Peter von Örtzen was a collaborator of the group around *Die Tat*; also Carl Jaspers, later the mentor of Armin Mohler, volunteered for the SS. Mohler became the

secretary of Ernst Jünger. So it is all a very close-knit network.

The Conservative Revolution was, however, not a German phenomenon, even if you have a lot of people in it such as Oswald Spengler, Ernst Jünger, the Haushofer brothers, Karl Barth, Martin Heidegger, Moeller van den Bruck, Nietzsche, and Wagner. There were similar people in other countries, such as Dostoevsky and the two Akasakovs in Russia; Sorel, Maurice Barrès in France; Unamuno in Spain; Ebola in Italy; Jabotinsky for Jewry. In the United States, people to be named are Lothrop Stoddard, Madison Grant, and James Burnham. The tradition is continued by the Club of Rome and similar institutions today.

Reincarnation versus Renaissance

The Conservative Revolution consciously defines itself as directed against the renaissances, the Carolingian Renaissance and others, because they were “artificial” and “guided” renaissances, which allegedly had only a limited effect in art and science. They were not the real thing; the real thing was the “reincarnations,” which allegedly go much deeper than renaissances, because renaissances only touch the educational realm, whereas reincarnations fundamentally overturn the forms of life.

Nietzsche’s “eternal return of the same” has been misunderstood many times as an individual reincarnation, as a “transmigration of the soul,” but it is not that: The part goes back into the whole, and out of the whole comes a new part. If Prince Philip’s wish to be reincarnated as a virus were realized, the good news would be that he was no longer Prince Philip. But according to this crazy world outlook, individuals change and the whole always remains the same. In the camp of progress, on the other hand, something is always added. In the Conservative Revolution, everything always remains the same. In the camp of progress, man is fundamentally good. In the Conservative Revolution, good and evil always remain. Or even more precisely, as the so-called poet of the Conservative Revolution, Gottfried Benn, said: Man is not the crowning of Creation, but rather, man is “the pig.”

If the Conservative Revolution representatives consider themselves pigs, fine—they should choose their own destiny. But for the rest of humanity, let us be beautiful souls, let us study the Socratic method in order to create new knowledge, to create ever more daring conceptions of man and the universe. Let’s create a new renaissance, let’s study the Weimar Classic, and let’s teach children around the world to sing, to recreate discoveries of the past in order to be able to create new discoveries themselves.

I believe that it is simply necessary to take a look at the deep jungle and swamp of the enemy’s thinking, so that then, with renewed determination, we can proceed to create a new cultural renaissance around the world.

LaRouche's 'Great Projects' to rebuild world infrastructure

by Kathy Wolfe

All map references in this section are to the maps in the color insert.

Over the past century, and especially in recent decades, the necessary interventions by man into nature—infrastructure projects for transportation, water, power, and housing—have been halted or have simply not been made. Because of this, hundreds of millions of the world's population of close to 6 billion people are suffering needlessly. The decay of man-improved physical geography and of society is now threatening the very future of civilization.

Since the publication of his International Development Bank (IDB) proposal in 1974, American economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has been calling for infrastructure "Great Projects" around the world, to put the most modern technology, now the property of the few, into use for the masses of humanity. LaRouche's IDB plan proposed a dozen "Great Projects," such as greening the Sahara by enlarging Lake Chad, flood control and irrigation of the ricebowl Mekong River valley, a second Panama Canal, and others later advocated by Japan's Global Infrastructure Fund. Due to opposition by the London-based oligarchy, and their institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which dominates credit and financial policies, these projects were never attempted, and there is a growing backlog of urgent work.

The color maps (insert) provide a world overview, including many of LaRouche's proposals for priority infrastructure projects. Such projects provide the context for constructing additional infrastructure, new cities, industry, and modern agriculture in every nation.

In Eurasia, where most people in the world live, it is a priority to create corridors of high-speed and magnetic-levitation (maglev) rail transport, upgrading and expanding the so-called Eurasian land bridge (**Map 1**). The northern

route would be an upgrade of the existing but decrepit Trans-Siberian Railway, known as the "first Eurasian land bridge." Farther south, the "second Eurasian land bridge" must be upgraded to a high-speed rail system along the ancient silk trading routes, i.e., a new "Silk Road." This second trunk branches, crossing China to Lianyungang on the Pacific in the north, and India and Southeast Asia in the south. The third main trunk goes around the Mediterranean, to Africa and the Middle East.

Rail lines from France to Africa, and from the Atlantic across Russia and China to Japan, were the grand design of French Foreign Minister Gabriel Hanotaux and Russian Minister Count Sergei Witte. In an 1896 treaty, they proposed to unite this land mass by steam-powered rail, and thereby bring steam power for basic industry to billions of people still working by hand, in order to multiply the effectiveness of their labor many times over.

Projects on this scale require public funding by strong nation-states, and Witte, Hanotaux, and their collaborators in Germany and America were willing to put the credit of their governments behind it.

Britain's colonial rule in these areas, which depended on an imperial monopoly on communications and transport (largely by sea), would have been rendered obsolete. So would the British policy of keeping most of the population at the living standards of beasts. LaRouche has addressed how the British created World War I to halt these projects (see p. 4).

Development regions

The Eurasia and Africa rail plans also tie together the different *development regions* of the land mass, shown on **Map 2** as colored areas, based on land, water, and population necessities. The Mideast (in yellow), for example, with 210 million people, despite political and religious conflicts, is a

single development region for physical infrastructure planning purposes. It requires integrated rail, water, and power grids to function. The Mideast should serve as the central port zone for the three great continents of Asia, Africa, and Europe, and as such must itself be internally integrated by modern rail links. LaRouche's "Oasis Plan" for the Mideast features canals linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea and the Dead Sea, to provide transportation and an adequate supply of fresh water throughout the region.

South and Southeast Asia (pink), with 1.1 billion people, encompasses Pakistan, India, Burma, and Southeast Asia, an area with wide religious, cultural, and economic differences. Yet, their contiguous presence on the Indian Ocean makes these nations, as a unit, a great potential sea power, a maritime economic unit which should be utilizing foreign trade in combination with internal transportation improvements to bring modern economic development to its people.

Western Europe (light blue), with 147 million people, is more often seen as an economic unit, but the content of this becomes only truly apparent from LaRouche's European "Productive Triangle" proposal.

Russia and Central Asia (tan and green, respectively), with 265 million people combined, are separate development regions, despite the occupation of Central Asia by the former Soviet Union. Central Asia requires its own rail and water complex, in which water will have to be rechanneled from Siberian rivers and across the region, to revitalize the overworked agricultural land and restore the Aral Sea basin.

East Asia (dark blue) with 1.2 billion people, groups economies as diverse as Japan and North Korea, but all share a common Pacific littoral, as well as cultural similarities, especially in their written languages. Their futures depend on whether China can be successfully developed into a modern nation in which technology is available to everyone. If the currently vast income disparity between coastal and inland China continues, China could fall prey to British schemes and be ripped apart, bringing chaos and war to the entire region.

The Pacific Basin

Even Wall Street recognizes that the Indian and Pacific oceans basins (Map 3) are the home of most of humanity, but says, "Let them eat PCs." In 1983, LaRouche proposed in his Pacific Basin program that the basins should be ringed with superports and new canals. These projects were to be linked by the 21st-century technology of high-speed magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) shipping.

New or upgraded canals are needed in Suez, to link the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean; across the Isthmus of Panama, to speed Pacific-Atlantic transport; and on the Kra Isthmus of Thailand, to circumvent the Singapore-Strait of Malacca bottleneck.

Projects such as the Kra Canal, for example, were also viewed by LaRouche as sites for rapid construction of new cities, including a superport along the canal. The Kra proposal included new industries to be founded, to further process

goods from all over the world. This would require huge amounts of energy, and thus the construction of several nuplexes (nuclear-based urban complexes).

Today's propeller-driven ship technology, whether conventional or nuclear-powered, has reached its speed limits, which constitutes an unacceptable break on development of the basin, given the vast size of the Pacific. Since "goods being transported generate an inventory cost to the economy, measured in value-days per ton transported during the lapsed time for transport," as LaRouche put it in his Pacific Basin plan, he proposed governments collaborate to develop MHD-propulsion freighters, with qualitatively higher speeds.

Beyond a certain speed, conventional propeller blades cannot displace water molecules fast enough to overcome the interference caused by their own motion. In MHD, a magnetic field is created through coils around tubes of seawater, which are shot through by an electric current. Seawater conducts electricity, such that a Lorentz force is generated, propelling the ionized seawater out of the tube with no moving parts outside the ship, pushing the ship forward as jet propulsion does an airplane.

The European 'Productive Triangle'

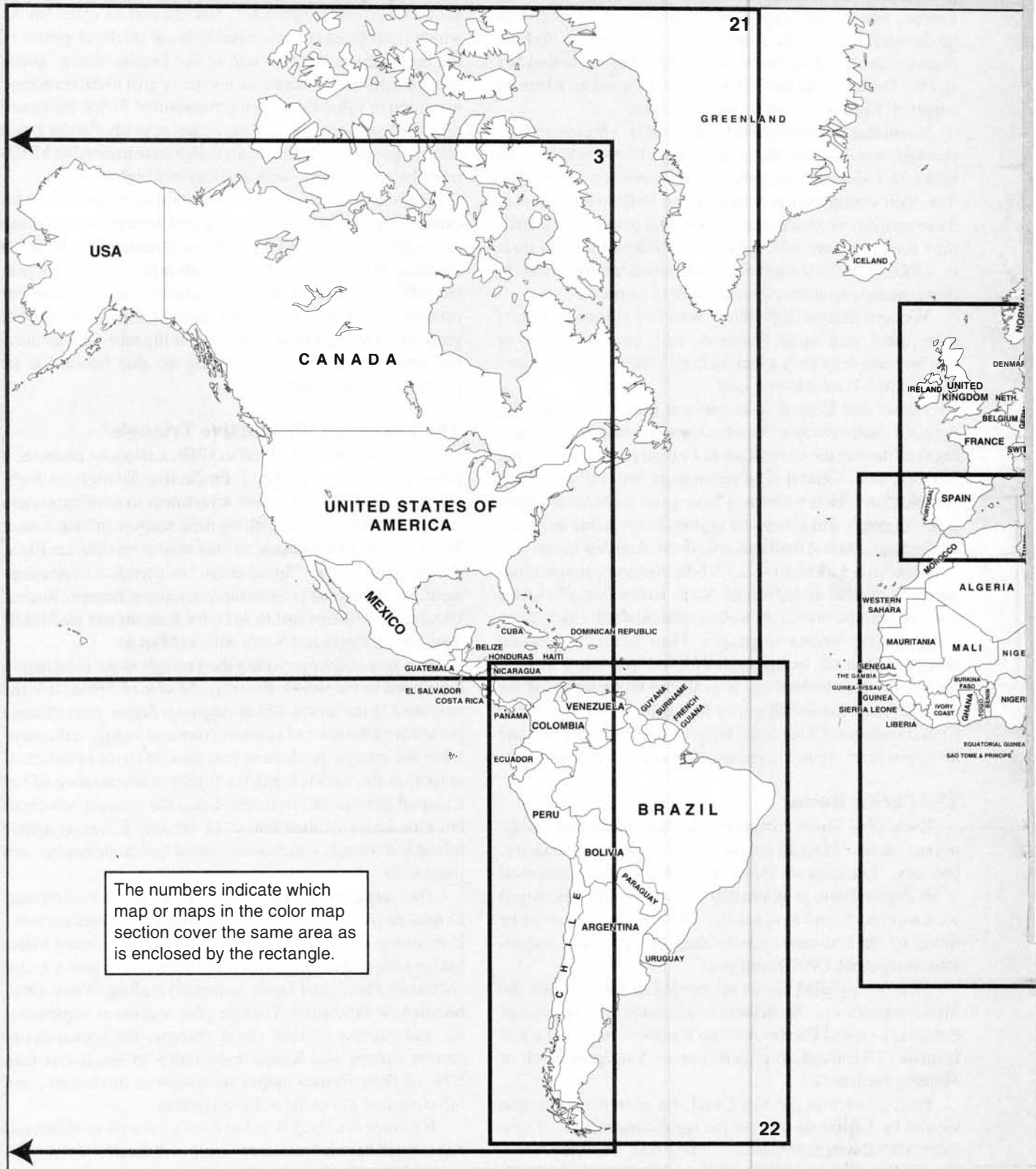
After the Berlin Wall fell in 1989, LaRouche proposed a Great Project for Europe, a Productive Triangle of high-speed rail, water, and power investment to develop eastern Europe and Russia by upgrading their decayed infrastructure. The Triangle encompasses an area whose vertices are Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. "Spiral arms," or corridors of development, would extend to Scandinavia; eastern Europe, Russia, Ukraine, and farther east to Asia; the Balkans and the Middle East; and to Iberia and North Africa (Map 4).

The area of Europe within the Triangle is the most highly developed in the world. Roughly the size of Japan, it is the only area in the world which surpasses Japan in the density per square kilometer of infrastructure and energy utilization. It has the greatest productive potential, in terms of industrial output, in the world. It has the highest concentration of rail transport per square kilometer. It has the greatest volume of ton-mile-hours of distribution of freight. It has navigable inland waterways, which were started by Charlemagne, on a large scale.

This area of Europe must be at peak functioning, LaRouche pointed out, in order to generate a *global* economic recovery. Since 1987, the economy of the United States has become so decrepit that it could not possibly start a global "Marshall Plan," and Japan cannot do it alone. Since 1989, because the Productive Triangle plan was never implemented, and because of IMF shock therapy, the economies of eastern Europe and Russia have fallen to levels less than 50% of their former output of industrial production, and infrastructure has collapsed even further.

If Europe is to help develop Russia, as well as Africa and Asia, it will have to "recharge" itself with the new technologies of this program.

World map and key to the color map section



EU summit okays 14 key infrastructure projects

On Dec. 10, the heads of state and government of the 12 current members of the European Union (EU) met in Essen, Germany to approve what could well be the most far-reaching economic decisions in Europe in the entire postwar period. With little fanfare, the EU prime ministers approved a proposal submitted by EU Commissioner Henning Christophersen, calling for "priority status" designation and financing to be granted for 14 Trans-European Network, or TEN, infrastructure projects (**Map 8**).

The TEN projects have been the subject of intense debate since European Commission President Jacques Delors submitted a White Paper on "Growth, Competitiveness, Employment" at the December 1993 EU summit. At that time, British Prime Minister John Major played a major role in obstructing the approval of what was then a list of 26 major EU infrastructure projects, mostly high-speed rail links. The Delors proposals were sent back to the commission for "further study," and most observers concluded they had been given the bureaucratic "kiss of death." But this was not to be the case.

By the time of the July EU summit in Corfu, Greece, EU unemployment had climbed to 18 million, and the EU task force under Christophersen submitted a pared-down list of 11 "priority" projects, the so-called TEN. The heads of state at Corfu mandated Christophersen's group to refine and submit their final proposal to the Essen summit. By that point, the list had been expanded to 14 projects. Unfortunately, the link to Zagreb, Croatia is conspicuously omitted.

LaRouche's 'Productive Triangle'

In crucial respects, the TEN approach echoes the concept of American economist Lyndon LaRouche's 1990 Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle proposal (**Map 5**) to link Warsaw, Moscow, and other cities in Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East to the economic core of Europe in a high-speed rail grid. This area of Europe is the most highly developed and has the greatest productive potential in the world. It has a great concentration of productive power—energy, skilled labor, transport, sanitation, educational facilities. Europe is rich in standard inland waterways (**Map 6**), which were started by Charlemagne. Barge traffic is the cheapest method for moving inland freight, especially bulk freight, such as agricultural commodities, heavy ore, and sand. In eastern Europe, by contrast, there is almost no development of an adequate system of inland waterways; there's

almost no rail system capable of handling the needs of a modern economy.

By rebuilding the rotted industrial economies of Europe, west and east, we provide a "technology driver" to boost urgently needed world infrastructure investment.

The 14 priority projects

The 14 EU projects which were approved are:

- High-speed rail-combined transport north-south: Verona, Italy, through the Brenner Pass to Munich, Germany, and on to Erfurt and Berlin. This will link the industrial heart of northern Italy to eastern Germany.

- High-speed rail, connecting Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam-London: This project will link the industrial area of northern France to the German Ruhr industrial heartland, as well as to Dutch and Belgian industrial areas.

- High-speed rail south: from Madrid-Barcelona to Perpignan, France, and from Madrid to Vitoria-Dax, France, which would integrate Spain into the core of Europe.

- High-speed rail east: from Paris to Strasbourg, into Karlsruhe, and a link into Luxembourg.

- Betuwe line: Rotterdam, Holland to the German border, and on to the Ruhr and Rhine links above.

- High-speed rail France-Italy: from Lyon, France to the center of the Italian motor industry in Turin. This links the industrial center of north Italy to the second largest industrial region of France.

- Highway connecting Greece and Bulgaria: This is part of the developing east-west highway corridor under way.

- Highway connecting Lisbon and Valladolid: This links Portugal via modern road to Spain.

- Rail link (conventional) Ireland-U.K.: This links Dublin to London, and to continental Europe via the Channel Tunnel to France.

- New Milan airport, Malpensa.

- Rail and road link at the Öresund between Malmö, Sweden and Copenhagen, Denmark: This would link Sweden for the first time directly to the continent by road and rail rather than ferry, greatly facilitating development of a Baltic economic region which could better economically integrate parts of Russia (especially St. Petersburg), as well as Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, and Poland.

- Conventional rail Cork-Dublin-Belfast-Stranraer, linking Ireland to the U.K., and to the continent via the Channel Tunnel.

- Ireland-U.K.-Benelux highway link.

- Nordic Triangle of rail and road linking Stockholm, Oslo, and Copenhagen; this may be affected by the Norwegian vote against EU membership in December.

This grid has been carefully selected to complete a "trans-European" high-speed rail transport network which will make movement of freight and passengers throughout the 400-million person, 15-nation EU, among the most efficient in the world. The projects are mandated to begin by the

end of 1995; several are already under way. The average construction time is seven to nine years, and the whole grid is to be completed before 2010.

"The decisions taken at the Essen summit have given the TENs projects a very strong push forward," a senior EU official involved in the infrastructure planning in Brussels told *EIR*. "We at the commission are extremely pleased with the outcome."

The secret of infrastructure spending

The specific TEN projects are aimed to link up various national high-speed rail networks into an integrated Europe-wide infrastructure grid. Another 22 projects have already been preliminarily identified as the next phase (within two years) for discussion.

The political catalyst for advancing the ambitious TEN has been the alarming explosion in chronic unemployment across Europe, as industry restructures, "downsizes," and sources out its manufacture to cheap-labor regions in eastern Europe, Ibero-America, and Asia, leaving in its wake over the past several years a major new unemployment burden within Europe.

For every person that the EU governments can get off unemployment and back into the productive economy, it is estimated to benefit state tax revenues some \$75,000 per year, both in terms of saved outlays for unemployment and new tax revenue from employed citizens.

This is the "secret" of government infrastructure. If done correctly, such projects repay the economy by a factor of 5-10 times initial cost over their effective life, in terms of stimulating new enterprises along the transport corridors. By 1999, the EU estimates activity on the 14 infrastructure projects alone will generate at least 15 million new jobs, a significant impact on EU unemployment, as well as on state budgets.

By concentrating public works on projects which will add a qualitative boost to the economic productivity and efficiency of the European economy, the EU states have laid the basis for an economic locomotive which could possibly out-perform most of the rest of the world in the early years of the next century.

Financing is not a problem

Until the Essen summit, one hurdle holding back progress was whether the European Commission in Brussels would be granted independent bond-issuing authority to finance missing portions of the TEN projects. Delors had proposed creation, under EU control, of a new public authority along lines of the New York-New Jersey Port Authority. He claimed that critical billions in initial outlays needed to catalyze financing for construction of a number of the TEN projects, required special measures.

"The issue of the 'Delors bonds' is a highly political one," a spokesman for the European Investment Bank told

EIR. "The individual member-state governments rightly feel that the EIB already exists to fill such a role, and that it would further weaken national controls on Brussels were a new authority created. The problem for the TEN at present is not financial, rather it is political foot-dragging."

Before the Essen summit, a compromise was reached in which the EU governments authorized an increased level of the EU budget in coming years to be earmarked for TEN priority projects. "The EU was told to allocate unspent monies from other areas, as well as using the new financial budget contributions from the entry of Finland, Sweden, and Austria in January. In addition, overall EU budget sums are tied to national rates of GDP growth, so as this increases, so will funds available in Brussels to the TEN over the coming years," an official in Brussels said.

In addition, the Essen summit greatly strengthened the role of the little-known European Investment Bank, the lending bank of the EU. Created in 1958 to finance infrastructure in poorer regions of the European Economic Community, the EIB today has become a major supranational lender and borrower, exceeding the size of the World Bank. Because it concentrates in the EU, its importance is little known. But the EIB, whose board of directors consists of the finance ministers of the EU member governments, has been asked to create a TEN "special window" to guarantee certain infrastructure loans, provide advance funding to initiate projects, and facilitate accelerated development of the 14 TEN projects.

Already the EIB has completed its technical and financial appraisal of 11 of the TEN projects, and of those, nine have begun to receive EIB loans, already some \$5.6 billion. Most of the 14 projects will have begun construction by 1995, or at the latest 1996, with the peak construction activity scheduled to be reached in eight years. The EIB will invest approximately \$10 billion in 1995 in the TENs, together with local governments and the EU Commission, as well as private bank financing in certain cases.

Symptomatic of the growing political support for the great infrastructure projects in Europe—a mood diametrically opposite that prevailing in the Thatcherite, 1980s "free market" era—German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, during the Essen summit, discussed with Russian President Boris Yeltsin the construction of a 3,000-kilometer, eight-lane super-highway linking Moscow to Berlin and western Europe, a project whose total cost is estimated at \$36 billion. As well, the Essen summit approved the coordination, with neighboring states in eastern Europe, of linking the western TENs with a new rail and road grid in the former communist economies of the East. (Compare the similarity of Delors's proposal for eastern Europe, **Map 7**, with LaRouche's Productive Triangle proposal, **Map 5**.) Specifically, work will begin on eight "priority corridors," including rail and road links for Berlin-Warsaw-Minsk-Moscow, Dresden-Prague, and Helsinki-St. Petersburg-Moscow.

Start Middle East 'Oasis Plan' projects now for world peace

The Middle East (geographically, southwestern Asia) is a crossroads linking the world's largest land masses and greatest population densities—Europe, Asia, and Africa. Thus, economic infrastructure development for this strategic region is a priority for the common benefit of billions of people (**Map 2**, yellow). There are 210 million people in the 14 nations in the region itself.

Because of its strategic location, the region should be at the top of the world agenda for economic development projects, especially intercontinental rail transit, ports, and adequate supplies of freshwater. Without these projects, the Middle East for decades has been the cockpit of strife extending from northern Africa through the eastern Mediterranean to Central Asia. This potentially rich region has been marked by barbed wire, dead-end roads, fear, and bloodshed.

The Middle East is foremost among development regions today because of the historic peace initiative taken in 1993 by Arab and Israeli leaders. The pact signed in Washington on Sept. 13, 1993 by Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, included Annex III, the "Protocol on Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation in Economic and Development Programs." It listed nine points, beginning with the necessity for providing adequate water and power for the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

"Make the gardens of Jericho bloom again," said Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. Mahmoud Abbas, the Palestinian representative, spoke on Sept. 13 about how the lack of infrastructure has for too long "drained the population" and caused misery. In July 1994, accords were signed between Israel and Jordan. The example of accomplishments in this region could lead the way to success in key areas all around the globe.

However, as of January 1995, little ground has been broken for needed projects, and what has been, is mostly for hotels and housing for administrators, not basic infrastructure. Fierce opposition to the Peace Accord development perspective has been waged since its signing by financial and political circles associated with the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and related private interests in the disintegrating Bretton Woods monetary system, and from associated terrorist networks.

Nevertheless, a series of proposals has been put forward

for specific projects—many of them on the drawing board for decades—by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA), Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Sudan, and others in the region.

- The PNA in 1994 promulgated plans for 200 projects. Earlier studies, for example, included a 1992 program by the Palestine Studies Project of the Center for Engineering and Planning in Ramallah, entitled "Masterplanning: The State of Palestine: Suggested Guidelines for Comprehensive Development."

- The Israeli government published proposals in a document entitled "Development Options for Regional Cooperation," released in October 1994.

- The Jordanian government put forward proposals in 1994, emphasizing increased water supplies and transportation.

- The Arab League proposed in the 1970s a trans-Arabian and Greater Mideast rail grid, including "Guidelines for Railroad Projects in the Middle East."

- Sudan President Omar El Bashir announced in October 1993 an intention to complete the half-finished Jonglei Canal on the upper White Nile, which would develop the Sudd region in southern Sudan and augment the Nile River flow to the mutual benefit of Sudan and Egypt (**Map 19**).

- In Casablanca on Oct. 25-28, 1994, representatives of 60 nations met to confer on economic tasks for the Middle East. A development bank was proposed to finance priority projects. As the new year begins, it is essential to delay no longer on breaking ground.

Maps 9-12 depict some of the key proposals for economic development in the region. Lyndon LaRouche's "Oasis Plan" approach, shown schematically in **Map 11**, serves as a blueprint for a high-technology-based development approach for the entire region.

LaRouche's 'Oasis Plan'

"Launch an 'Oasis Plan,'" LaRouche proposed, in campaigning for priority project designs for the region. He urged that they be combined with nuclear-powered desalination plants to create "oases" of development.

