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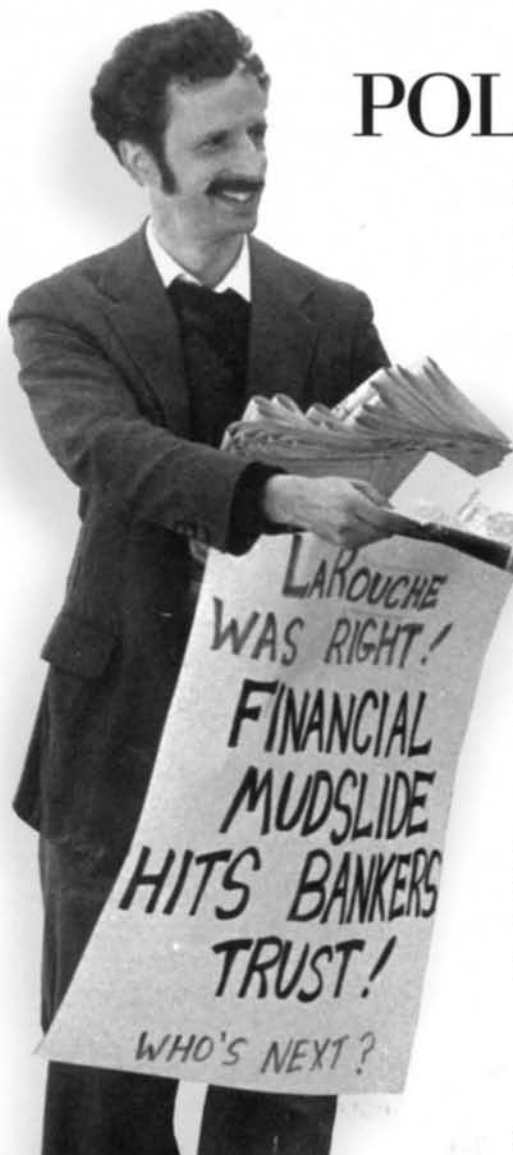
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Clinton moves to take back his Presidency
Bankers' looting causes rise in child mortality

**LaRouche on 'The coming
scientific revolution'**



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*World Wide Web site: <http://www.larouchepub.com>
e-mail: eirns@larouchepub.com*

European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, D-65013 Wiesbaden, Bahnstrasse 9-A, D-65205, Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany
Tel: 49-611-73650. Homepage: <http://www.eirna.com>
E-mail: eirna@eirna.com Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

In Denmark: EIR, Post Box 2613, 2100 Copenhagen ØE, Tel. 35-43 60 40

In Mexico: EIR, Río Tiber No. 87, 5o piso, Colonia Cuauhtémoc, México, DF, CP 06500. Tel: 208-3016 y 533-26-43.

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From the Associate Editor

Just over one year ago, on March 18, 1998, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. laid out his strategy for a New Bretton Woods global financial reorganization, to a Washington, D.C. audience of world policymakers. This was a time when it was beginning to dawn on some national leaders that the global financial crisis was, indeed, as serious as LaRouche had been telling them it was, and that something drastic had to be done. U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin was talking about the need for a “new financial architecture,” and saying there should be “not one penny” given to bail out banks that lost money on the speculative financial markets. Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi and Japanese Deputy Finance Minister Eisuke Sakakibara were calling explicitly for a “New Bretton Woods.”

But, appropriate action was not taken, and the oligarchical British-American-Commonwealth (BAC) grouping seized the initiative in the Western world. In the East, the Survivors’ Club—a strategic triangle of China, Russia, and India—began to coalesce, as an alternative and rallying point for nations unwilling to accept the BAC’s murderous dictates.

Now, in the most important institutional intervention since his Washington speech, LaRouche has addressed a seminar of dignitaries from many nations, meeting in Bonn, Germany (see *International*). He described what has happened in the intervening year: how President Clinton lost his nerve, under assault from the impeachment drive, and abandoned his previous commitment to reorganizing the financial system; how U.S. policy toward China and Russia slipped from the President’s control, and underwent a dangerous deterioration; and how, since autumn 1998, wars have been launched against Sudan, Iraq, and now Yugoslavia, under the “new NATO” doctrine. Unless these policy shifts are reversed, LaRouche said, we are heading toward a Dark Age and World War.

In his speech one year ago, citing Franklin D. Roosevelt’s First Inaugural address, LaRouche said of the current critics of his own policy: “Let those political leaders who lack the will to carry out the measures I have proposed, get out of the way, and pass the authority to act to those among us who are willing and able to enact these measures, and do so suddenly.” The future of civilization now rests in the hands of those who are willing to act, with pungency and force, along the lines that LaRouche has indicated.

Susan Welsh

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Mr. Hori recently retired from the Japanese Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp., and now is a researcher with Nuclear Systems Association, based in Tokyo. In the early 1990s, he headed an international committee to prepare a "Vision Document" on the second 50 years of nuclear energy. He is on the board of directors of the American Nuclear Society and of the Japanese Atomic Energy Society, whose International Committee he chairs.

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Corrections: In "The Hollinger Corp. Propaganda Empire" in last week's *Feature*, Margaret Thatcher is misidentified as chairman of Hollinger International, Inc.; she is one of five senior international advisers. Also, Zbigniew Brzezinski is misidentified as a "former chairman of the Trilateral Commission"; he was its Executive Director in the 1970s.

In "Denmark Debates Curbs on Speculation," in our April 2 issue, the political parties were wrongly labelled. The Socialist People's Party is a socialist party, which introduced the proposed tax on speculative financial transactions. The Danish People's Party is a populist conservative party. During the debate, Peter Skaarup, a Member of Parliament from this party, called for a New Bretton Woods conference and complimented the Socialist People's Party for introducing the proposal to tax speculation.

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By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
Science is the essence of politics, writes LaRouche. "In the end, the fundamental issue of society, as of science, is the issue of the nature of the human individual, is the nature of that principle of cognition by which the validatable ideas of a single individual can live and reign in the universe forever after. That is the principle to govern the kind of world we must fight to build."

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The coming scientific revolution

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

April 2, 1999

Most regular readers of *EIR* will recognize, that much, although not all, of the material brought together in this report, is based upon concepts presented in sundry locations published over the course of the recent decades. Those elements are included here, with other, newly published elements, for a special purpose. They are an integral part of the summation of a new topic: the evidence that broad collaboration among nations in support of the Eurasian Land-Bridge program, will generate a sweeping revolution in mankind's conception of physical science. The more immediate, urgent relevance of introducing that new topic at the present moment of escalating global strategic crisis, is to show the immediate implications of this foreseeable scientific breakthrough for defining what ought to be the strategic thinking of the U.S.A. — in particular — today.

Science, as currently practiced, has reached near the limit at which its progress could be continued in its present form, without freeing it from certain corrupt and crushing, presently widespread conventions. These conventions were introduced to continuing, widespread use by followers of the influential Venetians Paolo Sarpi and Abbot Antonio Conti. Typified by the names of empiricism and Cartesianism then, they represent, still today, a pervasive, systemic, ideological corruption of most of the world's higher education and related practice.

The world could escape from the British monarchy's Blair government and that government's present efforts to drive the world in a race toward global doom. That happy alternative will be found only through the cooperation of President Clinton, joined by at least one leading continental-European nation, with a group of nations centered around China, Russia, and India. Such cooperation would define the new course taken by humanity at the beginning of this coming century. Such cooperation with China, Russia, India, and others must tend to bring about a sweeping revolution in the way in which the world thinks about science.

That revolution is the subject of this report.



The author's wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, speaks with reporters at the eastern terminal of the new Eurasian Land-Bridge in Lianyungang, China, October 1998. "Broad collaboration among nations in support of the Eurasian Land-Bridge program," Lyndon LaRouche writes, "will generate a sweeping revolution in mankind's conception of physical science."

1. The economic setting

For reasons I shall point out at an appropriate point in this report, such a revolution were most likely to originate, if at all, from within my specialized field of practice: the science of physical economy. However, although such changes are already implicit, as prescriptions, in my contributions to the science of physical economy, the actualization of that potential for progress along broader lines of scientific work, were presently unlikely to occur during the immediately foreseeable future, without the added factor of some powerful and global, strategically significant political stimulus.

Specifically, unless that inevitable qualitative step upward were, unfortunately, delayed by the world's now threatened plunge into a prolonged, planet-wide "new dark age," the forced-draft technological progress implicit in the present Eurasian Land-Bridge policy, will create the specific set of circumstances needed, to drive scientific progress in ways which will shatter all previously established, present barriers.¹

At first inspection, those barriers to a revolutionary breakthrough in science, appear to be merely formal ones. At closer inspection, we must recognize that the formal barriers are essentially reflections and products of unresolved pathologies in the presently dominant relations among peoples, both rela-

tions among nations, and even within such putatively democratic nations as the U.S.A. itself. These obstacles are shown most clearly in the domain of economic relations, as I shall identify those connections here.

China's President Jiang Zemin made forceful reference to certain among the science-driver implications of the Eurasian Land-Bridge policy, in his celebrated, path-breaking address at Russia's famous science city, Novosibirsk.² In the course of this report, I shall point to the military-strategic, as well as general economic and other social implications of this same matter of scientific principle.

I emphasize, as more or less inevitable, one clearly definable effect of the kind of forced-draft technological progress implied by that Novosibirsk address. Under the impact of such a forced-draft development of the labor-force of Eurasia, the study of mathematics in the secondary and university classroom, will not become merely a rapidly increasing factor in the economic development of Eurasia's vast labor-force and land-areas. This revolutionary expansion of education as a determinant of economic growth, will evolve into standards for instruction qualitatively different than have been used in most Twentieth-Century classrooms, world-wide, including the U.S.A., up to now.

Respecting the formal side of scientific practice as defined up to now, there is nothing new, or in any sense unproven, in what I have said. All of the evidence to prove the thesis

1. On Eurasia Land-Bridge policy, see "The Eurasian-Land-Bridge: The 'New Silk Road'—Locomotive for Worldwide Economic Development," *EIR Special Report*, January 1997.

2. The speech was delivered on Nov. 24, 1998, and the official text is published in *EIR*, Dec. 4, 1998, pp. 55-57.

described here, is already solidly “in the books,” so to speak. What has been lacking, until now, is a general recognition of certain deeper implications of discoveries already lying within those libraries. My subject here is the deeper, social implications of those formalities of mathematical physics.

Formally, the basis for this coming revolution in science has already been pre-established by the greatest scientific thinkers of modern European history—i.e., since the Fifteenth-Century, “Golden” Renaissance. The future of scientific progress is to be recognized as already rooted, awaiting broader and fuller appreciation, within the contributions to modern experimental physical science by the leading discoverers of recent centuries, Platonists such as Nicholas of Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, Johannes Kepler, Gottfried Leibniz, Carl Gauss, and Bernhard Riemann.

It is the roots of physical science, in social relations, which is our principal topic here. It is the issues implicitly posed by the Land-Bridge, specifically the interaction of this Platonic heritage of European civilization, with both the ancient cultural heritages of China and the Vedic-Sanskrit heritage as defined by Panini and others, which will force the unleashing of a new quality of economic and scientific revolution throughout Eurasia, and beyond.

Such a task-oriented revolution in the relations among these and other historical-cultural heritages, will force science to see the practical relations among human beings and nature, including economic relations, in a new way. In that way, the long-awaited unity of civilization, as a collection of perfectly sovereign nation-states united by dedication to certain common principles, can be foreseen on the horizon—if racialist and homicidal fools of the type of mad Zbigniew Brzezinski, presently in high places, do not ruin this wonderful opportunity.

I must emphasize again, that most of the crucial evidence on which the coming revolution in science and economy is to be based, is to be found—sometimes explicitly, otherwise implicitly—in my contributions to exposing the economic significance of the scientific work of those in the Platonic heritage of Cusa, Leonardo, Kepler, Leibniz, Gauss, and Riemann. Thus, as I have said on some earlier public occasions, the source of the breakthroughs leading to the coming revolution in science, will be prompted from within that domain of practice which is my specialty. For purposes of formal academic classification, what I have just written could be restated as follows: It will originate within the domain which is defined by the elementary contributions of principle which I have made to Leibniz’s science of physical economy.

However, habit resists change, even when the evident need for change has been more or less conclusively demonstrated. This resistance assumes a distinctively pernicious character when the folly of habit is hallowed by the name of “custom.” Until the significance of those elementary principles is grasped, sooner or later, by my audiences, it remains frequently necessary, to include at least a summary restatement of the nature and historic importance of those, my origi-

nal discoveries which are key to understanding this coming revolution in science.

In particular, an understanding of those connections is crucial for grasping the nature of the kind of scientific revolution which implementation of the Eurasian Land-Bridge would unleash. It is the commitment to realizing the benefits of cooperation on the Eurasia Land-Bridge program, which will break through the barriers of habit, to force nations to see man, and the relations among man, science, and the universe, in a new way.

To locate the coming revolution in science within the history of economics, consider the following three fundamental facts of modern economic history since the beginning of modern history as Europe’s Fifteenth-Century Golden Renaissance. These three subsequent developments, as elaborated earlier in my *The Road to Recovery* (among other published locations), are listed as follows.

1. The foundations of what Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton defined as the *anti-British* (e.g., anti-Adam Smith) American System of political-economy, were supplied by Gottfried Leibniz’s direct influence on those early-Eighteenth-Century followers of the Mathers, Winthrops, and Jonathan Logan, who, including Benjamin Franklin, undertook what became our U.S.A.’s war for independence.

The central feature of this process was adoption of the principles of Leibniz, including Leibniz’s attack upon Locke, as the foundation for the future U.S. Declaration of Independence, the Federal Constitution, and the American System of political-economy.³

2. The next step forward in the world-wide development of modern political-economy, beyond Hamilton, was contributed by the same military-technological revolution featured within Lazare Carnot’s victorious direction of the 1792-1794 victory of France over all invading armies.

Carnot’s explicitly Leibnizian principle of machine-tool design, introduced into the U.S.A. after 1814, supplied the foundation for what became the later American industrial revolution of 1861-1876. The success of that 1861-1876 agro-

3. All the successes which victims of liberal ideology have wrongly attributed to the British “free trade” model of Adam Smith, et al., have been entirely due to the looting of victims by means of parasitical practices known as “primitive accumulation.” To portray honestly the apparent sometime successes of the parasite, it is indispensable to take into account the suffering of its victim, the looted host. By that standard, the only successful forms of modern political-economy have been, in net effect, either the Leibnizian American System of political-economy, as defined by Hamilton, Friedrich List, Henry C. Carey, et al., or adoption of features of the American model of agro-industrial development by other nations, including some so-called “states with socialist constitutions.”

industrial revolution, based upon Carnot's principles, established the model for all the successful forms of agro-industrial national development world-wide, from 1876 onward. The U.S. war-mobilizations of the World War I and World War II period, include some fresh, brilliantly successful examples of resort to the universal principles underlying that American System.

3. The next step upward in economic science, beyond what the 1861-1876 Lincoln-Carey achievement established as the American agro-industrial standard of practice, has come through my original, fundamental discoveries in the field of physical economy.

These discoveries, developed as a refutation of Norbert Wiener's "information theory" hoax, used the experience of application and development of the machine-tool principle of Carnot, as embedded in modern U.S. industrial practice, to show: a) That the origins of increase of the productive powers of labor lie in a succession of validatable discoveries of universal physical, and other principle; b) That the function so described is Riemannian in form; c) That the adducibly universal principles of Classical artistic composition,⁴ are the keys to the generation and socialized realization of physically definable increase of the productive powers of labor.

Up to a point, my discoveries serve the relatively more modest, academic purpose of providing needed insights into the principles of economy, principles of successful practice—such as the World War II and later aerospace "crash programs"—whose universal nature is not otherwise adequately appreciated. Beyond that point, in application, those validated universal principles of physical economy, supply the active basis for an entirely new quality of successive scientific and technological revolutions in the increase of the productive powers of labor. It is that point on which attention is focussed here.

The impetus of a technology-driven, revolutionary change in the economic conditions of life on this planet, the impetus implicit in the already ongoing implementation of the Eurasian Land-Bridge program, is the hammer which will drive this spike through all presently existing intellectual barriers. The result will be a far different way of thinking about science and society than is generally known in the university classroom today.

To explain the change from what have been heretofore regarded as more conventional approaches to the subject of

4. In any of my writings, the term "Classical" means what the Fifteenth-Century Golden Renaissance and the German Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Classic, from Leibniz, Bach, Lessing, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Schiller, et al., regarded as the Classical Greek model associated with Solon, Aeschylus, Scopas, Praxiteles, Sophocles, Socrates, and Plato—not including Aristotle. The rigorous scientific meaning of my usage is emphasized in my "The Substance of Morality," *Executive Intelligence Review*, June 26, 1998, and is addressed at some length within Chapter 2: "The End of the New Age: The Strategic Issue," within my *The Road to Recovery*.

technology, I begin by pointing to almost any modern classroom where students are being given their initial ideological indoctrination in what passes for the calculus today. For this pedagogical purpose, I emphasize attention to the celebrated hoax commonly recognized in the textbooks as "The Cauchy Fraction."⁵ I situate the problem posed by that popularized myth within related, popularized misconceptions of the notion of science itself.

2. Ancient and modern science

What may be termed, meaningfully, "modern physical science," has two distinct aspects. The relevant highlights of the history of modern science, are as follows.

In the known, extended European history of mankind, the history of science so far distinguishes three types of scientific knowledge: 1) Ancient, which, for the case of Europe, refers chiefly to the Classical Greeks' debts to the solar astronomy of the Egyptians, and implicitly to ancient Vedic solar-astronomical calendars; 2) Classical, which refers to Greeks such as Thales, Solon, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Scopas and Praxiteles, Plato, and the continued work of Plato's followers into the pre-Roman Hellenistic period; and 3) Modern Classical, signifying chiefly the rebirth of the Greek-Hellenistic Classical approach to knowledge as associated with Europe's Fifteenth-Century freeing of western Europe from the burden of Roman decadence, through a vigorous, chiefly Platonic revival of the Classical Greek tradition.

These distinctions are functional, not necessarily defined strictly by datings of so-called "periods." For our purposes here, the most relevant functional distinctions are of the following types.

The term "Classical," as applicable to the cases of ancient Greek and pre-Roman Hellenistic cultures, is typified by the revolution in sculpture associated with the work of Scopas and Praxiteles: the superseding of both the Egyptian and Greek Archaic sculpture, by the art of poetic metaphor—a body captured in mid-motion—in stone. "Classical," as a term used strictly to identify a characteristic functional quality, signifies the emphasis upon empirically validatable discoveries of universal principles. Classical is thus opposed to

5. Formally, the evidence showing Cauchy's "fraction" to be a hoax, demonstrates that Cauchy's argument not only represents an elementary, axiomatic error of fallacy of composition, but a willful such error, and therefore a fraud upon science. The original calculus, developed by Leibniz in response to a challenge published earlier by Kepler, was based upon the evidence that regular trajectories within the universe are expressed by observable non-constant curvature recurring in infinitesimal intervals of such action. In other words, directly contrary to Leonhard Euler's fraudulent attack upon Leibniz's calculus, action in the universe is characteristically non-linear in the small. Cauchy, a protégé of the anti-Leibniz Laplace, revised the Leibniz calculus by insisting, by aid of a fraud, that action in the universe is either intrinsically linear in the infinitesimally small, or is so nearly linear that it may be treated, by linear "curve-fitting" methods, as if it were axiomatically linear.

naive “realism,” or the latter’s more degenerate form, “sur-realism;” it is opposed to a reading of symbolic intent of representations of sense-impressions. “Classical,” thus, signifies not only ideas, as Plato defines this notion of idea; it emphasizes the distinction of conceptions governed by a principle of truthfulness, as Plato’s dialogues portray this. Ideas, whether those of physical science or of art, are conceptions whose validity as expressing a universal principle can be empirically demonstrated.

It is this working, functional definition of “Classical,” which defines the meaning of European civilization, as one beginning with the emergence of Classical Greek culture as the well-spring for defining, as the poet, tragedian and historian Friedrich Schiller did, all of the characteristic features—both good and bad—of European history and civilization.

Modern Classical knowledge, as defined by the Classical-Greek revival associated with the influence of Dante Alighieri and the Fifteenth-Century Golden Renaissance, is distinguished from the ancient Greek Classic by two features. The first of these features, is the cumulative impact of Christianity upon the Classical Greek, chiefly Platonic usages of Apostles, as typified by John and Paul; and the second, the political and social revolution which emerged, nearly a millennium and a half later, as the Golden Renaissance’s expression of the application of the Christian view of Plato’s outlook on the lessons of the Classical Greek legacy.

For modern statecraft, the essential feature of the Golden Renaissance, is that it created that new principle of law later enthroned in the Leibnizian U.S. Declaration of Independence and 1789 Preamble—the “general welfare clause”—of the U.S. Federal Constitution. For the first time, beginning with the reforms introduced by France’s Louis XI, states were established, in which the sovereign was obliged to a definition of law consistent with that which Plato puts in the mouth of his *Republic*’s Socrates. This is the Christian notion of a society in which no person can be reduced to the status of virtual human cattle, in which the sovereign is accountable to the fact that each and all persons and their posterity are men and women each made equally in the living image of the Creator. This is a principle which the U.S.A.’s traditional adversary, the Hanoverian British monarchy, has refused to tolerate to the present day.

The centuries-long struggle, by such as Abelard of Paris and Dante Alighieri, to launch a new order of law in society, the order introduced by the Fifteenth-Century Golden Renaissance, placed the emphasis upon the development of the knowledge of the individual as the Classical Greek legacy defined knowledge, as Scopas and Praxiteles’ poetic metaphor of mid-motion captured in stone, typified knowing. It signified changes in social practice consisting with this principle of knowledge. The benefits of this Renaissance social revolution include the Classical artistic and scientific tradition traced from such figures as Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael Sanzio.

That Renaissance is a still-uncompleted revolution, whose next development we may foresee in the implications of the Eurasian Land-Bridge. We may foresee the unfolding, thus, of a new, higher conception of the human individual, and of the relationship of man to mastery of the universe.

Consider thus the distinction between the two leading aspects of today’s practiced modern science.

The first aspect of the history of modern European science to be considered, is what was termed by the Fifteenth-Century founder of modern European science, Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, as the principle of *de docta ignorantia*.⁶ This was Cusa’s revival of the scientific method of Plato; but Cusa stated that principle of method in a new way, a way illustrated by Cusa’s revolutionary insight into Archimedes’ error of principle respecting the estimated value of *pi*.⁷ This was Cusa’s discovery of what we know today as the domain of transcendental cardinalities. This inspired such leading followers of Cusa’s work on scientific method as Leonardo da Vinci and Johannes Kepler.

Kepler’s discoveries led directly to the unique discovery of the true calculus by Leibniz. That heritage of Cusa’s contributions forms the foundation of the modern method of what were termed by Riemann *unique experiments*. These are experiments which test matters of universal physical principle in an appropriately unique way. A conceptually cruder, less rigorous version of the same experimental method, is associated with the term “crucial experiments.”⁸

The second, problematic aspect of this same science, is the use of today’s generally accepted, formal methods of description, such as species of mathematical systems based on the axiomatic presumption that action can be represented as linear in the infinitesimally small interval. The naive pre-

6. *De Docta Ignorantia (On Learned Ignorance)*, trans. by Jasper Hopkins as *Nicholas of Cusa on Learned Ignorance* (Minneapolis: Arthur M. Banning Press, 1985).

7. The positivists object to the fact that it was Cusa who discovered the transcendental cardinality of *pi*. This objection is rooted in a fraud concocted by Leonhard Euler, who insisted that mathematics must be limited axiomatically to the assertion that both physical action and space-time are linear in the infinitesimally small. Euler’s fraudulent definition of *pi* on this account, led to the dubious results which Felix Klein claimed for Hermite and Lindemann. Cusa’s point is that *pi* lies within the elementary character of action defined by a spherical surface, a surface of constant curvature, and thus excludes any purely algebraic determination such as that attempted in Archimedes’ squaring of the circle and parabola.

8. If there are *n* number of previously validated universal physical principles represented by an existing hypergeometry (multiply-connected manifold), and a newly proposed such principle, *n+1*, is to be tested for validity, the experimental test required must show physical proof that the characteristic curvature of physical space-time corresponds to the manifestly included existence of principle *n+1*, rather than of *n* alone. That argument, featured within the concluding portion of Riemann’s 1854 habilitation dissertation, defines the notion of *unique experiment*, as distinct from the less precise notion of “crucial experiment.” In other words, to qualify as a validated new physical principle, the experimental test designed and run, must prove that the principle is uniquely universally true.

sumption, that such systems could describe the actual interrelations and applications of such actually, or allegedly discovered physical principles, is probably the most crippling, and widespread delusion of the mathematics classroom today. Here lies the crucial problem, the stubborn barrier to progress, within contemporary scientific practice. It is that barrier which is to be broken. It is precisely that barrier which must give way to the impacts of global partnership on behalf of the presently ongoing Eurasian Land-Bridge program.

The corrupt element, the pervasive error within most mathematical instruction, can be examined on two levels. It can be described in formal terms, bearing upon the proofs provided by experiments. The formal proof of that point is elementary, if not necessarily simple. To understand how and why that error persists, presents a deeper, more interesting challenge. It is the second, deeper aspect of the problem which points directly to the social effects of mobilizing much of the world in cooperation around the Land-Bridge program. We proceed now, so.

The intellectual barrier to scientific progress is commonly expressed, currently, in the following form. Contrast a good education in physical science to that always crippling, sometimes outrightly destructive ideology customarily imposed upon the same future scientist in the department of mathematics.

In any competent program of education in physical science, the same method associated with Wilhelm von Humboldt's Schiller-Humboldt program of Classical Humanist education is emulated. This is an outgrowth of the same Platonic approach developed earlier by Renaissance teaching orders such as the Brothers of the Common Life, and by the Oratorians who educated Gaspard Monge and Lazare Carnot. In the physical-science side of the curriculum, the principle of Classical-Humanist methods of education, is illustrated in practice by the roles of both the pedagogical and research laboratories of the better colleges and universities.

In the better programs of science education in secondary and higher education, the function of the well-organized pedagogical laboratory, is to focus the student's attention on the experimental evidence which proves each universal physical principle featured in the curriculum. The student's assignment is to reenact the original act of discovery, and to work his, or her way through the design and conduct of the experimental proof which demonstrates the discovered principle to be a truly universal one. The requirement is, that the proof itself must be physical, not merely a physical illustration of some deductive construct. The principle of unique experiment applies.⁹

Thus, no student should consider that he or she has actual knowledge of a principle, if the student has become acquainted with the name of that principle solely through deduc-

tive methods. Knowing begins when one steps outside the bounds of deductive formalism, and enters the higher domain of creative discovery, non-deductive cognition. It is the business of mere pedants and gossips "to learn;" it is the practice of science to learn nothing which one does not know through non-deductive methods of cognition.

Validatable physical principles can be discovered only as solutions for those kinds of true ontological paradoxes which have no deductive solutions. The discovery of the principle occurs solely within the opaquely sovereign confines of the cultivated cognitive processes of individual minds — never by

It is the business of mere pedants and gossips "to learn;" it is the practice of science to learn nothing which one does not know through non-deductive methods of cognition.

deduction, nor by consensus. The proposed solutions so developed by individual cognition, must be proven to be uniquely, universally true, by appropriate experimental methods.

The development of the cultivated mind of a prospective and actual scientific thinker, occurs almost entirely through the replication of such paradoxes and their validated solutions. The object of a modern scientific education, is to have the student replicate each and all of the most important of the known discoveries of validated universal physical principles, since (chiefly) the Ionian Greeks.

The foundation for this cultivation of the future scientific mind is properly laid within a Classical Humanist form of secondary education, for which the Schiller-Humboldt model is the most suitable example. On the secondary level, the pivotal ancient and medieval discoveries are to be featured, as discoveries whose proofs are to be replicated by aid of pedagogical experiments. In the college and university, modern discoveries of universal principle are replicated and their implications explored, with heavy, increasing emphasis upon pedagogical experiments of a unique quality.

This approach to the development of a future cultivated scientific mind, has the intended effect of bringing the physical universe as it is known to date, within the compass of the student's mind. This result is secured by recognizing that all actual present knowledge of the physical universe, is represented by a finite, but large aggregation of validated, or otherwise validatable discoveries of universal physical principle. The interrelated function of the classroom and pedagogical laboratory, is to ensure that the student reexperiences the cognitive equivalent of the original discovery and validation of each universal physical principle adopted as knowledge.

Lies and related corruption are to be avoided in this way,

9. Bernhard Riemann, *Über die Hypothesen, welche der Geometrie zu Grunde liegen* (1854).

by banning from the classroom and scientific practice, all notions that proof can be supplied on the sole authority of deductive (e.g., inductive) constructs. Such emphasis upon knowledge, as opposed to the corruption inherent in mere learning, is the core mission of the pedagogical laboratories.

Still within the span of suitable university science-education programs, there is also the more advanced mission of the research laboratories. We distinguish the pedagogical laboratories as the work of replicating earlier known discoveries of principle and their applications. We assign the name “research laboratories” to university and other programs which are applying the mind cultivated by replication of prior discoveries of principle, to attacking the task of discovering hitherto unknown principles.

In the university science program, the essential qualification of the scientist must include some validated successful discovery of a universal principle, or its new type of application. The latter, qualifying assignment, is prescribed as necessary to demonstrate to the student, as also to the relevant university, or research laboratory, that the graduating student’s mind is truly a scientifically cultivated one.

It is that impassioned cultivation of the individual’s cognitive processes, which is the essence of the development of the scientist, in universities or comparable circumstances.

Such discoveries of principle can not be made by deductive methods, such as “methods of blackboard mathematics.” Deduction relies upon a prior set of definitions, axioms, and postulates. Deductive methods can produce nothing better than new theorems, which are called theorems because they are consistent with previously adopted sets of definitions, axioms, and postulates. The essence of a validatable new discovery of universal physical principle, is that it adds a previously unknown principle to the axiomatic requirements for future acts of deduction.¹⁰ By definition: Such a principle could never be generated by deductive methods.

That said, now turn to the second aspect of most secondary and university scientific education: mathematics. Consider now: Where does most contemporary mathematics instruction go wrong? What is wrong with the all-too-prevalent blind religious faith in “generally accepted classroom mathematics”? Focus on the worst, and therefore the clearest cases, the positivist doctrinaires, such as Bertrand Russell and his acolytes Norbert Wiener and John von Neumann.

The typical, implicitly fatal error of most of today’s opinion about mathematics, is the stated, or implied presumption, that we ought to be able to prove that any valid discovery of physical principle ought to have been susceptible of discovery mathematically, by reliance upon deductive methods.

10. Also, as Riemann emphasizes in the opening paragraphs of his 1854 habilitation dissertation, such experiments lead to ridding the classroom of the adoption of those definitions, axioms, and postulates which are purely *a priori* concoctions, such as those of Immanuel Kant, and thus absurd on principle.

