

EIR

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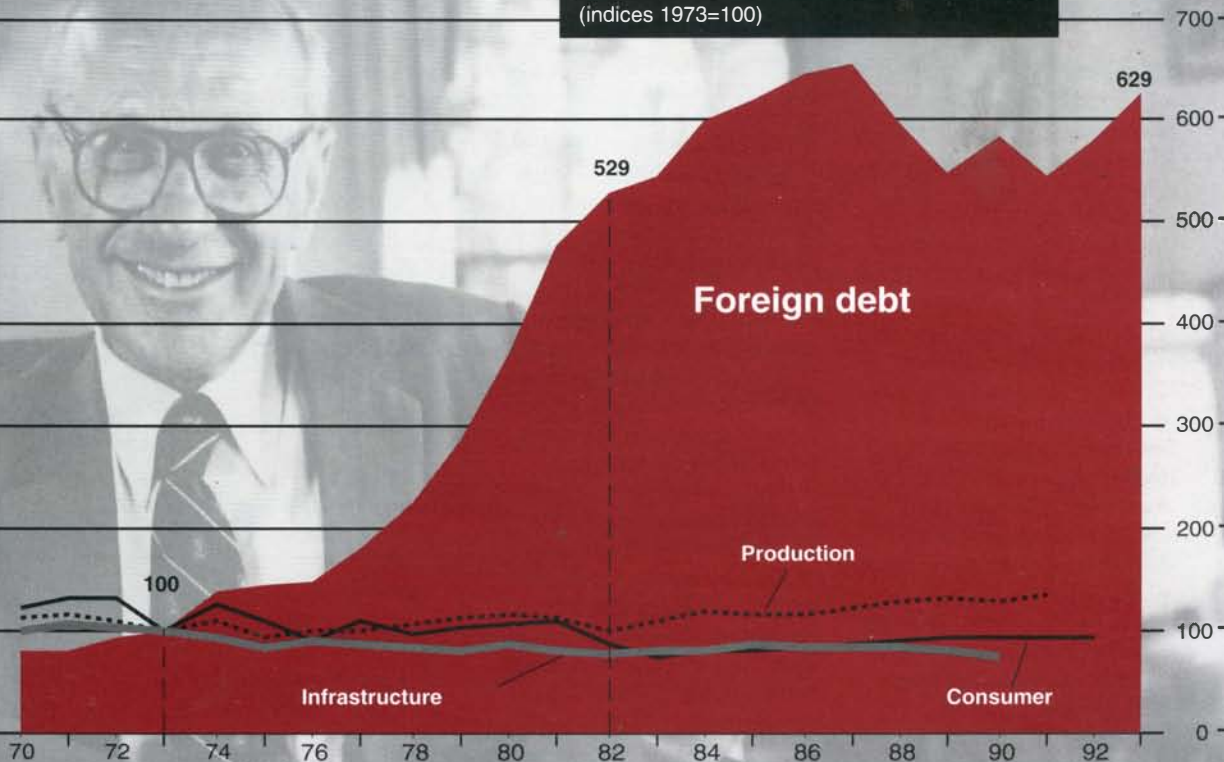
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United States must pull out of the U.N.
LaRouche hits Republican coverup on Waco
The principle of unity in science and art

An obituary for London's Chilean economic model

Chile: debt vs. physical economy

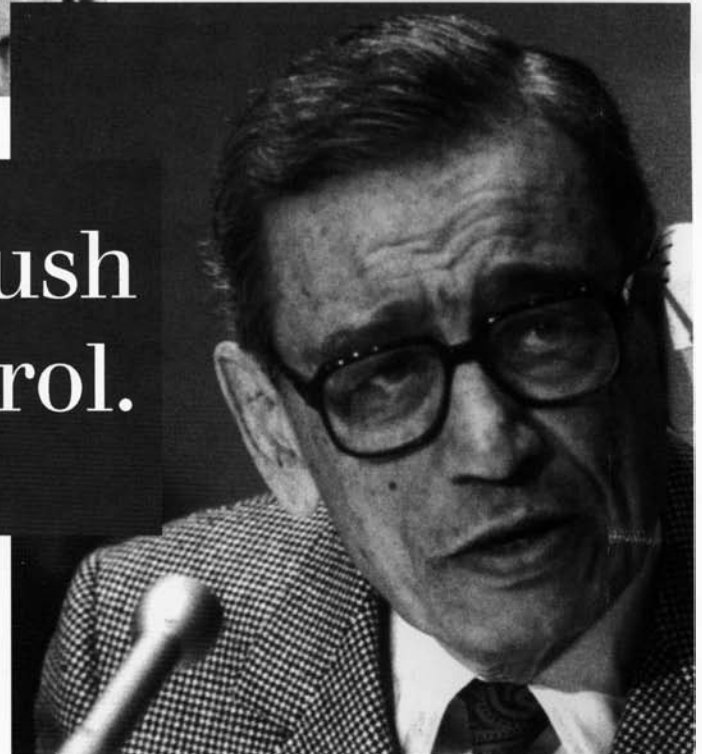
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What do these two men have in common?

They both push population control.



Stop the UN's New World Order: Hitler in Blue Helmets.

DID YOU KNOW:

- that the population control movement is nothing but a whitewashed version of the Nazi eugenics policy, which was developed in Britain and the United States, then exported to Hitler's Germany?
- that the United Nations has set up a series of conferences, beginning with the September 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, in Cairo, Egypt, whose purpose is to reduce world population by more than two billion people and institute a utopian world dictatorship?
- that National Security Study Memorandum 200, written under the direction of Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft in 1974, defines population growth as *the enemy* of the

United States, and targets over a dozen Third World countries on its "population enemies list"?

- that since NSSM 200 was written, American dollars have paid for the sterilization of roughly *half* of Brazil's women of childbearing age?

This report, revised and expanded from the 1992 Special Report "The genocidal roots of Bush's 'New World Order,'" is intended to help catalyze a fight for national sovereignty, the family, and human life in the face of the Malthusian onslaught of the United Nations and its one-world imperial supporters.

The new sections include texts of major statements against the Cairo population conference by the Schiller Institute, Vatican, and others, and self-indicting extracts from the planning documents drafted by the United Nations bureaucrats.

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From the Managing Editor

Creative genius bridles at the very idea that it must limit itself to only one field of endeavor, and let's not be bashful about it: A leading modern-day example of this, is our Founding Editor, Lyndon LaRouche. In this week's issue, LaRouche fires the opening shots of his Presidential primary campaign, and sets the goal of breaking the U.S. Justice Department coverup of the Waco massacre, as the crucial lever for defeating the Conservative Revolution crowd (p. 64). In our coverage of the unfolding tragedy in Bosnia, LaRouche calls upon the United States to completely break with the United Nations, and to take decisive air-based military action in order to end the Serb-led aggression (p. 40).

On the profound question of the economic policies which have driven this and other conflicts around the world to such a bloody point in our supposedly "peacetime" era, our Ibero-American editor Dennis Small applies LaRouche's physical-economic principles to reveal the hoax of the "Chilean economic miracle," and shows a way out (p. 16).

Our *Feature* proceeds to the field of Classical music—a field where physical science, politics, and art become one. In LaRouche's address to a select group of musicians this past Memorial Day weekend, he allows us to experience musical performances which he recently attended in Europe, as if through his own eyes and ears, and then lays out the criteria for reviving the high standards of Classical musical education (p. 24).

Although LaRouche is the most masterful applier of "musical" principles to all fields he touches, this is certainly not unique to him. If you are inclined to think that "music and politics don't mix," you should read about how a great 20th-century musician, Wilhelm Furtwängler, who liked to claim that he was "above politics," was sacrificed to the interests of British geopolitics (p. 34); and how a major American political leader, Minister Louis Farrakhan, has always been inspired by Classical music, and is now fighting to take this seminal influence in his own life, out into the lives of many others who have been deprived of it (p. 37).



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The leader of the Nation of Islam astonished the world with a virtuoso performance of one of the most tender and compassionate pieces of music in the Classical repertoire, Felix Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto in E minor, Opus 64. The videotape portraying the performance and the story that led up to it, is also a work of art.

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Food cartel companies under fire for price-fixing scheme

by Jeffrey Steinberg

In an action that promises to have a dramatic impact on global food production, as well as on American politics, the Clinton administration has moved in against some of the world's biggest and most powerful grain cartels. On June 27, FBI agents served subpoenas and search warrants on top executives of Archer Daniels Midland, Cargill, Tate and Lyle, and CPC. A federal grand jury in Chicago is probing price fixing by the four agri-business giants. At this point, the probe appears to be particularly focused on ADM, an \$11-billion-a-year, Decatur, Illinois-based food-processing conglomerate that dominates the U.S. and world markets in such products as high-fructose corn syrup (HFCS), a basic ingredient in soft drinks and many other processed foods, as well as flour, grain alcohol (ethanol), lysine, and citric acid.

According to the *Wall Street Journal*, the current probe was instigated in 1992, when a senior official of ADM, Mark Whitacre, went to the Justice Department with evidence that the company was engaging in price fixing and other illegal practices. Whitacre, a biochemist, is currently the president of ADM's BioProducts Division. For the next three years, outfitted with FBI tape-recorders and hidden cameras, Whitacre gathered evidence of price fixing by ADM and the other firms now identified as targets of the probe.

When FBI agents raided the ADM headquarters on the evening of June 27, teams of agents also visited the homes of numerous top executives, playing the audio- and videotapes of the price-fixing sessions and soliciting their cooperation in the investigation. That kind of action, a rarity in an anti-trust case, suggests that there is high-level political support inside the Clinton administration for the monopoly-busting effort. The anti-trust unit at the Justice Department is headed by Anne Bingaman, the wife of Sen. Jeffrey Binga-

man (D-N.M.), a former New Mexico Attorney General and a Clinton political appointee.

The politics of grain

The grain business worldwide is dominated by a handful of giant cartels, led by Cargill and ADM, that exert nearly total control over world food production and distribution. Their awesome power has gone largely unchallenged for decades. Although almost exclusively U.S.-based, the grain cartels represent one of the most important power bases for the London-headquartered Club of the Isles, the coordinating agency for the European royal and princely households chaired by Britain's House of Windsor. It is through the political clout of the grain cartels that the Club has been able to exert tremendous political influence in Washington and in most state capitals across America.

The cartels' ability to control world food prices is one of the most powerful weapons in the hands of Prince Philip and his Club of the Isles cohorts in their drive to decrease world population. If food is the Club's most powerful weapon in its pursuit of radical malthusian population reduction, the grain cartels are at the very center of their military order of battle.

This hit on the grain cartels comes in the midst of what Lyndon LaRouche has characterized as a "war and a half" between the United States and the Club of the Isles apparatus; and while it is too early to say precisely how the anti-trust action fits into that overall battle, it is hard to imagine that the two monumental events are unrelated.

In fact, one of the targeted companies in the anti-trust probe, Tate and Lyle, is Britain's pre-eminent sugar cartel, which has dominated Britain's Caribbean affairs since the heyday of the slave trade in the last century. Tate and Lyle's

HFCS division, A.E. Staley Manufacturing Co. of Decatur, Illinois, is suspected of involvement in fixing the price of corn syrup. In recent years, ADM has bought a 7.9% stake in Tate and Lyle.

Dwayne Andreas's world

While most of the giant grain cartels, including Cargill, Bunge, André, Continental, and Louis Dreyfus, are privately owned, shadowy operations that wield their political power from behind the scenes, ADM is a different kettle of fish. ADM is the only grain cartel company to trade its stock publicly—over \$9 billion worth.

ADM Chairman Dwayne Andreas was a top official for Cargill for seven years, before going on to create the ADM empire. He is a major funder of both the Republican and Democratic parties, and is a high-visibility Washington wheeler-dealer who has been charged with, but never convicted of, bribing elected officials. An international intriguer as well, he was once described as former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov's "closest pal in the West."

Andreas, by his own admission, is also an intimate friend of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, a front for international organized crime that passes itself off as a civil rights lobby. When the ADL fell on financial hard times in the late 1970s, Andreas promptly bailed them out by setting up a real estate trust for the tax exempt group. On another occasion, he wrote the ADL a check for \$1 million. At congressional hearings several years ago, Andreas boasted that he learned "everything he knows" about politics and international affairs from Ben Epstein, the late head of the ADL's self-described "Minneapolis Mafia," who was League national director for nearly 30 years.

In January 1989, syndicated columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak implicated Andreas, along with ADL Honorary Vice Chairman Edgar Bronfman of Seagrams Liquor Co., in a scheme to funnel American grain at below-market prices to the Soviet Union, in exchange for shipping hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews to Israel.

Andreas is unabashed about the tremendous power that ADM and the other food cartels exert over the world economy, all but boasting that they hold the U.S. government hostage.

In an interview published in the August 1995 issue of *Mother Jones* magazine, Andreas bragged to an astonished reporter: "There isn't one grain of anything in the world that is sold in a free market. Not one! The only place you see a free market is in the speeches of politicians. People who are not in the Midwest do not understand that this is a socialist country. . . . We're the biggest [food and agriculture] company in the world. How is the government going to run without people like us? We make 35% of the bread in this country; and that much of the margarine, and cooking oil, and all other things." He concluded, "Did somebody dream there is some way that the government doesn't need

us? What in the hell would they do with the farm program without us?"

Profiteering from starvation

In fact, to answer Andreas's question, the U.S. government, family farmers, and starving people all over the world would do quite well without the likes of ADM and the other grain cartels. The policies of the grain cartels have led to dramatic declines in world food production, skyrocketing costs to consumers (which never find their way down to the farmers who grow the grains and raise the livestock), and wild speculation on the commodities futures markets.

Writing in the July 17 issue of *New Federalist* newspaper, *EIR* Agriculture Editor Marcia Merry Baker catalogued this collapse in production and the speculative bubble that has gone along with it. Debunking the fraud that falling food production has been the result of natural disasters and bad weather, she laid the responsibility for the decrease in food production on "a small group of companies—the commodities wing of the international financial interests"—who "have made mega-profits dominating food processing and trade; and they are now anticipating spectacular gains from price hikes, futures, and derivative trading from food shortages" that they themselves are fostering.

Grain production worldwide, for example, in the fiscal year that ended June 30, was estimated at 1,744 million metric tons, and the projected figure for 1995-96 is 1,724 million tons. To meet the minimal food requirements of the current world population, Merry Baker estimates that the world production per annum should be well over 3,000 million tons—over 40% more than current outputs. Existing stocks of grain, which should be at minimum three months' worth, have fallen to 52 days' worth—a global food emergency by any standards.

As the result of the grain cartels' choke-hold over the processing and trading—i.e., the route from the farmer to the consumer—grain production has been kept artificially low. Not so for prices. In June alone, the price of wheat at the Chicago Futures Market jumped by 17% in just two weeks! And the futures price is up 42% from one year ago.

As a spinoff of these developments on the world grain markets, there are shortages of production and skyrocketing prices on the dairy product markets as well. In Russia, for example, the price of powdered milk has increased 400% in the past year, and there are shortages of butter and milk projected for the next year.

What is the cartel's proposed solution to this crisis? To begin trading on fluid milk futures on the New York or London exchanges.

The price-fixing probe of ADM, Cargill, and the others potentially hits at the heart of their food-war strategy. Whether the Clinton administration is fully aware of it or not, the action recently undertaken against these grain cartels is a shot heard 'round the world.

Development efforts in Nigeria's Akwa Ibom state

Mr. Bako is the military administrator for Nigeria's Akwa Ibom state. He was interviewed by Uwe Friesecke and Lawrence Freeman in Nigeria on Oct. 9, 1994.

EIR: I understand this is a newly formed state; what are the important things about it that we should know about?

Bako: Akwa Ibom state is one of the newer states; we celebrated the seventh anniversary on Sept. 27. Akwa Ibom is the number three oil producing state in Nigeria. We also support the federal government, in terms of production of crude oil. Apart from that, we have a lot of other industries; raw materials that are available here, in terms of farm produce; the federal government paper mill is here; fishing is also part of the potential in this state. Also rubber plantations.

EIR: Are there estimations of a large amount of potential oil still to be exploited here?

Bako: Yes. There are some of the oil wells that have been tapped and closed, to be reserved.

EIR: One of the claims that has been made is that the oil companies have come in, taken the oil, but have not helped out the local people and have not built the infrastructure to help out the people of the area; has that been the case here?

Bako: Since I've come, I've been trying to cultivate a good relationship between the oil companies and the people here. So far they have been assisting, helping to show that they appreciate that they are prospecting for oil in Akwa Ibom state, and they are giving some of the benefits to the community.

EIR: So, the oil gives you a substantial source of revenue which the state then has to make improvements with?

Bako: The oil revenue, as usual, goes to the federal government; whatever federal allocation we get, we use that.

EIR: So the state doesn't get any revenue?

Bako: Except in taxes, from workers.

EIR: I understand that this government formed an organization two years ago, Ompadec. What does it do?

Bako: Yes. We are feeling the presence of Ompadec this year, in terms of production of rural electricity, water supply, and rural roads. Last year, the impact wasn't much, because Akwa Ibom state was not designated as one of the oil-producing states; but since that was rectified this year, Ompadec is performing very well.

EIR: So you are now one of the eight states that falls under this Ompadec category?

Bako: Yes, we are one of the eight oil-producing states.

EIR: You brought up roads, electrification, and water. Could you tell us what plans and projects your state has for improvement in these areas of infrastructure, and what the problems are and how you are going to overcome them?

Bako: In terms of water projects, luckily we got an agreement with the ExIm Bank of the United States. Some of the equipment for rural water supply arrived, so we are starting provisioning of rural water through the loan obtained from the ExIm Bank. And roads also; here our work is mainly during the dry season. One can hardly construct roads during the rainy season. So in October and November, we begin construction of roads. This is also the same with rural electrification. I have the Ministry of Rural Development; it is taking care of electrification of rural areas. We normally have a tripartite arrangement. We involve the local community, and then the state government comes in.

EIR: During the crisis of 1993, could you tell us what you found when you came in as governor here in this state?

Bako: Obviously, I did not just wake up one day and say: Come to Akwa Ibom state. I was stationed in Lagos before my appointment here. The crisis was building up and we were all disgusted with what was happening and were praying for a solution to the political crisis that was not created by the present military people. I can say for myself: We are politically democratic officers, if you put it that way, those who believe in democracy. Maybe that is why we were able to come in and just put in place a democratic structure that will lead Nigeria forward. And when I got here, I had many problems, because the then-civilian governor had to agree to

the dismantling of the weak structure that existed, because it was not leading the country anywhere. I didn't want any sort of crisis in Akwa Ibom state, and I made them realize that the crisis was not made by the people of Akwa Ibom state, and so we cannot [be held responsible for] a crisis that we did not do. Throughout this period, Akwa Ibom state has been a very peaceful state.

EIR: Could you take the areas of health and education, and tell us concretely what type of progress has been made in the ten months of your governorship?

Bako: When we came in, the teachers' salaries were not being paid; the teachers were owed. We were able to pay the arrears, and made sure that the teachers went back into the schools. So, right now we do not owe any teacher. Some of the schools have a plan of upgrading the schools to provide a more constructive education for the people of Akwa Ibom state. This we are vigorously pursuing, that at the end of the day we will have enough students from Akwa Ibom state to fill its quota in all the universities; we are working seriously on that. The university we have here is run by the federal government.

With respect to health, we have a plan that within the next two years or so, each local government should have a general hospital. We have continued the construction of four general hospitals in four local government areas. Once these four hospitals are completed, then we will have such a situation. I visited the site of construction of a specialist hospital. Because of the location of Akwa Ibom state, the nearest place is Calabar, and it takes over an hour to drive there. When somebody really needs this hospital, he has to drive an hour. So I decided to pick up the construction of a specialist hospital, and by the grace of God, I think in December we will get it commissioned. It may be seen as progress, but I'm looking at this as a *necessity* for this state government.

EIR: The four hospitals you are talking about; for how long had they been on the drawing board, and for how long had they been stalled and for what reason?

Bako: They had been on the drawing board during the previous administration, and we want to get them completed this year. I'm not sure why they didn't move ahead with these hospitals; perhaps due to lack of money, due to political reasons. I'm not a politician. All I wanted was to complete the hospitals. It is just like this specialist hospital. It was abandoned. The administrative block was started three years ago, and was abandoned. When I came in, we went back to the drawing board, expanded it, and took it up. In the next two months, we will get it completed.

EIR: Do you have any problems motivating doctors, or teachers, either coming to the state or remaining in the state and working?

Bako: For teachers, I have no problem because the major problem was paying their salaries. Now they get their salaries; actually, we have given them an increase—not only teachers but all the civil servants. We started this this month. For doctors, I think they are excited; not only those in Akwa Ibom state, but also doctors of Akwa Ibom origin that are outside. They are now excited when they see the specialist hospital. They say things like, "Let this hospital be completed; we want to come home and contribute our own quarter." So the problem is not now with motivation. They are even eager to come home, and show their expertise in this area.

EIR: But can all the families today afford the health care? For example, somebody told us, "It's good and fine, but if you go to a clinic or to a doctor, he prescribes medicine; then you have to go buy it; many people don't have the money any more. This was different 15 years ago." What's the situation today?

Bako: Yes; when I came in I had this problem and we embarked on provisional free drugs—not just subsidized drugs, but free drugs. I want to do this from time to time, inasmuch as I have the financial resources to do so. But from time to time, we will purchase drugs and distribute them free of charge to all the general hospitals and clinics, to make sure that those who actually need drugs will get

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them. What we are doing is supplementary, since we cannot do it all the time.

EIR: As far as equipment is concerned for these hospitals, do you have to import it, or is there Nigerian-manufactured equipment? Is it difficult with the low naira [national currency] to buy equipment?

Bako: Especially because we are going to import oil, we decided to solicit assistance, so this is social services to the people. We wrote to the oil companies—like Mobil, Shell—to help us and donate some of this equipment. And another group in the United States decided to send a dialysis unit to us. Most of the equipment for the specialist hospital, since we cannot fund it alone, and since oil will be imported, we tend to solicit for assistance from organizations and corporate bodies.

EIR: Is that sufficient for your needs?

Bako: We want to get whatever we can get; then we will look at how to supplement this. To equip this specialist hospital is going to be very expensive; we may not be able to carry it out alone.

EIR: Do you have cases where doctors are coming back from overseas after their training; or is most of the training of the doctors done in Nigeria, and then they remain here?

Bako: Yes, we have doctors whom we send overseas for specialist training, and who come back. This is a big reason why we should have this specialist hospital. Because right now most of the hospitals we have are general hospitals. When we train the specialist doctors, they don't have the means to practice in full what they trained for overseas.

EIR: Earlier you mentioned an ExIm Bank loan to the government of Akwa Ibom. We are a bit critical about foreign loans—their terms, their repayment, conditionalities, and so forth. I believe that loan was taken before you became the military administrator. Firstly, I'd like you to give your own view, based on a review of those terms of such extended loans, and implications to the future of the Akwa Ibom treasury or purse. Secondly, when you came into office, did you review those terms, with a cost-benefit analysis? What would you advise other state governments to be careful with, or what to be aware of, or what are the benefits, and so on?

Bako: My personal view about loans, if I have my way, from my experience, is that you don't take foreign loans. If I had my way, I wouldn't. With respect to this ExIm Bank loan, we are reviewing the terms from the cost analysis standpoint. When the report is submitted, we will determine if we will go on with stage two of the loan. But from my own view, definitely, I cannot encourage any foreign loan, because if you find out the technicalities, half of that loan

goes on salaries, so you are not benefitting from the loan; this is my personal experience.

EIR: Half of the loan goes for salaries for whom?

Bako: When you sign the loan, you have to pay the technical partner that will come to execute that project in foreign currency, and they have to come from abroad. We have so many financed projects in Akwa Ibom state. Half of the money so far released, has gone for salaries alone.

Interview: Gregory Agbonemi

In a nutshell, our problem is economic

Group Captain Gregory Agbonemi is the military administrator of Nigeria's Cross River state. He was interviewed by Uwe Friesecke and Lawrence Freeman during a visit to Nigeria in October 1994.

The National Constitutional Conference to which Captain Agbonemi refers, as EIR reported in our June 16, 1995 issue, has now concluded and has presented its report to the government of head of state Gen. Sani Abacha.

EIR: Since becoming the military administrator of Cross River state, can you tell us something about the situation that you found here, and the programs you've initiated?

Agbonemi: Since my arrival here, the first thing that drew my attention was the sanitation in the urban area. I must admit that I was not too impressed. I went around and discovered that the inhabitants were actually doing their best, toiling, hiring beggars here and there to clean up the town, cleaning gutters, involving children, women. I discovered that they were trying to do everything on their own; there was no outside assistance. Compared with some of the other states that I've seen, the kind of assistance that comes from World Bank development, the idea of infrastructural development that is normally given by the World Bank to assist states, had not been understood or assimilated by this state. I was surprised to see that people had to gather their meager resources to contribute to the hiring of payloaders to clear their fields, and so on.

So it is my intention, first of all, to attempt to get World Bank support for the capital city, and then later for other towns within the state. In that regard, I would like them to assist in terms of equipment, payloaders, special dust bins, to

enable us to maintain the cleanliness that the town deserves.

EIR: You brought up the question of sanitation. Following up on that theme: What other major infrastructure improvements would you like to see in the Cross River state? We're talking about roads, electricity, clean water. Could you tell us some of your plans and how you see that development occurring?

Agbonemi: Cross River state is a somewhat old state; you've heard of the city of Calabar. It's a city that was important historically, but now much of its glory is gone. It is my intention to revive the glory of the entire state. The inhabitants are very eager to regain the lost glory of the state. Everyone has realized that the best way to do that is through economic viability.

In terms of attitude of the people, it is quite good. However, we need to assist the people to develop themselves.

There are other areas of economic concern within the state. There is a cement factory here. The production there is not the best. Again, that needs resuscitation; we are trying to put plans in place to get some assistance and get the cement factory going the way it should go. It has been a very creative business in Nigeria, the cement business.

There are other economic ventures in Cross River state, such as a plant where we produce and export rubber. And then we have the palm oil estates. My intention is to try and raise the level of production in those areas, and thereby raise the standard of living of every person within the state. In a nutshell, the main problem is economic. And I keep coming back to this, to raise the economic viability of the state, and consequently thereby raise the standard of living of each person within Cross River state.

EIR: You are a military administrator of this state; are you looking forward to returning the state to civilian rule and moving on with your military career at some point?

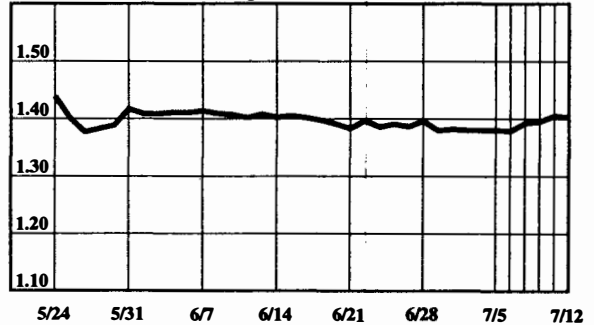
Agbonemi: I would say "yes." I'm prepared, even right now, to move on to my military assignment. All we are waiting for is for the Constitutional Conference to conclude; tell us the conclusions about that, and we will implement them immediately and return to barracks. We moved in to prevent the disintegration of the nation. Not because we wanted to rule; no, that is not our interest.

I'm saying that because there are some people who say: "Oh, the head of state wants to head Nigeria." But they have forgotten that, if General Abacha had wanted to head this nation, he could have done it a long time ago. He had several opportunities to do it. But he didn't. He was head of the Army. He controlled everything; he didn't take over. He was minister for defense; he had every opportunity to take over, but he didn't. He moved in because people were begging. It is no secret; this is documented. People were virtually begging the military to come in and save the situation.

Currency Rates

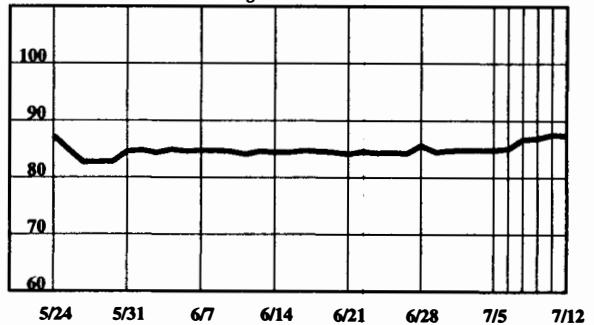
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



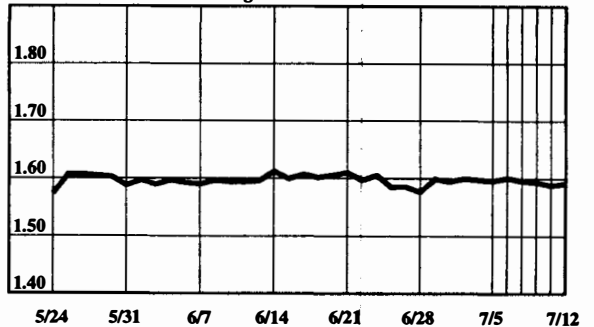
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



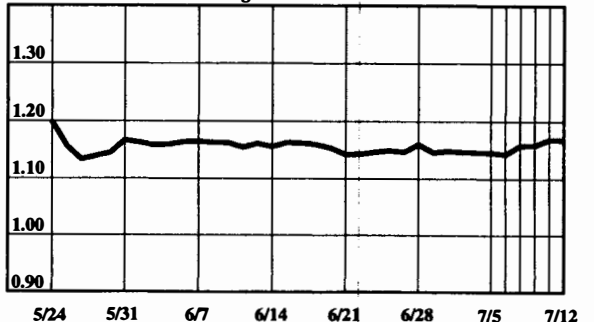
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Its granaries full, India looks to become a foodgrain exporter

by Ramtanu Maitra

As the prediction of another normal monsoon is promising one more bumper *kharif* (wet season) crop, India has decided to export foodgrains to both China and Bangladesh. Although the declared export amount so far is less than a half-million tons, the event itself is historic because it announces the emergence of India as a foodgrain-surplus nation.

The meager amount that India has contracted to ship out so far does not, by any means, reflect the country's present available surplus. Buoyed by seven consecutive good monsoons, four successive bumper crops, and an active government policy to procure and store a percentage of total foodgrain production to provide food security for the poor throughout the year, India has built up a buffer stock of about 40 million tons of foodgrains. The government has set a target of exporting 4.5 million tons of foodgrains this year.

End of food insecurity

In the 30 years since the mid-1960s, India's foodgrain situation has changed vastly. At that time, India was labelled by the various institutions and academics in the West as a basket case and a potential perpetual burden to humankind. Some within a selected circle in the West had even started debating whether the powers-that-be should take the trouble of keeping this food-short, highly populated India alive. India then was producing less than 80 million tons of foodgrains annually to feed some 500 million people, and the country was facing large-scale starvation. Following a limited success with the "green revolution" in a handful of states, and achieving general improvements in the application of agro-technologies nationwide, India has surely climbed over the hump, and the country's foodgrain production is expected to reach 186 million tons this year to feed its 870 million people.

The transformation from a foodgrain-short nation to a foodgrain-surplus nation has now confronted India with a new problem, which some address as the "problem of plenty," a situation New Delhi is little prepared to deal with. The country is presently sitting on a mountain of foodgrains, a good portion of which are not adequately stored or preserved. It is also evident that this large buffer stock cannot be liquidated quickly down to a manageable level unless New Delhi

puts together a food export policy, in conjunction with a more aggressive domestic policy to help feed the abject poor. The food export policy should also be designed to benefit those nations, particularly in Africa, Asia, and even Russia, which are in dire need of foodgrains and are trying not to compromise their national interest due to shortage of food. India's food export policy must have the hallmark of helping to feed those who do not have enough to eat—as a token of goodwill and free from commercial benefits.

The problem of plenty, however, has shown its happy face only recently, but there is every reason to expect that the "problem" will get bigger over the coming years. Although India's foodgrain production has gone up significantly, the average productivity of agricultural land has remained well below its optimum. While there exist pockets of very high productivity, particularly in those states where the green revolution has changed the landscape, India's improvement in foodgrain productivity is well below what China, South Korea, and Japan have already achieved in rice production. India—which straddles the wheat and rice-growing zones, unlike China and East Asia where paddy rice is the main cereal cultivated and consumed—has done better with wheat productivity, but even in that category the average is still well below what can be achieved. In 1980, a study conducted by *EIR* in collaboration with the Fusion Energy Foundation based in the United States, had shown that with adequate inputs, India's overall foodgrain production can reach as high as 300-400 million tons—which could easily support 2 billion people with essential cereals.

New strains, new promise

As of now, India has done much too little to develop an infrastructure which could help extract a healthy land productivity. At the same time, there is no question that the country has nonetheless done enough, under tough financial constraints, to assure food security to its 870 million people—an achievement which must not be underrated. On the positive side, India's success with agro-sciences has now been well documented. New strains of pest and drought-resistant rice, wheat, and various coarse grains have been developed in Indian laboratories to fit the varying Indian

farmland conditions. A recent news item indicates that the real bounty may be in the offing in the coming years. According to scientists at the Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI) in Cuttack, they have achieved a major breakthrough in developing what they call "super rice."

The official release, issued in April, had said that the variety, named "Lunishree" by the CRRI scientists, has a high-yield potential of about 15 tons per hectare—almost 25% more than the latest high-yield variety paddy confirmed by the scientists at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) at Los Banos in the Philippines. This means that if the Lunishree variety is planted, where, under average field conditions, productivity is 15-20% lower than optimum potential, the CRRI scientists estimate that another 100 million tons of rice could be produced through this new variety alone. The other interesting features of the Lunishree variety includes the fact that it does not require extra inputs, in comparison to the international high-breed variety; it has a high resistance to salinity; and it possesses a high density of rice grains with attractive long grains and refined features. The species, which includes a number of hybridized and mutated varieties, had been field-tested during 1992-94, and the Lunishree variety has now been introduced in the Cuttack district in Orissa.

With the introduction of the Lunishree and the IRRI varieties, there is little doubt that India's problem of plenty will get bigger. The issue has already generated some discussion in this country, and a number of solutions to resolve the ensuing problem have been offered. One of the issues is the large amount of public money which remains locked in place due to the government's continually increasing buffer stock. What is confusing is that the government has worked out a policy whereby there cannot be a cut-off point of the buffer stock. Since the buffer stock buildup was primarily to tide over the lean foodgrain-production years, it is also tied up with the government policy to procure about 10% of the foodgrains produced to help out the smaller farmers. The idea generally, was to distribute the foodgrains through the public distribution system (PDS) at a highly subsidized rate to the poor and still maintain a reasonable stock for the proverbial rainy day.

Weak preparations

However, things have changed since the policy was formulated some five decades ago. The pricing of the PDS rice has gone up significantly because the government is unwilling to subsidize foodgrain prices at the PDS level any further. The government claims that the buffer stock itself nails down about \$5.5 billion in the form of foodgrains in the central warehouses, and the annual expenditure to procure fresh foodgrains and maintain the existing stock comes close to another \$550 million. As the foodgrain procurement prices have been increased significantly in recent years to provide increased remuneration to farmers, the government

has reduced subsidies for foodgrains at the PDS outlets. As a result, the price difference between the PDS and the open market foodgrains has narrowed to a point that many PDS customers have begun buying from the open market. This has further increased the buffer stock and, as the trend shows, the PDS sale of foodgrains continues to decrease.

Under the circumstances, some observers have pointed out, the best option left for the government is to identify the real poor and provide them with foodgrains free of cost or at a nominal price. For the rest of the lower income families, the PDS option must be reduced significantly, the observers point out.

Another group of observers suggest that the government, instead of procuring the entire amount at the beginning of the harvest season, should procure from the market on a regular basis to meet its PDS requirement. This will no doubt reduce the government's financial burden caused by one-time purchases to inflate the foodgrain stock further, and will keep the buffer stock at a manageable level throughout the year. In addition, if the government announces its procurement policy well in advance and sticks to it, there is little likelihood that the foodgrain prices will rise because of the government's slow but steady purchases. On the other hand, some observers feel that such a policy may violate the very essence of the procurement program, which is to support the small farmers, and, hence, would be politically difficult to implement.

The third way to dispose of the surplus is to export to food-short nations. There seems to be a unanimity among the Indian observers on this issue, though most suggest the exportation of foodgrains as an additional means to generate foreign exchange and enhance the country's importation capacity in other areas.

It is certain that India will be looking to export its foodgrain surplus in coming years. However, it does not have the infrastructure to carry it out. The basic requirements of bagging foodgrains, transporting them by railroad, and storing them in silos at outlet points, are simply not there. The process has remained entirely manual, time consuming, and expensive. The advantage of having become a food-surplus nation will remain largely unutilized in the immediate future due to lack of adequate rail and port facilities.