In 1975, LaRouche visited Baghdad, and subsequently in the year proposed an International Development Bank to fund common-interest infrastructure projects in the Mideast and other regions. In 1986, Peres, then prime minister of Israel, called for a "Marshall Plan" approach, involving high-technology-vectored infrastructure including desalination plants, international electricity grids, and rail and road networks. The Oasis Plan goals cohere with this and also with the program elaborated by Palestinian economists such as Yousef Sayegh.

The priority Oasis Plan projects include:

- 1) High-speed rail lines through the region, connecting Africa, Asia, and Europe (red lines), which presumes a grid of other main lines, and secondary and local lines throughout the Greater Middle East area.



The geography of world economic development

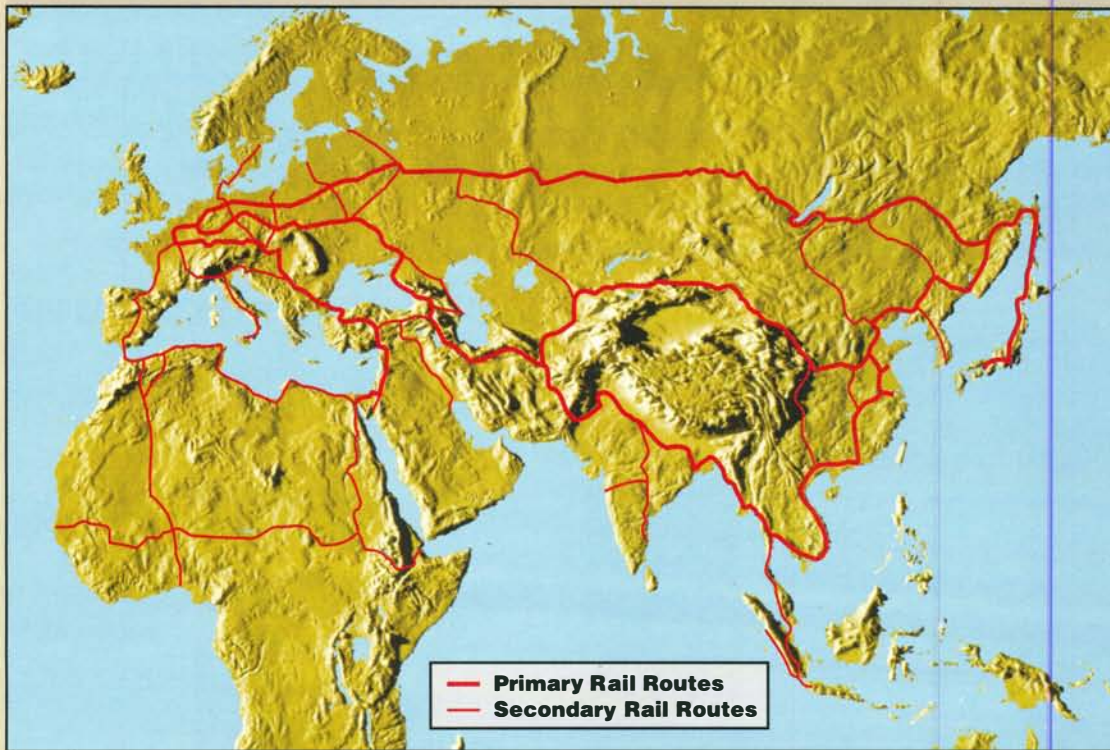
Selected *EIR* proposals for international infrastructure projects



*Pennsylvania's Three Mile Island nuclear power plant;
Transrapid maglev train;
container shipping in the
Port of Seattle.*

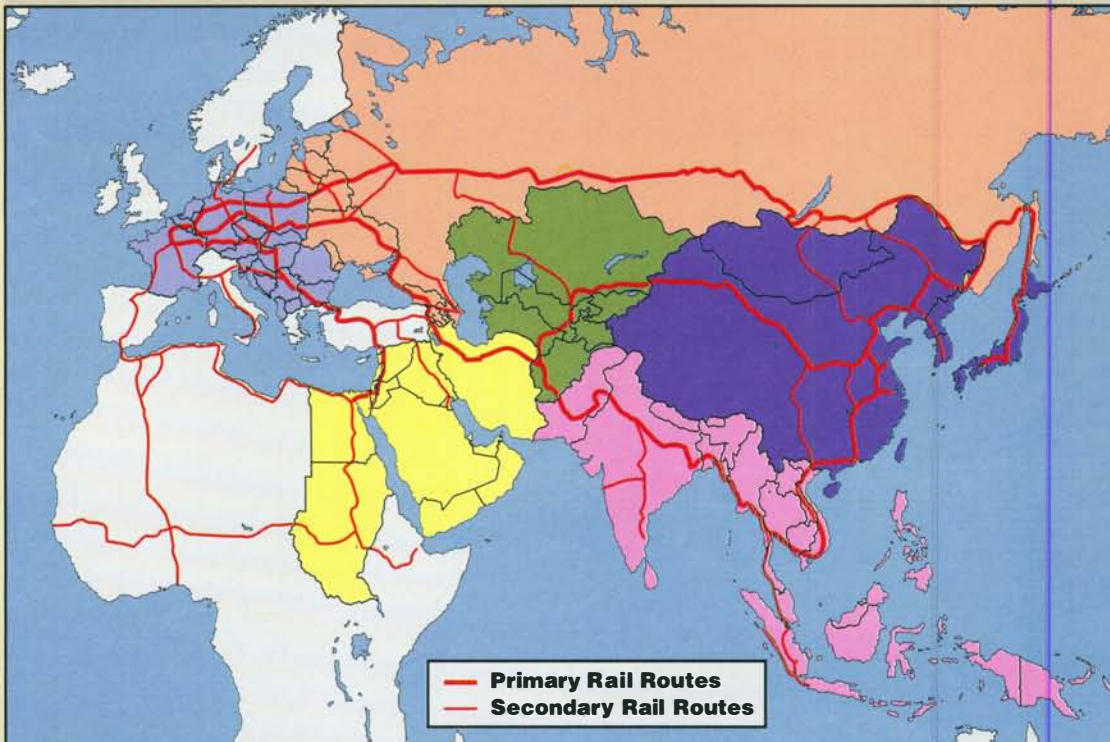


MAP 1 Proposed 'Eurasian land bridge' rail development



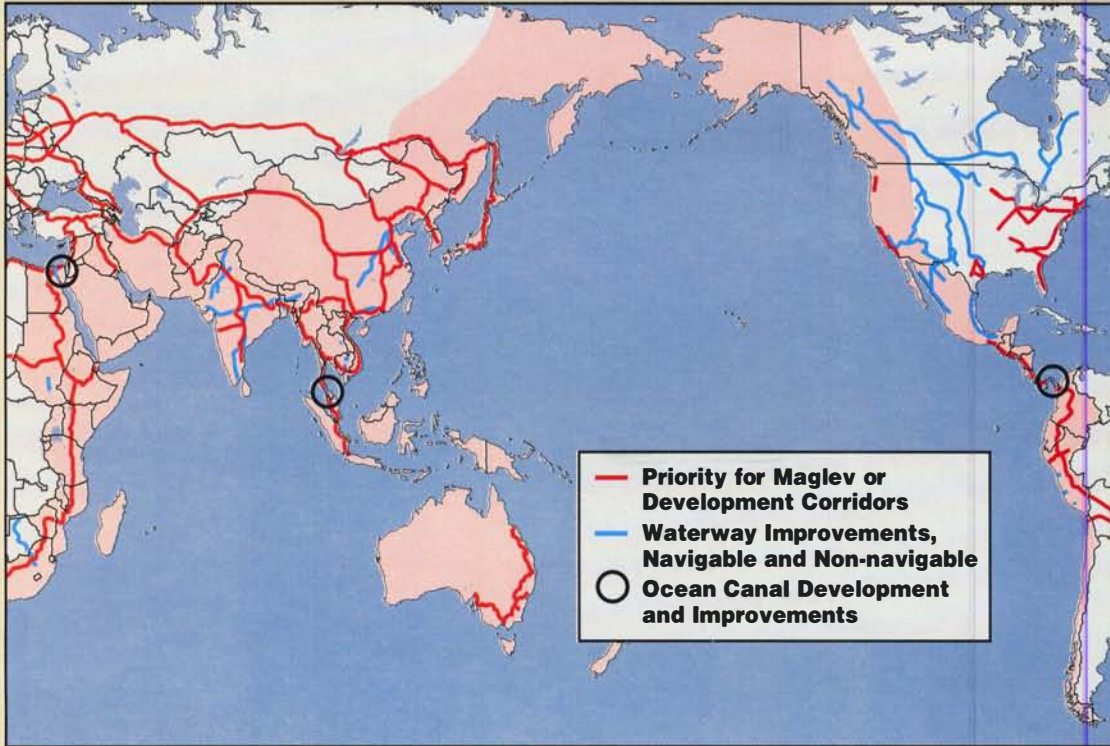
High-speed and maglev rail corridors form the Eurasian land bridge. Rail lines from France to Africa, and to Russia and China, and into Japan, were the 1896 "Great Project" of France's Gabriel Hanotaux and Russia's Sergei Witte. The northern route is the Trans-Siberian line; farther south, the new Silk Road line branches into China and India; the third main trunk goes to the Mideast and Africa.

MAP 2 The six political-regional planning areas of Eurasia



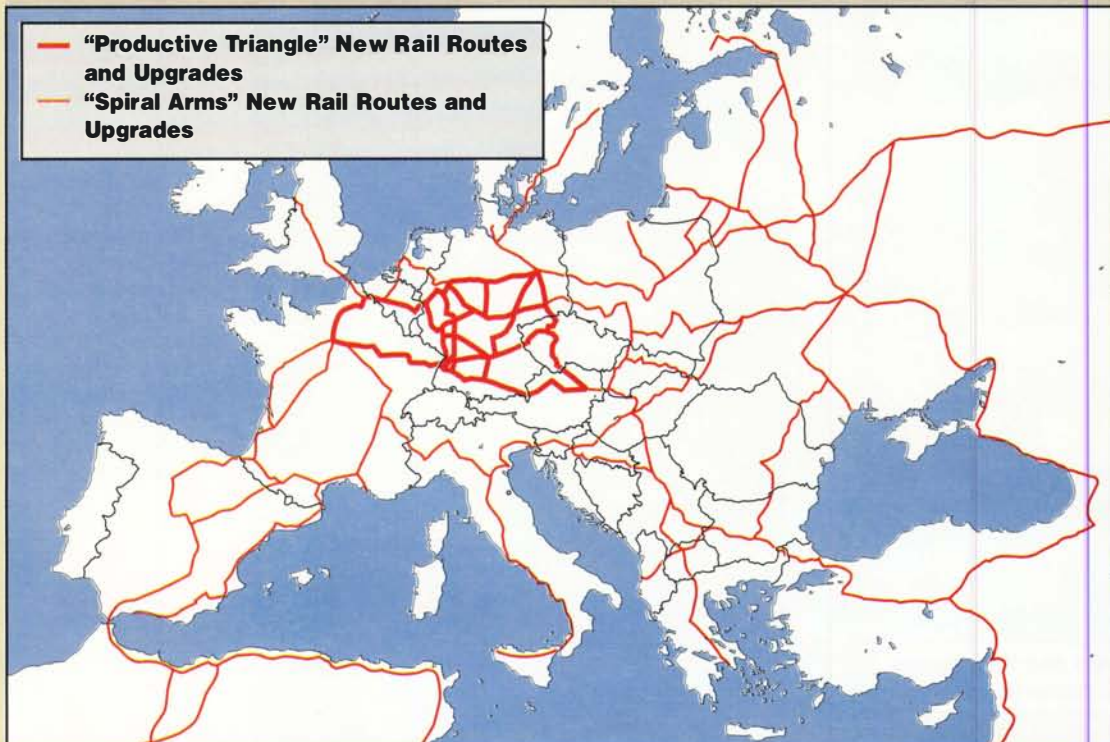
Development regions (by colored area) of Eurasia-Africa, based on land, water, and population necessities. Pakistan, India, and Southeast Asia, for example (in pink), despite political and religious conflicts, are a single development region for physical infrastructure planning purposes, requiring integrated rail, water, and power grids to function.

MAP 3 Pacific-Indian oceans basins: major infrastructure projects



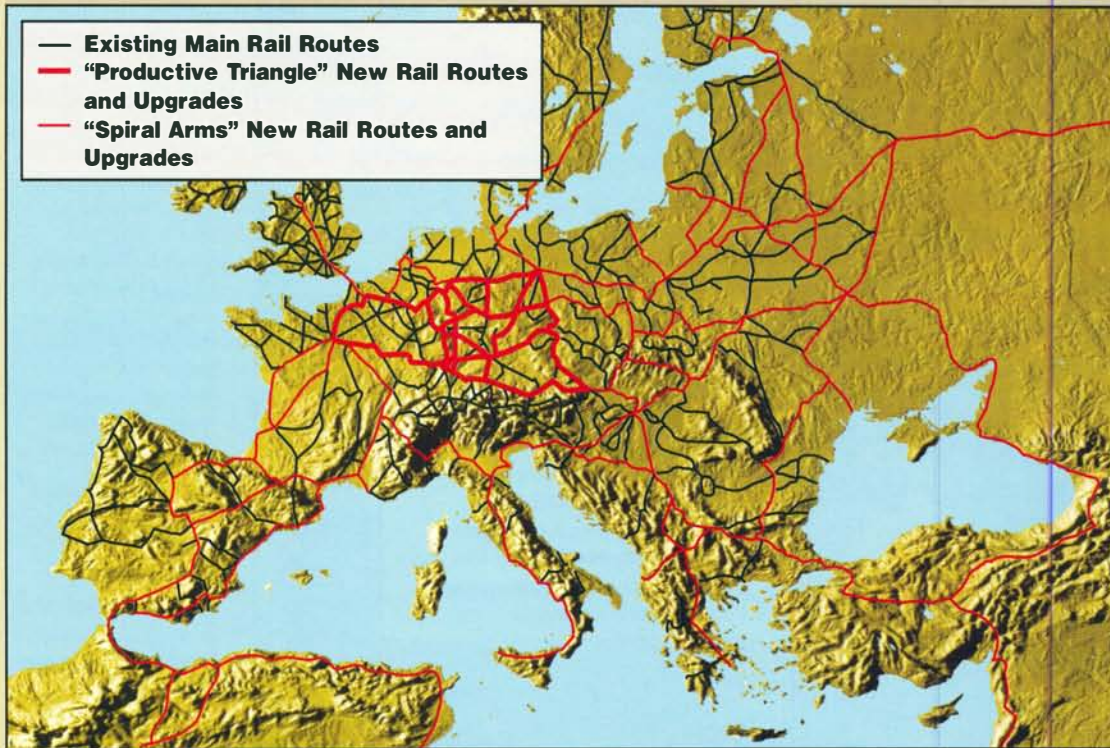
The Indian and Pacific oceans basins, home of most of humanity. LaRouche's 1974 International Development Bank plan called for a dozen infrastructure Great Projects circling it. His 1983 Pacific Basin plan linked super-ports and canals, including new or upgraded canals on Suez and the Isthmus of Panama and a new canal on the Kra Isthmus of Thailand. The canals would allow transport around the basin by new high-speed magnetohydrodynamic ships.

MAP 4 Proposed European 'Productive Triangle' rail development



The European "Productive Triangle" of high-speed rail lines and intensive infrastructure investment proposed by LaRouche after the Berlin Wall fell in 1989. It encompasses an area whose vertices are Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. "Spiral arms," or corridors of development, would extend to Scandinavia; eastern Europe, Russia, Ukraine, and farther east to Asia; the Balkans and the Middle East; and to Iberia and North Africa.

MAP 5 'Productive Triangle,' rail development (physical geography)



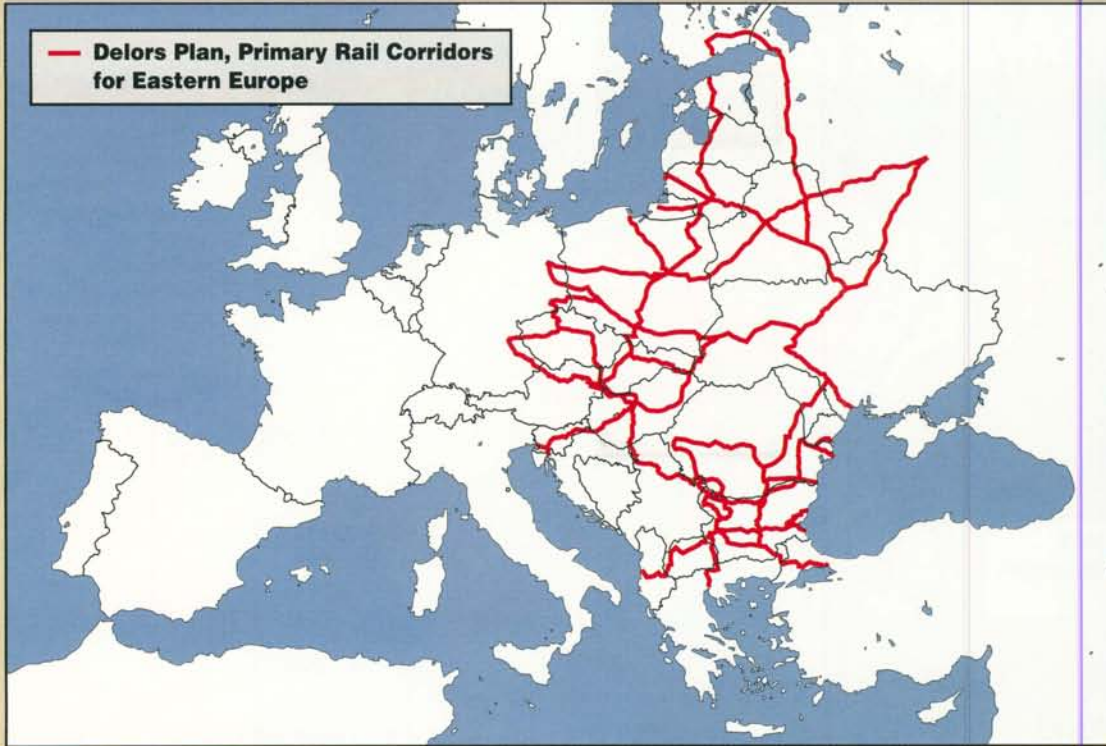
Existing and proposed lines of the European "Productive Triangle" to be developed as high-speed rail corridors, with maglev on priority links. This area of Europe has the highest concentration of productive power potential in the world. Its peak functioning is required for global economic recovery.

MAP 6 'Productive Triangle,' waterway development (physical geography)



Existing and proposed waterways of the European "Productive Triangle." Western Europe's inland waterways, begun by Charlemagne, are extensive compared with Russia's much lower density of water projects, but must be expanded. Barge traffic is the cheapest method of moving bulk inland freight.

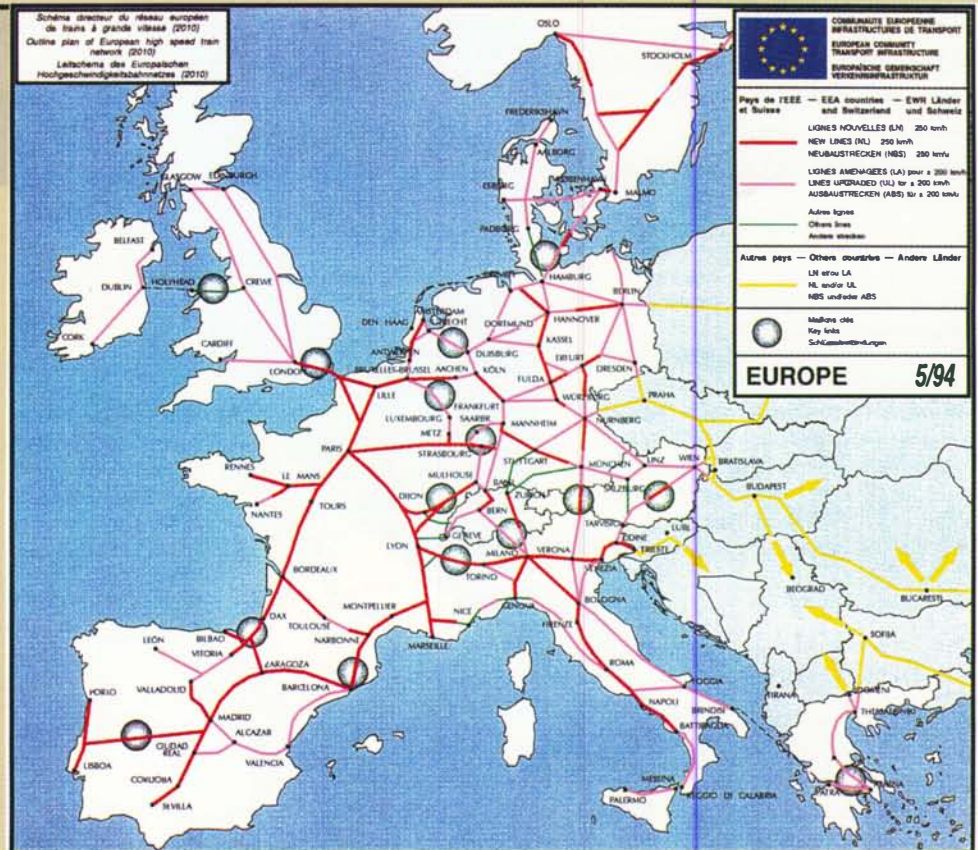
MAP 7 European Union proposal for eastern Europe rail development



Priority routes for new and upgraded rail lines in eastern Europe were proposed in winter 1993-94 by the Transport Infrastructure Commission of the European Union, whose president was Jacques Delors. The Delors plan is to construct this network by the year 2010. The main European inter-links follow the same routes as the proposed spirals of the "Productive Triangle."

MAP 8 Currently approved European Union projects

The 14 projects which the European Union has approved. They will improve infrastructure both in the "Productive Triangle" region and along some of the spiral arms. Construction is under way on several segments. New rail lines are in red; upgraded rail lines are in lavender; other rail lines are in green; other rail lines in other countries are in yellow; and circles show key links.



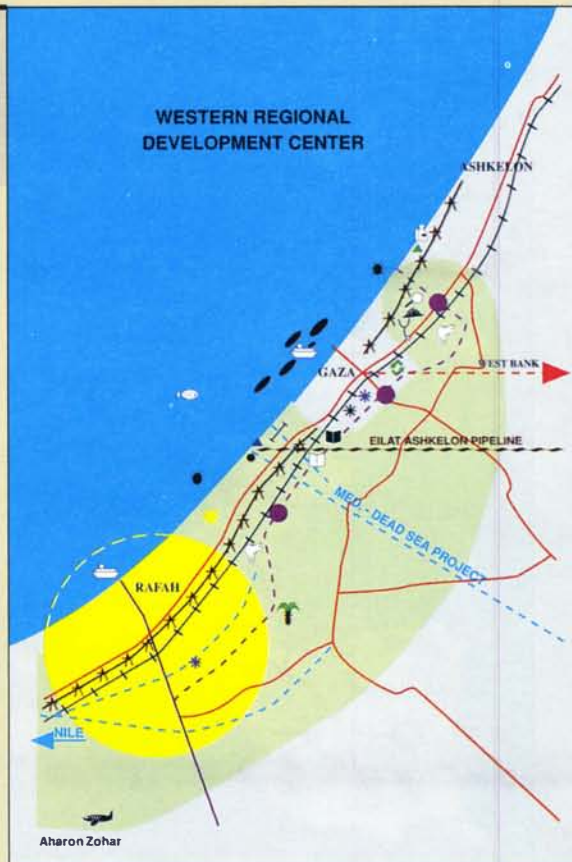
MAP 9 Greater Middle East, existing and proposed rail development (Arab League)



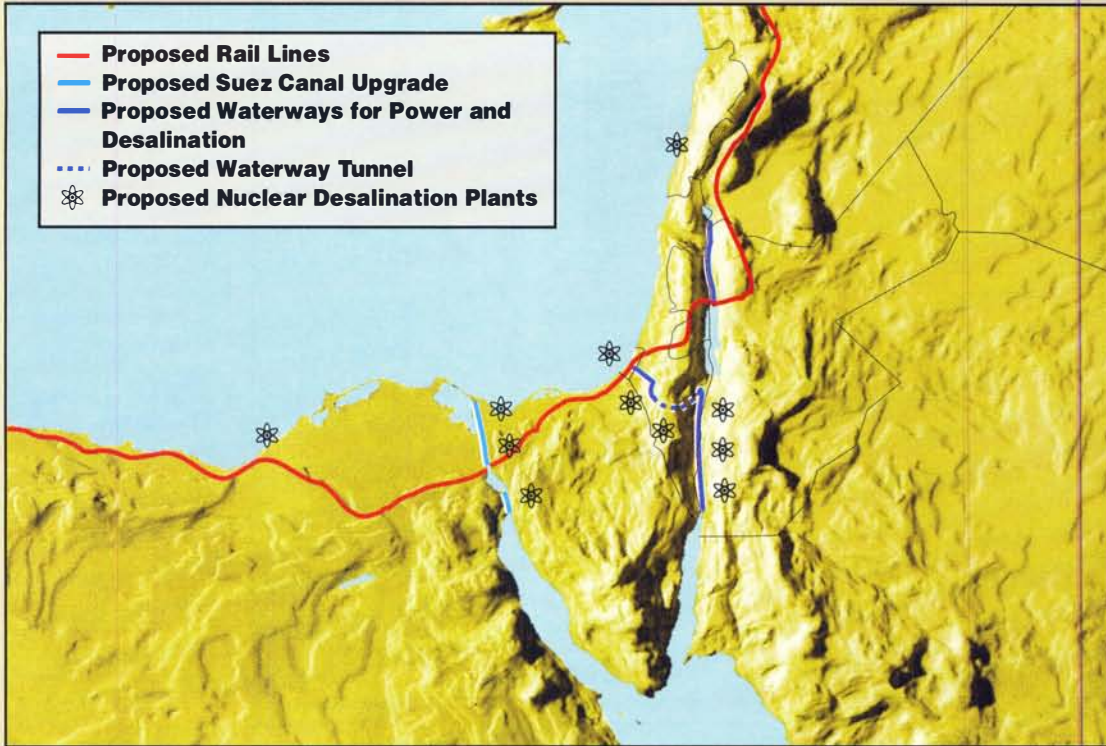
Selected rail route proposals, shown against existing lines, from the 1970s Arab League's "Guidelines for Railroad Projects in the Middle East," and from 1994 Palestinian Authority and Jordanian proposals. This is the crossroads between Eurasia and Africa.