The unique source of inescapable incompetence introduced by reliance upon deductive methods, is the fact that the operation called deduction (or, inductive methods) is intrinsically linear in the same sense that the method of René Descartes and his like, such as the rabidly anti-Leibniz Leonhard Euler, defines action in space-time as essentially *linear on principle*. Action in the real universe is never linear on principle—linear causality does not exist outside the fantasy-life of the formalists, but all deductive mathematical methods implicitly presume, axiomatically, as Galileo did, that it is always linear.

The worst, and usually the crudest version of such perverted thinking about both mathematics and physics in general, is echoed, and also prefigured, in today’s customary way of thinking about accounting, especially the misapplication of so-called principles of financial accounting to matters of cost accounting. On this account, formerly, prior to the outright mass-insanity which took over economic policy beginning the late 1960s, the most common cause for business failures among manufacturing firms which should have been continuously successful, was the meddling of financial accounting varieties of thinking, into the functions of production and related aspects of cost accounting.

The cases of the Dutch tulip bubble, and the John Law bubbles of the early Eighteenth Century, are precisely examples of such mentally deranged forms of misuse of simple kinds of mathematical thinking. The most lunatic form of financial accounting, is the application of so-called “monetarist principles” to the management of private firms and even government itself. The psychotic extreme of such monetarist babbling, is the systems-analysis doctrine of the late John von Neumann, as typified by that systemic lunacy of Morton-Scholes, which, during August-September 1998, ruined so many of the fools investing in hedge funds, such as those of Vice-President Al Gore’s backers from the world of crisis-ridden Long Term Capital Management (LTCM).

Such examples from the domain of mere financial accounting, are cruder expressions of the same problem which cripples the teaching of science in the less scruffy of today’s institutions of secondary and higher education. Whether in such crude forms, as the blundering assumption that financial accounting supplies the basis for cost accounting and economic analysis, or in the domain of mathematical physics, the foolish assumption is, that cause-and-effect is essentially mechanical, that causality itself is axiomatically linear in its actual nature.

Focus upon the root of that disorder of the typical mathematics department.

Man and nature

To uncover the root of the fallacy of linearity, we must recognize the origins of empiricism, positivism, and related sorts of formalism, as a kind of social disease. This disease is a misconception of man’s relationship to the universe, a widely

practiced misconception, which is rooted in a mechanistic opinion, such as that of Britain's Adam Smith, respecting the nature of the human individual.

On account of that presumption, the foolish mind assumes that reality is defined by the kind of sense-perception which the behaviorist (and Britain's Adam Smith) attributes, equally, to man and to the lower forms of life.¹¹ The foolish mind denies, as "a metaphysical presumption," the way in which, in fact, the human mind has enabled our species to transform man's relationship to nature. It denies man's cognitive power for increasing our species' willful power in, and over the universe, as no animal species can do.

Such perverts deny, as Adam Smith does, for example, every bit of evidence which corresponds uniquely to such a willfully directed change in man's relationship to the universe. Their depraved view of man is of "a higher version of the great apes." This same pathological view of man, served as the basis for the Cartesian and similar pathological choices of physical space-time manifold proposed by Galileo, Descartes, Newton, et al.

Thus, whether the topic of the hour is mathematics, or something else, the all-too-typical modern university classroom's instruction, especially among such populist rabble as the empiricists and radical-positivist mathematicians, usually begins with a purely ideological, arbitrary presumption. This is the presumption which is virtually a religion among today's subjects of the heathen British (e.g., "brutish") monarchy. The positivists, like other behaviorists, presume, explicitly or otherwise, that the secrets of human behavior have their primitive expression in the behavioral characteristics of either the higher apes, or even broader samples of animal behavior.

All actual scientific progress, on the contrary, begins from focus upon that experimental evidence which shows the elementary and absolute distinctions between the essential characteristics of human behavior, and that of all lower forms of living beings. The origin of this axiomatic distinction, is the non-deductive, cognitive processes through which validatable discoveries of universal principle are generated by human beings.

Physical science, in particular, focusses upon a characteristic of the human species which both the empiricists and Immanuel Kant, for example, denied to exist as a knowable reality. They deny that developable quality of sovereign human individuals for generating validatable discoveries of universal physical (and other) principle, which is rightly named *cognition*. By cognition, I signify, as I have done in my *The*

11. Adam Smith, *The Theory of the Moral Sentiments* (1759). Here Smith follows the doctrine of the rabidly immoralist Bernard Mandeville's *The Fable of the Bees or Private Vices, Public Benefits* (London: 1934, reprint of 1714 edition). However, in his 1776 anti-American tract, *The Wealth of Nations*, Smith, this time plagiarizing the pro-feudalist, irrationalist *laissez-faire* dogma of French Physiocrats Quesnay and Turgot, makes the same argument, respecting human nature, as he does in his 1759 treatise on the "moral philosophy" of David Hume.

Road to Recovery, the discovery of uniquely validatable universal principles, by creative-mental processes whose methods lie beyond, outside, the realm of deduction.

The opposition to the conception of human cognition, such as the opposition from the empiricists, Cartesians, Kantians, and modern positivists and existentialists, has a long tradition within the history of extended European civilization. This tradition, known generically as "reductionism," is typified by assorted cases such as the Eleatics, sophists, Aristoteleans, stoics, Epicureans, and by those modern positivist currents, including empiricism, which trace their intellectual ancestry from the medieval figure of William of Ockham. In today's typical mathematics classroom, this tradition is most commonly expressed in the following way.

In today's classroom, especially the mathematics classroom, what is usually presented as elementary scientific method, is a conceit which originated with Paolo Sarpi, the pro-Ockhamite head of that political faction which, in 1582, gained leadership of Venice's world-ranging financier oligarchy. British empiricism is directly a product of Sarpi's adoption of Ockham. Sarpi's English asset Francis Bacon copied this. It is more often presented today in the form presented by Sarpi's personal household lackey, Galileo Galilei, and in the forms Galileo's fraudulent method was employed both by Galileo's personal pupil Thomas Hobbes, and by René Descartes. It is what is usually known, in mathematics classrooms, as the empiricist, Cartesian, or positivist method. It is this method which defines the barrier now menacing future scientific progress.

It is this latter barrier, which the Eurasian Land-Bridge effort must demolish in its pathway to progress.

Example: constant curvature

The factual, anti-scientific absurdity of the arguments of Sarpi followers such as Galileo, Descartes, Newton, and Euler, and the empiricists and positivists generally, is demonstrated in the most elementary, formal way, by reference to the matter of spherical, as opposed to linear action.

The most ancient of the reasonably accurate solar-astronomical calendars, some datable to deep during the last period of glaciation of the Northern Hemisphere, all express a certain way of thinking about those related sets of propositions involved in construction of such calendars, and in problems of ancient oceanic and transoceanic astrogation.¹² Classical

12. The astronavigation used by the navigator Maui for Egypt's 231 B.C. discovery of South America, a trans-Pacific voyage based upon discoveries of Eratosthenes, reflects a sophisticated version of already very ancient methods of astronomical, geodesic, and transoceanic astronavigation developed by the Peoples of the Sea thousands of years earlier. See, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "The Toynbee Factor in British Grand Strategy," *EIR Strategic Studies*, July 10, 1982; and "Go with the Flow: Why Scholars Lied about Ulysses' Transatlantic Crossing," *Executive Intelligence Review*, Nov. 20, 1998. When Eratosthenes' measurement of the Earth's circumference along Great Circle routes is viewed in light of his student Maui's application to

Greek outgrowths of such calendar and astronavigational designs, are reflected in such writings of Plato as his *Timaeus*, one of the locations in which he addresses the implications of the five regular solids. Plato's argument is that the fact that the most characteristic form of action in the universe defines a universe in which action is elementarily spherical, is expressed through such products of what Carl Gauss defined as the generation of the *Pentagramma Mirificum*. The metrical characteristics of action within this universe are, therefore, those of a universe defined, in first approximation, as elementarily one of constant curvature, rather than straight-line (linear) action.

It must be stressed, that when we speak of a form of action which, in itself, defines an axiomatically curved trajectory, such as a planetary orbit, we are not speaking of curvilinear pathways generated by curve-fitting with straight lines, as Galileo and Newton do. We are speaking of a universe in which elementary physical action is *intrinsically* curved, not something to be constructed from the false assumption, that action in its most elementary form is to be defined as a body moving according to an impulse exerted, axiomatically, along blind religious faith in straight lines.

The examination of the notions of "equal time," as by Huyghens, Leibniz, and Bernouilli, in comparison with actions along straight-line and cycloid pathways, and "shortest time" in respect to the same cycloid, are classical Eighteenth-Century illustrations of the point as made for the case of constant curvature. There are also, in reality, as Kepler was first to discover, in devising what are crudely misrepresented as his "three laws," trajectories whose regularity is that of non-constant curvature: a principle proved by Gauss's demonstration that the orbit of the asteroid Ceres is of that type which Kepler defined for a missing planet which had disintegrated earlier.

Kepler discovered what became the prompting of Leibniz's unique discovery of the calculus, that the solar system is organized on the basis of non-constant, rather than constant curvature. That is not in contradiction with the fact, that, even after we know that the universe is characteristically of the Gauss-Riemann type, still, the case for constant curvature remains a durable, sufficient proof against the elementary absurdity of the Galileo-Descartes notion of linearized physical space-time.

Non-constant curvature, as defined first by reference to generalized conics, and then the later hypergeometries (multiply-connected manifolds) of Gauss and Riemann, on which my work in physical-economy depends, are comprehended

astronavigation, and the history of ancient calendars examined from the standpoint of Gauss' unique discovery of the orbit of the Asteroid Ceres (Jonathan Tennenbaum and Bruce Director, "How Gauss Determined the Orbit of Ceres," *Fidelio*, Summer 1998), and such phenomena as the equinoctial cycle included in ancient Vedic solar-astronomical calendars dating from earlier than 4000 B.C., one is forced to reconstruct the mind's eye of those ancient cultures derived from the earlier Peoples of the Sea cultures.

by the student on the basis of conceptualizing the simpler case for elementarity of constant curvature. The proof for the case of a universe of constant curvature, prefigures the demonstration of the anti-scientific fallacy of all notions of a linear, aprioristic ordering of physical space-time.

Once we grasp the notion, that elementary physical action cannot be defined by a linear trajectory, but rather, a trajectory which is either intrinsically spherical, or of regularly non-constant curvature, the delusion spread by the Galileo-Descartes-Newton legacy is broken. Then, we are obliged to return to the successive standpoints of Kepler and Leibniz, and to proceed, in turn, to the standpoint of the hypergeometries of Gauss and Riemann. When that is done, and not until that is done, a certain degree of sanity is brought into the modern mathematics classroom.

Such a correction represents a great, and indispensable improvement. However, it is not yet sufficient. That accomplishment poses devastating paradoxes to any mind still clinging to the delusion, that the nature of the physical universe is to be adduced from simple sense-perception. Defining the paradox, as the notion of spherical, or non-constant curvature does, is a great step forward. The issue can be described from the standpoint of formalities; but, the true solution for the problem lies beyond such mere formalities. We must go deeper, beyond mathematics, to find the physical solution for that paradox.

The search for the needed physical solution, forces the scientist to uncover the political roots of that stubborn insanity which dominates most modern mathematics classrooms and textbooks. If the scientist refuses to attack this problem politically, he will fail to find the solution. The scientist, if he or she is to be successful in his quest, must focus upon the exemplary political root of Sarpi's empiricist perversion of mathematics: Sarpi's degraded, typically Venetian misconception of the nature of the human individual.

In other words, we must extirpate the empiricist's brutish misconception of human nature which British agent-of-influence Henry A. Kissinger traced to Thomas Hobbes.¹³ If someone says to you, "My interest is in science; I have no interest in politics," you should respond: "Then, why do you attempt to disguise your rotten politics with the name of 'mathematics'?"

3. Science and politics

One never really knows science, especially the mathematical side of physical science, until one has come face to face

13. Henry A. Kissinger, "Reflections on a Partnership: British and American Attitudes to Postwar Foreign Policy, Address in Commemoration of the Bicentenary of the Office of Foreign Secretary," May 10, 1982, at the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), London. Excerpts are published in *EIR*, Sept. 22, 1995, p. 33.

with the fact that the great fights within modern European science have all been essentially political, and that in the most literal sense of the term “politics.” If one remains ignorant of, or refuses to recognize the naked political thuggery of the fraudulent attack upon Leibniz by the so-called Newtonians, refuses to recognize the fraudulent nature of Cauchy’s radical revision of Leibniz’s calculus, and refuses to consider the fully warranted fear of political persecution which prevented Gauss from unveiling his youthful original discovery of a non-Euclidean geometry, one does not understand science. Until one sees science in itself as such a political issue, one remains essentially, functionally, a dabbler in the most essential issues of defining the strict meaning of the term “science” itself.

The fact that the Venetian network directed by Abbot Antonio Conti, coordinated dirty political means in creating and deploying Conti’s pro-Newton witch-hunt against Leibniz and his work, is not the extent of that which may define issues of science itself as a political issue. The deeper issue is not that many scientists engaged in dirty political methods for their factional affrays. The deeper point is, that the most important of the issues over which these battles are fought are dirty politics in and of themselves, regardless of the choice of factional tactics employed in the fray. So, what is widely regarded as the “scientific methods and principles” of a Galileo, Descartes, Newton, Cauchy, et al., was never anything but dirty politics in and of itself, regardless of the choice of tactics for the debate.

To uncover the prejudice which drives the brainwashed victim of the empiricist-positivist classroom into hysterical defense of Galileo, Descartes, Newton, Euler, Cauchy, et al., we must recognize that the so-called principles for which the battle is fought, are such dirty politics in and of themselves. We must go a step further. We must locate the source of that dirty passion itself in its social root, its root in social relations within and among nations.

As I have addressed this afresh in my *The Road to Recovery*, the gut political issue of modern European science, is the quarrel for, and against the Christian principle upon which that science was premised by its founder, Nicholas of Cusa: the principle, that the distinction which sets each man and woman apart, as made in the image of the Creator, is that power of cognition which Cusa associated with his Platonic principle of *docta ignorantia*. That power of generating validatable discoveries of universal principles, expresses what is sometimes termed “the divine spark of Reason” innate in each human individual. That power is what defines each person as set absolutely apart from and above the brutes, as made equally in the living image of the Creator.

The opposition to this Christian principle came chiefly from the combined imperial legacies of Babylon, Rome, and Byzantium, as those imperial legacies, such as the Code of Diocletian, have an axiomatic expression in the crucial features of western European feudalism. The emergence of

the Renaissance reflected a long political struggle within western Europe (in particular), against not only the legacy of the decadence of an imperial Rome, but also the feudal institutions of landed aristocracy and financier oligarchies such as the financier aristocracy of Venice. As the formerly powerful landed aristocracies either evaporated, or were assimilated into the ranks of the financier oligarchy as such, the tradition of the Roman Empire and its notions of law, are expressed in the form of domination of society by a rentier-financier, “liberal” oligarchy of the Venetian type.¹⁴ This oligarchy continues to be the essential politi-

One never really knows science, especially the mathematical side of physical science, until one has come face to face with the fact that the great fights within modern European science have all been essentially political, and that in the most literal sense of the term “politics.”

cally dirty opposition to Christian principles of both equality and the natural law of the general welfare, within the history of extended modern European civilization still today.

From the time of the Golden Renaissance itself, the struggle between the forces of republicanism and oligarchism has assumed the form of a conflict between the Classical Greek heritage of the republican, Christian currents of law, philosophy, and art, against the Roman imperial tradition adopted as the legacy preferred by the oligarchical faction. Hence, during the Eighteenth Century, the fight was between the Classical heritage, modelled upon the Greek of Plato, and the oligarch’s insistence upon the model of the Roman Empire and its law. Thus, from the time of Dryden and Pope in England, and Rameau and Voltaire in France, the essential political division in western European politics and culture was the war between the Classical and the Romantic. This continued into the late Nineteenth Century, and beyond, as typified by the Classical tradition of Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven, in musical compo-

14. “Liberal,” as the term is defined by both the British monarchy of George I and Walpole, or the “French Enlightenment,” means not only a synonym for immorality, but, often, a principled commitment to immorality, as characteristic of the noble families of Venice, or that Venetian quality of immorality per se, which was expressed so typically by Hobbes, Locke, Mandeville, François Quesnay, Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, et al. According to the Venetian-British doctrine of liberalism, “immorality” is “human nature,” and everything, and everybody, is for sale, preferably at the cheapest price.

sition, still practiced by Johannes Brahms after the death of such leading European opponents of the Classical method of Bach et al. as Liszt and Wagner.

Ultimately, the Renaissance succeeded in some respects, if only partially.

The modern nation-state's influence succeeded, between the 1848-1849 collapse of Metternich's Holy Alliance and with Lenin's 1917 revolution in Russia, in bringing about the fall of the power of the European feudal landed aristocracies. Nonetheless, the Venetian "liberal" model of financier oligarchy, as expressed by the British monarchy and today's Wall Street gang, remains the leading opponent of the Renaissance, and has even gained greatly in its relative power since the untimely death of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt, at the close of the 1939-1945 wars.

It is the continued existence of that British monarchy, which represents the leadership of the combined dirty power of a new imperial Venice. This new imperial Venice is centered in the monarchy's control over the British Commonwealth, and its virtual control over Commonwealth vassals such as the U.S. Wall Street gang. That Commonwealth, combined with its vassals, is the principal, continued dirty menace to humanity to the present moment. Until that oligarchical menace is removed from this planet, the danger of a new dark age resulting from the self-induced collapse of a civilization

still ruled by such an empire, remains the principal evil against which all mankind must contend.

To understand the issues of science and society today, and how they developed, situate modern world history against that background.

Since the time of the Crusades, most emphatically the Fourth Crusade, the financier oligarchy centered in pre-Eighteenth-Century Venice has been the principal internal adversary of extended European civilization. It was in this continued feudal-reactionary role of "liberal" Venice, that Padua's Pietro Pomponazzi revived the Byzantine Aristotle associated with the name of Averroës, as the rallying-point against the Fifteenth-Century Golden Renaissance. It was in furtherance of that same reactionary interest, as a corrosive influence against the legacy of the Renaissance, that Venice's Paolo Sarpi launched the neo-Ockhamite hoax which became known as British empiricism, and that Sarpi's most notable political heir, Abbot Antonio Conti, organized the Eighteenth-Century "Enlightenment."

I have defined the political nature of the resulting conflict over principle within science within *The Road to Recovery*. I summarize the most relevant portions of that account now.

As I have emphasized repeatedly in all the recent decades of my writing on related matters: The most crucial of the relevant facts to be considered, is that the most notable im-

For further reading

The following bibliography provides extensive documentary and analytical material on topics that are covered in Mr. LaRouche's article, in approximately the order in which they are discussed. See the end of this box for information on how to order.



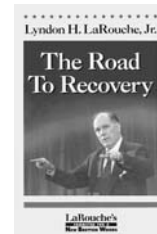
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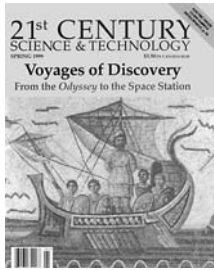


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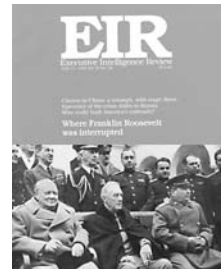
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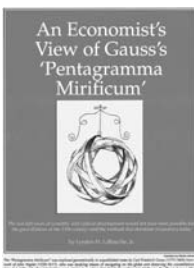
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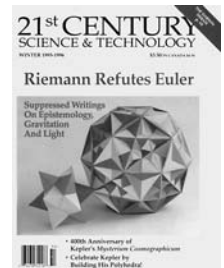
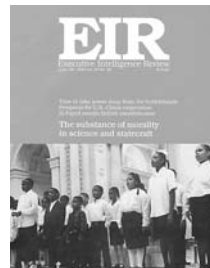
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provement in the demographic characteristics of the human population as a whole occurred as a radiated effect of a social revolution known as Europe's Fifteenth-Century "Golden" Renaissance, a social and political revolution centered in the great ecumenical Council of Florence.

This Renaissance spawned the development of a new form of European national state, appearing first as Louis XI's France, then Henry VII's England. Such was the Platonic Renaissance echoed, if but briefly, around the personality of Isabella I of Spain. Although, to the present day, this revolution has never been world-hegemonic, even within Europe, certainly not in England or Spain since the early Sixteenth Century, the radiated effects of this development, radiated throughout the planet, have been the principal source of all the demographic improvements in the condition of humanity considered as a whole since the end of Europe's Fourteenth Century.

However, the failure of this Renaissance faction, after the betrayal and defeat of the League of Cambrai, to consolidate the establishment of true sovereign nation-states within Europe itself, led the European republicans adopting the Platonic Greek Classical precedent, to seek to establish the first true republics in the Americas. The first success accomplished by these Europeans was the establishment of the U.S.A., the only such state yet to exist whose political constitution (the combined Declaration of Independence and 1789 Constitution) are actually consistent with the principles of the Golden Renaissance.

To summarize the most relevant among the historical facts elaborated in such earlier locations as my *The Road to Recovery*: There are three most important causal features among those serving as the driving force of political culture behind the general trend of improvement of the demographic characteristics of the world's population: an improvement which continued, with some relatively brief interruptions, until the reverse, downward, so-called "post-industrial" trend, established inside the U.S.A. and world-wide, during the interval 1971-1981.

1. The introduction of the notion of the *general welfare* of the people and their posterity as a whole, as a notion of natural law binding upon nations. This principle of natural law was first established as a principle of government by the reform introduced as policy by France's Louis XI. This is the same Leibnizian, anti-Locke principle of natural law featured within the U.S. Declaration of Independence, and defined as the fundamental constitutional law of the republic by the Preamble of the 1789 U.S. Constitution.

The relatively spectacular improvement in the national income of France, under Louis XI, illustrates the introduction of this new, same principle of natural law as the basis for defining the authority and function of the sovereign nation-

state. The recovery of England under Henry VII, done in imitation of Louis XI's role in France, illustrates the same point. Again: The case of the policies of Spain's Isabella I, despite the contrary policies of the Spanish Hapsburgs who followed her, is also notable.

2. The principle of universal scientific and technological progress through individuals' validatable discoveries of universal physical and other principles, and of the fostering of educational policies to match this imperative.

In Plato, this is the principle of knowable truth, also the principle of justice. As the passion known as *agapē*, this passion for truth and justice is the principle of Christianity upon which the Apostle Paul places such famous emphasis in his *I Corinthians* 13. This is also the fundamental difference between man and beast, expressing the Christian notion of that ecumenical principle of Moses, that each man and woman is made in the image of the Creator, thus set apart from, and above the beasts. This is the principle from which the Golden Renaissance was derived, and with it, the notion of the sovereign nation-state, which exists to serve the general welfare, rather than some particular ruling personality, social class, or other special social stratum.

3. Derived from this second principle, is the third: the universal principle of endless progress in the condition of human life, per capita and per square kilometer, emphasizing changes in behavior and culture corresponding to the imperative of unending scientific and technological progress.

As the relevant writings of Leonardo da Vinci and Machiavelli illustrate the awareness of such connections at those earlier points in modern history, the realization of reforms consistent with Louis XI's strategy of statecraft, invested nations committed to the three referenced new policies with an inhering strategic superiority, in arms and otherwise, over societies adhering to the feudal and earlier tradition of degrading most of the subject population to the condition of illiterate virtual or actual human cattle.

On this account, despite the ability of the European financier-oligarchical and landed-aristocratic classes to prevent nation-state republics like that of the U.S.A. from being established in Europe, economic-strategic military and related realities forced even the oligarchical classes to tolerate progress, however reluctantly otherwise, as the price of avoiding otherwise certain defeat by relatively more progressive forms of society.

Thus, the ideas of progress spread from Europe and the Americas into those regions of the world which were otherwise the most backward, or brutally subjugated. The idea of progress became a powerful political force globally, even

within nations whose rulers would have passionately preferred that doctrine of perpetual backwardness which Byzantium and western European feudalism inherited from the Code of the Roman Emperor Diocletian.

It is to be emphasized, that the root of these three principles of the modern European political philosophy associated with the rise of the modern sovereign nation-states, such as the U.S.A. defined by its Leibnizian Declaration of Independence and Constitution, is the notion that each man or woman is made in the image of the Creator of the universe, and thus, each, with the potential for creative discoveries of universal principle—in contrast to the lower forms of life, such as the gaggle of great apes which the British monarchy claims to be. The relationship between mankind and the universe, so defined according to the three leading principles associated with the Golden Renaissance, represents natural law, an authority higher than any customary or positive law.

That issue of law, the issue of natural law, so defined, in opposition to the intrinsic irrationalism of positive and customary law, is the fundamental strategic issue of the history of modern civilization. It is also the source of the fundamental principle underlying successful practice of science and economy.

Now, focus upon the present, perilous strategic situation of the world as a whole. Consider the current situation, as it has developed over the course of the presently passing century, in light of the preceding summary of modern European history as a whole.

The historic choice before us

The London-centered forces had exploited the death of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt, to create a strategic conflict with the Soviet Union, which they orchestrated, in order to forestall and reverse Roosevelt's intent to eradicate the legacies of both "free trade" and colonialism. Once that choice was made, through aid of the totally unjustified dropping of the two nuclear bombs on Japan, the Anglo-U.S.A. versus Soviet conflict shaped the entire sweep of world history over the 1946-1989 interval, and even beyond.

Under those conditions, as long as the Soviet Union existed as a viable superpower, the financier oligarchy dominating the policy-shaping institutions of the U.S.A., the British Commonwealth, and western continental Europe, was obliged, that *by the contending powers' own willful choice of perceived strategic necessity*, to maintain and defend the quality of strategic potential which is unique to the modern sovereign nation-state and its form of economy. In their view, this choice was imposed upon them by their own commitment to maintaining the global conflict in that form. They made the choice, despite their hatred of the very nation-state system of economy upon which they were forced to rely.

From the beginning of the Twentieth Century, the British Empire's policy had been: 1) To recapture hegemonic political control over the U.S.A. and its economy, with a view to

reassimilating the U.S.A. itself into the British Empire; 2) To destroy those nations of continental Europe which had been greatly increasing in economic and strategic power through their adoption of leading features of the 1861-1876 U.S. model of modern industrial nation-state economy; 3) To follow the war intended to accomplish the stepwise, mutual destruction of the continental European nations, with radically utopian measures intended to establish a British monarchy-dominated system of world government.

It was their intent, that under their rule, the institutions of the sovereign nation-state and American model of modern agro-industrial economy would be eliminated from the planet. The spread of the hoax called "ecologism," by the utopians such as those of Bertrand Russell's circles, was an integral part of this intent to destroy civilization in its present form. As Russell had indicated, in his own typically perverse way of doing things, toward the close of the 1920s, his intent was to bring scientific progress to a halt, a measure reflecting his and his crony Wells' passion for eradicating that science-driven modern agro-industrial nation-state system which they hated with such perverse passion.¹⁵

From the time of influential novelist H.G. Wells' 1913 proposal for the development and use of nuclear-fission weapons, as an instrument to terrify the world into submitting to world government, Wells' outlook continued to be the long-range strategy of a powerful, utopian faction within the British oligarchy, a faction, including relevant nuclear-weapons scientists Eugene Wigner and Leo Szilard, which came to be centered around Wells and Bertrand Russell. Russell's success in inducing the U.S. to develop the nuclear weapons which Britain could not have developed alone, has shaped the history of the planet ever since.

The 1962 Cuba Missiles Crisis turned out to be a partial success for the utopians, bringing about changes in policy which followed the Wells-Russell doctrine for the political aims of nuclear weapons. During the course of the post-1962 1960s, traditionalist types of leaders were purged from the most powerful governmental positions, in one way or another. Wall Street types such as disarmament specialist John J. McCloy carried the hod for the British monarchy, in fostering social and economic policies designed to lead the world toward a post-industrial utopian order. This utopian trend of institutional change, was set into motion during the 1964-1972 interval.

The most crucial success of these utopians came with the unravelling of the Soviet Union over the 1989-1991 interval. Under the leadership of Her Majesty's Thatcher government, abetted by both Britain's agent of influence François ("Napoleon IV") Mitterrand, and the complicity of the Wall Street

15. H.G. Wells, *The Open Conspiracy: Blueprints for a World Revolution* (London: Victor Gollancz, 1928). This was the doctrine to which Russell publicly subscribed at the time, the utopian policy he and Wells, and their followers, have pursued ever since.

crowd behind U.S. President George Bush, a set of measures was shoved down the throats of both the former Warsaw Pact powers and western continental Europe, measures intended to destroy the economies of both the former Warsaw Pact region, and western continental Europe, too.

Now, these measures have nearly succeeded—in bringing us to the threatened brink of “World War III.” The world is now imperilled by threat of global doomsday warfare fought in all conceivable expressions. This would include use of nuclear weapons by leading nuclear powers, but under conditions roughly analogous to the evolution of Europe’s 1618-1648 Thirty Years War. These would degenerate rapidly into wars that run on, and on, without visible end-point, wars which everyone fights, but, despite playboy Secretary of Defense William Cohen and meatball Chairman of the Joint Chiefs Henry Hugh Shelton, no nation is capable of actually winning.

Those utopian policies which the British monarchy and its U.S. accomplices had set fully into motion beginning the aftermath of the 1962 missile crisis, were dismembering the nation-state economies of western Europe, the British monarchy’s Commonwealth in general, the Americas, and elsewhere. The willful collapse of physical output, per capita and per square kilometer, in western Europe, the Americas, and some other parts of the world, had produced the post-1971, cancerous growth of a monstrous financial-speculative bubble of “floating exchange-rates,” a bubble dependent upon the systematic and systemic destruction of the physical-economic basis on which the cancerously, parasitically expanding financial bubble reposed.

With the success of the Thatcher-Mitterrand-Bush role of 1989-1991, in unleashing a spiral of self-destruction and looting of the economies of continental Europe, and also a systemic erosion of the economy of the Americas, by 1997 the world taken as a whole had been brought into the collapse-phase of any economy enslaved to the perpetuation of the existing world financial system. The fact that the post-October 1997 condition of that financial system had entered a phase of terminal collapse, became manifest through the collapse of the New York-based hedge-fund empire of LTCM, during mid-August through mid-September 1998.

The response to the resulting financial developments of the August 17-October 15, 1998 interval, by the British monarchy and its accomplices, was to shift toward aggressive warfare by the British monarchy and its U.S.A. agents, against not only then freshly targetted Russia and China, but also to bring down absolute ruin upon the vassal-like relics of the former sovereign states of the continent of Europe in general.

The intent to degrade the NATO members of continental Europe into mere vassals of the British Commonwealth’s London-centered power, was the clearly and repeatedly asserted doctrine, against the UNO Security Council, by Her Majesty’s Blair government. This was stated—against the UNO Security Council—in connection with the bombing of

Iraq. It was stated in the deployment of NATO into the subsequent Balkans war. It was underscored by the doctrine that NATO shall be deployed by the Her Majesty’s government and its U.S. satrap, against any part of the world against which Her Majesty’s enmity is currently, however whimsically, directed.