The lack of infrastructure may not be the only obstacle to India's necessity to enhance foodgrain production and subsequent exportation of the surplus. With the advent of the World Trade Organization and the World Trade Agreement on Jan. 1, 1995, the world is entering into an era of competition, replacing cooperation; possessiveness, replacing sharing; and private profit rather than the public good will provide the prime motivation for research and development, a leading Indian agro-scientist said recently. India, a victim of food used as a political weapon in the 1960s, must use its bounty to spread goodwill and friendship in the region and beyond.

Fiscal constraints block employment

Continuing to pay the debt leaves no money for investment in housing and infrastructure projects.

It was a "catastrophically wrong decision" by the cabinet of Chancellor Helmut Kohl to propose, on July 5, drastic budget cuts in the range of DM 25 billion (roughly \$16 billion) for FY 1996, Christian Roth of the German construction industry association charged in a Bonn press conference on July 7. The cabinet proposal to cut the Transportation Ministry budget by 4.4% will, Roth warned, make delays in public sector construction projects even worse.

Roth said that already before the new cuts were announced, only an estimated 20% of the entire national "Transport Infrastructure Projects German Unity" program had been launched, so that now, an investment volume of DM 48 billion is blocked, and will remain blocked for some time, should the FY 96 budget be okayed by the parliament in autumn.

At the same time, spokesmen of the municipalities in the five eastern states reported that the official guideline given out by the federal government to seek less ambitious and less expensive projects, will mean that only 15% of the DM 10 billion municipal development program will be used in FY 95—for lack of concrete projects. This means that Finance Minister Theodor Waigel will "save" DM 8.5 billion, which will not have to be transferred to the municipalities in the east.

A similar picture exists in the state railways (DB). There, the DB could not invest DM 2.3 billion that is listed in the official plans for construction for 1994, because a combination of fiscal, ecological, and bureaucratic obstacles blocked projects, including

the launching of work on the high-speed railway line from Cologne to Frankfurt, before FY 94 expired. Also in this case, Waigel "saved" DM 2.3 billion, which he otherwise would have had to transfer to the DB.

Given Waigel's obsession with austerity, these alleged "planning failures" on the municipal and other levels are now being taken as a pretext for drastic budget cuts.

In its draft for the FY 96 government budget, Waigel's staff proposed that child support, a direct benefit and aspect of postwar social policy which the state is obliged to pay, be transformed into a tax rebate that is handled by the revenue services—which are a municipal institution. This means the government would "save" DM 21 billion in the coming fiscal year, while the municipalities—which already suffer from immense indebtedness that keeps increasing, since tax revenue from industry is low because of the economic depression and the failure to attract new investments—would have to collect that money to continue child support. This money would have to be collected from new municipal taxes on consumption of public services, such as energy and water supply, or garbage removal.

Already, the so-called "extra expenses" are becoming a "second rent" to be paid by middle-income families: What you pay for your apartment or your home, you have to pay again for these municipal public services.

The Finance Ministry staff also proposed to cut the budget of the Transportation Ministry by 4.4%, that of agricultural affairs by 3.7%, and that of social and labor affairs by

7.3%. Support for workers who have "failed" to get employment for more than 150 days last year will be "phased out," and they will receive less from the unemployment offices, whose funds will be subsidized with DM 3.7 billion less by Bonn in FY 96.

This change not only hits low-skilled workers, but more and more it also hits the highest-qualified workers, who can't get employment because more and more German companies are in the process of "outsourcing"—either moving production abroad into low-salary zones of the world market, or replacing German workers and engineers with "less expensive" colleagues from, for example, eastern Europe. In the construction sector, an estimated 250,000 such "less expensive" workers are employed more or less legally. There is hardly a construction site in Germany where one doesn't hear workers speaking Polish, Czech, Hungarian, Romanian, or Portuguese—workers who earn one-third or less on average what is paid German workers.

The main reason for this process that is dequalifying the German labor force and slowing down public housing and infrastructure projects, delaying many by years, is the government's loyalty to the payment of debt service: In the FY 96 draft which Waigel proposed, almost 20% of the DM 452 billion budget, DM 89 billion, is earmarked for payments on government debt. Debt service is now the second largest budget item (DM 118 billion) after labor and social services. If things don't change, debt service will become the largest budget item before the end of the decade.

As if the situation weren't bad enough, the government plans to reduce direct investments in public sector projects from DM 72 billion in FY 95, down to DM 61 billion by 2000.

Challenge to the AFL-CIO old guard

The fight over the leadership of the U.S. trade union federation places labor at a crossroads.

A new leadership group is bidding to take over the helm of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations. John Sweeney, president of the Service Employees International Union (SEIU), is running for AFL-CIO president against federation officer Thomas Donahue, the chosen successor of retiring president Lane Kirkland. The election will occur at the AFL-CIO convention in October.

The challenge is a reflection of the process of breakdown collapse of the U.S. industrial economy over the past quarter-century, which has weakened the structure and defenses of the labor movement.

Running with Sweeney for other federation posts are United Mine Workers President Rich Trumka and Linda Chavez-Thompson, a vice president of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (Aflsme).

The Sweeney slate wants a \$20 million per year "emergency" union organizing drive, targeting the unorganized and the states with anti-labor ("right-to-work") laws, in particular Texas and the South.

At a June 28 rally in Washington, D.C., the three challengers attacked anti-labor Republicans, singling out Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (Ga.) and Sens. Jesse Helms (N.C.) and Bob Dole (Kan.). They vowed to train and support candidates who can defeat them, and said the AFL-CIO should create counter-institutions to the neo-conservative think-tanks.

AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Donahue, Sweeney's opponent, has

recently made similar attacks against Gingrich and company. Sweeney welcomes the current leadership's stance, but suggests that his slate's campaign has forced their hand.

Aflsme President Gerald W. McEntee first announced on May 9 that he, Sweeney, Trumka, and their allies had pulled together nine large national unions to oppose Kirkland's re-election. Kirkland subsequently said he would step aside. As of late June, the Sweeney slate was backed by 23 unions, comprising 7.3 million members, or about 56% of the AFL-CIO membership.

The challenge to the AFL-CIO old guard roughly coincided with statements in May by President Clinton that a long-term drop in living standards underlies U.S. social problems, and by Labor Secretary Robert Reich that reversing the wage decline would be the most important issue in the 1996 election campaign.

Sweeney, the Catholic son of Irish immigrants, and Gerald McEntee have aided in President Clinton's initiatives for peace in Ireland. McEntee played a key role in arranging a visa for Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams, and helped organize an American office for the Sinn Fein.

Sweeney says that all AFL-CIO operations would be subject to his budget-axe scrutiny, including the formerly sacrosanct International Affairs Department. That department's American Institute for Free Labor Development, notorious as a "Project Democracy" front for British intelligence and the Socialist International, now could be on the chopping block

as an unnecessary "non-labor" commitment of the federation's resources.

Backers of the Donahue ticket include the Amalgamated Textile Workers and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (these have merged); the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers (they are merging); and the Newspaper Guild and the Communications Workers of America (also merging). These groups historically have supported the federation's British-inspired geopolitical involvements.

Sweeney recently told a protest rally that his SEIU is ready to put national resources into a fight against any Los Angeles County plans for mass layoffs. But Sweeney also told the L.A. Board of Supervisors that they should make less stringent austerity plans, similar to the 1975 "Big Mac" financial control board arrangements in New York. "Big Mac" looted union pension funds on behalf of the money center banks, leading to the layoffs of tens of thousands of city workers, and the further collapse of the trade union movement.

Despite the best intentions of the Sweeney group, should they come to power they will find that militancy alone and exhortations to union organizing cannot reverse the decline in trade union membership and the plunge in wages. After President John Kennedy's murder, national policy changes demolished the industrial economy, eliminated high-wage jobs, and set the stage for the disintegration of the financial system.

At this point, labor's only hope is a top-down bankruptcy reorganization of the banking system and a national reconstruction program based on energy-intensive, high-wage 21st-century technology. So far, neither the Sweeney nor the Donahue slate has even begun to deal with national economic policy.

Business Briefs

Labor

Pay higher wages, engineer tells industry

"Today's managers have apparently forgotten the lesson taught by Henry Ford, dean of American capitalism. He discovered that by paying his auto workers the princely sum of \$5 a day (to the dismay of the rest of the industry), it became possible for them to buy Ford cars. High wages, in the end, produce high profits," wrote William F. Schreiber, a former professor of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in a letter to the July 2 *New York Times*.

The policy of "reducing the number of employees and their wages has become a widespread and socially acceptable practice," he said. "As a result, demand drops, inventories build up, cutbacks increase, and we head into the classic spiral toward depression."

"This problem cannot and will not be solved by the free market," Schreiber concluded. "On the contrary, it has been produced by a form of free market in which each enterprise takes actions that produce the highest profits in the short term. Since that is what managers are now paid to do, we ought not be surprised at the results. If we want some other result, we shall have to open our eyes to other possibilities."

Debt

Bankruptcy proceedings urged for Third World

Die Furche, the weekly newspaper of the Austrian Catholic Church, called for the bankruptcy reorganization of Third World debt, in its June 29 issue in an editorial by Franz Hinkelammert, an economist from Costa Rica. The editorial was written in preparation for a conference by "Missio Austria" that took place in early July on the theme "Third World in the Debt Trap."

Hinkelammert wrote that from the mid-1970s on, it was obvious to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and bankers that Third

World nations would never be able to pay back their debt, even if they were to sell all their assets. One of the prime reasons for this "dramatic catastrophe of international relationships," was the refusal to allow bankruptcy reorganization of the debt, which guarantees at least minimum protection of the debtor. Instead, the debtor today is put into slavery, he loses any rights, and his basis for survival is being destroyed. "There is no end of this process; there is the impossibility of bankruptcy," he said. It was the IMF which forced developing countries to turn their private debt into public debt in order to prevent bankruptcies, where the investor would have lost his money, he charged.

However, there are ways to get rid of unpayable mountains of debt, he said. After World War II, western European nations such as England, France, and Germany were heavily indebted, comparable to the situation today in some Ibero-American countries. This problem was overcome, not by the Marshall Plan, but by the unlimited debt moratorium, first in 1948, and then finally with the 1952 London debt conference. Hinkelammert states that today such a debt moratorium combined with a new economic world order is needed, and history has proven that this can work.

Eurasia

China reschedules Russian debt, improves ties

China will reschedule \$306 million in debt incurred by the former Soviet Union, a spokesman for Russian President Boris Yeltsin announced as Yeltsin met with Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng in the Kremlin, Itar-Tass reported on June 28. Yeltsin has accepted an invitation to visit China in the autumn.

Eight bilateral agreements were signed, including on nuclear energy cooperation; the expansion of trade, economic cooperation, and military cooperation; and to build a bridge over the Amur River, between the Russian city of Blagoveshchensk and the Chinese city of Aihui. In the 1960s, Russia and China fought several border skirmishes over sections of the Amur.

The Russians will build a nuclear power plant and a hydroelectric plant in China. The two countries also agreed to conduct trade in a convertible currency rather than barter, because so much trade is now conducted outside the control of border authorities. Both nations will cooperate to strengthen the border police, and at the same time open more border crossings and put better controls on workers crossing the border.

On June 27, Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin said that Russian-Chinese relations are in a "qualitatively new phase."

South Africa

Labor leader attacks privatization policy

John Gomomo, president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, which brought 100,000 to 500,000 workers into strike action on June 19, castigated the African National Congress government for extolling the virtues of privatization, in a commentary in the June 13 *South African Star*. "Public assets are not the private property of a particular party or government, but a heritage of the whole society. They should be protected from unilateral action taken by ruling parties," he said.

Accepting "the blueprints of outside agencies wanting to impose their dogma onto our situation" is leading to the rationalization of the public sector, the rapid lifting of trade barriers, the establishment of cheap-labor Export Processing Zones, and the advent of "Thatcherite monetarism," he charged. "Apart from the social problem created by privatization, it also has a poor record of creating jobs." The funds generated would amount to only one year's servicing of the national debt, he said.

Meanwhile, Ockie Stuart, the director of the Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research, warned that unemployment will rise for the next five years or more because the economy cannot be restructured overnight. His comment followed a warning from the former vice president of the Human Science Research Council, Lawrence Schlemmer, that black unemployment would continue to rise unless annual growth in Gross Domestic Prod-

uct averaged at least 4-5%.

The announcement in June that the official rate of unemployment is 32.6% (unofficially, it is put as high as 50%) sent shock waves throughout the country. According to the Central Statistics Service, 41.1% of all unemployed people are black. Some 48.6% of the unemployed are under 30 years of age; 67.7% of all jobless people have been without work for a year or more. The situation is becoming worse. From 1989 to the middle of last year, there was a decline of 510,000 jobs (9.2%) in the formal economy—to the level it was at in 1980.

Finance

Vatican attacks power of speculative markets

In a document prepared with the help of French Economic Ministry officials and released in early July, the Vatican's Pontifical Council on Peace and Justice denounced the fact that the world is living under the control of a "profoundly speculative" financial market, a power which runs counter to the decisions of political and democratic authorities worldwide, reducing them to "relative impotence" with regard to defining the destinies of their nations, in particular the poor ones, the Mexican daily *Excelsior* reported on July 3 and 4.

The council denounced as "corrupt" and "perverse" the effect of this speculative power and urged the imposition of "moral financial" guidelines. It said that world credit is dominated "in the most tyrannical way," such that creditors "administer, shall we say, the blood upon which the economy lives and have in their hands its very soul, such that one cannot even breathe without their say-so."

The profits of the speculator are socially illegitimate in the eyes of the church, because they are based on easy money achieved out of proportion to labor expended. Further, they represent an important destabilizing factor in the world economy: "The serious disturbances produced in the stock markets prove the instability and fragility of the system, which raises serious fears about the future evolution of economic and labor activity."

It is necessary to return to "the primacy of labor over capital," it said, and identified four serious threats to development: concentration of power, inequalities among nations, assignment of resources contrary to the universal destiny of assets, and the use of wealth without concern for social justice.

The document concluded that governments should submit their actions to a double imperative: international cooperation in the fight against drug-money laundering, and the channeling of resources into development.

Hungary

Pace of IMF 'reforms' unacceptable, says Horn

Hungary's Prime Minister Gyula Horn on July 5 criticized the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for setting unrealistic financial targets, in an interview with Reuters. Horn also called on European Union governments to provide more assistance for the economic transformation of Hungary and the whole central European region.

"We cannot accept the pace that is demanded by the IMF," Horn said, adding that the fund's insistence that Hungary's 1996 budget deficit be half the 1995 level was unrealistic. "We cannot implement a reduction of this size in a matter of one year. . . . We want to agree with the IMF, but not at any cost."

In a trip to the United States in June, Horn won praise from IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus for the austerity package announced in March this year, which will slash social welfare benefits, reduce public sector employment, and cap public sector wages. But the IMF is now saying that the standby lending facility also depends on the 1996 budget targets.

Horn said the West failed to appreciate that the patience of Hungarians was wearing thin after years of steadily declining living standards. "Those solutions that exist in the West can only be applied partially in central Europe and in Hungary in particular," he said. "There are very serious social and political tensions and this has an impact on political stability."

Briefly

● **UKRAINE AND CHINA** agreed in Kiev on June 24 to at least double their annual volume of trade, from \$1 billion last year, to \$2 billion this year, the German daily *Süddeutsche Zeitung* reported. Trade could even triple compared to 1994.

● **MALAWI** President Muluzi on July 3 rejected World Bank suggestions that the nation save money by trimming government costs, Reuters reported. "We may be poor, we are beggars, yes," Muluzi said on his return from Tanzania and Zambia. "But Malawi is a sovereign country and I'm not just going to be dictated to by anybody."

● **THE STOCK MARKET** "is lunatic," the Paris daily *Libération* said on July 4. "Enough of all this talk about the internationalization of capital markets, the global stock market has gone wild, and has lost all sense," it said, referring to the New York Dow Jones skyrocketing at the same time that the Japanese Nikkei is collapsing and the French market is "sleeping."

● **IRAN** and Turkmenistan signed an agreement to transport natural gas by pipeline to Europe, during Turkmenistan President Saparmurat Niyazov's visit to Iran which began on July 4, Reuters reported. The first leg of the 1,562-mile, \$6 billion pipeline will extend into northern Iran to hook up with Iran's existing network.

● **THE ASIAN** Infrastructure Development Co., a U.S. firm, has contracted with the Jinzhou Harbor Group of China to supply \$350 million for power stations, petrochemical plants, storage facilities, and terminals, *China Daily* reported on July 1.

● **THE HONGKONG** and Shanghai Banking Corp., which plays a major role in the drug trade, said on July 5 it won approval to open a branch in Beijing, Reuters reported. This gives the bank an edge when foreign banks will be allowed to offer retail banking services in China, probably sometime after 1997.

An obituary for London's 'Chilean economic miracle'

by Dennis Small and Cynthia Rush

Chile: Margaret Thatcher's dream economy. Newt Gingrich's answer to the Welfare State. London's pride and joy, its rejoinder to those who, in the wake of the December 1994 Mexico crash, are increasingly rejecting the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) free-trade economics as a failure.

You've probably read about the "Chilean success story" in your newspaper, or seen it reported on TV. But is the sales pitch true?

No. In the nearly 22 years since British free-market policies were imposed on Chile by quack economist Milton Friedman's "Chicago Boys," most aspects of Chile's *physical economy*—which should not be confused with misleading monetary parameters such as Gross National Product (GNP)—have actually *fallen* in per capita and per household terms. Yet during this period, the speculative bubble of foreign debt grew more than sixfold, while interest on that debt was religiously paid to the creditor banks and the IMF.

These policies brought the country to national bankruptcy in late 1982, but then were continued in a slightly modified form from 1983 until the present. By imposing a new package of drastic forced savings—including the groundbreaking "privatization" (i.e., seizure) of the national pension fund—the bankers managed to keep looting the economy in order to pay the foreign debt. In short, they kept their beloved Chile Model afloat . . . or so they have convinced themselves. But the fact is that this phase of looting is also rapidly coming up to the limits of what the physical economy can withstand.

For the international financial elite, Chile is thus an experiment, a test tube case which they think proves that a country can be looted to the point of breakdown, and then looted again. As the London *Economist* wrote in its June 3, 1995 issue: "For 25 years Chile has been a laboratory for radical political and economic experiments, a social-

scientific guinea pig."

London has promoted the "neo-liberal" Chile Model for a long time. As the *Times* of London put it back in 1980, Chile "hopes to minimize the role of the state and realize a Friedmanite dream world, where society subscribes to individualist rather than collectivist principles." In the past six months, the promotional drumbeat has stepped up dramatically, as the financial elite scrambles to keep nations from jumping from the sinking ship of the IMF world monetary system. From Buenos Aires to Caracas, from Kiev to Moscow, from Lagos to Khartoum, governments and other political layers are being told: "Yes, neo-liberalism may have suffered a setback in Mexico, but you should try the Chile Model instead. Theirs is truly a success story." For example:

- In April 1995, the U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development co-sponsored a conference in Kiev, Ukraine, to convince that country's parliamentarians of the virtues of the Chilean Model. Chile, the pitch went, shows how to achieve a successful transition from Marxist collectivism to free-market capitalism.

- In May 1995, former Chilean Finance Minister Hernán Buchi was virtually parachuted into Monterrey, Mexico, in the middle of an anti-IMF revolt by the business sector of that major industrial city, in order to lobby on behalf of the Chile Model of privatizations and budget austerity. Mexico should sell off Pemex, its national oil company, Buchi demanded, on the bankers' behalf.

- Throughout this period, phony "Catholic" economist Michael Novak, who in reality subscribes to the evil gnostic doctrine of Adam Smith, has been beating the drums for Chilean-style free trade wherever people are foolish enough to listen to him.

● Chile is being promoted as the next country to be added to the North American Free Trade Agreement among the United States, Mexico, and Canada. Formal negotiations to include Chile in NAFTA began on June 7, and are expected to be successfully concluded by the end of this year. Free-trade advocates such as U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor can regularly be heard praising Chile in this regard.

Pinochet and the 'Chicago Boys'

In September 1973, Gen. Augusto Pinochet led a military coup which overthrew the socialist government of Salvador Allende in Chile. Economically, the Allende government's policies were a chaotic disaster. Politically, the situation was even worse, with Allende handing the country over to Fidel Castro, who had camped out in person in Chile for months before the coup.

Pinochet and the ruling generals were thus prime candidates to be sold British "individualism" and free trade as a supposed alternative to Marxist "collectivism." And buy it they did—lock, stock, and barrel—from such London traveling salesmen as Henry Kissinger. Chile under Pinochet became the first country in the world to adopt the economic quackery of 1976 Nobel Economics Prize winner Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago. From the outset, all of Pinochet's key economic advisers were "Chicago Boys," seconded directly by Friedman.

They quickly transformed Chile into a free-market showcase. Over the next decade, tariffs were slashed; the currency was left to float; most of the large state sector was privatized for a song; government spending, especially on social welfare items, plummeted; wages and employment went into free fall. And a speculative financial bubble of impressive proportions was fostered.

But these first ten years of the Chile Model are not what London is referring to in its current promotional campaign. In late 1982, the Chilean financial system went bankrupt, in a process which is strikingly reminiscent of what occurred in Mexico last December (see box, p. 19). But as the London *Economist* was quick to reassure its readers, "the 1982 crash did not, however, provoke any fundamental shift away from the basic aims of trade liberalization and a shrinking state sector." Instead, Chile slightly retreaded the same neo-liberal policies, got monetary inflation under control, and established a new, more "stable" basis for continued debt looting. This is what the bankers are so anxiously promoting at this time. They want Mexico today—and the string of other national bankruptcies that they fully expect to follow in Mexico's footsteps shortly—to do as Chile did in 1982-83. This is one way they hope to handle the expected upcoming crash of the world derivatives bubble.

As the June 6 *Washington Post* explained the matter, what Chile shows is that the "fallen can rise again. . . . After the country's spectacular economic collapse in 1982 . . . [Chile is] now a model for Mexico."

Recovery or death rattle?

How did Chile supposedly return from the dead?

"The country was rescued," the *Post* argues, "by its internal savings, which were accomplished through tax measures; through the success of Chile's private pension plans; and by cutting back on spending."

These savings, according to Chile's apologists, were then reinvested to develop the domestic economy. A figure that is often cited is that Chile has achieved a national savings rate of close to 25% of GNP, as compared to 15-20% for other Ibero-American countries. The apologists are usually quick to admit that, as a result of such forced savings, the population's consumption and general welfare have suffered. More than one-third of the population, for example, lives below the poverty line, according to official statistics. But, they sagely explain, this is merely an unfortunate side-effect of an otherwise successful free-market strategy, a shortcoming which will be corrected over time by the economic boom now under way.

This is a Big Lie. Chile has, in fact, achieved relatively high so-called savings rates, in large measure through the privatization of its pension funds, as we explain below. But the question is: Was that wealth channeled into the productive economy? Or was it siphoned off instead as an income stream which was used to keep the speculative foreign debt bubble intact and growing? If it went to the productive economy, as the apologists claim, then that ought to show up in a significant growth of the country's physical economic parameters over the past 20 years. But if it went, rather, to feed the debt cancer, the physical economy will have stagnated and collapsed.

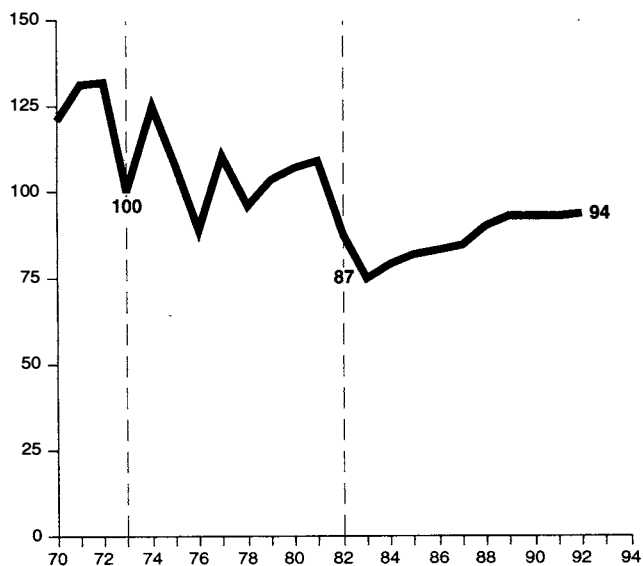
To get to the heart of the matter, *EIR* took a fresh look at Chile from the standpoint of the science of *physical economy* as developed by *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche. We studied the performance of Chile's physical economy over the past two decades, as measured in per-capita, per-household, and per-square-kilometer *physical units* (tons, megawatt-hours, and so forth). We compared this to the performance of other Ibero-American physical economies during this same time period. And we then looked at Chile's physical economic trends in juxtaposition to the growth of the country's foreign debt bubble over the past 20 years.

The results blow apart every myth that the British have propagated about Chile.

Figure 1 looks at the production of a market basket of basic consumer goods in Chile, as measured principally in per-capita terms. Note that this is *not* an index of consumption—that would have to take imports and exports into consideration as well—but rather of the Chilean economy's ability to produce its own consumer goods. Although the items included in the index (grain, meat, milk, pulses, fruits and vegetables, autos, and television sets) are by no means comprehensive, and will be expanded for future studies, they are nonetheless sufficient to indicate the trend and the magnitude

FIGURE 1
Chile's production of consumer goods

(index 1973=100)



Sources: ECLA, Central Bank of Chile.

of changes involved overall.

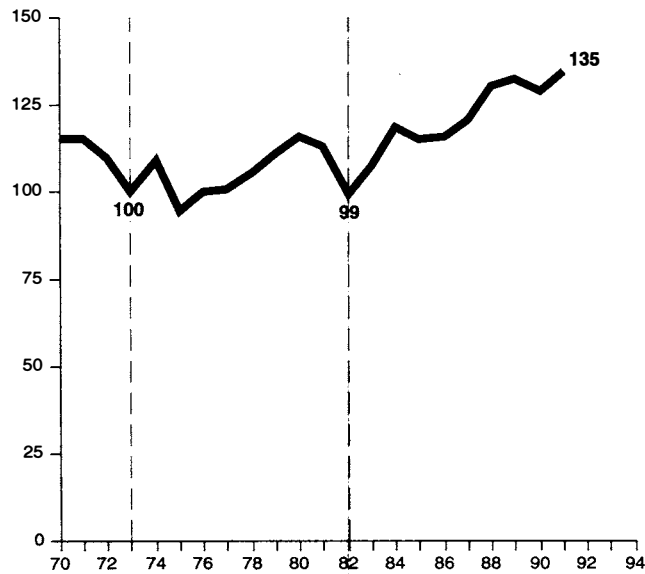
As the figure shows, Chile's production of consumer goods was already skidding downhill under Allende from 1970-73, and then it plummeted another 13% (from an index of 100 to 87) in the first nine years of the "Chicago Boys" reign. Although there has been a marginal recovery since 1982, the level in 1992 was still 6% below what it was in 1973. In other words, Chile's physical economy is even *less* capable today of producing its own population's consumption needs, than it was when the "Chicago Boys" took over 22 years ago. Within this category, the production of food items performed relatively better than that of manufactured consumer goods.

Figure 2 shows an index of per-household production of a market basket of nine producer goods, which fared only marginally better than the consumer goods. After a decade of stagnation, the index rose to a level of merely 135 in 1991 (more recent data were not available for most categories). If we look back over the period since 1973, this averages out to a growth rate of less than 1.7% per year. Although this is certainly better than a decline, such a growth rate is pathetic when compared to actually successful cases of economic development, such as South Korea or Japan, which often display real growth rates of upwards of 10% per year in such categories.

It should further be noted that the category of producer goods includes both manufactured items as well as mining output and other raw materials production. When you look

FIGURE 2
Production of producer goods

(index 1973=100)



Sources: ECLA, Central Bank of Chile.

at the fine print, it turns out that the manufacturing component grew far more slowly than the average; in other words, most of Chile's post-1982 growth in producer goods comes from raw materials such as copper. Copper output per household grew by 79% between 1973 and 1993, which comes out to an average annual rate of 3%, nearly twice as fast as the producer goods category as a whole. The production of copper, like that of other raw materials, was geared for export rather than domestic consumption. We will discuss this pattern in more detail below, but what it points to is the fact that the few areas in which Chile's physical economy *has* grown over the last 20 years, are principally those that benefit exportation in order to service the foreign debt, and not the kind of industrial production that develops the internal economy.

Figure 3 shows the behavior of our index of production of infrastructural goods. This includes both "hard infrastructure" items, such as freight shipments by railroad and installed electrical capacity per household, as well as "soft infrastructure" indicators including the number of hospital beds and school enrollment figures per capita. It is here that we see the most far-reaching impact of Chile's Conservative Revolution-style cutbacks in government spending, since infrastructure tends to depend more heavily on the direct role of the State than either the producer or consumer goods categories. As the graph shows, infrastructure was devastated in the first decade of "Chicago Boys" wrecking, and it continued to decay in the second decade. Over the 20-year period, Chile lost more than a quarter of its infrastructure capability.

A tale of two meltdowns

Chile

1973-82

Foreign debt: grew by 500%.

Domestic debt: A gigantic, unpayable bubble of corporate debt was created, as companies were asset-stripped by financial groups known as the *pirañas*. The most famous of these was the BHC group.

Physical economy: drop in the indices of production of consumer goods (13%), producer goods (1%), and infrastructure (22%).

Privatizations: Most state sector companies were sold off at very low prices, some at one-eighth of their actual worth. As part of the first big "shock therapy" of 1975, 25% of public sector workers were fired.

Currency: By the end of this period, the peso was frozen at the relatively "overvalued" rate of 29 to the dollar.

Inflation: lowered to 10% per year by 1980.

1982-83

The crisis began to hit in mid-1982. Falling international copper prices and unpayable domestic debt were taking their toll. The government announced the first of a series of devaluations that continued over the next few months. Most Chilean companies holding dollar-denominated debt couldn't keep up with their payments, so Finance Minister Luders offered a quarter of the state budget (\$1.4 billion) to subsidize the difference in their loan-repayment costs.

As Chile lost \$1 billion out of its \$3 billion in foreign exchange reserves, the government on Sept. 30, 1982 announced exchange controls and a postponement of foreign debt principal repayments. It simultaneously asked the International Monetary Fund for an emergency \$900 million loan.

Industrial production plummeted by nearly 20% in a matter of months. As the banks pressed their clients to repay unpayable loans, record numbers of them (almost 800) declared bankruptcy. By November, it became clear that almost all the banks held uncollectable debts worth far more than their capital and reserves.

On Jan. 11, 1983 one of the large companies of the BHC group defaulted on a \$2 million debt payment. As rumors spread, Luders declared a bank holiday on Jan. 14 and announced the liquidation of three BHC banks and finance companies, and the government takeover of five others. On Jan. 19, a dozen companies belonging to the BHC and other *piraña* groups defaulted on another \$1 billion in debts. By early February, the state had seized control of 86% of Chile's credit. The crash was on.

Mexico

1980-94

Real foreign debt: grew by 400%.

Domestic debt: An un-supported domestic credit bubble grew up in tandem with the real foreign debt, as reflected in the absurd run-up of the Mexican stock market in the early 1990s.

Physical economy: drop in the indices of production of consumer goods (20%) and producer goods (27%).

Privatizations: Major chunks of the Mexican state sector were sold off, including steel and telephone, as well as the nationalized banking sector, for which the government was paid a mere \$10 billion.

Currency: Predictable mini-devaluations were maintained for years; by 1994, the peso was being sustained at the relatively "overvalued" rate of 3.3 to the dollar.

Inflation: lowered to less than 10% per year by 1994.

1994-95

The crisis began to hit in early 1994. Mexico's joining the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) worsened an already serious problem of a large trade deficit, which was being covered by an influx of highly volatile international speculative capital. The predictable slide of the peso parity was facilitating massive illegal capital flight, which ended up totalling over \$30 billion between 1993 and 1994.

Between March and April, domestic interest rates doubled from 8 to 16%. In a matter of months, growing numbers of farmers and other producers began to default on their debt payments, leading to high and rising non-performing debt ratios in the Mexican banking sector.

Mexico's foreign exchange reserves dropped from \$29 billion in February to \$12 billion in June. Then on Dec. 20, 1994, President Zedillo announced that the peso would float freely, and in the coming weeks it plummeted from 3.2 to less than 6 to the dollar. Reserves quickly dropped another \$6 billion, despite the government's jacking up interest rates to over 50% in a desperate effort to hold foreign capital in the country.

Farmers and manufacturers are now filing for bankruptcy in record numbers. Over 2 million Mexicans have been laid off over the last six months, and the entire Mexican banking system is careening toward total insolvency. The government is trying to bail the banks out, and will shortly have spent more than the \$10 billion that it earned by privatizing those banks in the first place, but to no avail. The crash is on.

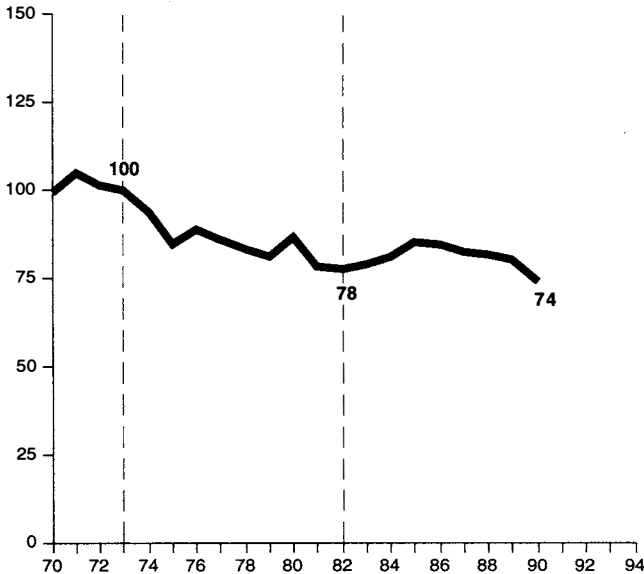
This is a physical economic catastrophe. Infrastructure development plays a crucial role in a viable economy by improving overall labor productivity. A 26% collapse of infrastructure thus implies dramatically decreased efficiency

and rising social costs of production in all areas of the economy. This may not have fully expressed itself yet "downstream" in the actual production indices as such, but it will sooner or later, at which point a nonlinear collapse is to be

FIGURE 3

Production of infrastructure

(index 1973=100)



Sources: ECLA, Central Bank of Chile.

expected across the board. This disinvestment in infrastructure—which is one of the hallmarks of neo-conservative in-sanity worldwide—is a time bomb waiting to explode.

Chile and Ibero-America

It is also revealing to look at Chile's recent physical economic behavior in comparative terms. Besides the ups and (mainly) downs compared to where the country itself stood in 1973, how does Chile stack up in comparison to its neighbors? Is it doing better or worse? Does Mexico produce more grain per capita? Does Ibero-America as a whole produce more steel per household, or does it have greater electrical capacity?

Here too, the British Big Lie—that Chile is a powerhouse among its neighbors—comes crashing to the floor. In terms of per-capita production levels of both consumer and producer goods, Chile is in the middle of the pack in Ibero-America, and that is a state of economic collapse. In terms of relative growth rates since 1973, Chile did worse than the Ibero-American average, as **Table 1** indicates.

Where did this leave Chile in absolute terms, compared to its neighbors? Today, Chile is still below the continental average in a number of key parameters.