MAP 10 Israeli government-proposed development projects

The greater Gaza development region, as shown in the government of Israel's October 1994 report, "Development Options for Regional Cooperation." There are acute infrastructure needs for the 800,000 people in the Gaza Strip. The report calls for 26 new water treatment plants. Map symbols show new ports, a Gaza-West Bank transit link, the Med-Dead Sea project, rail, road, housing, and other infrastructure plans.



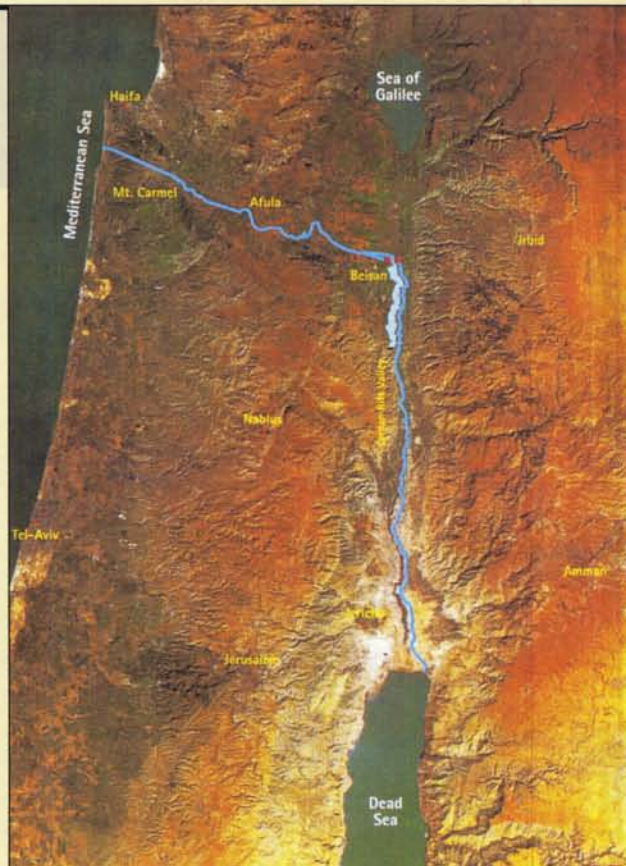
MAP 11 LaRouche's 'Oasis Plan' for development of Middle East crossroads



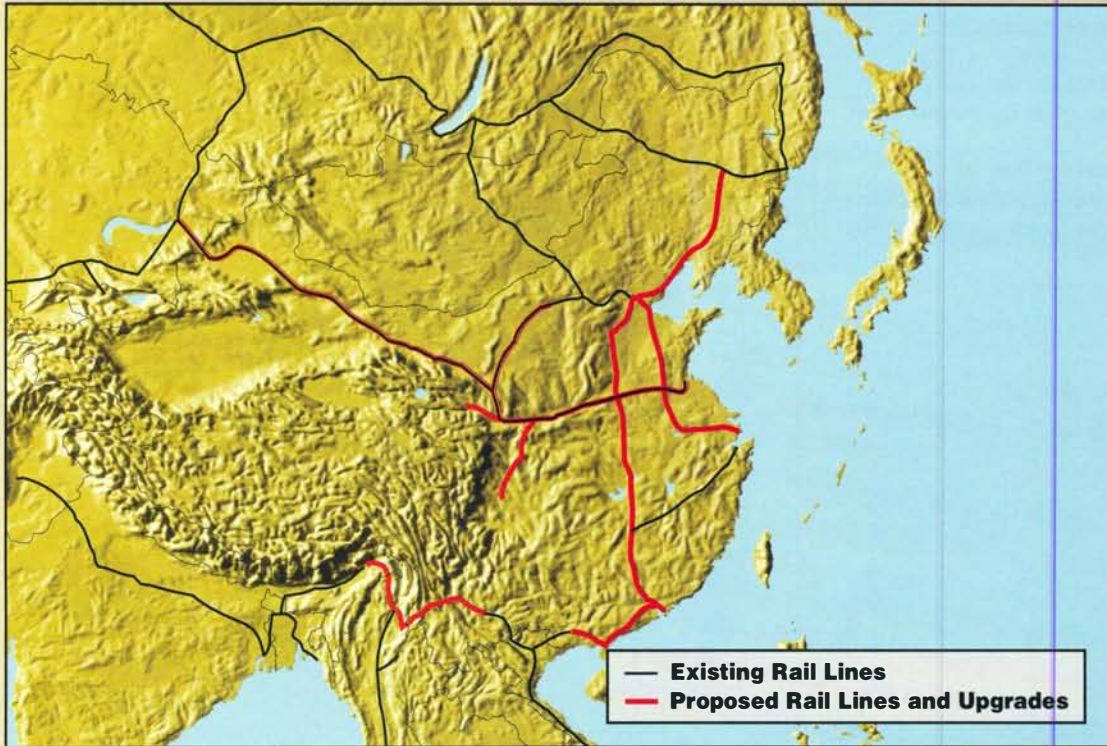
Lyndon LaRouche's "Oasis Plan" for the Mideast features canals linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea and/or the Red Sea to Dead Sea to provide fresh-water for agriculture, industry, and domestic use. Shown are the general locations for nuclear-powered desalination facilities to provide, in effect, a new Jordan River.

MAP 12 Israeli government-proposed water channel

This proposal from Israel's "Development Options" report shows a conduit-tunnel to channel Mediterranean seawater to Beisan, where it would be desalinated in Reverse Osmosis plants (red symbols), using falling water hydrostatic energy from the 400-meter elevation drop into the Jordan Rift Valley. The storage lake is in light blue. Freshwater output volume could equal the Jordan River:

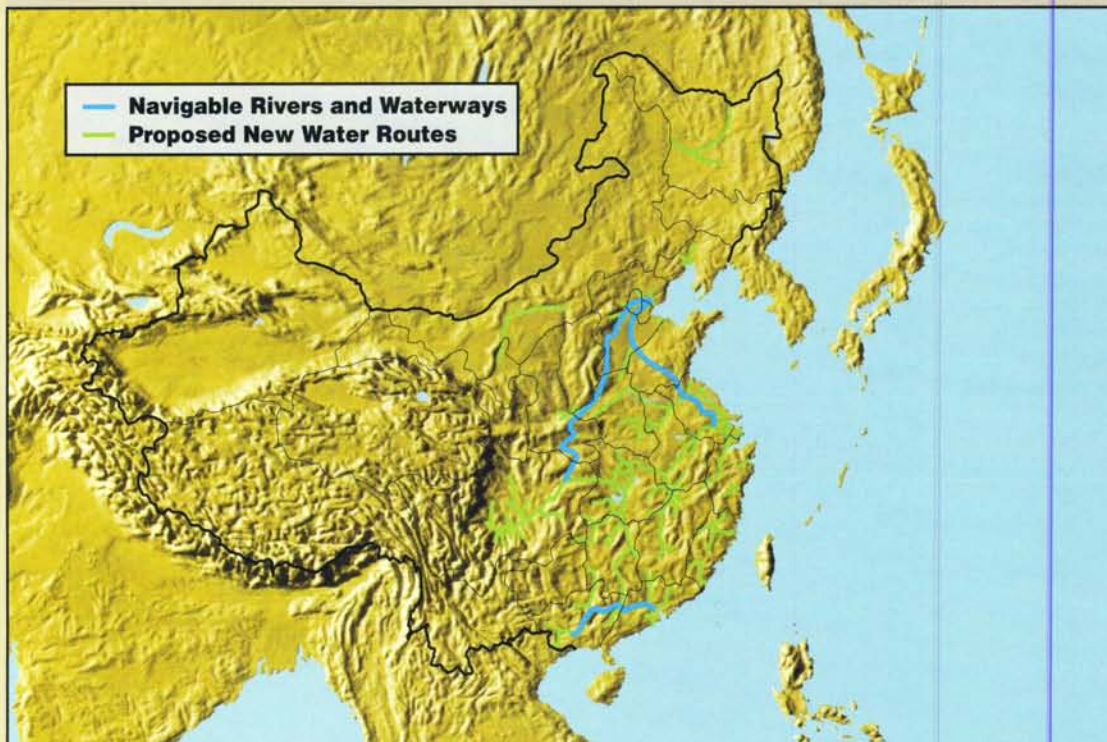


MAP 13 East Asia, existing and proposed rail development



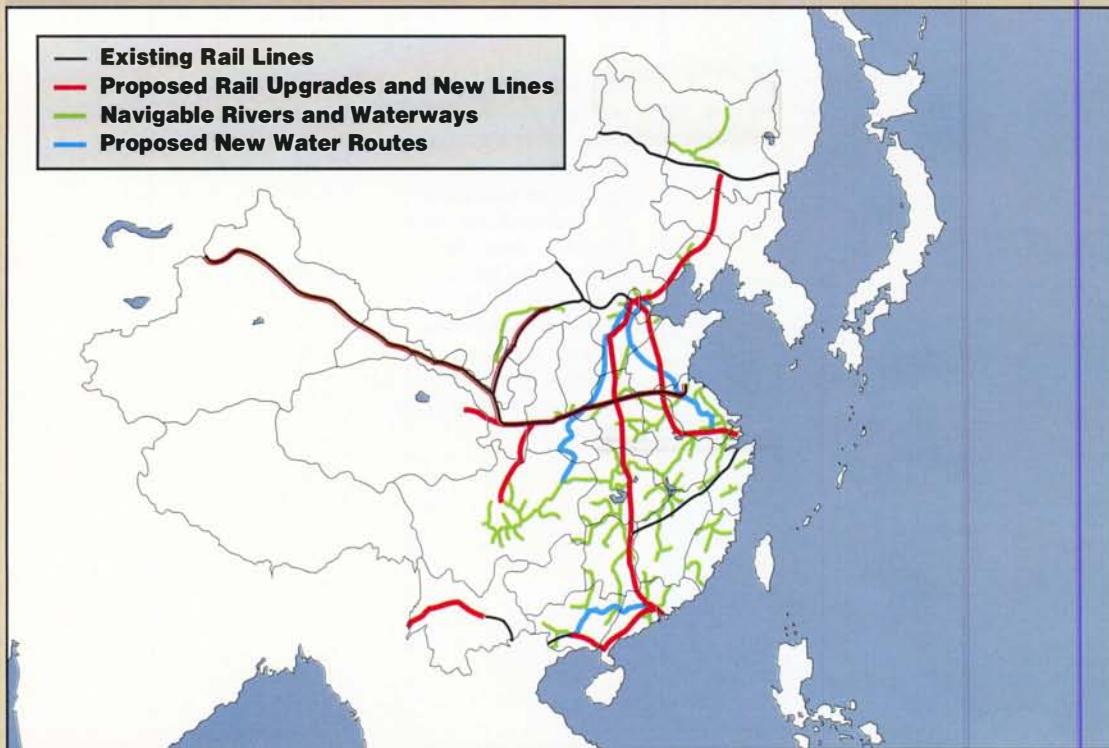
Selected existing and proposed rail projects for China. The interior of China must be developed by new transport systems to bring sea-going freight inland. Main rail lines must be upgraded and joined to the northern and southern Silk Road branches, and to the Trans-Siberian railway. This will allow China's interior to trade efficiently with the Pacific.

MAP 14 China, existing and proposed waterway development



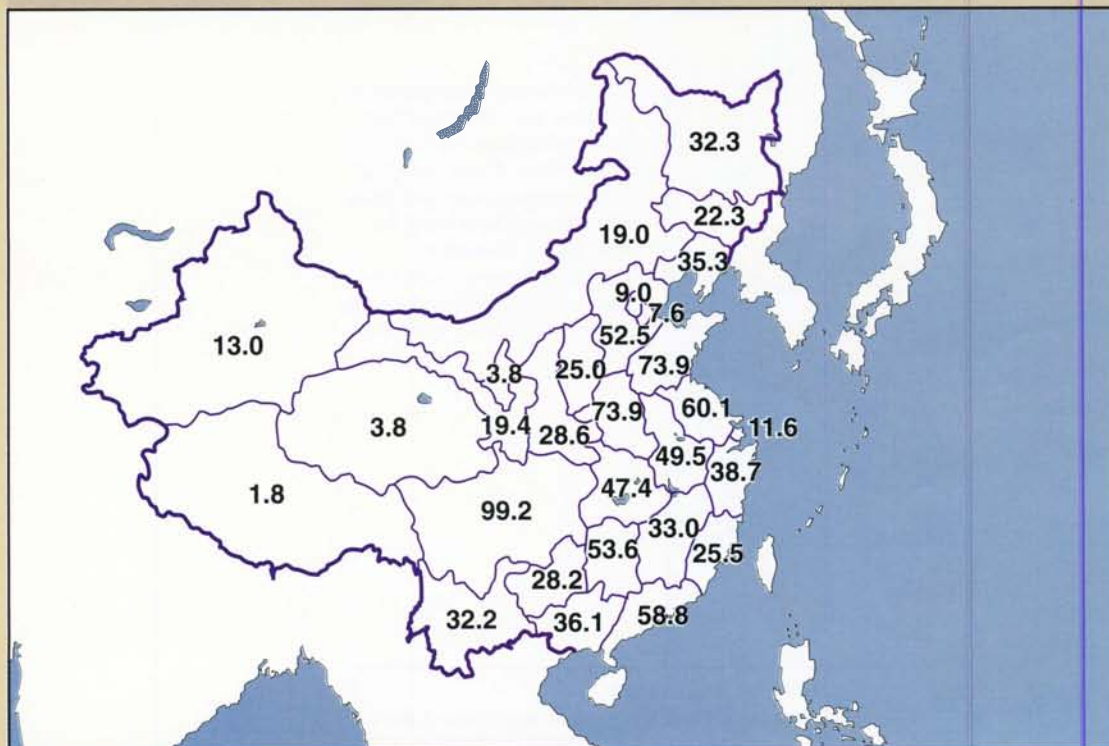
Selected existing and proposed water project routes for China. The highest rates of water utilization per capita and per square kilometer correlate with the highest output in agriculture and industry. These projects would transfer water from the south to the dry north.

MAP 15 China, rail and waterway development (provincial borders shown)



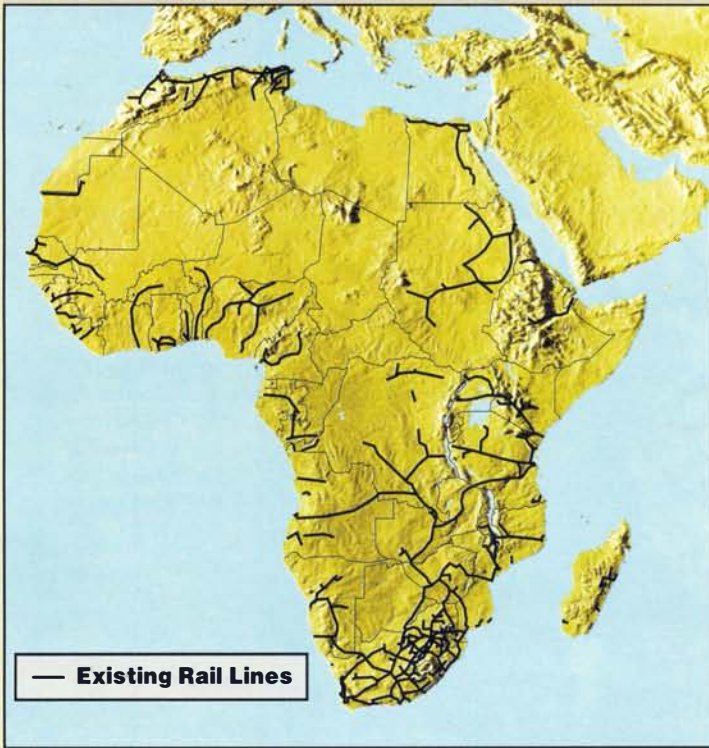
Infrastructure and China's provinces. Britain's threat to balkanize China began with the 1840s Opium Wars. Today, London is encouraging warlords in the richer coastal provinces to break with Beijing. Infrastructure upgrades can stabilize China by raising output and living standards in the depressed interior.

MAP 16 China, population by province (millions)



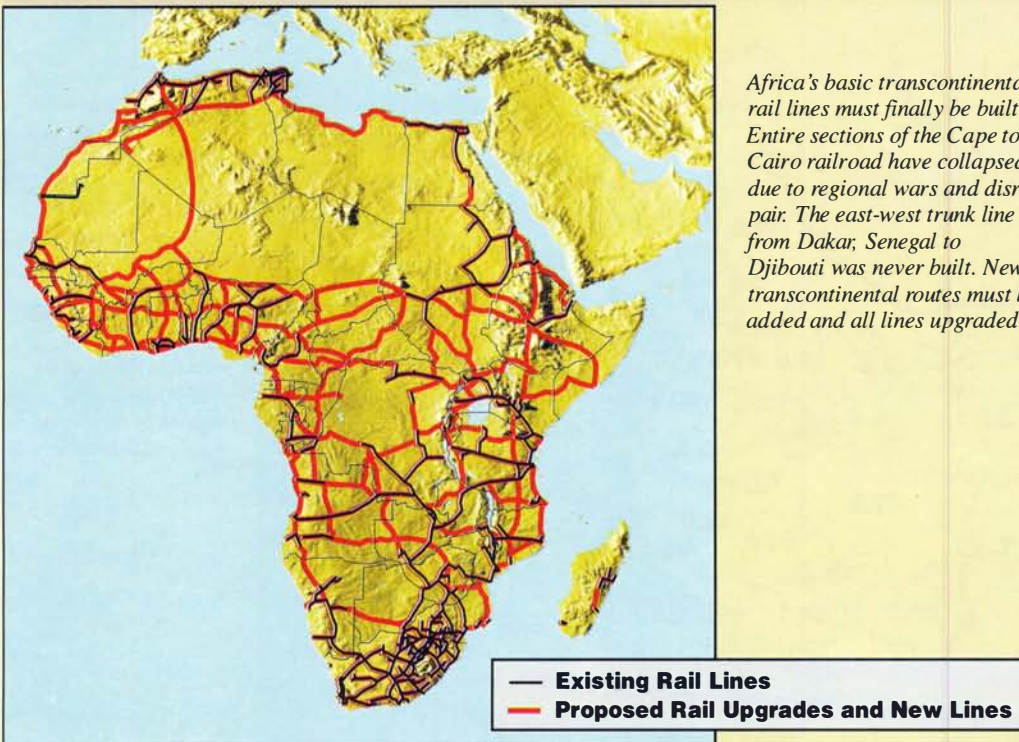
Most of China's huge population is concentrated in eastern provinces. Here large numbers of human beings are underutilized in a marginal peasant existence. Making available to them modern technology and education to improve productivity will create rapid growth in the rate of total world production.

MAP 17 Africa, existing rail lines



Existing rail in Africa is still concentrated on the coast, where the colonial powers first established such routes to ship out raw materials and labor. England created the south-north Cape to Cairo Railroad for conquest. The population lacks the necessary transportation infrastructure for rapid economic development.

MAP 18 Africa, existing and proposed rail lines



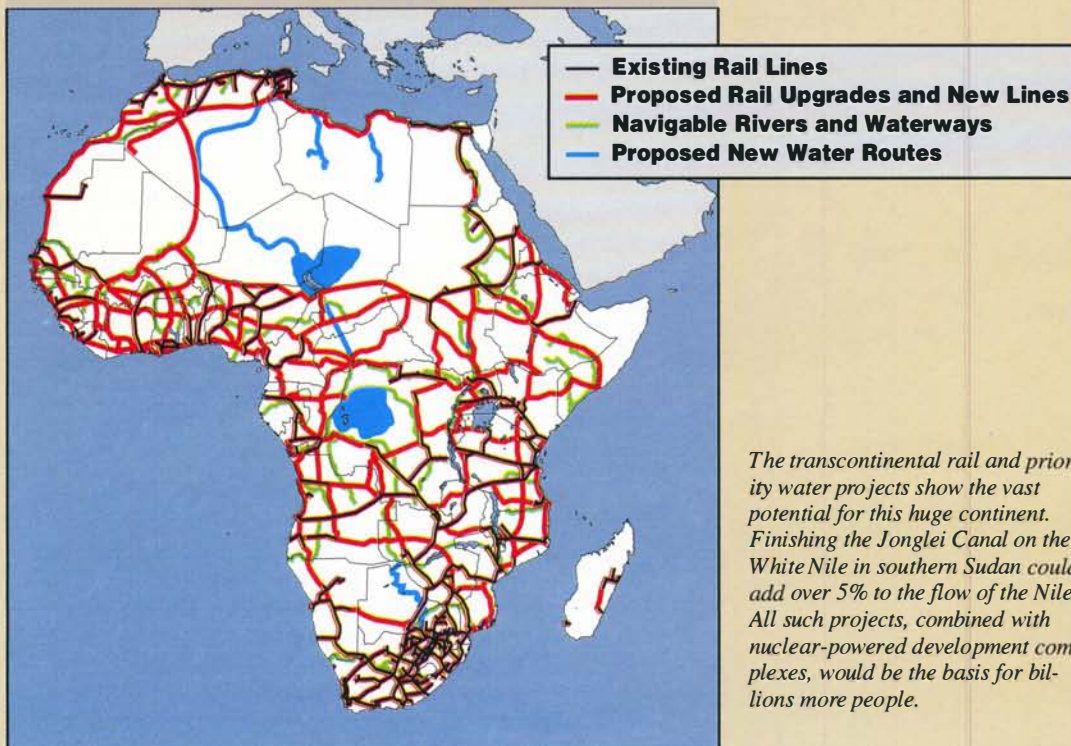
Africa's basic transcontinental rail lines must finally be built. Entire sections of the Cape to Cairo railroad have collapsed due to regional wars and disrepair. The east-west trunk line from Dakar, Senegal to Djibouti was never built. New transcontinental routes must be added and all lines upgraded.

MAP 19 Africa, rivers and proposed waterways



Existing rivers, and proposed new lakes and waterways. Daming part of the Zaire (Congo) River, the second largest river in volume in the world, would create a Central African lake. In the sub-Saharan region, Lake Chad must be expanded by diverting north some of the flow of the Ubangi River. Lake Chad could give rise to a trans-Saharan canal to the Mediterranean.

MAP 20 Africa, rail and waterway development



The transcontinental rail and priority water projects show the vast potential for this huge continent. Finishing the Jonglei Canal on the White Nile in southern Sudan could add over 5% to the flow of the Nile. All such projects, combined with nuclear-powered development complexes, would be the basis for billions more people.

MAP 21 North America, water development (Nawapa)



- **Navigable Waterways**
- **Proposed New Navigable Waterways**
- **Proposed Non-navigable Canals for Expanded Water Delivery**

The North American Water and Power Alliance (Nawapa). This 1960s engineering plan by the Ralph M. Parsons Co. would divert enough unused water now flowing north to the Arctic, southward through a natural and engineered Rocky Mountain Trench, to bring a new supply of 135 billion gallons a day to the Canadian and U.S. plains, the Great Lakes, and Mexico.

MAP 22 South America, proposed rail and waterway development



- **Selected Existing Rail Lines**
- **Proposed Rail Upgrades and New Lines**
- **Proposed Canal Linkups**
- **Proposed Water Transfer Tunnels**
- **Other Proposed Water Projects**

Existing and proposed water and rail projects include a new interoceanic canal through the Panama Isthmus. The Orinoco-Amazon River canal and the Amazon-Rio de la Plata canal would integrate the three huge river basins, allowing ships to operate over 10,000 kilometers. The dream of the Pan-American Railroad would be completed as a high-speed rail system.

2) Waterway projects (blue lines), along with nuclear-powered desalination. The Suez Canal, first cut in 1859-69, needs upgrading, and the entire Suez corridor from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea needs to be developed. New waterway-based development corridors can be opened up along 1) a combination canal-tunnel waterway from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, beginning near Gaza on the coast, proceeding south of Beersheba as a tunnel through the highlands (about 100 km); and/or 2) a canal from the Gulf of Aqaba to the Dead Sea, through Jordan (180 km).

These waterways can be the site of a series of nuclear-powered desalination plants, around which whole complexes of new industry, intensive agriculture, and residential development can be built—"nuplexes."

The new canals, and selected coastal sites, can thus provide the new resource base for a chain of man-made "oases" through the deserts that will give plentiful freshwater, power, and easy transportation in the lower trans-Jordan Valley region.

A second Jordan River. The newest generation of designs for modular nuclear power units are made to order for desalinating seawater. The Asea Brown Boveri-Siemens "potato" reactor, so named for its spherical fuel cells (the pebble bed design), uses a safe thorium cycle. California-based General Atomics has proposed a modular, helium-cooled unit which runs entirely underground. A portion of the energy from either type of unit (at about 135 megawatts), can be handily used for desalinating seawater, and units can be added as required.