What erupted in the form of precedents to this effect, set against Iraq, during October-November 1998, has been the present, hysteria-driven drive toward a global, chain-reaction spread of warfare, war which now threatens to spread rapidly, in one form or another, around this planet as a whole.

War fought under such circumstances converges rapidly on doomsday warfare: wars fought without hope of victory, but fought nonetheless all the more savagely, if futilely, because no condition of peace is allowed by the British monarchy, under which the targetted nation could survive in any recognizable form. It is a war whose actual effect could only be to drive the planet, including the U.S.A. itself, into a state of prolonged barbarism.

The lunacy of ‘benchmarking’

All of this utopians’ madness unfolds with a persisting, mounting expression of determination to eradicate science. This is conveniently illustrated by study of a recently popularized bit of corporate-industrial lunacy, called “benchmarking.” As I shall show here, this example has acute importance for appreciating the importance of the kind of Eurasian Land-Bridge cooperation I am supporting.

What is stunning about the current state of degeneration of the intellectual level of recent university graduates, is the lunatic perversity of the form in which the hatred against science is being expressed by most among them—and also by others. All real science is pushed aside for the pseudo-science of the so-called “information age.” This hoax, of substituting “the information age” for science, reflects the pathetic degree of science-illiteracy that has taken over the increasingly illiterate generations of the populations. This is the same sort of illiteracy permeating opinion among those leading figures of government, education, and business, representative of the so-called “Sixty-Eighter” and younger adult generations of today.

As I have stressed, once again, in this location, the essence of science is an accumulation of multiply-connected, validated discoveries of universal physical principle. This accumulation assumes the aggregate form of a Gauss-Riemann hypergeometry (“multiply-connected manifold”). The lunatic illiteracy of belief in “random numbers,” and of regarding “fractals” as non-linear functions, has been mustered as one of the sophistries to lure the susceptible into accepting the delusion, that there are no validatable physical principles in the universe, but only “truth-propositions” defined by the purely linear state of mind of the Russell-Whitehead *Principia Mathematica*.

For these poor, duped illiterates, nothing can be real unless

it is generated by the Internet.

A most appropriate illustration of the economic and social effects of the systemic delusions of the current “information age” cult, is the process of replacing the practice of unique experimental forms of proofs of physical designs, by reliance upon computer-based “benchmarking:” the use of linear computer modelling as a replacement for experimental methods of machine-tool design.

This intrinsically fatal sort of incompetence, “benchmarking,” is more easily understood when it is recognized as an outgrowth of both the introduction of “value engineering” during the 1950s, combined with the increasing cheapness, speed, and capacity of operations using modern computer apparatus. Despite the latter developments, the genetic quality of “benchmarking” today, is the same kind of result produced by a lunatic mis-mating of scientifically moronic financial accounting with “ivory-tower”-style “Operations Research,” back in the 1950s. The outcome of such an ill-bred union, could not have been a viable new economic species.

This evolutionary emergence of the doctrine of “benchmarking” also reflects the effects of powerful pressures for ever-greater emphasis upon so-called “out-sourcing,” pressures exerted from both governments and “free trade”-fanatical varieties of supranational agencies, and from the financial bandits behind the current maniacal waves of financial interests’ globalized “mergers and acquisitions.”

As Daimler-Benz’s recent great embarrassment, in the celebrated affair of the *Elch* scandal, illustrates the point, the use of “benchmarking” as a substitute for principles of experimental machine-tool design, must necessarily produce catastrophes, catastrophes which must often, and ever more frequently, produce preventible, fatal results of one kind or another.

The most deadly, combined economic effect, is ever greater, more risk-prone forms of incompetence in the design and production of products, and the even more deadly long-term effects of virtually eliminating the machine-tool-design sector from the economy. Such disastrous effects are predetermined as a matter of principle.

The classical scientific illustration of the nature of the incompetence underlying computerized “benchmarking,” is the nature and outcome of Kepler’s determination, that the orbit of Mars is elliptical, rather than circular. For this purpose, pick up the thread of a discussion of non-linearity, above.

The notion of the universe as organized according to a spherical principle of action, is very ancient, as reflected in known solar-astronomical calendars dating from as early as deep into the last ice age. For example, a solar orbital period of approximately 100,000 years, in addition to the Vedic equinoctial cycle of nearly 25,000 years. There were also cycles for the movements of the geodetic and magnetic North Pole. As has been noted by some among my associates, crucial evidence of spherical action is presented in a dramatic way,

by transoceanic navigation which passes from the domain of the northern to southern sky-map, and back.

In these and similar cases, the astronomer or navigator has normalized his observations to conform to the assumption of observed action ordered according to a metrical principle of constant curvature. To that trained, experienced ancient observer (or, a modern student who repeats the experiments), the determination of a regular cycle depends upon measurement ordered according to the principle of normalizing the observations for constant (i.e., spherical) curvature as the relevant principle of action.

Kepler’s discovery of the elliptical orbit of Mars, was therefore key to the most revolutionary discovery in all modern physical science. It was a shockingly crucial proof of Cusa’s principle of *docta ignorantia*, a crucial proof of the same argument, against *a priorism*, which Riemann was to summarize in his celebrated 1854 habilitation dissertation. It was Kepler’s discovery of a principle of non-constant curvature, which prompted Leibniz’s unique original discovery of a calculus based upon the principle of non-constant curvature, and which led to the defining of the Gauss-Riemann principle, of hypergeometries of ordered series of multiply-connected manifolds.

It is precisely that principle of multiply-connected manifolds, which is at issue, in warning against the currently popularized, lunatic fad of computer-assisted industrial benchmarking.

Consider the following steps immediately consequent upon Kepler’s work on the orbit of Mars.

‘The Elch scandal’

Daimler Benz constructed a tiny car, the A-Class, exclusively on the basis of computerized design and simulations, without any live testing. This car went into the first big testing runs in northern Sweden—where elks live, which is why it was called the “elk test.” The test is a simulation of the surprise encounter of a car with an elk. The driver either has to slam on the brakes, or swerve to avoid the “elk.” The A-Class failed the test, overturned, and landed flat on its roof—at speeds of only 40-70 kilometers per hour.

After the debacle, months were invested in reconstructing the car so that it would not end up flat on its roof, at every curvy maneuver. Daimler Benz was forced to resort to consulting actual engineers, to iron out the mistakes created by the virtual engineers. Since January 1998, the car has been on the market.

—Rainer Apel



Bernard Riemann concludes his 1854 habilitation dissertation, "On the Hypotheses Which Lie at the Foundations of Geometry," with the following famous statement concerning aprioristic mathematical investigations: "This path leads out into the domain of another science, into the realm of physics, into which the nature of this present occasion forbids us to penetrate."

1. The notion of a universal principle of constant curvature, had already guided Kepler to follow Plato in defining action within the solar system as ordered metrically according to the principle of construction which Gauss defines by the example of the *Pentagramma Mirificum*. On this account, Kepler located the available planetary orbits of the Solar system as expressing harmonic relations ordered in congruence with the Platonic solids. That view, that the principle of action in the universe is ordered by the metrical characteristics of physical space-time as a whole, Kepler never abandoned.
2. The Mars elliptical orbit posed a modified view of the Solar system. It was from this vantage-point that Kepler defined what are misreported as his "three laws." This meant, however, that the regularity of lawful Solar trajectories could not be defined within the bounds of simply constant curvature, but required a method for defining regular trajectories expressed in observable small intervals, trajectories corresponding to regular non-constant curvature.

3. The first approximation of a solution for this challenge, was provided by Leibniz's development of a calculus based upon the notion of regular non-constant curvature in observable "infinitesimally" small intervals of actions (e.g., "non-linear" intervals of action).
4. The form of general solution for dealing with phenomena in a universe of this type, is the notion of a hypergeometry of multiply-connected successive manifolds, of the Gauss-Riemann type. The first unique-experimental validation of this type of hypergeometry was Gauss' unique solution for determining the orbit of the asteroid Ceres.

The same principle of multiple-connectedness so typified for astrophysics, applies in every aspect of the physical domain. Every application of some array of principles, must consider not only the experimental validation of each presumed principle, but also the interconnected action among all of those particular principles (e.g., technologies) relevant to the action being studied. As Riemann stresses in the conclusion of his habilitation dissertation, the characteristic feature of such interconnectedness must be adduced experimentally, not by aprioristic mathematical fabrications.

For the kind of design problems posed by the example of the *Elch* scandal, the conventional, sane practice of German industry (for example), prior to the use of "benchmarking," would be to rely upon those principles of machine-tool design derived from the pioneering influence of France's Lazare Carnot.

The German machine-tool-design industry, the "spirit of the ship" underlying the former successes of Germany as an industrial export economy, is the model example of the development of the application of Carnot's principle. If we examine the successes of Germany's machine-tool-export sector—the sector on which Germany's role as the economy-driver of continental Europe as a whole has depended, we recognize the calamitous result which must occur if that sector of Germany's economy is more or less eliminated. The economy of not only Germany, but all of western and central continental Europe, must collapse into a relative new dark age. The combination of the post-1989 spread of "out-sourcing" with the growth of "benchmarking" practices during the same period, has pushed the German economy over the brink, in the direction which, unless reversed, will indeed plunge the economies of Germany and the rest of western and central Europe, into a new dark age.

From the standpoint of Riemann's habilitation dissertation, the following considerations are the most essentially relevant.

1. The machine-tool principle, as introduced by Lazare Carnot, expresses the basis for the design of proof-

of-principle experiments, including what Riemann defined as unique experiments. It is from the design of such unique and related experiments, that validated discoveries of universal physical principle generate those by-products known as new technologies.

2. It is the machine-tool principle, so understood, which is the only reliable test of the characteristic features of any design which involves a new kind of combination of previously defined physical principles and their related technologies.
3. By the nature of the physical principles involved, no digital computer's projection of the characteristics of some new combination of the principles expressed by technologies, can faithfully forewarn the manufacturer of the consequences of that design. Only a working experimental model, crafted according to strict principles of machine-tool or analogous design, can satisfy this requirement, as Riemann stresses this physical principle, against formal mathematics, in the conclusion of his habilitation dissertation.

Such issues, posed by the inherent fallacies of benchmarking, are crucial issues for the design of successful international collaboration around the Eurasian Land-Bridge program.

Ending the nightmare

Before turning to our concluding topic here, the summary outline of the prospects for a coming revolution in science, consider the nature of the preconditions for launching the kind of cooperation around the Eurasian Land-Bridge which would bring such a scientific revolution on stage. Exactly what the political form of the solution for the present crisis might be, can not be predicted with any exactness, but the general nature of the preconditions for such a happy turn of events can be estimated with sufficient precision to satisfy our purposes in this present report.

As I have stated in other locations recently, the global disaster implicit in recent developments and present trends, can be averted only if some powerful force intervenes to bring to an abrupt end those policies presently leading the world toward a probable World War III, and the virtual certainty of a prolonged, planet-wide new dark age of humanity as a whole. The general rule is, that the present constellation of policy-shaping leads assuredly toward a planetary new dark age, and that soon. It is even likely that such a new dark age would appear as the correlative of a global spread of warfare and related homicidal chaos, more or less planet-wide.

Such a grim prospect for humanity, implicit in the current influence of the British monarchy's Blair government, can be

averted only by the intervention of a power greater than that combined political power presently led by Her Majesty's government. In short, a happy, peaceful solution can be obtained only through a concert of forces sufficient to impose a radical change from presently hegemonic policies. In fact, the only such potential force, is the combination of the President of the U.S.A.—President Clinton, to be specific, the current cooperative relationship among Russia, China, India, and others, and some representation from a leading nation of continental western Europe.

To master the situation, even to bring such a concert of action into being, requires two general preconditions. First, there must be a clear vision of the end of the present spiral of conflict, and, second, a clear understanding, among the forces required for this mission, of shared self-interest in achieving that common result.

The vision is implicit in a recollection of the late President Franklin Roosevelt's intent to establish a post-war just world economic order, an order freed from the legacies of "free trade" and colonialism. That is the road we should have travelled from 1945 onward; the road we followed, instead, has proven, predominantly, a disaster. We most choose a vision of peaceful cooperation among perfectly sovereign nation-states which is broadly consistent with the principles of a just world economic order proposed by Franklin Roosevelt then.

This design for a just, new world economic order must have a focal point, a strategic focus which looks ahead at least a generation or two. The needed focus is supplied by the Eurasian Land-Bridge, and by the image of the Eurasian cooperation already in early stages among a group of nations including China, Russia, and India. By virtue of the repercussions of the extension of such cooperation to effect natural participation of other parts of the planet, a general upsurge of the world economy can be assured for generations to come.

It is a clear foresight of the self-interested participation of the U.S.A., western Europe, and Eurasia generally in such a long-term development program, which provides the motivation for the joint action of relevant parties for the purpose of bringing the presently menacing state of affairs to an abrupt end.

The conclusion of this report focusses upon a crucial feature of such cooperation: the role of a scientific-revolution-in-progress as a naturally emerging feature and benefit of that cooperation around the Land-Bridge effort.

4. Science and economy

As I also emphasize in *The Road to Recovery*:

Under present world circumstances, it is virtually impossible for sane and competent persons to avoid repeating the crucial political point. The individual member of the human species is set apart from all lower forms of life, such as apes, by the developable cognitive potential of the individual hu-

man mind. This potential enables an individual, acting alone, to generate a validatable new universal physical principle, for example. Since the act of cognition occurs behind opaque screens of individual sovereignty, no person could know a validatable universal principle in any other way than that method of original, non-deductive cognition which is the unique, developable potential of the human individual.

Therefore, new principles, once discovered by one person, are made known to mankind more generally only through the repetition of the original cognitive act of discovery by other individuals, individually. That is the principle of what Wilhelm von Humboldt defined as Germany's program of Classical Humanist education. It is only by re-enacting such discoveries of universal principle, that those principles are known to persons other than the original discoverer. This principle of cognitive re-enactment is the only way in which we can assign the value of *truth* to any idea.¹⁶

Thus, what mankind is competent to identify as knowledge, is an accumulation of such re-enactments of sovereign cognitive rediscovery of principles passed down, by individuals' replication of such discoveries, over successive generations, even perhaps, in some part, millions of years. These so-accumulated, validatable universal principles, form what the mathematical physicists Gauss and Riemann defined as a *hypergeometry*, a *multiply-connected manifold*.

In the instance of what are recognized as universal physical principles, what is rightly recognized as the progress of *physical science* to date, forms such a manifold of principles. To the extent this accumulation of principles is actually known by an individual, that individual has replicated the act of original discovery of each principle by the method I have associated with a pedagogical unique experiment.

Thus, the rate of increase of the potential relative population-density of society, depends functionally on the right choice of forms of education supplied to the general population, and on the society's emphasis upon steering investments in infrastructure and modes of production and distribution of product, into directions which take advantage of the advances in knowledge of which the population in general has been made capable through education and complementary means.

Crucial is both the form and content of education. If the standard for education is merely learning, then the prospects for increasing the productivity of the population as a whole are relatively minimal. Only if the educational programs are universal in nature, and only if these programs correspond to

16. Hence, empiricists, Kantians, and positivists, who deny the existence of such a knowable principle of cognition, deny the existence of knowable truth. This specific denial of the existence of truth, is the basis for the so-called moral philosophy and economics doctrine of England's Adam Smith. An honest empiricist, or Kantian, called to testify, must reply to the invitation to take the oath of testimony, by saying, "How could I swear? My philosophy assures me that I have not the slightest idea of what the truth is."

Classical Humanist forms, rather than the mere learning which is the standard for the U.S.A., Europe, etc. today, can any general, sustainable growth in productivity be gained. Without preference for investment in public works and means of physical production and distribution of product which drive productivity forward through willful emphasis upon scientific and technological progress, there can be no sustained growth of net productivity (after discounting for technological and related forms of attrition).

In short, the emphasis must be on shifting the notion of the way in which wealth is generated. We must reject the brutish misconception of wealth, as an epiphenomenon of the horny hand of labor, or, in the alternative, of the cupidity of the Wall Street scalawag, to emphasize the control over the hand of labor by those cultivated cognitive powers of the individual human mind, which we associate with Wilhelm von Humboldt's notion of Classical Humanist education.

However, we must not think of an education in physical science in narrow terms of reference. The manifold of true knowledge is not limited to what were more easily recognized as universal physical principles. Social practice depends upon the ability of society to coordinate action among the cognitive processes of discovery of several or many minds of persons acting in concert. Without conspiracy, in that sense, civilized society were not possible.

The science of such forms of conspiracy is known as the same principles of Classical artistic composition we associate with the heritage of Scopas and Praxiteles, the tragedies of Aeschylus and Sophocles, Shakespeare and Schiller, the dialogues of Plato, the science and art of Leonardo da Vinci, the compositions of Raphael Sanzio, and the Classical methods of musical composition which Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Brahms et al. developed on the foundations of J.S. Bach's crafting of well-tempered polyphony, on the foundations of Leonardo da Vinci's view of Florentine *bel canto* vocalization.

Thus, before there could be science, there had to have been art.

The principle of human relations

As I stress within my *The Road to Recovery*, to define knowledge of cognition, we must focus attention initially upon an experience commonly shared among pupils in a setting which has become rare today, a competent school. Such is the condition, most notably, since those OECD proposals for reform of education expressed, for example, by the so-called "Brandt reforms" in Germany. We must focus on the preferred, if presently rare, model case, in which one pupil, who has successfully replicated, from history, an earlier original, validatable discovery of principle, now proposes that another student replicate that same experience.

For the purpose of our argument here, we must continue that case-study to past the point that the second pupil has

successfully replicated the same discovery, and the two pupils are now sharing the fruits of their combined experience in this matter.

If both these students were informed of the central thesis of Immanuel Kant's *Critiques*, as each looked thus into the mind of the other at that moment of shared cognitive discovery of a principle, both might have said, rather spontaneously, "Kant was wrong!" In fact, Kant was absurd, perversely motivated in defense of his delusion, his hysterically deranged, and cupidity-stained state of mind. Both students have gained the evidence to prove that fact. The case of Kant helps to put our crucial point into focus.

During the decades prior to the appearance of his *Critique of Pure Reason*, the wretched Immanuel Kant had been notorious as both a Leibniz-hater and a disciple of Britain's David Hume. Apparently abruptly, Kant professed he had distanced himself from a radical turn in Hume's own doctrine. In this connection, he associated himself with the anti-Leibniz faction of Maupertuis and Leonhard Euler at the Berlin Academy, where he appeared as a pro-Newton, pro-Romantic opponent of such notable, Classical-Greek advocates, as the pro-Leibniz, pro-Bach Gotthold Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn. After a solid intellectual thrashing by Moses Mendelssohn, Kant retired from public to sulk, until after Mendelssohn's last illnesses and death, at which point Kant discovered the insolence to present that series of fraudulent *Critiques* which launched the perversion known as "German Critical Philosophy."

In his *Critiques*, Kant presented himself as having shifted his premises from those of the contemporary neo-Ockhamite empiricists, to Aristotle. On close comparison of the relevant writings of Euler and Kant from this period of the Berlin Academy, it is clear that the core of Kant's newly adopted premises of that period of his writing, had been supplied by Euler's scientifically fraudulent attack on Leibniz's calculus and *Monadology*.

In effect, Kant's central argument is, that in such a case as the two students of our illustrative case, one student, looking into the mind of the other, sees nothing. For Kant, cognition, as expressed by the validatable, non-deductive synthesis of a newly discovered, or newly rediscovered universal physical principle, does not exist, or, if possibly existent, is not a knowable experience. It could thus be said of Kant, that, like Euler, and like most of those crippled by excessive addiction to mathematical formalism, he dreamed in black-and-white; for him, as for the pathetic Schelling and also Hegel, human flesh and color did not exist.

In the course of years of teaching economics, from consulting experience over a pair of decades, and, in related work, I encountered frequently this Kantian-like pervasiveness of related mental blocks among ostensibly well-educated professionals. At the close of the 1950s, for example, I found the work of Yale's Dr. Lawrence Kubie extremely relevant on

this account.¹⁷

Even among persons who have sometimes, in earlier periods of their life, shown exceptional gifts for validatable discoveries of principle in a cognitive way, they are rarely capable of looking into the mind of another to see a mirror of their own relevant cognitive processes. (Sometimes, one wonders if the problem is not, in part, the fact that they either know or suspect that they have something shameful there, which they are desperately determined to hide even from themselves.) Typically, on this account, I have seen frequently, as Kubie himself reports, that seemingly gifted young scientists lose their fruitfulness either during the period of gaining terminal degrees, or a bit later, and in their later professional careers. They turn creatively fallow and mentally blocked in even a pitifully pathetic degree. Indeed, such blocked, "Kantian-like" mental states, are the most common correlative of moral as well as intellectual failures in the behavior of otherwise cultivated and talented personalities.¹⁸

That contrast between what Kant denied to exist, and what those two students must be seeing in one another's mind at that instant, is key for knowing the way the science-driver stimulant supplied by the Eurasian Land-Bridge may foster a global revolution in science.

The additional point to be stressed, is the distinction between the individual's use of his or her cognitive powers, and his or her empirical consciousness of those powers as mental objects which one may recognize as active or numbed within the sovereign mental processes of another person. Although the creativity of the person who lacks such insight into his or her own thinking, may be real in respect to the usefulness of its product, the failure to apprehend that phenomenon as such, is the mark of the blocked personality, as to be distinguished from the presently rare occurrence of actually creative minds among today's putatively well-educated professionals. Although the two minds may each be expressing a fruitful form of the cognitive process, only the mind which perceives the phenomenon of cognition, is able to control its deployment in the same sense a true creative Classical artist or a truly creative scientific discoverer does.

The act of recognizing this set of facts and related problems bearing on the perception of the phenomenon of cognition, is the key to knowing where and how the great revolution

17. Lawrence S. Kubie, *The Neurotic Distortion of the Creative Process* (New York: The Noonday Press, 1961; reprint of 1958 University of Kansas Press edition), and "The Fostering of Scientific Creativity," *Daedalus*, Spring 1962.

18. Never entrust a Kantian with command in a war or important battle. The exception, perhaps, is that racist pig, Field Marshall Montgomery, who contributed crucial efforts on behalf of Winston Churchill's London, to delay the victory in World War II six months or even a year longer than would have been the case under any of Britain's actually competent military commanders. To ensure the sabotage of any creative assignment, put a Kantian in charge of it.

in science, still before us, is to be found. The relevant argument is to be constructed as follows.

An example from musical performance is most apt at this point.

Science and Classical art

Perhaps it is beyond dispute, that the conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler is, still today, the greatest orchestra conductor of this century. The crucial point of distinction is Furtwängler's emphasis on what is sometimes identified as "playing between the notes." Two recordings of his performances are sufficient for purposes of illustration: his conducting of Schubert's Ninth Symphony, as contrasted with the failed effort of Bruno Walter, for example, and the uniqueness, among performances on record, of his conducting of Brahms' Fourth Symphony.

The great Sanskrit philologist Panini would have recognized the point as involving the difference between the mentally healthy emphasis on the verb, and the pathological effect of stress on the noun. Gauss and Riemann would have recognized Furtwängler's argument (and its performance) as expressing the same deeper principle underlying the notion of a multiply-connected manifold.

Look at the musical score! Is music the performance of this printed score? Or, is the score itself, like any written text, merely a mnemonic device? Is the music not located between, rather than on the notes on the printed page? Does the music not lie, rather than on the notes, in the ironies of putting the notes together in a polyphonic fabric of the process of the presenting of that unfolding process, which is the composition as a whole? Those who present a Classical composition as a symbolic reading, are mentally ill, or suffering a kind of musical cretinism which no accumulation of musical professionalism could remedy.

If we must not violate the Classical composer's intent, as reflected in his choice of notes used as a mnemonic device, how must the composer's intended performance be read?

First, of course, one must hear the singing voice of J.S. Bach, singing in the same Florentine mode of *bel canto* vocalization which Bach's compositions themselves show conclusively, that he and Leonardo da Vinci shared. One must hear all voices, including instrumental ones, as *bel canto* singing voices, with the registral characteristics associated with the type of singing-voice part the composer has assigned them to sing at that place in the score. There must be clear polyphonic transparency throughout, aided by the careful shaping of each singing-voice part and the contrapuntal interplay of each part with all parts taken as a whole.

The key thing is the emphasis on the verb, as Panini would be pleased to agree. It is the developmental transitions within the contrapuntal unfolding of the composition, which must be recognized as the verb, as the expression of that principle of action which carries the entire composition, as a process of constant variation, from each moment to the next through-

out the entire composition, from beginning to end. It is the idea of this polyphonic ordering of those transitions, which must be delivered in the performance. To attempt to give a literal interpretation to the score itself, is to embalm it as a musical corpse were; to apply a symbolic interpretation, as the Romantics and others are wont to do, is not an interment of the idea, but its abortion prior to birth.

The principle is the same principle as that of Classical poetry, such as those little gems which are the short occasional poems of the younger Goethe. The principle is the principle of metaphor. This is the same principle of composition of tragedy used by Aeschylus and Sophocles, by the great successor of both, Shakespeare, by Lessing, and, above all, as Beethoven and Schubert recognized explicitly for music, by Schiller.

Compare Sophocles' *Antigone*. For the sake of upholding the law, a great injustice is perpetrated, a defense of the "rule of law" which brings the entire society into ruin. Compare this case to the treatment of the issues of law by Plato, in his *Republic*. Or compare the self-destruction of Zeus' Olympus, resulting from the attempt to force the Prometheus of *Prometheus Bound*, to submit to the principle of *raison d'état*. In each of these cases, including the dramatic dialogue on law in the *Republic*, the music is found "between the notes." The mind of the sensitive member of the audience, witnessing a good staging of the drama, is gripped by the eerie sense of a controlling *idea*—in the sense of Platonic ideas—which is impelling the application of the prevailing rule, toward the doom of the society foolishly following that rule.

In such cases, Classical artistic compositions express exactly the same principle of metaphor-driven creative cognition, which we encounter in the generation of the discovery of a validatable universal physical principle. The physicist in the footsteps of Kepler, Leibniz, Gauss, and Riemann would say, that rather than allowing ourselves to be deceived into looking only at the apparent internal logic of the system, we must consider the fact that the system itself is flawed, perhaps fatally, by a previously overlooked factor, an axiomatic quality of altered physical-space-time curvature, overlooked by the actors within the drama of doom itself. Thus, the resolution of Classical-artistic metaphor, as this occurs in great artistic compositions and their performances, expresses the same cognitive principle of resolution of metaphor, encountered in the case of all validatable discoveries of universal physical principle.

It is the ability to compose and perform works of art in which the minds of the performers and audiences are directed inward upon their own cognitive powers, to recognize there such Platonic forms of ideas, which marks, alike, the special quality of the great creative Classical artist, such as a Schiller, Beethoven or Brahms, or Furtwängler, and the creative scientific thinker, such as a Leonardo, Kepler, Leibniz, Gauss, or Riemann. The genius of a Beethoven, in particular lies in emphasis on the change in physical-space-time curvature ex-

pressed by the composition as a whole, as expressed by emphasis on the “verbs” of the composition as the content of the process of composition as a whole: as the contrast between Furtwängler’s and Walter’s conducting of Schubert’s Ninth Symphony illustrates the nature of this kind of difference.

Focus upon the case of the two students from this vantage-point. In the light of the immediately preceding discussion of cognitive creativity, what is the question implicitly posed to each of the two students? The students are confronted by the same kind of challenge posed by the effort to discover the shaping of a musical performance which lies “between the notes” of a Classical musical composition’s score.

“Shaping” is the most appropriate metaphor for both cases. It is shaping the articulation of the performance, under the direction of a Furtwängler, which brings Schubert’s Ninth to life. This is the same as the meaning of “shaping” in referring to the change in characteristic curvature of physical space-time, as caused by the effect of adding the correction of a validated new universal physical principle, to the flawed preceding manifold.

This metaphorical notion of “shape” and “shaping,” as shared between Classical artistic composition and the discovery of universal physical principles, is key for understanding the nature of the fallacy inhering in the aprioristic presumptions of the empiricists, Cartesians, Kantians, and positivists.

Kant’s ‘Flat-Earth’ people

The characteristic pathological feature of the empiricist and related reductionist views, is that the existence of a “shaping” of physical space-time is denied. On this account, they are all rightly classed together with the “Flat Earth” tribalists. In other words, from the standpoint of the two students sharing parallel experience of the cognitive generation of the same solution-idea, the Kantians, for example, are but a variety, perhaps a “nationality” among the broader assortment of “Flat Earth” tribes in general.

The source of this pathological, “Flat Earth” effect, should be obvious from the preceding discussion here. The notion that the explanation of the connection between two sense-phenomena, must not introduce any notion of physical-space-time curvature to the action connecting the production of those two appearances, is the one and only source of the kind of religious blind faith in linearity expressed by Galileo’s, Descartes’, and Kant’s notion of the aprioristic structure (geometry) underlying any physical-space-time manifold.

Yet, any two students who have repeatedly shared the parallel experiencing of the cognitive discovery of validated universal principles, know that the connection between the notion of the phenomenon of “rock” and the functional notion of “ore,” involves mental action (cognitive experience) of an attributably definite sense of “shaping” action. So, any gifted creator of a Classical composition, or performing artist delivering that composition to an audience, recognizes the role of that “shaping” action of the “light turning on in the mind,”

in governing the process of the finished composition, in an essentially unbroken way, from beginning to close.

Thus, we have knowledge that the transformation of our knowledge of the universe, from one state to another, is the product of a quality of non-deductive “shaping” actions, a *repeatable* transformation performed by the cognitive action of the individual mind. The question posed thus, is: “What is the relationship between the shaping action through which the mind generates such a succession of validatable notions of universal principle, and the form of action by means of which the universe generates the effect which our minds have thus discovered?”

The answer lies in the domain of the science of physical economy.

The unique-experimental proof of a functional quality of correspondence between such cognitive “shaping” of universal physical ideas, and the shaping of the connection between two successive phenomena in the domain of sense-perception, is the manifest increase of man’s power in and over the universe, mankind’s increased potential relative population-density, per capita and per square kilometer of the Earth’s surface, through what we identify generally as scientific and technological progress. The entire evidence bearing upon the development of the existence of the human species, shows that the universe is so designed, that it is obliged to submit to the will of mankind, whenever mankind acts upon the basis of a truthful discovery of universal principle.

Thus, the so-called observer is confronted by a choice. Shall we assume that the universe is ordered according to linear connections among mere phenomena; or, shall we understand the universe from the vantage-point of those practical means through which the universe is obliged to submit to the developable cognitive potential, inhering within the mind of the individual person? Shall we be ruled by our senses, or by Reason? The universe shows us, that it is ruled by Reason.

If we accept the rule of Reason, this poses a new set of practical problems to us.

The evidence of Reason is that truth does not, and could not lie within the bounds of any literate, or so-called “customary” use of language. On this account, the comparison of the legacies of the language-cultures of China, India, and western European branches, leads us to the foundations for a revolution in the teaching and practice of science.