Take the case of per-capita grain production, the most important item in our consumer goods market basket (**Figure 4**). Chile may have taken a few steps out of the pit it was in in 1982, when it was producing a mere 123 kilograms per capita, but its current level of 210 kg per capita is still less

TABLE 1

Indices of production

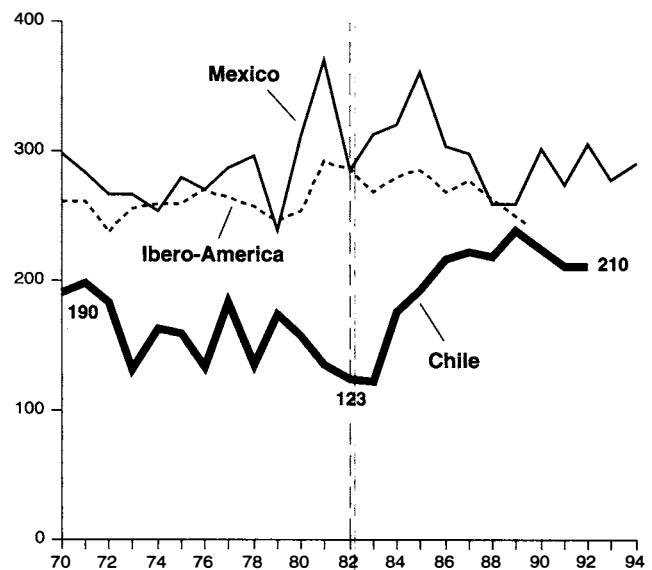
(1973=100)

	1973	1982	1992
Consumer goods			
Chile	100	87	94
Mexico	100	125	107
Ibero-America	100	102	94 (1990)
Producer goods			
Chile	100	99	135 (1991)
Mexico	100	109	79
Ibero-America	100	136	144 (1990)

FIGURE 4

Production of grain

(kilograms per capita)



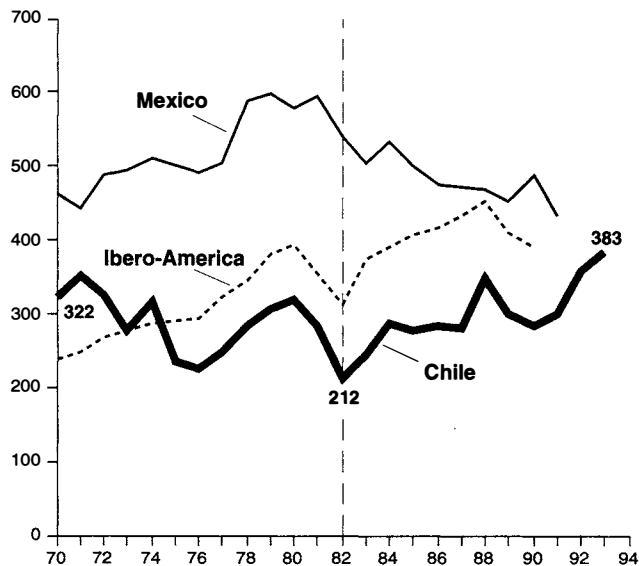
Sources: ECLA, Central Bank of Chile, INEGI (Mexico).

than 75% of even Mexico's unimpressive 290 kg per capita. In comparison, Spain produced 495 kg per capita in 1990; the United States 1,181 kg per capita.

If we look to a critical producer goods item, steel production per household, we see a similar pattern (**Figure 5**). Chile's production rose slightly from the depths of 1982, but it is only now at about the average level for Ibero-America as a whole, which is still about 12% less than Mexico's per-capita production level. Again, compare Chile's 383 kg per capita to Spain's 1,406 kg in 1990, and the United States' 1,523 kg.

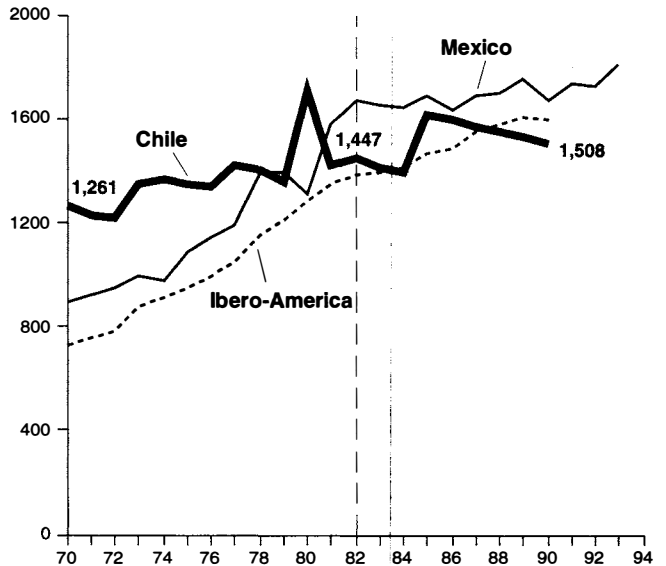
On the infrastructure front, installed capacity for electric-

FIGURE 5
Production of steel
 (kilograms per household)



Sources: ECLA, Central Bank of Chile, INEGI (Mexico).

FIGURE 6
Electricity: installed capacity
 (MW per household)



Sources: ECLA, Central Bank of Chile, INEGI (Mexico).

ity generation has been stagnant in Chile, while it was experiencing modest growth in Mexico and the rest of Ibero-America (Figure 6). As result, Chile's 1,508 megawatts per household in 1990 was well below Mexico's level and even below the average for the whole continent.

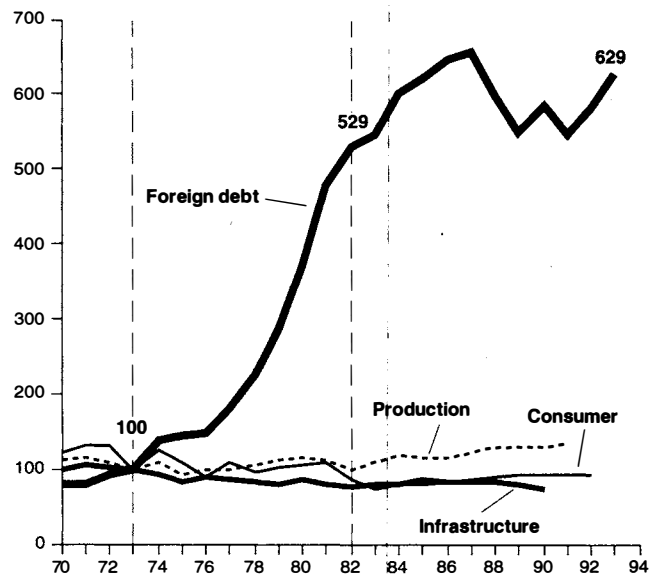
All in all, Chile is a far cry from being an "economic miracle" which stands head and shoulders above all Ibero-America, as the bankers' propaganda would have us believe—at least not if we are talking about the country's actual physical-economic performance. But perhaps that is not what they have in mind at all when they speak of Chile's spectacular "growth."

The science of 'onconomy'

What the City of London and Wall Street are actually talking about, is the geometric growth of Chile's cancerous foreign debt, from 1973 to the present. For, while the country's physical economy was decaying for 20 years, a gigantic speculative foreign debt bubble was built up by the "Chicago Boys" and their international sponsors. From a mere \$3 billion in 1973, it edged upwards for a few years, and then in 1977 it took off like a rocket. Within three years it had more than doubled, from \$6 to \$12 billion, and by 1982 it had gone past the \$17 billion mark. As Figure 7 shows, there has been a more than sixfold increase of Chile's foreign debt over the last two decades.

When cancerous financial processes dominate a country's physical economy in this fashion, one is tempted to call

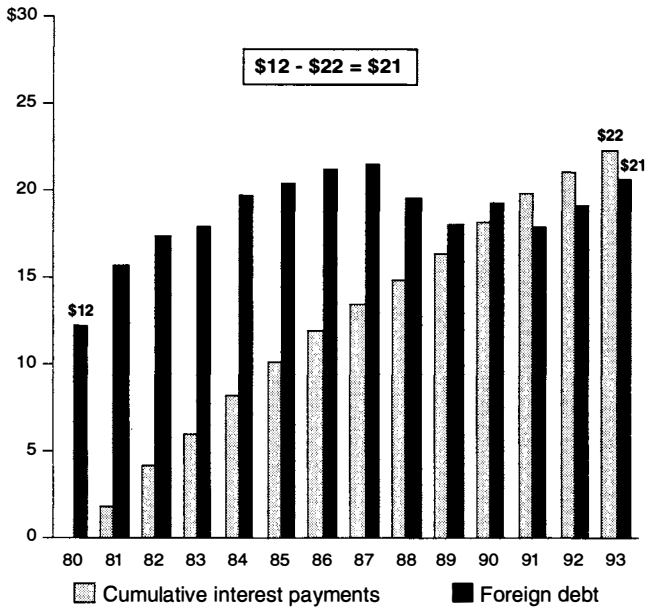
FIGURE 7
Debt vs. physical economy
 (indices 1973=100)



Sources: World Bank, ECLA, Central Bank of Chile.

on the services of an oncologist, rather than an economist, to deal with the problem. Or perhaps it would be appropriate to establish a new discipline called "onconomy," whose as-

FIGURE 8
Foreign debt and cumulative interest payments
 (billions \$)



Source: World Bank.

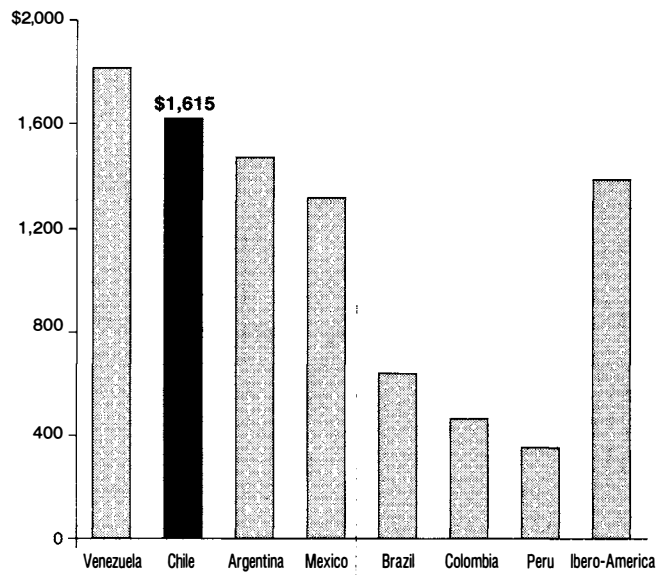
signed task would be the treatment of cancer-like economic disease brought on by the grim application of the neo-liberal policies of the “Chicago Boys.”

What any competent “onomist” would detect, in examining the Chilean economy, is that the cancerous debt grew spectacularly, and was serviced abundantly over this period. As **Figure 8** shows, in 1980 the foreign debt was \$12 billion, and over the next 13 years a total of \$22 billion was paid by Chile as cumulative interest payments on that debt. Yet, despite the fact that nearly double the amount initially owed was paid over that period, by 1993 the foreign debt had *risen* from \$12 billion to \$21 billion. In other words, $12 - 21 = 22$, it would appear. That is what “onomists” call “bankers’ arithmetic.”

Such systematic servicing of its foreign debt at the expense of the physical economy, has actually placed Chile at the head of the pack of Ibero-American nations in its per-capita interest payments (see **Figure 9**), with a cumulative total of \$1,615 paid between 1981 and 1993. Only oil-rich Venezuela has paid more than that, in relative terms.

The way Chile was able to do this is that, especially from 1982 onwards, the entire economy was streamlined to drastically curtail domestic consumption, and instead channel an ever-larger share of national production into exports, in order to earn dollars with which to pay the debt. In the immediate aftermath of the 1982 crash, output shrank by 15%; unemployment went as high as 30%; the currency was drastically devalued, and so forth.

FIGURE 9
Cumulative interest payments, 1981-93
 (dollars per capita)



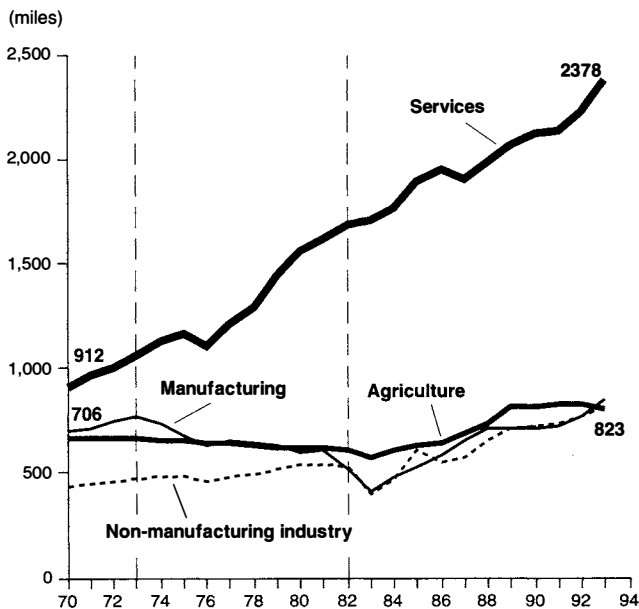
Source: World Bank.

This national belt-tightening—which bankers euphemistically refer to as a “high savings rate,” an achievement which they now propose to spread from Chile to the rest of Ibero-America and other debtor nations—was accomplished by sharp cutbacks in government spending (it fell from 33% to 23% of GNP from 1985 to 1989); by privatizing most state sector companies; by layoffs of workers, and major real wage reductions of those fortunate enough to hold on to a job; and, very significantly, by seizing the national pension fund worth about \$22 billion, and putting it in the hands of 18 private investment companies, which have used it to prop up the debt bubble.

One of the results of streamlining the Chilean economy to meet the needs of the debt cancer, has been the stagnation of the workforce employed in manufacturing and other productive activities (see **Figure 10**). This evidence punctures yet another widely circulated myth about Chile’s supposed employment boom: The only category of employment that has grown significantly in the last 20 years, has been that of the unproductive services sector, which rose 260% over that period, while employment in manufacturing is scarcely greater today than it was in 1973.

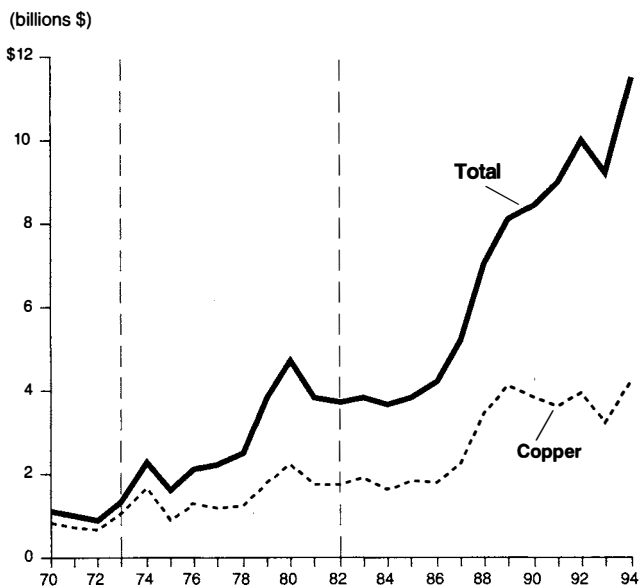
By applying such economic policies, Chile has managed to increase its exports at an exponential rate, especially since the 1982 reorganization of its economy (**Figure 11**). The lion’s share of those exports has for decades come from copper exports, and that remains the case today. (Chile was also particularly lucky to have a relatively high and rising

FIGURE 10
Employment by sector



Source: Central Bank of Chile.

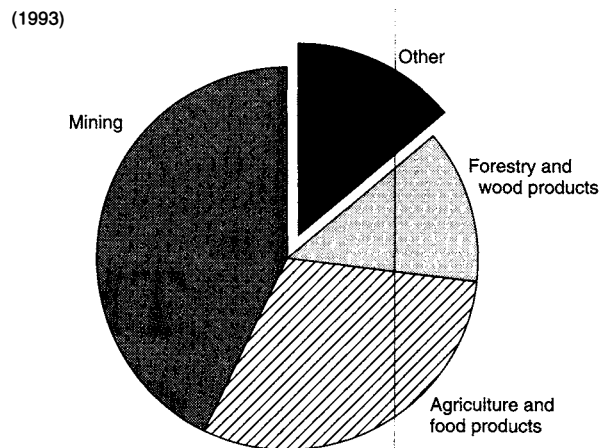
FIGURE 11
Chile's exports



Source: Central Bank of Chile.

international price for copper during most of this period.) The large majority of the remaining exports are also primary products from agriculture and forestry, and semi-finished products based on these items. As Figure 12 indicates, in

FIGURE 12
Chile's exports, by type



Source: Central Bank of Chile.

1993 only 86% of all of Chile's exports fell into these raw materials categories.

Over the 1990s, Chile's historic trade surplus began to fall, and then became a deficit in 1993, largely as a result of declining international prices for its exports (especially copper) and free trade liberalization of its imports. As Chile moves to join NAFTA, its trade deficit will increase sharply, as occurred in the case of Mexico.

Chile has covered this gap so far, and the still larger current account deficit, by pulling in significant amounts of foreign investment over the last five years. But unlike Mexico or Argentina—as Chile's defenders are quick to point out—Chile has not succumbed to the quick fix of attracting volatile speculative capital. In fact, capital entering the country cannot be repatriated in less than a year; it is subject to a 30% reserve requirement, and portfolio investment is taxed at a 35% rate.

This has no doubt been relatively beneficial to the Chilean economy, compared to Mexico's lunacy, but such capital controls will be increasingly relaxed in Chile as well, beginning this year.

What foreign investment has come in has thus far gone into export-oriented sectors. And the prospects for 1995, the Bank of America has happily reported to its clients, are that "foreign direct investment in the mining sector will account for the bulk of the capital inflow."

Thus, Chile today maintains the classical colonial profile of being a raw materials exporter, to London and Wall Street's greater glory, while its own physical economy careers toward a breakdown.

That is the grim reality behind the so-called Chilean economic miracle.

The principle of unity of science and art

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Lyndon LaRouche spoke on May 27, 1995 to an informal gathering of close collaborators in the movement to found the National Conservatory of Music in Washington, D.C., and then answered questions, together with his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche. His remarks, in a slightly edited transcript, together with some parts of the exchange which followed, appear below. The dialogue followed a weekend which began on Friday night, May 26, with a concert of Classical songs, operatic arias, and spirituals performed by eminent soloists, as well as short choral works sung by the amateur choruses initiated by the Schiller Institute in the Washington area for both adults and children. On Saturday, there was a performance of the play Through the Years, dramatizing the history of the African-American spirituals, written in 1936 by civil rights veteran Amelia Boynton Robinson. Producing the play in Washington with the participation of local youths has been a key feature of the Schiller Institute's literacy project.

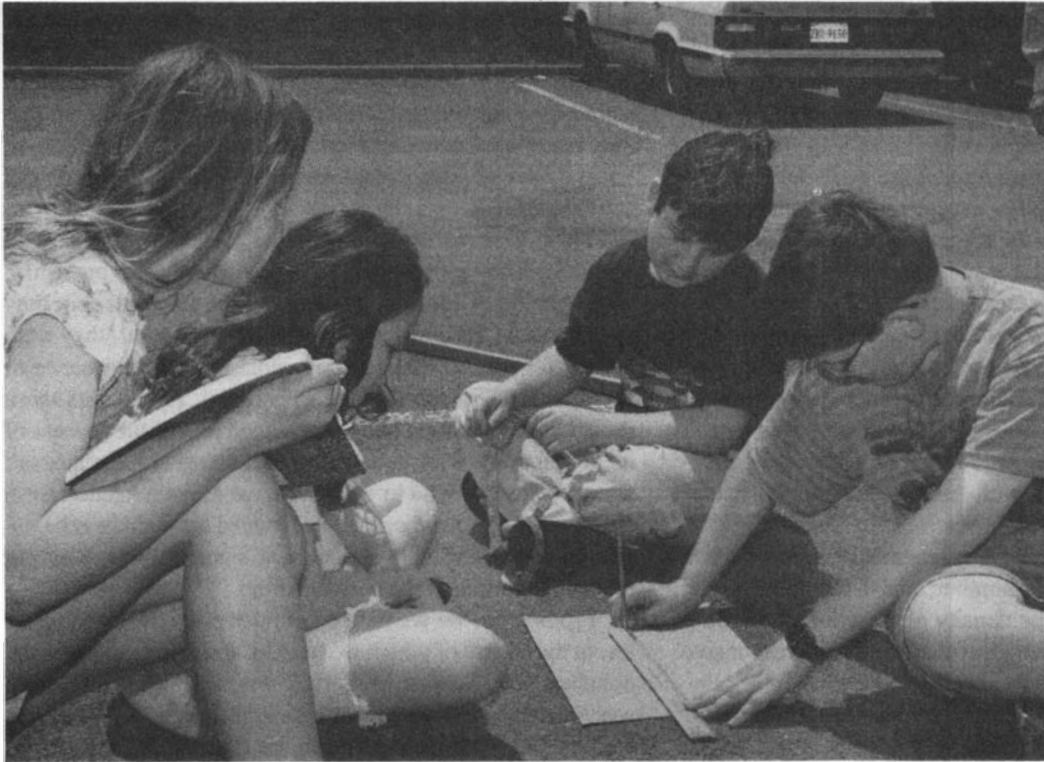
Mr. LaRouche was introduced by moderator Dennis Speed.

Thank you, young fellow. As I get older, I take these liberties. I don't know, some of you are my age and slightly older, you know how that is, you get past 70, you begin to take more liberties like this.

As a matter of fact, I had the experience, just in Germany, on two occasions. I met one dear friend, who is a very famous singer and a coach, and she's 92 years of age, quite hale and hearty for 92, very functional. She's still teaching, still coaching. And she's still very strongly opinionated. She doesn't sing much any more. But she does have her recordings, and we did have some discussions.

We came upon a point at which she said to me, "Oh, you're a young kid!"
[laughter]

Then, from Frankfurt, we went by way of Leipzig, and I want to return to Leipzig as a thematic point of relevance to us, and we ended up for several meetings in Berlin, among which was a meeting for a few hours with a dear old



Elementary school children work on replicating the ancient Greek thinker Eratosthenes' discovery of how to measure the circumference of the Earth, with only crude instruments. "He measured the error in what you see," just as in music, "it's the interval that means everything," LaRouche explains.

friend, who's a very key part of German culture and who was a close friend of Furtwängler.¹ He's 90, and he, in the course of the afternoon discussion, also looked at me without knowing what my other friend had said earlier, and said, "You're just a kid!"

So, I guess if I live long enough, I'm going to get to that stage, where I start talking to 70-year-old people, and calling them "kids"!

I wanted to emphasize two things which were very impressive about the trip, and they were impressive because they happened in a sequence. We had a number of meetings on music, which was one of the principal reasons for the trip to Germany, to meet with several people and discuss things that couldn't be discussed here, particularly with people who are 90 years old. You can't haul them all over the world at will, so you've got to go to them.

So, we had meetings with our friend [Arturo] Sacchetti, who's an organist, who was somewhat impaired by an illness recently, but he's still doing his work, though not performing at the keyboard, and others, on the question of preparing the second volume of this *Manual*,² which I'm very eager to get into place. And we had a number of other discussions on that.

1. Wilhelm Furtwängler (1886-1954), the great conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic, who suffered from British slander campaigns (see article, p. 34).

2. Schiller Institute, *A Manual on the Rudiments of Tuning and Registration, Vol. 1*, with an introduction by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.; 1992.

The Boys' Choir of St. Thomas in Leipzig

But one of the things which was most delicious, was we stopped in Leipzig, and I had a very unusual experience, in the sense of participating for several hours in auditing a rehearsal of the St. Thomas Boys' Choir in Leipzig, and then, the next evening, at the evening Vesper service, hearing the performance of the complete repertoire for that week at the service, and being able to compare what had been gone through with the rehearsal, and what was heard in the evening.

Now, let me just qualify, for those who may not know, and some of you here do know this. The St. Thomas Cathedral Choir is a separate school and has been in existence since the year A.D. 1212. It has, according to all reputation, an unbroken singing program. It would sing every week on Friday evening at Vesper service, and that's been going on since A.D. 1212. The nearest thing they had to a break, was in the middle of the Black Death in the middle of the fourteenth century, at which point they were down to three boys, because the Black Death was killing off the singers, but they still sang. So, the word is that they've sung for almost 800 years.

Now, the discipline is tremendous. The cantor who was conducting the performance, is himself a product of the school. He's a very trained musician, about 40 years of age, but a full bearer of the tradition. Let me just identify the tradition, and then I'll come back, in due course, to how it bears on here.

These boys range from 7 to about 18, that is, it's a secondary school program; they are chosen for their voice and their musicality. But they are given a full *Gymnasium* education, like a secondary school, from that time until they complete graduation. Their musical work is done as a part of the total program of studies.

Each week, from the beginning of the week until Friday, four days a week (normally, except this particular week, when they only had three days because of a holiday), they start from scratch with a completely new repertoire for that week's Friday evening Vesper service. They learn from scratch. They then perform on Friday, and the following week take up a completely new program, so that in three years or so, they've gone through pretty much the entire Bach motet and cantata repertoire. And they won't forget it, I assure you; and they *never* will forget it. I saw the performance. Not only are they well-trained, but this particular discipline is very important.

I've seen, perhaps not as many rehearsals as some of you have seen, but I've seen a number; and I can tell you the *density* in the rehearsal, the density of direction, was about as intense as I've ever seen. But the boys were responsive and trained, and able to do it.

During the three-hour rehearsal, there was a break of about 15 minutes, in which these very serious, intent young boys and older boys, sitting in their chairs, cross-legged otherwise, but nonetheless singing, and very intent in the most professional manner, suddenly turned into boys, fresh boys. And they raced out of the area into the yard, played soccer, then came back in, as fresh as they had left, and sat down sedately, or as sedately as boys can do, in their chairs, and they *concentrated totally* on what they were doing. So there was total concentration, and total training, and a masterful direction.

Now the particular work, which was the featured work of the Friday program, which they were rehearsing this Thursday morning when we were in there, or Thursday noon-time, was "Jesu, meine Freude," which is one of the most difficult motets to perform *adequately*; not to perform it, but to perform it adequately, in the motet repertoire. It has challenges in there, which are rather astonishing.

The boys were learning it. The direction was intense; the management of the direction was intense. Nothing passed, everything was corrected. Diction, approaches, everything was involved.

The following evening (I missed the intervening rehearsal, which was done as the dress rehearsal in the morning, on Friday), but we were at the evening performance, and I'll tell you; it was one of the few times in recent years, hearing a musical performance, that the tears came spontaneously flowing out of my eyes. I couldn't hold them back. The performance was magnificent. *Everything that they had been taught, that they had rehearsed, every correction, came through in the performance; and better, of course, much better.*

The boys came in, intent. There are about 80 of them, two groups: the young boys, who are the pre-voice-change, and the young men, who are the older, after-voice-change, came in, with a cantor behind, *every one of them fully concentrated as a musical performer prepared to perform*, in that moment of total concentration that's required, before you've got the *idea* of your composition, in your head before you start to perform.

They came marching in with that idea in their head, a full program. They performed; they performed with precision, with shaping of tone. They sang not *on* the notes, but they sang *between* the notes; they knew how to do that, they were trained for that. It was the most remarkable performance of "Jesu, meine Freude" I have ever heard. And it was *more* remarkable, because I had experienced part of the process of its production, in the sense of participating in the rehearsal; and therefore, as you know, you have a much keener sense of the composition when you've listened through the rehearsal, and you're sweating as to how it's going to come out, in the final outcome of the performance.

From there, we went on other business to Halle and Berlin, in the course of which we heard a non-singer perform the Schubert "Die Schöne Müllerin," a non-singer whose voice was placed somewhere under the carpet, or by the wall, or in various places, anywhere but in the right place in the head, and doing all kinds of terrible things, with no third register whatsoever, and, you can imagine, that was pretty much of a disaster. The middle register was nothing to brag about, when you could find it; and sometimes he would hit a semi-placement in the first register, but it was horrible; it was a real horrible, torturous experience.

So much for Halle, where we had nicer things, of a different variety.

Music in Berlin

But then, in Berlin. Now, in Berlin, largely as avocation but also celebration of a very special meaning for me. We went to the Berlin Symphony, and we heard an Italian 'cellist performing Schumann. The cellist ran the short Italian 'cello olympics, that is, his bowing was nothing to write home about, but it was fast. The shaping of tone was not exactly what I would have wanted. And apparently the orchestra, the Berlin Symphony, in its own magnificent and subtle way, managed to communicate or impart that sense, that that's what they thought about the whole thing, without saying anything, the way sometimes orchestras can do. They then performed the Brahms Third, which was the exit piece, and that was excellent. It showed what they could do.

Then we had a similar experience, by a related body of people on the following evening, in the Deutsche Oper, which did a performance of *Fidelio*. There were some problems, the Pizarro was a little bit sick, and the soprano, who was magnificent, had nonetheless been singing too much Wagner, and her middle register had suffered a bit of that elevated Wagner; not good for the voice.

But the second act was absolutely magnificent, even despite Pizarro; and in the middle of this, they gave a punctilious performance, according to the directions which are famous because Furtwängler gave them, of the Leonore [Overture] No. 2, which is generally not done in that position, it's the Leonore No. 3. Magnificent!³

Now, I want to make a point on this experience, because I think it's relevant in a different way to the problem we face in dealing with young people and others in the community today. There are two characteristics which were outstanding in these performances: the degree of *precision* in performance, which is rare in the world, just rare. You just don't get that; and I remember some things like this, when I was much younger, that we used to have more in this direction, but the performance has become sloppy lately, the interpretation, all kinds of terrible things are happening. And you had a sense, in the Berlin Symphonic ensembles, of musicians who could do *anything*, if they had adequate direction. In the boys, you had a sense of the same thing.

This is probably the only boys' chorus in the world, which comes even close to that kind of standard. The Vienna Boys' Choir have become a bad operation; there's a chorus at Dresden, which is reportedly not bad, there's a chorus at Nuremberg, I don't know what it's like, but it used to have a good reputation. But this is *unexcelled*, I never heard anything like it. And I think I've heard a few things in my time. But this is *precision*, which meant *work*.

The other aspect, as with the boys, which is much more important to me, and is important to us in our work, is this. In order to perform as a musician, you must do something which makes music a powerful weapon to people who are not necessarily musicians. There's a difference between slopping something out, and trying to perform it, and facing problems in the performance which are real creative problem-solving problems, which you can slop through, or you can actually master.

I'll give an example of this, from geometry, an example which I use often, and the choice of example bears on the point I wish to make.

My primary concern is with *ideas*. Now, very few people these days, really could define what an idea is. Let me give you a definition, and let me relate that back to musical ideas.

The Eratosthenes experiment

There's a very simple example of an idea, which comes out of Egyptian history (it's actually Greek history), of a measurement or an estimated measurement of the circumference of the Earth from pole to pole, by Eratosthenes, a member of the Plato Academy long after Plato had died, who went to Egypt and became the librarian of the Alexandria Library,

3. Beethoven composed different overtures for each of the successive versions of his only opera, *Fidelio*, originally entitled *Leonore*. The overtures of earlier versions are traditionally incorporated into the performance of the final opera, at various points according to the discretion of the director.



The statue of J.S. Bach outside the St. Thomas Church in Leipzig, Germany, where the boys' choir maintains its unique, centuries-old continuous tradition of mastering and performing all of Bach's motets and cantatas.

who was responsible for a number of important discoveries in early Greek science and mathematics.

He measured the circumference of the Earth through the poles, by taking two positions and using a hemispherical sundial, in order to capture the angle of the Sun cast by a sundial, at noontime precisely, at two different points in Egypt, one north of the other, one in the area of Aswan and the other in Alexandria. And by comparing the difference in the angles of the sundial on that particular day, by a very simple method of geometry of similar constructions, he estimated the angle from the center of the Earth formed by these two points on the meridian and, having walked, or having had people walk the distance from Aswan to Alexandria, the point in Alexandria, and knowing the length of that arc, he thus projected that, to determine what would be the circumference of the Earth, and came out with an estimate of a circular circumference, which was only 50 miles off, approximately, in terms of the diameter of the Earth.

The importance of this particular experiment to me, is that he made this measurement with that degree of accuracy, with nothing more than those crude instruments, 2,200 years, approximately, before the first human being saw the curvature of the Earth. That is, he measured something 2,200 years *before anybody saw it*, which is not bad. The measurement involves not a measuring of something you can *see*, but measuring the *error* in what you see.

Now, this is very much like what happens in music, of course. Some people sing the notes; some people sing *between* the notes. Because the two notes don't mean anything, it's the interval that means everything, and what that interval means, is everything.

Mozart's compositional method

In particular, the area in which I'm most interested, is the discovery of a method of composition or improved method of composition by Mozart, who applied an idea, a discovery by Haydn to the later work of Bach and developed a method called *motivic thorough-composition*, which is a characteristic of the Classical repertoire from about 1782 through the death of Brahms.

This method rests upon the ability to *perfect* the idea of a composition, so that as you prepare yourself to perform it, the idea of the composition, which exists in a kind of timeless sense; the idea of the composition begins with the first note and ends with the last note, and it's there all the time. It governs the way each note and each interval is performed. Complete concentration. And this is a *perfection* of that idea of music, to make a composition represent clearly and consistently and coherently a *single idea*.

Just as in the example, Eratosthenes reduced the difference between two points on the meridian to a single idea, which is the idea of the circumference of the Earth and its measurability, before anybody saw it.

This ability to develop these kinds of ideas, is important to us, in dealing with children who live in the poverty of Washington and elsewhere, and there are more of them all the time. Because it's important to give these children, and also adults, a sense of their own humanity.

We only do that, by making them see in themselves a power which lifts them up above the dogs on the street, who know the lampposts they can sniff, and similar kinds of things. It lifts them above the simple, sensual-perceptual experience, to realize that they as human beings are capable of generating ideas, ideas which are valid, ideas through which we can effectively change and improve the universe.

The job, I think, of music for us, in respect to the population in general, is to reach out to people who live largely in impoverished lives, people who are thrown into what the condition of mankind was for most of human existence, in which over 95% of the people of this planet lived in the conditions of serfdom or slavery or worse, with no opportunity. And we have, in this country and elsewhere, people who are thrown down into that kind of condition, or something approximating it. And our concern is to reach out to them, and give them a moment of experience which touches them, and makes them aware of their own humanity.

There's one example of this we had in Washington, which is repeatedly realized by a passage from Amelia's play [*Through the Years*], which deals with a slave auction. And when the preceding scenes establish the characters, and then

the characters are brought to the slave auction, then the audience is touched; and some of these children, from the poorest circumstances, and also sometimes their parents or relatives, who participate in this or see their friends participate in this drama, are uplifted out of the circumstance in which they are normally entrapped, and they find something in themselves which is beautiful, and they may even move themselves to reach out, to find a better life.

Function of music to lift people up

And that's the chief, general function of music for the population, is to uplift people, to bring them out of self-degradation and misery and brutality, and to give them a moment of experience in which they can approach music in the same spirit, at least approximately, that those St. Thomas Boys' Choir children and youth sing. To attack a musical idea, to experience its precision, not slop; to perform a polyphonic work with voice transparency, so it's not mud all over the place; to learn how to place their voices in such a way, that a voice part is a voice part and not a gang movement (in which you have trouble distinguishing the mezzosopranos from the sopranos, and it all gets mixed up somehow). But to achieve precision; to know they're doing it right, and to participate in *the idea of doing it right*, and know that it is right, as in the play: to reach ideas.

As you know, those of you who are musicians, it takes a lot of work to do things right. It takes a lot of training and sweat to do things right. But you find that unless you do that, you cannot actually effectively reach the audience, including those little boys and girls and others, who, if you can touch them with a perception, *not* of their ability to perform what you're performing for them, but their ability to *understand* what you're performing; and they come out of the musical events like the persons who participated as audience members, as it was said, in a presentation of one of Schiller's tragedies: the audience went into the theater, and came out of the theater, better people than they had entered it.

The object of a musical performance and a musical experience, is to take people into the performance, and have them leave it better people than they entered it. To do that, requires precision. To do that, requires delivering to the audience a sense of what's going on, to make the experience transparent to them, so they know what they're *hearing*, they have some idea of what it's all about. They can hear it done. Maybe they can't do it; but they can hear somebody do it, and know *human beings* can do it. They can see the beauty of doing it in that way. And if they can't perform the music with their hands or with their voices, *they can perform it in their minds, and hear the echo, note by note and phrase by phrase in their minds afterward*.

That appears to me to be the social and political and cultural and moral purpose of music. Music is the most concentrated expression, or the proper medium for the most concentrated expression of these principles in any form of

art, the non-plastic arts in particular. Music incorporates the ideas, as anyone knows, of drama. It is rooted in Classical poetry; it is the abstraction of drama and poetry, and expresses those kinds of ideas in a very specially concentrated way.

Our job is to pick, I think, those kinds of examples that we can produce, present those examples to these people, who we would wish to uplift in spirit, give those audiences a sense of what is being done, so that they can more effectively intellectually participate in what's being done, and aim for the result that every child or other person who comes through that experience, leaves that moment of experience, that hour or two, as somewhat a better person, or a person revived in spirit, relative to the person that entered the room for that performance or event.

Thank you.

Replicating the German musical system

Dennis Speed: As some of you may know, we are working now on a second volume of the two-volume *Music Manual*. We've done the first volume, which is largely devoted to the voice as such, and then the idea is, a second volume on the application of the same voice *bel canto* technique to instrumental music. I wanted to ask Lyndon LaRouche two questions.

One is to ask you to tell us some of the thoughts you have about how this is supposed to be put together, and why we're doing it, but the second thing is, ever since I heard about this Leipzig business, I've been wondering: How would you do that? It's an 800-year-old institution. What do you do?

Lyndon LaRouche: I think the way is to share it. The first thing to do, when you see a performance which is that good, is not to say how you can do it, but to say: How is it done? The thing is to capture in your head how it's being done. Because if you can participate intellectually in what's being done, then you're participating. And if you go with that idea as a standard of what you do, you are improved by that.

It's like the old system in Germany, up through the time of Furtwängler. You had singing going on all over the place. You had singing in churches, singing in schools, choruses were not rare. You had local orchestras, local opera companies, all kinds of things going on, with the pinnacle of this generally aimed at a place called Berlin, where you had institutions which were the pinnacle of the entire musical system. So it was a kind of pyramid.