With four nuclear power units per installation, only 20 such complexes could desalinate 3,500 million cubic meters of water for the Jordan River basin, the equivalent of a second Jordan River.

Arab rail grid proposals. Map 9 shows (black) selected lines of the existing (sparse) rail grid. In the Arabian desert there are ruins of the 19th-century Berlin-to-Baghdad rail system that was dynamited by British terrorists. New rail lines and upgrades of existing lines are shown (red). These include selected links from Jordanian, Palestinian, and other proposals. In Saudi Arabia, parallel trans-Arabian lines are shown.

Palestinian proposals would also integrate (not shown on the map) new rail lines with superhighway and secondary road development in Gaza and the West Bank, and a connecting corridor between them. The proposed rail line would trace an arc from Irbid, Jordan, into the northern West Bank, up to Jenin, southwest through Tulkarm, with a main link to Nablus, and from Tulkarm southward (just east of Qalqiliya), swinging southwest of Ramallah, with a main branch to Amman, Jordan. From this east-west line, a main line would go southward through Hebron to the Gaza Strip, via Beit Hanun. The West Bank to Gaza corridor would accommodate rail, road, and air links into a network extending throughout the Gaza Strip and into Egypt.

The Israeli government program includes priority rail links from Israel to Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt.

Build the Gaza infrastructure now

Only 25 miles long and five miles wide, the Gaza Strip has over 800,000 residents (half of whom are under 15 years old), for whom the basic infrastructure of water, power, housing, and social services for a modern economy is lacking, and needs to be built right away. Under the Oasis Plan approach, the Gaza Strip, and the city of Gaza in particular, would be the littoral terminus for a new canal-based corridor of development through the desert to the Dead Sea. The PNA has extensive plans for the area.

Map 10 is a schematic of the Gaza region (called the "Western Region Development Center") from the October 1994 Israeli government report "Development Options for Regional Cooperation." Projects outlined include proposed port developments, transportation links to the West Bank, a fuel pipeline, and the Mediterranean Sea-Dead Sea project. Among the basic utility projects, the report calls for constructing 26 water treatment plants.

Create 'natural' resources

The present Jordan River valley flow is capable of supporting about 5 million people on the scale of water per capita required for modern economic activity; however, more than 14 million people already reside in the Jordan basin. Therefore, new "natural" resources must be created by man.

Map 12 shows a proposal for a "northern" Med-Dead conduit taken from the Israeli government "Development Options" report. As shown on a satellite-image base-map, the superimposed blue line traces the route of Mediterranean seawater pumped into a canal-conduit south of Haifa, which flows via tunnel under Mt. Carmel, thence to a point in the Jordan basin north of the Dead Sea. Here the 400-meter drop in elevation would allow the water to "desalt itself" by plunging at the right pressure through reverse osmosis semipermeable membranes. Such a state-of-the-art system operates at 125 pounds per square inch, far less than that of the falling water entering the plant. No extra energy would be required. Engineers estimate that a supply of freshwater equal to the existing flow of the Jordan could be created—a new man-made river. A storage lake is shown in light blue.

However, for many reasons, this option may be far less desirable than other projects. The new freshwater would be under exclusive Israeli control, for example, whereas the Oasis Plan of waterway corridors of development, based on nuplexes, would provide the ratios of water per capita and per kilometer where it is politically and geographically required.

What the maps show is the need to get on with the job. Referring to the proposed Red Sea-Dead Sea canal project, Dr. Munther Haddadin, a Jordanian hydrologist and political leader, told a science reporter in November 1994, "This project started as a dream. But so did peace in the Middle East."

China and the 'New Silk Road'

In 1992, Lyndon LaRouche extended his concept of the European "Productive Triangle" for high-speed rail, to the entire Eurasian and African land mass. Early that same year, China completed its first direct rail connection to Kazakhstan, thereby opening what is sometimes called a "New Silk Road," also known as the "second Eurasian land bridge" (the first "land bridge" is the Russian Trans-Siberian Railroad, see **Map 1**). In July 1992, the first passenger trains crossed the new "second Eurasian land bridge" from Urumqi, the capital of the Xinjiang region of China, to Alma Alta in Kazakhstan (**Map 13**).

The proposals elaborated by LaRouche's collaborators featured three basic east-west rail bridges from China to Europe. The first runs from Beijing north through Mongolia to join the Trans-Siberian Railway in Russia, and runs through Russia all the way to Moscow and on to Europe. The second proposed line, which closely follows the route of the second Eurasian land bridge, runs west across northern China from Lianyungang on the Pacific coast, through Urumqi to Alma Ata in Kazakhstan, turning southwest via Tashkent into Iran, and through the Caucasus to Kiev, Dresden, and Frankfurt. In Kazakhstan, there is a branch running northward to meet the Trans-Siberian Railroad. A third main route runs south from China into Bangladesh, across India and Pakistan to the trunk line in Iran. One branch of this runs from Nanjing to Nanning, and west through the mountains to Kunming near Myanmar (Burma), then to Dhaka in Bangladesh. The other branch runs through Southeast Asia (**Map 1**).

The government of China has been focusing on the central of the east-west lines, the northern branch of the Silk Road. At a conference on the "International Coordination along the Second Eurasian Land Bridge" at Lanzhou University on Aug. 5-8, a spokesman for China's Development Research Council, the main economic planners in Beijing, stated that the State Council (cabinet) has given a mandate for "strategic exploratory work" on the line. A continuous rail line now exists along this route, but improvement is essential. Much of it is single-track and steam-drawn. There are two unmechanized rail gauge changes along the route, one between China and Kazakhstan and the second on the Poland-Belarus border, which can cause serious bottlenecks. Since the beginning of this year, some nations have been pushing up tariff barriers, a problem which will hopefully be alleviated as the result of high-level negotiations in October in Beijing among China, Russia, Kazakhstan, and other Central Asian Republics.

In any case, the entire route must be drastically upgraded to modern high-speed rail, to be followed as soon as possible by the installation of magnetic levitation (maglev) systems.

In China overall, another problem is that the existing lines tend to run east-west with relatively fewer north-south connectors, while, secondly, rails are sparse in the vast inland areas. For example, the existing north-south routes serving the East China corridor of 90 million people, are severely overloaded. China has just completed a Hangzhou-Shangqiu line to supplement the existing Beijing-Guangzhou and Beijing-Shanghai lines, and the Railway Ministry is on a crash program to finish construction of a new Beijing-Kowloon line by the end of 1995.

"The transportation technology of high-speed railway as a main technological project of the Eighth Year Plan of China has been included in the 10-year planning of the national economy," Hui Yongzhen, vice minister of the State Science and Technology Commission of China, reported to *EIR* on May 27. "The high-speed railway between Beijing and Shanghai, whose speed can reach more than 200 kilometers per hour, has been approved."

In his book *The International Development of China*, Dr. Sun Yat-sen had proposed a dense rail network covering especially northern and western China, to develop these areas up to the density of infrastructure of the coastal provinces. Much of this work remains to be done. China today has about 33,000 route miles of railroads—one-third of what Dr. Sun Yat-sen proposed over 70 years ago. Of that, only 6,300 miles is double-tracked and less than 1,200 miles have been electrified.

Major upgrades of all lines running north and south across China and Mongolia must especially be made, to create rapid connections between all three east-west lines.

As the history of the development of the United States proved, and as Dr. Sun Yat-sen understood from that history, rail lines not only function as the circulatory system for a national and global economy, but are the backbone for internal development. LaRouche's proposal emphasizes the key role of infrastructural *development corridors*—areas centered on main railroad trunk lines and inland waterways, within which the density of population and modern infrastructure reaches levels suitable for a rapid process of industrialization.

In terms of Eurasia as a whole, the 100-kilometer-wide bands of territory extending 50 kilometers on each side of the main lines proposed by LaRouche's collaborators, already encompass 800-900 million people—about 25% of the entire population of Eurasia and more than 50% of its industrial workforce.

Water development

Existing water development in China is grossly inadequate for its 1 billion-plus population. Physical economy shows that the highest rates of water utilization per capita

and per square kilometer correlate with the highest output in agriculture and industry. A rapid increase in water delivery is the first of several factors needed to increase the productivity of agriculture, thereby freeing more of the labor force for industrial forms of employment.

Proposed water project routes, including new canals, have languished on the drawing boards for years. However, work is now beginning on the massive, three-channel South-North Water Diversion Project, to bring water from the upper reaches of the Yangtze River to the Huang He (Yellow River). Shown in **Map 14** are selected proposed projects to transfer water from the frequently flooded south to the dry north. Especially necessary are expansion and modernization of the Grand Canal from Tianjin to Shanghai (blue line at right), and construction of a new canal from Beijing to Yichang on the Yangtze River (blue line at left). Water artery improvement is also crucial to facilitate transport, the lack of which is a key factor in hampering distribution of food. These and several other major rivers must be made fully navigable for shipping far upstream.

Much of western China is either non-arable or minimally arable land. This region includes the Tibetan plateau, the Taklamakan Desert, the Gobi Desert, and the grasslands of Inner Mongolia. LaRouche has also proposed a study of diverting some of the water from the huge Siberian rivers, to make water which now runs off into the Arctic Ocean, available for use in agriculture in Siberia and western China.

National integration

Major population dislocations are occurring across China today as a blind flow of perhaps 200 million persons, unemployed because China has not yet made the transformation from a rural (80% peasant) to an industrial economy. These unemployed peasants, mostly from the interior provinces, are crowding into the provincial capitals and into the already densely populated eastern provinces seeking work. This contributes to the "centrifugal" tendencies growing within the country.

It should be recalled that since the Opium Wars in the 1840s, Britain has sought to balkanize and break up China; today, London is trying to encourage the richer coastal provinces to break with Beijing.

Infrastructure upgrades are thus urgent to raise output and living standards in the depressed interior to maintain the very integrity of the nation.

Development of infrastructure in China's interior is also important in order to bring large quantities of sea-going freight traffic inland, to integrate China's interior with the rest of the Pacific Basin economy for efficient trade and cultural exchanges. The creation of an inland rail and water system which opens up the interior would allow China as a whole to function the most efficiently with respect to its relatively smaller coastal area, and to become a maritime power again.

Combined, the achievement of the proposed rail and waterways would greatly facilitate China's internal trade, drastically increasing the productivity of the entire economy. By "bundling" modern transport, energy, water, and other infrastructure within the corridors with "Great Projects" for river control, irrigation, and power generation, the productivity of the Eurasian continent as a whole will take a gigantic leap forward (see **Map 15**).

Population density

China is part of that area of the world in which the greatest number of human beings are underutilized, as LaRouche said recently. "Therefore, if I can make available to the people of China, India, and Southeast Asia, a peasant population still living a marginal existence, modern technology to improve productivity, education and living standards," LaRouche said, "we have the greatest growth in rate of total world production possible—simply by concentrating on Eurasia." Most of China's huge population is concentrated in eastern provinces, the termini of the proposed infrastructure trunks (**Map 16**).

China's railways and waterways should also be considered not simply as lines linking one point to another, but should be seen as corridors of infrastructure development, around which are arrayed power complexes and technologies for industrialization. LaRouche's proposal is to build 1,000 such nuclear-powered new cities throughout China.

In an exemplary case, an infrastructure corridor might feature a river or canal, flanked by both main trunk lines, and secondary rail lines for local traffic. Arrayed on either side of the main artery are nuclear-powered, urban-industrial complexes—nuplexes.

Surrounding these nuplex cities there will be areas of intensive agriculture, based on high-level inputs of fresh water, fertilizer, and machinery. Equipment, fertilizer, and so forth will be produced at high efficiency by the nuclear-powered industrial complexes of the cities. Dispersed on the outer edges of the corridor are new modernized towns.

The city center is a cultural center and place of learning and training to build a new labor force. This is not training to teach peasants how to carry out the same type of manual labor their great-great-grandfathers carried out, nor only training for some particular new, high-technology skill. These centers of learning will concentrate on teaching the method of creativity, whereby the individuals are able to assimilate entire new arrays of technological skills on a continuous basis, and to teach them to others.

It should be clear from this concept of infrastructure corridors, that any attempt to develop and urbanize the country without such a basis is doomed to failure. Such an approach of laying down infrastructural corridors as the gridlines for new cities, supplies the answer to the unemployment problem and, simultaneously, with on-site educational facilities, upgrades the entire workforce for entry into the industrial age.

Industrialize Africa as a moral imperative

During the past decades of famine and genocide in Africa, Lyndon LaRouche and *EIR* have stood alone in proposing a comprehensive program to not only save the population of Africa, but bring it up to and beyond peak American living standards of the 1970s. Africa represents the moral test for our civilization. Had the programs for Africa proposed by LaRouche since 1974 been implemented, none of the disasters since in Africa, including the AIDS epidemic, need have occurred. All the tools are available for reversing this situation. Africa has a surfeit of raw materials and plentiful water resources, and abundant arable land. It must now be put to use for the benefit of the continent's people.

Rail for industry, not looting

Existing rail in Africa is still concentrated on the coast, where the colonial powers first established such routes to ship out raw materials and slave labor—but to ship nothing in. The population generally lacks the necessary transportation for economic activity (**Map 17**).

British policy in Africa was to run a railroad as a method of conquest from Cairo to the Cape of Good Hope, to control territory and to prevent other development. The French policy starting in the 1870s was to attempt development by running a railroad from Dakar in Senegal, to Djibouti in East Africa, a sub-Sahel rail line, which would run through Nigeria, Chad, across Sudan, and across Ethiopia to Djibouti.

When the British threatened to go to war with France to stop the east-west line, a French traitor, Théophile Delcassé, ordered the French to surrender to the British at Fashoda, and from that point on, the French rail project was abandoned.

To this day, Africa's basic transcontinental rail lines have never been built. The east-west trunk line from Dakar to Djibouti was never built. Entire sections of the Cape to Cairo railroad have collapsed due to regional wars and disrepair. The present average track-density of 700 kilometers per million inhabitants in Europe compares with 150 km per million inhabitants in Africa. This comparison becomes even less favorable when one considers that lines in the industrial countries consist of two or more tracks, while, as a rule, in Africa they are only single track. The resulting contrast between 1,400 km per million inhabitants in Europe and 150 km in Africa illustrates the size of the gap which has to be closed.

New transcontinental routes must be added and all lines upgraded. The first problem to be solved is that of different gauges. Most current track is narrow "Imperial Gauge," cheaper than the broader ones, but much less efficient. Africa's future railway network will be 300-500,000 km in length, taking European transport-density standards of 700 km railway network per million inhabitants as a base. Compared to that, the present 45,000 km is meager; it should be converted to international standard gauge and then reconverted for high-speed rail.

Intercontinental grid

An interconnected continental rail network must be built. Regions far from the coasts and landlocked countries will obtain effective connections to the ports, and thus to the world markets; international lines will connect individual national networks to each other (**Map 18**). Africa must have continuous north-south and east-west connections, and be connected as a continent with Europe and Asia, which connections include:

A **Gibraltar Tunnel** will allow rail transport from western Europe to Cape Town, and connections with the Arab world will exist via Egypt to eastern Europe and Asia.

A **West Africa Line**: Senegal-Mali (Dakar-Kayes); Ivory Coast (Abidjan-Ferkessédougou); Cameroon (Douala-Yaoundé).

A **Central Africa Line**: Zaire (Banana-Kinshasa).

An **East Africa Line**: Sudan (Port Sudan-Khartoum); Kenya-Uganda (Mombasa-Kampala); Ethiopia (Djibouti-Adis Abeba); Tanzania (Dar es Salaam-Mbeya); Mozambique-Zambia (Beira-Lusaka); Mozambique-Zimbabwe (Maputo-Harare).

Newly constructed stretches will have the function of:

1) Developing further access to agro-nuplexes (agricultural regions developed around a nuclear power plant, which provides desalinated water for intensive agriculture and industry) and connecting them with surrounding regions. This includes the following railroad projects:

West Africa: Mali (Bamako-Mopti-Gao); Mali-Niger (Gao-Niamey); Togo-Upper Volta (Blitta-Niamey); Ivory Coast (San Pédro-Odienné); Cameroon-Central African Republic (Yaoundé-Bangui); Trans-Saharan (Bamako-Nyala).

Central Africa: Sudan-Zaire (Wau-Kindu); Angola-Zaire (Malanje-Kananga); Angola (Malanje-Dilolo).

East Africa: Sudan (Sennar-Juba); Uganda-Rwanda-Tanzania (Lira-Kigali-Mpanda); Sudan-Ethiopia (Roseires-Adis Abeba); Ethiopia (Asmera-Adis Abeba); Trans-East African (Nairobi-Quelimane).

2) Some lines will open additional ports for inland regions, such as the Freetown (Liberia), Kankan (Guinea) line to Bamako (Mali) in West Africa, and, in East Africa, the connection of Tenke (Zaire) and the port of Mtwara in Tanza-

nia, to be developed. Zambia-Malawi will be connected to Nacala with the Cuamba-Salima-Ndola line.

3) The remaining large projects of this period will aim at providing industrial nexuses with trans-regional railway connections. This means the partial construction of the **West Africa Coast Line**, the construction of the **Atlantic Line** from Matadi to Lubango, construction of the already-projected railway from Marrakesh to Laâyoune, and the connection Nouadhibou-St. Louis.

New lakes and rivers

Africa boasts some of the most outstanding "natural food belts" on the globe. The decline of food output is the result of deliberate blockage, by international financial agencies, of agricultural infrastructure and technology development. The low yields in Africa directly reflect the low inputs per hectare—fertilizer, pesticides, mechanization, and especially water for irrigation.

The Horn of Africa, the Nile Valley, and many other parts of Saharan and sub-Saharan Africa are suffering the lack of water. Water is also urgently needed for urban areas for industrial and domestic use in populated areas, while huge flows are dumped unused into the sea by undeveloped rivers such as the Zaire (Congo), second in volume only to the Amazon worldwide. The existing major rivers, and the proposed new lakes and waterways which must be created, are shown in **Map 19**.

Most immediately, damming part of the Zaire River would create a **Central African lake**. From this could be easily created river and irrigation projects to bring water and inland transport to the dry regions to the north and south of the Zaire River.

Construction of a **Jonglei Canal** in Sudan could increase the flow of the Nile by 5%. In southeastern Sudan, where the upper White Nile River rises, before joining the Blue Nile and flowing on as the Nile River into Egypt, there are extensive marshy areas known as the Sudd. Construction of a channel from Jonglei, at the swamp, downwater to Malakal, and construction of a canal system, would regulate the swamps of southern Sudan, where large quantities of water are now lost by evaporation. Much of this water would be conserved, and the flow of the White Nile increased. Hundreds of thousands of acres of prime farmland would be created in the process in Sudan.

The Jonglei project was started, then halted because of funding problems and the obstructionism of the ecology movement, which placed preserving "wetlands" ahead of human development.

Underground water can be much better utilized. In 1984, satellite overflights of the Mideast and North Africa, and use of the "Big Camera" infrared sensing from Itek Optical Corp., confirmed the location of significant bodies of underground water, whose existence was previously known only

in part. The satellite data give only the location; the depth, quality, and size of the water deposits must be confirmed by on-site hydrological measurements.

Subsequent tests show quantities of underground water in the western Egyptian desert that could provide freshwater for 50 years of agriculture. One proposal is to undertake the construction of strings of oases, forming corridors of agriculture and settlement, and converting the sands of the desert into sod. The siting and archeological features of these water deposits indicate the past existence of rivers flowing northward into the Mediterranean Sea from highlands in Central Africa.

In the western Sahara there are at present extensive underground flows of water, whose direction and quantities could be programmed for use, and for re-charging in the process of greening the desert. Libya's "Great Man-Made River" water tunnel, for example, is shown on **Map 19**.

Africa needs more people

The transcontinental rail and priority water projects combined show the vast potential for this huge continent. All such projects, combined with nuclear-powered development complexes, would be the basis for billions more people to live in Africa (**Map 20**).

In the sub-Saharan region, to begin the roll-back of the desert, a particularly strategic project is the reconstruction of Lake Chad, which has been destroyed by drought. Lake Chad is in a strategic position for Africa as a whole, situated at the crossroads of the largest rail axes between west and east (from Dakar to Djibouti) and from north to south (Tunis to the Cape of Good Hope).

If expanded, Lake Chad could give rise to a trans-Sahara canal to the Mediterranean.

Lake Chad has lost over 90% of its surface area of open water, going from 22,000 km² before 1970 to less than 2,000 km². This loss corresponds to 15 years of continual drought. Economically, the results have been dramatic: loss of exploitable land areas, inability to graze herds, soil erosion, and famine.

A study of river supply from the existing inflow of the Chari and Logone rivers and rainfall shows that a critical threshold which would allow a return to the lake's former size, could be reached if a total inflow of 50 billion m³ per year could be achieved.

This can be done by diverting only one-third of the supply from the massive Ubangi River, which currently flows into the Zaire, most of which empties unused into the sea. Pumping conduits over the 200 km that separates the Chari-Logone river basin and the Zaire River basin will allow this. This presumes the creation of one (or several) weirs upstream from the town of Bangui, Central African Republic, and the creation of powered pumping units. These pumps should be supplied by nuclear energy.

Water and rail projects for the Americas

In *Won't You Please Let Your Grandchildren Have a Drink of Fresh Water?* Lyndon LaRouche in 1982 wrote that "the greatest single environmental danger to the American people over the coming two decades is the danger that whole regions of our nation will simply run out of usable freshwater supplies." He called for major water development programs such as the North American Water and Power Alliance (Nawapa), and extensive nuclear-powered water desalination projects, but these were rejected by Washington as not "cost-effective." The multibillion-dollar costs of the droughts and devastating floods of the 1990s have again proven how urgent these projects are.

Nawapa is an engineering plan developed in the 1960s by the Ralph M. Parsons Co. which would divert some of the unused water now flowing north to the Arctic Ocean, southward through a natural and engineered Rocky Mountain Trench, to provide an additional 135 billion gallons of freshwater per day to the Canadian and U.S. plains, the Great Lakes, U.S. Southwest, and Mexico (**Map 21**).

But the Nawapa project was never implemented. Regional water projects were also stalled, and desalination research and development were all but shut down. The results are water shortages and ecological degradation—all man-made problems. Today, serious water supply problems are worsening in California and other western regions; Florida and the Southeast; the upper Missouri Basin; and the coastal regions of New Jersey, Virginia, and the Gulf of Mexico.

People are suffering water supply problems because necessary water works developments were systematically halted over the past 25 to 30 years. The entire U.S. population is feeling the effects of inadequate and declining per capita supplies and usage of water, especially for farming, food processing, manufacturing, transport, and power generation.

The Nawapa plan is based on the fact that the sparsely populated northwestern region of North America receives about one-quarter of all the rain and snow hitting the entire continent. Nawapa would divert 15% of this flow (now draining northward) into a natural wonder reservoir—the 500-mile-long (and up to 10-mile-wide) Rocky Mountain Trench in British Columbia.

The project should proceed in three phases, so that the benefits in each stage lay the groundwork for subsequent development.

Phase 1: Transporting water eastward across the Cana-

dian plains provinces, providing water for irrigation there, as well as navigable channels that would connect into the Great Lakes, allowing for the regulation of the lakes' levels and St. Lawrence Seaway for the first time.

Phase 2: Transporting water southeast across Montana and the Dakotas, and southward, where it would recharge the depleted Ogallala Aquifer beneath the High Plains, augment the flow of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and link the Canadian plains with the Mississippi by a navigable canal.

Phase 3: Channeling water to the dry southwestern United States and to Mexico.

In addition to developing new water supplies and navigation routes by carrying out the Nawapa designs, a mobilization to make large-scale water management improvements can complete projects that have been left unfinished for decades. The foremost example is the inadequate flood control system of the upper Missouri and Mississippi systems. Because the necessary levees, dams, soil conservation practices, and other water management infrastructure were never completed here—although the hydraulic designs were fully elaborated—millions of people suffered during the "Great Flood" of 1993, whose destruction would have been minimized if the infrastructure had been in place. The Great Flood had minimal impact on the lower Mississippi basin, because for the most part, the required infrastructure was completed there.

Another North American river basin system overdue for improvements is the Rio Grande River. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, the Rio Grande was at capacity per capita and per square kilometer water volume use in the 1970s. When this watershed—the border between the United States and Mexico—later became the location for the model "free trade" factory towns, the *maquiladoras*, no new water infrastructure was built. Hundreds of thousands of people are now subsisting with high rates of diseases, without safe water, and no sewage treatment.

Navigating a continent

In 1986, the Schiller Institute published a book-length study, *Ibero-American Integration: 100 Million New Jobs by the Year 2000!* commissioned by Lyndon LaRouche, which detailed the rail, water, energy, and other development projects necessary to pull Ibero-America out of backwardness. It emphasized as decisive the proposed water and rail projects shown on **Map 22**.

A **Pan-American railroad** (a continental north-south railroad), with a few critical east-west spurs crossing the Andes mountain range, is desperately needed in Ibero-America. Without it, neither serious national industrialization nor regional integration can occur. The proposed route follows the path of the Pan-American Highway through Central America, cuts across the Darien Gap into Colombia, and then runs south from Bogotá, Colombia, to Santa Cruz,



The Panama Canal cannot handle even a modest increase in traffic; a development plan for the Americas requires the construction of a new canal across the Panama Isthmus.