Any language, at its literal best, must be read as a qualified musician reads a Mozart, Beethoven, or Brahms score. The idea does not lie in the words, the syntax, or the notes. The serious ideas associated with the use of any language, have their meaning within the functions of the cognitive processes of the individual mind, rather than the anal obsessions of the obsessive grammarian. The fact that western European dialects, the Vedic-Sanskrit, and Chinese, use language either in somewhat different ways, or against a background of differing cultural legacies otherwise, ought to impel us to find a common language of cognitive thought, as that which ought

to underlie the differences in the composition of the language itself.

Thus, without overlooking the similar cases for African languages, and others, we must regard certain forms of global collaboration among the respectively sovereign nation-states of China, the U.S.A., western Europe, Russia, India, and so on, as one of the greatest opportunities for the general improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of mankind as a whole. While this improvement bears upon principles of artistic composition, the most critical domain for immediate

The urgency of such a science-driver approach to development of Asia (in particular), is underscored by the presently crippling underdevelopment of the inland regions of China, the wasted land-areas of Central Asia, and the global urgency of conquering the Arctic region of Russia.

action is the need for a science-driver approach to the collaboration between the modern machine-tool-based cultures of Europe and the Americas and the machine-tool-poor, relatively vast populations and undeveloped territories of Asia. Although vastly increased exports of machine-tool-design-grade technology into Asia are an important, essential part of the prospective collaboration, more crucial is the development of the internal science-driver development, of a richly elaborated machine-tool-design capability within these latter regions.

That brings us to the crucial point of this present report.

Not only must China, India, and other nations lead in internal development of their own science-driver and machine-tool-design-grade programs of development, but this can not succeed without considering the impact of this upon the population generally, especially the large portion of the population which is living under poor conditions, or even severely illiterate. This signifies the need for a mode of Classical-Humanist form of education, which can meet the challenge of such a program of rising productive powers of labor, but a program which is aimed directly at fostering the relative rapid development of cultivated cognitive powers within these populations, an educational tactic which must take into account the cultural specificities involved.

The urgency of such a science-driver approach to development of Asia (in particular), is underscored by the presently crippling underdevelopment of the inland regions of China,

the wasted land-areas of Central Asia, and the global urgency of conquering the Arctic region of Russia.

If we are sane, we recognize that the current utopian efforts to replace the institution of the sovereign nation-state by some globalized form of “world government,” is another fools’ effort to build a Tower of Babel. Rather than attempting to “melt down” the variety of cultural currents of which mankind is composed, emphasis must be placed on a different approach to the issues of uses of language. Using the goad of the now-pressing need for scientific and technological progress as the prompting consideration, let us focus attention on the common language of the cognitive powers of mind, immediately those aspects of cognition which bear upon the deliberate use of directed cognitive development, to bring each branch of language-culture out of the intellectual wilderness, where reductionist mathematics and kindred disorders have generally reigned up to now.

If we recognize that the challenge of the Eurasian Land-Bridge (and its global implications) demand such an approach to the universal fostering of Classical-humanist methods of education for all young persons throughout this planet, we shall open our hearts and minds accordingly, using this goad to impel us toward what Dr. Edward Teller so elegantly and amiably termed “the common aims of mankind,” back in Autumn 1982.

Epilogue

So, in review and summation:

The application of the cognitive principle of discovery to adducing universal principles properly governing the coordinated efforts of separate individual minds, forms the body of knowledge rightly associated with the name of principles of Classical artistic composition. As I have just emphasized again, above, the term “Classical” is restricted in significance to Classical Greek, or equivalent examples, including Scopas’ and Praxiteles’ overcoming the crudeness of archaic Greek and Egyptian sculpture, the Classical tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Shakespeare, and Schiller, or the way in which Wolfgang Mozart devised the principle of Classical motivic thorough-composition on the basis of J.S. Bach’s revolutionary development of well-tempered polyphony, on the foundation of Florentine *bel canto* vocalization.

What is properly signified by “civilized behavior,” is the influence of the Classical principles of artistic composition and insight upon the ordering of social relations. This includes, for example, the notion of civilized law, as Plato’s *Republic* defines the issues of natural law, in opposition to arbitrary (i.e., merely positive) and customary law.

In Plato, the principles of knowledge upon which knowledge of natural law may be adduced, are shown to be within the reach of the natural powers of a slave-boy’s ability to work through a validatable discovery of a scientific principle. The

principle upon which modern European civilization was founded, in opposition to the legacies of the Roman imperial, feudal, and financier-oligarchical systems, is twofold: a) That no group of people can be degraded to the status of actually or virtually human cattle; and b) that, since all persons are capable of knowing the natural law, provided they are suitably educated in the use of their creative cognitive powers, all persons so educated are capable of participation in self-government of nations.

It is appropriate to conclude the argument here with a relevant political observation.

I emphasize again, that it had been the intent of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt, an intent in accord with such natural law and U.S. constitutional tradition, to use the U.S. victory in World War II, to eradicate both the British system of "free trade" and the matching relics of Portuguese, Dutch, British, and French colonialism from the world as a whole.

The greatest single contributing factor in all the misery visited upon the planet since 1945, has flowed from the all-too-successful opposition of the British monarchy, and others, to Roosevelt's policy. The blame begins with those scoundrels who used the death of Roosevelt, as the opportunity for the British to recapture control of U.S. foreign and economic policies to such a large degree, that, during the new phase of *dé-tente* negotiations following the 1962 Cuba Missile Crisis, the

British and their Wall Street-centered U.S. assets, were able to make the U.S.A., to a large degree, a virtual puppet of British interest: a "combining of U.S. brawn with British brains."

The goal of this corruption of the decades since 1945, has been to assimilate the controlling establishment of the U.S.A. so fully into the British monarchy's imperial Commonwealth organization, that that monarchy's London, aided by its U.S. flunky, would establish a Roman-style world empire over the entire planet, striking down mercilessly, as the British monarchy's Blair government now proposes, any person or nationality which might resist such subjugation.

In short, that monarchy's imperial oligarchy acts as a class of oligarchs and their privileged lackeys, who assume the power of life and death over a mass of the world's population degraded to the virtual, or even actual status of human cattle. This oligarchy, at its mere whim, decides who shall live, who shall die, and what the conditions of life shall be.

These exemplary political issues are the core political issues of science itself. In this way, it should be clear that science so viewed, is the essence of politics. In the end, the fundamental issue of society, as of science, is the issue of the nature of the human individual, is the nature of that principle of cognition by which the validatable ideas of a single individual can live and reign in the universe forever after. That is the principle to govern the kind of world we must fight to build.

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Bankers' looting is leading cause of childhood death

by Richard Freeman

A society's moral fitness to survive can be judged by the way that it treats its children.

Worldwide, each year, approximately 12 million children under the age of 5, die. The overwhelming majority of these deaths are in Africa and Asia. More than 95% of them could have been prevented. Millions of children die because of enforced backwardness and genocide imposed by the same British-American-Commonwealth (BAC) crowd whose attempt to save its bloated speculative world financial system has put the world on the brink of ruin. Between 35 and 40% of these deaths are due, in the final stage of illness, to diarrhea, pneumonia, and malaria—three diseases from which most people ought not die, given today's medical knowledge and technology. Seven percent of all deaths of children under 5—more than three-quarters of a million—are attributable to measles, another disease that ought not be a killer.

But while deaths in the final stages do occur because of such diseases as diarrhea and pneumonia, fully 50% of all deaths are actually attributable to malnutrition. The diseases merely latch onto bodies that lack sufficient protein intake, and therefore have a weakened immune system. And along with enforced underdevelopment comes a lack of basic infrastructure for supporting life: a shortage or lack of clean water systems, sewage systems, and sanitation systems; housing is in short supply, and part of what does exist is disease-infested. There is also a shortage, and in some places, total absence, of hospitals, doctors, and medications.

Into this petri dish of malnutrition, lack of basic infrastructure, and disease, comes AIDS. It is this state of enforced underdevelopment that allows AIDS to spread, often as a co-factor.

The BAC clique is currently conducting an air war in the Balkans, using as its pretext, the violation of human rights.

But, even if we leave aside the fact that, for geopolitical reasons, for many years the BAC has been fostering the policy conditions for the burning of villages and killings in the Balkans, leading to a policy of out-of-area NATO deployment, the BAC has shown remarkably little concern—save for a few rhetorical flourishes—to halt the vast genocide that its policies are inflicting worldwide. Indeed, the BAC has been working to block any true correction of human rights violations and genocide, and is doing everything in its power to sabotage the adoption of Lyndon LaRouche's proposal for a new development-based monetary system, pivoted around the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

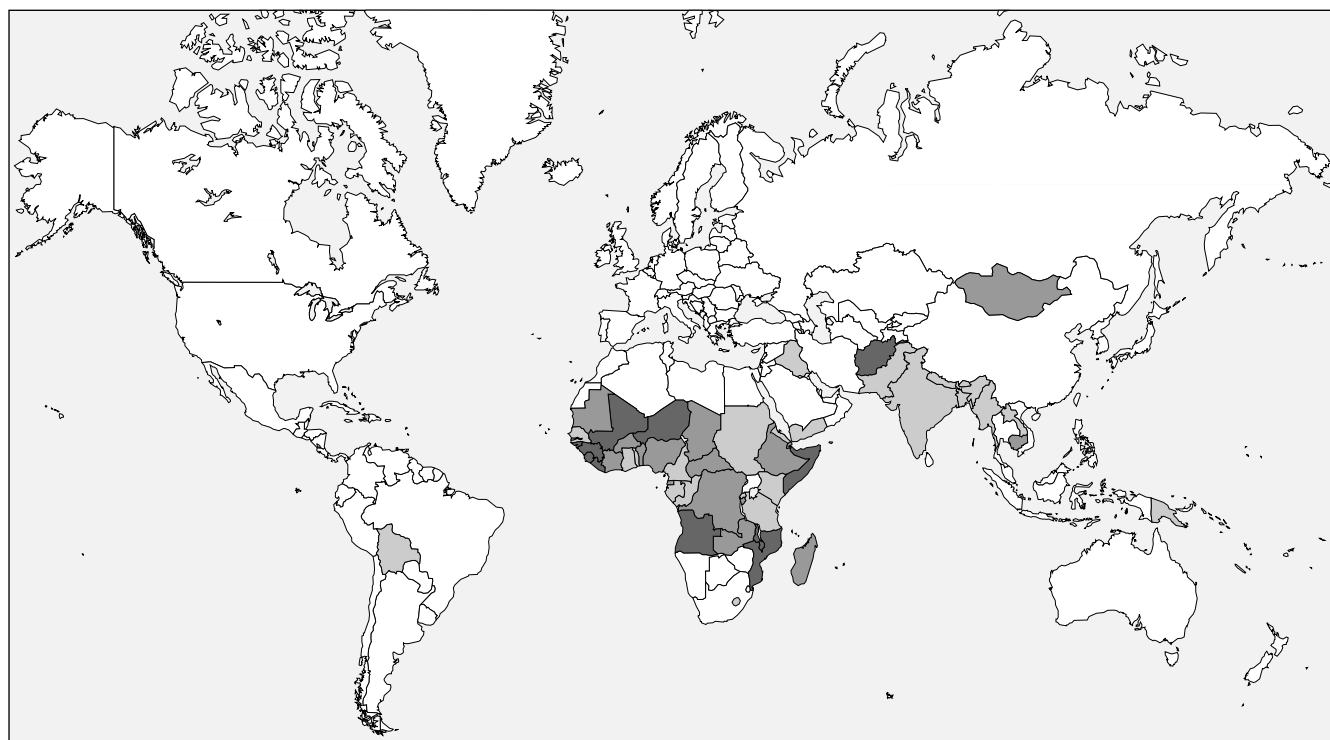
In our cover story on April 16, 1999, "London Unleashes the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," *EIR* warned that War, Pestilence, Famine, and Death are stalking the Earth, placing us on the threshold of a return to the Black Death that swept Europe during the four decades between 1340 and 1380, which killed up to half the populations of some European cities. Below, we document how the lawful, systematic outcome of the BAC's policy, is the extermination of young lives under 5. We also look at the growth of illiteracy.

Figure 1 shows the nations in the world where between 2% and 8.4% of children in those nations die before reaching their fifth birthday. This spans 53 nations. It amounts to the premeditated murder of these children.

Sierra Leone, a small nation on the northern Atlantic coast of Africa, has the highest death rate of children under 5. In Sierra Leone, 84 out of every 1,000 children under 5, or 8.4% of all children, die each year. The African nation of Niger is next, with an 8.0% rate. (Most figures in this article are based on data taken from the United Nations Children's Fund—UNICEF—*State of the World's Children, 1999*.)

At first blush, a death rate of between 2% and 8.4% of

FIGURE 1
High death rate of children, 1997



<p>■ Nations where more than 5% of children die before the age of 5</p> <p>Country / Deaths per 1,000</p> <p>Africa</p> <p>Sierra Leone 84 Niger 80 Angola 72 Liberia 72 Mali 59 Guinea-Bissau 55 Malawi 55 Somalia 54 Guinea 50 Mozambique 50</p> <p>Asia</p> <p>Afghanistan 76</p>	<p>■ Nations where 3.5-4.9% of children die before the age of 5</p> <p>Country / Deaths per 1,000</p> <p>Africa</p> <p>Chad 48 Democratic Republic of the Congo 48 Zambia 48 Ethiopia 44 Mauritania 44 Nigeria 44 Rwanda 44 Burundi 42 Equatorial Guinea 42 Burkina Faso 41 Central African Republic 40 Djibouti 40 Benin 38 Madagascar 37 Cote D'Ivoire 35</p> <p>Asia</p> <p>Cambodia 38 Mongolia 35</p>	<p>■ Nations where 2.0-3.4% of children die before the age of 5</p> <p>Country / Deaths per 1,000</p> <p>Africa</p> <p>Gabon 34 Tanzania 33 Lesotho 30 Senegal 30 Togo 29 Bhutan 28 Eritrea 27 Sudan 27 Congo 26 Ghana 25 Cameroon 23 Gambia 21 Kenya 21</p> <p>Asia</p> <p>Pakistan 31 People's Democratic Republic of Laos 30 Iraq 29 Bangladesh 26 Myanmar 25 Papua New Guinea 25 India 24 Nepal 24 Yemen 24 Maldives 21</p> <p>Ibero-America</p> <p>Haiti 30 Bolivia 21</p>
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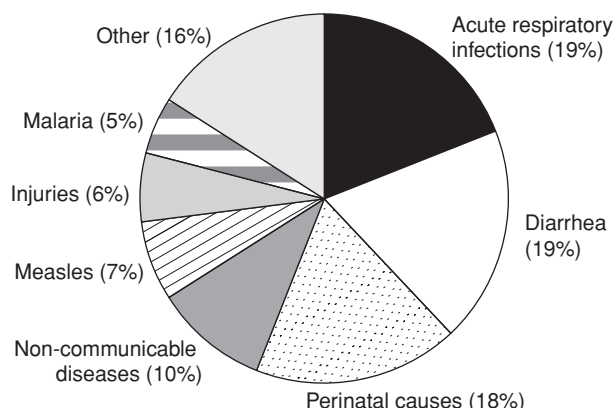
Source: UNICEF report, "State of the World's Children," 1999.

children under 5 may not seem that large; it is actually huge. The average for the United States and Germany, two of the leading industrialized nations, is 0.125%. The death rate for

children under 5 from Sierra Leone, therefore, is 67 times greater than the comparable rate for the United States and Germany. Put another way: *A child under 5 in Sierra Leone*

FIGURE 2

Cause of death of children under 5



Source: Adapted from *Global Burden of Disease*, published by World Health Organization, Harvard University School of Public Health, and the World Bank, 1996.

has 67 times greater chance of dying than in the United States and Germany.

AIDS is a symptom, not a cause

With the growth of the AIDS epidemic in Africa and Asia, it has become fashionable to blame all or most deaths in Africa and Asia on AIDS. Indeed, AIDS is a scourge, and must be addressed forcefully. But the attempt to put the blame for most deaths in Africa and Asia on AIDS covers up the deeper reality: the persisting truth that the primary cause of death is the BAC policy of enforced economic backwardness, and the gale winds of world economic disintegration. As represented by LaRouche's famous "Triple Curve," or Typical Collapse Function, the BAC, now faced with a bankrupt world financial system, is attempting to meet the increasing claims of financial instruments through sucking the real wealth out of the physical economy.

Figure 2 shows the leading causes of death of children under 5. It is adapted from a 1996 report, *Global Burden of Disease*, prepared by the Harvard University School of Public Health, the World Health Organization, and the World Bank. It shows that acute respiratory infections (ARI) kill 19% of all children under 5. Pneumonia is the main killer in the ARI category. Diarrhea also kills 19% of all children under 5. Diarrhea that becomes serious enough to kill, usually comes from contaminated or unsafe water, and is often associated with intestinal diseases that have developed within the young child. Thus, ARI, mainly pneumonia, and diarrhea, are the cause, in the final stages, of 2 million deaths each, among the 12 million children under 5 who die each year. Since diarrhea can be treated initially by a tablet, and prevented in the long term by an adequate and safe water system, these deaths are senseless.

Figure 2 also shows that perinatal causes (at the time of birth), measles, and malaria claim, respectively, 18%, 7%, and 5% of all deaths annually of children under 5. A very large share of these deaths could have been prevented by the building of adequate infrastructure, the provision of sufficient medical care, doctors and medicine, and other standard measures.

Two diseases that are not separately shown in Figure 2, are tuberculosis and AIDS/HIV. Both are included in the "other" category. The *Burden of Global Disease* report was released in 1996, and was based on data from earlier in the 1990s. Since that time, AIDS/HIV has come to play a role in a greater share of deaths. But two points must be recognized: First, AIDS is still a less significant cause of death, than the combined effects of pneumonia, diarrhea, perinatal causes, malaria, and measles, which, as of the 1996 report, together accounted for two-thirds of all deaths of children under 5. Second, AIDS enters the petri dish of spreading non-AIDS diseases, poor infrastructure, and malnutrition, as a co-factor, often attaching itself to other diseases, such as tuberculosis, or spreading once other diseases have already weakened a child's or adult's immune system.

Malnutrition, the great killer

Malnutrition, the denial of provision of adequate and nutritious food, including proper protein intake, is associated with more than half the deaths depicted in Figure 2. Independently, malnutrition is listed in Figure 2, under the category of "other," and is said to account for only 3% of all deaths. But here we get to the heart of the matter: The classification in Figure 2, while accurate with regard to the *final cause of death*, and extremely helpful in providing an overview, obscures the fact that death is not usually an event with a single cause, but rather is a process with several, overlapping causes. In particular, it is the conspiracy between malnutrition and infection, which pulls many children into the downward spiral of poor growth and early death.

According to a 1995 study, completed under the direction of David Pelletier of Cornell University ("The Effect of Malnutrition on Child Mortality in Developing Countries," published in the *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, Vol. 73, No. 4), using data from 53 countries, more than half of deaths of children under 5 each year are associated with malnutrition.

The study also found that nearly three-quarters of all malnutrition-associated deaths "are linked not to severe malnutrition but to mild and moderate forms." This contradicts the commonplace notion of malnutrition. Most people associate children dying of malnutrition as occurring when they are emaciated, or have the protein deficiency disease kwashiorkor, in which the child's belly is distended, and the legs and arms become stick-thin. But most children suffering from malnutrition never make it to that stage, because disease attacks long before that, attacking their weakened immune sys-

TABLE 1

Percentage of under-five deaths linked to malnutrition

Country	% of under-5 deaths associated with malnutrition	% of malnutrition-related deaths where malnutrition was mild or moderate only
India	67%	74%
Bangladesh	66%	73%
Nepal	65%	80%
Vietnam	56%	78%
Pakistan	55%	79%
Indonesia	54%	92%
Haiti	53%	79%
Tanzania	53%	93%
Burundi	52%	83%
Nigeria	52%	80%

Source: David L. Pelletier et al., "The Effects of Malnutrition on Child Mortality in Developing Countries," *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, vol. 73, no. 4, 1995.

tems. The children die before the severe stage of malnutrition ever sets in.

The first column in **Table 1**, taken from the study of Dr. Pelletier and others, shows the percentage of children under 5 deaths associated with malnutrition in the ten worst cases among nations. In the case of India, 67%, or two-thirds of childhood deaths, are associated with—that is, caused in part by—malnutrition. The second column shows the percentage of all malnutrition-associated deaths, that can be ascribed to "mild or moderate only" malnutrition. Thus, in India, out of all malnutrition-linked deaths, 74% stemmed from mild or moderate malnutrition. Only one-quarter of the deaths came from severe malnutrition.

One need not wait until a child is skin and bones to know that he or she may die of malnutrition-related maladies. Moreover, malnutrition results in stunting, whereby the body does not develop sufficiently. Stunting is associated with below average height; but it is also associated with weakened immunity and impaired cognitive capacity. UNICEF's "The Progress of Nations, 1997" report, relates that there are 35 countries in the world in which 33% or more of the children under 5 are stunted.

Denial of infrastructure

The lack of basic infrastructure—water management, sanitation, housing, energy generation, transportation, hospital services—plays an immense role in the death of children under 5. Naturally, people recognize that hospital and medical services have a role in supporting life, but they will completely overlook the role of infrastructure. Without clean water, waste and sewage removal, and adequate sanitation, dis-

TABLE 2

Infrastructure determines life or death

Country	% of population with access to adequate sanitation	% of 1-year-olds immunized for DPT	Life expectancy at birth	% of primary school entrants reaching grade 5
Sierra Leone	11%	26%	37	NA
Niger	17%	28%	48	54%
Afghanistan	8%	45%	45	43%
Angola	40%	41%	47	34%
Liberia	30%	26%	50	NA
Mali	6%	74%	48	72%
Malawi	3%	95%	41	94%
Guinea-Bissau	46%	60%	44	80%
Somalia	NA	19%	49	NA
Mozambique	54%	59%	47	47%
Japan	NA	90%	77	100%
United States	NA	94%	77	99%

Source: UNICEF, "The State of the World's Children, 1999."

ease can be transmitted, though water-borne diseases, and—when there is food—through food-borne diseases. If raw sewage runs open down a canal flowing through a housing area, and if it overflows, this will carry bacteria-rich fecal matter and become a breeding ground for disease. Think of energy-generation. A hospital without electricity cannot refrigerate vaccines, medications, or blood products; it cannot run diagnostic equipment, from EKGs to nuclear magnetic resonance imaging machines. Lack of electricity turns the operating room into a primitive place, without even proper lighting. And without roads or sufficient transportation, there may be no way to get an acutely sick or injured person to a hospital in a timely fashion.

Indeed, on the highest level, it is solely the advance of civilization, including economic development, and the matrix of infrastructure, capital-intensive industrialization, and mechanized agriculture, that provides for human life.

Table 2 shows the infrastructure that determines life or death for the ten nations with the highest childhood death rates. In Sierra Leone, for example, where 84 out every 1,000 children die before age 5, only 11% of the population has access to adequate sanitation, and only one-quarter of infants, under one year old, are immunized against the childhood killers diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus.

Compare these figures with the numbers in each of these categories in the United States and Japan.

Unnecessary deaths

As a matter of deliberate policy, the BAC, in order to prop up its dying, bankrupt monetary system, has imposed, and

TABLE 3

Excessive under-five deaths for 53 nations, 1997

Country	Annual under-5 deaths (thousands)	Deaths if U.S.-German rate prevailed	Excessive deaths
Sierra Leone	66,000	1,000	65,000
Niger	159,000	2,600	156,400
Afghanistan	309,000	5,300	303,700
Angola	162,000	2,900	159,100
Liberia	29,000	500	28,500
Mali	131,000	2,900	128,100
Malawi	105,000	2,500	102,500
Guinea-Bissau	10,000	200	9,800
Somalia	110,000	2,600	107,400
Mozambique	162,000	4,200	157,800
Guinea	73,000	1,900	71,100
Congo Democratic Republic	449,000	12,100	436,900
Other 41 nations	6,960,000	313,100	6,646,900
Total, 53 nations	8,725,000	351,800	8,373,200

Source: UNICEF, "The State of the World's Children, 1999"; *EIR*.

enforces underdevelopment in the so-called developing world. This includes the heavy-handed work of the BAC's International Monetary Fund, through the imposition of its hated "Structural Adjustment Policies."

Table 3 makes a comparison. In the first column, it gives the actual number of deaths of children under 5, in 1997, in the countries with the highest death rates of children under 5. Out of the 53 nations in which at least 2% of all children under 5 die, the first 12 are specifically listed, followed by the summation of the other 41 nations, and the grand total. So, for example, in 1997, some 66,000 children under the age of 5 in Sierra Leone died.

The second column shows how many children in each of these countries would have died, had these countries had the same average childhood death rate as in the United States and Germany. In Sierra Leone, for example, had the average U.S. and German death rate for children under 5 prevailed, there would have been only 1,000 childhood deaths in 1997. The third column shows the difference, the excess of 65,000 unnecessary deaths in Sierra Leone.

This is not a matter of mere statistics. What this comparison presumes, is that Sierra Leone were industrialized as a matter of conscious policy—that it were developed to the level of clean water provision, nutritional and protein intake, energy-generation, ratios of hospitals, doctors, and medicine, etc., as exists in the United States and Germany. In the case of the 53 nations under consideration, in which at minimum 2% of all children under the age of 5 die, a total of 8.725 million children under the age of 5 actually died

in 1997. However, had the U.S. and German death rate for children under 5 prevailed in those 53 countries, then only 352,800 children under 5 would have died in 1997. As a result, in these 53 nations, *8.373 million children died unnecessarily*.

If one factors in all the children under 5 in the other developing nations, as well as the adults in all developing and some developed countries, who died needlessly, by the standard established above, then during the 1990s, *between 200 and 300 million people died unnecessarily*. BAC policies have therefore committed *a deliberate, premeditated genocide against poor people, 100 times worse than Hitler*.

Spread of illiteracy

There is a corollary feature to the BAC policies of imposed backwardness and genocide: the spread of illiteracy. According to UNICEF's report, *The State of the World's Children, 1999*, there are 625 million primary school-age children worldwide. Of these, 130 million, or 21%, do not attend any school at all. In addition, more than 150 million children, or another 24%, in developing countries, start school, but drop out before reaching grade 5. Thus, a combined 45% of the world's primary school-age children have either no education, or do not reach grade 5. This leaves them qualified for nothing more than primitive, back-breaking underemployment, or worse.

UNICEF's report presents some regional pictures. It should be pointed out that BAC operatives infect UNICEF, which biases some of its reporting. Also, countries will often overstate their educational achievements. That notwithstanding, UNICEF reports the following:

Commonwealth of Independent States; central and eastern Europe: According to Executive Director Carol Bellamy, "Across the region, more than 32,000 pre-schools have closed, 23,000 in Russia alone, and the number of children attending kindergarten has fallen from 61 to 44%." Conditions for teachers also deteriorated, because of "a lack of pay." Several CIS states still maintain high primary school attendance.

Sub-Saharan Africa: More than 40 million primary school-age children are not in school. Of those in school, for the following nations, these are the rates of primary school entrants who get only as far as grade 5: Benin, 61%; Congo, 54%; Burundi, 50%; Central African Republic, 24%; Chad, 28%; Kenya, 68%; Guinea-Bissau, 20%.

South Asia: More than 50 million primary school-age children are not in school. Between 1992 and 1997, in Afghanistan, primary school attendance was only 36% for boys, and 11% for girls.

The BAC's publicly stated attitude is that mass illiteracy is acceptable, because most human beings should serve—and are only fit to serve—in menial jobs. This coheres with its policy that has snuffed out the lives of so many children under the age of 5. For those clamoring the loudest about human rights violations and genocide, here is the place to start.

President Chávez goes for 'IMF revolution' in Venezuela

by David Ramonet

Two months after assuming the Presidency, the only thing which Hugo Chávez Frías has done, is to threaten to disavow the authority of both the National Congress and the Supreme Court, and thereby, of the Constitution itself. In reality, as aptly put by Venezuelan writer Jorge Olavarría (a backer of Chávez during the election campaign), Chávez has already “promulgated a coup d'état” against the Constitution, but he has been unable to execute it, because the Armed Forces are — still — responsible as one of their basic functions, for ensuring “respect for the Constitution and the laws of the country, obedience to which will always be a higher priority than any other duty.” As Olavarría pointed out, the structure of the Armed Forces continues to be essentially the same as before Chávez's election, and that means, as stated by a Deputy from the Project Venezuela party, Alberto Franceschi, the Constitution “obliges even a sergeant who accompanies the President to restore it, by arresting him for incitement to violate the Constitution.”

Chávez moved against the Constitution on three fronts, as follows: Suddenly, on April 4, to the surprise even of his own supporters in Congress, Chávez sent back to Congress the Enabling Law which it had passed one week before, demanding that it remove the modifications made to his bill, and pass it exactly as it was originally submitted. The law grants Chávez special powers to decide economic policy (in effect, to rule by decree); Congress, while it passed most of the bill, had refused to hand over its authority in every area demanded. Faced with the President's ultimatum, Congress summoned the economic cabinet ministers to testify regarding the demanded changes. But, to everyone's surprise, Chávez announced on April 10, in a speech to a military audience, that he had prohibited his ministers from appearing at the hearings, thereby effectively placing the ministers in contempt of Congress.

The day before, in a speech to the military garrison of metropolitan Caracas, Chávez lamented that active-duty military men are required by the Constitution to be non-political, and thus could not participate directly in the Constituent Assembly which he intends to convoke. But, he nonetheless recommended that active-duty officers meet in study groups, to discuss their proposals for the Constituent Assembly.

Then, on April 11, he told a group of his followers that “all the branches of government are damaged, worm-eaten. Neither the Congress nor the Supreme Court of Justice have

legitimate and moral authority.” The next day, after the entire court issued a statement demanding respect from Chávez, and asking that he put aside confrontation, Chávez denied that he had said what every newspaper had reported he had said.

The Supreme Court then ruled that the Constituent Assembly, to be convoked on July 5 if approved in an upcoming referendum, cannot claim for itself “originating” powers. Chávez had included the term “originating” in the text of the proposed referendum, to specify that the Assembly is to have plenipotentiary powers, including the power to dissolve branches of government, specifically the Congress and the Supreme Court of Justice. Should the Assembly be so empowered, it will create a legal vacuum, because the Assembly would be acting, *a priori*, in the name of a Constitution which it had yet to write, and which would have to be approved by another referendum, before entering into force.

Chávez responded that he would respect the ruling, but said that, ultimately, it will be the Constituent Assembly which decides on the disbanding of the branches of government. That is, Chávez doesn't give a hoot what the Constitution, or any branch of government, says. According to him, the Constituent Assembly will have unlimited powers, no matter what.

Why all the commotion?

President Chávez is in the middle of negotiating an expanded accord with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which requires a drastic reduction of the fiscal deficit and a “deepening” of the neo-liberal “reforms” begun under the previous administration. Chávez's Enabling Law would introduce a general sales tax and a tax on bank transactions, and would reform the income tax system. It also sought authorization for the government to borrow \$12 billion on international financial markets, a sum which was reduced to \$7.8 billion.