And then the performers at the various higher levels, including the top level, would come back to the constituency, which were the people who were singing in choruses and performing in the local theaters and churches, and would perform in that area. And the people who were by themselves amateur or professional musicians in that area, would pour out to the performance of the greatest performers of the country, who had come to that area. They would participate in

that performance, they would leave it enriched, because they had heard, what was for the nation at that time, a sampling of the best that was being done by the entire pyramid of which they're a part.

My view is that that is what we have to do; you can't do that so easily. These boys are picked for their musicality and voices, at the age of about 6 or 7. They're put through the most intensive training probably done anywhere on this planet in terms of voice training, that a child can do, and then you get this magnificent result, at the end.

Then you have a tradition. Remember that the present cantor is 40 years of age. Now, think about it. He went into the system obviously when he was about 7 or so. He went through the system until he was about 18, which meant that he had about 10 years in the system. Just think of what the

Music is performed not as a physical act first. It's performed in the mind. It is heard in the mind, it is generated in the mind. Not with the fingers, not with the voice. The voice is a way of sharing what the mind is capable of knowing.

repertoire was, which he worked through as a member of that system. Now think about the tradition that was involved, in passing down from one cantor to another, the methods of performance, the detail of performance, the fine-grained detail of how to handle each particular work in the repertoire.

This repertoire, particularly the Bach repertoire, is a repertoire which in that particular institution has an *unbroken performance record*, every part of the Bach cantata-motet repertoire in particular; every part of it. . . . And then he went on and got some orchestral and other training, just to enrich his training as a cantor, came back as the cantor, and now presents this accumulated training of hundreds of years in Bach as such, to these boys. It's there. You can't replicate that so easily.

But if you can participate in appreciating what they're doing, and how it's being done, and what's being achieved, if you can listen to a recording, if you could get recordings of some of the rehearsals, and listen to it, if you know the work, you would come away from it saying, "That's the right way to do it." Or you might disagree; and you would say "Why is that the right way to do it?" Which is just as good, because, in that way, you're forcing people to participate *intellectually*.

Music is performed not as a physical act first. It's performed in the mind. It is heard in the mind, it is generated in

the mind. Not with the fingers, not with the voice. The voice is a way of sharing what the mind is capable of knowing; and to do that, all kinds of things have to be brought into play.

So the point is to appreciate this, to work through it, to take some of the best, to learn; and when people participate in this kind of learning environment, if we can get the idea of music *away* from the sensual Romantic sense, to get it to *musical ideas*—

Look, why does a great performance which has no particular operatic passion to it, bring tears to your eyes? That's the point. Why? Because of the *idea*. And how do you achieve those ideas? And to bring everything to bear to enable, just like you try to use the Eratosthenes experiment, to demonstrate to a child what ideas are, by pointing out the fact that the curvature that was measured with that estimated precision, was something which no human being had seen, until 2,200 years later? That's an idea; and the same thing is true of music. What is a musical idea?

It takes discipline, it takes hard work, it takes dedication. Some people say "Well, cook a meal." And somebody brings all the ingredients to the table, but they don't put them together to make the meal, and they say, "Eat."

Hamlet was a jock

Question: Are you then suggesting that music's only appeal is to the intellect, and not to the emotions?

Lyndon LaRouche: Well, it's the same thing. The question is, you have two kinds of emotion.

For example, if you see a child in the process of the child making a discovery; suppose it's your child. You see the child experiencing and solving a problem, making an actual breakthrough and discovery. The simple things that children learn. When you see a child doing that, this is something that will bring tears to your eyes, of joy.

That's an emotion. And when the children attend Amelia's play, who don't know anything about slavery; they don't understand slavery. But if they become identified with the idea of the characters, and then see the slave auction, there's emotion. But it's not the slapdash type of emotion that goes on in a bar-room or a Wagnerian performance. It's *real* emotion.

There are some people who teach, but I don't believe in the so-called "formal intellect without emotion."

As a matter of fact, when you face a problem-solving effort, when you have to solve a problem intellectually, which involves any creativity at all, the typical person says, "What's the answer?" That's called "intellectual activity," in the ordinary sense. I call it fakery.

But you find, that in order to solve problems, and also to perform in music, you can slap at it, and try to imitate it and fake it, without knowing what you're doing and hope that it's going to work, and then if people cheer and are happy, you say, "Well, I evoked emotion."

But the real thing is to muster yourself to solve the problem, and that requires emotion. You have to push yourself,



"Hamlet's a Green Beret, but a weakling, because he dares not face the reality of ideas which are strange to him." Pictured: In a scene from the PBS television production, Hamlet attacks his usurping uncle, Claudius.

you fight. The solution to the problem, comes to you as joy. You know it's right. And what you wish to do, is to evoke, to find out from the standpoint of the composer, for example, or in folk music to look at it from that standpoint; and to find from the standpoint of the composer, what was the emotional experience which the composer selected for you that the composer had, in the process of developing problems and solving them, in the problem of composition? This was a very strong emotion for the composer; and that's the emotion you want. The emotion of discovery, which, no matter what it is, is always beautiful.

Let me give you an example, the example of tragedy of in drama.

In a great tragedy, the thing that always kills Hamlet or any other hero of a tragedy, is that the hero of the tragedy, clings to old ideas at a time that the old ideas are the things that are going to kill him. And the reason he clings, as in Hamlet's case, to the old ideas, is because he's afraid of the new.

Now Hamlet, of course, was a jock. He was what you might call a knuckle-dragger. You look at the play: This man is killing people. He thinks there's a rustling behind the

curtain, he's talking to his mother, and he puts his sword through it! He goes out on the battlefield, and kills a number of people. This guy is not a whimpering nerd.

But he is *weak*. He's a swordsman, a killer; he's a Green Beret, but he's a weakling. Because he dares not face the reality of *ideas which are strange to him*. He says he cannot think of that land from which no traveller has returned alive. He cannot face the ideas with which he's unfamiliar. He would rather die with old ideas that will kill him, than face new ones—which is a typical impotence. It's what kills societies, when they can't change their ways when they're doing something wrong.

And in art, it's the same thing. The great art always is a breakthrough. You could have tried to do it the old way, you could have just gone on doing what you were doing, but you'd have gone no place. Then you try to put some emotional spin on it, with a few theatrical tricks; but it really is nothing. But then, when you come up to the thing: "hey, this is the idea," and force it through, discovering a solution to break out of the monotony of the oldness, and to bring that idea across to the audience. What happens?

In the case of *Hamlet* or any similar tragedy, the audience goes in, sees the chief character make a fool of himself, and die. And the audience goes out of the theater happy. Why?

Because the audience has realized that they recognized that there was a solution to that problem, which this jerk missed; and the fact that they can see themselves as making the same mistake but recognize, through the medium of the play, how the problem could have been solved, and that they have the power to do that, makes them go out of the theater, feeling pretty good about themselves.

The same thing is true in music. There is this element which is not just random surprise, but the recognition that it was a surprise, but that it was the *right* thing to do, and the emotion associated with that.

Without that, if you don't move people on that level, just like the child may bring tears to your eyes simply by doing something good like that, there's no real emotion. And I think the difference between fine art and art, is that quality: If you can bring tears to people's eyes, tears of joy, with a great performance of a great work, *you've made it!* And you never can walk away from yourself after you do that, can you?

John Sigerson: I wanted to follow up on one of the previous questions, about the *Music Manual*, specifically in terms of the singing qualities of instruments.

If you have a person who is currently a practicing Classical instrumentalist, who may not have a tremendous amount of vocal ability, what would be the primary focus for that person to work on at the present time?

Lyndon LaRouche: I think that some good instrumentalists are actually, in a sense, frustrated singers, as the case of Pablo Casals might tend to illustrate, if you recall.

Music lies in the head. You hear music in the head, and

until you hear it performed in your head, you haven't heard it. That's the step. When you hear it in your head, when you play it over and over in your head, when you work through it in your head. And now, what you're trying to do, is you get these musical ideas, and can they be performed?

I've looked at, for example, Helmut Hocke on the oboe. And I had some ideas about the oboe, and this gentleman in two hours taught me more about the oboe than I'd ever knew I could have to learn; which demonstrated, that first of all, you must play the oboe, as any woodwind in particular, from the music in your head. That is, the head must sing. And the instrumentalist is coupled to the instrument. It's not the quality of the instrument, it's not the instrumentalist, but the quality of the two. The two must work together as if they were one thing.

And the *idea* of what is to be performed, *must* be performed with the instrument and the interchange of the instrument, and the physical processes of the performer. So the performer mentally has to sing.

Now when I hear Hocke doing these exercises and discussing some problems like, for example, the oboe part in Florestan's aria [in Beethoven's opera *Fidelio*], and in the overture, the introduction which precedes it, which is extremely difficult, and it is difficult for the Classical oboe; the modern oboe is easier. But we were discussing these kinds of ideas, and he would do the demonstrations, you could see exactly that he's got the idea in his head; and it's a perfectly singing idea.

Take the case of Norbert [Brainin, the first violinist of the Amadeus Quartet] and people like him, or the few like him, in performing the violin. Now the method of the *Boehm wiener Geigerschule* [Vienna violin school] method of bowing, is known to any well-trained violinist, what it is. Many people know it; but do they know how to use it? In order to use it, you have to sing in the head. . . .

Or for example, let's take the three Razumovsky quartets of Beethoven. Now, how does the Amadeus Quartet achieve the effect which I would call "energy"? I asked Norbert about this, and he corroborated what I suspected.

The "energy" is not done by causing cats to yowl, by exaggerated *tempi*, by funny *rubati*, or quasi-*rubati*, but is caused by the way in which the tone is *shaped* in performing. So you use the powerful arm of the *wiener Geigerschule* in order to achieve a tone-shaping which gives actually *great intensity* to the way the tone is shaped. It's not some mechanical effect, it's the shaping of the tone that gets the intensity.

So the Amadeus [Quartet], in performing this, perform with an absolutely *bel canto* kind of clarity, without the scraping, without the cats and dogs yowling. It's done; but with *great energy*. . . .

I would suggest, as I suggest constantly, the key is something that every performing musician *knows*, but which is not made sufficiently self-conscious. And that is, in order to perform a composition, you must know the composition *as a single idea*, from beginning to end, which means it's an idea



Norbert Brainin, first violinist of the Amadeus Quartet and close friend of LaRouche, examines a Stradivarius violin at the Smithsonian Institution in 1990. The famous "energy" of the Amadeus was brought about by "tone-shaping," under the influence of a single, coherent idea of the composition.

which, in a sense, exists in your mind independently of time. The first note you perform, is performed under the influence of this idea, and the last tone you perform, is performed under the influence of that idea.

And if you can do it that way, and if you're up physically to doing what you think you should do, then your performance will come out, if it's a good piece, as one of perfect coherence, which began where it should have begun, and ended where the composer should have ended it. . . .

This is the secret, of course, to what Furtwängler refers to, in saying he performs between the notes. . . .

To memorize a piece and perform from memory, you must have this, or else it will fall apart in mid-performance. And the thing is to take that idea, be conscious of that idea, what that idea means, and these things come into place. I think the way we get at it, is by dealing with this *motivic thorough-composition* conception, which is a perfection in composition of what you wish to achieve in performance. It's a perfectly coherent composition, which begins with the right note, and ends with the right note. And everybody's satisfied the idea has been presented.

The idea of beauty in art

Question: You explained how important it is to uplift people yesterday and today, and you or Helga [Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche] talked earlier about surrounding people with beauty. Is that what you mean by that? Can you explain?

Lyndon LaRouche: Yes. Beauty is the sense of something good is happening to your mind, that you are having an experience, that you come out realizing that you have more capabilities as a human being, that you're a better person, that you faced a challenge and you met it, and you solved the problem. You've done your job, and you walk with your shoulders unburdened, because you have the sense that you did the job, and you don't have to feel burdened about that any more. And a sense of things which open up your mind to the possibilities of your own ability to solve problems, or to get out from under, to get on top of a problem. All of these things are beauty.

Beauty is not something of that type, which is not easily done. You find it in great scientific discoveries, you find in great fine arts. Fine arts are the best expression of beauty, because they are creative works in which precisely this problem is faced.

For example, what I find is, whenever I'm involved in some particular chore, and the intellectual noise of the day and society around me is very burdensome, it is difficult to concentrate with the sense of freedom you want. I found, over the years, which is my relationship to music, that whenever I had to concentrate and I wanted to steep myself in the sense of beauty which would allow me to concentrate in a sustained way and do the best work, I simply concentrated on music for a while. Because in great music, there is that creativity which brings out the best in you. And great art.

For example, one of the great experiences I had in life, was standing before the stanzas in the Papal Apartments in the Vatican Museum, which is where the famous murals of Raphael are.

And later, in that same day, an hour or so later, we went to another part of the museum, where we had, on a chair, this original Raphael *Transfiguration*; and I knew these paintings, but I had never seen them *in vivo* before, and when you see them *in vivo*, your relationship to the painting is changed. And it's when you see them in that relationship, the way the artist *intended* them to be viewed, as opposed to a reproduction or a picture; when you stand in a certain position before *The School of Athens*, for example, you see something, and you go and stand in another position, and you see something different. Then you realize what the painting does.

You get the same thing with the *Transfiguration*. There are two positions in which you can watch that. One is closer up, and the other is more distant. And the closer up, you'll see the lower part of the *Transfiguration*, you step back, you get the upper part, as a whole.

And your idea of the painting, is different. It is the *metaphor* of the two completely different images from the same painting, such that the idea of the painting is the combining of these two different central images, which is neither of them. That's art. And that's what music does.

Where musical performances fail, from my standpoint, apart from the mechanical failures, poor performances, or this technique or that sort, conceptually fail, is where they

lack that.

For example, I just heard an old recording of a Furtwängler performance of the Schubert Ninth Symphony, which has some features in it, which tend a little bit toward the Romantic, which I don't like; *but* apart from that, the performance is entirely Furtwängler. It's thoroughly motivic in its composition, and from beginning to end, it's one composition, it's one idea. It's perfectly unified and coherent. And thus, apart from that part that I don't like, it's that.

For example, Claudio Arrau's a great pianist, or was; he died, got into his 90s. But he had this terrible showmanlike Romantic streak of *rubato*, and he would just kill it. He was a man of great talent; but his *rubato*, or his quasi-*rubato* at the wrong places, would throw me into a fit. I realized that some people liked it, because it was some kind of an idiosyncrasy; but it throws me.

And with Furtwängler, this disturbing element in the performance of the Schubert Ninth, it doesn't bother me that much, because the *unity* of the idea all the way through, is so coherent. And saturating oneself with those kinds of musical ideas, I find reinforces, for me, the duration of the concentration span, and purifies the mind of the garbage with which it tends to be cluttered from the sensual world around one. And great art does that.

That, to me, is what is meant by the beauty of art. It makes our lives richer. Living through the experience each time, we come out feeling better than we entered it.

The issue of irony

Question: I wanted to ask if you would comment on a certain aspect of music and poetry together, with respect to what you're talking about now.

It's this quality of irony that I'm looking at, because the first time I heard a Shakespeare sonnet, I got into this romantic thing about how great it was, and the guy sitting next to me says, "No, I think it's ironic," and I didn't understand that. But I've worked on it, and I understand this.

Now, when I listen to a Beethoven piece, like the Third Piano Concerto, or the Op. 69 'cello sonata, it's this irony at the end, that even somebody who's not a Furtwängler or this kind of performer, understands or can convey.

Lyndon LaRouche: In Classical composition . . . the best example is in the Late Quartets [of Beethoven].

Now, you get someone who's been to Juilliard, for example, and they decide they're going to play one of the Late Beethoven Quartets. They will make it sound like Stockhausen, because they will try to say, they have a theory, which has nothing to do with poetry, or nothing to do with music, though they may have some musicality in them, or it may not have been stomped out yet.

But they will say, "Music is divided into periods. [professorial voice] There was the Rococo/Baroque Period, then there was the Classical Period, then there was the Romantic Period, then there was this and there was that." And they get a Hegelian or quasi-Hegelian idea, that these are pulsations in

the history of mankind, where, as, for example, [professorial voice] "At the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15, the Classical Period was supposed to have come to an end, and some kind of word was supposed to have gone out around the world, where all the little spirits that advise artists, would say, 'No more classics! Now you go to Romantic! The Romantic has just been decreed by the Congress of Vienna!'"

And these jerks will insist that between 1815 and 1818, every Classical composer, Beethoven, Schubert, especially and so forth, were all becoming Romantic. And if I look at the composition, I say, "There's nothing Romantic about these compositions, these are Classical compositions, they're motivic thorough-composition, where Brahms is one of the greatest polyphonic motivic thorough-composition composers in all of history. And he died after most of the Romantics were all dead. He was still composing. So where's the Romantic period in music? Brahms is Classical to the very end."

But some people say, "No, I've been taught that he's Romantic, so I'm going to play him as a Romantic. I've been taught that Schubert is becoming a Romantic, that late Beethoven is Romantic." And somebody else will say "No, actually there are elements of Stockhausen emerging in Beethoven, especially in the late quartets." And they'll get ahold of the composition, and try to perform it that way.

So you're on thorough, better ground, if you just look for the irony.

For example, let's take a song, by Beethoven, "In Questa Tomba Oscura." People will treat that thing as if that were very sad. Well, it's a highly ironical piece, if you understand the Italian mind, which Beethoven did. This is *funny*. You're not supposed to go out there laughing, that will upset the singer. But it is funny, it's very funny. And the late Beethoven is full of ironies. All of Beethoven is full of ironies.

The nature of all great poetry is irony. For purposes of teaching, one of the simplest illustrations of metaphor and poetic composition, is this crazy Goethe with the "Mailed." I don't like it, never did like it. I don't like it in any setting, even Beethoven. I don't like that setting. *But*, I have to admit, that from a school classroom example standpoint, the "Mailed" is the simplest kind of presentation of a hilarious piece of humor (which is what Beethoven recognizes by the way he scores it).

But in any case, poetry is based on metaphor. A creative idea is one which does not derive from a literal meaning of any of the words. . . . He just changes the whole meaning of the poem, by the last couplet.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: The last couplet says: "*Sei ewig glücklich, so wie du mich liebst*"—"Be happy for eternity, as you love me." And it's a funny twist, it's not completely correct in terms of grammar, but the implication is, when you think about it, knowing who Goethe was, it really means, "You should be happy as long as you love me." That's the irony about it.

That happens to poetry. When you say it in prose, then it

falls flat, in two dimensions, so you shouldn't do what I just did.

Lyndon LaRouche: If it's not ironical, it's not poetry. If it's not ironical, it's not art. As they say, "It don't do nuttin' for me."

Question: We had a visitor at one of our meetings the other night, who is with the Nation of Islam, who had just, after much prodding recently watched the video of Minister Farrakhan playing the Mendelssohn violin concerto. . . .⁴ I just wanted to know what you thought of the video, but also what you thought of the way in which I see the effect of that, with having someone inspired to investigate Classical music for the first time.

Lyndon LaRouche: The whole video is overall extremely well done, I think.

What it does, is something very subtle, but also very prominent, but, in a sense, subtle. It's in between the cracks, it's not what's explicit in there.

It presents Louis Farrakhan, and presents him in a way that he could not be presented otherwise. It adds a dimension of insight into him, and projects a depth of insight into him, which should not be presented in any other way, except in this relationship.

The entire introductory section presents the setting, the problems, the drama, leading up to this performance, what's involved. Then it has the performance. Then it has the epilogue, which reflects that; and so therefore, it is a play within a play. It's the drama built around the performance.

As a result, what happened is, it's an act of self-consciousness, because it forces him to be *conscious* of others being conscious of *him performing this work*, and his own problems in facing the task of doing it.

So when you do something like that, you can present an aspect of the mind of a person which would not otherwise be presented. When you can get a person who is responding to their responding to the way they are responding to a problem, that is, someone is watching them respond to a problem, and that's the problem they're dealing with; then they attack the problem, do the act, and then respond to the way this whole thing has gone on, is like a drama on several levels, and therefore you see *him* functioning on the several levels, as the person facing the performance, the person facing the people for whom he's going to perform, in various kinds of people, then facing himself in the whole process, in the end.

So he's on all these levels simultaneously. I think it's a very effective piece of communication, because he's presenting himself without actually controlling it all, but he's presenting himself in a way in which he does present himself more than he could in any other way, or in any lesser way.

It's a magnificent piece. He also has a strong right arm, which enabled him to bow his way through a lot of problems.

New developments in 'Furtwängler case'

by Hartmut Cramer

Recently, in Great Britain of all places, certain facts about recent history have been made public which are still taboo in Germany, kept quiet or suppressed by the arbiters of "political correctness." As the substructure of financial policy is beginning to waver—the sudden collapse of no fewer than three of the banking pillars which sustain the City of London (Barings, Lloyd's, and Warburg) is just the beginning of the end for the Anglo-American financial oligarchy—visible cracks and fissures in the "superstructure" of cultural policy cannot fail to appear.

Let us review the developments in the order they occurred. Until the end of April, everything was going as usual. The British press was getting ready for the May 8 observance of the 50th anniversary of the victory in Europe by publishing various anti-German articles related to that topic. Hence, it was not particularly surprising that precisely on April 20 (Hitler's birthday—the British oligarchy has such a bizarre sense of perfidious symbolism), an article, several pages in length, against the late Wilhelm Furtwängler appeared in the London *Daily Telegraph*. Portrayed as "coverage" of a stage play which was about to be mounted in England on the "denazification" of Furtwängler, in which the greatest orchestral director of this century was subjected to interrogation by two Occupation officials (one British, one American), the *Telegraph* warmed over every tired cliché and slander about Furtwängler, and added a few hair-raising lies of its own; the whole piece culminated in the assertion that Furtwängler had made a pact with the Nazis out of a mixture of "anti-Semitism" and political naiveté.

Three striking points

However, on three points, the line propagandized in this article and stage play diverged from the standard pattern: First, in its particularly crass and obvious lies and hate tirades against Furtwängler. Second, in the fact that the British author carefully measured out the attacks on Furtwängler: The heaviest artillery was fired by the American "cultural officer," while his relatively more polite British colleague held back. This latter portrayal has not the slightest correspondence to the historical facts.

The third striking point is useful for shedding light on the whole complex which relates to the "Furtwängler case." Even this evil, tendentious, clumsy piece of work cannot gloss over or deny a fundamental contradiction: Why was and is such a gigantic maelstrom constantly organized around

4. "For the Love of Music." See review below, p. 37.

Furtwängler over his alleged Nazi past, when he was demonstrably boxed in by the Nazis, yet stood up for many Jewish musicians (and not just those of “his” orchestra), and in some cases even saved their lives (Goebbels: “There is no filthy Jew for whom this gentleman [Furtwängler] has not interceded”); whereas National Socialist Party member Herbert von Karajan, after a (very short) “nosedive” in the early postwar era, was able to continue the career on which the Nazis had launched him?

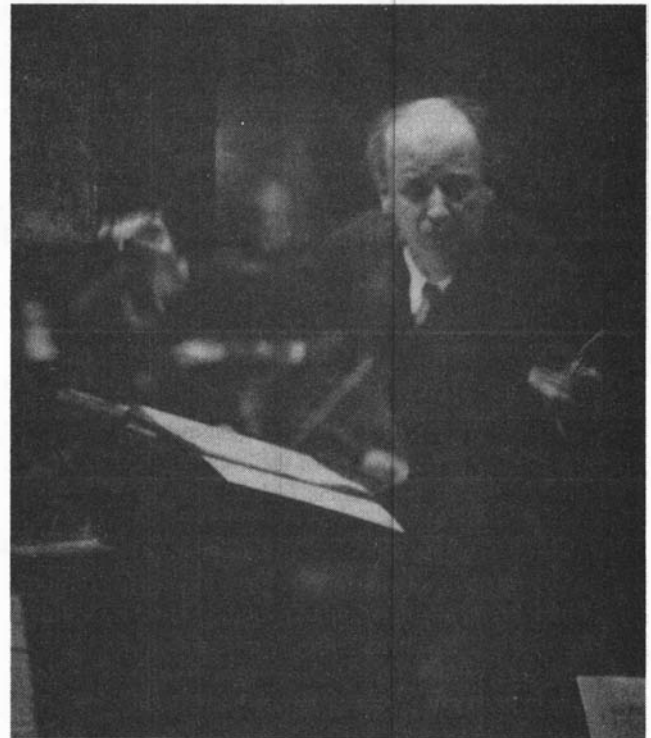
Even though Karajan later tried to downplay his previous attitude as mere opportunism, the facts speak for themselves. According to the official version, he asked to become a party member in summer 1935. But as is so often the case with Karajan, the truth is much more shocking: He entered the Nazi Party *twice*, and the two dates of entry clearly allow us to trace his character weaknesses and how sharp his elbows were, when it came to getting to the top. He first signed up on April 8, 1933, hence exactly one day after the passage of Hitler’s “Law on the Reorganization of the Employment Office” (which contained an “Aryan paragraph” which among other things deprived many Jewish musicians of their jobs); he rejoined a second time, on May 1. Even here, the date is decisive, because on May 2, 1933, a four-year moratorium decreed by Hitler went into effect.

Thus Herbert von Karajan—quite the contrary to Furtwängler—made his career under the Nazis; he had good relations with Goebbels and Goering, allowed himself to be used by the Nazi bigwigs without major scruples for their propaganda campaigns against Furtwängler, and among other things, did exactly what Furtwängler had refused to do: He conducted in occupied Paris. And all that did not bother the Occupation authorities after 1945 in the least. Already in January 1946, Walter Legge, who had followed Karajan’s development during the Nazi period (and also had kept up good contacts with the Nazi regime), set up recording sessions with Karajan with the British recording company EMI, and also entrusted the direction of the London Philharmonic Orchestra to him.

Thus, if the facts of the case force the *Telegraph* to at least implicitly throw open the question of what actual intentions are concealed behind the attack on Furtwängler, the reality remains that this “Hitler’s Birthday” article is an explicitly malicious and tendentious piece of propaganda which leaves nothing to be envied by Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels’s big lies and hate tirades.

Furtwängler as a role model

Such crude yellow journalism is always published in the British media and the pro-British propaganda sheets in other countries—including Germany—when it is deemed opportune or necessary. To allow the “Bloody Germans” a positive role model from their recent history, when the politically correct line dictates that the German people must be tarred with collective guilt for the war and holocaust, as well as with a quasi-genetic predisposition to fascism, would be very



Wilhelm Furtwängler conducting the Berlin Philharmonic in 1930.

stupid from the British oligarchical standpoint. “What *should* not be, *can* not be”: This slogan especially goes for Furtwängler, whose character traits, especially his morally upright attitude during the Nazi era and his musical genius, were uniquely suited to giving courage and confidence to the disoriented German people after the war, and with the help of the best achievements of German history, those of Classical culture, to point the way toward an intellectual perspective on the future. However great the number of “good Germans” may have been during the Nazi dictatorship, surely Furtwängler belonged to the best among them.

“If it had gone according to [Allied High Commissioner] John McCloy, then my husband would never have conducted again after the war,” Elisabeth Furtwängler, a few years ago in an interview with *Ibykus* magazine, summed up the motives behind the slander campaign against Furtwängler; this fact, along with the infamous Morgenthau Plan and the removal of Cologne Mayor Konrad Adenauer, explain very precisely the goals of the Anglo-American “reeducation” of Germany: a scorched-earth policy precisely in the economic, political, and cultural domains. This enslavement strategy fortunately could not be carried out, but there can be no doubt that it has left behind deep wounds and sharp footprints in Germany, down to the present day. The submissive attitude on all important issues and the concomitant inability to think strategically, which is especially striking in the German media and institutions in comparison to other international powers, is the stunning proof of that. So far, everything until the

end of April 1995 was going as usual.

Then on April 30 came the shift which surprised so many. It was the *Sunday Telegraph* that printed on that day an article on the “50th Jubilee” of the May 8 anniversary which would have been taboo in the politically correct press, asserting that the British Establishment itself bears a jolting measure of the responsibility for the Nazis’ crime. Mary Kenny, in her article, “How British Theories Fuelled Nazism,” described in detail how the Nazis had imported their insane race theories from the British Isles. The truth is, a major component in the rise of the Nazi ideology came from England itself: the cult of eugenics, which underpinned the entire structure of race theory.” Kenny singled out “four Englishmen” from whom the Nazis had taken their ideas of the “superiority” of certain races: Charles Darwin, Francis Galton, Karl Pearson, and Houston Chamberlain, “one of the first to inspire the German race theorists.”

Mainstream of the British Establishment

Kenny revealed these were not just a couple of “mad Englishmen,” but were right in the mainstream of the leading currents of the British Establishment, which even “were supported by . . . respectable people, from Winston Churchill to the Haldanes and the Huxleys, including, tragically, some distinguished Jews.”

Then, on May 8, the London *Times* published a broad-ranging article on violinist Yehudi Menuhin and his wartime “concerts at the front” to bolster Allied troop morale. Naturally this is nothing new; but what was astonishing is the printing of a photo, right under the headline, “Menuhin, the Maestro of Peace,” showing a friendly, smiling Menuhin next to Furtwängler.

Menuhin, as is well known, did not know Furtwängler personally, and merely at the advice of some of his Jewish musician colleagues in Europe became one of the first to support Furtwängler after the war, and was already playing concerts with him in Berlin in 1947. It is also known that he risked his career by doing this, because many influential “politically correct” colleagues of his had taken (and continue to take, down to the present day) this greatly amiss, above all his observation that most of the critics had taken part in the anti-Furtwängler campaign only because they wanted to protect their grip on their “happy hunting grounds” (their positions and incomes).

And yet, for Menuhin’s impassioned intervention on Furtwängler’s behalf to be published at this time in the leading newspaper of the City of London, and for it to directly contradict the *Daily Telegraph* article of April 20, by reporting that Furtwängler had “rescued Jewish musicians, refused to play in occupied Paris, and worked against Hitler,” is a sensation, and gives clear evidence of the factional conflicts which must be playing out behind the scenes in London.

After all, Menuhin is not just anyone. He has lived in Britain for years; he belongs, like many Jewish exiles, to the

British Establishment, and not just since he was raised to the peerage a few years ago. His title of nobility has not prevented him from openly speaking unpopular truths from time to time.

Lord Menuhin gets right to the point

This is also how one ought to understand his letter to the editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, which was printed on May 9. In it, Menuhin writes, “I must defend the late Wilhelm Furtwängler. . . . His reputation has been traduced for far too long.” This letter, written in response to the Hitler’s Birthday hatchet-job by someone who knew the musical and historical circumstances firsthand, is remarkable in two respects.

First, Menuhin contradicts the most far-reaching and absurd of the lies which the *Telegraph* had reported as “facts,” and sets the record straight on a few matters: Furtwängler’s intervention on behalf of Jewish musicians, his break with Goebbels over the performance of Paul Hindemith’s music, and “the silly question of *tempi*; it is now forgotten that it was the mercurial Italian Toscanini who whipped them up in New York, thereby laying the foundations of the present criteria of speed and volume which destroyed the approach of style and respect.” Menuhin also takes up the painful topic of “Hitler’s handshake” after a concert, a photo of which was taken as, and continues to be taken, as the “proof” of Furtwängler’s “sympathy for Hitler.” (Menuhin: “I myself shook various hands which I would have preferred to avoid—and was photographed doing so.”)

In the second place, and much more importantly, Menuhin exposes the swindle behind the campaign against Furtwängler and names the names for the first time. “Toward the end of the World War II, several Jewish musicians, whom the great conductor had spirited away from the Berlin Philharmonic, tried to persuade the American authorities to grant him a ‘purification trial’—the process by which the Allies could clear him publicly of serving the Nazi cause.

“But certain musicians in New York determined to block this process. This was not due entirely to Toscanini’s detestation of Furtwängler.” Additionally, the violinist Jascha Heifetz and others formed a “union of soloists,” to which Menuhin refused to associate himself, that was created to protect musicians from “the influx of European artists who would arrive with peace.” According to Menuhin, there was a “despicable plot not only against Furtwängler, but against other European musicians as well, including the Norwegian soprano Kirsten Flagstad and the great Spanish ’cellist Gaspar Cassadó.”

One can only hope that Menuhin’s setting the record straight is just the beginning, because quite obviously the issue then and now is much more than the “happy hunting grounds” of a few male “prima donnas.” As always in the battle over historical truth, the issue has to do with our image of the world and of man, which determines the potential for survival of our civilization.

Farrakhan plays Mendelssohn

by Debra Hanania-Freeman
and Fred Haight

In 1993, the Honorable Minister Louis Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam, astonished the world with a virtuoso performance of one of the most tender and compassionate pieces of music in the Classical repertoire, Felix Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto in E minor, Opus 64. The recently released videotape "For Love of Music—Farrakhan Plays the Violin" not only features the historic May 1993 concert, but also gives viewers an inside look at how and why that concert came to be. While there is no question that Farrakhan's startling solo performance, accompanied by the New World Orchestra conducted by Michael Morgan, is the high point of the videotape, it is also true that, as a totality, the complete production is an artful composition.

In the introductory moments, we learn that Louis Farrakhan's love of the violin and Classical music is not new or casual, but an art form he has been committed to for over fifty years. We also learn, through the words of his son Mustapha, that although circumstances had forced Farrakhan's formal training to cease some forty-four years prior to his 1993 performance, music was always very much part of his life. Mustapha remembers a household in which he and his eight brothers and sisters were wakened to the sounds of their father's violin.

Despite Farrakhan's obvious love of the instrument, the fact that he did not play publicly for some four decades was also a personal decision. At first, the young Louis Walcott was forced to abandon his formal training when he left his home in Boston to attend college in the South, where there were no Classical teachers for young blacks. In 1955, when Louis Walcott meets Elijah Muhammad for the first time, he responds to Muhammad's plea that his followers choose between entertainment and religion. It was Muhammad's view that the black people in America had enough entertainers and athletes, but were in desperate need of thinkers. Louis Walcott, soon to be Louis Farrakhan, dedicated himself to becoming a thinker and, at least for awhile, put away his beloved instrument.

By 1989, when the Mosque Maryam was dedicated in Chicago, Farrakhan had risen to lead the Nation of Islam, and was, depending on who was doing the talking, the most respected or most feared black leader in America. At the

dedication of the mosque, Sylvia Olden Lee, a pianist and teacher of international stature (the first African-American professional musician at the New York Metropolitan Opera, where she was Vocal Coach 1954-56, and professor of vocal interpretation at the Curtis Institute of Music for more than 20 years), accompanied a fine young singer. We learn that afterwards, at a dinner at the minister's home, a string quartet played. Mrs. Lee reports that, obviously inspired by the day's events, when someone handed Farrakhan his violin, he rose to perform.

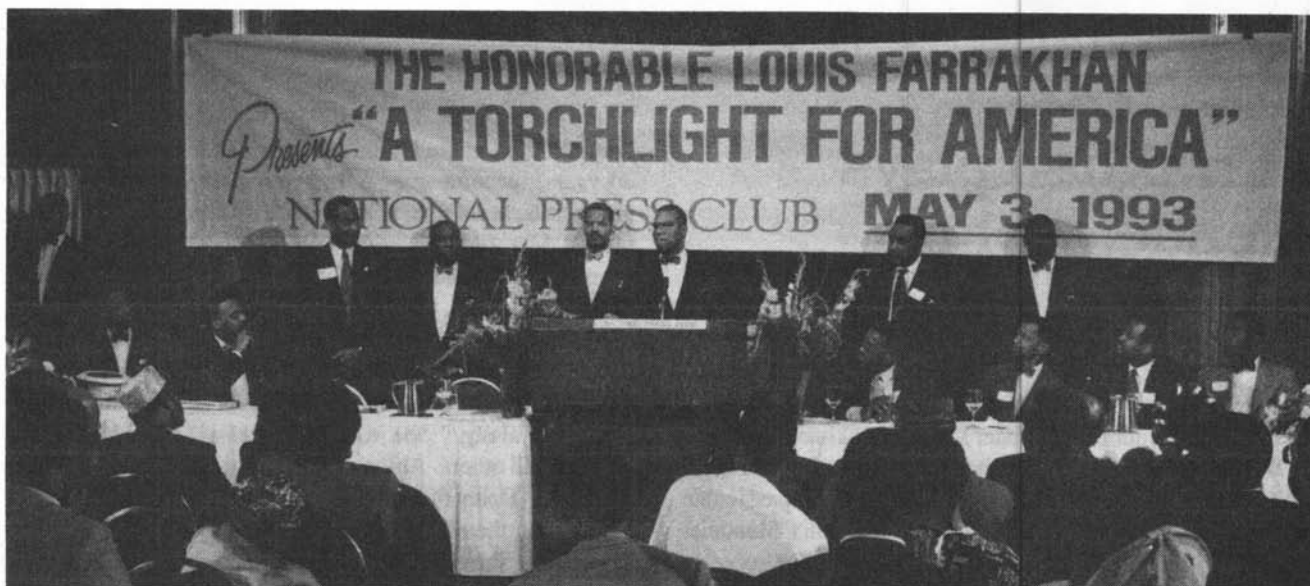
Lee admits that she didn't expect much. "But," she reports, "I was absolutely startled. His performance was captivating; brilliant; prestissimos flying as he made his instrument sing along." She was so impressed, in fact, that she began to tell others. Among those she spoke to was Dr. Willis Patterson, Dean of the University of Michigan School of Music, and then head of the National Association of Negro Musicians. She asked him if he had a celebrity performer for the association's upcoming conference. When he said he did not, she suggested he invite Louis Farrakhan. Patterson was shocked. "Can he play?" he asked her. Sylvia Lee replied, "Oh, he can play; he plays like Isaac Stern."