Bolivia, along the narrow strip of flatlands on the eastern slope of the Andes before the Amazon jungle proper begins. In Santa Cruz, it would link up with existing rail lines running to São Paulo, Brazil and Buenos Aires, Argentina. The two most important trans-Andean spurs would run from Iquitos to Chiclayo in Peru, and from Santa Cruz, Bolivia to the port of Arica in Chile.

One of the major reasons that these projects have never been built, apart from the lack of funds available under prevailing International Monetary Fund policies, is the opposition from the international environmentalist movement, which is run by the British royal family. The proposed rail routes, for example, run into a multitude of environmental protected areas and parks which are off-limits, by law, to development. First, the Darien Gap route is blocked by protected areas. Then, there are parks in Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia throughout the proposed route along the eastern slope of the Andes. And, finally, both of the proposed trans-Andean spur routes run across protected areas.

A **new interoceanic canal** across the Panama Isthmus is urgently needed. The current Panama Canal is outmoded and grossly inadequate to handle even a modest increase in the volume of regional and world shipping. A new sea-level canal capable of handling supertankers of up to 300,000 tons deadweight needs to be constructed. The preferred route (known as Route 10) lies just west of the existing canal. A

second option is the Atrato-Truandó Canal in Colombia (known as Route 25), which takes advantage of existing rivers and lakes.

Both routes are blocked by existing and proposed protected areas. Route 10 cuts across the planned Path of the Panther, designed to stretch along the length of Central America from Guatemala in the west to the Panama-Colombia border in the east. Route 25 lies in the Darien Gap area of Colombia mentioned above, and the entire projected route overlaps dozens of small parks and protected areas.

River integration. The single most important infrastructure project needed to open up the interior of the South American continent to development and population increase, is the integration of the area's three great river systems—the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the Rio de la Plata. When completed, ships could sail directly into every country in South America, with the exception of Chile. Some 68% of the projected 10,000-kilometer route is already navigable by barges and ships. Another 28% requires relatively minor hydraulic and dredging work to be made navigable—such as those under way along the Tiete-Paraná-Paraguay water highway. The remaining 4% requires major projects centered on the construction of two critical sets of canals—one linking the Orinoco and the Amazon in southern Venezuela; the other connecting the Amazon and the Paraná River tributary of the Rio de la Plata system in western Brazil.

The New Silk Road: Eurasia in the 21st century

by Jonathan Tennenbaum

This speech was given to the conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees and the Schiller Institute in Eltville, Germany, on Dec. 11. Dr. Tennenbaum is director of the Fusion Energy Forum in Germany.

Many people in Germany remember the national television spot which Helga Zepp-LaRouche made for the election campaign of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity. In that short spot, she said many important things, but what really stuck in the minds of most people was the *metaphor* she used when she called for building a "New Silk Road," a network of high-speed rail and maglev lines across Eurasia, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. For months after that television show, people on the streets would say, when they heard the name Helga Zepp-LaRouche, "Oh, yes. She is the lady with the New Silk Road!"

"The New Silk Road" is not just a nice slogan. She sounded a theme which is deeply embedded in the history and culture of our civilization. And I think it is worthwhile to reflect on what is implied in that, and to review the tasks in front of us, in rebuilding Eurasia and the world economy as a whole, as it were from a mountain-top of history, against the background of great and tragic events which shaped the world in which we live.

The original breakthroughs in production of silk and silk garments are considered to have been made in China at least 6,000 years ago. By the so-called Spring and Autumn period of Chinese history (700-400 B.C.), well-established trade routes were bringing large quantities of Chinese silk and other goods to the West. At the time of Confucius (551-479 B.C.), there was already a thriving trade along the so-called Prairie Route, through North China to the shores of

the Aral and Caspian seas, and via the Black Sea, all the way to the Mediterranean. Another route ran to the south from the Yellow River Basin of Sichuan Province into Burma, India, and Pakistan, through Iran, to Baghdad and Tyre, Sidon, and Antioch on the eastern Mediterranean coast. The trade route most commonly referred to as the "Silk Road" was opened up later, around 120 B.C., through the travels of Zhang Qian, an envoy of Emperor Wu Di of the Western Han Dynasty; this route runs from the great capital city of Xi'an on the Yellow River, through present Gansu province, and splits into three alternative routes to make the difficult and dangerous crossing into Central Asia. One route passed via Hami north of the Tianshan Mountains, following roughly the route of the today's so-called Second Eurasian Land Bridge into what is now Kazakhstan, and from there along the shores of the Aral and Caspian seas to Byzantium. The two others crossed the legendary Taklamakan Desert, passing from oasis to oasis along the northern and southern rims of the surrounding mountains.

Actually, if we put together the branches and interconnections of these "Silk Routes" with other major trade routes, what we get is the picture of a comprehensive trade network which embraced practically all the main population centers in Europe and Asia more than 2,000 years ago, and extended into Africa also. A world economy!

The so-called Siberian Fur Route, which goes back at least to the 4th century B.C., was an integral part of this ancient trading network. The Fur Route began from the Ural Mountains at the location of the present city of Tobolsk, where it was connected to trading routes leading south to the mouth of the Don River, to the West via the region of Suzdal and Moscow to Smolensk and Kiev, and north to Novgorod

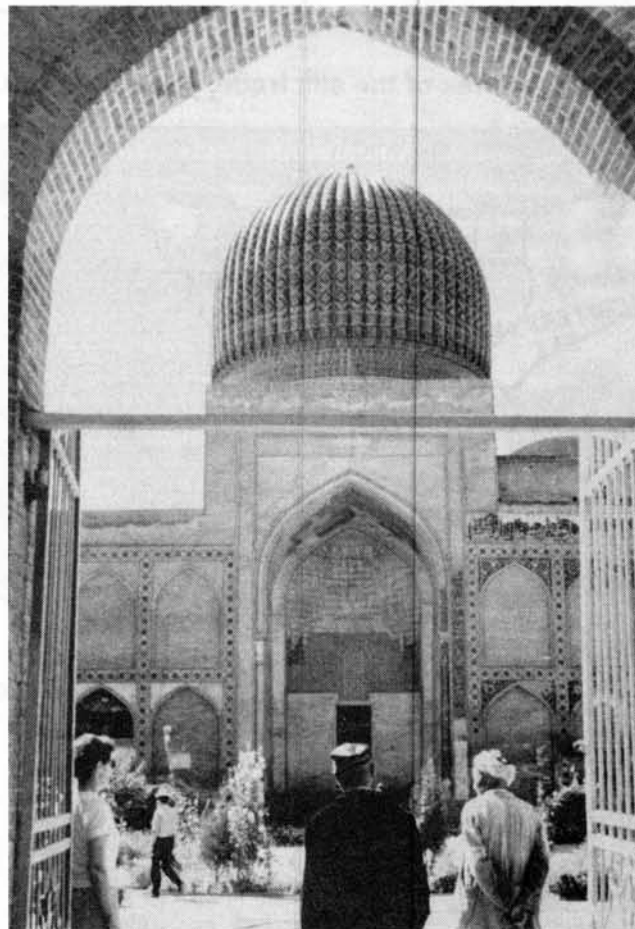
and the Baltic Sea. The western side of the Fur Route thus linked up with the great north-south corridor from the Black Sea to the Baltic, around which the civilization of Kiev Rus developed, and the famous Amber Roads (Bernsteinstrassen) running into present-day Germany. From Tobolsk, the Fur Route ran eastward through the area of Tomsk to Irkutsk and through the Gobi Desert all the way to the region of Beijing in Northeast China. About 2,300 years later, the Trans-Siberian Railroad was built under Count Sergei Witte. With the construction of a rail line from Ulan Ude on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, running through Ulan Bator and the Gobi Desert of Mongolia down to Beijing, a rail connection from China to Europe was established, which became known in China as the First Eurasian Land Bridge.

The sea routes of silk trade are very ancient and appear to go back at least as far as the land routes (Figures 1 and 2). By the time of the Roman Empire, there were sea traders of the most varied nationalities all along the coasts of China and India, and very early, the silk trade encompassed the islands of Japan in the east, Indonesia in the south, and the east coast of Africa all the way down to Mombasa. The use of the magnetic compass appears to have been a standard practice in China, long before Europe. A Chinese document from the year 1117 reports that large ships, carrying several hundred passengers, were required by law to take magnetic compasses for navigation in case of bad weather.

From the very beginning, the Silk Route and its continuations in all directions was closely associated with the rise of thriving urban centers all over Eurasia, and of a cosmopolitan urban culture, which, already 2,000 years ago, assimilated and transmitted cultural influences all across Eurasia and much of Africa. The urban culture of Greece, for example, was spread by the city-building campaigns of Alexander the Great, all through Central Asia and eastward all the way to the Indus River.

More than a thousand years ago, at the time of the Tang dynasty, which included the period when Charlemagne reigned in Europe, the Chinese city of Xi'an had a population of 1 million inhabitants. On its streets you could meet Persians, Arab traders, Indians, Jews, Japanese students coming for studies at the imperial college, and emissaries from dozens of distant lands. But the greatest architectural jewels of the Silk Road were doubtless the Central Asian cities such as Bukhara and Samarkand, where the great Ibn Sina was born.

The Arab renaissance, indeed, brought a tremendous expansion in trade throughout nearly the whole Eurasian system. Arab traders travelled all the way from the eastern coast of China to North Africa and the western coast of Spain. During that time, many of the trading cities of the Silk Road, in Central Asia and elsewhere, became fabulously wealthy. The trading routes were at the same time the main channels for the spread of learning and technology. The Chinese are proud of the "Four Great Inventions"—gunpowder, the magnetic compass, paper-making, and book-printing—which



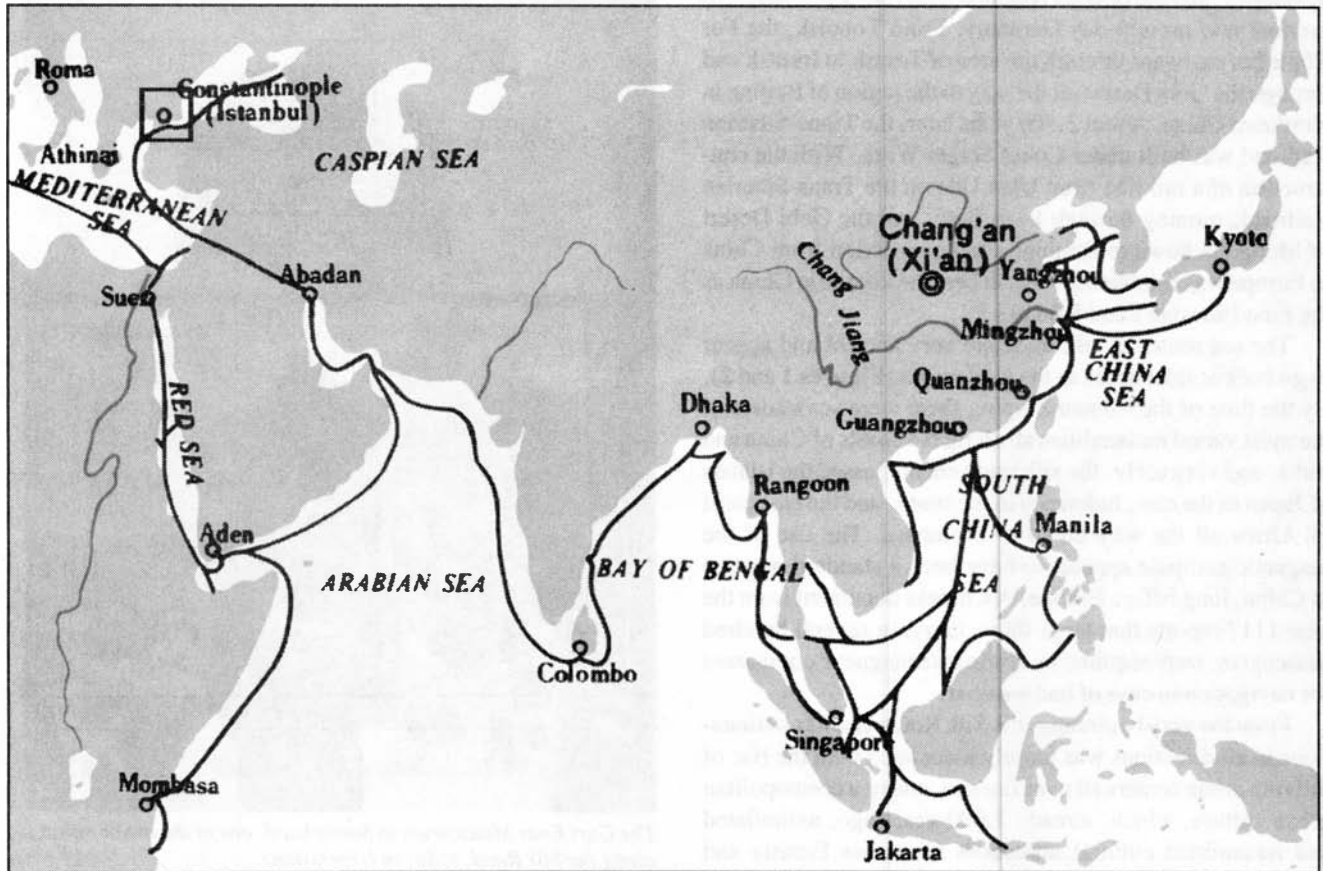
The Guri Emir Mausoleum in Samarkand, one of the major cities along the Silk Road, today in Uzbekistan.

In this section

The Schiller Institute and the International Caucus of Labor Committees met in Eltville, Germany on Dec. 10-11, for a conference on the theme of "Global Reconstruction: Economic Recovery and the Cultural Renaissance." Over 500 people participated, from 28 nations. The keynote speeches of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche are printed in the *Strategic Outlook* section of this issue. Here, we select two additional speeches from the conference which give an in-depth look at the history of the fight for economic development in Eurasia and Africa, and at the application of Lyndon LaRouche's economic method to those areas of the world. Following the speeches, you will find two succinct statements by LaRouche: a definition of the term "basic economic infrastructure," and a discussion of the term "physical economy."

FIGURE 1

Main sea routes of the silk trade, circa 1100 A.D.



Source: *The Silk Road on Land and Sea*, China Pictorial Publishing Co.

spread from China to the West via the Silk Road. But at the same time, the trade routes were the focal point for all kinds of political intelligence operations, and for the rise of great oligarchical financial houses based on speculation and usury.

The rise of Venice

Indeed, the later history of the Silk Roads and the other Eurasian trading routes is, unfortunately, inseparably connected with the rise of Venice, which became the world center of East-West trade. Beginning certainly no later than the Golden Bull of 1082, which gave Venice virtual control over the trade of the Byzantine Empire, Eurasia became the scene of an accelerating sequence of disasters, caused or aggravated by the geopolitical manipulations of the Venetians. This bloody history includes much of what went on during the Crusades, among other things.

The climax of that series of disasters was the unprecedented holocaust which began with the Mongol-Tatar conquests of China, Central Asia, and Russia; and continued through the great famines of the early 1300s, the collapse of

the vast financial system associated with the Bardi and Peruzzi in 1327-43, and the epidemic of plague (the Black Death) which spread along the trade routes from China to the west and depopulated much of Europe, Asia, and parts of North Africa in 1347-50. Eurasia as a whole, and especially Russia and a great part of what much later became the Soviet Union, never fully recovered from the economic and cultural devastation of the invasions and the centuries-long enslavement which followed.

The Mongols' destruction of Eurasia's most beautiful and prosperous cities was often so complete, that it could only be compared to the effect of a nuclear war. Often, the entire population was slaughtered, except for some who were used as human shields for the battles that followed. Kiev was virtually wiped off the map; Vladimir, Cuzdal, Rostov, and Moscow were looted. Samarkand, the largest and richest city of Central Asia, was totally destroyed and its inhabitants killed off. The once-great Baghdad was captured and sacked in 1258. The population of China was reduced by one-half, and the combination of famines and the plague wiped out



Two great products of modern science: Brunelleschi's dome over the Cathedral of Florence, completed in the mid-15th century; and electricity coming to a village in Russia in 1925.

So the same old Venetian games are pushing us to the brink again! But this time, instead of the Black Death, we might have a combination of HIV and other microbes that spread rapidly as an aerosol-transmitted form of AIDS. If that happens, the next holocaust might not have *any* survivors.

Create a new Renaissance

But, there are no great "Kondratiev cycles" which fatalistically determine the rise and fall of civilization. Collapses are neither inevitable, nor do they automatically lead to a recovery. For example, the Black Death was followed in most areas by mass psychosis, rather than a rational reflection upon the causes of the disaster and how to prevent them. The Golden Renaissance was a deliberate act of genius, a creation, not merely a spontaneous reaction to the disasters. But this Golden Renaissance of Nicolaus of Cusa, of Brunelleschi, of Leonardo da Vinci, *does* give an answer—and it is the only answer we know—for how to prevent the kind of evil which devastated Eurasia during the 13th and 14th centuries, and which is threatening the very survival of civilization today.

What is that answer? Well perhaps no one since the Renaissance itself has stated it in a more powerful and rigorous way than Lyndon LaRouche. But let me recall it to you quickly by a poetic device.

Look at Brunelleschi's cathedral in Florence, which gave a first, awesome demonstration of the power of modern science. Now look at the accompanying picture, taken 500 years after Brunelleschi, during the electrification of Russia. And despite the many evil things that happened under Lenin and Stalin, this is one of the greatest moments in all of Russian history.

Take the countless millions of Russia's peasant population, over centuries brutalized, illiterate peasants treated often worse than animals. Take this poor ignorant population, and *give them light!* Give them education! Give them science! Give them progress! In doing so, a new form of society emerges, a vastly more powerful, qualitatively higher form, in which each of the countless millions of individual citizens becomes potentially the source or active promoter of revolutionary transformations in science and technology. And the Soviet Union collapsed, because it *failed* to continue effectively the process that the electrification policy had started.

Think deeply over that picture, it tells a great secret about what physical economy is all about. Is that electricity, which lit the light bulb in the peasant's home, something purely "objective," a purely "material" thing, as the materialists would like to consider it? Or is an increasing physical, material consumption of households and workplaces a necessary precondition as well as a reflection of the self-perfection of

creative Reason?

The time has come to complete the job, which the Golden Renaissance started.

We are going to rebuild world civilization by rebuilding its economic base, its infrastructure, in a very dirigistic way—which is the only way it can be done. We will lay the foundation, going into the 21st century, to raise the level of household consumption, employment, education, and health standards for the entire world population, up to the maximum levels reached in the advanced industrial nations in their most prosperous period, and beyond. We will rebuild the institutions of scientific progress and dry up the last bases of support of the oligarchy. No longer will there be any hinterlands, no more ignorant, bestialized peoples, who could be deployed against civilization. We will put the oligarchs into the zoo and set the people free.

The policy of the “New Silk Road” will be crucial to that.

The Eurasian development program

Three-quarters of the world’s population lives in Eurasia, about 4.4 billion persons. The population of Eurasia has grown up concentrated along the maritime coasts, great rivers, and trade routes going back hundreds and thousands of years. In fact, most of Eurasia’s large cities—some 60 cities of 1 million or more inhabitants—are located along three main routes linking Central Europe with the population centers of western, central, and eastern Asia. About one-quarter of the entire population of Eurasia, more than one-half of its industrial labor force and about 70% of its urban population—live within 50 kilometers of these main routes, in what we call “development corridors.” These are the band-like regions of land, approximately 100 kilometers wide, which are most directly affected by the transport of goods and persons along the main infrastructure routes.

Think of them as analogous to the great arteries of the human body; from these arteries derive secondary and tertiary corridors which branch out to reach the entire economic “tissue” of Eurasia, its households and its workplaces. And we take the requirements of those households, farms, and industries, what they need in energy, in water supplies, in products and services of every category, per capita and per square kilometer in order to operate at the levels of technology which will be required to maintain 7-10 billion people in the early decades of the 21st century. To deliver those requirements to the economic “tissue” of Eurasia, we need above all a highly efficient infrastructure.

So what we are going to do, is to take the most advanced technologies available today, plus some even more advanced technologies which we shall develop, and use them to build up in these corridors an ultra-modern infrastructure for transport, energy, water, communications, health, and education. We are going to do this in a dirigistic way, using the power of sovereign governments to generate credit and to deploy large sections of the labor force in state-financed projects

leading directly to increases in the real, physical productivity of each national economy.

The centerpiece and backbone of this program is a Eurasian railroad network of approximately 100,000 kilometers length for high-speed freight and passenger transport. This means a thorough reconstruction and modernization of rail lines already existing in much of the corridors, electrifying and double- and quadruple-tracking them, plus construction of new lines, built for speeds into the range 150-160 km per hour for freight and 200-350 km per hour for express passenger traffic. Parallel with this, first-generation magnetic levitation systems will be built up in the highest-density corridors, mainly for passenger traffic. This will be followed, later, by a large network based on second- and third-generation magnetic levitation technologies suited also for high-speed freight transport. These rail and maglev systems will carry the largest part of long-distance transcontinental freight in the early decades of the next century.

The second pillar of the program is a package of great water projects—for flood control, water storage and irrigation systems, regulation of rivers, improvement and construction of harbors, modernization and extension of the systems of inland waterways throughout Eurasia. [Some of these projects are shown in **Map 14**, in the color map section of this issue, and in the article on p. 34.]

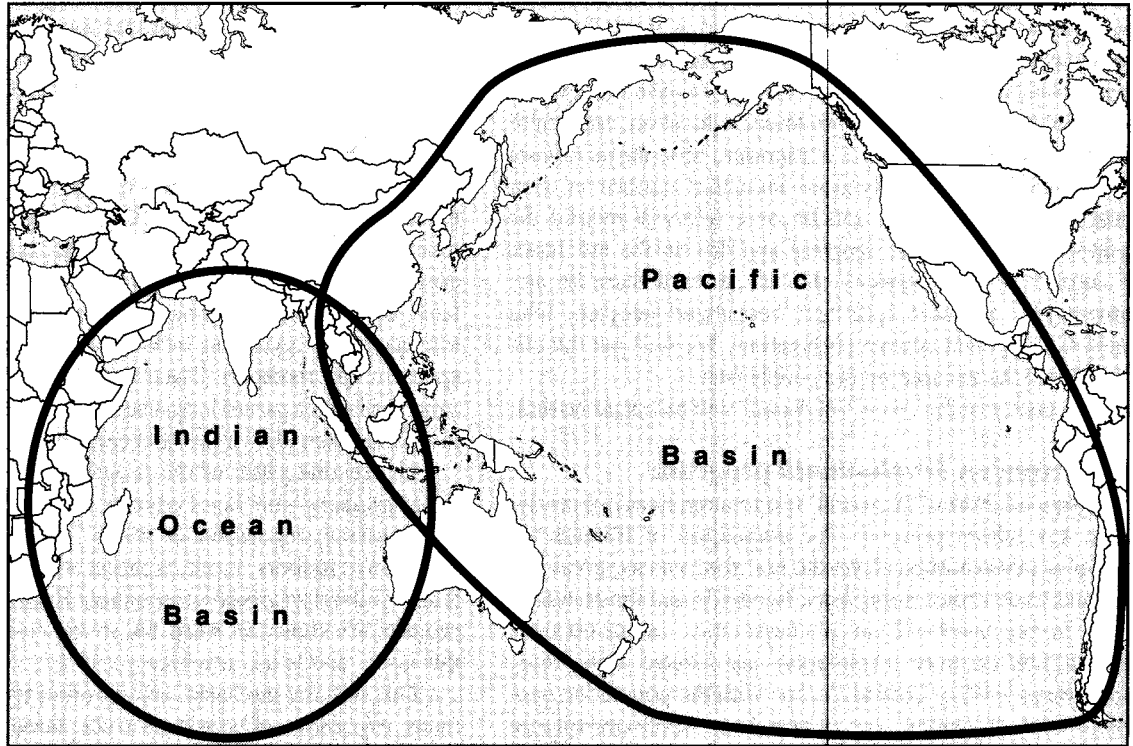
This will lay the basis, among other things, for an enormous expansion of maritime trade throughout the Indian Ocean and Pacific Basin in the coming decades (**Figure 3**). This, of course, has far-reaching implications for the Pacific West Coast of the United States and for the U.S. economy as a whole. There is also an interesting project, to establish a connection via a Bering Straits tunnel from Siberia to Alaska, which would link the Eurasian and North American railroad networks.

The third major pillar is the expansion of energy production and distribution grids, which will be concentrated mostly along the same development corridors. Here the key is electricity. To reach the standards of household and industrial electricity consumption of the advanced industrial nations, China alone will require an addition of more than 1,800 gigawatts of installed electric generation capacity—about 12 times its present amount! India will need more than 1,200 gigawatts. For Eurasia as a whole, we are talking about more than 5,000 gigawatts, which is very roughly *five times* the present generation capacity of the European and Asian nations put together. Actually, the need for electricity will very rapidly increase beyond that, to many times this figure by the middle of the next century.

The fourth pillar of the “New Silk Road” policy is the construction of new cities. Over the next 50 years, several thousand new cities of 300,000-1,000,000 inhabitants will be built in Eurasia, most of them in direct connection with the main infrastructure corridors. We need 1,000 of these in China alone. Many of these will be highly efficient cities of

FIGURE 3

Areas of expanding maritime trade in the 21st century



a new type, called “nuplexes,” which use nuclear reactors to provide electricity and various qualities of heat for an urban industrial center with surrounding areas of intensive agriculture and gardening. These cities will be built from the “bottom up”; essential infrastructure—including energy supplies, water, waste disposal, communications, public transport systems, automated postal and freight delivery systems, and highway access—will be installed *underground*, in a multi-layer structure underneath the surface, with space left over for expansion and technological improvements as the city grows. And we build the city on top of that.