Chávez has avoided defining the economic model which he intends to implement, merely saying that it will be a “Third Way” like that of the British monarchy's Prime Minister Tony Blair. But the day after he rejected Congress's version of the Enabling Law, Chávez attended a national leadership meeting of the Movement Toward Socialism (MAS) party, which has two ministers in his cabinet (Industry and Commerce, and Labor and Family), where he was handed a document which specifies that the Third Way “cannot be, as it was in the first

three years of the previous government of Rafael Caldera, an alibi for not facing up to the necessary adoption of urgent policies” based upon “orthodox formulas.”

According to the MAS, it is necessary to “provide the revolutionary government with an economic plan which admits without any complexes, the necessity of obtaining—through the policy of privatization and other mechanisms of a nature which transcend the strictly fiscal—the resources necessary to pay the foreign debt,” according to *El Universal*’s April 5 report.

The ‘third cartel’

The issue which constitutes the greatest potential danger to the whole region, however, is President Chávez’s insistence to having Venezuela remain “neutral” toward the Colombian Armed Forces and the FARC and ELN narco-guerrillas assaulting that country. Chávez is willing to offer Venezuela as the headquarters for the bloody “peace” negotiations which the Colombian government seeks to carry out with the narco-guerrillas, with U.S. State Department blessing. This, despite the warning by the new president of the National Commission Against Illicit Drug Use, Judge Mildred Camero, that “the narco-guerrillas are gaining territory in Venezuela. Although we do not have current statistics, there has been an increase in the exchange of drugs for arms and people, . . . part of our territory is being used for processing drugs. The guerrillas buy and sell inputs, as well as finished products. . . . Do not forget that the narco-guerrilla has at his disposal an entire infrastructure, which, among other things, permits it to infiltrate civilian organizations and get close to the military.”

On April 10, *El Universal* published a letter which the Colombian ELN sent to the Venezuelan Ministers of Interior and Foreign Relations, Luis Miquilena and José Vicente Rangel, respectively, as well as to the Governor of the state of Zulia, Lt. Col. Francisco Arias Cárdenas (ret.), in which the ELN expressed gratitude for “permitting us the use of your territory and collaboration” to hold more than 60 meetings with representatives of Colombian “civil society.”

Thanks to these meetings, says the letter signed by the military commander of the ELN, Antonio García, “new initiatives have appeared, which keep alive the importance of a political solution.” A few days later, the ELN hijacked an airplane with more than 40 passengers aboard, demanding as a condition for the release of these hostages, that the Colombian government “demilitarize” several townships which border on Venezuela.

The MSIA responds

On April 16, the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) of Venezuela, associated with Lyndon LaRouche, issued a statement addressing the crisis: “In the face of the spectacle of a government leading the country to its disintegration, and an opposition so weak that it does not wish to

call things by their real names, the MSIA of Venezuela has the responsibility to outline a clear alternative to the disaster toward which we are heading,” it reads. The international financial system has been disintegrating, step by step, in accelerating fashion since 1995, yet, instead of joining the “Survivors’ Club” formed by Russia, China, and India, to promote, together with President Clinton, a New Bretton Woods, as proposed by Democratic Presidential pre-candidate LaRouche, Chávez embraces the “moribund IMF order.”

The Enabling Law is “another IMF package aimed at sharing the poverty, imposing brutal austerity, and surrendering the wealth of the nation through further privatizations, to ensure the faithful payment of the foreign debt, the only issue Chávez dares not confront, save for rhetorical purposes,” charges the MSIA. “The IMF does not care whether a government signs its letter of intent with its right hand or its left.

“To reactivate the national economy, Venezuela must join the ‘Survivors’ Club.’ It must impose exchange and capital controls against the financial predators; it must return to issuing sovereign credit, to get national industry and agriculture moving again; and it must take up the cause of true Ibero-American integration, to develop great infrastructure projects.

“The Constituent Assembly which President Chávez is imposing is not only illegal due to the dictatorial manner in which it is being implemented. It is in itself an oligarchical project to unleash a destructive Jacobinism to raze the basic institutions of the nation-state. The model most cited . . . is that of the illegal 1991 Colombian Constituent Assembly, financed by the narcos, which has brought that nation to the point of balkanization, with a state daily less capable of confronting the regional narco-guerrilla threat. There are reasons that the FARC and the ELN sing the praises of President Chávez, as much for what he has done, as for his future intentions.

“Since the days of George Bush and Margaret Thatcher, the financial oligarchy . . . has been carrying out its ‘Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and Nations of Ibero-America,’ as the famous book published under this title by *EIR* explains. Nor does it matter to the oligarchy whether this project advances on the right flank, or by the left. . . . The politicization of the national Armed Forces, to transform them into the political base of the government in office, is the quickest way to eliminate the institution as the guarantor of the sovereign nation-state. The national Armed Forces belong to the nation, not to the government in office, and its future cannot be tied to its temporal political fate.”

The MSIA statement concludes: “Let us remember history: Necker, Marat, and Robespierre—the protagonists of the French Revolution which President Chávez so often cites—considered themselves the most absolute of kings, invoking ‘the Sovereign,’ yet each one met their fate. We cannot permit that, when the ‘Chávez Project’ sinks, the institution of the military sinks with it.”

Fujimori shifts, halts privatizations in Peru

by Luis Vásquez Medina

The late March announcement by Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori that the sale of the country's hydroelectric plants and urban sewage and water facilities was being suspended, represents a significant turnabout in national economic policy. It was already clear that the privatizations, which have been ongoing for more than eight years, have proven to be a looting mechanism against the weakened national economy.

Immediately, the spokesmen of international usury in Peru condemned the President's decision. Roque Benavides, the new president of CONFIEP, the private sector's most important think-tank, was one. A partner of George Soros in Yanacocha, the largest gold mine in Ibero-America, and a member of the family which owns Lima Interbank — the bank which brought George Bush to Lima in 1997 — Benavides declared himself in rebellion against what he called the government's "lamentable" decision, and said that his institution would only hold talks with the government if it agreed to debate its decision to halt privatizations. Another was Carlos Montoya, the executive director of COPRI, the privatization commission named by the government which began the disastrous process of auctioning off the nation's assets in 1992. Montoya, who is tied to Harvard Prof. Jeffrey Sachs, argued that the privatizations must continue because that is the only way the government has to scare up capital without taking on greater foreign indebtedness.

Not even the opposition approved of the Presidential order. Francisco Sagasti, former World Bank planning chief and the opposition's leading economist, acidly condemned Fujimori's decision, saying that the measure is entirely "political." It seems "that the privatization process is based on opinion polls," and not on "clear economic criteria, which advise continuing with a reform of the state," he said.

Outright lies

However, all of the principal arguments that have been used to justify privatization have been outright lies. For example, after more than eight years of privatizations, the much-touted increase in productivity has proven to be a chimera. In fact, many of these firms have been dismantled, as in the case of Aeroperú, the flagship airline in Peru which has just gone belly up. Of its entire fleet, not one airplane remains.

Not even the supposedly high-tech mining investments have meant any progress in developing national infrastructure. Unlike the old mining "enclave" at the beginning of the

TABLE 1

Major privatizations in Peru, 1991-98

(millions \$)

Peruvian Telephone Co.	\$2,630
Electricity sector (distribution)	1,470
Mining sector	1,145
Oil sector	787
State banking	322
Cement producers	305
Other	1,129
Total	7,788

Source: COPRI.

century, which at least finished the construction of several rail lines, the export of minerals today, especially of gold, is conducted by helicopter.

That the privatized companies are not transferring technology to Peru hasn't stopped them from being highly profitable — at stratospheric levels! The best example is Telefónica del Perú. Sold for more than \$2.6 billion in 1992, it took advantage of its character as a monopoly to impose abusive rates, sometimes tripling and even quadrupling telephone service costs to the United States. By 1997, it is said, the Spanish owners had recovered their investment, and today, Telefónica del Perú is considered one of the most profitable businesses in the world conglomerate of Telefónica de España.

The privatization of gasoline distribution and of some refineries has also proven a disastrous deal for Peru: During the time that international oil prices were going through the floor, in Peru they rose. One analyst who is a specialist in hydrocarbons, indicated that Shell, Mobil, and other oil multinationals which appropriated the service stations in Peru, earned some \$500 million in 1997-98, merely from the price differential between the cost of international crude, which was falling, and that of domestic gasoline, which was rising.

As far as statistics exist, total assets either sold or granted as concessions add up to \$7 billion during 1991-98 (Table 1).

Today, all analysts (even those in the government) agree that the sale of these assets was carried out on the sole criteria of raising cash, that is, scaring up revenues for paying international debts. Of the nearly \$8 billion in revenues brought in this way, only \$3.8 billion remains, which forms part of the country's international reserves and which by explicit prohibition from the International Monetary Fund cannot be invested in anything productive. All the letters of intent signed by the IMF and the Peruvian government establish the necessity of "sterilizing" these resources, under the pretext of avoiding triggering inflation!

We hope not too late, our pragmatic President appears to have begun to realize that the panacea of privatization is just a gambit on the part of international speculative capital.

Business Briefs

Water Management

Egypt may seek bigger share of Nile River

A two-day conference on water and desertification held in Cairo may result in Egypt asking for a larger share of Nile River water. Under a 1959 agreement, Egypt receives three times as much water from the Nile as does Sudan. Ethiopia is expected to contest any further demands from Egypt for more water—a dispute underscoring the urgent need to develop nuclear-powered desalination. In May, water ministers from 10 countries on the River Nile will meet in Addis Ababa.

Egyptian Minister of Public Works and Water Resources Mahmoud Abu Zeid said on April 17 that Egypt is cooperating with Uganda on clearing away weeds from the Nile, is working with Kenya to dig 100 wells for drinking water, and that Egypt is ready to cooperate with all.

The May meeting will tackle a new mechanism for cooperation and coordination for the Nile. According to Egyptian sources, “Peace in the region of East Africa completely revolves around the issue of water.”

Commodities

Price collapse hits producers, traders

The dramatic fall in commodities prices is hitting not only producer nations, where low prices have exacerbated debt problems, but also commodities traders. “Price Collapse Hits Coffee and Cocoa Market,” read a headline in the April 14 German economic daily *Handelsblatt*. The week before, May contracts for cocoa on the London futures exchange were down 38% from a year ago, the lowest level in 66 months. *Handelsblatt* said that the dramatic price decline has already resulted in the forced cancellations of futures positions, and some of the main traders have run into serious problems. The French company Unidaf, for example, one of the three leading French cocoa traders, has now publicly admitted liquidity problems. The situa-

tion in the coffee markets is similar, where prices have fallen to an 18-month low.

In a new study on the prospects for soft commodity prices, the London-based Economist Intelligence Unit states that the devaluation of the Brazilian currency, the real, in January 1999, has been one of the main triggers for the new round of price decreases. Already in 1998, EIU reports, several agricultural commodity prices went down sharply, such as Arabica coffee (-28.5%), sugar (-21.5%), wheat (1997, -23.2%; 1998, -19.6%), barley (1997, -20.7%; 1998, -37.1%), maize (1997, -24.4%; 1998, -8.8%), soybeans (-18.7%), and soybean meal (-34.8%).

The EIU forecasts that for most of the soft commodities, this trend will continue at least for the next two years. For example, prices for Arabica coffee are expected to fall 20.7% in 1999 and another 25.4% during 2000. This year, tea prices are expected to go down 20.9%, followed by sugar (-12.5%), soybeans (-18.5%), palm oil (-17.6%), rapeseed oil (-20.5%), and cocoa (-12.9%).

Communications

APMT terminates Hughes satellite contract

The Asia-Pacific Mobile Telecommunications consortium has terminated its contract with Hughes Electronics Corp. to build a \$450 million system to provide mobile telephone service to Southeast Asia. The contract, which had been finalized a year ago, included a communications satellite, a spare satellite, five switching centers, two operations centers, and 70,000 user terminals. The high-technology contract is a victim of the latest round of China-bashing in the United States.

Hughes had been denied an export license in March by the U.S. State Department, whose objections ranged from using a Chinese rocket to launch the satellite, to selling the satellite to a consortium in which China has a large representation. It was the first time the U.S. government had denied an export license of this kind.

Hughes CEO Michael Smith said that his company understands “the position of our

customer.” He added that Hughes will “continue to have discussions with AMPT and the State Department regarding alternatives that would be approved and licensed by the U.S. government.” Hughes is the world’s leading manufacturer of geostationary communications satellites.

Economic Policy

Chinese demand new, just world economic order

Chinese strategists demanded a “new, just world political economic and financial order” to counter the British-American-Commonwealth faction’s rush toward World War III, at conferences on “The International Economic and Financial Situation” on March 17 and April 14 sponsored by the China Association for International Strategy, China’s official *People’s Daily* reported on April 15. The meetings were chaired by Vice Chief of General Staff of the People’s Liberation Army Gen. Xiang Guang Kai, and more than 100 economic and financial experts, veteran diplomats, and generals attended.

Chinese strategic experts put forward the view that “recent changes in the international security situation [referring to the attacks on Iraq and Kosovo, as well as the financial crisis] make it necessary to develop a new, comprehensive strategy which embraces political security, military security, and economic security together as a single unity. . . . The new emergence of Cold War thinking, hegemonism, the politics of force, the devastation caused by the new policy of ‘gunboat diplomacy,’ and the tendency toward strengthening of military alliances are intimately connected with the imbalance in the real development of the world economy. . . . China’s entry into the WTO [World Trade Organization] would be in its own and the common interests of nations . . . but at the same time, the industrial nations are dominating the process of economic globalization. The Western countries’ policy of ‘financial liberalization’ has provided a golden opportunity for Western short-term speculative capital to carry out financial looting around the world. The economic power and scien-

THAILAND has 190,000 drug-addicted youths (1.4% of all students), of whom 75% are addicted to amphetamines and 18% to heroin, according to the Thailand Development Research Institute. At least 13 provinces have reached a critical level, but central Thailand, including Bangkok, is the hardest hit.

ZIMBABWE President Robert Mugabe said on the 19th anniversary of national independence on April 18, that 1,200 people are dying from AIDS each week. AIDS "is reversing the gains which the country has made since independence," he said. About 20% of Zimbabwe's 12.7 million people are infected with AIDS or HIV. At that rate, 625,000 will die from AIDS this year.

ITALY'S industrial production fell 3.4% for January and February compared with 1998, official statistics released in mid-April show. The sectors hardest hit are metals (-10.9%), transportation (-8%), chemical products (-5.9%), oil refineries (-5.1%), textiles (-4.8%), and rubber and plastics (-4.6%).

THE NORWEGIAN Kvaerner Group, one of the world's largest shipbuilders, will sell its global shipyards, in a major restructuring. Twelve shipyards in Europe, North America, and Asia, involving 10,000 jobs, will be sold.

AUSTRALIANS gambled away \$11 billion in 1997-98, a 41.2% increase over 1994-95, the Bureau of Statistics reported on April 9. Meanwhile, in the first three months of 1999, bankruptcies increased 11.1% over the last quarter of 1998, the Insolvency and Trustee Service of Australia reported.

A MANNED MAGLEV train made a record-breaking run of 552 kilometers per hour on an 18.4 km test track in Japan on April 14. "The ride was extremely stable, and we feel we're close to having a practical version," said Akio Seki, head of the testing center.

tific-technological level of developing countries is being kept down, and it is difficult for the developing countries to withstand all sorts of attacks and pressures."

The conclusion drawn by the conference, *People's Daily* commented, is that "the international community should make the greatest efforts to promote the creation and orderly realization of a peaceful, stable, just, and equitable new world economic and financial order, and establish a new international financial system."

Finance

Malaysian urges capital controls for Indonesia

Ibrahim Ali, Malaysia's Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, urged Indonesia on April 10 to join Malaysia in adopting capital control measures and banning currency speculation, in the effort to resolve the economic crisis. As far as Malaysia is concerned, he said, these measures have already shown positive results, and would be more effective if more nations were to join in. He added that confidence in Malaysia, which was once regarded as "crazy" for banning currency speculation, has grown because of such results, and was further strengthened when the United States and the European Union recognized the adverse effects of currency speculation.

Ibrahim Ali said that commodity trading in currencies would paralyze developing economies. Malaysia is not strong enough to influence others to follow its lead, he said, but what is urgently required now is reform of the financial system—not leadership reforms of individual nations, which should be appropriately addressed in elections.

EIR's "London Unleashes the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" (April 16 issue) shows how urgent is Ibrahim Ali's recommendation to Indonesia.

Meanwhile, Indonesian Defense Minister and ABRI chief General Wiranto urged a meeting of 300 U.S., European, and Asian businessmen organized by the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to resume investment in his nation. "Despite the outbursts of violence in several areas, most

of the country is still safe," he said, and ABRI will protect those investments.

The meeting was set up after Investment Minister Hamzah Haz reported that foreign direct investment has collapsed 90%—down from \$5.1 billion in first quarter 1998 to \$560 million in first quarter 1999. Wiranto faced tough questions: Could the military protect travellers on toll roads, who have been the target of bands of thieves, and could ABRI guarantee the safety of Indonesian Chinese? He said, "Among the measures are the order to shoot on sight anyone engaged in acts of violence and the swift deployment of troop reinforcements to areas hit by violence."

Agriculture

Russian minister promotes India ties

"Russia's cooperation with India in various areas, including the agrarian sector, assumes the nature of a strategic partnership," Russian Agriculture Minister V.A. Semyonov said on April 12, on his arrival in India on a five-day visit. Itar-Tass wrote that the purpose of Semyonov's visit is to strengthen Russo-Indian ties and to create new forms of cooperation, to help ensure Russia's food security.

Russia is interested in importing from India equipment for processing fruits, vegetables, tea, and dairy products; for animal health care, vaccines, and medicines; and for agriculture, Semyonov told Indian Agriculture Minister Dr. Rajendra Prasadrao Sompal on April 12. Semyonov said that Russia would also like to set up joint ventures in Russia, for manufacture of vaccines, food-processing equipment, and agricultural machinery.

Semyonov said, "We must look for non-standard solutions to questions connected for the further development of cooperation with India which can no longer be viewed in the monetarist respect alone. . . . Prospects for the sale of biological preparations and equipment for the food and processing industries will be discussed, which must promote the long-term development of Russia's agro-industrial branch."

Breeder reactors are ready for development

There is no nuclear waste problem if we complete the nuclear fuel cycle, by reprocessing spent fuel. Nuclear energy is literally a renewable energy source. Marjorie Mazel Hecht reports.

Nuclear energy is unique because of its energy density (its fuel is 50,000 times more concentrated than fossil fuels, for example), and because it is truly *renewable*. Unlike any other kind of power reactor, nuclear breeder reactors can actually create new fuel for other nuclear reactors, in the course of producing power. In addition, the used, or “spent” fuel from conventional nuclear plants can be reprocessed and turned, almost totally, into new reactor fuel—thus, “renewed.”

Still another form of renewability is possible with nuclear energy: The tiny amount of high-level nuclear waste that remains after reprocessing can be “mined” or otherwise processed to extract valuable isotopes for medical or industrial use. There is no nuclear waste problem if we complete the nuclear fuel cycle, by reprocessing spent fuel. Nuclear energy is literally a renewable energy source.

For these reasons, in the early years of the Atomic Age, after World War II, there was great hope of finally having a way to provide enough energy, cleanly and efficiently, to light the way out of poverty and misery for most of the world. Today, for the same reasons, if we are to have an economic renaissance, we must go nuclear.

Breeders are essential

The work-horses of a nuclear economy will initially be conventional light-water reactors and high-temperature gas-cooled reactors, for both electricity production and process heat for industry. But, an essential part of any full-scale nuclear development program will be the fast breeder reactor. A primary reason for breeder development is fuel creation. Thus, France and Japan, neither of which has fossil fuel or hydro potential, planned on the breeder to ensure energy self-

sufficiency. (France is more than 78% nuclear, and Japan is 36% nuclear, in terms of energy generation.)

As more nations go nuclear, the world’s known uranium resources may eventually not be able to keep up with the demand. The International Atomic Energy Agency has estimated that demand will exceed the known uranium resources, for three different, but all conservative, scenarios of nuclear power generation (high, medium, and low), in the years 2030 to 2050—unless there is a recycling of plutonium by reprocessing, and breeder development. (The IAEA’s study, it should be noted, does not take into account the energy resources that can be provided by developing fusion or chemically assisted nuclear reactions, also known as cold fusion.)

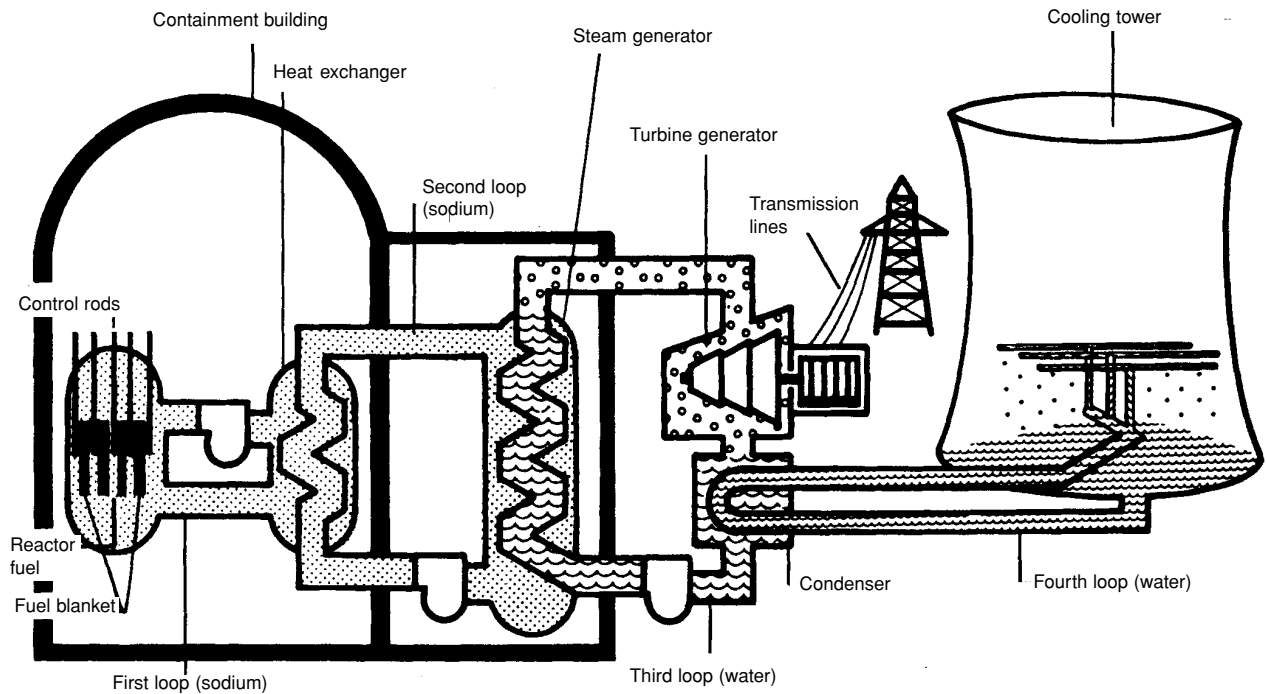
How breeders ‘breed’

In the process of producing power, the breeder, unlike any other reactor, creates more new fuel than it uses up. Conventional fission reactors burn only about 2% of the uranium in their fuel rods and produce plutonium as a waste by-product. Breeder reactors burn fuel more efficiently, using up all the uranium fuel.

A breeder uses the neutrons from the fission process to convert the non-fissionable uranium (U-238), into new plutonium fuel. Uranium is found in nature and mined, but natural uranium contains only 0.7% of the fissionable isotope, U-235; the rest, 99.3%, is unfissionable U-238. The fuel in a fission reactor must go through an enrichment process to increase the proportion of the fissionable isotope, so that 3-5% of the fuel is U-235.

Breeder reactors are called “fast” reactors because they produce high-velocity (“fast”) neutrons, which are not slowed

How the breeder reactor produces power



In this schematic of a loop-type liquid metal fast breeder reactor, sodium is circulated through the reactor core, which heats it to about 540°C (1,000°F). The sodium then passes through a heat exchanger to transfer its heat to an intermediate sodium loop. From there, the sodium moves to the steam generator where it heats water in a third loop to steam—about 480°C (900°F). The steam then turns the powerplant turbine and is then condensed and cooled in the fourth loop. The breeder reactor fuel assemblies contain a mixture of plutonium-239 and uranium-238. Around the core is a “blanket” of fuel assemblies that contain only U-238. The blanket uranium absorbs the neutrons from the fission process in the core, turning the U-238 into Pu-239.

down or moderated, as they are in conventional fission reactors. The role of the moderator—usually ordinary water or heavy water—is to slow down the energetic neutrons to what is known to be the best speed to encourage the maximum number of fissions of uranium atoms in the fuel. In a conventional fission power reactor, a chain reaction of fissions of U-235 nuclei is set off; each nucleus splits, emitting fast neutrons in the process. These neutrons are moderated, and then produce new uranium fissions.

In the breeder reactor, these fast neutrons are used directly to breed new fuel from the non-fissionable U-238, which is part of the fuel mixture. Hit by a neutron, the U-238 gives off an electron and is transformed into neptunium-239, an unstable isotope. Np-239 then emits an electron to become plutonium-239 (Pu-239), which is fuel usable for fission power reactors.

The breeder reactor fuel rods in the reactor core contain a mixture of Pu-239 and U-238, and around the core is a “blanket” of fuel assemblies that contain only U-238. The blanket is where the breeding takes place, as the uranium absorbs the fast neutrons from the core and turns the U-238 into Pu-239, which can then be used as new fuel.

In the process of creating this new fuel, the reactor also produces heat, which is used to boil water, make steam, and operate turbines by the same methods used in a conventional power plant.

A more advanced breeder reactor is the fusion-fission hybrid, a design studied since the 1950s. The hybrid would be even more efficient than a fission-only breeder, because the fusion fuel—deuterium-tritium, for example—would produce about four times as many neutrons per unit of energy as a fission event. The fusion-fission hybrid was envisioned as a first-generation use of fusion, where a lower fusion performance would be acceptable and achievable. Most of the hybrid plant would use standard fission technology; less than 10% of the plant would use the new fusion breeder technology. But this breeder design has remained only on paper.

U.S. breeder history

For about 30 years, the United States led the world in the development of all aspects of reactor technology, including breeder reactors. The breeder concept captured the imagination of scientists early on. Just after World War II, in 1946, Los



EBR-II, the experimental breeder Reactor No. 2, at Argonne National Laboratory West, operated successfully from 1964 to 1994. It was a pool-type breeder, with a passive safety system, and Argonne called it “the most successful test reactor ever.”

Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico began operating the world's first fast breeder reactor, Clementine, which produced 25 kilowatts-thermal energy. A few years later, in 1951, the United States put on line the Experimental Breeder Reactor (EBR-I), which was the first in the world to produce usable amounts of electricity—200 kilowatts-electric at its peak. EBR-I was followed by EBR-II, which began producing power in 1964, and was connected to the Idaho power grid for three decades.

The next-generation U.S. breeder reactor, the 350 MW Clinch River Breeder Reactor, was subjected to a slow death by budgetary starvation, during both the Carter and Reagan administrations, although it was almost fully completed. Plans for a follow-up Clinch River Demonstration Breeder Reactor died on the vine. Clinch River was a loop-type breeder reactor, and an updated pool-type breeder design was then developed by Argonne National Laboratory, called the Integral Fast Reactor, or IFR. The IFR made use of a new metal-alloy fuel design, which was twice as efficient as the oxide fuels used previously, giving the IFR a 10-year or less doubling time—the time it would take to double the amount of fuel initially invested in the plant. But, the IFR was killed in its first stages of operation by the Clinton administration, this time under the eco-rationale that anything to do with plutonium must be avoided.

And so, beginning in the mid-1970s, with the anti-science administration of Jimmy Carter, and continuing through the Reagan, Bush, and Clinton administrations, the nation that pioneered all aspects of nuclear technology has maintained

policies relegating it to a back seat in nuclear development. Advances in nuclear technology and use continued on in the rest of the world, however, led by France and Japan.

In the United States, advanced nuclear technology plans remained on paper only. At the same time, the cost of putting a nuclear plant on line in the United States became prohibitive. This was the result of environmentalist-driven regulatory retrofitting of plants while they were in construction, a deliberate tactic of the Greens, which stretched the completion time for plants from 3 years to 14 or more years, and vastly increased the costs. In tandem with the environmentalist assault, the high interest rates during the Reagan administration raised capital costs for plant construction five to six times, compared to a U.S. plant built in the 1960s.

Fast breeders around the world

A special session on fast breeder reactors at the American Nuclear Society winter meeting in Washington, D.C., in November 1998, reviewed the progress of breeder programs worldwide, and featured both the promise of the technology—and the despair at its paper status in the United States. The poignancy of the situation was brought home by one U.S. nuclear engineer who has worked on improving fast reactor designs since the 1960s, and who discussed the latest modular design for the liquid metal fast breeder. “In my lifetime I want to see a commercial fast reactor,” he said sadly.

The chairman of the session, Dr. Bertram Wolfe, who formerly headed up the General Electric nuclear division, noted in his introduction that if we are to provide for the

energy needs of the next century, we have to start the development of fast breeder reactors now. There is no way, if we look into the future, he said, that we can meet the uranium needs for the number of nuclear plants we'll need in 2050, without breeder reactors. It takes 30 years to find and work out all the design problems in a reactor, Wolfe said. It was a "bad mistake" that the United States gave up our fast breeder reactor program, he concluded. But other nations did not make that mistake.

Russia, for example, has had its BN600 fast reactor operating for 18 years, with a 73% availability, and Russia is ready for the next generation of fast reactors. Four more fast reactors are planned to be on line between 2010 and 2020, two BN800 reactors in both Belarus and South Urals sites. Russian nuclear official Oleg Sarayev—who could not come to present his paper in person because of a lack of funds—said that the construction was expected to take seven years, and that 80% of the budget was to come from the municipalities involved.

France's 1,200 MW Superphénix fast breeder, the world's largest, came on line in the mid-1980s, and was just shut down last year—for political reasons having to do with electoral compromises with the Greens. It should be noted that this commercial-size breeder was completed in eight years—compared to 14 and more years the United States took to put a conventional reactor on line in the 1970s. Work is continuing on the new European Fast Reactor design effort, a collaborative effort of Germany and France, although the funding for this is uncertain.

Japan has proceeded with fast breeder design, moving from the experimental Jojo to the prototype Monju (which is currently shut down because of a sodium coolant leak). Now, Japanese studies are under way for the Demonstration Fast Breeder Reactor, in a 660 MWe plant and a 1,500 MWe plant.

Breeder economics

The economics of different types and sizes of fast breeders have been studied in detail, both for cost per unit of power production and the length of time required to double the initial input of fuel. Japanese nuclear expert Masao Hori argued at the American Nuclear Society meeting in Washington, that these studies and the experimental evidence from breeder operation have to be put together now in a plan for the next century. Hori proposed, therefore, an international collaborative effort, what he called an "international laboratory," to move the technology forward as fast as possible, making use of each nuclear nation's particular strengths and experience in the breeder area (see accompanying interview). The goal would be to have demonstration reactors on line in the 2000s, moving to series construction a decade later, and large commercial plants by the 2030s.