An invitation was sent and accepted. Minister Farrakhan played the Massenet "Meditation from Thais," but the idea of performing the piece he was learning when his formal training had ended—the Mendelssohn Concerto—was born. Minister Farrakhan wanted to play it as a gift that he would give to others for his own sixtieth birthday. Having only learned the first movement of the three-movement piece, Farrakhan dedicated the next two years of his life to studying and perfecting it. During those two years, only those closest to him knew of his plan. He did not alter his grueling travel and speaking schedule. In fact, it was during this period that Louis Farrakhan spoke in every major city in the United States with the goal of reaching 1 million black men. Yet he found the hours he needed to practice and to study. His teacher, a Russian Jewish concert artist by the name of Elaine Skorodin Fohrman, often accompanied him.

Some of Louis Farrakhan's critics claimed that he selected a piece by Mendelssohn, a Jewish composer, as a cheap trick to cover his alleged anti-Semitism. But when his son Mustapha is asked why Mendelssohn, he looks surprised. "Why Mendelssohn? It had to be Mendelssohn. He loved him."

The rest of the videotape tells a beautiful story of everything that went into the preparation of the concert. Minister Farrakhan's dedication to the music is only part of the story. We learn that an entire community had to mobilize to see the concert realized. A great deal of fear and slander and prejudice had to be overcome. Just before we are taken to the performance, Farrakhan tries to explain his motivation in taking on this task.

He tells us, "Music, like truth, is the essence of my life. When I put down my violin to dedicate myself to my people, some of my thinking became narrow and nationalistic. But



In May 1993—the same month he achieved his two-year project of performing the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto—Louis Farrakhan appeared in Washington, D.C. as part of his speaking tour of all the nation's major cities.

music expands my breast and I can feel not only the pain of my own people, but all of humanity. Its universality teaches of the beauty of all human beings.” He talks about how the human heart, like a fine instrument, can be crafted through the beauty of music to clear away ignorance and “lift men from where they are to where God wants them to be. People don’t know Farrakhan; they don’t know the soul of the man. I’d like them to.” On his choice of Mendelssohn, Farrakhan says, “The man’s music was simply Divine.”

But what of Farrakhan’s music? By this time in the video, the viewer has no doubt of the nobility of the man or the mission, despite the venomous slanders that accompany nearly every mention of his name in print. The desire to use beautiful music to heal wounds, to open doors, especially for young people who might otherwise never be exposed to an orchestral Classical performance, has to do some good. But, we also know that the Mendelssohn piece remains out of reach to even some professionals. The bowing is very complex. The piece leaps from the lowest note to the highest; there are trills; double stops; all in quick succession. Well, we think, even a tiny step in the right direction is better than nothing.

Finally, we arrive at the doors of Chicago’s Christ Universal Temple. It is time for the concert. But can Farrakhan play? To quote the *New York Times* critic (something we almost never do in this publication), “Can Louis Farrakhan play the violin? God bless us! He certainly can.”

The performance

First, a word on the composition. In most Classical concertos, there is a pause between the three movements. But, in this concerto, taking a cue from the late Beethoven, Mendelssohn links all three movements together without a break,

indicating that he had a strong idea of the work as an integrated whole. Farrakhan clearly comprehends Mendelssohn’s intent, and succeeds admirably in developing such a concept of this work.

For example, the first movement of the Concerto is indicated “Allegro” (fast) and the third movement “Allegro molto vivace” (fast and very full of life). Although the emphasis “molto vivace” does not necessarily imply faster than simple “Allegro,” violinists always play it very quickly, rather than think about what the indication actually means. The result is, that although the third movement of the piece is joyous, in most recorded performances, the passion of the previous movements dissipates. The movement is usually only half as long as the first and tends to become a bit fluffy and light. Farrakhan takes the movement at a slower pace, allowing it to retain its jubilancy without becoming unserious. The listener hears the echoes of the first movement in his mind’s ear, just as the composer intended. (Indeed, the transition from the second to the third, an “Allegretto ma non troppo” quotes from the first movement in order to underline the link.)

Maestro Michael Morgan comments earlier in the video that it is in the second movement that Louis Farrakhan’s character comes out. A very interesting thing happens.

Maestro Morgan begins the movement in the slow, Adagio-like tempo in which it is usually played. When the violin enters, Farrakhan speeds up to the Andante (walking pace) which Mendelssohn himself indicated. We see Morgan turn his head with a puzzled look before he adjusts to the soloist’s tempo. This is a cantabile (singing) movement. The traditional slower tempo allows a violinist to show how well he can make his instrument sing. But the Andante tempo taken by Farrakhan, with his instrument still singing beautifully, keeps

Wagner and Mendelssohn

The arch-racist and proto-Nazi composer Richard Wagner dared not attack the Jewish-born Felix Mendelssohn as long as he lived. But shortly after the composer's death in 1847, Wagner published his notorious *Der Jude in der Musik* (The Jew in Music).

Since he could not credibly claim that Mendelssohn lacked skill, Wagner invented a more insidious slander. Wagner said that "the Jew" could make a clever imitation of western Classical music, but that, since the Jew lacked a real soul, he could never really feel it. Thus, the image of Mendelssohn as a brilliant but superficial composer was made "official."

This "official line" was perpetrated

in England by Wagner's chief propagandist there, the Fabian socialist George Bernard Shaw. It was carried to the extreme by the Nazis, who banned Mendelssohn's music and tore down his statue that stood in front of the Leipzig Gewandhaus, where he had reintroduced Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" to the world.

No musician would endorse Wagner's anti-Semitism today, but prejudice is a subtle thing. The image of Mendelssohn as a "dandy" and emotional lightweight has never been completely rectified. The celebrations of the sesquicentennial of Mendelssohn's death in 1997, will offer a chance for setting matters straight.



Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847)

a certain edge of tension coming out of the first movement and leading into the third. The concept of the work as a whole is developed, and a respect for its seriousness maintained.

Farrakhan's ability to make his instrument sing deserves attention. All good instrumental music is based on the human voice and Minister Farrakhan has the mastery of bowing technique necessary to organize phrasing as he desires. But, there is also something more.

When Minister Farrakhan addresses the audience at the conclusion of his triumphant performance, he speaks of the fact that in music, every note has a different vibration, just as every human being "vibrates" differently. He jokes that the warm-up of any orchestra sounds like pure chaos—until the oboist plays the "A" to which the orchestra tunes. But, he emphasizes, it is the composer who organizes all the tones into a beautiful harmony. What the world needs now, he says, is a divine composer "to put us together on the staff of life, so we can combine to produce beauty, harmony, and peace."

In music, this quality is developed through polyphony (many voices). A single instrument, like the violin, can capture the qualities of different species of human voice, such as soprano and mezzo-soprano. This polyphony is further differentiated by the different registers that exist within each species of voice. We do not know the extent of the Minister's knowledge of vocal registration, but in the above-mentioned comments (which clearly moved the members of the orchestra), he brings in a most valuable quality from outside formal musical study per se. The tendency in today's media-run culture is toward a homogenization, or flattening-out, of the differences

both between unique individuals in society, and between different voices and vocal registers in music. This habit undermines the idea that man is made in the image of God, because it flattens the quality that can only be manifested in the sovereign individual's creative mind. A leader who works to develop creative individuals would tend to also orient toward such differentiation in music.

Let's examine one example here. Mrs. Fohrman, in an early section of the video, mentions the talent Farrakhan demonstrates in playing the very difficult cadenza in the first movement. It most be noted that this cadenza is unique. Mendelssohn places it in the middle of the movement rather than the end, and it is clearly a tribute to the "Chaconne" for solo violin by J.S. Bach, a piece where Bach developed the principle of polyphony in a single instrument to undreamt-of heights. The Mendelssohn cadenza emphasizes a low voice, something most unusual. The violin most often plays in the soprano or mezzo-soprano range, but here we find the quality of a human tenor voice in its middle and lower registers! Farrakhan, though clearly capable of playing this passage with great speed, makes a point of slowing certain portions of it down, in order to make that very unique tenor voice sing, while playing the higher notes much more lightly.

The videotape is highly recommended. We also think it would be a most valuable addition to the curriculum of any educational institution, from elementary school on up. And, we can only hope that Minister Farrakhan will continue to develop in this direction—something very sorely needed in music, and in society today.

'U.S. must pull out from the U.N.,' says LaRouche

by Umberto Pascali

It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon on July 11 when the 44,000 men, women, and children trapped for the last three years in the U.N.-protected "safe haven" of Srebrenica witnessed with horror the beginning of the "final solution" for the enclave. Fifteen hundred Chetniks of the war criminal Radovan Karadzic broke through—unopposed—the thin line of the Dutch battalion, part of the U.N. Protection Forces (Unprofor) whose task it was to protect the Bosnian civilians against the Greater Serbians. Scenes of desperation and panic followed. The Bosnians in Srebrenica, though committed to fight, had been deprived of all their weapons three years before. They could do nothing against heavy artillery. For many days, Karadzic's men had bombed the enclave incessantly, using tanks and heavy artillery. Unprofor did not respond.

Only NATO air strikes, mandated by U.N. resolutions in case of aggression on a "safe haven," could have been effective. But the United Nations bureaucracy did everything to prevent them—until it was too late.

Three years before, the U.N. Security Council—under the formal leadership of Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and under the control of the British geopoliticians—had imposed a plan that forced the Bosnian victims to deliver their scarce weapons to Unprofor in exchange for "protection." The Bosnians were atrociously punished with the imposition of an arms embargo, while Karadzic's gangs, heavily armed with the immense arsenal of the Yugoslav Army, kept the genocide going, including "ethnic cleansing," concentration camps, and rape camps. Now, appeasement after appeasement, Karadzic was ready to dismantle the last vestiges of U.N. formal legality, the safe haven.

U.S. political leader Lyndon LaRouche was the first international personality to draw the historical conclusions

from what had happened: "This atrocity in Srebrenica is a turning point," he stated. "Those U.N. officials who are complicit in this genocide, such as U.N. Special Envoy Yasushi Akashi—those who took the decision to take the heavy weapons away from the Bosnians—must be tried for crimes against humanity."

LaRouche's proposal was clear: "On the issue of the U.N. complicity in genocide, the U.S. *should pull out of the United Nations immediately* and withdraw financial support. If it does not, it is complicit in crimes against humanity. Nor is it simply an issue in the United States, although the United States has the greatest capability to deal with it. This issue should be raised everywhere, globally. . . .

"The policy to be applied against this Hitlerian atrocity is that of justified war. The U.S. government—and/or NATO and others who want to join in this effort—must use maximum force to get the job done with the greatest efficiency. All the Serbian heavy weaponry *must be taken out within 24 hours*, through the use of U.S. aerospace capabilities. The Serbians holding hostages must be told to release and retreat across the river Drina—or face further devastating attacks."

'Hostage deal' to stop air strikes

According to sources from the Bosnia and Hercegovina Army and others on the scene, the only NATO air strike came at 2:40 p.m., 40 minutes after the Chetniks had broken into Srebrenica. Reportedly, 40 U.S. and Dutch planes, accompanied by radar-jamming escort planes, hit two Serbian tanks. Their mission, the Unprofor spokesman said, was not to strike the aggressors, but to protect the Dutch battalion withdrawing toward barracks in the nearby village of Potocari.

The absurdity of the situation is underscored by the fact

that Bosnian forces, apparently, outnumbered the Serbs but could do nothing against Karadzic's tanks and artillery.

As Bosnian Foreign Minister Muhamad Sacirbey underlined in a letter to the President of the U.N. Security Council (see *Documentation*), the Chetnik aggression against Srebrenica was exactly the sort of case for which several U.N. resolutions have mandated air strikes. For days the Bosnian government, other governments and institutions, and the military in the field had requested those air strikes. Boutros-Ghali, Akashi, and the military leader of Unprofor, Gen. Bernard Janvier, refused to order NATO intervention. The Unprofor bureaucrats advanced several excuses—the planes could not be used during the night, could not attack infantry, Karadzic's gangs had "assured" Janvier that they did not intend to enter the town, just gain "high ground"—all judged cynical and ridiculous by NATO officials and military experts. One U.N. official told the press: "The tragedy about Srebrenica is that if we had acted quickly, we could have avoided this mess. It was clear what the Serbs were up to. . . . The height of idiocy was to say that air power would have been used if those troops would have been attacked and then to not carry through."

There is no doubt that there was a deal between the U.N. bosses and Karadzic, a "hostages for appeasement" deal. Weeks ago, Karadzic's gangs took more than 300 Unprofor soldiers hostage after the U.N. allowed a modest air strike around besieged Sarajevo. Immediately, Boutros-Ghali and his group gave orders to halt any effective reaction against the aggressors. Now, around Srebrenica, the Chetniks took 48 Dutch soldiers as hostages; as of July 13, they still held them.

After the first attack against the two tanks, Bosnian Serb commander Gen. Ratko Mladic ordered the bombing of the U.N. barracks in Potocari. He also announced that he was going to kill the hostages if the planes did not leave the Srebrenica area. As Lt. Col. Gary Coward, the U.N. spokesman in Sarajevo, put it, the U.N. had "little choice" but to ask NATO to withdraw the planes.

There is no doubt, as the prime minister of Bosnia (see *Documentation*) and innumerable other prominent leaders all over the world have stated, that Srebrenica was sacrificed as the result of a "hostage deal." The question raised here—and the interview of Ambassador Nedzib Sacirbey (p. 43) is very revealing—is: How is it possible for the hordes of Karadzic to take so many hostages at will? Observers told *EIR* that the taking of hostages is favored by the U.N. leadership in order to have a pretext for giving in to the Serb ultimatums. The military in the field are cynically sacrificed, on behalf of a pre-decided plan that seeks the reconstitution of former Yugoslavia and the consolidation of a brutal Greater Serbia.

Frightful implications

The reason is, that the puppet masters of Boutros-Ghali and Akashi want the war to continue and expand, and the Hitler-like Karadzic is the most efficient instrument to reach

that goal. The war has to spread to Macedonia, Kosova, Hungary, Bulgaria, and set the whole Balkans on fire—exactly as Hitler expanded his aggression after the calculated British appeasement toward him.

Even more, the Serbs are supposed to stir up Nazi-communist forces in Russia and the former Soviet Union. The lesson of Karadzic and Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic's genocide is that violence and aggression pay. Greater Serbian representatives, when speaking in confidence, admit that their hope for final victory is to awaken the "Pan-Slavic brothers" and join them in a war against the "West" and the "Muslims."

Karadzic's mental problems are not the reason for what is happening. It is the instigators behind them, essentially the British oligarchy, that are to be spotlighted. They hope to have a war in order to save themselves, in order to block the creation of an alliance between Germany and Europe on the one side and the United States on the other: an alliance that potentially could isolate that small British gang, and rip away from it France, Russia, and all those countries that have been victimized and put under control for so long.

The resistance of Bosnia against all odds, gives us a chance to realize such an alliance. But first things first: Boutros-Ghali and his accomplices must be prevented from sabotaging effective measures to stop the aggressors.

24 hours to stop the new Hitler project

It is important to keep in mind that before the fall of Srebrenica, a call by Lyndon LaRouche to President Clinton was circulating in Bosnia, Croatia, in European capitals, and in the United States. It asked that the U.S. administration "be prepared to eliminate within a time span of not more than 48 hours the essential heavy-weapons capabilities of the Bosnian Serbs. . . . We have the capabilities. . . . Were the heavy-weapons capabilities to be stripped away from the Bosnian Serbs, or to be eliminated, then the combination of the Croatian military forces and the Bosnian Army would bring the war to a peaceful conclusion quite rapidly."

The assault on Srebrenica gave us an opportunity to call the British bluff. Sources told *EIR* that what terrorizes Boutros-Ghali is that if effective air strikes took place, then the whole game would be over. Every time a coalition of countries and institutions has agreed to act effectively to stop the genocide, Boutros-Ghali has reacted with sabotage. Some talk openly of a "structural" complicity with the Serbs.

Former British Foreign Minister Lord Peter Carrington, one of the controllers of Henry Kissinger and the first to set up the Balkans tragedy, voiced the British geopoliticians' relief one day after the fall of Srebrenica: "Frankly, no one has the will to take on the Bosnian Serbs. So I agree with Secretary General Boutros-Ghali that the situation will go on as it is now!" From Athens, Boutros-Ghali echoed: "I doubt that even with air strikes, the U.N. forces will be able to protect the rest of the safe zones in Bosnia."

Documentation

On July 12, in Sarajevo, **President Alija Izetbegovic**, of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, issued the following statement:

1) We demand that the U.N. and NATO reestablish by force the violated safe zone of Srebrenica within the borders it had before the attack, namely as of May 1993.

2) If they [the U.N.] cannot do or do not want to do this, we demand that it be publicly stated.

3) We also request that in any possible way, including via air drops, in cooperation with the UNHCR [U.N. Human Rights Commission], tents, food, and medicine be provided for the population expelled . . . and the evacuation of the wounded and sick be organized.

4) If [the U.N.] cannot or do not want to do this, we demand that this be publicly stated.

5) The minimum they owe to this country—an equal member of the United Nations—and to its people, are clear and unambiguous answers to the above questions. The present confusion in their statements only worsen the situation. . . .

6) Of course, their negative answer would mean they publicly accept the legalization of force in international law, that they accept genocide as a *fait accompli*, and they accept criminals as equal negotiators. And this is the reason why they avoid giving clear answers, and this is also the reason why *we need clear answers*.

7) The obligations of the international community are based upon valid Security Council resolutions, but above all we see their base in the imposition of the arms embargo. By actively depriving us of our right to self-defense, the international community has taken upon itself the obligation to defend us. The international community has the right to choose, but it must not deprive us of both the defense and the right to self-defense. Let the international community choose.

8) I wish to add that I spent the last two days in the field. I met with General Delic and the commanders of the [Bosnian Army] Corps. We analyzed the military situation in the country, in particular in the area around Sarajevo. We restated our commitment to lift the Sarajevo blockade by political or by military means. Our soldiers are convinced that they can do this. I visited yesterday some units in the region of the Cemer-ska Mountain and I witnessed the high morale of our fighters.

Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic denounced the slaughter of Srebrenica as part of the deal for hostages, in an interview with Reuters in Sarajevo on July 9.

"I'm starting to believe what some people say, that there was a deal between the U.N. and the Serbs over the hostages, and Srebrenica is to be sacrificed," Silajdzic said. The failure of the United Nations to halt the advance of Bosnian Serb tanks into the eastern enclave of Srebrenica puts the future of

the U.N. mission into question. "There isn't much we can do to stop this advance, but if the U.N. does nothing, we propose to review the usefulness of Unprofor here," he said.

On July 10, Silajdzic stated: "Karadzic's Serbs obviously were given the green light by the West to commit this act of terrorism and genocide. The green light is very clear."

After the fall of Srebrenica, Silajdzic said: "The United Nations once again failed. It would have been more efficient for NATO to attack five, four days ago, or even yesterday. With Srebrenica, the international community demonstrated again that with its own forces, it cannot keep its word. They waited for the Serbs to enter Srebrenica and then started air strikes. These air strikes will not harm Karadzic's Serbs too much and I really do not know what's the use of such air strikes. The Serbs will attack again, and presently they are attacking the other Bosnian enclaves while all eyes are turned toward Srebrenica. I do not know the condition of the citizens of Srebrenica. This morning at 6 a.m., I spoke to the people of Srebrenica. They told me they do not believe anything anymore. They asked me whether they had been condemned to death, whether they had been completely abandoned. They were very bitter and frightened for their lives, and the destruction of one Serbian tank is not enough and it came too late."

In a letter on July 9 to the President of the U.N. Security Council Gerardo Martínez Blanco, Bosnian Foreign Minister Muhamad Sacirbey demanded that the U.N. respect its own resolutions:

I am instructed by my government to request an emergency session of the Security Council to address the situation in the U.N.-designated area of Srebrenica, due to the following: 1) There has been an attack on the safe area of Srebrenica, combining tanks, artillery, and infantry corps, more than one thousand shells hit the center of the enclave. 2) The U.N. observation posts . . . have been attacked, some have been besieged, and other have been abandoned. 3) In some places, Serbs have gone as deep as 5 kilometers into the enclave. This attack is purely aimed at the civilian population. . . . We must here remind all that on May 8, 1993, the Bosnian defense units protecting the population and territory of Srebrenica were disarmed in exchange for U.N. and NATO assumption of responsibility for defending the area.

In this context, I would like to recall Security Council resolutions 819 (1993), 824 (1993), and 836 (1993), and relevant paragraphs of the NATO decision, dated April 22, 1994, namely Paragraph 8, in which it was agreed that: "If the safe areas of Bihac, Srebrenica, Tuzla or Zepa are attacked by heavy weapons . . . or if . . . there is a concentration or movement of heavy weapons within a radius of 20 kilometers . . . they will be designated . . . military exclusion zones." . . .

[Minister Sacirbey then quoted Paragraph 9 of the same NATO document issued] in pursuit of these objectives and in response to the request of the U.N. Secretary General of 18th

April 1994: "If any Bosnian Serb attacks involving heavy weapons are carried out in the U.N. safe areas . . . these weapons and other Bosnia Serb military assets, as well as their direct and essential military support facilities, including, but not limited, to fuel installations and munitions sites, *will be subjected to NATO air strikes*, in accordance with the procedural arrangements worked out between NATO and Unprofor." . . .

Bosnian Ambassador to the United States Sven Alkalaj, speaking on July 12 at luncheon for Parliamentarians for Global Action in Washington, D.C. Transcribed by Federal News Service:

. . . Forty to fifty thousand civilians are now being subject to genocide. Serbian forces have overrun Srebrenica and have entered Potocari, the town nearby, where tens of thousands of refugees fled . . . These scenes are reminding us of the scenes of the Second World War, of the deportation of thousands of people, innocent civilians, who didn't support fascism. We wrote and expected that these scenes we wouldn't see ever again, and we said never again, but it seems that all this is happening in front of cameras, in front of media of the 20th century, and the world is standing still. . . .

We are in a situation like in Munich, 1939, when appeasement prevailed, and we knew what happened during the Second World War. And I'm so amazed that genocide can happen in front of the world's eyes without consequence for those who are carrying out the genocide. . . .

We hope that the conscience of the international community will be waking up and some immediate action will take place. We hope this might happen immediately, without delay, because we would experience thousands of thousand deaths, additional hundreds of rapes, and new concentration camps—not even to talk about mass graves. . . .

Bosnian Ambassador to the United States Sven Alkalaj issued the following statement on the Serb offensive on Srebrenica on July 10:

Terrorist Serb military forces yesterday launched a strong offensive on the so-called U.N.-declared "safe area" of Srebrenica using infantry troops, heavy weapons, and tanks. More than 1,000 shells, fired by the aggressor Serb forces, landed in the city center. In the past three days, eight civilians have been killed in Srebrenica. The Serbs also overran a U.N. observation post and detained 20 Dutch U.N. peacekeepers. U.N. spokesman Rida Ettarashany confirmed that the Serbs "have encroached 3 km into the safe area." In some areas, Serb forces are now at least 5 km into the enclave.

The Dutch battalion's calls for NATO air strikes to stop the Serb offensive were denied. The U.N. did allow NATO close air support.

The humanitarian situation in Srebrenica is catastrophic. Of the 77 humanitarian convoys slated to go to Srebrenica this year, only 19 made it. For the past 45 days, Srebrenica's civilians have received only about seven pounds of food from

UNHCR—only 15% of the minimum amount necessary. Because convoys carrying seeds were barred by Serbs from reaching Srebrenica, local food production will only amount to 50% of what was expected.

Though there is a humanitarian catastrophe going on in Srebrenica, Srebrenica is not a "natural" humanitarian crisis. It did not just happen. The more than three-year-old siege of Srebrenica and its humanitarian consequences are no mistake. They are the deliberate and direct results of the aggression and genocide carried out by Belgrade and its proxies to militarily create a greater Serbia and to change European borders by force. . . .

Pope John Paul II, reported by Reuters on July 9.

Pope John Paul II called for an end to the war in Bosnia, saying basic human rights were being trampled underfoot. He asked those responsible how they could ever justify their conduct before God. In one of the strongest appeals he has made for peace in the former Yugoslavia, the pontiff said rights "including the right to life, continue to be trampled in such a barbarous manner," and suggested that the guilty would be damned. "What excuse could someone make after preventing food from reaching the mouths of thousands of starving men? How can those who have turned their neighbors out of their houses enter eternal heaven?" he asked.

Interview: Nedzib Sacirbey

Air strikes are needed for peace

Nedzib Sacirbey is Bosnian ambassador-at-large and the spokesman of President Alija Izetbegovic in the United States. He spoke with Umberto Pascali on July 5 and on July 11, immediately after the fall of Srebrenica.

EIR: A few hours ago, Srebrenica was taken; the U.N.-authorized air strike came 40 minutes later.

Sacirbey: The air strikes were too late and were organized in a way to be too late. The situation is like it was for Hitler. [Bosnian Serb leader Radovan] Karadzic is conquering and advancing. The world is appeasing him. He will not stop. It is only the beginning.

We did advise the U.N. Protection Force [Unprofor] and the U.N. administration about the pending problem and suggested the use of air strikes in time to protect civilians and Dutch Unprofor soldiers. Karadzic does not believe that Unprofor has the will-power to fulfill its obligations, according

to the U.N. Charter and mandate of the Security Council. What can we expect now? More deaths, more killings, more bloodshed of innocent people and more degradation for Unprofor soldiers by Karadzic's Serbs. They [the Serbs] humiliate them and try to send a message to the world. They are nothing other than hostages and bargaining chips in Karadzic's hands. . . . Whatever happens to them happens because those who lead left them exposed and did not protect them. It is cynical to say we have to call the air strikes off because night is coming. . . .

EIR: What does Bosnia need now?

Sacirbey: Bosnia needs to fight for the physical existence of its people. We have to protect them; we need arms. We will call our friends to come to our aid because it is a question of survival, biological existence. And we do believe that we enjoy the sympathy of simple people all over this planet.

EIR: There are reports, confirmed by Karadzic's number two, that a deal for the Unprofor hostages was struck by U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and Karadzic, that the U.N. would not react to violations of Bosnian air space.

Sacirbey: This information is coming from neutral sources, not from the Bosnian government. [Bosnian Serb commander Gen. Ratko] Mladic and Karadzic warned the world in advance that in case something happened that they did not like, they would take hostages. Unprofor didn't prepare itself for this situation. I am surprised that these hostages became a sort of trade between Unprofor and the U.N. secretariat, and Karadzic's Serbs and Mladic. It is sad, because they are selling Bosnian civilians. They are selling the dignity of the U.N., they are selling the mandate of the U.N. in Bosnia. It is something that history will not forget.

If [U.N. Special Envoy Yasushi] Akashi believes that his duty is to appease Karadzic and his followers, it will be noticed. If he believes that supporting the Serbian side and trying to extort everything from us because we in Sarajevo are in a weaker position, without food and medicine, it is something very important. If Karadzic's Serbs capture Sarajevo, what will they do with the population? Akashi is wrong; he is not promoting an agreement, he is promoting advantages for an aggressor. Consequently, he is promoting the goals of aggressors.

EIR: Akashi sent a letter to Karadzic, which was denounced by Bosnian Foreign Minister Muhamad Sacirbey.

Sacirbey: The U.N. Security Council voted a general resolution regarding the situation in Bosnia—safe areas, no-fly zones, humanitarian aid. Akashi and some other people were more concerned to appease the Serbs than to implement that resolution.

The role of the U.N. is not to protect the Bosnian government, but it definitively is not to appease Karadzic either. The role of the U.N. is minimally to bring humanitarian aid

and try to promote the cause of peace. If we do not have enough food, we have to try to break the siege of Sarajevo. If you cannot treat your wounded and your sick, cannot feed your population, you have no choice. . . . Consequently, the non-implementation of the U.N. resolution by Boutros-Ghali is one of the reasons for the fighting, and he who stops air strikes for the protection of Sarajevo encourages the killing of our civilians. There is not a confrontation between two armies in Sarajevo. It is terror and brutality over civilians by Karadzic's Serbs, using cannons, tanks, and all kind of destructive means in order to terrorize them, to brutalize them. . . . Unfortunately, the world does not understand that ethnic cleansing is the ideology of Karadzic; extermination of Bosnians who are not Serbs is the goal of the aggressors. . . .

I have to express my gratitude . . . to the soldiers of Unprofor. . . . We have reservations about their leaders; in particular, a dark memory is the name and behavior of Gen. Michael Rose of the U.K., who behaved as a servant of Karadzic. Unfortunately, the name of Mr. Akashi will be added to it. . . .

We are not asking anyone to support Bosnia because we are Bosnians, but because we are defending international law. . . . We are saying, "Come to our side because we are on the right side." . . . In Sarajevo, we have 50 to 60,000 Serbs . . . fighting on the side of the Bosnian government. More Serbians in Bosnia are on the side of the Bosnian government than on the side of Karadzic. . . .

Many Serb refugees from Bosnia and Krajina are in Serbia in the area under the control of Milosevic. These young people are collected and shipped against their will to Bosnia and Krajina, mobilized to fight on the side of Karadzic and Martic. They consider these acts illegal. It is like during the last Nazi period.

I saw the picture of the American Army entering the concentration camps in 1945. I see the picture of Bosnians in Serbian concentration camps in 1992, and now I see these hostages of Unprofor in the hands of Karadzic.

EIR: You do not need to send massive numbers of soldiers into Bosnia, but you can use air power to neutralize the heavy weapons of the Serbs. This is technically possible; what is lacking is a political decision. U.S. statesman Lyndon LaRouche, in a call to President Clinton, has urged that such action be taken.

Sacirbey: Yes, we know that air strikes on Karadzic's Serbs, and on Serbia proper, would solve all these problems in 24 to 48 hours. We are not asking for air strikes so that we can claim victory, but to defend the population. We are asking for air strikes in order to have peace. We would have a diplomatic solution. . . . It is not a question of having 50 or 60% of the territory, but to have peace.

The mandate of Unprofor is not to have hostages. The young brave men of Unprofor came to help civilians, but

Unprofor is acting against the U.N. resolution. Unprofor is just there to appease, castrated on one side by Karadzic, on the other by their own leadership.

EIR: The war is part of British geopolitics.

Sacirbey: . . . Major is for the embargo; he cannot escape condemnation of history for this. We will have a dark memory of [former French President François] Mitterrand. . . . [Former U.N. negotiator Lord] David Owen is the author of apartheid.

What would happen if in the United States someone tried to divide Catholics from Protestants, or from other ethnic groups? . . . The idea of racial apartheid is an idea from *Mein Kampf*—it's Karadzic's idea of the superior Serb race.

All Catholic and Muslim places of worship under the control of Karadzic have been destroyed. All Greek Orthodox places of worship under Bosnian control have been protected and preserved . . . [as have] human rights, the dignity of human beings.

EIR: Are there signs that France and Russia could go in a different direction than Britain?

Sacirbey: I believe, yes . . . Russia and Serbia are historically friends and we are in favor of that friendship, but we do not want Russia to identify Serbia with Karadzic's deeds and followers. They should realize that they are not supporting the cause of the Serbian people. It is the fascist conception of Karadzic that every human being has to condemn.

EIR: What is the reality of the attempt to free Sarajevo, your capital?

Sacirbey: Since April 8, no plane has landed at the Sarajevo airport with humanitarian aid. For more than two months, no convoy, no delivery of food, has come through the so-called blue road to Sarajevo. We don't have enough medicine, and there is no water. The situation is impossible for us and the Unprofor forces.

Consequently, we have no choice but to attempt to open Sarajevo in order that food and medicine can be brought in. We are not making a general attack on Serbian lines, for military reasons that I do not want to discuss here, but we have to try to cross Serbian lines and to eventually bring in food, medicine, and electricity. We would prefer that this would be done by peaceful means. . . . It is generally known that our soldiers are better motivated, but our hands are almost tied because of the arms embargo. The arms embargo, imposed against Yugoslavia in 1991, is basically implemented only against Bosnia and Hercegovina. We do not have arms.

When our Army tried to do something, Karadzic reacted by bombing Sarajevo, which is held hostage to their brutality, people who ignore international law and the norms of war. The Geneva Convention says that civilians should be protected; unfortunately, the peace forces are observers, and history will remember who did what.

Egypt, Algeria steered toward confrontations

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

When assailants mounted an assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on June 26, just prior to the opening of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit, Lyndon LaRouche denounced it as an operation orchestrated by British intelligence, aimed at setting the Egyptian President on a confrontation course with neighboring Sudan. Furthermore, LaRouche detailed in an *EIR* interview, the incident was geared to sabotage several high-level meetings which would have taken place at the Adis Abeba summit, including talks between Sudanese President Gen. Omar Al-Bashir and Mubarak, as well as discussions related to the Algerian civil war, around perspectives for finding a solution through government talks with the opposition movement Islamic Salvation Front (FIS). Both processes of rapprochement, crucial to the stability of the region, have been aborted in the wake of the assassination attempt, and a dynamic leading to escalated military confrontation has been unleashed. The name of the game in both, is the "Clash of Civilizations," the term coined by British geopolitician Bernard Lewis to designate the scenario for destabilization run under the rubric of "religious" conflict.

Since the Adis Abeba assault, President Mubarak has fanned the flames of conflict by charging Sudan, and specifically Sudanese spiritual leader Dr. Hassan al-Turabi, with responsibility for the assassination attempt. Sudanese government spokesmen cautioned against attributing blame until investigations conducted in Ethiopia had yielded evidence, but Mubarak used the mass media to trumpet his charges, whipping up the population against their southern neighbor, and creating tensions also with Ethiopia. The investigations carried out by Adis Abeba authorities contradicted Mubarak's claims, indicating that the assailants had been not Sudanese, but Egyptian nationals. At Mubarak's insistence that the assailants had nonetheless been "sent by and from" Sudan, the Ethiopian authorities responded that the assailants could have entered the country by any of the five bordering nations with which it maintains open borders. Furthermore, Egyptian investigators who had travelled to Adis Abeba to provide assistance, were so heavy-handed in their attempts to steer the direction of inquiry, and, according to one source, to bribe the Ethiopian officials, that the host country sent them packing back to Cairo. Instead, it was

reported, an FBI team was working with the Ethiopian investigators.

Flying in the face of facts unearthed by the police investigations, the Egyptian press continued orchestrating a campaign preparing for war. According to leading Egyptian intellectuals who spoke to *EIR* on July 12, a military move in Halaib is expected, "unless wise people can stop it at the last minute." "You can smell it coming," one said. Hostilities had broken out in the contested triangular region of Halaib right after the assassination attempt, as the Egyptian military attacked and killed several Sudanese police officers stationed there. Halaib is the place where such clashes have occurred in the past when tensions between the two countries reached the boiling point. Yet this time, according to the editor of one leading Egyptian press organ, a military campaign opening in Halaib could be part of a wider campaign against Sudan, possibly including international sanctions. In this context, military maneuvers conducted on the Red Sea in the second week of July were viewed with suspicion as part of a broader scenario.

Practice for a blockade

The British-American-Egyptian maneuvers, although reportedly planned for a year, were made public only a week prior to their commencement. Furthermore, the purpose of the maneuvers was to exercise the imposition of a blockade. As they took place off the coast of Port Sudan, they were viewed in Khartoum as rehearsing a naval blockade against that country. A further consideration supporting the hypothesis that sanctions may be on the agenda, relates to recent changes in Egyptian legislation regulating entry of Sudanese into the country. Whereas earlier, Sudanese and Egyptians could freely come and go to and from both countries without a visa, now the Egyptians demand a visa of the Sudanese to enter, and a sojourn permit to remain there. The change in the law could be a preventive measure in case a blockade were imposed: This would prevent Sudanese, who would want to flee an embargo, from entering Egypt.

Sanctions against Sudan are the standard demand of a plethora of institutions and persons engaged in the British crusade against Khartoum, such as Deputy Speaker of the British House of Lords Baroness (Caroline) Cox, U.S. Rep. Frank Wolf (R-Va.), Amnesty International, the Society for Endangered Peoples, and so forth. The aim of sanctions would be to destroy the country's economy, foment the domestic discontent which would predictably result from such hardship, and prepare a coup d'état against the current government.