The crucial point is to provide, by the construction of “pearl chains” of cities within the development corridors, the greatest density of energy, transport, water supply, education, and health service at the least relative economic cost per capita. Only in this way can we reach the rates of productivity growth we need to ensure the survival of civilization into the 21st century.

Hamiltonian credit policy

Now how will all this be financed?

In the typical case of a project, in Asia for example, a crucial margin of high-technology capital goods will be imported from the outside on the basis of long-term, low-interest loans. But otherwise, generally speaking, domestic

industries should supply the bulk of the equipment and materials required for the national projects, and nearly all the labor will be supplied from the domestic labor force. To finance this internal side, the credit and banking systems of the various nations must be reformed and reorganized in order to function on the principle of what is called “Hamiltonian productive credit generation.”

For this, each country must establish a national bank which is given the power to issue large amounts of new currency notes, in the form of loans, for productive activities, and to regulate—together with appropriate other state institutions—the financial system as a whole. In other words, we create new money, as required, in order to finance our projects and employ our labor force.

Now, whenever we talk about creating money—otherwise called “fiat credit”—people become nervous and say, “But isn’t that inflationary?” The answer is, that depends on how the new credit is used.

There is nothing easier than creating money. For example, today, all over the world, central banks are creating huge amounts of money; this has nothing to do with increasing the production of real, material wealth, but is just feeding speculation and the growth of nonproductive services. But the direct credit generation of central banks is tiny compared to the trillions of dollars of artificial credit that are being

created de facto within the western financial system, in connection with the derivatives bubble and other forms of purely speculative activity.

What must be done is to bring this wild, speculative credit expansion to an end—it is going to collapse anyway—and to place the power to generate credit and regulate its use back into the hands of the sovereign governments. The essential principle is to couple the generation of new credit directly to the creation of new material wealth. Financing large-scale infrastructure projects and the industrial production related to those projects provides an effective and indispensable way to do this.

The national bank is empowered by appropriate acts of government, to issue a certain maximum amount of new currency notes, which amount corresponds roughly to an estimated margin of additional employment and additional production which can be set into motion by the government's economic policies. In our case, the main instrument to increase employment and production is a package of large infrastructure projects, indicated by the circle in the middle of the diagram. In connection with this, the national bank lends out newly created currency notes in the form of low-interest, mainly long-term loans, through two main channels.

First, the national bank issues credit to the government or appropriate state entities responsible for the projects, to cover outlays for equipment, materials, and labor employed *directly* in the construction projects (for example, railroads, canals, power plants), as well as to private and public subcontractors who may be hired to carry out various parts of the work.

Second, the national bank gives low-interest credits, directly and through participation in loans through the private banking system, to industrial firms producing equipment and materials for infrastructure projects, to help them expand and modernize their operations.

The issuance of new credit in this way creates what we may call a cascade or chain of increased production and employment. To see how this works, imagine the construction of a railroad, which is financed by money from the national budget plus new credit issued for such projects by the national bank. Part of this money, say 40%, is paid out directly in salaries to workers, 50% goes for purchase of rails, concrete, construction machinery, fuel, and so on, and 10% goes for various overhead costs. The 50% in material and equipment outlays go in the form of orders placed by the state entity managing the project, to industrial firms. This money now creates a new cycle of production and employment. Part of the sum goes to salaries of industrial workers, part to purchase of raw materials, semi-finished materials, and equipment, part to overhead, and part to profit of the firm. By means of the tax system and various regulatory measures, we ensure that most of that profit is reinvested in the form of improvements in equipment and technology.

Again, the increased purchases of the firms supplying the

infrastructure projects with equipment and materials create in turn a further cycle of production and employment, and so on. The same is true, in a somewhat different way, for the increased employment of labor. These salaries go mostly to purchases for the material consumption of family households—for food, clothing, household goods, energy, and so forth, produced mainly by the agricultural sector and consumer goods industries. The stimulation of these sectors through increased household consumption generates further production and employment in the industries supplying them, and so on.

So, we can follow the path of the newly created credit all the way through the chain of production and consumption; the money moves in one direction and the goods and labor flow in the opposite direction. Back in 1931, for example, the German economist Wilhelm Lautenbach showed the increased production and employment which are set into motion per unit of credit used for investment in infrastructure projects. Lautenbach was one of those who wanted to stop Hitler and save Germany by using productive credit generation to end the mass unemployment and bring Germany out of the economic crisis.

(I should note, that if Lautenbach's solution had not been rejected at the time, under pressure from the Anglo-American backers of Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht, then almost certainly Hitler would not have come to power in Germany.)

Now, the crucial point to understand is that the use of credit generation by a national bank, to finance infrastructure development and related productive improvements, causes an expansion of the total physical output of the economy which is *larger* than the amount of new currency placed into circulation. Where does the additional wealth come from?

First, net output increases when we use credit generation to employ otherwise unused or poorly used resources of labor and productive capacity. At present there are enormous such reserves, particularly in the industrial regions of western and eastern Europe, Russia, Ukraine, and other countries of the Community of Independent States (CIS).

Second, we use the large flow of capital channeled via infrastructure projects to *modernize* crucial sectors of industry. We do this by ensuring that new equipment, procured at various stages of the production "cascade," has a higher technological level than the preexisting generation of equipment. In this way we raise the average level of technology in the economy and thereby also the physical productivity of labor.

Third, the dramatic growth in demand for high-technology capital goods, created by large-scale infrastructure investment, greatly accelerates the rate at which the results of new scientific and technological breakthroughs are introduced into the productive process.

The effects just mentioned are all generated by the *process* of building the infrastructure; they begin immediately. Then we have the effect of the infrastructure improvements

themselves, which, as soon as they come on line, increase the productivity of the entire economy, taken as an interconnected whole.

Now, the result of all this is an accelerating increase in the production of real material wealth in the economy. It is this increase, part of which is channeled back to the state in the form of increased tax revenues, which "pays back" the original state investment and the credits that are extended by the national bank to the state.

International cooperation

Now I want to show two other charts which illustrate the international, cooperative side of the "New Silk Road" policy.

I mentioned that a crucial margin of the total investment for infrastructure projects in the less developed parts of Eurasia, will come from outside, in the form of high-technology capital goods and know-how. Most of this will come from the "Productive Triangle" of Europe and from Japan, with the United States hopefully playing an increasing role in the medium and long term. The financing for this technology transfer will be arranged in a number of ways, including multilateral development banks of the sort proposed nearly 20 years ago by Lyndon LaRouche, more recently by the late Alfred Herrhausen in the case of Poland, and just recently again by Shimon Peres and others for the Middle East. Some aspects of the Delors infrastructure plan for Europe lean in a similar direction.

The key point I want to emphasize is, that the European Productive Triangle is capable of generating a large and increasing *surplus* of high-technology capital goods which could be transferred to other areas of Eurasia on the basis of very long-term credits (20 years or more), without causing economic hardship in Europe. In fact, with the appropriate policies, the process of virtually "donating" large amounts of technology will actually make Europe *richer!* The main reason is, that the "spin-off" benefits derived from accelerating the flow of new, more productive technology into Europe's industry—the benefits I outlined in points 2 and 3 above—are much the same, whether the project is located in Europe itself, or somewhere in the middle of Asia! In fact, those effects are larger in the region of the Productive Triangle than anywhere else at this time, because the labor force of the Productive Triangle has the education and the cultural potential to develop and assimilate new technologies at the relatively highest rates. All that is required is to give up the insane "green," "post-industrial" economic policies which are destroying Europe, and to upgrade the infrastructure in the Triangle and the spiral arms, in such a way that the Triangle can operate efficiently as a technological "locomotive" for Eurasia as a whole.

The development of Eurasia will actually occur through a *three-way* pattern of trade and investment flows. Let me illustrate this with an example. China needs to build up ap-

proximately 100,000 kilometers of new railway lines, roughly 1 million kilometers of new paved roads, plus thousands of kilometers of new and improved inland canals, to achieve an adequate internal transportation system. An enormous amount of heavy equipment is required for construction projects, and plants producing cement, steel rails and other components, etc. must be improved and expanded. Much of the required heavy equipment and industrial plant could be supplied by industries in Russia and Ukraine, for example, especially if those industries were retooled and modernized using the most advanced machine tools. Those machine tools and other advanced technologies for the modernization of Russian and Ukrainian heavy industry could be supplied, for example, by Germany.

By developing such three-way cooperation, we obtain an amplifier effect, where a relatively small quantity of very advanced technology produces the greatest effect in terms of the necessary infrastructure construction. The financing of "triangular" trade flows of this type might be organized, for example, by a suitable international clearing house or development bank, in cooperation with the national banks of the participating countries; perhaps a Eurasian Infrastructure Bank will be set up for this purpose. The essential idea for the necessary institutional framework was outlined by Lyndon LaRouche in his "International Development Bank" proposal back in 1975-76. That new framework will take the place of the ruinous and bankrupt International Monetary Fund-World Bank-General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) system.

Common interest versus the 'Great Game'

There is no doubt that the "New Silk Road" program I have outlined, the Eurasian infrastructure program, is feasible. It can work.

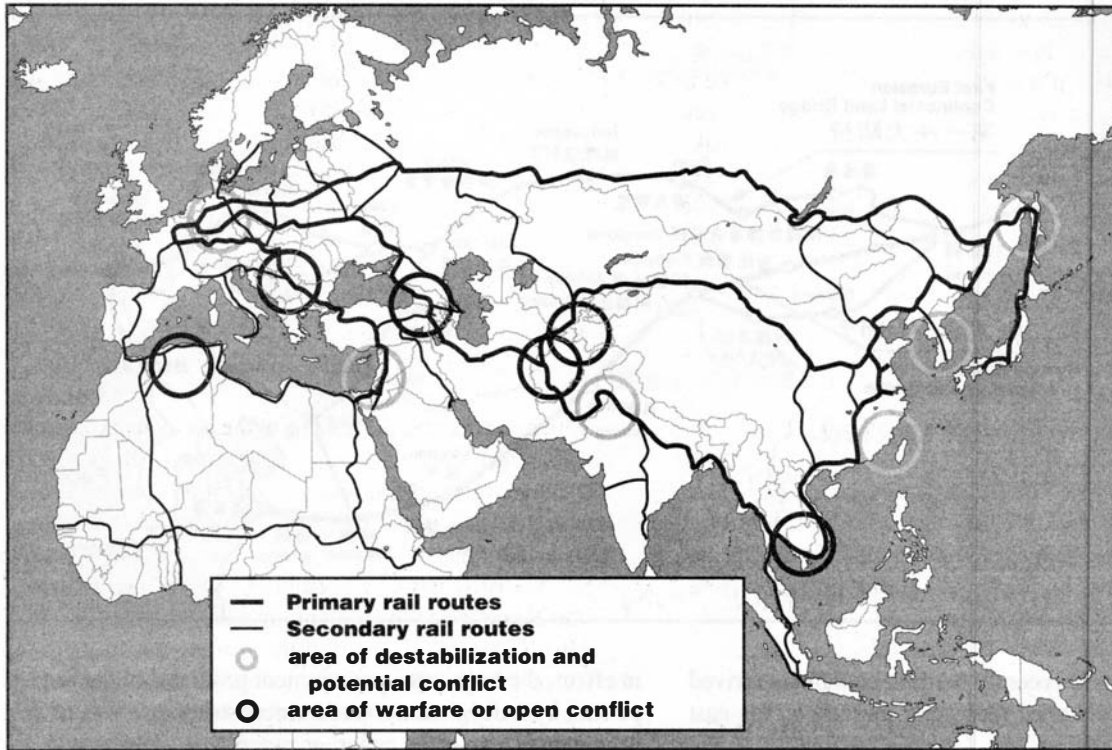
Our enemies, of course, also know that the plan can work, and they are acting accordingly. Just look at the map of our proposed Eurasian infrastructure network, and circle the major crisis spots, regional conflicts, and wars in which British intelligence is playing its dirty geopolitical games (Figure 4)!

We have come to a point, where the immediate survival of every nation in Europe and Asia depends on realizing the "New Silk Road" policy. So, if we want to survive, then the whole infernal machinery of Venetian-British geopolitical manipulation must be smashed—including that useless piece of garbage called the United Nations. In its place must come a real community of nations, a "Harmony of Interest" among sovereign states, based on the universal principles of human development.

Let me give a couple of examples. Look at the Near East—the crossroads between Europe, Asia, and Africa. Here one of the great railroad trunk lines will pass through, linking together 700 million people in Europe, more than 700 million in Africa, and 3 billion in Asia.

FIGURE 4

British destabilizations hit key points on Eurasian rail grid



The peace process in the Near East, in which this organization has already played a key, catalytic role, has put the issue of “Harmony of Interest” into the middle of the international discussion. Either there will be great projects of infrastructure here, or there will be war. And freshwater is the key. We are going to *create* freshwater—artificial rivers! And with this we will create rich agricultural areas, where today there is only desert. It’s very simple: We need about 7 kilowatt-hours of electric power to produce one cubic meter of freshwater by the desalination of seawater. Plus we may need a few kilowatt-hours to pump the water where we need it. We are going to need about 5 gigawatts to *double* the amount of freshwater available in the region, as a first step. That’s not much, that’s easy! We take a couple dozen high-temperature nuclear reactor (HTR) modules, of the type that are easily mass-produced and transported, and we install them in groups at a series of sites along two seawater channels which will be built starting immediately, in crash programs: the Mediterranean-Dead Sea Canal and the Red Sea-Dead Sea Canal. At these HTR sites we build up agro-industrial centers, where nuclear power will be used to desalinate water for intensive gardening in the desert, as well as for industry and a residential area, which will grow to a major city. When we need more power, we just plug in more modules.

By doing this, we create a true cultural revolution. The

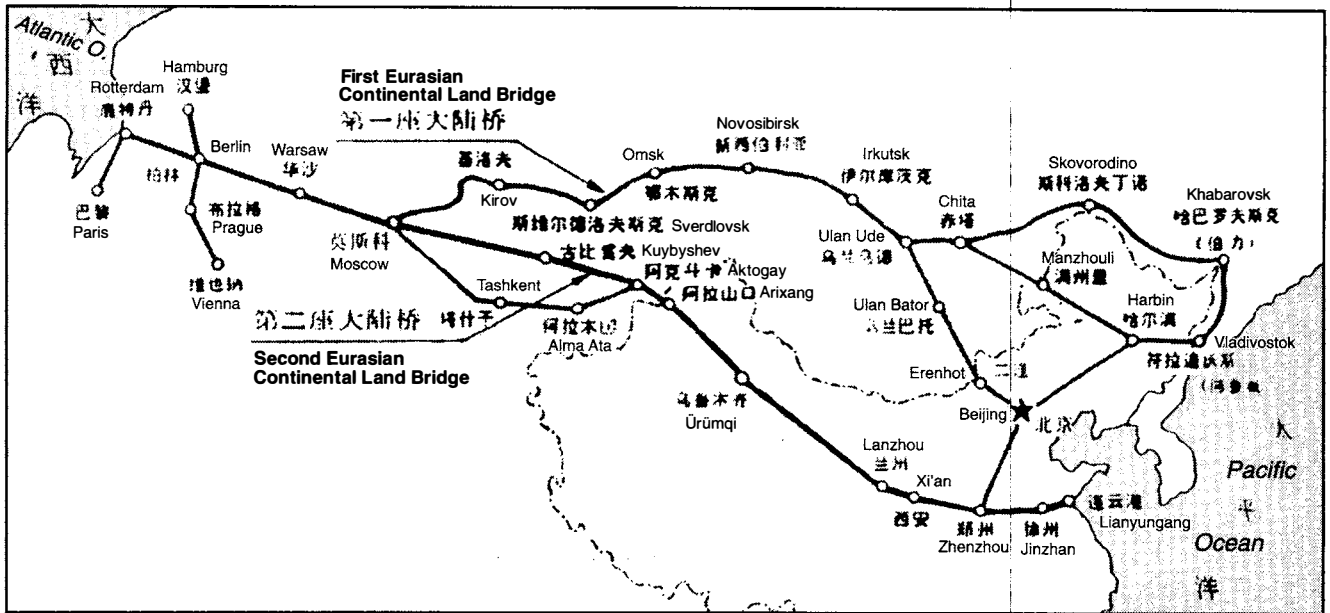
creation of freshwater, by science, has the same meaning for the poor Arab of the Middle East, as the electric light had for the Russian peasant!

Let’s turn for a moment to China. Here we have a complex situation, a country with enormous problems, but also great potential. China is today nearly the only remaining country in the world, where there are great projects of infrastructure, where nuclear energy is being developed, where the construction of new cities, as we recently heard, is being planned. These projects are by far not sufficient, but they are significant, and reflect a resistance on the part of some people in China to committing the kind of national suicide which has occurred in other countries with the help of George Soros and Jeffrey Sachs.

Let me give one example. A couple of years ago, with the completion of a crucial remaining rail gap between Xinjiang and Kazakhstan, the so-called Second Eurasian Land Bridge was formally opened. **Figure 5** shows a Chinese view of the two Eurasian land bridges running from the Pacific to the Atlantic oceans. According to this map, the Second Bridge runs through the great capital city of former times, Xi’an, and from there via Lanzhou and Urumqi cities into Kazakhstan, and then northward to Russia, joining the Trans-Siberian line east of the Urals and going from there via Moscow, Warsaw, and Berlin all the way to the Atlantic port of

FIGURE 5

The two Eurasian land bridges: a Chinese view



Rotterdam. In fact, just recently the first containers arrived in Rotterdam, which started their long journey on the east coast of China.

This Second Eurasian Land Bridge is very consciously seen in China as part of a new “Silk Road” policy, as a way to open up China’s interior to the influence of Europe, a way to develop a closer relation between China and Kazakhstan and the Central Asian Republics, and by implication also with the Arab countries of the Middle East, which is important for the Islamic population of western China. On the other hand, the Second Eurasian Land Bridge opens a new dimension in the potential relationship of China and Russia. It poses, at the same time, the profound challenge, unanswered so far, whether China will have the courage to go ahead with a real, in-depth industrialization and urbanization of its rural “hinterland.” That is the issue we have addressed in our draft program on “The Renaissance of China.”

Let me turn, for my last example, to the former CIS countries, and particularly the most highly industrialized areas, in Russia and Ukraine, for example.

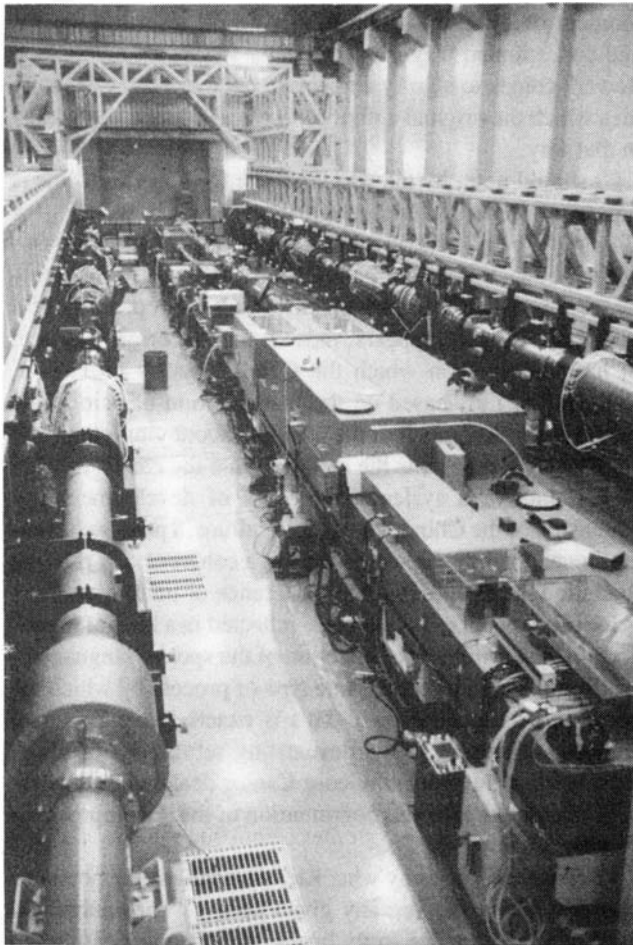
It is well known that a very large portion of industrial activity in the former Soviet Union was connected with the massive armaments production. This is especially true for the most modern and effective part of the industry. Given that arms production is greatly reduced, how will these industries be supported?

If we want to maintain that productive potential of that sector—which is the greatest single asset that Russia and Ukraine have—there is only one feasible option: We replace,

in effect, the huge arms procurement programs of the Soviet period, by a dirigistic economic reconstruction effort of *approximately the same order of magnitude*. The task is to completely rebuild the *infrastructural base* of the CIS economies, using the most advanced technologies that are available or can be developed for that purpose. This is exactly the area where the research and development capability and advanced machine-building capacities of the military-industrial sector can be exploited to the relatively greatest extent.

This is not just a matter of internal importance to Russia, Ukraine, and so forth. We need those scientific, technological, and industrial potentials to help solve the problems of the world *outside* the former Soviet Union. Let me just give you a few examples of a “shopping list” of crucial tasks:

- 1) Development of inherently safe, modular nuclear reactors, and of facilities for producing them in large numbers. Development of fusion energy in various forms as the key energy source for the 21st century. Development of fusion propulsion for interplanetary space travel.
- 2) Development and construction of nuclear-powered ships of various kinds to meet the requirements of greatly expanded world trade, particularly in the Pacific and Indian ocean regions. In this context also, development of advanced propulsion systems for high-speed ships.
- 3) Creation of second-generation magnetic levitation systems suitable for automated freight transport at high densities. In Ukraine, for example, a new form of self-stabilizing magnetic levitation system has been developed which could have revolutionary applications in transport and



The Gekko glass laser fusion device in Osaka, Japan. Directed energy technology must be brought to bear upon industrial processes in the 21st century.

many other fields.

4) Development of hypersonic aircraft for transport of passengers between America, Africa, Europe, and Asia at speeds of Mach 4-6. Development of other novel types of aircraft.

5) Application of “directed energy technology”—lasers, particle beams, intense microwaves, etc.—to processes of industrial processing and manufacturing.

6) Development of revolutionary methods of optical biophysics for the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Here, also, the former Soviet Union was a leader, as the work of the Gurvich school demonstrates. We need those potentials for life-and-death combat with AIDS and the rising danger of a “biological holocaust” of pandemic diseases.

The issue of science

I want to conclude by addressing a deeper issue underlying the “Harmony of Interest” of the nations of Eurasia, which will be linked together by our “New Silk Road.”

About 550 years ago, in the early phases of Europe’s

Golden Renaissance, a discovery was made, which launched what we call modern science. From that point on, the *process* by which mankind progressively increases its mastery over the forces of nature, beyond any specifiable limit in terms of human population potential—that generative process itself, became an intelligible conception, a *communicable idea*.

Now, after 550 years, the *whole world* knows that the continuous waves of scientific and technological progress, launched by that Renaissance, have been the cause of the most rapid and sustained *improvement* in man’s average conditions of life, ever known in human history. Only a few brainwashed greenies, who have never experienced the world outside of a television set, fail to grasp that. But go to the developing countries, go to Africa, to Asia, to South America, and you will see how the people crave technology, how they want to build up factories and railroads and power plants, how they want their children to be scientists and engineers, and so on.

The problem lies in the fact, that the vast majority of people in this world, people who rightly *desire* scientific progress, don’t know what science really is. They only know that science is a somehow a source of prosperity, of wealth and power. They are like a person who eats an egg every morning, but has never seen a chicken.

That defines what I think is the crucial issue in the history of Eurasia, the key paradox of Peter the Great and the so-called westernization of Russia, the paradox of China today, the paradox of Japan, the paradox of the Arab world. It is also the paradox of our degenerated western society, the paradox of the majority of our scientists today, who, because of their Aristotelian schooling, *also* don’t know what science is.

That defines a great responsibility for those few of us who *do* know, or have *begun to grasp*, the secret of science, the secret of the Renaissance. For without that, our human civilization is doomed.

But perhaps our task is not so heavy, not so herculean, as it might appear at first glance. Let me end with a relevant little discovery.

If we dig into the literature of great civilizations, we invariably find a wealth of proverbs, parables, and fables—“words of wisdom,” as we might say—which often go back to the most ancient times and which were passed down from generation to generation, from parents to children, as a kind of moral teaching. In the West we all remember Aesop’s fables, which were assembled in essentially the form known today around 550 B.C. The Holy Bible of the Jews and the Christians is full of parables and metaphorical images. It is relevant to note that during the European Renaissance, Erasmus of Rotterdam and others devoted much effort to gathering and reworking thousands of ancient fables and parables, as well as inventing new ones. Later, at the beginning of the Weimar Classic period of Germany, the poet Gotthold Lessing led a revival of this. But we find the same sort of thing in the Arabic traditions, in the Sanskrit culture of India,

the culture of China, and so on.

It is easy to guess that the phenomenon we are dealing with here might be very close to the origin of human language and human culture itself.

Now, in this context, the case of China is particularly interesting. The Chinese language is richly populated by what the Chinese call *cheng-yu*, short idiomatic phrases which nearly all consist of exactly four characters in the written language. There are many thousands of them, many are very old, and in most cases their exact origin is not known. There are considerable number of *cheng-yu*, however, which are associated with fables that were preserved in writing.

Let me give you a typical example of this. There is a *cheng-yu* which means, if we translate it literally: "Ride horse, smell flower."