As Hori has emphasized over recent years, such a plan requires a vision of hope for humanity.

Interview: Masao Hori

'International lab' needed to build fast breeder reactors

Mr. Hori recently retired from the Japanese Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp., where, during the past 30 years, he had served as the General Technical Adviser on Fast Breeder Reactors, Special Assistant to the President, and Executive Director in charge of fast breeder R&D. Hori now is a researcher with Nuclear Systems Association, based in Tokyo. In the early 1990s, Hori headed a special international committee, com-



Masao Hori

posed of members from the nuclear societies of 11 countries, to prepare a "Vision Document" on the second 50 years of nuclear energy. He is on the board of directors of the American Nuclear Society and of the Japanese Atomic Energy Society, whose International Committee he chairs.

Hori was interviewed in February by Marjorie Mazel Hecht.

EIR: At the November 1998 meeting of the American Nuclear Society in Washington, D.C., you spoke at the session on fast breeder reactors, and talked about the need to develop these breeder reactors now, so that they will be commercialized and ready for demonstration reactors in the 2000s, with series construction by the 2010s. What is your sense of how this can happen? Will Japan take the lead internationally in bringing this about?

Hori: If we look at the world accomplishment in fast reactors until now, in terms of plant scale, France has built and operated the 1,200 megawatt-electric SuperPhénix. As for operating experience, the Russians have operated the 600 MWe BN-600 plant for 18 years, with a 73% availability factor. In terms of large plant design, the European countries have developed and designed the 1,500 MWe EFR. As for licensing, the Russians licensed the 800 MWe BN-800 in 1997.

Therefore, technically, we are ready to move into the demonstration stage. However, it has now become difficult for these countries to proceed with the demonstration stage for various reasons. The Japanese fast breeder reactor project,

for example, has been delayed several years by the Monju sodium leak.

Because it has become increasingly difficult for any one country to continue the development of its fast reactor project—for political, economic, or social reasons—Japan recently started talks on updating the cooperation on fast reactors with France and Russia. I think it is only under international cooperation among the advanced countries that we can proceed with fast breeder reactor development in the demonstration stage, so that commercial developments could start in due time for the global introduction of fast breeder systems.

EIR: You mentioned the concept of an “international laboratory,” operated in partnership. Do you see this as all the nuclear nations working separately on fast reactor designs, but sharing information?

Hori: You know that there are different options pursued by the nuclear countries in fast breeder development. For example, for fuel type there are oxide fuels or metallic fuels; in plant configuration, there are tank-type or loop-type plants; for fuel reprocessing, there is the Purex process, or dry process, and so on. As the fast breeder reactor development tracks and options are different for each country at present, it is important for the “international laboratory” to be operated by what I call a “partnership spirit of flexible interdependence,” recognizing diversified tracks and options.

Each country will pursue its own project, while cooperating with other countries as much as possible. There are many facilities on reactor and fuel cycle available for fast breeder reactor R&D in the world. Some of these facilities may be more efficiently utilized by internationally cooperative studies. We have done this up to now, to some extent, but we should increase the breadth and depth of cooperation. As a result, sharing of information would increase, and these experiences could effectively be utilized for the development of commercial reactors.

At first, we envisage a soft, or loose, coupling, rather than a rigid one among the partners. So, the name international laboratory may be symbolic, to show the spirit of partnership. Financial support by each government of advanced countries for its own development organization is the basis. For the management of the international laboratory, there will be periodic joint coordination and review meetings by the representatives from the sponsoring governments, constituent R&D organizations, and utility companies.

In this cooperation scheme, it would be beneficial to all partners for any partner(s) to construct and operate a demonstration plant. Therefore, any joint efforts for a demonstration plant, including technical and/or financial contribution, should be stimulated.

EIR: You have been a leading spokesman internationally on behalf of nuclear energy, and, in particular, for plans to make nuclear energy available to the developing sector, so that these

countries can most efficiently provide for their future populations. Meanwhile, the irrational faction in the industrial nations—in Germany especially—is trying to shut off nuclear power. What is your view of this battle? What would you advise the nuclear community to do to prevail over the irrationality?

Hori: First of all, we should recognize that, besides its benefits for the global environment, nuclear power is now economically competitive in many countries, except where energy resources (like coal or natural gas) are abundant and cheap, as in North America.

What the nuclear community should do to prevail over the irrationality is to be clear and outspoken. The nuclear community should speak out on the scientifically and technologically correct facts, and the vision based on these facts, with confidence. The nuclear community should not flatter irrationality. If we do so, it would lead to a great loss for the public and the world.

The choice of energy options should be determined by overall cost/risk/benefit evaluations for all the available energy sources. Environmental costs should be included in assessing the full cost of all energy alternatives. The nuclear community should explain the advantages of nuclear, using relative values to other energy options, as well as quantitative values, especially on such focussed topics as nuclear safety and wastes.

EIR: I think that there is a fallacy in the way cost/benefit analysis is used today. It is too short-sighted to see beyond what it defines as immediate gain. It leaves out the question of human lives that are now being lost by our not investing in the most advanced technologies today—and, of course, it leaves out the future. To put it more starkly: Cost/benefit in accountant’s terms means that people will die because the economy that listens to this type of advice will make decisions based on what is assumed to be immediate gain, not decisions based on improving the living standards of people around the world, and seeing the great benefit to mankind of allowing all people to develop their potential fully.

Hori: It is up to the advanced nations to develop energy systems with higher potential, because developing nations will naturally opt for readily available sources of energy. As nuclear energy has the highest potential for the global supply of energy, advanced nations should strive for the development of advanced nuclear power plants.

However, even in the conventional, so-called practical terms in use, nuclear energy makes sense. For example, the ExternE project conducted by the European Commission, gives important results on the external costs, giving the comparative environmental impact of electricity production from various energy sources. The external costs for nuclear energy, given in units of ECUs per kilowatt-hour, are on average one order of magnitude less than those for other energy sources. These are important values to use in explaining energy economics to the public, as well as to policymakers.

I think that the advanced nations should restructure their nuclear research and development program based on the vision that nuclear energy would become the major energy source in the middle of the 21st century. I would highlight some important subjects of research and development for ensuring the continuous supply of nuclear energy for global utilization as follows:

1. R&D on the fast breeder reactor and its recycle technologies, for extracting energy fully from uranium sources.
2. R&D on optional types of reactor and fuel recycling, for making better use of the unique characteristics of nuclear energy.
3. R&D on nuclear safety and the health effects of low-dose radioactivity, for assessing the risk of nuclear energy more quantitatively.

EIR: What is going on in the Japanese nuclear program now? How are plans proceeding with the next-generation nuclear reactors—the fast breeder, in particular?

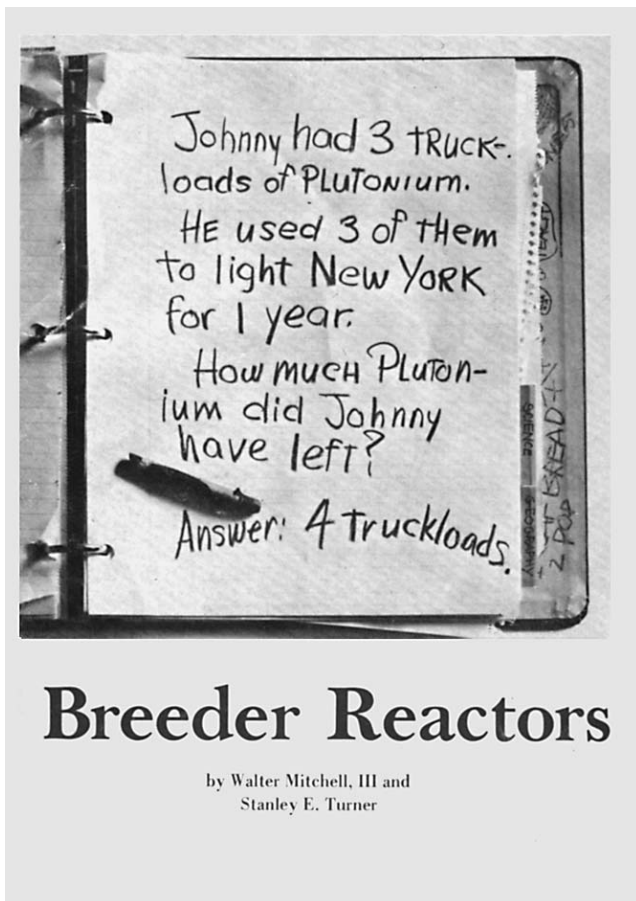
Hori: At present, Japan relies for 36% of its total electric power generation on nuclear energy. Japan has to continue to rely on nuclear as a major energy source in the future because of the scarcity of coal and oil resources, in addition to the Kyoto Protocol fossil fuel restrictions.

Japan has been developing the fast breeder reactor technology for about 30 years, and surely will continue to develop it. Energy security through the fast breeder reactor, with its fuel recycling, is the ultimate goal for Japan, which has no domestic uranium resources. Japan believes that the fast breeder technology will contribute also to the future energy supply worldwide.

EIR: The situation sometimes seems bleak in confronting the irrationality and lies about nuclear energy, which have become commonplace in the Western media. Yet, if you look at countries like China and India, they are committed to an aggressive nuclear-reactor-building program, and understand that it is the most efficient (and cleanest) way to provide enough energy for industrialization and modernization. What are your thoughts on this? How do you see the Eurasian Land-Bridge project as helping your mission to bring nuclear power to its fullest potential?

Hori: There is a growing demand for energy in the developing countries, particularly in Asia. Nuclear power is a proven and practical source of energy available to meet these demands without increased fossil fuel burning. Modern, safe, and efficient nuclear power stations are being planned and built in this region with the collaboration of countries in which nuclear power programs are already well established.

I think that energy is one of the key issues in the Eurasian Land-Bridge project on which the Chinese and Japanese governments have agreed recently. Nuclear energy will play an important role in the project, to effectively utilize the natural resources in the area. By using nuclear energy, these countries' natural resources could be used more as raw materials



This is the cover of a 1971 educational booklet, one of 50 different topics published by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in its "Understanding the Atom" series.

for a variety of beneficial purposes, and used sparingly as fuel sources.

EIR: You had also proposed using nuclear energy for non-electric energy applications, by producing hydrogen. How does this fit in with your view of the future energy mix?

Hori: About 30% of the world's primary energy sources are converted to electricity at present. The remaining 70% is consumed mainly as process-heat (for industry) and space heating, and in transportation. Even if we increase the ration of electricity to 50% in the future, that leaves 50% to be taken care of.

As it is becoming increasingly essential to reduce the use of fossil fuels, from the viewpoints of both resources and the environment, it is important to explore the possibility of nuclear energy replacing other energy sources for non-electric applications. The most promising and realistic way to fulfill this need is to produce hydrogen by electrolysis, using nuclear power stations. Hydrogen is a good energy carrier, and hydrogen produced by nuclear power is estimated to be commercially competitive at present with hydrocarbon-based hydrogen, in a region where off-peak nuclear power is available.

LaRouche outlines 'the way out of the crisis,' at EIR forum

by William Engdahl

More than 150 international diplomats, economists, media representatives, parliamentarians, and businessmen gathered in Bad Godesberg, Germany, on April 21, to hear American economist and Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. deliver the keynote address at an *EIR*-sponsored conference on "The Way out of the Crisis: Europe, the World Financial Crisis, and the 'New Cold War.'" Convened during the fifth week of war in the Balkans, the event attracted strong interest, including representatives of 20 governments from Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Central Asia, and East Europe.

LaRouche told the audience that he was one of three declared U.S. Presidential candidates for the Democratic Party nomination for 2000. "By the summer the Gore candidacy will be virtually dead, and perhaps others will enter once Gore is out of the way," he said. LaRouche stressed that he has been a strong defender of Clinton's Presidency, even though at times he has been a strong critic of some of the President's statements and policies. "The American President has a precise and crucial role to play in resolving the financial and economic crisis, without which we shall see a global state of war similar to what happened in Central Europe from 1618-1648," LaRouche said.

LaRouche reviewed events in the financial world since the global financial crisis exploded in Asia in October 1997, when Japan rejected the U.S. proposals of Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin and instead began hyperinflating its economy to try to bail out its bankrupt banks. The pace of the crisis accelerated with the Russian default on portions of their public debt on Aug. 17, 1998, and the October collapse of the Long Term Capital Management (LTCM) hedge fund. He noted that in September, Clinton indicated that action was imminent to reorganize the global financial system, "but by October, Clinton had lost his nerve," as the G-7 central

banks began inflating to try to bail out the financial system.

The second factor in today's strategic situation, LaRouche said, is that China and Russia, two of the most vital potential allies in any attempt to reorganize the present bankrupt financial order, became increasingly cast as pariahs in relation to Washington; this included "human rights" attacks on Beijing and various efforts to weaken U.S.-Russia cooperation.

Given this already worsening chemistry, LaRouche outlined the emergence of a series of global military actions, beginning with the Aug. 20, 1998 U.S. bombing of a factory in Sudan. "Britain lied to Clinton on Sudan," LaRouche said. That, in turn, set the stage for the attacks on Iraq under the fraud of the Butler UN report. "Now we are in the third war phase, Kosovo," he stated. "We are now going toward world war, not like World Wars I and II. The policy since 1971, the floating exchange rate system, has destroyed the ability of the world to fight wars. There is no way to win wars in a classic sense. Whole countries are being wiped off the map. This is not World War I or II, it is a situation where whole countries disappear."

To prevent this slide into ever-wider, uncontrollable wars, LaRouche told the audience: "You must get at the roots of what is causing war. We have to reorganize the world economy. The system is now bankrupt. What is needed is a partnership involving the U.S. President, at least one key West European country, and China, Russia, and India, to define the terms of reorganization of the world economy through long-term programs, rather than short-term market policies. Long-term credit at low interest rates. Export of machine tools, from Germany, the United States, Japan. We have to create a New Bretton Woods, with a commitment to have the so-called Third World countries help in running the system. With this program, if the President of the United States would work it



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (at podium) addresses EIR's Bonn seminar on April 21. The theme of the meeting was "The Way out of the Crisis: Europe, the World Financial Crisis, and the 'New Cold War.'"

out now and would say, 'Stop this drive toward war; we'll create a new system,' this will solve the Balkans mess. We will either have bankruptcy reorganization of the world economy or we will have Hell."

In his concluding remarks, LaRouche noted that precisely owing to the broad nature of the day's event, where the global interrelationship among financial, economic, and military crises was debated intensely, "precisely because such forums are extremely rare, is this seminar a political intervention of international significance."

A very new element

The next speakers underscored LaRouche's comments. Prof. Wilhelm Hankel, former senior economist with the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the German agency that worked with the Marshall Plan in the economic reconstruction of war-ravaged Germany, reiterated LaRouche's call for establishing a New Bretton Woods financial system. "A very new element is responsible for the present financial crisis," Hankel stated: "an explosion in the volumes of money globally in the wake of the breakdown of the Bretton Woods system" in the 1970s, to the point today "where the volume of financial flows is some 60 times larger than trade of goods—what Helmut Schmidt calls 'Monaco Capitalism.'"

Prof. Stanislav Menshikov, Chief Research Associate of the Central Institute of Mathematical Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, followed Hankel's remarks with an extended commentary on the Russian anxiety over the NATO decision to bomb Serbia, "a change in the foundation of the post-World War II order, which was based on respect

for state sovereignty." Menshikov said that it may or may not have been the case that the near systemic meltdown in September 1998, triggered by the LTCM debacle, led to a decision to go to war, "but it should be noted that the size of the U.S. financial speculative bubble of the 1990s is larger than Japan's in the 1980s. In Russia, not one new large factory, mine, or oil project has been started since 1991. Reform of the IMF [International Monetary Fund] won't help. But I fear the U.S. won't surrender the role of the dollar and its influence over IMF policy. There will be no New Bretton Woods because the present financial system is controlled by the banks which benefit from it."

In the afternoon session, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, LaRouche's wife and the founder of the Schiller Institute, presented an extended review of the historic developments since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, which she described as the "missed opportunity." She outlined the development by Lyndon LaRouche of, first, the Productive Triangle concept, which linked the industrial machine-tool capacities of western Europe to the reconstruction of the former Soviet economy. Then she discussed the extension of this concept into what today is now known in China as the "Eurasian Land-Bridge." Zepp-LaRouche noted that construction of such industrial great projects would create "hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of new jobs. Imagine an 11,000 kilometer Transrapid magnetic levitation train extending from Rotterdam to Beijing," she told the audience.

Zepp-LaRouche was followed by Prof. Devendra Kaushik, an expert on international relations at New Delhi's Jawaharlal Nehru University, who described his view of the impor-

tance of the emerging China-Russia-India “strategic triangle” for India and the nations of Central Asia. Kaushik noted that he had been witness to the effects of shock therapy in eastern Europe and Russia. Closely connected to Russia for 40 years, he said, since the 1980s, he watched the de-industrialization of the former Soviet Union, first under Gorbachov’s glasnost and perestroika. Kaushik described the huge, idle factories he had seen in Tajikistan. “Such destruction and waste must be stopped,” he said.

I am not pessimistic, Kaushik said. There must be a regenerated Russia, a great Eurasian power. “Russia has had greatness thrust upon it. Russia’s confidence, in being able to turn away the shock therapists of the IMF, must be encouraged and strengthened,” he said.

Commenting on the India-Russia-China triangle, Kaushik stressed that it is not a military alliance, and is not aimed against any nation. “The policy is for long-term cooperation, to foster long-term coincidence of interest among these three nations.”

Pointing to the region of the Caspian Sea and Central Asia where certain geopoliticians, such as former U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, are involved in various machinations to break up Russia, Kaushik noted that it was in the converging national interests of Russia, China, and India, to ensure that Central Asia is the scene of many

developed economic projects. “Stability in this region is key to the stability of the world,” he said.

Kaushik had recently suggested that China and India could develop their direct ties, by completing a joint land route, also connecting to Central Asia, via Aksai Chin, Tibet, and Xinjiang, the area that was disputed between India and China during their border clash in 1962. “Along the Karakoram Pass between the region of Kashmir controlled by Pakistan and Xinjiang, already China and Pakistan have built the Karakoram Highway. Now, a new road must be built, connecting India to the Aksai Chin plateau, which, at only 10,000 feet, is not so high as the 16,000-foot Karakoram Pass to the northwest. By building just a 50-kilometer linking road, connecting existing roads from Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh in India, to Aksai Chin, India would have a direct land route connecting to the road China built from Tibet to Xinjiang over the Aksai Chin.”

This connection, Kaushik said, would be of great political importance, because it would take the area disputed between India and China, and make its use beneficial to both nations.

Concluding the afternoon panel, Prof. Qian Jing of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing spoke about the Chinese view of the NATO attack on Yugoslavia. He then discussed China’s own situation, saying that his country was not so surprised by the East Asia financial crisis, first, because China had learned the lessons from its own internal bubble economy, in 1993-94, and second, because “we kept in contact with the Schiller Institute, from 1994 until today.”

China’s press, he said, has given increasing attention to Lyndon LaRouche’s ideas since then, and “even our very high-level officials of the central government know his main ideas and [have] understood them.”

Qian stressed the importance of the new “strategic triangle” of China-India-Russia, describing the great improvements—as well as problems—in Chinese-Russian relations. “I think our success in improving relations between Russia and China can give useful lessons for our relations with India and other countries,” he said.

On the “China-Russia-India triangle,” he said that it is natural for these three great nations to “cooperate to create a rational economic order in the 21st century. I suggest that we should build up a special foundation. Its name could be ‘The New Triangle Foundation,’ to bring together experts from China, Russia, and India to design an economic cooperation plan.” This could include proposals to increase trade among the three countries: a possible customs union “to promote and improve infrastructure construction, including the whole network of the Eurasian Land-Bridge; to cooperate on advanced technology, including military technology; to set up a three-way credit mechanism.” As a first step, Qian said, it could “set up institutional mechanisms to settle trade accounts and facilitate trade.”

EIR will publish a full transcript of this conference in a forthcoming issue.

For previews and information on LaRouche publications:

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Africa's 'Elder,' President Moi of Kenya, works for peace

by Linda de Hoyos

"For their survival, Africans must be united, since their well-being was not on the agenda of major world powers," Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi told a crowd of thousands of his countrymen in Limuru, Kenya, on April 2. As reported by the Kenyan Broadcasting Corp., President Moi declared that, "in the current world order, major powers relegated African issues to the periphery." President Moi noted that with the collapse of communism as a central ideology, the welfare of Africa had been rendered irrelevant. He wondered why some African leaders were "fond of shedding blood instead of working for the welfare of their people."

In the last several months, President Moi has led a quiet campaign to bring peace to warring neighboring countries, and also to ensure stability in his Kenya. In part, this effort is in keeping with a tradition that goes back to independence, Samson Chemai, Kenya's Ambassador to the United States, explained to *EIR*. Kenya was a part of the Non-Aligned Movement, although it was closer to the West because of its capitalist economic system. "Kenya has always provided support to peace efforts, and to parts of the world where there is turmoil. The first U.S. airlift to Somalia was done out of Kenya, and the Japanese airlift to Rwanda was done out of Kenya. Kenya has always provided troops for peacekeeping forces in Europe and in parts of Africa."

But peace is taking on an ever-greater urgency. Since the end of the Cold War, the British Commonwealth and allied nations' policy of producing "failed states" in Africa, like a row of dominoes, has resulted in Kenya's being surrounded by a "sea of troubles" which constantly spills over the borders. Kenya has five neighbors; with the exception of Tanzania to the south, all are at war.

To the northeast is Somalia, one of the first dominoes to go in the post-Cold War policy for Africa, and where civil war and lawlessness have prevented the formation of any government at all for a decade.

To the northwest is southern Sudan, where the British-instigated war of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of John Garang against the Sudan government gained eager support from British and other Western forces, after the downfall of Garang's earlier communist sponsor, Ethiopian President Haile Meriam Mengistu.

To the north is Ethiopia, a country that was in civil war for years, and now is at war with Eritrea. In this case, insurgencies

also spill across the border into Kenya, wreaking havoc among Kenyan towns.

To the west is Uganda, where war abroad and insurgencies within are the order of the day, all putting pressure on Kenya.

Although the conflicts take place in other countries, the wars bring dislocation to Kenya. Kenya has lost markets, for one, explained Ambassador Chemai. Uganda and Tanzania are Kenya's largest trading partners, and the three countries are joined in the East African Community. However, insurgency and destabilization, pressure from refugees in the region, and the channeling of funds into military and security, dents the markets in those trading partners. Further, southern Sudan, Burundi, and Rwanda were all major markets for Kenyan manufactured goods, but this trade has been largely shut down by war.

Hundreds of thousands of refugees

The wars in the region have brought hundreds of thousands of refugees to Kenya. Today, Kenya hosts nearly 200,000 refugees: 150,000 from Somalia, who have lived there since 1991-92; nearly 40,000 from Sudan; 5,000 from Ethiopia; and 1,000 from other countries. Although refugees are officially restricted to camps, tens of thousands live in cities and towns. Kenyan officials believe that up to 100,000 Somalis live in Kenyan urban areas. The most serious problem, however, is "that the refugees bring guns, heavy guns." That is, they bring the conflict to Kenyan territory. The most extreme example of the type of problems that can be caused is the influx of hundreds of thousands of Rwandan refugees into eastern Zaire in 1994, which ultimately became the pretext for the invasion of Zaire by Rwanda and Uganda in 1996-97.

Kenya is not unique. These types of extreme pressures on nations have become the daily fare of governments throughout Africa. Just as Kenya has been virtually cut off from "donor" funds, there is little help from Western powers in solving the problems. Western powers are either disinterested, as President Moi puts it, or are malevolent, directly fomenting wars — through their political sponsorship of warlords and by arming such warlords through their mercenary operations, as in the case of the SPLA, the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone, or Jonas Savimbi's UNITA in Angola. It is becoming clear that peace can only be achieved if

African leaders bring it about. This was the point of discussion between President Moi and Namibia President Sam Nujoma in Windhoek, Namibia, on March 31.

The two leaders issued a communiqué after a thorough review of the conflicts in the continent—in Congo, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, southern Sudan, and Ethiopia—and indicated the following:

On the Democratic Republic of Congo, they expressed support for a cease-fire and deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping force to the country, “but further stressed the sanctity of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the D.R.C. and renewed their call for the immediate withdrawal of all uninvited foreign forces.” This is in contrast to the peace “calls,” for example, of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Susan Rice, who has made no distinction between the invading forces of Uganda and Rwanda, and the forces invited by President Laurent Kabila to defend the sovereignty of Congo against that invasion—Angola, Zimbabwe, and Namibia.

On Angola, the two heads of state declared their support for the Angolan government, and called upon the international community to pressure Savimbi and UNITA to implement the Lusaka accords for a power-sharing government and an end to the fighting.

On Ethiopia and Eritrea, they called upon the countries to carry out the framework for agreement worked out by the Organization of African Unity. On the conflicts in Somalia, Burundi, and Lesotho, they “noted that the ongoing conflict could destabilize the African continent, and cause untold human suffering, misery, and wanton destruction of social, economic infrastructures.”

Somali negotiations

President Moi has also taken an active role in working to bring peace to Kenya’s immediate neighbors. On April 1, after three months of secret talks at the Mount Kenya Safari Club, it was announced that the leaders of the various warring factions in Somalia had worked out a power-sharing agreement to end their conflicts. The talks were held secretly, and involved heads of state in the region who quietly flew in and out during various points in the talks to meet with the assembled Somali representatives. Since 1990, President Moi has always kept his doors open to all the Somalian leaders, who view him as an elder statesman in the region. The Somali warlords involved in the new agreement include Ali Mahdi Mohamed, Osman Ato, Mohammed Ibrahim Egal of Somaliland, Hussein Mohamad Aideed, and Mohammed Siad Hersi, the last being the son of the late Somali President Siad Barre.

Upon announcing the agreement, the European Commission’s Duarte Decarvalho told the press that “the desperation arising from the ravages of the current famine and exhaustion by the fighting militias played a hand in helping to bring reason to the warlords.” Under the accord, all militia will be amalgamated into one Somali army, and the militia leaders unanimously agreed to nominate as interim President Hussein

Ali Ahmed, current governor of Mogadishu. By all accounts, the Somali agreement is serious. The survival, however, of even an interim government will depend upon the extent to which a plan for the reconstruction of this war-devastated country is put in place and implemented; without that, the simple desperation of the Somali people—where gun battles rage over allocation of relief food—will continue to fuel the war.

Aside from the disintegration of Somalia, the threat now is that if Garang persists in waging war in southern Sudan, this region also will disintegrate. Kenya is the chairman of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) peace initiative for southern Sudan and for negotiations between the Sudan government and Garang’s SPLA. Talks due to begin on April 20 have been postponed by the Sudan government, because of the SPLA’s refusal to relinquish the bodies of four relief workers kidnapped and killed in SPLA-controlled territory.

The war in southern Sudan has created security problems for Kenya, said Ambassador Chemai. In March, the Kenyan government took full control of the Lokichoggio airport, which sits on the border with Sudan. The airport was used as the center for the United Nations Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) for delivery of famine relief to southern Sudan. But it has also been used for delivery of weapons to Garang through such non-OLS groups as Norwegian People’s Aid and others. In March, President Moi visited the border town and ordered a security tightening to ensure that arms were not going in or out of the country via the airport. Lokichoggio was registering more flights than many international airports, said one Kenyan source. The government is also checking into the activities of the Belgian Air Force in Lokichoggio. “There is no government that can allow a foreign army to operate from its soil,” said President Moi.

At the same time, President Moi has offered Kenya as a venue for discussions between the Congo President Kabila and Congolese factions warring against his government. In a joint communiqué issued after Kabila’s visit to Nairobi on April 5, the two Presidents agreed on the urgency of restoring peace to the Congo “to enable the people of that country to pursue development activities.” The two Presidents also agreed that national debate in the Congo should “include the process of ascending to power through popular election and a new constitutional dispensation, and formulation of laws to govern the formation and operation of political parties.”

No help from ‘donors’

In the last month, President Moi has also taken steps to maintain the stability of his own country. On April 3, he reappointed as his Vice President, George Saitoti, current Planning and Development Minister, who had served as Vice President for eight years before he was dropped before the 1997 national elections. The lack of a Vice President, under constitutional provisions which prohibit Moi from taking on another term, was causing disquiet throughout Kenya. Saitoti’s ap-

pointment was endorsed by leaders of the ruling KANU party, and also by Anglican Archbishop David Gitari and Catholic Archbishop Ndingi Mwana a’Nzeki, both of whom have been active leaders for constitutional reform in Kenya.

The country is now in the process of a constitutional review, which will begin at the district level, move upward, and pass onward to a constitutional commission, before presentation of the draft to the Parliament by the Attorney General. Thus, Moi hopes to ensure the continuing stability of Kenya, where strife among ethnic communities is not unknown, and also ensure a transition of leadership down the road.

Kenya is a negative proof of the policy for war coming against Africa from London and its complicit channels in Washington and Paris. A multi-party democracy, an island of stability in an embattled continent and region, Kenya has been completely cut off from monies from Western capitals since 1992. As the Paris Club of “donors” pours \$2.2 billion into Uganda, whose President Museveni is the primary London warlord in the region, funds to Kenya were cut off when the International Monetary Fund and the Anglo-American Commonwealth Club declared war on the Moi government. The cut-off was based on the sign of “disapproval” from the IMF. The IMF demands include “good governance,” “clean up corruption,” “speed up the privatization campaign.” What is its aim? “We don’t like to speculate,” answered Ambassador Chemai.

Netanyahu threatens war on Syria, Lebanon

by Dean Andromidas

The government of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has launched a series of military provocations in southern Lebanon that could lead to war between Israel and Syria.

In the latest provocation, the Israeli Defense Force (IDF) extended Israel’s self-defined security zone in southern Lebanon by occupying the village of Arnoun in early April. The pretext for the occupation was that the Lebanese guerrilla movement, Hezbollah, had used the village to stage attacks on IDF personnel over the preceding weeks. The Israelis then deployed a regiment of their local puppet forces, the so-called South Lebanese Army, into the village.

That this was only a pretext to raise tensions in the region was underscored by the fact that the occupation sabotaged a mediation effort by the United States to have the Lebanese government deploy its paramilitary Gendarmerie into the village.

According to an article by military journalist Ze’ev Schiff in the Israeli daily *Ha’aretz*, the “move took [the U.S.] by surprise and disrupted an effort that had the support of the Lebanese government.” Although the Lebanese government has refused to deploy its own army in the area, as Israel has demanded, for fear that it would appear to be protecting Israel and suppressing its own citizens, the deployment of its paramilitary Gendarmerie would have been a small breakthrough and could have defused the crisis.