If the Egyptian President is embarking on a full-scale military adventure against Sudan, he is playing with fire. Contradictory reports issuing from press organs and from government bodies over the past week indicate confusion and discord within the Egyptian establishment, which does not unanimously support the rampage Mubarak has embarked

on. War against Sudan would be a catastrophe for Egypt as well, transforming the severe internal crisis of the depression-wracked country into outright civil war.

The second war of Algeria

The other major crisis which would have been discussed at the OAU summit, indeed had already been the subject of private talks between Mubarak and Algerian President Liamine Zeroual, was the civil war in Algeria. It is known that Zeroual had briefed Mubarak on the dialogue that he had opened with representatives of the FIS inside the country. Zeroual had been virtually forced to talk to the FIS, by pressure exerted from abroad, by the Clinton administration and the new Jacques Chirac regime in France. Yet, in line with the anti-Islamic rhetoric issuing from Cairo, Zeroual soon changed his tune as well, returning officially to a confrontationist policy. On July 5, he delivered a speech commemorating the country's independence, and promised to "eradicate" or "uproot" the opposition. The hard-line military behind Zeroual, who are committed to annihilating the opposition, are known as the "eradicators." On July 12, Zeroual announced that talks with the FIS had "broken down," allegedly due to the intransigence of his interlocutors. The deadlock came, according to the government, because the FIS would not agree to a cease-fire until the government released its leaders from detention.

According to the FIS, which issued a communiqué in Germany, the Algerian government refused to accept the notion of Islam as the inspiration of law "although the [Algerian] Constitution stipulates that Islam is the state religion." The FIS stated, this showed that the government was not serious in its attempt to find a negotiated solution to the war. Sources inside Algeria told *EIR* that Zeroual had tried in the negotiations to split the FIS spokesmen into three separate groups, in a "divide and conquer" tactic. Zeroual's earlier claims to progress in the talks are viewed as government propaganda, intended to reassure European political forces and the International Monetary Fund that the situation is under control.

A dramatic declaration of policy

What the Algerian government aims truly are, was manifest in Paris the same day, when a leading FIS personality was mowed down in cold blood. Sheik Abdelbaki Sahraoui, an 85-year-old Algerian co-founder of the FIS, was shot by two assailants who entered his mosque on Rue Myrha and opened fire with machine-guns, shooting him in the face. A second person, who tried to protect the old imam, was also riddled with bullets.

The assassination of the imam is a dramatic declaration of policy. Sahraoui was a moderate, the only FIS leader given the right to reside in France, and an unofficial liaison to the French government. According to a profile in the Paris daily *Le Monde* on July 13, before taking part in the foundation of

the FIS in 1989, Sahraoui had been a teacher of Arabic in Algiers, and, after emigrating to France in 1956, had worked in the trade union movement, to integrate Algerian workers. Following independence in 1962, he returned home to continue his teaching career, and entered politics. A co-founder of the FIS, he became its vice president, and supported the democratic method of gaining political power through the electoral process. In June 1991, following clashes in Algeria, he moved to France, where he lived in exile. He was the honorary president of the FIS executive abroad and FIS spokesman in France. Sahraoui was regularly interviewed on French television, to analyze political events in Algeria, and repeatedly spoke out against the murder of civilians by the Armed Islamic Group (GIA). This earned him the reputation of a moderate, even among the most visceral anti-Islamists of the French police apparatus, including former Interior Minister Charles Pasqua. During the raids against Algerians and other Muslims residing in France, Sahraoui was never disturbed, a fact which points to a special relationship he enjoyed with the authorities. This raises the disquieting question: If he was smiled upon by Pasqua, why did he not have any protection from French security forces?

At his mosque on Rue Myrha, Sahraoui was known to dedicate his energies to social problems. He is quoted in *Le Monde* as laughing off the label "fundamentalist": "Our main role is to approach the [Muslim] communities and to fight against delinquency and drugs."

Killing Sahraoui, while at prayer in a mosque, was a declaration of war by the Algerian "eradicators." This was the first time that an Algerian FIS member in exile had been killed, and as such, is a warning to other leading FIS representatives in Europe and the United States. Eyewitnesses described the assailants as Algerian military security types, but press accounts say they were from the terrorist GIA, which, according to the London-based *Al Hayat*, claimed responsibility for the murder. Attributing it to the GIA is a way of igniting internal strife within the FIS and the Algerian opposition as a whole. It is known that the GIA has been infiltrated and manipulated by Algerian security forces, who often perpetrate atrocities then blamed on "the Islamists."

The dramatic turn in Algeria cannot be viewed as an "Algerian" decision. Just as the road to dialogue was opened last December by the intervention of forces outside Algeria—in that case, by Catholic circles who organized a conference of the opposition parties in Rome—so the confrontation course has always been steered from abroad. The policy has been mapped out in London, and French forces associated with the former government have been complicit. This complicity was best illustrated in the close cooperation Pasqua maintained on Algeria policy with his British colleagues.

Unless energetic action is taken outside Algeria to pressure that government to accept negotiations for a peaceful solution, the civil war which has bled the country over the past three years threatens to become a second war of Algiers.

African patriots gather in Paris

by Odile Mojon

Most of those invited by the Schiller Institute to a July 11 conference on Peace, Development, and Human Rights knew from the outset that this would be a historic event. In addition to former President of Uganda Godfrey Binaisa, it was announced that there would be a Nigerian delegation led by Chief Odumegwu Ojukwu of the National Constitutional Conference (NCC) of Nigeria. Those who know even a little bit about Africa, will recall the role played by Ojukwu in the independence struggle of Biafra, which he proclaimed following the massacre of the Ibos. In addition to this delegation, including Chief Abiola Ogundokun of the NCC, Dr. George A. Abiozor, director general of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Sen. Ali Sharif, and Baba Adi, participants were honored by the presence of Prof. G.O. Olusanya, the Nigerian ambassador in Paris.

If, during the 1970s, there was still hope that Africa could, sooner or later, get back into the mainstream of economic and political development, 25 years later, this hope has faded and given way to cynicism. That was a point that former French Presidential candidate Jacques Chirac stressed in his introduction, explaining how, "whereas yesterday's rejection of racism, colonialism, and financial neo-colonialism would appear to be a banality to an honest man, we hear today more and more justification of a recolonization which is returning—without any fanfare—to establish virtual slavery."

The picture he painted of the situation in Africa allowed the 170 participants to see how, in order to create this neo-colonialist Frankenstein's monster, hands and feet have been grafted on, in the form of the International Monetary Fund and regional wars. As for the monster's brain, this clearly comes from those who are manipulating, fostering, and propagating the ideology that justifies the triage that Africa is subjected to, whether in the "hard" version—blatant racism, which is acting in a manner that would have been unthinkable 30 years ago—or in the "soft" version—persistent manipulation of the media and hypocritical use of human rights and of democracy, where these words are debased in order to abolish independence.

That is why, if one attaches some value to the rights of man, and if one truly wishes for Africa to heal its wounds, one must acknowledge the primary human right, that is, the

right to development and progress. In order to do this, European countries must themselves change their policies, both toward the East on their own continent and toward the South. In order to concretely illustrate this point, Cheminade showed five maps of Africa depicting the outlines of several infrastructure projects. It has become perfectly clear that the true problem in realizing such projects does not lie in some kind of technical difficulty within the projects—several of which have already been the object of numerous studies and discussions since the 19th century—but rather in the lack of political will.

The right to development was at the heart of a call sent out by the former President of Uganda, Godfrey L. Binaisa, last January. This was a call for the formation of an African civil rights movement, with the objective of bringing together Africans, beyond ethnic and tribal divisions, around a project of peace through development, in the spirit of the peace plan between Israel and Palestine. For, although the flags and national anthems have changed, since “decolonialization,” the substance itself has not changed since the colonial powers were replaced by economic powers such as the IMF. Some heads of state, such as Franklin Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, and Charles de Gaulle, had certainly tried, with more or less success, to fight imperialism and to have a pro-development policy toward newly independent countries, but these efforts were interrupted by Kennedy’s assassination.

The Nigerian example

The case of Nigeria is exemplary. Professor Olusanya briefly reviewed the pertinent facts: The former colony of the British Empire, Nigeria, born in 1914 and having achieved independence in 1960, was not only the most populous country in Africa (about 90 million inhabitants), but it also had considerable petroleum and mineral wealth. This young, multi-ethnic, and multi-religious country today faces a crisis such as all democracies have had, with the difference that, in other such cases, the crises have often come close to killing the patient, as the French Revolution bears witness. It is good to recall, Olusanya said, that when the present government of Nigeria came to power, the country was on the verge of collapse, and that those who today talk about sanctions were the same ones who favored this government’s coming to power.

Nigeria is a rich country with great potential for Africa as a whole. This gives it a special responsibility, which cannot be concretized as long as the policy of former colonial nations consists in “not allowing the true Africa to emerge,” as Ojukwu put it in his impassioned talk. Speaking as someone with great experience and deep familiarity with his country—both from at home and abroad—he nonetheless did not hesitate to upbraid his compatriots:

“We have celebrated our independence for 30 years. It is now time to stop.” The most essential things have yet to

be done, from the political standpoint first of all, with the departure of the military from politics, which must be carried out in conformity with civil laws and peace. Then, a new constitution must be adopted, guaranteeing exact representation of each of the different states and the rights of each citizen.

This is a very sensitive question at a time when the country is regularly under attack by the international (especially British) press over accusations of corruption and human rights violations. Aside from the fact that one might well ask if there is any country on this planet with the truly desirable moral standing to expose corruption, it is admittedly difficult, and possibly even risky, to make sarcastic judgments without knowing anything about the country’s politics. That is the lesson one should draw from the exposé of Chief Abiola Ogundokun on democracy and what he calls “tribal chauvinism.”

Since before independence, and up to the present, political life in Nigeria has witnessed numerous movements marked by battles between political parties usually defined by tribal and ethnic lines. What came of it? Violence, massacres, coups d’état, punctuated by more or less successful efforts to push democracy forward and especially the regular return of the military to power. Before assuming his function, the current leader of Nigeria, Gen. Sani Abacha, had clearly indicated that he would not restore civilian rule until after a solid base for a democratic government had been laid. This is the process that Nigerians want to bring to good end.

The call goes out

Uwe Friesecke of the Schiller Institute, who gave the concluding speech, demonstrated the stakes in this battle, reprising how the press treats the case of Nigeria. Those who denounce the “turpitude” of Nigeria know very well what is really at stake: the fight between neo-colonialism and freedom. Friesecke said we have come to the end of a historical period, in which virtually all international institutions and authority are discredited, which has nonetheless left no dearth of countries that have been victimized by their policies. Whether it be Russia, Mexico, or Argentina, the price is being paid in “pounds of flesh” which the populations of these countries must pay in order to continue to live in misery. Nigeria’s sole crime is that it opposed the IMF and the World Bank.

The conference promises to be just a prelude to a growing movement. A flood of questions showed to what extent the work has only begun, since up to now, debate on fundamental problems has been generally controlled through classic British “divide and conquer” methods, and has been channeled into dead-ends. Among the participants representing a broad array of African nations, many associations which had sent delegates vowed to pursue this route and act on the ideas presented to them.

Defeat for Nazi wing of British Tory Party

British Prime Minister John Major won the leadership contest in his Conservative Party on July 4, with 218 votes by Tory parliamentarians, compared to 89 votes for challenger John Redwood, and some 20 abstentions. The London Times, in an editorial the next day, characterized the vote as a triumph, not for Major, but for Labour Party leader Tony Blair. "Conservative MPs threw away their last best opportunity to win the next general election," the paper wrote. "Accordingly the happiest-looking man on television after the result was not John Major but Tony Blair. He has the outcome he wanted. He can confidently expect the government to stumble on now until it is forced out of office."

In an interview with Mel Klenetsky on the weekly radio program "EIR Talks" on July 5, Lyndon LaRouche had a quite different perspective:

EIR: I wanted to begin with a discussion of the recent Conservative Party vote in England. Prime Minister John Major, in a great deal of political difficulty, put it to his party to vote on whether he should remain the head of the party or not, and he did win that vote. But a lot of people, including the *London Times*, are saying that that's not the real issue at this point. Regardless of the vote that he got, the real issue is that Tony Blair of the Labour Party is the real winner. What do you think?

LaRouche: First of all, take the easiest part about it. Tony Blair or the Labour Party probably are the real winners. Major has won, but that means he's merely transitional, on the same track—the defeat of the Conservative Party as a whole—as he was before.

Now, let's look at another part of the thing, to see the thing in full perspective.

It was obvious, I think, to people who followed the relevant press, that both President Clinton and [Chancellor Helmut] Kohl in Germany and [President Jacques] Chirac in France, were among those trans-Atlantic leaders who are visibly moving to strengthen Major against the forces within the Conservative Party which Lord William Rees-Mogg (Clinton's enemy, by the way), represents. Rees-Mogg is a real nasty fascist. He makes Hitler look almost like a country gentleman, and that's not really an exaggeration.

Now, on the European side, however, there's a differ-

ence between some of the Americans and the Europeans. The President of the United States obviously is not *for* the Labour Party operation on the continent of Europe. His top allies are Kohl, in a sense; at least, he has a special relationship with Germany, and Kohl is the chancellor; and he's done things to try to strengthen Kohl as a figure of international significance. He also has an understanding now with Jacques Chirac, the new President of France, who, on a number of issues, is probably closer to the President than Kohl is.

The Europeans tend to think that the Labour Party option in Britain, is to be desired. In Germany, there are those who are not supporters of Kohl, who are behind the Red-Green coalition, as it's called currently in North Rhine-Westphalia now, who want a Labour Party because of Social Democratic considerations on the continent.

So, it's a mess. What, in that context, is the motivation of Clinton together with Chirac, for example, and possibly also Kohl?

What Redwood represented was very little. He's a figure of no charm, shall we say. But he does represent a stalking-horse for Lord Rees-Mogg and what Rees-Mogg represents. In other words, he represents the real cave-man Nazi types within the Conservative Party, who are, among other things, anti-European. But they're the real troglodytes, the real Nazi Party of Britain in that wing of the Conservative Party.

Therefore, the concern on the part of Washington, Paris, and Bonn-Berlin, is: We don't want this bunch of Nazis to carry the Conservative Party down to what is going to be its inevitable defeat anyway; we want to *minimize* in the world the influence of this bunch of Nazis typified by Lord Rees-Mogg, by Peregrine Worsthorne, or by the *American Spectator* and Conrad Black crowd, also behind Ambrose Evans-Pritchard and so forth in the United States, behind our Newt Gingriches; Newt Gingrich is an asset of these British fascists, as is, of course, the senator from Texas, Sen. [Phil] Gramm.

So the point is, we don't want these people getting any power, credibility. We want to get rid of this Gingrich-Gramm crowd in the Republican Party. If Dole takes the leadership of the Republican Party, I think I'd be a little bit more happy than to have these other guys in there. But essentially, we want to defeat these extreme right-wingers in the coming 1996 election. Here, we don't want them coming up even as an influential force from Britain into the United States, or into continental Europe.

So in a sense, the Major victory, while it presages a defeat for Major and the Conservative Party in the not-too-distant future, was nonetheless, for many of us, a relatively happy event, in the sense that the extreme right wing, the Nazi wing of the British Conservative Party, was put back into a corner and is not going to be as influential as it would have been, had Major gone down to defeat in this contest.

The Rajiv Gandhi assassination: Will the truth prevail?

by Susan Maitra and Ramtanu Maitra

Recent depositions given by individuals to the Justice M.C. Jain Commission, set up almost four years ago to help investigate the assassination of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, have finally brought into focus the tell-tale signs of a broader conspiracy behind the heinous crime.

Testifying before the Jain Commission recently, Mahant Seva Dass, a Sikh and president of the Shiromani Akali Dal (Pheruman), dropped a bombshell when he said that he had learnt of the plan to eliminate Rajiv Gandhi before the fact from the London-based Khalistani leader Jagjit Singh Chauhan. Seva Dass said that he met Chauhan three times in London in December 1990—almost five months before Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by a “human bomb,” allegedly planted by the Tamil Tigers. Seva Dass also claimed that after the assassination had taken place, Chauhan had told him that the “human bomb” was activated through remote control, and he did not divulge who actually triggered the bomb to go off.

Spilling the beans

Seva Dass, who knew Chauhan from the days when the latter was the finance minister of the state of Punjab in the late 1960s, met the Khalistani leader at 64 Western Court in central London, the so-called Khalistani headquarters. And it is there, Seva Dass claims, that he came in contact with a number of Khalistanis, Tamil Tigers, and Kashmiri militants. It is here that Chauhan told Seva Dass that all plans had been made to liquidate Rajiv Gandhi.

When Seva Dass cautioned Chauhan that such an act would have to be paid for in blood by innocent Sikhs, Chauhan informed him that the actual killing would be done by “people from Haryana” (a state adjacent to Punjab and Delhi), and not by people from Punjab.

Seva Dass claims that upon returning from London, he informed not only Rajiv Gandhi of the assassination plot, but also a host of others, including such senior Congress Party leaders as Ratnakar Pandey and A.R. Antulay, the present Union Minister of Health. Rajiv Gandhi had pointed out to him in return, of the incident involving two Haryana policemen in front of his 10 Janpath residence, Seva Dass testified. The police constables had been put in place by former Harya-

na chief minister Om Prakash Chautala, who was also a major money-wielding wheeler-dealer in the V.P. Singh, and later Chandrashekhar, governments.

The Mahant also claimed that his 1990 visit to London was undertaken on behalf of then-Indian Prime Minister Chandrashekhar to deliver a message to Chauhan. However, Chandrashekhar, who was decidedly uneasy while testifying before the Jain Commission, categorically denied that he had sent Seva Dass to deliver a message to Chauhan, though he did acknowledge that Seva Dass had supplied information about the impending assassination of Rajiv Gandhi. Without saying it in so many words, Chandrashekhar made it clear that the credibility of Seva Dass should be ascertained before giving his claims unwarranted weight.

Gandhi's protection removed

There are obvious reasons for Chandrashekhar's uneasiness in owning up. The Varma Commission, which was set up six days after Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated, and which presented its limited findings before the Parliament almost a year later, had concluded that V.P. Singh's government, which took over from the ruling Congress Party following an electoral victory, knew through December 1989 and January 1990 that the threat to Rajiv Gandhi and the lives of the members of his family had not diminished, and yet, removed the inner Special Protection Group (SPG) cover from the former prime minister.

Chandrashekhar, who succeeded V.P. Singh in November 1990, did not restore the SPG cover, and has recently quietly admitted that it is quite likely that Rajiv Gandhi would not have been killed by the so-called human bomb if the SPG cover had been kept intact. In other words, Chandrashekhar feels guilty for his failure to act while V.P. Singh and his henchmen continue to avoid responsibility for the murder.

This is particularly damaging in light of the repeated requests made to the V.P. Singh government throughout its reign by P. Chidambaram, the person nominated by the Congress Party to deal with matters pertaining to Rajiv Gandhi's security and now a cabinet minister overseeing the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case on a request from Prime Minister Narasimha Rao. Chidambaram's plea to put back the SPG

cover has been amply recorded in the Varma Commission report.

Crooks gallery

Besides throwing light on the functioning of the top officials of the government at the time of the assassination, Mahant Seva Dass has also named a number of shady players who have played a major role in criminalizing (or is it globalizing?) Indian politics. Seva Dass alleged that the Indian Rasputin, Chandraswamy, who has a close relationship with Tiny Rowland, a self-proclaimed British intelligence officer and former head of Lonrho, and the Middle East gun-runner Adnan Kashoggi, whose links with Israeli and British intelligence are widely established, had been conspiring with former Haryana chief minister Om Prakash Chautala and newspaper baron Ram Nath Goenka, now dead, the owner of the Indian Express newspaper group. Goenka ran an anti-Rajiv Gandhi political campaign through his newspaper and gave overt support to V.P. Singh, and it is widely recognized as having been a major political obstacle to the reelection of Rajiv Gandhi in 1989. It is Goenka who carried out a baffling and vicious attack on the Gandhi government on the Bofors Gun issue, and his paper's slogan that "truth shall prevail" (referring to the Bofors gun deal) somehow caught the imagination of the people during the elections.

Whatever Goenka was doing, however, was out in the open, or almost so. Chautala, on the other hand, now a washed-up political force, and Chandraswamy, were working in the shadows. Much of Chautala's efforts, whose greed for money, land, and thuggery made him a legend in his lifetime, turned to waste when a vast pile of illicitly earned money that he had allegedly kept locked up in a Pakistani-British intelligence-run drug bank, Bank of Credit and Commerce International, went under. Chandraswamy, whose connections in the Indian political scene are also legendary, is a big fish, heavily wired-up with British and Israeli intelligence. His jet-setting style and rustic behavior have created a great deal of curiosity among some observers in this country, but his links to the top echelon of both the Congress Party and the Bajratiya Janata Party (he is close to the Rajmata Scindia of Gwalior, a royal connection to the British for the BJP), makes him almost untouchable, at least as of now.

Earlier, Election Commissioner and top-of-the-heap bureaucrat T.N. Seshan, a quixotic character with a large following, had mentioned to a scribe that he was suspicious of movements of one of the cabinet ministers of the Chandrashekhar government prior to the killing of Rajiv Gandhi, and had told the prime minister that the assassination must be looked at as a broader conspiracy than the then-acclaimed killing by the Tamil Tigers. Seshan, who headed Rajiv Gandhi's security for a period during his prime ministership, said that he was uneasy about Subramaniam Swamy's "foreign links" and his movements prior to the Gandhi assassination.

Swamy, whose links with the Israeli intelligence service the Mossad has been alleged before, was formerly a virulent critic of Rajiv Gandhi but had managed to sidle close to him during the Chandrashekhar government's reign.

Unlike Chandraswamy, but very much like Jagjit Singh Chauhan, Swamy's game is to say the unspeakable in public and act most of the time like a buffoon. If Chandraswamy likes the protection of shadow, Subramaniam Swamy is the "purloined letter."

The assassins of Indira Gandhi

While there is little hope that the truth will really prevail in the investigation of the Rajiv Gandhi assassination, it is evident that behind the assassination lurks the killers of the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. At that time, an *EIR* investigating team, in the book *Derivative Assassination*, had revealed the connection between Jagjit Singh Chauhan and Jon Speller, a Mossad agent and owner of the New York publishing house Robert Speller and Sons, Publishers.

During an interview with Speller, whose good friend Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) is now the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, *EIR* was told by Jon Speller himself that he was the handler of Chauhan and that their job was to establish Khalistan, a "natural" nation, by breaking up the synthetic nation of India. Speller also spewed venom against Indira Gandhi for her role in "suppressing" the "Sikh nationalists."

Focus on the same people

What makes Mahant Seva Dass's deposition interesting, is that it has focused on the same people—Chauhan, Mossad-controlled individuals within the Indian political hierarchy, British intelligence assets such as Chandraswamy, and the network around Rajmata Scindia of Gwalior, whose closeness to Chandraswamy completes the circle neatly.

It is also evident that for the Jain Commission to come up with something which is real and useful in understanding the nature of the beast, it must take a fresh look not only at the Indira Gandhi assassination but also at the event on Oct. 2, 1986, on the anniversary of Gandhiji's (Mahatma Gandhi's) birthday at Rajghat. On that occasion, a poorly organized attempt was made on the life of then-Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The attempt was not a serious one; but the purpose was to remove certain individuals from Rajiv Gandhi's proximity, by hurling accusations of gross failure in carrying out their assigned duty, and to pave the way for setting up the eventual assassination. The politics of that event still remain buried deep and untouched, and since "opening up" is the buzzword with Indian leaders nowadays, it is essential for the future survival of the republic that the Jain Commission unravel the "mysteries" of the series of assassinations that has made India increasingly vulnerable and a playground for a bunch of individuals directed by foreign geopolitical assassins.

Venezuela-Brazil ties not on IMF's agenda

by David Ramonet

International financial elites were most unhappy with the initiatives taken in early July by Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera and Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso, toward strengthening a strategic alliance between their two countries. On a small scale, such an alliance, reflected in a number of bilateral integration and development agreements signed by the two heads of state during Cardoso's July 3-6 visit to Caracas, can point the way toward genuine hemispheric integration, based on what an affirmation of national sovereignty and the concept of social justice could accomplish for the entire continent.

President Caldera, who has resisted the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) demand that he implement its austerity dictates, has selected Brazil as Venezuela's partner. In mid-June, his foreign minister, Miguel Angel Burelli Rivas, told a seminar in Brazil, "We have deliberately chosen the neighbor with whom we have always lived in peace, with whom we can speak clearly, and [to whom] we can show all our cards."

The two-day meeting in Caracas comes at a moment when the majority of Ibero-America's economies are rupturing under the weight of the IMF's free-market dictatorship. The optimistic integration agenda which the two leaders put on the table gives a headache to the international banking elites as they struggle to maintain control over Ibero-America, while the world economy disintegrates.

Defying British geopolitics

This bilateral integration initiative also flies in the face of attempts by avowed British agent Sir Henry Kissinger to establish a "special relationship" between his faction in the United States and Brazil, to ensure that Brazil does not stray from the British geopolitical fold. During a mid-May visit to Brazil, Kissinger made this clear when he described the U.S.-Brazil "special relationship" he had in mind as "similar to the special relationship [the U.S.] had with great Britain." Under the guise of establishing a special consultative mechanism with Brazil, Kissinger's plan is to turn this South American giant into a gendarme of Anglo-American policy for the entire continent.

From the first moment that he arrived in Caracas, where he had been invited to help commemorate the 148th anniversary

of the signing of Venezuelan independence (the first foreign head-of-state to be accorded this honor), President Cardoso repeatedly expressed his support and admiration for his Venezuelan counterpart. The Venezuelan President is currently the only Ibero-American leader struggling to deal with his country's serious economic problems outside the framework defined by the IMF.

Exemplary was an incident which occurred during a joint press conference at the Presidential palace of Miraflores following the signing of joint integration accords. A Brazilian journalist asked both leaders to comment on how to reconcile the need to seek foreign capital and reform the state in the context of a globalized world, with the ideals of social justice as proclaimed by Brazil's Social Democrats and Venezuela's Social Christians. Cardoso let Dr. Caldera answer for the both of them:

"I think that the governments of Brazil and Venezuela are both open to foreign investment; we want foreign investment. Of course, we want to encourage foreign investment to come not to speculate with the potential of the country, but to obtain legitimate benefits from constructive investment that helps us with our economic development program. But we do not find any incompatibility in the desire to encourage economic activity while orienting the concerns of the State toward a social goal."

President Cardoso added that "there is nothing more to say, because President Caldera has said precisely what I think."

This view was reaffirmed in the Declaration of Caracas issued at the conclusion of their meetings, a statement of principles guiding relations between their two countries: "Our relations are premised on the firm political will of our governments and on the determination of our societies to construct a common future of democracy, social justice, prosperity, and growing integration."

Toward Ibero-American integration

Although neither leader has taken the critical step of breaking openly with the International Monetary Fund, they both expressed an awareness that the tendency toward globalization of the economy—with the elimination of national sovereignty and the supremacy of the speculative financial markets over national economic interests—is not the only historic alternative of the moment, nor is it the most viable, as proven by the innumerable warnings suggesting the imminent demise of the international financial system as currently constituted.

The alternative to that tendency is the economic integration of Ibero-America. This goal, according to a June 27 statement by Brazilian Ambassador to Caracas Clodoaldo Huguency, can be accomplished within the next ten years, even before the deadline set at last year's Summit of the Americas in Miami for establishing a hemispheric free-trade zone along the lines demanded by Kissinger. According

to Huguency, the “globalizing” tendency would force the nations of the region to “freely trade” with the most powerful economies of the world. What is required, he emphasized, is not necessarily the formation of blocs, but to try to develop the national and regional economies to the point that they can “insert” themselves into world trade on equal terms of trade.

Toward that end, the documents signed by the two heads of state outline plans to establish transportation, communications, and energy links between the two countries, especially between Venezuela’s less-developed south and Brazil’s impoverished northeast. “Joining efforts, we will more easily overcome the immense challenge of developing these regions,” states the Caracas Declaration, the “Acts of Miraflores” (see **Documentation**).

Ambassador Huguency explained to foreign press correspondents on June 27 how Brazil could play an integrating role between the Andean Pact and Mercosur (Southern Cone Common Market). Brazil, he suggested, could absorb the trade deficits of all the countries with which it shares borders, without triggering any competitive conflicts with Brazilian companies.

Historically, the greatest obstacles to integrating the Andean Pact, for example, have been the difficulty in establishing a framework of complementarity, since the countries of the region produce more or less the same products. As a result, national business interests tend to put obstacles in the path of adopting common customs policies. Brazil could break that vicious cycle because of the sheer magnitude of its own economy, as well as its quality and variety, and thus could successfully complement the economies of its neighbors with favorable terms of trade. Brazil could meanwhile meet its own commercial balance with trade outside the region.

Oil integration

Both governments consider as a fundamental aspect of their relationship the role their respective state oil companies must play. The Protocol of Intent signed by Joel Mendes Renno, president of Brazil’s state-owned oil firm, Petrobras, and by Luis Giusti, president of Petr6leos de Venezuela (PDVSA), establishes the basis for both companies to form a strategic association, Petroam6rica, without sacrificing either national company.

Already under negotiation is a plan to install a refinery in one of Brazil’s northern states, and the participation of Petrobras—as soon as the Brazilian Senate approves it—in oil exploration activities inside Venezuela.

Such an integration of efforts comes at a critical moment of debate over Venezuelan oil policy. For example, the Venezuelan Congress approved on July 4 a bill through which the private sector—both national and foreign—would be allowed to participate in exploration, drilling, and exploitation, activities traditionally reserved to the state alone.

Documentation

The ‘Act of Miraflores’

The following are excerpts from the “Act of Miraflores,” issued by the Presidents of Venezuela and Brazil following their meetings in Caracas on July 3-5.

The President of the Venezuelan Republic, Rafael Caldera, invited the President of the Federated Republic of Brazil Fernando Henrique Cardoso, to conduct a state visit to Caracas on July 3-5, 1995. In that context, the two leaders reiterated the high priority that their governments give to bilateral relations and their constant strengthening. The special circumstance of having the Brazilian head of state present at the official commemorative ceremony of the 184th anniversary of the signing of the act of independence of the Venezuelan Republic, is testimony to the fraternal relations that exist between the two neighbors and friends. . . .

In reference to the issues of trade and hemispheric integration, the Presidents attributed great importance to the efforts currently under way toward the conclusion of a free-trade agreement between Venezuela and Mercosur [Southern Cone Common Market], and reaffirmed the determination of their governments to assure success for the respective negotiations. . . . At the same time, they stressed the common goal of a broader economic area in the South American region, through the formation of a free-trade zone between the Andean Pact and Mercosur, an indispensable step to advance the process of regional, Latin American, and hemispheric integration. . . .

The heads of state stressed the central role of the physical integration of their two countries, an essential condition for the strengthening of cooperation and trade, especially between the border regions. In this sense, they emphasized the significance of having concluded the paving of highway BR-174 in a stretch running from Caracaraí to the border site BV-8, which represents the first paved highway connection between the capital of a Brazilian state, Boa Vista, and Venezuela. The paving of the same highway in the Caracaraí-Manaus stretch, declared of top concern for the Brazilian government, will give even greater importance to this roadway, in the context of the integration of northern Brazil with southern Venezuela. . . .

Both Presidents stressed the complementarity that exists between southern Venezuela and northern Brazil in the area of energy. In that context, they considered of utmost interest the Guri-Boa Vista-Manaus electricity grid project, which continues to be an object of close examination between the

two governments. The President of Brazil expressed his appreciation for the efforts deployed by the government of Venezuela and EDELCA (Caroní Electrification Agency), in the preparation of an offer already presented to their Brazilian counterpart. The leader of Brazil informed his Venezuelan homologue that technical studies in Brazil on electrical interconnection are in their final phase. The two Presidents hope that the project can be concretized as soon as possible.

Both Presidents expressed their satisfaction with the fact that, as one of the results of the strengthening of Venezuelan-Brazilian relations, the supply of Venezuelan oil and derivatives to Brazil has notably increased. In this sense, they expressed optimism for the favorable perspective of cooperation between *Petróleos de Brasil* and *Petróleos Brasileños*, through joint investigations and associations for the development of specific projects in areas of common interest. They stressed in this regard the possibility that Petrobras might participate in the exploitation of crude oil in Venezuela, and PDVSA would invest in Brazil in the area of refining. Toward the promotion of these projects, the Presidents of PDVSA and Petrobras signed a Protocol of Intentions in the presence of the mines and energy ministers of the two countries.

The two leaders welcomed initiatives posed in the area of cooperation in mining and steel production, such as the use of the Orinoco Industrial Park of CVG-SIDOR, to invest in the Brazilian private sector, and the services of an industrial port in the area; the exploitation of Brazilian experience in the design, engineering, and construction of railway transport, as well as in deep-water ports for the handling of bulk minerals and large-capacity shipping. These possibilities for cooperation also include the development of binational projects between the *Corporación Venezolana de Guayana*, CVG, and the *Compañía Vale Do Río Doce*, CVRD, of Brazil, for the exploration and exploitation of minerals in a sustainable way. . . .

President Fernando Henrique Cardoso expressed his satisfaction to President Rafael Caldera for the offer of cooperation on Venezuela's part for the formation of youth orchestras in Brazil, based on the successful Venezuelan experience in this field. . . .

President Fernando Henrique Cardoso told President Rafael Caldera of his government's decision to join the Andean Development Corporation (CAF), an initiative that represents one more element in the strengthening of integration links among the countries of the region. . . .

In evaluating the activities that have been undertaken in the context of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, the Presidents spoke of the Brazilian proposal to create a Permanent Secretariat headquartered in Brasilia, for the purpose of giving the Treaty an institutional structure more adequate to the needs of the two countries . . . to achieve the harmonic and sustainable development of the Amazon region. . . .

Interview: Maximiliano Londoño Penilla

Colombia must change its legal framework

During a brief visit to the United States, the leader of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) in Colombia was interviewed July 7 by Marianna Wertz.

EIR: I would like your assessment of the situation in Colombia following the arrests of Cali drug cartel leaders, including how you think this has affected the Ernesto Samper Pizano regime, and where you think this will go with respect to cleaning out the drug apparatus in Colombia?

Londoño: The situation is very hopeful for Colombia in the sense that President Samper is "caught between a rock and a hard place." That is to say, the pressures which come both from abroad, coming from the Clinton administration, as well as from the great majority of Colombians who wish to rid ourselves of the scourge of drugs, has created an environment in which the government has intervened to succeed in putting some of the bosses of the Cali Cartel behind bars. This is a victory. The fact that Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela, Santa Cruz Londoño, and others have turned themselves in under the pressure of search and seal operations, has led to the result that they are now under the control of the justice system.

The problem we have now is a juridical problem. The institutional and legal framework, the very penal code itself, does not allow them to have severe punishments. That means that the penal code was actually made by the narcotics traffickers, through their lawyers, when during the previous Gaviria administration, a policy was put through which is now called "the subjugation of justice." It was a deal with the drug lords in which, in order to get them to surrender, the minimum sentence is four years and the maximum is 12 years. In the case of multiple offenders it can increase to a maximum sentence of 24 years. Now, on top of that, a series of options is opened up. If you turn yourself in voluntarily, they lower the sentence by one-sixth or four years. If you cooperate with justice, then they take away one-third of what remains. If you also plead guilty, they lower the sentence by another sixth. If, moreover, you have good behavior and study, then you won't have to serve your whole sentence, but for every two days in jail they take one day away. And so in these conditions, the most that these top crime bosses will serve in jail will be eight years. This is unacceptable from the standpoint of the national interest of Colombia and from the international community's standpoint.

This is the dilemma we face now: how to change this

legal framework, because not even the 1991 Constitution works, because the drug lords also intervened into that and eliminated extradition. The great challenge for President Samper is how to change this penal code.

EIR: Your own security and that of your family has been threatened by the terrorists and drug traffickers. Can you tell me what measures have been taken to get the government to protect your right to organize and the right of your party to carry out electoral activity?

Londoño: Well, we have had some threats in the last weeks, at the rate of about one a week, including a book of funeral condolences that was sent me, various telephone calls threatening that they are going to “make ground meat” out of me, or saying, “Tell him to shut up. Or doesn’t he care about his wife and children?” And this came in a context in which various of our associates have been assaulted, there have been burglaries of homes, and a failed attempt to break into our office. We consider this as part of a pattern intended to shut us up. We have asked that the government respond appropriately with instructions to its security agencies and we hope that this will occur. Because it is also beneficial to the country that we be able to freely express the defense of moral values, and the values that Colombia needs. So we hope that President Samper will attend to our petition to ensure the protection that will enable us to carry out our work in freedom.