What does that signify? Here is the corresponding fable:

There was once a young man, who had a badly deformed or injured foot, so that he could not walk normally. But the young man dreamed of finding a beautiful girl to be his wife. He went to a friend of his to help him find such a girl. Now, the friend actually knew a girl who was very nice but had a deformed, ugly nose, and this girl wanted very much to have a handsome husband. So, the friend decided to bring these two together. He instructed the young man to get onto a horse and to ride past the entrance where the girl lived. And the friend arranged for the girl to stand by the entrance and hold some flowers in front of her nose, as if she were enjoying their nice smell.

Well, at this first encounter, the two young people immediately fell in love. To the girl, the young man looked so strong and manly on his horse; and the young man could not resist the romantic sight of the girl smelling the flowers.

The marriage was arranged immediately, and at the time of the marriage, the two young people saw each other for the first time directly, as they actually were, and then they both knew what had happened.

That is the fable which is condensed, in a sense, into the formula, "Ride horse, smell flower"!

Here we have, in practically the simplest conceivable form, not only a metaphor, but the particular type of metaphor which is a microcosm of what we call the *Socratic method*. The irony in the story causes us to reflect on the inferior, common level of thinking which confuses appearance with reality; and by that very act of reflection demonstrates to us that we have the ability to think on a *higher level*, and to free ourselves from that slavish, Aristotelian mentality. And that is the reason that we experience a kind of pleasure from the story.

Think for a moment back through the process, the change in your own mind, as you heard the fable. That change is an *idea*, which cannot be expressed directly by words, but only evoked metaphorically. What the expression "Ride horse, smell flower" does, is to attach a name to that change, to that

moment of upward motion of our mind, in a very lawful and concentrated way. So, the *cheng-yu* "Ride horse, smell flower" comes to signify and evoke once again the Socratic idea which the original author of the fable created and named in that way.

I should note, by the way, that the four-character line is typical of ancient Chinese poetry, particularly the *Shi-jing* (*Book of Poetry*), the great collection of poems which was written down by approximately 1000 B.C. The four-character *cheng-yu* themselves typically display the prosody of a good poetic line. It appears, indeed, that the original system of harmonics, upon which the Chinese poetry developed, was dyadic, i.e., based on the juxtaposition of pairs. This would demystify much of the business about ying-yang.

The crucial point is the evidence that the *cheng-yu* were the product of a systematic process of development and expansion of the Chinese language-culture, a process of generating and naming new concepts in a coherent way through Socratic forms of irony. That coherence or unity of method is itself a concept of higher *type*, reflected in a kind of invariance in the harmonic organization of the spoken language.

But this is exactly the same *type* of process by which the progress of science occurs! This is exactly what Bernhard Riemann discusses in his devastating refutations of Kant, exactly what the work of Georg Cantor deals with. Science is in a sense the rigorous continuation of the development of language.

Science advances by what Riemann called "the poetry of hypothesis": by driving any given body of knowledge and technological practice to its limits, and then subjecting the underlying paradoxes and fallacies of any fixed mode of knowledge, brought to the surface in that way, to the same kind of Socratic irony as we saw exemplified, in a kind of "cell form," by the Chinese. So: "Ride horse, smell flower!"—science is enriched by a new conception, a new quality of hypothesis! But, that process of systematically driving existing knowledge to its limits, *is* the continual expansion of human productive powers, of human activity in the universe. It requires the continual increase in the quantity and quality of per capita consumption of the population, continual improvements in education, and so forth, in order that new, valid hypotheses, discovered by individuals, might be assimilated and applied by society as a whole in the form of technological progress. That requires infrastructure, and so on and so forth.

So now we have come to the end of our long journey along the "New Silk Road." Actually, the little fable I told you has a happy ending. The young couple were able to laugh at themselves, and they lived very happily together. And so, we may hope, the nations of Eurasia and the rest of the world will be able to live together, by nurturing and exercising that potential for creative activity, which—as the universality of those proverbs and fables demonstrates—belongs to every human being on this planet.

Development or disintegration: Which way for Africa?

by Uwe Friesecke

Uwe Friesecke delivered the following speech to a conference co-sponsored by the International Caucus of Labor Committees and the Schiller Institute in Eltville, Germany, on Dec. 11, 1994.

During the last four years, we have become witnesses to the most awful human disaster on the African continent. Not only were the people of Africa suffering from the notorious effects of economic underdevelopment, like scarcity of food, breakdown of health systems, and the spread of old and new diseases, but we have seen a violent fall into the abyss of barbarism, that has taken on a new dimension. If nothing is done to reverse current trends in Africa, then the first half of the 1990s will have been the beginning of a true apocalypse in Africa in the 21st century, and the modern community of states will add another terrible chapter to the history of failures of human civilizations.

Liberia collapsed and disintegrated. Mozambique lived through a war that took the lives of 1 to 1.5 million people. Somalia lost tens of thousands in war during 1990-91 and between 500,000 and 1 million during the famine of 1992. This year, Rwanda turned into a killing field, claiming probably more than 500,000 victims within a 100-day period. While the media attention was focused on Somalia and Rwanda, the most brutal war continued in Angola and killed more than 500,000 people in the last two years.

Most of our western governments were and still are quite indifferent to this human suffering. The United Nations did not only fail utterly in their missions, but in most situations they played—just as in Bosnia—an active part in instigating and furthering the disaster. The majority of the general public in our countries looks the other way, goes on with their business as usual, and is quite content with the fact that leading policy circles have written off large parts of Africa as *terrae incognitae*.

The calamity of Africa at the end of the 20th century is an indictment of the immorality of our western world, which for the last 25 years has followed a policy that condemned the people of the developing sector in general, and of Africa in particular, to endure injustices that are crying out to heaven. Because the reasons for today's disaster in Africa lie neither in the natural conditions of climate, soil, or any lack of natural riches, nor in specific cultural or social weakness-

es. For each and every case, the reason can be found in the two dominant sets of western strategic policy vis-à-vis Africa:

1) International Monetary Fund/World Bank radical free trade economic policy; and

2) nineteenth-century-style colonial geopolitics. (Up until 1990, the Soviet Union followed its own colonial geopolitics in Africa and thereby added greatly to the destruction of the continent.)

This is not to generally absolve those Africans from responsibility and guilt who committed crimes against their brothers and sisters, or who corrupted themselves for the interests of the modern-day colonial powers and who lend themselves to their manipulation for the purpose of divide, rule, and destroy. But where is the power over the world economy and strategic affairs wielded? From Kigali, Mogadishu, Luanda, or Monrovia? Is that power not located in London, Paris, Bonn, New York, and Washington? So let us set the policy right in those circles; then needed changes inside Africa will be accomplished relatively easily.

Africa's hopes in the 1960s

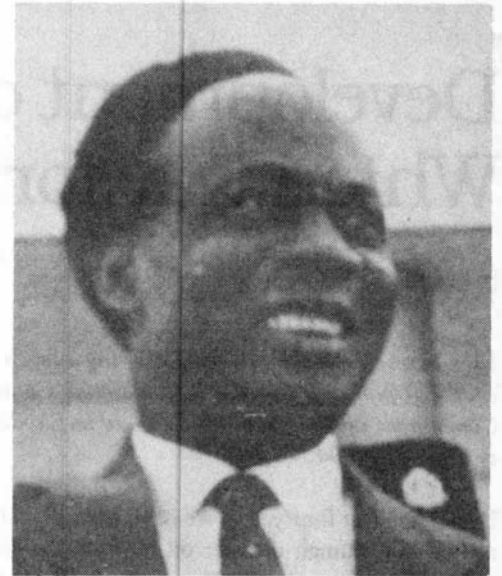
On March 6, 1957, the Gold Coast was being released into independence and became Ghana. Three and a half years later, on Oct. 1, 1960, Nigeria attained its independence. Let us quote Sir Ahmadu Bello, the Sardauna of Sokoto and premier of Northern Nigeria, as he welcomed independence and prayed for peace:

"The attainment of our national independence is the most important event in the political history of this country. I am most happy and proud, as every other Nigerian should be, that we have reached this state in peace, and hope that peace will continue to prevail throughout the life of our independent nation. What we have achieved today is the result of the combined efforts and cooperation of all the peoples of this country. For all my fellow Nigerians, I therefore send my hearty congratulations. May God give us the strength and determination to be of service to our nation in order to make our independence a success."

Independence was the crowning of the decades-long struggle of men and women in West Africa, who were strongly influenced by the ideas of freedom and justice inherent in the philosophy of the American System, which also became



West African independence heroes: (left) Ahmadu Bello, the Sardauna of Sokoto and premier of Northern Nigeria; (right) Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah. Along with Nigeria's first President, Nnamdi Azikiwe (photo on next page), these men were strongly influenced by the ideas inherent in the American System. Bello and Nkrumah, as well as Congo's Patrice Lumumba, were assassinated within years of the deaths of John Kennedy and Martin Luther King.



the foundation for the American civil rights movement of Dr. Martin Luther King in the '60s. Both Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, one of the founding fathers of independent Nigeria and its first President, who recently turned 90 years of age, and Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the hero of Ghana's independence, had been educated in the United States. "Zik of Africa," as Dr. Azikiwe was called, came to the U.S. in 1925 as a young student. He was educated at Lincoln, Howard, Columbia universities, and the University of Pennsylvania. When he went back to West Africa, he met Kwame Nkrumah in Accra and inspired him to also go to the U.S. So Nkrumah was enrolled in September 1935 at Lincoln University.

To capture the spirit of 1960, let us again listen to the Sardauna of Sokoto, Ahmadu Bello, from his Independence Day message to the people of Northern Nigeria on Oct. 8, 1960:

"Let us now reflect on what it means for Nigeria to be independent. Although independence means freedom, it is not the freedom of the jungle where might is right. We are not free to molest others less strong than ourselves or to trample on their rights simply because we are in a position of authority over them. Independence brings with it heavier and new responsibilities. We are now entitled, over the whole of Nigeria, to make our own decisions, right or wrong, as to how our affairs should be conducted. This is a right which we had always possessed and which we lost only temporarily for a brief period of our history. Both the British government and ourselves consider it fit now for us to resume this age-old right. We owe it as a duty to ourselves and to the future to prove ourselves worthy of its restoration.

"The eyes of the world are on Nigeria now and there are many friends who hope that we shall be the leading nation in Africa. Let me say with all the emphasis at my command that we shall never attain this goal if there is suspicion and mis-

trust among the people of Nigeria. Such an attitude cannot benefit anyone and can too easily lead to strife, as has been the painful experience of other independent nations in Africa and elsewhere.

"I appeal to the people of this Region to work for the success of the Nigerian Federation. Let us approach our common problems in a spirit of cooperation and give and take. It is of the utmost importance that all of us Nigerians, whatever our Region, should work together and pay less attention to differences of tribe or religion. . . . The government of which I am the head is solemnly pledged to support the Independence Constitution of Nigeria and to protect the federation against all divisionalist forces within and outside the country. We require the support of every one of you in order to carry out our pledge and we also need the cooperation of all other Nigerians.

"I pray God Almighty for the peace and prosperity for the Federation of Nigeria and all of its peoples."

Those were the days when, all over Africa, plans were being made to open up schools and hospitals, to build roads, expand railways, to develop industry and modern, mechanized agriculture. Nkrumah would call on his ministers and tell them to be prepared to fly young women from all parts of Africa into Accra to train them as secretaries and thereby help other former colonies to acquire needed manpower skills.

Those were the days when President Kennedy launched his Peace Corps, and young volunteers would arrive enthusiastically in Northern Nigeria to help.

In March 1962, Ahmadu Bello, who was a strong admirer of President Kennedy, announced his Six-Year Development Plan for the north, saying:

"I hope that Honorable Members realize that the most important document laid before the House during this session is the government's White Paper on the Development Plan,



One of Nigeria's founding fathers and its first President, Nnamdi Azikiwe.

which contains the Government's Program for the next six years, 1962-68. Total expenditure proposed by the government during this period is £292 million. This is the biggest program ever planned for this Region. In drawing up this program the government has taken into account the pressing need for this Region to catch up quickly with even the most economically and socially developed countries in Africa and to free ourselves as far as possible from dependence on outside forces so that the independence of Nigeria can quickly stand on the secure foundations of economic stability."

This budget had as its largest single item of expenditure, the £4.59 million for the Ministry of Education. New primary and secondary schools are set up and Ahmadu Bello University is opened on Oct. 11, 1962 as the University of Northern Nigeria.

The Northern Regional Development Corp. (NRDC), which already was set up before independence, functioned as the main vehicle for promoting industry and modern agriculture in the north of Nigeria. Thousands of loans ranging from £30 to £4,000 were made to small businessmen. Large projects in textile, sugar, building, oil processing, etc. were also set up; Kaduna, for example, became a center of the

textile industry.

The NRDC functioned as a major catalyst in agricultural projects, which by 1963 included the following:

- 1) agricultural resettlement schemes
- 2) agricultural production projects
- 3) agricultural infrastructure projects
- 4) irrigation and water supplies projects
- 5) palm products developments
- 6) tsetse fly control projects.

A second agricultural school was built for £240,000.

The question of water resources received major attention. In September 1964 a new ministry, the Ministry of Water Resources, was being established. On the occasion, the Saraduna said:

"Many new methods and new techniques have been introduced for water conservation. . . . Once we are able to do this, we can do everything humanly possible. We are not static and stagnant as some people think, but we are progressive and moving fast. With a continued encouragement to farmers, Northern Nigeria will become the granary of Africa."

Even at this early stage of independence, three large-

scale irrigation schemes in the north were planned, but they were only implemented later during the oil boom: the Chad Basin Development Authority, implemented in 1973 in Borno, the Hadejia-Jama'are River Basin Authority in 1974 in Kano, and the Sokoto Rima River Basin Authority, implemented in 1974 in Sokoto.

The Sardauna favored the extension of railways. He envisaged a rail link between Northern Nigeria and Sudan, which would be to the benefit of Nigeria's neighbors Niger, Chad, and Cameroon. He explored the idea of a trans-Saharan highway, linking Kano and Algiers. And today, 30 years later, those plans still wait for their realization.

There can be no question today, that the newly independent nations were striving for rapid economic development as a condition for freedom, justice, and the general welfare and happiness of their peoples. At the time, those aspirations of the developing sector were widely supported in the industrial countries. But history took a different turn.

Spirit of independence's early days is killed

On Nov. 22, 1963, John F. Kennedy was assassinated. One year before that, in Europe, on Oct. 27, 1962, Italian industrialist Enrico Mattei was killed in a plane crash. By the middle of the decade, West Africa's political stability was destroyed after Central Africa, in January 1961, had witnessed the assassination of Congo Republic's (today, Zaire) first prime minister, Patrice Lumumba.

In the early hours of Jan. 15, 1966, Maj. Chukwuma Kaduna Nzeogwu, who was an instructor in small arms at the Nigerian Defense Academy in Kaduna, assembled a group of soldiers whom he had been training in night exercises, and began the first Nigerian coup. The Sardauna of Sokoto and prime minister of the North Region, Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, together with his senior wife, was killed on the spot. In the West of Nigeria, Premier Chief Akintola was killed. In Lagos, then the capital of Nigeria, the federal prime minister, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, and his finance minister, Chief Festus Okotie-Ebohare, were killed. Also killed were a number of senior officers, the majority of them from the north. Major Nzeogwu, like many other Nigerian officers, attended the British military academy at Sandhurst, and became the first Nigerian to be trained in military intelligence.

In Ghana only a month later, on Feb. 24, 1966, the Armed Forces staged a coup to overthrow President Nkrumah, while he was on the way to China on a peace mission to try and end the Vietnam War.

Thus, in 1966, a good part of the political leadership of West Africa was either killed or ousted from power. Consequently, Nigeria, the strongest nation of the continent, only barely escaped complete destruction as a nation, after it had plunged into the depths of the Biafra civil war, which raged from May 1967 to January 1970. The young Gen. Yakubu

Gowon, as Nigeria's President between 1966 and 1975, saved the unity of the nation. Many positive achievements, such as the buildup of infrastructure, were accomplished in the following years under Presidents Murtala Muhammed (July 1975-February 1976), Gen. Olesegun Obasanjo (February 1976-October 1979), Shehu Shagari (October 1979-December 1983), and Gen. Muhammad Buhari (January 1984-August 1985), which were mainly due to the extraordinary earnings from the export of petroleum. Nigerians of the Obasanjo and Shagari administrations also played an important role during the debate about the new world economic order in the second half of the '70s.

But neither Nigeria nor Ghana has recovered from the loss of 1966. They were not allowed to conclude the journey into the lands of freedom, justice, and general happiness for their people, which they had so optimistically started out for on Independence Day. Nigeria in the 1980s and early 1990s was far from projecting the political leadership role and moral authority for Africa that it had had in the early years of independence—a leadership role typified by the late Sardauna, Sir Ahmadu Bello.

Prospects for a new world economic order are destroyed

In response to unbearable pressures on African and other developing-sector economies from the oil price rise, the deteriorating terms of trade, and the beginning debt crisis, a debate began within the Non-Aligned Movement about the need for a new, just world economic order. This went back to ideas formulated by Pope Paul VI's encyclical *Populorum Progressio* in 1967, which advanced the concept that "peace means development."

This debate was sparked in April 1975, when American economist Lyndon LaRouche put forward his proposal to replace the bankrupt Bretton Woods institutions, the IMF and World Bank, with an International Development Bank (IDB) to reorganize the world monetary system in favor of generating billions of dollars of Hamiltonian credit to advance the physical economy of the developing sector and end the depression in the industrial sector. Such a call for a new world economic order was adopted in the 1976 Colombo Resolution of the Non-Aligned Movement and put into the debate of the U.N. General Assembly in 1977 and 1978.

In Africa, the 16th Ordinary Session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) held in Monrovia, Liberia, in 1979 called in its declaration for the "establishment of a new international economic order" and prepared the document which was finally adopted at the Second Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the OAU in April 1980 in Lagos, Nigeria as the "Lagos Plan of Action for the Economic Development of Africa." This plan was clearly designed to break the strangulation of African economies and set off the rapid development of infrastruc-

ture, advanced agriculture, and industry, with special emphasis on the development of science and technology, including nuclear technology within Africa. The plan calls for the establishment of an African Economic Community by the year 2000.

Nothing of this plan has been realized. Instead, throughout the continent, economies collapsed, and the suffering of the peoples increased. Even once relatively prosperous economies like Nigeria's, whose citizens around 1980 enjoyed a decent standard of living, went into a deep and prolonged economic crisis with no end in sight. Other, weaker countries like Zambia or Tanzania just collapsed into unchecked mass poverty; still others disintegrated, like Somalia, Liberia, and, lately, Rwanda. A special case is Zaire, which is still there as a facade, but inside its whole areas have become empty.

What happened to Africa during the 1980s?

The wisdom of western economic policy formulated in Chicago and Harvard and ever so loudly preached in western capitals took its course and "SAPed" Africa's economies! That is what destroyed the continent! Almost all countries in Africa were forced to apply the Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) of the IMF and the World Bank, and none, including the IMF's showcases in Ghana and Zimbabwe, has worked for the betterment of the countries involved. As a direct consequence of SAPs and the unchecked debt crisis, schools have been closed and hospitals shut down. Infrastructure collapsed and the formal economy disappeared in favor of expansion of the informal economy.

Agriculture and irrigation projects suffered, because the devaluation of the currencies caused the price for inputs to go out of reach for the ordinary farmer. Ten years ago in Nigeria, a tractor would cost 25,000 naira at the rate of one naira to the dollar; today the same tractor costs 1 million naira at the rate of 70-100 naira to the dollar on the black market. A water pump that cost 50,000 naira in 1984, today costs almost 2 million naira.

Most devastating has been the effect of the IMF programs on local manufacturing industries. In February 1986, there were 1,317 manufacturing industries in the metropolitan area of Kano. By the end of 1993, fewer than 75 manufacturing industries were in operation.

Interest payments of sub-Saharan African countries on almost \$200 billion of debt amount to approximately \$1 billion a month. Unicef calculated that, as a result of this debt crisis, an additional half-million children die every year.

Let us listen to Africans again as they judge the IMF/World Bank policy. The Institute for African Alternatives (IFAA) from Nigeria last month responded to the renewed claim of the IMF/World Bank that their SAP policy is the only hope for the economic development of African countries, with the following declaration:

"This is the propaganda of the IMF and the World Bank

in their drive for the recolonization of Africa for a New Colonialism. We reject it very firmly and totally.

"SAP is a disastrous failure all over Africa, and the IMF must be ashamed of its role in it. After some 15 years of massive adjustment, the IMF and the World Bank cannot boast of a single success story in Africa, except tiny Mauritius Island. Their claim that Ghana is a success is contested by informed Ghanaians. Thousands of Ghanaians can still not return to make a successful living at home and their currency, the cedi, [has fallen] to around 2,000 to the dollar. The SAP in Nigeria has similarly debased the naira from one to the dollar to around 100 to the dollar on the black market.

"The catastrophic effects of SAP in African countries include the death of millions, especially children and women; drastic fall in real income; widespread hunger, malnutrition and stunted growth, excessive and pauperizing inflation; collapse of social services and falling enrollment at all levels of education; huge and rising unemployment; massive destruction of national currencies from excessive and persistent currency devaluation; declining export earnings; sharply rising inequalities; destruction of the public services from inhuman retrenchment; the deindustrialization of African countries; widespread repression needed to impose SAP on unwilling populations; the undermining of the state and threatened social disintegration from rising crimes and drug pushing permitted by greatly weakened states. Nigeria and some other African countries have fallen from middle income to low income under SAP by World Bank ranking.

"Between 1988 and 1989 alone Africa recorded a net outflow of capital to the IMF and the World Bank of \$2.7 billion. The so-called gains of SAP shown with dubious growth rates of GDP are clearly minor when compared to these serious negative effects of SAP and the crushing burden of dubious foreign debts. Only a tiny minority of Africans and their collaborators in the multinational corporations enjoy these gains of SAP; the majority of Africans only have losses and tears from the adjustment of their stomachs. . . .

"African countries should demand the immediate cancellation of all foreign debts. This is part of the reparations payment due to Africa—among other things—for 15 years of the destruction of our countries when our economies have been used as guinea pigs in the costly economic experiment called SAP, which the IMF and World Bank imposed on Africa.

"We are nobody's fools. If the IMF people deny these statements, then we challenge them to public debate on SAP anywhere in Africa. If the IMF has nothing serious to say, it should shut up and not blackmail and threaten our countries each year when our annual budgets are being prepared. The sovereignty of our countries includes the right to design our budgets and economic policies in the best interest of our countries."

And let nobody be fooled by the rhetoric of the IMF or

the World Bank. Governments in Africa are being blackmailed to accept IMF policy. In the summer of 1985, the IMF demanded from the Buhari government of Nigeria to devalue the naira, literally overnight, by 60%. General Buhari refused. One week later, U.S. President Reagan sent the infamous Vernon Walters to Nigeria to talk to him "soldier to soldier." General Buhari still refused. One month later, Buhari was removed from power in a coup, which established Ibrahim Babangida as President, who subsequently devalued the naira by 60% and more, and who in the following years implemented the IMF's Structural Adjustment Program, lock, stock, and barrel.

The IMF/World Bank structures are the continuation of colonial rule by which Africa is looted for its raw materials and at the same time is prevented from developing an independent modern agro-industrial economy. In large parts of the continent, this unchecked looting process has driven the relative potential population density below the actual population density, and, therefore, has set the conditions for the type of apocalyptic developments which we are witnessing.

In Somalia, as well as in Rwanda, the IMF was absolutely instrumental in creating the conditions for the disaster to happen. In both cases the governments were pushed up against the wall and at critical moments cut off from any further funding, so that the state institutions simply collapsed and opened the way to violence, destruction and anarchy.

The nation-state is the solution

It has become very fashionable to blame the problems of Africa on the lack of democracy and the existence of dictatorially ruled nation-states. According to this theory, the colonial oppressors forced this alien European concept of the nation-state onto pre-colonial societies during the 19th century, regardless of any consideration for ethnic unity, which supposedly had characterized those societies before the European advent. The "anti-democratic, reactionary idea" of the nation-state turned out to be the "Black Man's Burden" after independence, as one of the historians, Britain's Basil Davidson, called it in his latest book.

For many of our fellow citizens, who know how to think in "politically correct" terms, this sounds logical. If only the borders of Africa could be redrawn, and every ethnic group given its democratic right to self-determination, then peace would break out for ever and the evils of nationalism be overcome. (Nigeria alone has more than 250 languages as a reflection of ethnic differentiation!)

Let us ask an African, again, how he sees this problem. Yusuf Bala Usman from the Department of History at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, in 1992 wrote a paper on "The National Question in Nigerian History," in which he makes a passionate plea for Nigerian national unity and debunks the romantic view of the pre-colonial Nigeria. He argues the following against "Three Fairy Tales":

"The first fairy tale is made up of the story that before the British colonial conquest, each tribe, ethnic group, or nationality in this country, lived largely on its own, in its own sovereign kingdoms, city states, chiefdoms or village confederations under its natural rulers. According to this tale, these ethnic groups may have one or more sovereign polities, whose rulers had brotherly relations with one another. . . . The story making up this fairy tale narrates the rise of the Fulani, who are said to have established a Muslim state ruled from Sokoto, which alongside Borno, fell into what even before the British conquest could be identified as the 'Far North' alongside a 'Middle Belt' and a 'South.' But the gist of the fairy tale is that the political entities which provided the building blocks of colonial Nigeria under the British were basically ethnic polities or in other words relatively distinct and monolithic tribes under natural rulers.

"The second fairy tale is made up of the story of how the British conquered these ethnic polities by using superior military firepower and by gimmicks and tricks. The gist of this tale is that our pre-colonial polities were overwhelmed and defeated by superior European military technology.