Netanyahu’s provocations in southern Lebanon began shortly after the announcement that new Israeli elections will be held on May 17. After the relatively moderate Yitzhak Mordechai resigned as Netanyahu’s Defense Minister, to become the new Center Party’s candidate for Prime Minister, Netanyahu was able to consolidate the most hawkish and fanatical security team to be seen in Israel in decades. Among these fanatics are Foreign Minister Ariel Sharon, unaffectionately known as the “Butcher of Lebanon,” and Defense Minister Moshe Arens, who in the early 1980s rescued Netanyahu from obscurity as a furniture salesman and turned him into Israel’s version of Benito Mussolini. Also in this cabal is deputy Mossad chief Gen. Averim Levine, the very hawkish former Northern Commander.

Many Israeli political observers fear that Netanyahu might launch a major war in Lebanon as an election ploy. Sharon and Arens were the architects of the disastrous 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The goals of that earlier war are the same as the one in the making: to overthrow

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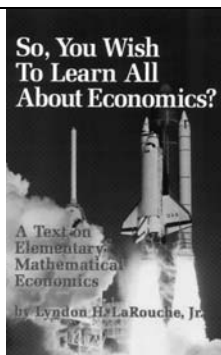
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the government of Lebanon and, more importantly, that of Syria.

The so-called security zone in southern Lebanon has nothing to do with securing northern Israel. In fact, there is a growing movement in Israel, which includes leading retired military and intelligence officers, that is demanding a unilateral Israeli withdrawal from the zone. This Lebanon security zone is geographically a continuation of the Syrian Golan Heights, which Israel captured in the 1967 war. On the side facing Israel, the Heights border Lake Tiberias, the largest freshwater lake in the region and Israel's largest supply of fresh water. On the other side, the Heights dominate the plain leading to the Syrian capital Damascus, less than 60 miles distance. Rather than a buffer zone, the entire strip could serve as a base for attack against both Syria and Lebanon. In 1982, Sharon contemplated such an attack, but failed to get U.S. backing; he settled for the invasion of Lebanon, which led to the massacre of Palestinians in the famous Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps.

A new war, launched at a time when the Clinton administration and the rest of the world are distracted by the Kosovo crisis, would enable these fanatics to implement their "Greater Israel" project. This would not only overthrow the government of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, but also ethnically cleanse the West Bank, by pushing the Palestinians across the Jordan River into the Kingdom of Jordan.

Such a scenario would dovetail with the attempt to renew the war against Iraq, now planned by the British and the U.S. Principals Committee, led by Vice President Al Gore. These lunatics imagine that if Saddam Hussein and Assad were overthrown, they could redraw the map of the Middle East, extending Israel's borders past the Jordan River and causing the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to disappear, leaving Israel surrounded by a string of weak, faltering states.

It is not hard to imagine that such a war plan could quickly lead to the threat of, if not the deployment of, Israeli nuclear weapons and all the catastrophic consequences of such a development. For these fanatics, this period before the elections could serve as a window of opportunity to seize their long-held policy aims.

The fruits of miscalculation

As early as last February and March, Israeli aircraft bombed targets in the Bekaa Valley, a move that threatened to provoke the Syrian military, which has 35,000 troops stationed in Lebanon, mostly in the Bekaa Valley. These operations faltered when it was discovered that several top intelligence officers of the Israeli puppet South Lebanese Army had either defected, or were passing on operational intelligence to the Hezbollah. This gross intelligence failure led to the ambush of a regiment of Israel's elite paratroopers, which had been operating deep in Lebanese territory. Among the casualties was the paratroop commander, Gen. Eretz Gerstein.

Despite these embarrassing failures, Netanyahu renewed

the provocations after the United States became preoccupied with the NATO intervention in Kosovo.

A Russian peace initiative?

In the midst of these operations, both Netanyahu and Sharon travelled to Moscow, in what was seen as an attempt to curry favor with the Russian government and win the electoral support of the large Russian community in Israel. This was confirmed by Sharon, in an interview with U.S. columnist William Safire. Speaking of Israeli Russians, Sharon said, "They want better Russian relations, a free economy, and a strong stand against the Arab claims. . . . Two-thirds of the Russian Israelis are for Bibi [Netanyahu] now. If I can get that up over 70%, that's it. . . . It didn't look too good a few weeks ago but now there is a fair chance we'll win."

It has even been reported that Russian Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov, in an off-the-cuff remark during the official luncheon for Netanyahu and Sharon, said that he would vote for Netanyahu if he were an Israeli.

Nonetheless, a senior Russian intelligence source reminded *EIR* that Primakov, who had been one of the leading Arabists in the KGB, is a "master of the Middle East." In fact, it was Primakov who convinced Soviet leaders to reestablish relations with Israel in the 1970s as a means of expanding Soviet strategic options in the Middle East. According to this source, Primakov is trying to engineer an agreement with Sharon and Netanyahu for recognition of a Palestinian state, and for opening talks with Syria over the Golan Heights.

Since then, Sharon has travelled to Moscow twice, and Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov has begun a Middle East tour that will take him to Israel, Syria, Egypt, and the Palestinian National Authority. Furthermore, during a recent visit to Moscow by Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat, Russian President Boris Yeltsin called for the convening of a conference of the signatories of the Oslo peace accords, which includes Israel, the Palestinians, the United States, Russia, European Union member-states, and Norway.

While Russia's intentions in this dialogue with the likes of Sharon and Netanyahu appear straightforward, one should be cautious of the latter's intentions. Netanyahu and his supporters have more than nostalgic roots in Russia. According to *Ha'aretz*, Netanyahu's former chief of cabinet, close confidant, and Russian emigré Avigdor Lieberman is suspected by the police to have strong links to Russian organized crime syndicates, which have been trying to establish themselves in Israel.

Perhaps more significant is the ultra-Orthodox community, especially the Lubavitcher sect, which includes top financiers of Netanyahu and the radical settlers movement. These networks have powerful economic and political operations throughout the former Soviet Union, and are capable of exerting "extra-political" pressure in Russia itself, in support of Netanyahu and Sharon's evil agendas.

Book Review

Israel: the ultimate 'rogue state'

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Gideon's Spies—The Secret History of the Mossad

by Gordon Thomas

New York: St. Martin's Press, 1999

354 pages, hardbound

According to this detailed history of Israel's vaunted foreign intelligence service, the Mossad, there is probably no nation on the face of the earth today that better fits the characterization of "rogue state," than Israel.

The Israeli Prime Minister is judge, jury, and executioner, presiding over a worldwide state-sponsored Murder, Inc. apparatus, which has carried out, by Thomas's account, hundreds of assassinations on foreign soil.

Israel, as state policy, recruits thousands of Jewish citizens of other nations to serve as spies, saboteurs, and black propagandists—frequently calling upon them to commit treason against their own states. When necessary, these *sayonim* ("Jewish helpers") are, like Jonathan Jay Pollard—an American convicted of spying on behalf of Israel—paid lucrative fees for their betrayals.

Through illegal means, Israel, over a span of several decades, has obtained an arsenal of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear warheads and delivery systems, and biological weapons. As a matter of state policy, Israel has threatened "first use" of these weapons, in the event of a war with its Arab neighbors. Most recently, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has lowered the nuclear ceiling by threatening "first use" in the event of a perceived *imminent threat* of terrorist attack against Israel—adding a new dimension to "crazy state" geopolitics, and placing the Middle East and Persian Gulf regions on a permanent hair trigger for thermonuclear extinction.

What makes *Gideon's Spies* so fascinating is Gordon Thomas's seemingly well-documented claim that he had access to scores of top Mossad officers, including several former directors general, in writing the book. The names of many of these famous spies are contained in a "Notes on Sources" chapter at the conclusion of the book, and quotes and references to interviews with them can be found on every page.

Among the most noteworthy names "dropped" by Thomas are Meir Amit, Rafael Eitan, Isser Harel, Uri Saguy, and David Kimche.

On the surface, *Gideon's Spies* could be viewed as a warning from Mossad's warrior-mandarins against the politicization of the spy agency by ambitious politicians. The book does prominently feature a scathing personal attack—fully justified—against Prime Minister Netanyahu and his mercurial spouse, Sarah Netanyahu, for trying to assert micro-management control over the Mossad's activities, including its "wet works," to salvage "Bibi's" flagging political career.

Indeed, the final paragraphs of the book sum up the dismal state of affairs at Mossad headquarters, following a string of high-visibility covert operations failures that landed a number of Mossad agents in foreign jails, on charges of attempted murder:

"In the beginning," Thomas concluded, "the operational style of Mossad had been to do what must be done, but do it secretly. In one of his one-to-one meetings with a staffer, [current Mossad Director General Efraim] Halevy had said he would like to see the Israeli intelligence community become a united family once more, 'with Mossad the uncle no one talks about.'

"Only time would tell whether that is an unsupportable dream or whether, as many observers fear, the further Mossad is from its last public humiliation, the closer it is to the next."

It must be said, however, that the "trash Bibi" superficialities aside, Thomas's book represents a criminal indictment of the Mossad and the Israeli political establishment, for conducting murder and mayhem on a global scale. Above all else, it thoroughly debunks the oft-heard lie that "Israel is America's most trusted ally in the Middle East."

The myth of the 'U.S.-Israel partnership'

Gideon's Spies documents that, for a string of Israeli prime ministers, the United States was high up on the list of "enemies of the state." In the case of Yitzhak Shamir, the ex-Mossad operations chief and Reagan-Bush-era Prime Minister, the United States was the "Great Satan."

In this context, Thomas's book adds another dimension to the Pollard spy scandal: the reported witting role of Shamir in turning over America's most vital national security secrets to the Soviet Union.

Shamir personally authorized the delivery of some of America's most cherished national security secrets to the KGB, costing the U.S. billions of dollars, and causing the deaths of a number of American intelligence assets behind the Iron Curtain. At the height of the apartheid era in South Africa, Shamir and company also passed on information about U.S. intelligence operations to the South African government, forcing a dozen American intelligence officers to flee southern Africa, one step ahead of the police.

In another revelation that is sure to stir American military passions against Israel, Thomas detailed the fact that Israeli intelligence knew *in advance* that Hezbollah terrorists were

planning to blow up the U.S. Marine barracks in Lebanon, but refused to alert American authorities, thus contributing to the deaths of 241 American soldiers. According to Thomas, in August 1982, two months before the Oct. 23 truck bomb attack, the Mossad learned of the plan. "But at a meeting at Mossad headquarters overlooking King Saul Boulevard, staff were informed they were to 'make sure our people watch the truck. As far as the Yanks go, we are not here to protect them.'" Former Mossad officer Victor Ostrovsky told Thomas that the upper echelon of the Mossad took the view that, if the Americans "wanted to stick their nose into this Lebanon thing, let them pay the price."

In March 1984, when CIA officer William Buckley was kidnapped in Beirut, Director of Central Intelligence William Casey sought out Mossad Director General Nahum Admoni's help in locating Buckley and freeing him. Admoni swore he would help. Casey told Thomas, however, "We waited and waited. Sent our best men to Tel Aviv to work with Mossad. We said money was not a problem. Admoni kept saying okay, understood. Next thing Admoni was selling us a bill of goods that the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization] were behind the kidnapping. We knew the Israelis were always ready to blame Yasser Arafat for anything. . . . By the time we figured it wasn't Arafat, it was long over for Buckley. What we didn't know was that Mossad had also been playing real dirty pool—supplying the Hezbollah with arms to kill the Christians while at the same time giving the Christians more guns to kill the Palestinians."

The assassins

Israel is the only country in the "free world" that has an explicit policy of carrying out political assassinations as an instrument of state policy. While many countries covertly engage in the practice of "executive action," Israel is unique in its openness. According to Thomas, Meir Amit, who headed the Mossad during 1963-68, set down a series of guidelines for how and when Israel would carry out sanctioned assassinations, guidelines that remain in force to this day. The policy was set in stone *prior* to the 1972 Black September Olympics massacre in Munich.

According to *Gideon's Spies*, the "Amit Doctrine" specified: "There would be no killing of political leaders. They needed to be dealt with politically. There would be no killing of a terrorist's family. If its members got in the way, that was not our problem. Each execution had to be sanctioned by the prime minister of the day. And everything must be done by the book. Minutes kept of the decision taken. Everything neat and tidy. Our actions must not be seen as some act of state-sponsored murder, but the ultimate judicial sanction the state could bring. We would be no different from the hangman or any other lawfully appointed executioner."

According to Thomas, as of 1998, the Mossad's assassination unit, *Kidon*, had 48 active members, including six women. They were based at a military facility in the Negev

desert. When in the field, the *Kidon* operates in four-person units; however, often, more than one unit can be assigned to a particular assassination or kidnapping.

By Thomas's account, the *Kidon* teams have been active throughout the history of Israel. In 1977, when Menachem Begin was elected Prime Minister, he brought the operations chief of the Mossad, Rafi Eitan, in as his "Adviser on Terror Against Terror," a euphemism for his chief "hit-man." Eitan immediately launched a campaign to assassinate all of the purported "planners" of the 1972 Munich massacre, where a number of Israeli athletes were murdered by the Black September group. All of the actual members of the Black September hit team had already been assassinated by Mossad. (And, in July 1973, a Mossad hit team murdered an innocent Arab waiter, who had the misfortune of looking like one of the Black September terrorists from Munich. In the past year, the chief of that operation, Mike Harari, was indicted by a Norwegian court, and he still faces a murder trial.)

In short order, the *Kidon* assassinated one of the alleged "planners" in Rome, shooting him 11 times, once for each of the Israeli athletes killed. In Paris, another purported "plotter" was killed by a bomb, planted in his telephone.

The last of the alleged Munich masterminds, assassinated by a car bomb in Beirut, was Ali Hassan Salameh. Eitan's motives for this murder may have been broader than the Munich events of 1972. On Nov. 3, 1973, six weeks after Black September assassins killed the U.S. Ambassador to Sudan, in Khartoum, a secret meeting was held between Gen. Vernon Walters, then the deputy director of the CIA, and Arafat. As the result of the meeting, a "non-aggression pact" was forged between the United States and the PLO. To secure the arrangement, Arafat appointed Ali Hassan Salameh as the liaison to the CIA. Thus began a long and fruitful back-channel relationship between the U.S. government and the PLO. In 1975, President Gerald Ford would hail Arafat for helping Americans to safely escape the civil war in Lebanon.

When Israel learned of the Walters-Arafat deal and the appointment of Salameh as the liaison to the Agency, then-Mossad chief Yitzhak Hofi tried repeatedly, but unsuccessfully, to force the U.S. government to sever the tie. It may shed further light on the Buckley case, and Israel's failure to assist DCI Casey in saving the Middle East station chief's life, to note that, according to Thomas, Buckley publicly praised Salameh as someone who "played a large part in winning the hearts and minds of the U.S. for the PLO. He was charismatic and persuasive and knew when to argue and when to listen. And, in intelligence terms, he was a super informer." Indeed, Salameh tipped the CIA off to a plot to assassinate the U.S. ambassador in Beirut, and he even exposed a terrorist plot to shoot down a plane carrying then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to Beirut during his infamous "shuttle diplomacy."

While Thomas does not draw the link, it is not at all inappropriate to ponder: Did Eitan order the assassination of Salameh to disrupt the CIA-PLO collaboration?

An event of 'extreme gravity'

The arrest of Bishop Augustin Misago has brought to the fore a philosophical conflict between the RPF and the Vatican.

Speaking from Vatican City on April 21, Pope John Paul II said that in the context of the ongoing war in Kosovo, "Today I would like to remember the many 'forgotten wars' of Africa, from Angola to the Great Lakes, from Congo-Brazzaville to Sierra Leone, from Guinea-Bissau to the Democratic Republic of Congo, from the Horn of Africa to Sudan. It is a long and bitter succession of internal and external conflicts, which mainly affect the innocent populations, devastating the life of the Catholic communities."

The Pope noted "in particular the widespread sentiment of pain and sorrow on receiving the news of the arrest of Bishop Augustin Misago of Gikongoro, Rwanda."

The Bishop was arrested on April 15, one week after Rwandan President Pasteur Bizimungu threw out a challenge in a speech: "Will the Catholic Church continue to ignore accusations by Christians of the Church against Bishop Misago, accusations which continue to grow in number? Will Bishop Misago himself continue to ignore the calls? The Rwandan state did not place Bishop Misago above the law and is not afraid of him. We had wanted to give him and the Catholic Church time to accept responsibility for the issue. We shall only intervene if the Church continues to do nothing."

Bishop Misago was charged with genocide and crimes against humanity. Bail has been denied. The Bishop is the highest-ranking official of the Church to be arrested; 19 priests are currently in Rwandan jails on similar charges, but none has come to trial so far.

According to the Rwandan gov-

ernment news agency, Bishop Misago refused to give shelter to Tutsis trying to escape death during the April 1994 bloodletting that was unleashed in the aftermath of the assassination of Rwanda's Hutu President, Juvénal Habyarimana.

The Vatican called the Bishop's incarceration an event of "extreme gravity." When President Bizimungu later in the week traveled to Burundi, its Catholic bishops and the Papal Nuncio to Burundi refused to meet him. In general, the Catholic Church has "taken care of its own" in various cases where Hutu priests were suspected of complicity in the retributive murder of Tutsis in the spring-summer 1994.

The arrest of Bishop Misago takes place in the context of an ongoing campaign launched by the Rwandan Patriotic Front government against the Catholic Church in Rwanda. The roots of the RPF and its leaders, beginning with Defense Minister Paul Kagame, are in the Tutsi elite who were the titular rulers of the country during the Belgian colonial administration. In 1959, on the eve of independence, the Catholic Church in Rwanda assisted the revolution of the Mouvement Démocratique Républicain, Parti du Mouvement de l'Emancipation Hutu, led by Grégoire Kayibanda, who was himself married to a Tutsi.

After the downfall of the Tutsi monarchy, many of the Tutsi ruling strata fled Rwanda, many finding refuge in Uganda. It is this refugee grouping in particular that forms the leadership of the RPF. Although President Pasteur Bizimungu is a Hutu, he has led the public campaign to force retribu-

utive justice on those who led the 1959 revolution.

As it was coming to power in 1994, the RPF manifested its direct enmity to the Church. On June 5, 1994, the RPF killed the Archbishop of Kigali, Msgr. Vincent Nsengiyumva, along with Bishops Thaddée Nsengiyumva and Joseph Ruzindana, and Msgr. Innocent Gasabwoya. During the months from April to July 1994, when the RPF assumed total power in Kigali, 94 Catholic priests, and 100 religious lost their lives in the bloodletting by both sides in the Rwandan civil war.

The arrest of Bishop Misago and the conflict that has arisen between the Vatican and the RPF regime raises the most crucial issues facing Rwandans of all communities, both inside Rwanda and in the diaspora:

Will there be democratic rule in Rwanda, in which each individual, whether Tutsi, Hutu, or Twa, is recognized as sacred, by virtue of being created in the image of God, or will Rwanda revert to the feudalistic and oligarchical rule that characterized it before 1959, which was encouraged by the Belgian colonialists? What is the truth of the bloodletting that occurred in Rwanda in 1994 and thereafter? Does the RPF have the only view of the truth? How will justice best be served for the terrible mass killing that has taken place in Rwanda since 1990, when the RPF first invaded Rwanda from Uganda?

The Pope had ended his statement of April 21 by imploring for Christians to convince those who continue to opt for hatred and violence to instead "opt for sincere and patient dialogue that will lead to beneficial solutions for all. We must implore Jesus Christ so that peace and fraternity become a consoling reality throughout the African continent." But that does not appear to be the option taken by the RPF government at this time.

Colombia's FARC gets State Dept. boost

Is Albright's State Department pushing the bloody FARC narco-terrorists as an "anti-drug" final solution?

When the FARC narco-terrorists in Colombia kidnapped and murdered three Americans last February, the U.S. State Department did a lot of "lamenting" and "deploring." Nevertheless, the State Department not only defended its secret meetings last December with the FARC, but insisted on support for the nonexistent "peace process" that the Pastrana government is pursuing with the FARC.

When the FARC cancelled the start of "peace talks" until the Colombian government was ready to pledge "tougher action" against the country's anti-guerrilla paramilitary forces, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights Harold Koh flew to Bogotá to back up the FARC's demands. At a forum on April 9 in the city of Medellín, organized by the U.S. Embassy, Koh took up the FARC's self-serving argument that the Colombian Armed Forces are the behind-the-scenes sponsors of the paramilitaries' dirty war tactics. "The Colombian government must cut each and every one of the ties between the military and paramilitary, bringing to trial even unto the far-reaching consequences, those members of the Armed Forces who take unlawful measures to resolve Colombia's problems," he said.

Koh especially praised President Pastrana's recent decision to fire two prominent generals, Army operations commander Rito Alejo and Superior War College director Fernando Milan, who had been accused by the FARC of working with the paramilitaries. Koh demanded that "even more must be done," including dismantling the military justice system!

Former Armed Forces Com-

mander Gen. Harold Bedoya (ret.) slammed the government's decision to fire the generals in an April 10 column in the daily *El Espectador*. "Pastrana has become a puppet of [FARC commander] Tirofijo," wrote Bedoya. "Not only does he hand them half the country, but now, the heads of the best generals. . . . Such a state of demoralization is being created, that the country is not going to have sufficient defenses to resist the onslaught of drug trafficking and terrorism which is destroying the country."

One day after Koh's scandalous statements hit the press, the FARC's narco-terrorist cousins, the ELN, hijacked a commercial airliner with 41 passengers and 5 crewmen aboard. One or more of the passengers are believed to be Americans, and they are being dragged from one jungle camp to another, as the Colombian military pursues the terrorists and their captives. Once again, the State Department "deplored" the incident, but insisted that the peace process must be supported.

Despite Colombian police reports that the FARC supplied the intelligence for the hijacking, the State Department's Peter Romero went out of his way to say that it was the ELN terrorists, and *not* the FARC, behind this latest terrorist act. This is especially interesting in light of reports that the FARC and the Pastrana government are negotiating to extend the Vietnam-sized territory in Colombia's south, currently under FARC control, to facilitate implementation of a UN-sponsored "anti-drug" program of crop substitution. According to reports, under the plan being hammered out, the

UN would give millions of dollars to the FARC, the nominal authority in the experimental region, and the FARC would supposedly distribute the money to the farmers to grow food instead of drugs. No one—not the government, not the UN, and certainly not the FARC—has asked the obvious: Where would the FARC get the billions of dollars it requires to maintain its terrorist army, if it were to hand over the UN money, thereby helping to eliminate its own chief source of revenue, namely, illegal narcotics?

By drawing a distinction between the Cuba-allied ELN and the equally murderous FARC, is the State Department reviving its lunatic policy from the Bush era, when it pursued an alliance with the so-called "non-violent" Cali Cartel against the Medellín Cartel? As any Colombian will testify, that approach resulted in the Presidency of Cali Cartel front-man Ernesto Samper Pizano, for four devastating years. Today, President Pastrana's State Department-blessed appeasement policy toward the drug cartels' junior partners, the FARC-ELN, is a continuation of that insanity.

The tragic irony in all this is that the "peace" President Pastrana is pursuing is a chimera. The proliferation of terrorist armies across Colombia, the FARC-ELN on the one side, and the paramilitaries grouped under the "Self-Defense Union" (AUC) umbrella on the other, is splintering the nation, and driving it rapidly into the same kind of irregular warfare that the British are infamous for instigating. The AUC's latest announcement, that it is sending its forces into the FARC-run "demilitarized zone" in the south, is guaranteed to set the stage for precisely the kind of multinational intervention force that the anti-Clinton Heritage Foundation in Washington has been demanding.

A voice for sanity

Led by Lyndon LaRouche's associates, many Australians are protesting their government's support for World War III.

So far, Her Majesty's Australian government has stood four-square behind the British-American-Commonwealth (BAC) cabal's insane assaults on Iraq and Yugoslavia. Australia has supplied ships, troops, and intelligence for the war against Iraq, while its satellite intelligence facility at the joint U.S.-Australian base at Pine Gap in central Australia, has been key for targeting bombs against both nations. On April 12, Yugoslavia arrested two Australians in Kosovo, and charged them with spying, under cover of working for the aid agency, Care Australia. Whether the two, one of whom was an Australian Army major whom the Iraqis had earlier charged with espionage, are guilty or not, Yugoslavia has de facto recognized Australia's status as a belligerent.

However, led by Lyndon LaRouche's associates in the Citizens Electoral Council (CEC), many citizens of this Commonwealth nation have signed two CEC petitions which were officially presented to the federal parliament in Canberra in March, thereby challenging their government's support for the BAC's drive for World War III. The first, signed by more than 1,500 citizens, and introduced on March 8, "draws the attention of the House to the fact that thousands of Australian citizens and elected officials have endorsed the following Appeal to President Clinton," to immediately appoint the statesman and economist LaRouche as his economic adviser. The included Appeal is identical to that being circulated worldwide.

After denouncing the "misuse of the American Congress" for an "at-

tempted coup d'état" in the "style of a British parliamentary system" against the U.S. President, the petition notes the disastrous failure of the Group of Seven, the Group of 22, and the International Monetary Fund and World Bank to deal with the "urgently required reorganization of the international monetary and financial system." LaRouche, on the other hand, "has been right," and "all of his critics are today fully discredited," the petition said. It concluded, "Your petitioners therefore request the House to approach President Clinton, and ask that he appoint Lyndon LaRouche as his economic adviser in this period of grave crisis."

After its incorporation into the parliamentary record, the document was sent to the White House.

The second petition, introduced on an emergency basis on March 29, with its 479 signatures having been gathered in less than two weeks, attacked the December 1998 "Operation Desert Fox," and pointed to the danger of an upcoming "all-out assault" against Iraq, one which could involve "the likely use of nuclear weapons." Furthermore, the petition said, "that faction which has often been called the British American Commonwealth grouping associated with Wall Street and the City of London have contemptuously ignored any objections," either to their assaults on Iraq, or to the rewriting of NATO doctrine to enable "out of area military strikes . . . featuring the 'first use' of tactical nuclear weapons."

The petition continued, "These same circles view China and Russia as the enemies in a 'new Cold War' — an

outlook entirely contrary to the foreign policy of President Clinton — and one which may, given the emphasis on the use of nuclear weapons, quickly escalate into a global war."

The petition demands that the Australian government, which has numerous military agreements with the United States and the U.K., "take a firm public stand" against the Iraq war and the new NATO doctrine, and that it "communicate such a stance on these two issues directly to the relevant officials in the U.S. and U.K. immediately."

The petitions, part of a campaign by the CEC to educate the parliament on the nature of the BAC cabal and its chief front-man in the United States, Vice President Al Gore, have had an impact. The chairman of the House-Senate Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade, Sen. David MacGibbon, for example, in response to one CEC supporter's lobbying, wrote, "The Committee has taken a great deal of interest in this matter and is watching developments very carefully." However, he said, "You appear to be placing much of the responsibility for these actions on Vice President Gore. However, there is nothing that I have seen or read that would lead me to conclude other than that President Clinton is firmly directing U.S. policy in this matter."

CEC National Secretary Craig Isherwood told *EIR*, "Our relentless campaign to attack and expose this BAC drive for world war to protect their bankrupt financial system will continue. It is crucial that the world knows, that even within the bowels of the Commonwealth, there is widespread opposition to this lunacy."

Both petitions were introduced into Parliament by senior Australian Labor Party MP Kelvin Thomson of Melbourne, many of whose constituents signed them.

International Intelligence

Anti-British Ecevit wins Turkish voters' mandate

Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's Democratic Left Party emerged as the leading party in the April 18 national elections, winning 23% of the vote. The National Action Party came in second with 17%, followed by former Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz's Motherland Party with 15%, the Virtue Party (former Welfare Party) with 14%, and former Prime Minister Tansu Ciller's True Path Party with 11%. It is expected that Ecevit will form a coalition government with the National Action Party or his former coalition partner, the Motherland Party, which would have enough votes to override a no-confidence vote.

Ecevit's victory is a mandate by the Turkish military, and population, in favor of Ecevit's opposition to the Anglo-American war in Iraq and in the Balkans, Turkish sources emphasized to *EIR*. (His victory was also the result of Turkey's success in capturing Kurdish Workers Party leader Abdullah Ocalan, and of his vocal opposition to privatization.)

In February 1998, Ecevit denounced "British manipulation" as being behind U.S. Iraq policy, which provoked an outburst from the British Ambassador to Ankara. In January 1999, he said that U.S. Iraq policy threatened every state in the region. In February, the Foreign Ministry republished an *EIR* article making the same charges, even after the British Ambassador threatened that media prominence given to *EIR*'s charges was harming British-Turkish relations. On March 28, Ecevit charged that "there is a danger of world war" because of the NATO war on Yugoslavia—the only NATO Prime Minister to say so—and endorsed Russia's effort to negotiate a diplomatic solution.

Retiring Mandela plans China and Russia visits

South African President Nelson Mandela planned to visit both Russia and China in April, before he retires after the June 2 elec-

tions. "It was important that we should visit Russia and China before retiring from public life, given their strong support for our freedom and for the anti-colonial struggle in general," Mandela said on April 13.

Mandela said that economic relations with these two countries are important to improve the lives of millions of South Africans. "There is emphasis in our developing relations with Russia in our common interest with regard to mineral resources, and the application of science and technology," he said. Mandela was to arrive in Russia on April 27. He said that cooperation with China, as one of the largest economies, and given its relationship with the Non-Aligned Movement, was important to South Africa's effort to address the negative aspects of globalization and enhancing positive aspects.

Mandela said that South Africa regarded China and Russia as important partners for cooperation in the multilateral arena. "They can help reorient the international and multilateral institutions that regulate the world's political, social, and economic systems, so that they better serve the needs of development and better reflect the democratic ideals of our age; . . . so that they support, rather than hinder the rebirth of Africa."

London-based terrorists kill Iranian official

Following the assassination of Iranian Deputy Chief of Staff Ali Sayyad Shirazi on April 11, Iranian political leaders have been pointing at the British role in supporting the Mujahideen e-Khalq (MKO) terrorists who claimed responsibility for the murder. On April 19, the Iranian news agency IRNA accused the London-based "charity" Iran Aid of funding MKO operations. "Receivers called in nearly a year ago to investigate a charity, believed to be a front group for anti-Iran MKO terrorists, say they do not know how or when the investigation will be completed," reported IRNA. The Charity Commission put Iran Aid into receivership last July, and later had its bank accounts frozen to ensure that none of its funds go overseas

without authorization.

IRNA has also covered the international outrage over the murder, reporting that on April 13 the U.S. State Department "condemned the assassination of Brig. Ali Sayyad Shirazi." The MKO is one of the 30 terrorist groups on the State Department's list of banned international terrorist organizations—three-quarters of which are based in Britain. IRNA also quoted a Vatican press spokesman describing the assassination as "a terrorist act carried out by the MKO aiming at the disruption of Iran's attempts to open a dialogue with the international community."

Tulchin demands 'global jail' for Ibero-America

One-worldist Joseph Tulchin, director of the Latin American program of the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars, penned an article for Argentina's *Clarín*, hailing recent actions against Chile's Gen. Augusto Pinochet and Paraguay's Gen. Lino Oviedo as "similar and important steps toward a new international regime." Tulchin is a leading activist in what *EIR* has made famous as "the Complot" to destroy the armed forces and nations of Ibero-America.