EIR: The finance minister of Colombia recently made a statement [see box] which seems to reflect the influence of Lyndon LaRouche’s repeated calls for a debt moratorium and a return to a development policy. Do you see this having its impact in Colombia?

Londoño: The state of affairs, as LaRouche has emphasized, is that the financial and monetary system is bankrupt, and this is bankrupting countries, and Colombia is obviously no exception. The opening up of the country to free trade over the last four years has bankrupted all the economic activities of the country. The textile sector has practically disappeared, along with clothing, steel, leather, plastics, wood products. Agriculture is wiped out—we now import food, which is absurd. This is the result of the systematic application of the prescriptions of the International Monetary Fund, an institution which is itself bankrupt. So in the face of this, the Samper government has found itself having to try to offer something to these sectors that are demanding abundant credit, who want technology, but at the same time the Constitution established a central bank which is the fourth branch of power, or rather, it is a foreign body in the country, and no one controls it. It makes the credit and monetary and exchange policies. Any government that wanted to start to generate the credit to create wealth does not have the legal power to do it.

It in this context that Finance Minister Guillermo Perry

said that the central bank’s sole function cannot be controlling or reducing inflation, because there is also the need to increase employment and favor the growth of the economy. It is important to note that in his Ninth Forecast, Lyndon LaRouche discussed the need to reform this whole system of central banks and to put them into bankruptcy reorganization and to set up a system for supplying long-term credit. LaRouche’s forecast circulated widely in Colombia in ruling circles and in various sectors of the population.

So it is very interesting that the Samper government has faced reality too, and there is now a debate on what other alternatives present themselves for implementation, and LaRouche’s is the only viable one being offered for a nation to move forward. The Samper government has found itself in a situation where it had to wage a war on drugs, which no one imagined it could ever do, because Samper had campaigned for legalization of drugs. No one would have thought that the Samper government would fight the Cali Cartel, and yet this is happening. Likewise, in the economic domain they are facing the need to abandon orthodoxy, i.e., the neoliberal model, and to look for an alternative to allow the economy to grow and develop. In this sense LaRouche’s activity is key, because his programmatic proposals contribute to having different options.

BOGOTA—At a press conference on June 29 at the offices of the economic think-tank Fededesarrollo, Colombian Finance Minister Guillermo Perry charged that the total autonomy granted to the central bank is a violation of the 1991 National Constitution, which obliges the state “to guarantee economic and social rights to all Colombians, such as the right to work. Is it that the Bank, despite being an integral part of the State, is not subject to those constitutional mandates?”

Perry criticized the law which regulates the central bank by establishing as the bank’s sole objective the adoption of “specific inflation goals that must always be less than the previous results achieved.” This, said Perry, means ignoring such important economic factors as recession, jobs, and economic growth. He charged that his predecessor Rudolf Hommes nearly drove Colombia into “a Mexico-style crisis” through a policy of “revaluation, short-term foreign indebtedness, and excessive public expenditures.”

President Samper has announced that he will submit a bill to Congress, to reform the law regulating central bank activity. The Colombian President said, “It is not possible that the only matter for the central bank and government to discuss is reducing inflation, because this is not the only variable in the economy. The country needs to grow, generate jobs, and export.”

New proof that Italian industrialist Enrico Mattei was murdered

by Claudio Celani

New evidence in the hands of State prosecutors in Pavia demonstrates that Enrico Mattei, leader of Italy's postwar industrial reconstruction, was deliberately killed by a bomb which blew up his plane on Oct. 27, 1962. Mattei was already a legendary figure, known throughout the world for his fight against the London-centered oil marketing cartel and for his anti-colonial policy. When he died, the world knew that he had been assassinated, but the official version of the investigation into his death credited it to an "accident."

Last June 22, Pavia prosecutor Vincenzo Calia announced that his office had conclusive proof contradicting the "accident" version, and ordered the exhumation of Mattei's body, which is now under examination by experts in Turin. The decision was made after a new examination of some pieces of Mattei's plane demonstrated the presence of explosive.

"We had conclusive evidence that Enrico was killed," Mattei's nephew Angelo declared to a newspaper, "on Dec. 9, 1962, when private experts told us that they found traces of explosive on the plane relics." A colonel from the Italian secret service, Brizzi, had saved a piece of the crashed airplane and delivered it to the family. That piece of evidence was delivered a little over two years ago to Pavia prosecutors by Raffaele Morini, a former member of Mattei's resistance army and representative of his family circles. Mattei's nephew Angelo recently reported to the press that they have waited for more than 30 years to produce the evidence because his father Italo and his uncle Umberto, Enrico's brothers, feared for the lives of their families.

Shortly after having delivered the evidence, Morini participated in a conference organized by *EIR* in Milan, where he informed the audience about the existence of the new evidence. In that conference, Mattei's brother Umberto also participated, along with ENI Chemicals manager Marcello Colitti and Prof. Nico Perrone, who both started their careers at ENI under Mattei. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, one of the speakers, issued a call to Italian authorities, undersigned by all participants, to reopen the investigation of Mattei's death. (Ample selections from the proceedings of that conference appeared in English as the cover feature of the June 11, 1993 issue of *EIR*, translated from the Italian by Nora Hamerman.)

Sources who know Prosecutor Calia report that he is determined to go ahead with the investigation and find out

not only the executors, but also the highest levels which decided on Mattei's assassination. Fulvio Bellini, a journalist who conducted the first published investigation into Mattei's murder, has told *EIR* that both his work and Lyndon LaRouche's analysis of the Mattei case are in Calia's hands.

A public debate has been touched off by Calia's move, which could be of utmost benefit to Italy if it focuses on who had interest in killing Mattei and what Mattei's policy was. Despite the fact that Italy owes its postwar reconstruction and "economic miracle" almost entirely to Mattei's policies, since his death such policies have been progressively abandoned and are now being reversed. The most significant aspect of this reversal is the planned privatization of the national oil company ENI, which Mattei founded, along with the rest of the State-controlled industrial corporations, a scheme which was worked out between British representatives and Italian financial and political figures, on Queen Elizabeth's yacht *Britannia* when it was anchored off the Italian coast near Rome on June 2, 1992.

EIR's role in promoting awareness of the conspiracy that started with the assassination of Mattei and continued with the economic demolition of the country is reflected, among other things, in an article which appeared on June 26 in the Italian daily *L'Unità*. Commenting on Mattei's last trip to Sicily, where probably his plane was sabotaged, author Giovanni Laccabò writes: "The presence, if confirmed, in Sicily of Calogero Minacori, a.k.a. Carlos Marcello, the powerful mafia boss in New Orleans, would allow one to go back, by opening new horizons, to the conspiratorial group linked to organized crime. According to the *Executive Intelligence Review*, those strange pieces of American 'parallel intelligence' were, at the time, strategically conditioned by the British secret service."

The Permindex connection

The "parallel intelligence" is the organization called Permindex (Permanent Industrial Exposition) and its subsidiary Centro Mondiale Commerciale in Rome. This organization comes up both in New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation into Kennedy's assassination and in the Mattei case. As *EIR* readers know, the head of Permindex was Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, who was also adviser to FBI director J. Edgar Hoover.

Both in Kennedy's and Mattei's assassination, as well as in the failed attempts against Charles de Gaulle, the Permin-dex apparatus acted under orders from London. Although Kennedy had previously supported the oil cartel policy against Mattei, there is reason to believe that in 1962 the American President was ready to favor the Italian leader, who was planning to meet him in Washington. Mattei's nephew Angelo has stated that the meeting was scheduled for Nov. 4: "Italo Pietra, editor of *Il Giorno* (ENI's daily newspaper) and friend of my uncle, knew about it. There are tapes which demonstrate it. And the secret services knew about it. My uncle was killed to prevent the agreement with Kennedy."

Mattei had fought to break the colonial system imposed by the oil cartel, composed of what he called the "Seven Sisters." Such a system was based on absolute monopoly of oil exploration, drilling, and refineries, and a concession of a 50% royalty on revenues to "oil producing" countries, who were excluded from the production process. With Mattei, a new revolutionary formula was introduced (called the "Mattei formula"): The royalties for ENI are reduced to 25%; exploration is conducted for free; in case oil is found, costs are refunded by the owner country; oil is exploited by a joint-venture composed of ENI and a local company owned by the State, which uses technology provided by the Italians and local manpower trained by ENI. Mattei's first deal with this revolutionary formula was struck with Iran in 1957, involving a minor oil field. When a similar deal was struck that same year with Libya, the oil cartel mobilized all its forces and the Libyan King Idris, under pressure from the U.S. State Department, dismissed the government and cancelled

the deal.

Mattei was coming close to a breakthrough in his strategy when, in 1962, Algeria obtained its independence. Both Mattei and Kennedy had supported the independence movement. ENI had generously financed the independence forces. Although in the Evian peace treaty (1962) the French oil company (the "seventh sister") was explicitly named as a preferential partner for the exploitation of Algeria's oil, the new situation was very favorable to Mattei. France, in fact, had broken dramatically with its colonial past, and Mattei was already working to involve de Gaulle's France, together with Adenauer's Germany, in a project to bring oil directly from Africa and the Mideast, through pipelines built by ENI, to Italy and central Europe. Algeria was at the time believed to have the largest unexploited oil fields and, had Mattei entered a deal with de Gaulle, the oil cartel monopoly would have been definitely broken.

Today, Mattei's enemies are directing the process of privatization of the Italian State and economy. In order to do so, they have completed a process of slander which started by characterizing Mattei as the initiator of political corruption. A book was recently published by Piero Ottone, a former editor of *Corriere della Sera*, which describes Mattei as a "fascist," despite the fact that Mattei was the leader of the Catholic partisan army against Mussolini! Ottone is a board member of *La Repubblica*, a liberal newspaper owned by Count Carlo Caracciolo, son of the Prince Tommaso Caracciolo mentioned by Bellini in his interview. Prince Caracciolo was a British Special Operations Executive agent, known by the codename of "Commander Thompson."

Morini: High stakes in the Mattei investigation

Raffaele Morini is chairman of the Volunteers of Freedom Association in Pavia, Italy. During the liberation war against Fascism, he was the youngest member of the Volunteers of Freedom Corps, whose vice-commander general was Enrico Mattei. Recently, Morini caused the official investigation on Mattei's death in 1962 to be reopened by the Pavia prosecutors.

In an interview with *EIR*'s correspondent in Milan, Claudio Ciccanti, Morini explained: "On Oct. 14, 1992, I went to the Pavia court and obtained copies of two investigations opened and then closed by prosecutors. Somebody heard me shout, 'This is a shame, we will force the investigation to be reopened and this time they will go all the way.' I asked for the name of a ballistics expert to examine some remains." Morini reported that previously

he had contacted Palermo prosecutor Dr. Giacomo Conte. Although Morini does not say so, one has the impression that things were not taken seriously in Palermo. Then, Morini went on, the pieces of Mattei's airplane, which he had kept, "were given in June 1994 to the Forensic Unit of the Pavia court, for those examinations which were supposed to have been done in 1962."

As to who Mattei's enemies were, Morini said: "Against Mattei there were tyrants, fascists, those who had not yet understood the advantages offered by freedom and social peace . . . those who wanted to keep dominating international diplomacy (and arrogance) and promoted destabilization, through intrigues and terrorist acts." On the connections among the assassinations of Mattei, John Kennedy, and Aldo Moro, Morini said: "It could be that the same mind desired their suppression, the same hands enrolled the terrorists. Mattei's assassination could be the thread that unravels all [these] unpunished crimes; that is why the prosecutors will make an all-out effort. The stakes are high, first of all for the image of Justice."

The Mattei killing: profile of a coverup

Fulvio Bellini is the author of a book, The Assassination of Mattei, published in 1971. His testimony was recently heard by the state prosecutor of Pavia, who has reopened the inquest into Mattei's death. He was interviewed on July 3 by Claudio Celani for EIR.

EIR: Dr. Bellini, were you the first to raise the assassination hypothesis, with your book?

Bellini: To tell the truth, I did it first in a series of articles which came out at the end of 1963, in a review which only published for a short time, called *Il Secolo XX*. The account of that affair came out in the very first issue. The book, a few years later, simply summarized the contents of the article, which came out in two installments. Then there was a coda of polemics, which recounted what has become a commonplace, that is, the clash between Mattei and the Seven Sisters; their attempt to neutralize Mattei, the reasons why at a certain point their viewpoint was imposed, i.e., eliminate him from the scene. These articles are now on the desk of the Pavia prosecutor.

EIR: What elements did the articles contain which are useful for the investigation?

Bellini: The article referred to a central figure in the inquest, the one who said before things cooled down, on the night of Oct. 27, that he saw the plane blow up in the sky. His name was Mario Ronchi and he was the owner of the farm in the area where the plane exploded. The reporter from *Corriere della Sera*, Franco Di Bella, hurried straight from him to write a report in which he quoted verbatim from Mario Ronchi, putting his words in quotation marks. Truths in Italy come out this way, when there is not yet an interested party who intervenes to smother the story.

EIR: Is this witness still alive?

Bellini: I do not know. But his testimony is in *Corriere*. When I read Di Bella's news story I took it to be true. Two or three months later, when we decided to make an inquiry, I went to talk with Ronchi, thinking that he would confirm, but he denied everything. He went so far as to tell me that he was not even at the site. Then I realized he had been bought off. Even his niece reported that from a poor farmer, Ronchi had suddenly become rich, rich enough to loan money. And the statements by Ronchi's niece are on the desk of the Pavia prosecutor.

EIR: Was this what convinced him of the assassination of Mattei?

Bellini: If I had any doubts, Ronchi's behavior dissolved them. But then there was also the disappearance of the black box. At the time the airplane fell, it was raining pitchforks, it was eight o'clock at night, and tens, hundreds of carabinieri [military police] rushed in searching for the black box. Vanished.

EIR: What happened to the journalist who interviewed Ronchi?

Bellini: He played possum. He did not have the courage to either confirm or deny, so he did the old middle-of-the-road routine. For me, to hook up with Di Bella was very difficult, he did not want to be caught up with. Then he became the editor of *Corriere*. And his name was found on the list of the P-2 [Propaganda 2, the illegal masonic lodge exposed in 1980—ed.]. I think that for his career, his attitude in the Mattei case played in his favor. He went into the shade knowing that he had really done it, by unmasking a huge international plot.

EIR: The hit on Mattei's plane was set up in Sicily. Is it true that the president of ENI was not supposed to go to Sicily and that he was called in an emergency?

Bellini: Yes. The background of that trip was recounted for the first time in an interview that was written by three people: myself, Enrico's brother Italo, and the journalist from *Il Messaggero*, Salvatore D'Agata, in 1972. Three days before the departure for Sicily, Italo found out from Enrico that he did not want to go, because he had an awful lot of commitments. He had been there the previous month and had said to his collaborators: Don't bother me any more because I won't be back for a few months. Instead, they insisted on his return.

A few days ago Italo's son (Italo meanwhile had died) Angelo told the newspapers that it was [then-Prime Minister Amintore] Fanfani who called Mattei to Sicily. But that is not so. I can attest to it because I was seeing Italo on a daily basis and if it had been Fanfani he would have told me. In reality, in Sicily they deliberately made attacks on the Gela airport, which was ENI's airport, in such a way as to give some people arguments for calling Mattei back to Sicily. Probably Verzotto made the phone call.

EIR: Who was Verzotto?

Bellini: Verzotto was the regional secretary of the DC [Christian Democracy], and a trusted AGIP [Italian State oil company] man. He is the person who entices Mattei to Sicily, and he is also the one who acts in the case of Mauro De Mauro, the Sicilian journalist who probed the death of Mattei and disappeared without a trace.

De Mauro was the Sicilian correspondent of *Il Giorno* and of the Italia press agency, both of which belonged to ENI, and he wrote the news story on the last day of Mattei's life. De Mauro records the speech made by Mattei from the

balcony, which is seen in the Rosi film, and he reproduces it in the correspondence in the next day's *Il Giorno*. De Mauro goes home, he writes the article, and puts the tape into the archive.

When Rosi puts him in charge of making the investigation for the film, De Mauro, who had read my book, sits down to listen again to the tape and he begins to give importance to Mattei's words: "I was not supposed to be here today, but as I see your welcome I am happy." These are Mattei's words.

De Mauro puts things together and goes back to Verzotto himself! Verzotto loses his head and thinks that De Mauro knew too much. In reality he did not know anything. He only knew one thing: He was convinced that there had been a plot and he had this tape in his hands. The mafia boss Di Cristina had said that if he had been Sicilian, Verzotto would not have lost his head. Instead he was a Venetian, and reacted impulsively.

EIR: For whom was Verzotto acting?

Bellini: To understand it you have to examine the political complicities. In my book I refer to the trip which Fanfani made, when he had been elected prime minister right after the election of Kennedy in the United States, in the spring of 1961. I based myself on the *New York Times* account which, in my view, told the truth. Kennedy began to ask Fanfani questions about ENI: What is it, is it a State entity, who names the directors, how is it possible that ENI's policies don't coincide with those of the government, and so forth. Fanfani was hard put to have to explain that there was a man in Italy, Mattei, who instead of having his policy dictated by the government, dictated it himself! In that very period the negotiations between ENI and the Soviet Union were under way, through which Mattei was buying oil at half the price established by the oil cartel.

Then there is the problem of the center-left. Moro, who was the DC party secretary, had tried to form a government supported by the fascists, the Tambroni government, but without success. He was then forced to support Fanfani's attempt to make an alliance with the Socialists. Very strong opposition came from the United States, fed by the State Department which regarded the Socialists as the same as the Communists. Moro had his contacts in the Kennedy circles, especially with [Arthur] Schlesinger, and he tried to convince them that [Socialist Party head Pietro] Nenni was somebody who took money from everybody, he had taken it from Mussolini, from the French services, and . . . from Mattei. Naturally he also took money from Russia, but all it would take would be for the Americans to replace the Russians and it was a done deal.

This clash between Moro and the State Department and inside the American ruling group on whether or not to support the Socialists getting close to power in Italy lasted two years. It is all documented by the official proceedings which can be consulted through the FOIA [U.S. Freedom of Information

Act provisions]. At a certain point the obstacle seemed to be Mattei. The U.S. State Department imposed the condition that Mattei be gotten out of the way, that is, that he stop financing the Socialist Party. But as long as Mattei was alive, that was impossible.

The obstacle is overcome when Mattei is not there any more and the American emissary, Philip Anfuso (ex-congressman and at the time a member of the New York State Supreme Court) comes to Italy in 1963. Anfuso is the one who, together with Scamporino, when he disembarked in Italy with the American troops [during World War II], he went to free the 700 mafiosi whom Mussolini had confined to the island of Vespignana.

Anfuso had established relations with the Christian Democratic leaders, including Moro, during the liberation.

In January 1963, Philip Anfuso, from Rome, sends to Washington the letter, now declassified, which gives the OK for the government with the Socialists. But what had happened two months earlier? The death of Mattei.

EIR: We have seen who was moving "on the ground" in the operation to eliminate Mattei. But who was giving the orders?

Bellini: It was an interlocking set of interests. The Seven Sisters, who had attempted to make Mattei change policy. They offered him the world on a silver platter. Averell Harriman, in May 1962, during a meeting on his yacht at Monte Carlo, made him a proposal: You can have everything, but you have to become like the French company, which shares in the profits, and is building itself up, but you have to stop throwing spanners in the spokes with deals like the one with the Libyans (Mattei had offered them a division of profits 75%-25% instead of the 50-50 practiced by the cartel). At that time it was believed that the largest petroleum reserves were in Algeria, and not in Libya. It was thought that if Mattei had put together the oil that he might find in Sinai (not much) and what he could find in Algeria (a lot, it was believed), he could have reached the 70-80 million tons which, according to the laws of cost margins, would have thrown oil prices into crisis.

Mattei said "no" to Harriman's offer.

EIR: One year after the assassination of Mattei, Kennedy was killed. Are these two events linked?

Bellini: Let's state how things have gone: The work of investigating the death of Mattei in Italy, I did 90% of it myself. The work on the international connections was done by LaRouche. Something got through to [New Orleans D.A. Jim] Garrison who hints at it in his book. Via Clay Shaw, Garrison arrives at Montreal, to Permindex. LaRouche's analysis of Permindex is precise. It has to do with both the Kennedy and Mattei assassinations, as well as the failed assassination of de Gaulle. LaRouche located very well what was the international organization which could set operations

of this type into motion. It was hardly easy to kill a President of the United States, or a de Gaulle. Or the president of ENI, for that matter.

EIR: How does Permindex enter into the Mattei case?

Bellini: Through David Ferrie, the ex-priest and pederast, and through Carlos Marcello. The thing which is certain is that the operative group was made up of Sicilian-Americans from New Orleans, transported into Sicily on Ferrie's airplane. The basic research into this story was done by Garrison and LaRouche.

In the Mattei affair in Italy both the internal policy, and that of the U.S. State Department, and the specific interests of the Seven Sisters had a hand. Together, they brought about his death.

EIR: Some witnesses, including his nephew Angelo, report that Mattei was supposed to meet Kennedy one week after the attack. Do you think so? And what meaning would that meeting have?

Bellini: It is possible that Mattei wanted to meet Kennedy but not, as some people have stated, because he had already given in to the Seven Sisters and decided to capitulate. Mattei was a nationalist, a patriot, and he was neither anti-American nor anti-Soviet. So he had nothing against a deal with the United States.

But at the same time, I believe that Mattei did not understand completely what type of interests he had defied. Perhaps he thought that an accord could be worked out, an accommodation, even with the Seven Sisters, but this would never have been possible because the cartel policy would have been defeated. And the brains behind this cartel are in England, as LaRouche has stated correctly. But Mattei was not aware of that. He was a self-made man, self-taught, and some things he did not understand.

EIR: And yet Mattei in 1956 showed that he understood very well the nature of the conflict over Suez between the United States on the one hand and the Franco-British colonial duo on the other, so much so that he convinced President Gronchi, who was one of his men, to offer Eisenhower a "preferential axis" with Italy on an anti-colonial arrangement.

Bellini: I never went deeply into that episode. But if we want to describe Mattei from the ideological standpoint, it is not possible. Italy is the country of communists who are not communists and Christians who are not Christians. When I was young I always committed an error: I confused the adjective with the noun: And I found out that the Turin communist was the polar opposite of the Naples communist. Mattei was fundamentally an Italian nationalist, a patriot. Until we reach—and I hope it never happens—one-world government, it is logical that an Italian will act in the interest of his own country, just as the others will act in their countries'

interests, without becoming chauvinists.

Mattei used to say: My country is in bad shape. I want to improve it. He had a patriotic spirit which is extremely dangerous in Italy: The least it costs you, is obstructionism.

EIR: Improving Italy for Mattei meant developing the South, am I right?

Bellini: Of course. The backward South was a ball and chain. He saw the South as a mission. And he had observed one thing: that with certain methods, certain things could get done. Today there is no investment in the South because of the fear of the Mafia which demands kickbacks. This southern, Bourbon mentality, some say is in people's DNA and cannot be cured. Mattei did not believe in this theory. He was a perfectionist and said: By adopting the right measures and changing the system, even the South can become civilized.

In his famous speech at Gagliano, he said this in fact: "I am happy to be here and I want to tell you that the methane that will be found in Sicily will not be transported to the continent but will be used here, with Sicilian labor power and Sicilian technicians." That was the beginning of true industrialization.

EIR: Did you meet Mattei?

Bellini: Yes, I first encountered him on May 5, 1945, at a meeting of the economic department of the CLNAI, the Committee for the Liberation of Upper Italy, presided over by Cesare Merzagora, who was to become president of Assicurazioni Generali and president of the Italian Senate. The war in Italy had ended on April 25. At that meeting the "booty" was distributed, that is, the positions. I was named vice-commissioner of Alfa Romeo. There was also Mattei, who was named commissioner of AGIP, a company in the process of being liquidated which nobody wanted (there was also the future brother-in-law of Gianni Agnelli, Prince Caracciolo, consul in Lugano, who, you should take note, was named president of ACI, the Italian Automobile Club).

Mattei was an honest man. You could see his honesty in his face. I asked: Who is that guy? A member of the DC, I was told. He struck me right away because he had something charismatic about him.

Then I saw him again several times. I will go further: In my own way I helped him. When I found out about the interrogation of Soustelle, the head of the OAS, I contacted an official of the carabinieri, one Cristina, who had access to Enrico Mattei's brother Umberto, to put him on his guard. When Umberto saw Cristina again, he told him: "Enrico thanks his friends in Milan, but he cannot do anything because he would have to shut himself up in a bunker and stop traveling." Instead, Mattei had to travel constantly and sabotage was possible. So I believe the Christian Democratic deputy who recently released an interview recounting that Mattei had indicated to him, "I am condemned, I have to die."

Military 1, Samper 0

President Samper was forced to take a step backward in his plot to dismantle the Colombian Armed Forces.

The publication of an internal memorandum written by Colombian Army Commander Gen. Harold Bedoya Pizarro, a leak designed to cause Bedoya's expulsion from the Armed Forces, has evolved into a heated confrontation between those who seek the country's demilitarization, and those who seek to deploy the nation's defense forces against its narco-terrorist enemies. The conclusion to be drawn from that confrontation, is that the majority of Colombians still stand behind their military institution.

On July 3, the magazine *Semana*, owned by the family of former president Alfonso López Michelsen, published General Bedoya's memorandum, written to his immediate superior, Armed Forces Commander Gen. Camilo Zuñiga. *Semana* chose to present the leaked memorandum as a virtual coup d'état against the government of Ernesto Samper, provoked by the military's opposition to Samper's "peace" policy.

On June 23, Defense Minister Fernando Botero Zea, Interior Minister Horacio Serpa Uribe, and peace commissioner Carlos Holmes Trujillo had given the press an open letter to the FARC narco-guerrillas, in which the government reiterated its promise to demilitarize the entire rural zone of La Uribe, in the department of Meta some 100 km southeast of the Colombian capital of Bogotá. That action was demanded by the FARC and its National Liberation Army (ELN) brethren as a condition for entering into peace negotiations with the government. If Samper goes along with it, this would permit the FARC—without firing a single

shot—to recover a zone which until four years ago had been its permanent center of operations.

Bedoya's memorandum, expressing the general opinion of the Armed Forces, stated that any order to demilitarize La Uribe would have to be given in precise *written* form to avoid confusion; that in the case of demilitarizing La Uribe, the security of the troops in the area would necessitate giving the Army access to an area much larger than the county seat Samper would allow them; and that in the "hypothetical" case that the demilitarization order was given, the Armed Forces would be obliged to obey, but would not be responsible for the consequences of such an order.

"Military regulations," states the memorandum, "are directed primarily toward defense of values, without which the Public Force loses its effectiveness: discipline, honor, confidence in its leadership, and, therefore, any order that in any way undermines those principles would clash with the legal prescriptions binding it." The memorandum has been interpreted to mean that the military would consider the order to demilitarize La Uribe both illegal and unconstitutional.

Samper's response was furious. "I'm in charge here!" he told the military on the occasion of a visit to the Naval School of Cartagena. But, in the face of widespread anarchy in the country due to the unprecedented levels of impunity the terrorists and drug traffickers currently enjoy, Samper's exercise in "leadership" did not prevail.

Once General Bedoya's memo-

randum became public, opinion was uniformly in the military's favor. Retired military officers, newspaper editorials, and the man on the street were all vocal in Bedoya's defense. People even called in to radio shows to demand that Bedoya "retire from the Army, but *not* from La Uribe." Others said that instead of "demilitarizing" La Uribe, what was needed was to "de-guerrillize" it.

Defense Minister Botero Zea was obliged to hurriedly return from a vacation in Italy to meet with the division generals and with President Samper. After the meeting, Botero held a press conference at which he announced that peace negotiations in La Uribe would only be held if the terrorists suspended their violent activities (they have been carrying out one to two assaults on towns each day). The press was quick to note that Samper had initially offered to hold the talks even "in the midst of bullets." Botero also stressed that in the event the negotiations came off, "a large section of La Uribe" would be cleared, but not the entire region as originally promised.

The question that emerges after the incident of the memorandum is: If the negotiations with the guerrillas are so unpopular, why is Samper insisting on following through to the bitter end, despite the fact that everyone knows the guerrillas are the best organized of all the drug cartels? The answer lies with those who seek to use the narco-guerrillas as a mechanism to destroy the Colombian Armed Forces, and to impose U.N. supranational rule.

The second question is: why the Clinton administration, which has properly used its influence to force a crackdown on the Colombian Cali Cartel, is nonetheless encouraging President Samper to reach a "peace" accommodation with the worst narco-terrorists of all?

International Intelligence

Leading mullah calls for clergy to leave politics

The London-based Arab daily *Asharq Al Awsat* of July 5 reported that Mohamed Riza Muhdawi Kenni has resigned as chairman of the Iranian League of Spiritual Struggle, the organization all the leading mullahs belong to, including Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Khamenei. Kenni released a long statement calling for the clergy to withdraw from all official positions in the government. He says it is wrong for the clergy to hold government posts because the people would have no one to turn to if the government acts unjustly.

Secondly, he criticized Iranian policy toward the Middle East peace process. He called on the government to recognize the full authority of Yasser Arafat in leading the Palestinian people and to not support his enemies.

Venezuelan author slams British ideology

The Caracas daily *Ultimas Noticias* carried an extensive interview in its cultural section July 2 with Venezuelan author Juan Liscano, who is celebrating his 80th birthday. Liscano began by addressing the cultural crisis in the world and the bestialization of the populace through television. He said the "cyberpunk" movement is a continuation of Nazism, which can be understood by reading Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*.

"In truth, materialism is a British invention," Liscano continued. "Empiricism . . . postulates that the only reality is *res extensa*, that there is nothing, no other reality, but that given us by our senses. . . . Bacon understood perfectly the empirical ideology . . . which affirms that man is a *tabula rasa* upon which perceptions and sensations are printed. . . . And this was repeated by Locke, by Hume, and all those people. And what was born of this empiricism was nothing less than the British Empire."

Liscano showed how this philosophy

has produced the culture of the "information age." "I know intelligent children who don't know how to conceptualize. Today we are marching toward a humanity which cannot reason, which cannot conceptualize, which cannot write. A class of slaves is being formed. And those who can reason will form a super-elite. Education will be for the very few. The Republicans in the U.S. have eliminated all the social programs, they will eliminate education. There will be an elemental education. . . . That is the Nazi conception of education and of society. And we will return to the esotericism of the white race as the chosen one. . . ."

"All this was begun by the British, the Bacons, the Lockes, the Humes, the Adam Smiths, those founders of that doctrine which insists that one must conform to what is perceptible. . . . We are in the hands of the heirs of British empiricism and economicism."

Juppé scandal erupts, may target Chirac

French Prime Minister Alain Juppé says that scandals being stirred up against him personally by several leading French publications are intended to destabilize the government appointed by the new President, Jacques Chirac.

Juppé is accused of various manipulations to procure luxury housing at low cost, for himself, for his son, and for others. *Le Figaro* on July 7 provided what it purported to be a full list of those who benefitted from Juppé's alleged misdeeds. Other scandal-mongering has come from the satire magazine *Le Canard Enchaîné*.

Justice Minister Jacques Toubon declared on July 7 that all this was, first and foremost, an "undertaking of political destabilization," which does a disservice to political life in France. Similar views have been expressed by leaders of the opposition Socialist Party. For example, Tony Dreyfus, mayor of Paris's 10th Arrondissement, told Radio Monte Carlo that the attacks on the private life of political figures was turning

into a "manhunt."

On July 8, the daily *Libération* devoted its lead article, and all of pages 2 and 3, to revelations by a 33-year-old character named Didier Delaporte, who began working in January 1995 in the fundraising/finances office of the neo-Gaullist RPR party of Chirac and Juppé. Curiously, the main bank cited as being at the center of the alleged shady financing, Banque Rivaud, was central to the "galaxy of advisers" to former prime minister and Chirac rival Edouard Balladur, as Balladur mounted his campaign for the Presidency.

New confessions fuel plot vs. Argentine military

Yet another "repentant" military man, ex-Sgt. Pedro Pablo Caraballo of the Gendarmerie, has come forward to reveal that he committed atrocities against terrorists during the 1970s war against subversion. The leftist *Página 12* reported on July 1 that in a letter to the Buenos Aires Lawyers Association (AABA), Caraballo confessed that he had tortured pregnant women and women who had recently given birth at the clandestine El Campito prison camp. After hearing eight hours of Caraballo's testimony, the AABA decided to represent him in his lawsuit to try to reopen the case against his former superior Gen. Santiago Riveros.

The backdrop to Caraballo's confession is the human rights lobby's demands that the Menem government pressure the Armed Forces into handing over more information pertaining to disappeared people. The June 30 issue of *Tiempo Militar*, the newspaper which circulates among all three branches of the Armed Forces, addresses this biased anti-military campaign.

The bi-monthly paper points to the recent ruling by the Buenos Aires city council, under which schoolchildren in the capital will now be forced to read the book *Never Again*, based on the findings of the National Disappeared Persons Council (Conadep). In reading Conadep's biased account of what happened during the 1970s, *Tiempo Militar*

warns, young people can only conclude that the country's Armed Forces were worse than the Nazis, and that the guerrillas "who unleashed a terror never before known," didn't really exist, but were just innocent, idealistic youth. The military paper warns that by not explaining the genesis of what occurred in the 1970s—that murderous terrorists declared war against the nation—the human rights lobby is keeping open the wounds which continue to "afflict a significant portion of Argentine society."

LaRouche views get big audience in Italy

The Italian economic daily *Il Globo* ran a two-page exclusive interview on July 11 with *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche, which went through the present financial disintegration, the history of his movement, and why was it targeted from the outset by the FBI-Justice Department-Kissinger-Gorbachov group. LaRouche also gave his evaluation of the political crisis in Italy, which confirms his warnings given in Rome in 1976. *Il Globo* planned a special edition to be distributed for free to industrialists and politicians in Italy and Ticino, the Italian-speaking part of Switzerland.

LaRouche's ideas were also featured in Rome, on July 9, during an open-air forum in the context of a three-day Solidarity Festival dedicated to the Social Doctrine of the Catholic Church. The final event of the festival, attended by 2,000 people, among them 50 members of Parliament and many important journalists, was a debate between Gianfranco Fini, head of the National Alliance party; Rocco Buttiglione, head of the Italian Popular Party; former Social Welfare Minister Antonio Guidi; and Professor Centorame of the Capranica Association. Centorame organized a meeting at the association's offices on June 29 with Marivilia Carrasco, the Mexican leader of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement, which is inspired by LaRouche's ideas.

At the debate Centorame announced: "The present economic problems are due to

the International Monetary Fund policy. As Marivilia Carrasco recently reported to a meeting we had, the collapse of the Mexican peso was not a national problem, but a symptom of an unstoppable financial disintegration which will not be stopped unless we re-establish national sovereignty against the IMF." When he attacked the Banca d'Italia and the Italian politicians who made a pilgrimage to London to seek support, Fini (who was among the pilgrims last spring) promptly said, "I am not a lackey of the City of London! Besides I fully agree with what you said, we should force the Banca d'Italia to serve national economic purposes." Buttiglione reiterated his recent call for refocusing economic policy on major infrastructure projects, in an echo of LaRouche's program.

Thatcher panics over son's legal cases

The London *Observer*, in a front-page article on July 9 entitled "Thatcher Orders Mark to Settle Legal Action," reported that the former British prime minister recently visited her son Mark Thatcher in Dallas, and demanded that he settle two cases out of court. One involves his conflict with the founder of the Ameristar company, and the other is a tax evasion case brought by the Internal Revenue Service against his company Emergency Networks.

The Thatcher circle feels that the litigation could prove "highly embarrassing," and is "increasingly concerned" about what would happen if Mark Thatcher were brought to court and exposed to cross-examination. This could lead to disclosures about how he profited from Britain's massive Al-Yamamah arms deal with Saudi Arabia, which was negotiated by his mother.

One of her intimates said, "It would be a great, great mistake for Mark to be in court in America. Absolutely crazy!" It could, among other things, prove "harmful to the Thatcher reputation, especially in the United States," at a time when she is raising funds in the United States for her foundation, and promoting the latest volume of her memoirs.

Briefly

● **POPE JOHN PAUL II** was reported by Reuters to have "showed off a marked improvement in his health on Saturday, striding out at an open-air mass to meet worshippers one year after surgery for a broken leg sparked talk of a papacy on the wane," during his trip to Slovakia. The pope urged Slovaks on June 30 not to squander their new-found freedom on materialism and "moral slavery."

● **CHINA** admits that its child malnutrition rate is high and warns of further deterioration of the health of students. According to the official news service, in coverage by the *Economic Daily* on July 6, the percentage of undernourished children among primary and secondary students in China is as high as 21% and 44%, respectively.