"The third fairy tale is that the independence of this country was won by these ethnic groups, now grouped into three regions, producing political parties and political leaders, namely the NCNC [National Council of Nigerian Citizens] from among the Ibos, the Action Group from the Yoruba and NPC from the Hausa-Fulani who led the struggle for independence."

According to Usman, the reality of Nigerian history is quite different. He argues that, from all available evidence, ethnic solidarity as conceived in most of today's political discussions was not an important factor in establishing polities. The sovereign kingdoms, chiefdoms, and city-states were not ethnic entities. Usman argues that there were no Hausa-Fulani, Yoruba, or other distinguished ethnic polities which could be resurrected today, because the ethnic groups like the Yoruba during the 19th century belonged to different sovereign polities. He also disregards religion as a building factor for separate political entities.

Against the second fairy tale, Usman concludes with the following argument:

"The main point here is that the relative ease [with] which the pre-colonial polities of Nigeria were conquered by the British was not primarily due to the maximum-gun. These polities, when faced with European penetration, invasion, and conquest, suffered from fatal internal weaknesses which made the task of imperialism relatively easy. In fact the evidence is that they were largely and increasingly unviable, and whether the British had invaded or not, they were likely to be replaced."

Usman points out that it would be a dangerous illusion to try to dismember Nigeria in an attempt to bring those 19th-century polities back.

On the third fairy tale, Usman sets the record straight and reminds us that it is an historical fact that Nigeria's independence was won by movements and organizations which were part of a broad pan-West African and pan-African movement for freedom and independence. He says, it was not the rights of some pre-colonial polity that were restored with Nigerian independence, but that Nigerian citizenship and Nigerian territory were restored to the people who were formerly colonial subjects to the British.

Usman concludes:

"It was as a part and parcel of the West African and African movement for independence that we regained our sovereignty, the right to be citizens and the rights over our territory and its resources. It is only by ever deepening our absorption within this movement that we can ensure our individual and collective survival in the 21st century."

This debate is of utmost importance for the future of Africa. Contrary to the fashionable propaganda referred to before, it is the sovereign nation-state which is the means to overcome ethnic divisions, because the citizen is uplifted to locate his identity in the good for the country and not for any ethnically or religiously defined group. To demand so-called "democratic rights" in terms of ethnic group interests, means to break up the already very weakened nations in Africa and destroy the possibility that some stronger countries could take the lead in resisting the ever-deepening neo-colonial looting of the continent.

This is the significance of the ongoing campaign against Nigeria. Fraudulent claims of an ambitious individual for the presidency, who made his money at the goodwill of the military, are being used by outside interests to stir up passions along regional and ethnic divisions and are designed to paralyze the government in the face of urgent tasks inside the country and in the regional and international context.

So far, the government was able to confront the attempts for this destabilization successfully, among other factors, because it focused the debate in the country through the National Constitutional Conference (NCC) not just on the question of which type of institutional arrangements will be best for ruling Nigeria, but also because the delegates first debated and resolved the question of the nation. For some weeks they struggled with the question whether unity should be kept or not. In the end, the delegates from all different parts of the country reached agreement that unity was Nigeria's most precious good and that nobody was prepared to pay the price of giving it up in favor of so-called special interests.

This reflects a quality for political leadership and statecraft in Nigeria that is based in the tradition of the fight for independence and which is carried forward by people who were the very young generation in those days. To exemplify this, let us listen to Chief Ojukwu, the former leader of Biafra, whom we recently asked:

"What is your vision of Nigeria?"

He answered: "The Nigeria I see must be a Nigeria that has a worldview. A Nigeria that contributes, not just consumes. A Nigeria that takes its full responsibility of statehood. A Nigeria that is justifiedly—and I use the word 'justifiedly'—jealous of her own sovereignty, actually where our primordial instincts will be subsumed in the new nation. I look for a Nigeria certainly that will not just be the biggest and most populous in Africa. No, I would like to see a Nigeria that takes also the first responsibility on African issues. I would like to see a Nigeria that would be the first, whenever there are refugees moving about in Africa and people are starving. I want Nigeria to be the first, before others come in and help. I want a Nigeria that is at peace, because only in peace can we develop. I would like a Nigeria, finally, which all black men on the Earth would point at with pride. This is what we would like to be like. Whenever that happens, obviously Nigeria would be a better place."

So, the nation-state is not the problem in Africa: It is the solution.

The problem is the degeneration of the international order which denies the sovereign nation-state the right to exist. Since the Gulf war, increasingly, the international order has lost the moral standard for civilized behavior among nations. International relations are being determined by the arbitrariness of power, not by the standards of justice and the ideals of the common good for the family of man.

The only way for Africa into the 21st century, which would at last give its people justice, is to pick up the fight for real economic development that was so optimistically launched in the 1960s and then frustrated and sabotaged by the stupidity and arrogance of power in the West.

To conclude, let me turn to an African friend again and ask him what we should do. It is Adamo Ciroma, who, as a young man, stood at the side of Ahmadu Bello, the Sardauna, and who today is the honorable minister of agriculture in Nigeria. I asked, "Excellency, do you have a message for the United States and Europe?"

Answer: "You know, it used to be the conventional wisdom for countries to abstain from interfering in each other's affairs. . . . Especially since the destruction of the Soviet Union, a certain international arrogance has risen and is widely telling everybody what to do to solve their problems. . . . When we choose a path to solve our problems, I think that a certain amount of respect ought to be attached to what we do."

Now let us fight to return international relations to those principles of mutual respect and to the principles of the inalienable rights of men.

Then, I am confident, Africa will find those leaders who are going to steer their nations and people into a happier future in the 21st century than Africa experienced in those 120 years that are drawing near their end now.

What is 'basic economic infrastructure'?

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. outlines the basics of the American System of political economy of Alexander Hamilton and Friedrich List.

The term "basic economic infrastructure" signifies a group of improvements in land-areas which are typified by physical forms of capital investments in the usefulness of land for production and habitation.

Featured improvements of this type include improvements in the fecundity and fertility of soil, as this is expressed in growing of crops, in animal husbandry, and in forestry. They include large-scale systems of water-management, including desalination, water-purification generally, dams, canals, irrigation, and so on. The most prominently featured categories of physical infrastructural improvements are water management, transportation, power production and distribution, sanitation, and communications systems. Three types of services are also included as infrastructural improvements of land-areas: general education (including related forms of classical culture), science and technology (for households, agriculture, and industry), and health-care delivery systems as needed by both private medical professionals and their business and family-household clientele.

These improvements are measured in three terms: *per capita* (of the labor force), *per household*, and *per square kilometer of land-area used*. Typical measures include cubic meters of water, kilowatt-hours of power, and linear ton-kilometer-hours per square kilometer.

These improvements, called *basic economic infrastructure*, are traditionally the economic responsibility of government. Since the improvement of the land-area of an entire nation, or large regions of that nation, cannot be accomplished competently as the "happenstance" result of random initiatives by private entrepreneurs, government must either supply and maintain such infrastructure, or must regulate privately owned public utilities efficiently, according to the purpose of ensuring the required net result for the affected areas at large.

The role of government in infrastructure

Today, unfortunately, there are many influential persons, who, like former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, are thoroughly illiterate in economic science, and who, under the slogan of "privatization," have been increasingly successful in terminating governments' traditional role in this sector. Such illiterates are found in very high places even in the United States of America, where the successful model of modern in-

dustrial society was first established under our Federal Constitution. Therefore, in defining infrastructure for today's reader, we are obliged to stress the pitiable, but dangerous ignorance of economic history, and of U.S. history in particular, among Margaret Thatcher and kindred ideologues.

The rise of the United States to the rank of the world's leading economy was made possible through the principles of political economy presented by U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton in his famous three reports to the Congress of 1790-91.¹ Those reports defined what became known worldwide as "the American System of political-economy of Hamilton and Friedrich List."

This American System, like the American War for Independence (1776-83), was premised on the recognition that the 1776 proposals of British East India Company propagandist Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* were the deadly adversary of the American people. In fact, the creation of the constitutional federal union, over the interval 1787-89, was based upon the recognition that this republic could not survive under the loose confederation provided in the original Articles of Confederation. The pivotal economic issues of the new Federal Constitution, were two. First, the need to have a federal government capable of fostering the development of such essential elements of basic economic infrastructure as interstate highway systems, canals, bridges, and ports. Second, the need for a federal government empowered to regulate interstate as well as foreign commerce.

This lesson taught by the founding fathers of our republic had to be relearned after the painfully disastrous economic effects of the administrations of Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, both of whom were misled by British agent Albert Gallatin into devastatingly ruinous dabblings in the British doctrine of "free trade." That painful lesson had to be learned all over again, under the disastrous administrations of Presidents Andrew Jackson, Martin van Buren, James Polk, Franklin Pierce, and James Buchanan. Under "free trade," the economy of the United States was invariably wrecked; under the anti-free-trade policies of Hamilton and List, our republic always prospered.

It is fairly said, that the American System of political-economy (of Hamilton, List, et al.) has proven itself repeatedly the only durably successful mode of modern economy. That system has two legs: the development of basic economic

infrastructure, and the fostering of investment in high rates of progress in science and technology. Although the principal functions of agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce are left to private entrepreneurship, the climate required for the success of entrepreneurship is provided by the federal government's role in fostering both basic economic infrastructure and progress in science and technology.

How much infrastructure do we need?

The population of modern Iraq is only a fraction of the population of the same region under the reign of the caliphate of Harun al-Rashid. The repeated cyclical collapses of the economy of Mesopotamia, from whose effects that region has yet to recover fully today, were caused by a practice of usury which had catastrophic effects upon the maintenance of indispensable water-management systems. In significant part, the wealth taken out of agriculture through the parasitical practice of usury was squeezed out of the portion of labor-cost required to maintain that basic economic infrastructure. This is similar to the process of net decline of the United States as a physical economy since approximately 1970. If we take into account the net deterioration in basic economic infrastructure since 1970, the U.S. physical economy has never had a genuine economic recovery since the period between the combined Chrysler and Penn Central collapse of 1970 and the dollar crisis of August 1971. To a large degree, this nation has been living upon its pre-1970 savings in infrastructure-development; that pot is nearing bottom. Clearly, there are levels of required investment in both maintenance and repair of basic economic infrastructure below which no sanely managed economy will drop.

What are those safe minimum levels of government investment in maintenance and improvement of basic economic infrastructure? How are those measurements to be made?

The indispensable role of irrigation systems, of barge canals, of ports, and of roadways is shown by the most ancient civilizations. Without these infrastructural improvements, the sustainable level of population of those civilizations would collapse—and did collapse, repeatedly—whenever the folly of neglecting the maintenance of those improvements was repeated. That is the general requirement of civilizations through and beyond the time of Charlemagne; western and central Europe's advantage over eastern Europe and vast tracts of Asia includes prominently the fact that western European economy has maintained and developed the infrastructure systems already specified by Charlemagne, about 1,200 years ago.

Yet, as modern European civilization emerged, about 550 years ago, around the great ecumenical Council of Florence, Italy, new kinds of infrastructural developments became necessary. Today, the very existence of modern civilization depends on a supply of clean water, per capita, per household, and per square kilometer, far beyond the requirements of medieval society, or even 18th-century Europe. Railways are

irreplaceable. Power requirements vastly exceed anything conceived during the 18th century.

The amount of infrastructure development we require, the percentile of the total labor-force required for this work, are variable. These amounts increase as technology advances, and as population densities increase. For this purpose, "measurement" implies an optimum expenditure, not too much of that which is desirable, nor too little. When future President Abraham Lincoln learned the rudiments of his government's economic miracles, the term used to describe the standard for defining this optimum was "economy of labor."²

To make labor more productive (per capita of labor-force, per household, and per square kilometer of land in use), requires that we satisfy an incurred increase in the average hourly physical cost per capita, represented by the productive employment of that labor. This is relative to the corresponding cost of less productive labor. "Economy of labor" presumes that when outputs (production) and costs are measured in the same physical units of per capita market-baskets, the gains in productivity (per capita) exceed the increased costs required to secure that gain.

Generally, it is convenient to effect these comparisons for periods corresponding to some relatively large fraction of the half-life of the capital investment involved in that productive employment. The "half-life" cycle of improvements in infrastructure are accounted in that calculation.

Although these considerations were understood by the founder of modern economic science, Gottfried Leibniz, and by American System economists such as Treasury Secretary Hamilton and Henry C. Carey, certain problems of making such a measurement first began to be understood in 1952, when this writer applied his earlier discoveries in physical economy to Bernhard Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation. It is only when the notions of technology, as defined by this writer, are correlated with the phenomena of "economy of labor," that a meaningful general theory of these relations is feasible. Only by applying the relativist conceptions first introduced by Riemann in that 1854 dissertation, can these notions be understood in terms relative to a mathematical physics.

Nonetheless, even without that refinement, the founding fathers of our constitutional republic had already grasped the general idea of such a set of relations among technological progress, increasing capital-intensity, rising energy-density, productive powers of labor, and infrastructural improvements.³

Notes

1. *Report on Public Credit* (1790); *Report on a National Bank* (1790); and *Report on the Subject of Manufactures* (1791).

2. Cf. Henry C. Carey, *Principles of Social Science* (1859) (New York: Augustus M. Kelley, 1963).

3. See Hamilton, *Report on the Subject of Manufactures* (December, 1791), *passim*.

The meaning of the term 'physical economy'

by Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.

The following array of descriptive definitions was provided as background for a press briefing by Lyndon LaRouche on May 26, 1994, on his return from a six-day visit to Moscow.

For the convenience of participants in this special report-back conference, the following relevant definitions are supplied by me in third-person mode:

1) Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. is a specialist in physical economy, a field to which he contributed some original fundamental discoveries during his work over 1948-52. LaRouche was designated a Corresponding Member and later a Full Member of the Moscow Universal Ecological Academy for his published work in this field.

2) Physical economy is a branch of physical science founded by Gottfried Leibniz. It addresses the problem of defining functions for increasing the per capita physical productive powers of labor in ways which are independent of measurements of monetary valuations. Although modern physical economy was an outgrowth of the development of what was called "cameralism," from the work of George Gemisthos (Plethon) during the 15th century, through the work of such as Jean Bodin, and through the circles of Jean-Baptiste Colbert, Leibniz, Alexander Hamilton, et al., physical economy itself may be said to come into existence with Leibniz's 1672 paper on "Society and Economy," and was developed by Leibniz thereafter around the themes of the interdependent roles of heat-powered machinery and transformations in technology in increasing the productive powers of labor per capita and per square kilometer.

3) The influence of Leibniz's work in physical economy was introduced into the American English-speaking colonies and the United States during the 18th century through networks of Leibniz's functioning then in England and France. Exemplary channels of influence include the relevant writings on currency and economy by Cotton Mather, Benjamin Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton. The relevant portions of Article I of the U.S. Federal Constitution, and corresponding features of the reports of U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton to the U.S. Congress on the subjects of Credit, a National Bank, and Manufactures are

exemplary of this influence.

4) LaRouche's qualifications in this field are derived principally from his study of the work of Leibniz and his work of the late 1940s and 1950s in refuting the relevant work of Norbert Wiener and John Von Neumann. LaRouche's original discovery was motivated by the intent to show that it was fraudulent to employ Wiener's representation of so-called "information theory," or Wiener's dubious definition of "negentropy" as a method for interpretation of the communication of ideas among persons. LaRouche employed the empirics of investment in new technologies to increase the productive powers of labor as the typical expression of the nature of original ideas developed and communicated by individual persons.

5) This original discovery was refined by 1952 studies of the work of George Cantor and of works by Bernhard Riemann. His purpose in studying the work on the so-called *alephs* by Cantor was to discover the apparently mathematically anomalous character of that characteristic function of economic growth which LaRouche had developed in opposition to the arguments of Wiener and Von Neumann. Riemann's life's work, premised on recognizing the nature of the so-called continuum paradox of all formalist mathematics, guided LaRouche in developing practical applications of the original discovery.

6) Since the result employed work by Riemann to modify his original discovery, this contribution to Leibniz's science of physical economy was named "The LaRouche-Riemann Method" of forecasting and related analysis.

5) The formalities of the science of physical economy may be described as centered upon refining and scaling the following set of inequalities:

a) The Primary Inequality: The description of the characteristic not-entropic function of all successful physical economies.

b) The set of inequalities which define the changes in state of the division of labor in society produced by the action expressed in terms of the primary inequality.

The division of labor can be illustrated by histograms. Thus, in the case of successful economy, the changes in the allocation of the full histogram will be consistent with the set of inequalities b). In that case, the primary inequality, a), describes the action which produces this successful result.

The practical primary work of the physical economist is devoted principally to determining, through aid of empirical studies, the appropriate scaling, and refining of this twofold set of inequalities. The secondary practical work of the economist is to map the interaction between physical economic processes, on the one side, and financial and monetary processes, on the other.

6) The crucial feature of the practice of physical economy today is the not-entropic quality characteristic of the primary inequality. The following summary suffices for purposes of



Lyndon LaRouche addresses a meeting of P.G. Kuznetsov's "President" program at the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow, April 28, 1994.

broad definitions.

The characteristic feature of successful physical economies is the increase of the potential population-density of society, in per capita, per household, and per square kilometer terms. The cause of this increase is predominantly those changes in the productive powers of labor which are typified by investment in improved technologies, as the possibility of such (physical) investment is conditioned by requirements for use of sources of power and improvements in the development of the environment used for this purpose.

This measurement defines individual productive labor in terms of biophysical and cultural demographic functions of households, and defines existence of households, of individual productive labor, and of output of productive and other labor in terms of per household, per capita, and per square kilometer terms. What is measured in the production of the per capita productive powers of labor by means of the process of production so defined.

The measurement to be made chooses any instant of a continuing process of production of the productive powers of labor through the medium of the reproduction of those products which are the essential inputs for the households and productive processes represented. The adequate param-

eter for measurement of these products and services is the total of (i) Physical Products consumed by households and production entities, plus only three categories of services essentially (demographical and otherwise) to maintaining the rising productive powers of labor: science, health care, and education.

The input at any instant is a magnitude corresponding to "energy of the system." At that same instant, the net of output less input corresponds to **estimated "free energy."**

In these terms, the characteristic inequality, is:

That the continuing increase of the ratio of "free energy" to "energy of the system" is contingent upon a continuing increase of the intensity of "energy of the system" per capita, per household, and per square kilometer.

The increase in the productive powers of labor in this way, correlates with required increases in power- and water-density, with a shift from a primarily rural production, a continuing increase in basic physical infrastructure of production, and with a shift within the composition of the urban labor-force increasing relatively the ration of producers' goods over households', of machine-tool component of producers' goods, and with an increase in the ration of employment in "pure science and technology."

Editorial

Twenty years of the truth

Twenty years ago, when *EIR* published its first issue, the United States was reeling from the effects of the Vietnam War, coupled with the aftermath of Watergate. Our claim to be a unique source for understanding the truth behind the headlines was no idle boast.

Take the case of Henry Kissinger. Many people had come to despise Kissinger, but it was Lyndon LaRouche, our founding editor, who identified the fact that he was (and is) a pawn of the British royal family. On May 10, 1982, he shamelessly bragged of this in a speech at Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs. He even admitted that he had consulted with the British Foreign Office on vital matters of foreign policy, before informing his own President.

Through the Nixon and Ford years, when he had direct political power, and thereafter, in his capacity as adviser, he conspired to implement British balance-of-power games, in the Middle East and Far East, in Ibero-America, and in Italy and Germany. His methods were the tried and true Venetian methods of financial warfare, terrorism, political kidnappings, and assassinations.

It was clear to us then—as it is to us now—that the institutions of the American presidency, and more profoundly, the American republic, were under attack. The conflict between what became the United States of America and the British Empire had not yet been resolved.

In the aftermath of Watergate and the Vietnam War, the United States was being subverted from within by the counterculture and the New Age ideology. A calculated effort to brainwash the American population was spearheaded by the aristocratic, libertarian ideologue Lord Bertrand Russell. A man more evil even than Adolf Hitler, he openly urged that the masses of mankind should never have been allowed to progress from a Stone Age way of life.

Yes, we addressed the immediate issues of the day, but our most important contribution was the identification of a profoundly subversive effort to destroy the United States from within, by undermining those republican values which had made the nation, in the

words of Tom Paine, a Temple of Liberty and a Beacon of Hope to all of the world's peoples. These values can be traced directly back to the 15th-century Council of Florence.

At the start of World War II, Franklin Roosevelt identified the goals to which America was committed, on behalf of all mankind, as the Four Freedoms. Modelled on the underlying conception of the Bill of Rights, and reiterated just after the Great Depression, at a time of terrible political oppression, these were: freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from fear, and freedom from want.

At that time, it was clear that Hitler had to be defeated as a first priority, but Roosevelt had no illusions about either his Soviet or his British allies. Repeatedly, he stated that neither despotism nor colonialism should be tolerated in the postwar world. Fifteen years later, John F. Kennedy signalled his intention of continuing in the tradition of Roosevelt. He was assassinated by a criminal conspiracy which we have traced directly back to the British Crown. And today we see the virulent British hostility against President Clinton.

If we look at the recent attacks on the White House, coupled with the vicious attacks against President Clinton, his family, and associates, we see a continuity of British policy which has acted throughout the history of the United States, but which preceded the colonization of the Americas—if we recognize that the British royal family itself is a creature of the far older policies of Venice.

Since *EIR's* first issue in 1974, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has played a guiding role, not only in the shaping of our day-by-day analysis and historical insights, but in providing crucial programmatic alternatives to policies which—as we said then—have led to the present global economic and social collapse. Monetary reform, interdiction of the drug traffic, the Strategic Defense Initiative, and the necessity of massive investment in global infrastructure projects, are the policy-issues which have made *EIR* one of the world's most controversial intelligence journals, and an increasingly influential one.

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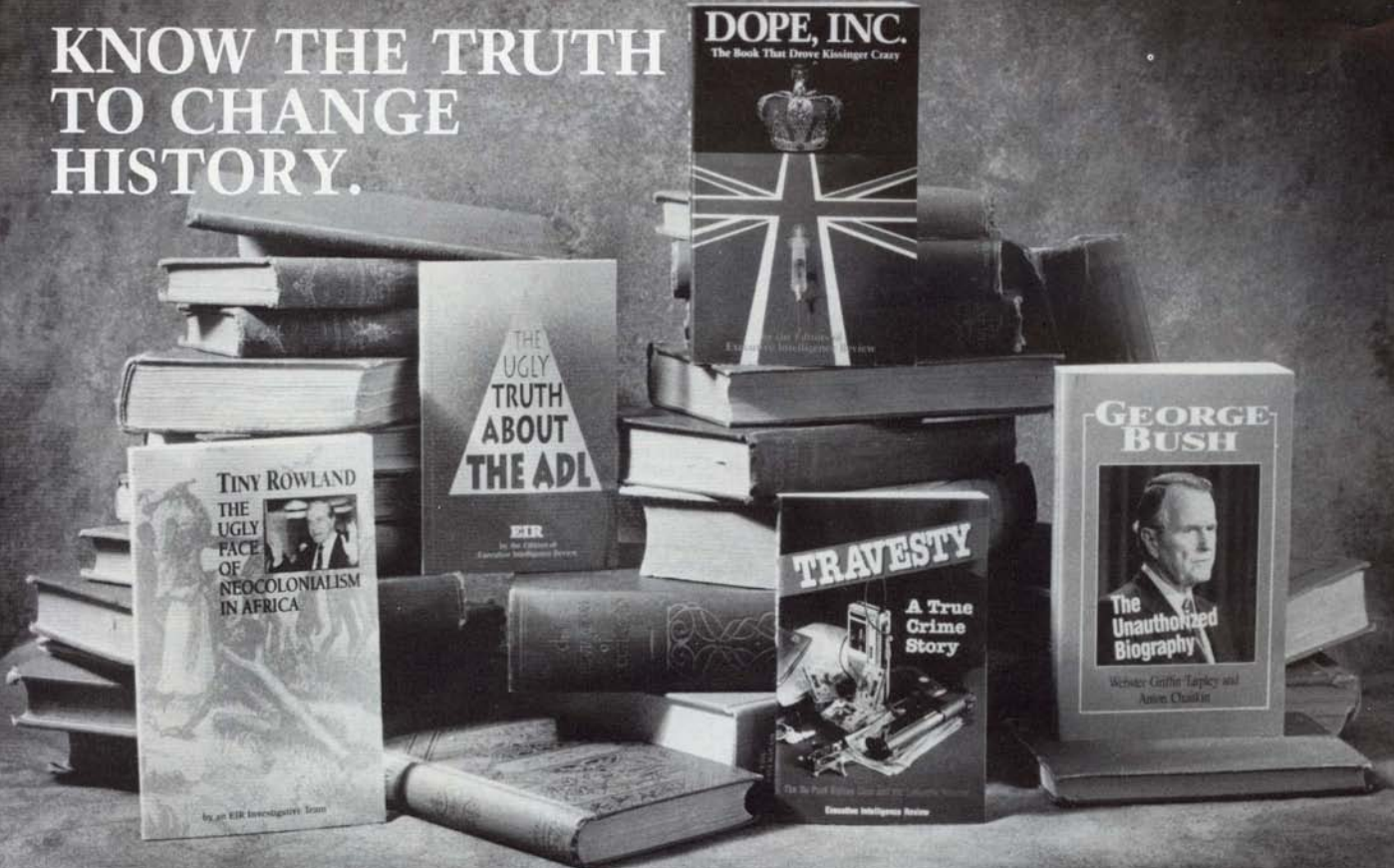
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