● **WORLD BANK** President James Wolfensohn will embark on a "getting to know you" tour of Haiti, Jamaica, Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, and Mexico, according to the Mexican daily *El Financiero* on July 10. While in Mexico, Wolfensohn will visit Chiapas, where he will meet with unnamed "non-governmental organizations," most of which make up the support apparatus for the terrorist EZLN.

● **PAVEL GRACHOV**, the Russian defense minister, is being blamed for the unpopular war in Chechnya and may be on his way out, the French paper *Le Figaro* surmised on July 11.

● **JACQUES PARIZEAU**, Quebec's prime minister, addressed the Royal Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House in London, on July 5, selling "sovereignty" for Quebec in the context of a "globalist" vision. He stressed Quebec's support for the North American Free Trade Agreement, distinct status for native peoples, environmentalism, and other issues dear to the lunatic "Nine Nations of North America" scheme.

LaRouche fires salvo against Republican Waco coverup

by EIR Staff

In an article published in the weekly *New Federalist* on July 17, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. announced that the opening issue of his campaign for the 1996 Democratic Presidential nomination will be the danger that the hearings of the U.S. House of Representatives into the “Waco” and “Weaver” massacres may turn into a coverup by Newt Gingrich’s Republican majority in Congress.

The hearings were scheduled to start on July 19 in the crime subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, under Rep. Bill McCullom (R-Fla.). Eight days are to be devoted to testimony, a schedule unprecedented since the Watergate hearings against President Nixon. Yet the agenda is being so narrowly defined—supposedly due to “lack of time”—as to ensure that no meaningful result will be achieved. Instead, the subcommittee is spending its time demanding that the White House turn over 26 memos from President Clinton.

Asked to comment on the hearings in a July 12 radio interview with Mel Klenetsky of “*EIR Talks*,” LaRouche replied:

“I expect that come September-October of 1996, it will be Dole vs. Clinton and Clinton vs. Dole, neck-and-neck. At that time, I expect I shall be supporting President Clinton, naturally. But in the meantime, until the nomination occurs, it is essential that I present certain things which have to be said, for the coming period, for the next Presidency, and put them on the table, and that I gather as much support as I can, because the Presidential nomination, when it occurs in the convention next year, will be a gathering-together of various forces aligned around various figures, including myself, who will form the composition of the Presidential campaign for the Democratic Party. And so, in gathering my friends and myself together to appear represented at the convention, as

one of the forces in the Democratic Party, I shall be actively presenting those ideas which have to be presented, which are the ideas which *we* shall uphold, and which we hope we shall be able to share, with at least the majority of our fellow Democrats, including the Presidential candidate.

“In that connection, it’s important to recognize that a threatened coverup by certain Republican forces within the House of Representatives of the Waco and Weaver cases, and other cases, that coverup is the protection of the group inside the Justice Department in particular, such as Deputy Assistant Attorney General Mark Richard and his associate Jack Keeney; that these two characters and their associates, are the principals responsible for the John Demjanjuk frame-up, which the Sixth Circuit has pronounced a fraud upon the court; for the Weaver case, which involves the ADL [Anti-Defamation League], through Dan Levitas, among other things; for the Waco case, and for my own case.

“The same people who are my enemies, in this respect, are also presently *the most dangerous enemies* of the President of the United States. All the harassment which is being done against the President, is coming out of this bunch of clowns, centered around Mark Richard, Jack Keeney, and their co-conspirators, or co-culpables.”

Who ran Waco and Weaver massacres?

In a *Special Report* dated June 30, *EIR* called for the congressional hearings to take up the case of the Justice Department’s railroad conviction of LaRouche and a dozen of his associates on trumped-up charges. We also documented that a “permanent bureaucracy” in the Justice Department, centered around Deputy Assistant Attorneys General Mark Richard and John Keeney, is to blame not only for the LaRouche case, but also for the August 1992 shooting of

Randy Weaver's son and wife at Ruby Creek, Idaho, and for the April 1993 slaughter of the Branch Davidians at Waco, Texas.

In his *New Federalist* article, LaRouche underlined the key facts common to both the Weaver and Branch Davidian cases:

"(1) In both of these cases, there was politically motivated targeting of the victims by a concert of private organizations outside the U.S. government, working in tandem with corrupt officials inside federal governmental law-enforcement agencies.

"(2) In both cases, the slaughter was set into motion on George Bush's 'watch': while George Bush was President of the United States.

"(3) The homicidal actions by government agents, in both cases, were brought about through the influence of sundry so-called 'experts,' some from within government agencies, some from private organizations outside government.

"(4) In both cases, the center of the scandal is the continued role of a corrupt section within the Justice Department's permanent bureaucracy, sections centered around agencies under the direction of Deputy Assistant Attorneys General Mark Richard and John Keeney.

"(5) In both cases, the federal government's targeting of Weaver and the Branch Davidians was prompted by private organizations centered around the self-styled 'Cult Awareness Network,' the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), and ADL fellow-travellers such as the Dan Levitas who played a key part in harassing Randy Weaver and Weaver's family out of Iowa. The ADL has been frequently identified, as by former top FBI official Oliver 'Buck' Revell, as an FBI dirty-tricks arm from within the private sector.

"(6) In both cases, the same roster of combined official and private 'experts' consulted by the federal agencies were responsible for the bad advice which led to the otherwise avoidable slaughter."

Outside 'experts' not subpoenaed

LaRouche pointed to signs of a Republican coverup in the Judiciary Committee. First, the committee has not subpoenaed those so-called "experts" who both misguided the federal government into targeting the victims, and who played a key part in inducing bad judgment by the relevant officials. Instead, it has targeted the Clinton administration as such, without touching the key players such as Richard, Keeney, the Cult Awareness Network, and the Quantico FBI. Second, the committee has failed to feature the related cases of John Demjanjuk, LaRouche, and the FBI's racist "Frühmenschen" ("early man") campaign against black elected officials. Third, "the use of frivolous subpoenas against President Clinton's White House, as a way of diverting the time and energy of the hearings away from the known targets of any honest inquiry, creates the very strong aroma of a coverup in the making."

Concerning his own case, LaRouche wrote: "The public federal legal record now shows, that the attempt to indict, convict, and imprison me was a fraud upon the court, in which the U.S. Department of Justice played a leading, monstrously corrupt role. In those 'LaRouche' cases, the sections headed by corrupt Richard and Keeney played a crucial part, and still do. That 'LaRouche case' has been described by former U.S. Attorney-General Ramsay Clark as 'represent[ing] a broader range of deliberate cunning and systematic misconduct over a longer period of time utilizing the power of the federal government than any other prosecution by the U.S. government in my time or to my knowledge.'

"The evidence now on the legal record is, that, during January 1983, at the repeated instigation of former U.S. Secretary of State (Sir) Henry A. Kissinger, Kissinger cronies on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) recommended a national-security operation against me, under the terms of Executive Order 12333, which was picked up for implementation, that same month, by the U.S. FBI under Judge Webster and his assistant, Oliver 'Buck' Revell. The fruit of this included the establishment of a salon, under the direction of New York banker John Train, which orchestrated the coordination of published libel and other defamation and dirty tricks against me; the cabal associated with this salon included such media as NBC-TV News, the *Wall Street Journal*, and the *Readers' Digest*, in addition to the Anti-Defamation League, the Mellon-Scaife intelligence network, and sundry agents and agencies of the federal government. During 1984-89, virtually all of the defamatory propaganda launched against me internationally, by virtually every element of the news-media in the U.S.A., and many in other nations, was coordinated through the activities of that John Train salon and the governmental agencies working closely with the 1983-84 roster of participants in that salon.

"It was that defamatory news-media-centered, black-propaganda campaign of 'Big Lies,' which was used as a cover for the harassment and legal actions against me and my associates by sundry governmental agencies. The sections of the Justice Department associated with the FBI, and with Mark Richard and Jack Keeney, played a crucial leading role, together with the private circles of the ADL and Cult Awareness Network, in all of this. No political figure in the United States could have survived the scale, duration, and intensity of the attacks focussed against me and my associates. This same cabal is deployed with the intent of destroying President Bill Clinton today."

In conclusion, LaRouche wrote that his campaign will recommend, "that the best way to prevent a House Republican coverup of the suppurating nest of corruption in the Justice Department, is that sufficient citizens warn their representatives that a coverup in these matters will not be received kindly at the next election, or in the fundraising efforts of incumbents and their rivals today."

Whitewatergaters are playing with fire

by Edward Spannaus

If the desperation of President Clinton's enemies is any indication, the Whitewater plot must not be going so well. The most recent indication of this is the article in the current issue of the *American Spectator*, written by the Anglophiliac adolescent who parades as its editor-in-chief, Emmett Tyrrell.

Tyrrell's article purports to describe Clinton's involvement in the alleged CIA drug-running and gun-running operations which were conducted out of the remote airfield in Mena, Arkansas, during the mid-1980s. Despite the massive amount of evidence in the public record indicating that the Mena operation was one of the covert operations run out of Vice President George Bush's office in the 1980s, and that it was an integral part of the Contra support operation run by Oliver North and Richard Secord, Tyrrell tells his fable as if Bill Clinton, Governor of Arkansas, ran the whole thing. As if the governor of Arkansas were more powerful than the President or vice-president of the United States, or as if the governor were in charge of operations nominally designated as CIA or National Security Council operations.

Bet you didn't know such power resided in Little Rock. That's because you haven't been reading the *American Spectator*.

The search for gullible readers is not limited to Tyrrell's rag. His article was lavishly previewed in the July 9 London *Sunday Telegraph* under the byline of Ambrose Evans-Pritchard. Pritchard's laudatory essay was headlined "Clinton 'Involved in CIA Arms and Drugs Racket,'" and was his latest attempt to proclaim that the Mena guns-and-drugs story is about to engulf Clinton.

Pritchard gushed that the *American Spectator* was about to publish "astonishing allegations that Bill Clinton was linked to an illegal CIA operation in the early 1980s to smuggle weapons from Arkansas to the right-wing Contra rebels in Nicaragua." Evans-Pritchard says that Tyrrell's account "parallels the experience of another intelligence operative, Terry Reed," but omits the fact that Reed's account put the primary responsibility for the Mena operation on Bush and his operative Oliver North.

The Tyrrell story purports to be based on interviews with L.D. Brown, an Arkansas state trooper who served on the security detail of the governor's mansion, and who claims to have been a confidant of then-Governor Clinton.

Brown claims he was encouraged by Governor Clinton

to apply for a job with the CIA, and then—without saying how—Brown asserts that he was assigned to work with Barry Seal, who was running guns to Central America, and bringing cocaine into the United States.

According to Tyrrell's implausible account, Brown could only establish that Clinton was on top of the operation, saying that it may "never be known whether CIA officials knew or approved of Seal's activities." Why the governor of one of the poorest states in the union would be shipping weapons to Central America is never explained.

The *American Spectator* article was also the subject of the lead editorial in the *Wall Street Journal* on July 9, but with a decidedly different emphasis. In contrast to the *Sunday Telegraph* fraud, the *Journal* noted that its own reporting on Mena "points more toward Washington than Arkansas." The *Journal* cited its own earlier stories about Seal and drug- and gun-running to the Contras, and urged a full Congressional investigation. "If some chips fall on the Republican side, so be it."

The Seal papers

Probably the best-documented treatment of the Barry Seal-Mena operation has finally made it into print, after a long and sorry saga. This is the article by former National Security Council official Roger Morris and investigative reporter Sally Denton, which was fact-checked and edited for three months at the end of last year by the *Washington Post*, before *Post* editors killed it for political reasons in January 1995.

After a search for another publisher, the Denton-Morris article was published in the July issue of *Penthouse* magazine. It is based on a study of over 2,000 pages of Seal's personal documents, which substantiate much of what has been asserted elsewhere about the Mena operation. Denton and Morris comment that, although Mena "has been a topic of ubiquitous anti-Clinton diatribes circulated by right-wing extremists," the irony is that "the Mena operation was the apparent brainchild of the two previous and Republican administrations." Not only was it the brainchild of the two previous administrations, but they also show that some nine different investigations of Mena, from 1987 on, went nowhere, "from allegedly compromised federal grand juries to congressional inquiries suppressed by the National Security Council in 1988 under Ronald Reagan to still later Justice Department inaction under George Bush."

The Denton-Morris article documents how one of the largest drug-smuggling operations in U.S. history was centered in Mena in 1981-86, involving at least \$3-5 billion worth of drugs. Some indication of what was actually involved, is shown by the fact that, after Seal's death, the IRS determined that the money earned by Seal in 1984-85—the last two years of his life—was not illegal, because of his "CIA-DEA employment."

The IRS did not find that Seal was employed by Governor Clinton or the State of Arkansas.

Schumer sets stage for attack on Clinton

by Our Special Correspondent

The U.S. Congress missed a second opportunity to investigate the genuine terrorist threat against the United States on July 11, when Rep. Charles Schumer (D-N. Y.) held a rump hearing entitled "America Under the Gun: The Militia Movement and Hate Groups in America." Setting the tone for the dog-and-pony show that followed, Schumer opened the hearing with a derisive attack on Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), who had held a hearing in June that featured "testimony" from a half-dozen militia activists. Both Schumer and Specter are tightly wound into the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, and the staged fight between the two has all the earmarks of an orchestrated diversion from the real issues on the table: the British efforts to fuel a string of secessionist revolts against the U.S. Constitution, and the hideous corruption inside the permanent career bureaucracy in the Department of Justice and other federal agencies.

Schumer staged his hearing in order to showcase the activities of the ADL and its paid retainers, and, secondarily, to promote the influence of a radical environmentalist clique which is active within the ranks of federal land management agencies. The ultimate purpose of this charade is to draw partisan lines around any investigation into corrupt networks within the Department of Justice, so that any question about the actions of federal officials can be interpreted as an attack on the federal government as a whole.

The first group of speakers to address the panel was composed of officials from several rural counties where the anti-government rhetoric of the secessionist grouplets has escalated into violence against local officials. Karen Matthews, a county recorder from Stanislaus County, California, testified under FBI protection because she has been the victim of a beating at the hands of a so-called "militia" activist imported from Oregon. In fact, her assailant turned out to have a criminal record of convictions on gun and drug charges in California. A federal land management law enforcement officer testifying in the second panel, also implied that there is an overlap between the thuggery of the white supremacist movement and the established networks of druggrowers and smugglers who began to dominate regions of the national park system during the 1980s.

These tidbits of reality were otherwise overshadowed by a mass of prevarications and dissimulations by other

witnesses, who attempted to imply that such criminal networks are indistinguishable from rural and farm activists concerned with the collapse of the American economy, the loss of skilled jobs, and the onslaught on insane environmentalism. The net result in recent years has been to drive many honest people in the Western states into the arms of British-inspired secessionist countergangs.

The low point

The low point of Schumer's show came as Jeff DeBonis, an environmental activist with ties to the terrorist Earth First! networks and director of Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER), launched a calumny directed at western state legislators, whom he accused of misusing their offices to thwart the enforcement of environmental regulations. Under questioning away from TV cameras, DeBonis admitted that his remarks were inflammatory speculations. His source of information is David Helvarg, an investigator who works for Greenpeace and is a member of Earth First!, a self-professed terrorist organization.

PEER is a mouthpiece for a network of Earth First!-connected environmental activists which has penetrated the federal land management bureaucracy and enforcement arms.

DeBonis's deliberate lying was only the prelude to the final panel, in which Schumer presented an array of representatives of ADL front groups, who read from different portions of the ADL's self-serving exposé of the militia movement. The lineup began with Tom Halpern, acting director of the Fact Finding Division of the Anti-Defamation League; Ken Stern of the American Jewish Committee; and longtime ADL operative Dan Levitas, who runs a network of ADL-spawned "human rights" organizations. Constituting the rest of the panel were Ken Toole, from the Montana Human Rights Network; Bill Wassmuth, from the Northwest Coalition Against Malicious Harassment; Jonathan Mozzichi, from the Coalition for Human Dignity in Portland, Oregon; and Loretta Ross, from the ADL-controlled Center for Democratic Renewal.

What the panel didn't hear

Ironically, one of the panelists, Rick Eaton of the Los Angeles Simon Wiesenthal Center, was a 1993 target of ADL dirty tricks run through a League informant inside the White Aryan Resistance (WAR). The ADL's Roy Bullock, who was the subject of a San Francisco Police Department probe into illegal spying and theft of confidential government data, was paying a convicted felon to infiltrate and operate as a provocateur inside WAR. One of the ADL-contrived operations by the informant, code-named "Scumbag," was to solicit a violent attack against Eaton, who was considered a "rival" of the ADL. Needless to say, Eaton's nearly fatal experience at the hands of the ADL was not mentioned during the hearings.

Fight looms over renewed relations with Vietnam

President Clinton announced on July 11 in a ceremony at the White House, that he was normalizing relations with Vietnam. The President was joined by senators and congressmen who have fought for recognition, including Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), a former POW who was held in North Vietnam.

President Clinton praised the efforts made to locate all the missing-in-action (MIAs), an issue that has caused much delay in normalizing relations. "Never before in the history of warfare has such an extensive effort been made to resolve the fate of soldiers who did not return," he said.

President Clinton had promised to guarantee that the Vietnamese were cooperating in trying to locate MIAs before he would call for normalization. Last year, he lifted the trade embargo on Vietnam, citing Hanoi's cooperation in accounting for those still missing in action from the Vietnam War. "I believe normalization and increased contact between Americans and Vietnamese will advance the cause of freedom in Vietnam just as it did in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union," the President stated. "I strongly believe that engaging the Vietnamese on the broad economic front of economic reform and the broad front of democratic reform will help to honor the sacrifice of those who fought for freedom's sake in Vietnam."

McCain and Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.), also a decorated Vietnam vet, have teamed up to argue the case in the Senate. McCain is preparing to introduce a sense of the Senate resolution calling for recognition.

Despite the efforts of McCain and others, the issue has been a prickly one for many Republicans. Rep. Bob Dornan (R-Calif.) called the move a

"disgrace." Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), chairman of the House International Relations Committee, said he would bring legislation to the House floor blocking funds to build an embassy in Vietnam or in any way facilitate normalizing relations. A few, like Dornan and Sen. Bob Smith (R-N.H.), are still pressing the POW-MIA issue. Even Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.), sensing the potential of the issue as a campaign item, has expressed his reservations on the President's moves.

NASA targeted despite Shuttle-Mir success

On July 11, the Veterans, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations slashed \$720 million from the President's request of \$14.26 billion for next year's space program. The measure is fully consistent with the House Speaker Newt Gingrich's Conservative Revolution budget-gouging.

The proposal would shut down the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama, the Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland, and the Langley Research Center in Virginia, and eliminate or delay key science programs including the Cassini spacecraft to Saturn, the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy, and the Space Infrared Telescope.

The proposal to close three NASA centers while continuing full funding for the Space Shuttle and space station, which would be impossible, indicates that this is not a serious proposal but a red alert to get people's attention. A staffer for the Democrats on the House Science Committee believes that the budget the subcommit-

tee released is a political document, and said that throwing out this kind of wild proposal indicates that we are starting to see a breakdown in what is predictable. The Science Committee has not yet authorized the FY 96 NASA budget; the Senate will probably not act on it until after the August recess.

Helms seeks cut in AIDS treatment funding

Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) wants to reduce funding for the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Emergency Resources Act because it was, according to him, homosexuals' "deliberate, disgusting, revolting conduct" that caused AIDS, he told the *New York Times* in early July.

Helms's statements raised an outcry—undoubtedly foreseen by Helms, perhaps to force Republican Presidential hopefuls to kowtow to the Radical Right on this issue. Helms also complained that too many federal dollars went to AIDS patients and research, to the detriment of research into other diseases.

The act, which provides \$624 million in funding this year, is due to expire in September unless Congress reauthorizes it. It had bipartisan support when passed last year, with Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.) co-sponsoring the legislation. The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee has unanimously approved the act's reauthorization, but the House Commerce Committee has yet to act.

President Clinton reacted immediately in a speech to students at Georgetown University on July 6, pointing out that AIDS funding was less than one-third of that for cancer and less than one-sixth of that for heart dis-

ease. He explained the many different ways that people have acquired AIDS, many of them by freak accidents or by blood transfusions. He added that "the gay people who have AIDS are still our sons, our brothers, our cousins, our citizens. They're Americans, too. They're obeying the law and working hard. They're entitled to be treated like everybody else."

Supreme Court overturns black electoral district

In a decision that has enraged black legislators, the Supreme Court struck down on June 29 a congressional district in Georgia drawn specifically to elect a black to Congress. The court ruled that Georgia's 11th Congressional District is unconstitutional because it groups voters based predominantly on race. The district, represented by Cynthia McKinney (D-Ga.), joins black metropolitan Atlanta with black rural communities 260 miles along the coast.

Members of the Congressional Black Caucus said that the Supreme Court ruling puts all minority districts at risk and could reshape congressional districting maps across the country. "Any district that has been drawn or would be drawn to elect blacks in Congress would and could be challenged," said Rep. Chaka Fattah (D-Pa.). There is similar case before the Supreme Court in the fall affecting the district of Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-Tex.).

Not all Democrats saw the developments as pessimistically. "I am an optimist," Abigail Thornstrom, author of *Who's Votes Count? Affirmative Action and Minority Voting Rights*, told the *Washington Times*. "If one puts together the fact that the overwhelming majority of black may-

ors have been elected from minority-black cities, if you keep in mind that Colin Powell is the most wanted political candidate in American today, blacks will pull together bi-racial coalitions and will continue to be elected."

Sen. D'Amato tries to revive Whitewater

The Special Committee on Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters will begin hearings on July 18, in an attempt to revive the allegations of financial irregularities in the real estate dealings in Arkansas involving the Clintons. The committee will hold hearings on the related matter of what happened, if anything, to the papers of the late White House Deputy Counsel Vincent W. Foster.

Senate Banking Committee Chairman Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), himself often the subject of investigation for shady financial dealings, has ironically become the Republican point-man for the investigation. D'Amato will chair the special Senate Whitewater panel.

Allegations of foul play have been trumpeted in full-page newspaper ads, a campaign that has been heavily bankrolled by Richard Mellon Scaife. The allegations claim that Whitewater-related documents that were held by Foster as President Clinton's personal attorney were removed and turned over to David Kendall, who had become the Clintons' personal attorney. Although a special prosecutor, Kenneth Starr, a key Bush-league operative, has been investigating the Whitewater allegations for months without turning up anything of substance, the D'Amato hearings are intended to keep the allegations in the news—perhaps all the way to the 1996 election.

The Special Whitewater Committee was created by a 96-3 vote in the Senate, and has been allotted a \$950,000 budget, to last through February. House Banking Committee Chairman Jim Leach (R-Ia.) will start his own hearings on Aug. 7.

GOPers tell Clinton: Go to IMF for aid to Mexico

Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.) and Senate Banking Committee Chairman Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) delivered a letter to Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin on July 5, in which they said they are "not aware of any 'emergencies' or 'contingencies' that would justify the release of additional U.S. funds to supporting the Mexican peso." Rubin had announced plans the previous week to release another \$2.5 billion to Mexico in addition to the \$10 billion in loan guarantees and other financial aid pledges since February. The senators urged the administration to seek funds from the International Monetary Fund, the Bank of International Settlements, and other international sources before using more U.S. funds.

At the outbreak of the Mexican peso crisis, President Clinton, in opposition to a Republican-dominated Congress that was unwilling to appropriate funds to assist Mexico, turned to the Equalization Fund for loan guarantees for Mexico.

The IMF agreed to a Mexican bailout during the so-called peso crisis only on condition that the United States shell out a good portion of the funding. Since then the issue of debt moratorium, in contrast to a "bailout," has gained widespread support in Mexico and throughout Ibero-America, with key religious leaders also giving their support to the idea.

National News

Gramm touts slave-labor to Young Republicans

During an address on July 1 to the Young Republican convention in Atlanta, Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.) elaborated on his pet scheme to turn federal prisons into "mini-industrial parks." According to wire service accounts, the Presidential candidate's speech delighted the crowd of several hundred, who gave him the highest vote total in a subsequent straw poll.

Under Gramm's slave-labor scheme, inmates would work 10 hours a day to make revenue-producing goods, in full competition with the free labor force. "Selling it nationally, selling the products that prisoners make internationally, having prisoners make component parts for everything from tractors to cars to television sets . . . makes eminently good sense," said Gramm. "I think we made a terrible mistake when we let special interest groups stop prison labor."

If elected, Gramm vowed to repeal the Cooper-Hawes Act, the Sumners-Ashurst Act, and the Percy amendment, which make it illegal to sell prison-made goods in the private market, and require working prisoners to be paid according to a union scale.

Thatcher toys with running for President

Along with the political twaddle Margaret Thatcher presented on June 28 to the National Press Club in Washington, she made herself ample proof of the wisdom of the Founding Fathers, in establishing a constitutional requirement that the President of the United States be born in this country.

Thatcher, the former prime minister of Great Britain, who turned its collapsing economy into a scrap heap, was jokingly asked whether she would run for President in the upcoming election. "You'd have to pass a very simple amendment," she replied. "I have been a tax lawyer in my time, and in tax law, there are lots of deeming provisions—that is, you deem something to

be income which isn't."

With a knowing laugh, she explained, "You could deem someone to be a citizen of the United States, even though she wasn't born here, but born in Britain. If you could deem a person born in Britain to be born in the United States for the purposes of Presidential elections, boy, you wouldn't stop me from coming." Happily, the Constitution will.

Ex-prosecutor pleads guilty in Cali case

Former federal prosecutor Donald Ferguson pled guilty on July 3 in the Cali drug cartel case, further tightening the noose around the neck of former Justice Department official Michael Abbell. Ferguson pled guilty to reduced charges of conspiring to obstruct justice and money laundering, and agreed to cooperate in the government's ongoing case against Abbell.

Ferguson, an assistant U.S. attorney in Miami in the mid-1970s, was recruited by Abbell in 1990 to help him represent drug-runners for Colombia's Cali Cartel in Florida, according to the indictment. Ferguson was charged with helping to secure false statements from drug defendants in order to exculpate Cali kingpin Miguel Rodríguez rejuela, and with delivering \$75,000 in drug profits to the wife of a jailed drug defendant in Miami.

Jeb Bush wants an end to federal government

"Son-of-a-Bush" Jeb Bush told a Dallas conference earlier this year that "Republicans must kill the government goose that lays the golden eggs. . . . They must not reinvent government; they must *deinvent* it in order to succeed in governing." Bush's address was featured in the June 1995 issue of *Imprimis*, a publication of Hillsdale College, a Conservative Revolution hotbed in Michigan.

Bush, now chairman of the Foundation

for Florida's Future, told the Dallas conference (which was titled "Taking on Big Government: Agenda for the 1990s"), that the United States "desperately" needs a revolution. "We need to create a 'crisis' that will ensure that there are no alternatives to less government." He pointed to the adoption of a "constitutional requirement for a balanced budget [as] just such a crisis," because this would deprive the federal government of revenue flows. "Money is the key to the growth of big government, and the lack of it is the tool with which smaller and more efficient government can be fashioned."

Bush praised House Speaker Newt Gingrich's (R-Ga.) "visionary leadership," and echoed the most extreme "Third Wave" elements of the Contract with America. "We must rethink the role of government in the Information Age," he asserted. Listing those services he believes most in need of privatization (prisons, schools, child welfare), Bush singled out education as "the most archaic of all systems managed by government." Why? Because "the school calendar reflects the Agricultural Age," while the "system for service delivery is a classic top-down, centralized anachronism of the Industrial Age."

Supreme Court rules for owl's rights over man's

By a 6-3 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on June 29 that the 1973 Endangered Species Act (ESA) prohibits disturbing the habitats of such creatures as spotted owls on private property as well as on federal lands. Overturning a federal appeals court decision, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the U.S. Interior Department and Fish and Wildlife Service, in a suit brought by timber industry and landowner representatives over the right to log on private land inhabited by the spotted owl.

At issue was whether the ESA prevented only the killing of protected species, or whether it also could prevent supposedly threatening intrusions into these species' habitats. At stake, however, is the fundamental tenet underlying Western civilization, that mankind is superior to all other

species, having been created in the image of God and endowed with the power of reason.

The Supreme Court decision is the latest round in an absurd battle over the rights of the spotted owl which has gone on for years, with all parties ignoring the fundamental issue. The agenda has been dominated by pagan environmentalists both in and out of government, under the overall direction of the Worldwide Fund for Nature. In the case of the spotted owl, the environmentalists' target has been the once-vast timber output of the Pacific Northwest.

As many naturalists and forest experts have testified, the only significant threat to the survival of the spotted owl is its own vulnerability to other birds of prey. But its listing as an endangered species, coupled with other environmentalist restrictions on logging, has closed off huge tracts of public and private forests. The resulting bankruptcy of scores of logging and milling companies, especially among the family-owned operations which formerly accounted for more than 60% of all timber output, has sent lumber prices skyrocketing. The industry as a whole has also fallen into the hands of half a dozen giant companies operating increasingly as a cartel.

Rockefeller funds back eco-fascist takeover

The Rockefeller Foundation is financing the creation of an international army of fascist green cadres to implement a "paradigm shift" and lead the world to a fascist "sustainable" society, according to its just-released 1994 annual report. The report states that "humankind has crossed a dangerous threshold in its relationship with its habitat" and has "seriously damaged the planet's ability to regenerate."

According to the report, these "dangerous trends" can only be reversed with a "new approach" that leads all human activity toward "sustainability." The foundation says that the effort "demands exceptional leaders who can collaborate across national borders to define a common ground on which the future can be built."

To create a sufficient number of en-

forcers for a New Dark Age, the Rockefeller Foundation has spent over \$5 million a year since 1991 on its Leadership for Environment and Development program, designed to ensure "nothing less than humanity's acceptance of responsibility for stewardship of the earth." The program is presently operating in Brazil, Canada, China, Russia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, and Nigeria.

Sheriff tied to 'Get LaRouche' team indicted

Sheriff Paul Barrett, the former gamekeeper for the J. C. Bryant family plantation in Mississippi, was indicted on five counts of obstruction of justice, perjury, and witness tampering by the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia in early July. If convicted, Barrett will join the ranks of former Loudoun County, Virginia Sheriff's Lt. Donald Moore, J. C. Herbert Bryant, Jr., and other members of the "Get LaRouche" task force which railroaded economist Lyndon LaRouche to prison, who have been convicted on various charges.

Bryant was convicted last year on charges of making false statements and impersonating a federal officer. He has not yet been sentenced.

The charges against Barrett stem from testimony Barrett gave as a witness in Bryant's trial. Barrett is accused of falsely testifying that he sold a motorcycle which Bryant purchased for his use in Warren County, Virginia for \$1,500 when in fact, a Dr. Calvin Poole paid Barrett over \$10,000 for the item. He is also charged with obstruction of justice and witness tampering as a result of an alleged attempt to persuade Poole to hide this fact from law enforcement officers.

Barrett is also charged with perjuring himself before the Grand Jury which brought the charges against Bryant, when he "deliberately" mis-identified a signature on a notarized "oath of Office" as that of J. C. Herbert Bryant, Jr. The falsified document was a key supporting piece of evidence in Bryant's defense against the charge that he was illegally in possession of handguns on the day he was arrested in Washington.

Briefly

● **CALIFORNIA'S** state legislature recessed on June 30 without agreeing on a budget for the fiscal year which began July 1. Since the collapse of the state's tax base in the late 1980s, budget deadlocks have become an annual event. In 1992, the legislature was unable to pass a new budget until September, making interim payments in IOUs—a practice banned this year by the courts.

● **ORANGE COUNTY**, California voters rejected a 0.5% increase in the county's 7.75% sales tax on June 27, intended to raise \$130 million a year for 10 years, according to Reuters. The county filed for bankruptcy last year after revenues which had been invested in derivatives went up in smoke. A *New York Times* editorial on July 2 denounced the voters for their "arrogance," which "is roiling the bond markets."

● **THE U.S. SPACE** Shuttle mission to hook up with Russia's Mir space station drew enormous interest, despite being largely ignored by the major media. NASA Space Shuttle program director Brewster Shaw reported that there were 2.8 million inquiries for status information through the Internet, even though all lines were busy during much of the mission.

● **JOHN TRAIN'S** outfit, Freedom House, has been denied consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, after failing to win a majority in the U.N. Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. Voting against were China, Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Sudan, Swaziland, and Tunisia. Train was a key conspirator in the judicial frameup of Lyndon LaRouche.

● **'DR. DEATH,'** Jack Kevorkian, celebrated the opening of his Michigan "suicide clinic" on June 27 with the murder of his 24th victim, a 60-year-old woman suffering from a paralyzing nervous disorder. Her death was ruled a homicide by carbon monoxide poisoning.

Editorial

Don't privatize your grandmother

The flawless docking of the Space Shuttle *Atlantis* and the Russian Mir Space Station reminded us all of past days when NASA chalked up one success after another and we could realistically hope that there would be a further leap from the Moon to Mars.

The Apollo program was indeed a giant step forward for all of mankind; nonetheless, it occurred within the geometry of the Cold War and Soviet-American competition in space, dramatized by the *Sputnik* flight. By comparison, the collaborative Russian-U.S. program now under way to integrate their respective space programs symbolizes the reality of present cooperation between the two nations.

Notwithstanding all of the manifold successes of the space program, and the extraordinary benefits it has yielded for the civilian economy—for example, in rapid development of semi-conductors—it is the shocking state of affairs now that neither Russia nor the United States is prepared to invest sufficiently to maintain the independent existence of their national space programs. Thus, Vice President Al Gore's role in promoting cooperation with Moscow is in fact a lifeline for America's space program; tragically, the same is true in Russia.

Russia has a highly trained scientific cadre force, probably better educated than their counterparts in the United States or western Europe; it also has a repository of scientific discoveries that were achieved within the military-scientific complex, but which could not be realized technologically. With the disintegration of the Russian economy under the conditions imposed by the International Monetary Fund, this capability is being bled away. Clearly, there are economic and scientific benefits, as well as political benefits, for the United States as well as Russia, in cooperation in space.

Yet, at the very same June 30 press conference held to announce the successful docking, NASA administrator Dan Goldin endorsed congressional moves to privatize the Space Shuttle. He also discussed plans to get rid of many of the safety procedures put into place after the *Challenger* disaster. Perhaps some of these procedures are indeed redundant, but the motivation

behind both the privatization and the streamlining of procedures is penny-ante cost-cutting. This approach will not work, but will only serve to dismantle what remains of the space program.

Similar moves are under way to take apart and privatize the U.S. national weather service. The idea is to close down weather offices all over the country, transferring their functions to private companies that would sell their services to the mass media. This information has been given out at no cost to all users since the beginning of the weather service.

On Oct. 1, the Commerce Department will eliminate the agricultural weather service, fire weather services to non-federal agencies for non-wildfire activities, distribution of weather charts to marine radio-facsimile broadcast stations, and the National Weather Service Summary. This last service provides summaries to the public and the media of extreme weather, such as tornadoes and floods; it is one of the major sources of information on weather for newspapers and radio stations.

The elimination of these and other weather services is part of a much broader operation to privatize the functions of NASA, the weather service, and agricultural information services. These privatization schemes have the full support of Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), and are being implemented with the cooperation of Vice President Gore. The logic of this privatization is that taxpayers will save money.

On another, related front, the U.S. Enrichment Corp., which makes nuclear fuel, has also now been privatized, and such power marketing authorities as the Bonneville Power and Tennessee Valley Authority are also slated for the chopping block.

Under current economic conditions, who is kidding whom to suggest that private companies are in a position to pick up the tab for the U.S. government? Only a moment's thought should be needed to recognize that what is being put on the chopping block is this nation's future greatness, as well as its ability to mount a national emergency effort to anticipate weather and other potential disasters.

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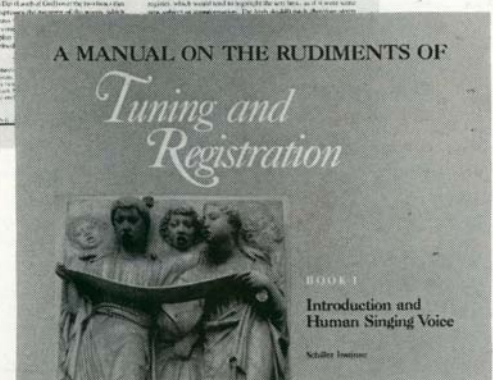
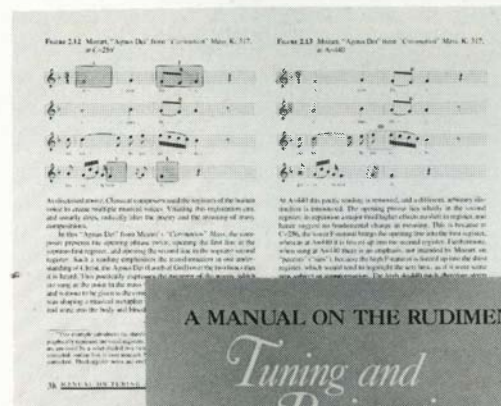
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