In his twisted mind, the "new regime" requires that countries submit to new international treaties which lay out "specific codes of conduct," enforced by whoever takes it upon themselves to do so. For example, the British Law Lords, in ruling that Pinochet can be tried in a foreign court for violating the international treaty against torture, "arrogated to themselves the defense of human and legal rights—the good conduct of the international community—in the name of all."

That lesson, argues Tulchin, must now be applied to Paraguayan patriot General Oviedo, whom, since April 1996, the "Complot" gang has tried to frame up on some "international crime" in order to overthrow the government. On March 23, 1999, they succeeded, by blaming the assassination of Vice President Luis María Argaña on

TONY BLAIR'S government has stalled the Northern Ireland peace process, by issuing a "Hillsborough Declaration," setting out new conditions for decommissioning arms and governance. This came in the wake of the Ulster Unionist Party's demand that the IRA decommission its weapons before elected Sinn Fein representatives could be seated in the Northern Ireland Assembly, to which London would turn over powers.

INDIA'S Prime Minister A.B. Vajpayee agreed to head a caretaker government at the request of President K.R. Narayanan, after the coalition headed by Vajpayee's Bharatiya Janata Party lost a no-confidence vote by 269-270 on April 17.

THE VATICAN condemned the April 14 arrest by Rwanda of Gikongo Bishop Augustin Misago on charges of "genocide." On April 7, President Pasteur Bizimungu had threatened him during a reburial ceremony of 20,000 genocide victims, saying, "The Rwandan state did not place Bishop Misago above the law and is not afraid of him." The Vatican called the arrest "an act of extreme gravity"; Kigali is now holding 19 Catholic priests.

THE INDONESIAN government is setting up a Steering Committee for the Composition of the Draft of the Autonomy Plan for East Timor, which includes the ministers for political and security affairs, for economy, finance, and industry, for people's welfare, and for development and supervision, as well as the ministers for home affairs, for defense, for justice, and the state secretary.

IRANIAN Foreign Minister Kamal Kharazmi will be in Bonn on April 15, returning the visit to Tehran of Chancery Minister Bodo Hombach, who invited President Khatami to visit Germany. The German Embassy in Teheran also hosted a Classical concert of opera singers from Berlin and Düsseldorf.

Oviedo and President Raúl Cubas (see *EIR*, April 9). Oviedo sought asylum in Argentina, while Cubas was forced to resign and received asylum in Brazil. But, says Tulchin, "if evidence surfaces that [Oviedo] was involved in the assassination . . . what supranational mechanisms could be fabricated to deal with such an attack on the rule of law, without returning him to Paraguay?" Tulchin asks. Paraguay is not necessarily Haiti, he argues, but "will the hemispheric community propose an action plan to help the Paraguayans build democracy?"

Peres warns Israelis about 'ethnic cleansing'

During a special session of Israel's parliament, the Knesset, on the Kosovo crisis, former Prime Minister Shimon Peres warned that the lesson for Israel is that "whoever does not want ethnic cleansing must not bring about ethnic confusion," according to the April 15 issue of *Ha'aretz*. He specified that "what is going on in the [Jewish] settlements [in Palestinian territories] is ethnic confusion." Peres contrasted "the way of Oslo with the way of Kosovo. The way of Kosovo is that of 'transfer,' of ethnic cleansing, but the way of Oslo is that of a diplomatic solution."

Peres then challenged Knesset member Rechavam Ze'evi, whose Molodet party calls for the "transfer" of Palestinians to Jordan: "Say the truth for once. Transfer? Ethnic cleansing? Don't generate ethnic confusion, so we won't have to implement ethnic cleansing. . . . Don't try to rule another people by force—arrogantly and brazenly. There is only one solution to situations like these—political, not brute force."

Li Peng: human rights means development

Chairman of China's Parliament Li Peng is on a six-nation tour of Asia. During his stop in Bangladesh on April 12, he was quoted by a Bangladeshi spokesman as saying the Western understanding of human rights is

different in Asia: "We mean economic development of an individual as human rights." In talks with Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Wazed, Li Peng was further quoted as saying, "We hoped conflict would end and peace would prevail after the end of the Cold War, but conflicts rage on in some parts. . . . Despite different political and economic systems, the world should move forward for economic development and peace."

Li told Prime Minister Wazed, "We appreciate and praise the role of Bangladesh in the Non-Aligned Movement." She, in turn, thanked China for its continuing assistance, including a Chinese loan that is funding construction of the Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman International Conference Center, which will be the venue for the Non-Aligned Movement summit in 2001. (Her father, Sheikh Mujibur, Bangladesh's founder and first President, was assassinated on Aug. 15, 1975.)

Pakistan's Nawaz Sharif makes visit to Russia

Pakistan's Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif began a four-day visit to Russia on April 19, the first visit of a Pakistani Prime Minister to Russia in 25 years. The visit does not mean any change in Russian policy on Kashmir or arms sales, the Russian Foreign Ministry told the Indian daily *The Hindu* on April 13. India, which has close ties to Russia, was informed about the visit well in advance.

Russia's position regarding Kashmir remains, that the problem must be resolved bilaterally by India and Pakistan within the framework of the 1972 Shimla agreements. Russia opposes internationalizing the issue.

During the visit, Nawaz Sharif was to meet the Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov, and Chairman of the Upper House of the Russian Parliament Yegor Stroyev. The agenda was extended at the last moment to include a trip to Tatarstan, to discuss establishment of direct ties between this predominantly Muslim republic in European Russia and Pakistan's Punjab province.

Clinton moves to take back his Presidency

by Debra Hanania Freeman

Invoking the spirit of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the World War II generation, Bill Clinton took the occasion of an April 15 address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, to reassert his control over U.S. foreign policy, following the violent 18-month assault on his Presidency.

Clinton's remarks before the San Francisco gathering, which were billed in advance as a major foreign policy address by the President, left little doubt that his policy outlook, both in the Balkans and elsewhere, differed radically from that of his own foreign policy Principals Committee, whose dominant players, from Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Henry H. Shelton, to Vice President Al Gore and Gore's power-hungry national security adviser Leon Fuerth, clearly have much more in common with British Prime Minister Tony Blair, than the President they nominally serve.

Before the first NATO bombs were dropped on Slobodan Milosevic's Serbia, Lyndon LaRouche, in the pages of *EIR*, challenged the popular delusion that it was the elected government of the United States, headed by President Clinton, that had devised the policy. LaRouche asserted that, in fact, a "British-American-Commonwealth bloc," and *not* the President, was steering the current war and depression policies of NATO, the International Monetary Fund, and the United States. LaRouche commissioned a series of reports that documented that BAC policy has nothing whatever to do with *American* national interests, but rather is made in London, and then implemented by operatives on Wall Street, in Washington, and in the countries of the British Commonwealth, in particular.

Ironically, on Sunday, April 18, both the *Washington Post* and the *New York Times* were forced to admit that the current policy for war in the Balkans was decided on Jan. 19 by the

so-called Principals Committee. The *Times* points out that the President *was not in attendance at the meeting*. It is worth noting the date: Jan. 19. It was the day that President Clinton's lawyers were starting their argument on the Senate floor, against the illegal coup attempt that was going on at the time. It was also the night the President was to deliver his State of the Union address.

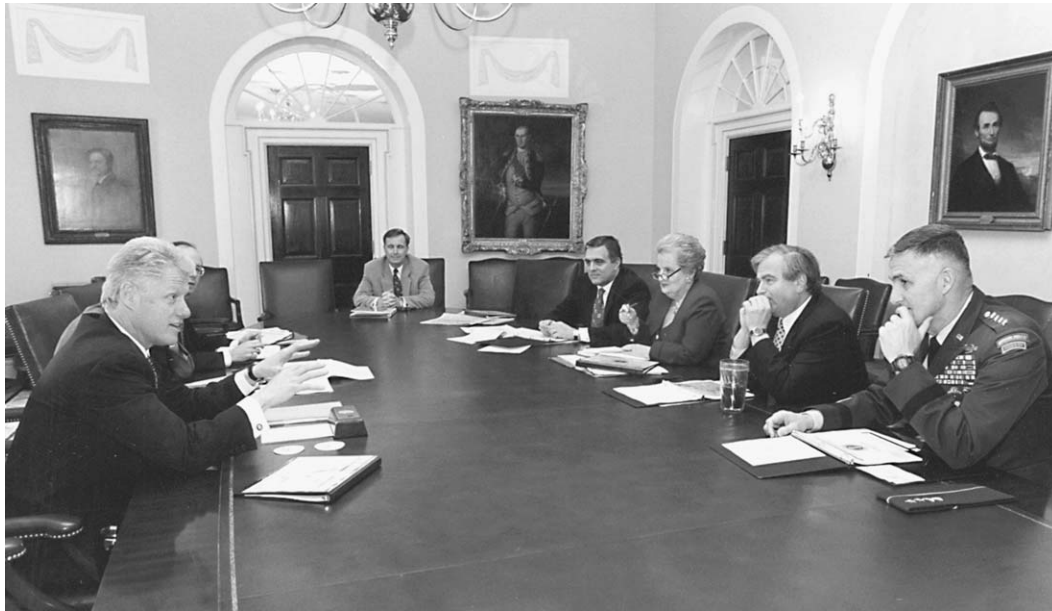
Standing up to the China-bashers

Since that day, the President managed to beat back the attempt to remove him from office, but it has only been in the recent weeks that he has begun to take the necessary steps to regain control over his Presidency. First, Clinton stood up to the Cold War hawks and China-bashers in the Congress, and pulled off a largely successful series of meetings with Chinese Prime Minister Zhu Rongji.

Then, in the April 15 speech, Clinton delivered an unmistakable rebuttal to the increasingly insane rantings of British Prime Minister Blair. Clinton expressed profound sympathy for the suffering of the Kosovars, saying that, "after what they've been through, it's only natural that they should equate sovereignty with survival."

But, despite an increasing clamor from the City of London and their assets on Capitol Hill, such as Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.), to arm the Kosovar independence movement, the President insisted that such a recommendation "is not the best answer. Kosovo lacks the resources and infrastructure to be viable on its own. Moreover, Yugoslavia's long-suffering neighbors fear that an independent Kosovo would be unstable, and that the instability itself would be contagious."

Clinton continued, "We must remember the principle we have been fighting for in the Balkans is the principle of multi-ethnic, tolerant, inclusive democracy. We have been fighting



President Clinton meets with members of his administration on April 9. “So however this conflict ends or whenever it ends, we have some building to do. They have to have something to live for. You just can’t tell people what they can’t do; they’ve got to have something to be for, something to dream of, a future to build, and we ought to be a part of it,” the President said on April 15.

against the idea that statehood must be based entirely on ethnicity.

“Some people think the best way to solve Kosovo’s problems — and Serbia’s and Bosnia’s — is to redraw their borders and rearrange their people to reflect their ethnic distinctions. Well, first of all, a lot of people who think that way haven’t looked very closely at the maps. It is a problem of staggering complexity. Once it starts, it would never end. For every grievance resolved, a new one would be created. For every community moved to a new place, another community would, by definition, be displaced. If we were to choose this course, we would see the continuous fissioning of smaller and smaller ethnically based, unviable states creating pressures for more war, more ethnic cleansing, more of the politics of repression and revenge. *I believe the last thing we need in the Balkans is greater balkanization*” (emphasis added).

A Marshall Plan?

Clinton offered a different approach. “We must follow the example of the World War II generation, by standing up to aggression and hate, and then by following through with a post-conflict strategy for reconstruction and renewal,” the President said. He stressed that the solution to the Balkans problems lies in locating them as part of the broader, more fundamental question, of the economic and political condition of Europe as a whole, especially Europe’s East. And, he was emphatic that any effort must include Russia as a full partner.

During the question and answer period, the editor of a Washington State newspaper asked the President, “You didn’t mention the Marshall Plan by name, but that seemed to be what you were talking about, as a way to resolve this. . . . Could a greater effort have been made after the fall of the Berlin Wall, to do more along the lines of a Marshall Plan. . . ?

And might that have prevented something like we are facing today?”

Although Clinton avoided a direct attack on the policies of President George Bush and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher following the fall of the Berlin Wall, the President took the opportunity to first praise Germany’s policy at the time — which was bitterly attacked by the British as a “Fourth Reich” — and then to reiterate his commitment to helping Russia solve its enormous economic problems.

On Germany, he said, “The Germans took on East Germany in an act of patriotism and generosity and costliness of absolutely staggering proportions. They’re still paying the economic price today, *but it was a brave and good and generous thing to do*” (emphasis added).

On Russia, he said, “What happens to Russia? . . . Does it become stable? Can it be prosperous enough in the painful transition? . . . Russia has maintained its democracy, but its economy has been so burdened it’s caused all kinds of other problems. . . . We’re working on that and we’re trying to maintain our strategic partnership with Russia even as we disagree about the conflict in the Balkans.”

As Clinton brought his remarks to an end, he quoted the Bible: “‘Where there is no vision, the people perish.’ We need to have an alternative vision. They need to be brought into the vision of a prosperous Europe. They need to have more to gain by working together than they do by having constant fights with one another . . . and *we* need to reach out and help lift them up there,” he said.

“So however this conflict ends or whenever it ends, we have some building to do. They have to have something to live for. You just can’t tell people what they can’t do; they’ve got to have something to be *for*, something to dream of, a future to *build*, and we ought to be a part of it.”

The President must go further

There is no question that President Clinton means what he says. He reiterated the same themes the next day in Michigan, in an address to organizations involved in humanitarian relief efforts in the war-torn region. But, if President Clinton hopes for the future are to be realized, he is going to have to go further.

President Clinton is going to have to, as LaRouche has clearly defined, line up with Russia and China, and with at least one leading European nation, perhaps Germany, to dictate the peace around several key concepts.

First, it must be acknowledged that the December 1998 bombing campaign against Iraq was a mistake, manipulated by the British. Its goal was to create a severe rift in the strategic partnerships that President Clinton was forging at the time with Russia and China.

Second, priority must be placed on the reconstruction of the Balkans, *as a starting point*.

Third, the new alliance must use the Balkans reconstruction effort to address the global economic crisis. Until the United States brings Russia in on solving the global economic and monetary collapse, there is little hope for true cooperation in the Balkans.

In short, the only way out is a serious move toward the measures best expressed in LaRouche's New Bretton Woods and Eurasian Land-Bridge policies.

The President expressed his hope in San Francisco that "the Balkan war that began in Kosovo 10 years ago must end in Kosovo. It should be the last conflict of the 20th century; it should not be the defining conflict of the 21st century. The United States has the opportunity and the responsibility to make that decision come out right for our children and our grandchildren. We can help to lead to a new day for the people of this long-suffering region, a more peaceful and prosperous time for all of Europe, and a better future for the United States."

If he is prepared to take the necessary actions, President Clinton can make that noble wish a reality.

Documentation

Clinton on the need for economic reconstruction

From President Clinton's address and comments before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, on April 15, 1999:

. . . We should try to do for southeastern Europe what we helped to do for western Europe after World War II and for central Europe after the Cold War: to help its people build a

region of multi-ethnic democracies, a community that upholds common standards of human rights, a community in which borders are open to people and trade, where nations cooperate to make war unthinkable. . . .

Now, what does all this mean for the future of Kosovo and the region as a whole, starting from where we are right now? What many Kosovars want is independence. That is certainly understandable. After what they've been through, it's only natural that they should equate sovereignty with survival. But I continue to think it is not the best answer. Kosovo lacks the resources and infrastructure to be viable on its own. . . .

The real question today is not whether Kosovo will be part of Serbia. The real question is whether Kosovo and Serbia and the other states of the region will be part of the new Europe. The best solution for Kosovo, for Serbia, for Bosnia, Croatia, Macedonia and all the countries of southeast Europe is not the endless rejiggering of their borders, but greater integration into a Europe in which sovereignty matters but in which borders are becoming more and more open and less important in a negative sense.

That is the solution that Western Europe accepted not too long ago, really, when you think of it: after Europe had been consumed by two of the bloodiest wars in all of human history, after the Holocaust almost erased an entire people from the face of the Earth. That is why we've been working to help the countries of the region consolidate democratic reform and build professional armed forces under civilian control. We need to intensify these efforts and to work with the European Union and the international financial institutions to mobilize more support for these countries. And we need to condition this help, just as we did with Western Europe 50 years ago, on closer cooperation among the beneficiaries and a new understanding of their sovereignty. . . .

The United States has the opportunity and the responsibility to make that decision come out right for our children and our grandchildren. We can help to lead to a new day for the people of this long-suffering region, a more peaceful time for Europe, and a better future for the United States. . . .

If you want to think about what you want your children to live like, you imagine: What do you want to happen in Asia, how are we going to work out our relationships with China, and deal with the remaining security threat in North Korea, and try to bring—help Japan and the other countries come back? How are we going to have the strongest possible alliance in Latin America, what kind of new partnership can we have with Africa? But it all could come a cropper unless we have a united, democratic and free Europe. And the three things are what I said: our relationship with Russia, what happens in the Balkans and southeastern Europe, and how will Islam and Christianity be able to coexist in a positive way in the underbelly of Europe.

And so I would say maybe it could have been—maybe more could have been done, I don't know. I just know now,

right now, all those people are fighting over smaller and smaller pieces of land. It's like life is a zero-sum game. "You kick me out of my village, I'll kick you out of your village."

If—the Bible says, wisely, that “where there is no vision, the people perish.” We need to have an alternative vision. They need to be brought into the vision of a prosperous Europe. They need to have more to gain by working together than they do by having constant fights with one another. They need to have—and we need to reach out and lift up there.

So, however this conflict ends or whenever it ends—I think I know how it's going to end—but whenever it ends, we have some building to do. They have to have something to live for. You just can't tell people what they can't do; they got to have something to be for, something to dream of, a future to build, and we ought to be a part of it.

From President Clinton's address to humanitarian relief organizations, in Roseville, Michigan, on April 17, 1999:

... Do we want a future where every ethnic group is con-

finied in smaller and smaller and denser and denser pieces of land, and then, just to be secure, they must be a separate country? Or do we want a future in the Balkans and in south-eastern Europe where they can do what we are struggling to do here in America, where, yes, people can have their own heritage and their own faith and their own traditions, but they are a part of a larger effort to share a bigger future?

I think the answer is clear. If you want people to give up the misery of yesterday, you must give them the hope of a better tomorrow. And that is what we have to focus on. After World War II, that's what we did for Germany, our adversary, as well as France and Great Britain, our allies. After the Cold War, we reached out to Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic with economic and other aid. We reached out to Ukraine and to Russia to try to help to deal with the nuclear problems, to try to help them get started again. And if you look at the success of Central Europe, it's hard to say that it wasn't the right decision. . . .

So, I ask you, all of you here today, who have been so

Schiller Institute's call for Balkan Marshall Plan

The Schiller Institute and EIR promoted the idea of a Marshall Plan for Bosnia, in a campaign launched by Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche in 1996. Here is an excerpt from "Launch a New Marshall Plan to Rebuild Bosnia," EIR, May 10, 1996.

At a press conference in Washington, D.C. on May 2, members of the Schiller Institute's Committee to Save the Children in Bosnia-Herzegovina called for the United States to launch a program for reconstruction of the devastated Bosnian economy, a "new Marshall Plan" like that which rebuilt Europe after World War II. Unless this is done, they said, the situation could quickly deteriorate, bringing with it the danger of a new world war.

Four committee members gave a first-hand report on the situation in Bosnia and Croatia, following a visit there on April 12-19. The full delegation was comprised of Nihad E. Dzinovic, chairman of the Bosnia Relief Organization in California and member of the National Advisory Board for Humanitarian Aid; James Mann, former U.S. Congressman from South Carolina; Dr. Jozef Miklosko, the president of the committee, and former Vice Prime Minister of post-communist Czechoslovakia; Theo W. Mitchell, former State Senator from South Carolina; Benjamin Swan, State Representative from Massachusetts; the Schiller Institute's Elke Fimmen and Paolo Raimondi; and

Umberto Pascali of the Schiller Institute and secretary of the International Parliamentarians Against Genocide in Bosnia.

Addressing the press conference, Nihad Dzinovic emphasized that there is no real peace now, because Bosnia has not been allowed to have economic reconstruction, productive jobs, and dignity. There is 90% unemployment in Sarajevo, he said, and it is even worse outside the capital city. He outlined the Schiller Institute's five-point plan for securing Bosnia's productive economy and national sovereignty:

1. Bosnian reconstruction must be guaranteed in the form of a crash program similar to the Marshall Plan.

2. The political, institutional, and economic sovereignty of Bosnia must be preserved against the conditionalities of international financial institutions and geopolitical interference by powers such as the heirs of the British Empire.

3. The United States is the only country, at this point, that can push for such reconstruction and sovereignty, and should take up the project of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, who died in an April 3 plane crash in Dubrovnik, Croatia, along with many industrial executives, representing an investment potential of tens of billion of dollars.

4. The war criminals responsible for the aggression and genocide must be prosecuted and punished.

5. It is necessary to inform and mobilize the public in the West, and especially in the United States, on the necessity of guaranteeing the rights of Bosnia, which nation put a stop to the widening of the Greater Serbian assaults and the designs of their sponsors. . . .

involved in this, we must do for Southeastern Europe, including the Balkans, what was done for Central Europe after the Cold War, and for the battleground nations of Europe after World War II. . . .

From President Clinton's address to the Johns Hopkins Institute for Advanced Studies, on April 20, 1999:

. . . The financial crisis that began in Asia in 1997 put our progress at risk and presented a very severe test to the global system that we have worked so hard to build. Though our economy has continued to grow, we have been affected by the Asian financial crisis, as you can see by the trade figures, by what has happened in steel and by the loss of markets by our farmers.

It is clear to me that we had to do something—to contain the crisis, to restore growth, to prevent such crises from happening in the future. In September, I went to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York and set out a strategy with concrete steps to speed the recovery. We joined with other major industrial nations to act to spur growth. Now seven months later, we see a growing number of signs that those steps have taken hold. Some economies once in crisis are beginning to turn the corner.

But substantial risks and challenges remain. This is not a moment for complacency; it is a moment to act to prevent financial crisis from reaching catastrophic stages in the future. . . .

Our approach includes the following key elements. First, we industrial countries should take steps to reduce the entire financial system's vulnerability to rapid capital flows and excess leverage. For example, we should strengthen bank regulations so they actually take into account the real risks of lending.

Second, we should continue to develop a better way to respond to crises, including appropriate sharing of responsibility by the private sector.

Third, developing countries should take more responsibility as well by strengthening financial regulation and bank supervision and developing sustainable debt management policies, thus avoiding excessive reliance on short-term debt. We will seek to reinforce these policies through the actions of the international financial institutions.

Fourth, the international financial institutions should focus their efforts on encouraging developing countries to adopt sustainable exchange rate regimes and the macroeconomic policies necessary to support them.

Fifth, we must ensure that the most vulnerable citizens do not bear the brunt of these crises. That means the IMF and the World Bank must pay more attention to social safety nets, working with countries to lay strong foundations during good times and to maintain adequate protections during bad times. In moments of crisis, budgets for core social programs should be preserved or at least should not bear the full brunt of necessary cuts.

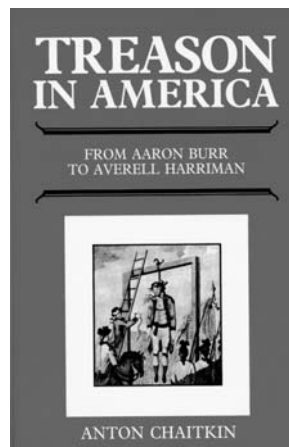
Sixth, we must remember that the poorest countries, nations that private capital flows are bypassing altogether, need help because they are burdened with unsustainable levels of debt. Last month I asked the international community to take actions to forgive \$70 billion in global debt at a meeting we had here with representatives of over 45 African countries. No nation committed to good governance and economic reform should be crushed by a debt burden that is so heavy it will punish ordinary citizens and prevent growth no matter what people do. . . .

Now, the leading industrial nations must be prepared to take the next steps in the design of a strong financial architecture that can be a platform of prosperity for all of us in the next century. We have worked to shape an international consensus and to develop an agenda for long-term reform of the global financial system.

I know this is something that it is very hard to grab headlines with. But if you think about what the world has been through in the last two years because of the problems in the global financial system, and if you account for the fact that 30 percent of our growth until last year has come from expanded trade, it is clear that for the United States, for ordinary citizens in the United States, and for their counterparts throughout the world, there are few more important things for leaders to be doing than working on building a stable financial architecture for the new century.

Treason in America

From Aaron Burr To Averell Harriman



By Anton Chaitkin

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Special Master named in LaRouche case vs. FBI

Chief Judge Thomas P. Griesa from New York's Southern District Federal Court on April 12 appointed Guy Miller Struve as Special Master to review and make findings about classified FBI informant files concerning Lyndon LaRouche and his political associates. Struve, a longtime associate of Iran-Contra Special Prosecutor Lawrence Walsh, was Walsh's chief deputy during the Iran-Contra investigation and is a partner at the New York firm of Davis, Polk and Wardwell.

The order comes in the case of *LaRouche et al. v. Louis Freeh and Janet Reno*. This lawsuit is close to 24 years old; it was originally filed in December 1975. It seeks a declaration that the FBI's 1968-83 "domestic security" investigation against LaRouche and his associates was unconstitutional and illegal.

During that investigation of LaRouche, the Justice Department (DOJ), the FBI, corrupt elements in other U.S. intelligence agencies, and private-sector agents of the British-American-Commonwealth (BAC) faction of the oligarchy, used hundreds of arrests, black-bag jobs, spurious prosecutions, provocations of violence from other groups, financial disruptions, media black propaganda and smear campaigns, and kidnappings and brainwashing to try to destroy the fledgling LaRouche political movement, the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC). These dirty operations set the stage for the 1984-88 frame-up and jailing of LaRouche and a number of his associates on criminal conspiracy charges.

Last November, Judge Griesa took the lawsuit over from the previous judge, who was incapacitated. He promptly announced that he wanted a trial in the case at the earliest possible moment—setting off panic in Justice Department circles who have battled tirelessly for years to kill this lawsuit. Public airing of the LaRouche files at a trial would demonstrate the rank hypocrisy and the criminal thinking of those BAC-run U.S. government officials who today attack China and other nations for alleged human right abuses. The tactics used against LaRouche in the United States went far beyond house arrest or secret police surveillance operations in a developing country.

FBI, CPUSA plotted to 'eliminate' LaRouche

According to FBI documents, for example, the FBI assisted and promoted a plot by the Communist Party U.S.A. to physically "eliminate" LaRouche in 1973. Then in 1975, BAC intelligence community hack and *Washington Post* editor Stephen Rosenfeld pronounced marching orders for U.S. media coverage of LaRouche—orders which persist to this

day. Nothing about the content of LaRouche's policies is to be covered in the American press, he dictated; LaRouche is to be covered as a Nazi, or not at all. A year later, in 1976, the Attorney General of the United States wrote that the brutal campaign against the NCLC was justified and should continue because LaRouche and his associates had violated the civil rights of Communists when they defended themselves against the CPUSA-FBI plots of 1973!

FBI and Justice Department informants, including institutional informants like the International Department of the AFL-CIO (the department was a spawn of British intelligence, whose Jay Lovestone and Irving Brown were recently revealed to have been on the payroll of James Jesus Angleton at the CIA), the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and various news media, were central to these dirty operations.

The DOJ insists that disclosure of the identities of secret informants not already known to LaRouche would violate national security. To allow the case to go forward, Judge Griesa proposed that the FBI immediately reveal the files of all informants whose identities were known to LaRouche, since they are no longer entitled to classified protection. As is normal in such cases, the judge also proposed that a Special Master be appointed, at Justice Department expense, to make detailed findings about what the secret informants did, without revealing their identities.

Judge 'amazed' by DOJ hysteria

When Griesa announced his preliminary ruling on the informant issue, there followed a bitter legal duel between the judge and the DOJ; this has consumed four months. Without any viable legal support for their position, officials consulted at "the highest levels of the Department of Justice," including the Deputy Attorney General's Office and the Director of the FBI, insisted that the secret LaRouche files would never see the light of day. They threatened the judge with an immediate appeal of any order appointing a Master. Judge Griesa repeatedly expressed amazement about the DOJ's hysteria over "30-year-old informant files."

Finally, the DOJ minions cited the Anti-Deficiency Act—a budget control mechanism which prohibits the incurring of open-ended financial obligations—to make a last-ditch claim that appointing a Master was illegal. This piece of legislation seems to have had no effect on Kenneth Starr's treasonous expenditures, yet it was hauled into action for LaRouche. When the judge set an initial \$50,000 cap on the Master's activities, subject to further argument for more expenditures by the LaRouche plaintiffs, the DOJ's last flimsy argument was eliminated.

The DOJ continues to block disclosure of FBI files on informants whose identities are known, a subject which will be taken up shortly in legal motions. The Constitutional Defense Fund is funding this case, and invites contributions to ensure that justice were finally accomplished in the LaRouche case.

Sweeney urges 'New Bretton Woods,' halt to de-industrialization

by Marianna Wertz

In the past month, AFL-CIO President John J. Sweeney has been criss-crossing the country in a relentless campaign to bring about a solution to the global financial crisis—a solution that benefits working people internationally, rather than the financial institutions. In speeches on campuses, in union halls, and at the center of the financial establishment (the Trilateral Commission and New York Council on Foreign Relations), Sweeney has demanded an end to the “de-industrialization” of America, which he calls “the single biggest challenge facing us in the 21st century.” He calls for a return to manufacturing industry, which, he rightly says, created “the American Dream” and today is disappearing virtually overnight.

Most important, the labor leader defined as a solution to this crisis, what he called “a new Bretton Woods”—the formulation that economist Lyndon LaRouche first put into international circulation in 1997—although Sweeney’s proposal is not as elaborated as LaRouche’s. Sweeney called for a new Bretton Woods that would “begin rewriting the rules of the global economy,” including capital controls, an end to speculation, expanding trade, and stopping the abuse of workers. Sweeney’s choice of terms, and the content of his proposal, reflect LaRouche’s influence.

The importance of this initiative should not be underestimated. When the head of the trade union movement in the most powerful nation in the world tells the Trilateral Commission that the world’s future “will largely be determined by the response to the current global economic catastrophe,” and that a new Bretton Woods is needed, world leaders will ignore it at their own peril. Although the clout of organized labor has been much reduced in the past three decades, Sweeney is wielding the power of more than 40 million working families as a battering ram against the forces of “globalization.” As the financial collapse continues to pick up speed in the coming months, this political force will increasingly be a power to reckon with, and could very well determine, in tandem with the work of the LaRouche political movement, which direction the world goes—into a New Dark Age or a new Renaissance.

Sweeney was invited to address the Trilateral Commission, the premier mouthpiece of the London and New York

banking establishment, to “share the perspective” of the AFL-CIO on the global economy. He took advantage of the opportunity, not to ingratiate himself with the enemy—as had done his predecessor, Lane Kirkland, a Trilateral Commission member—but to lay it on the line to these trilateral genocidalists.

The end of ‘business as usual’

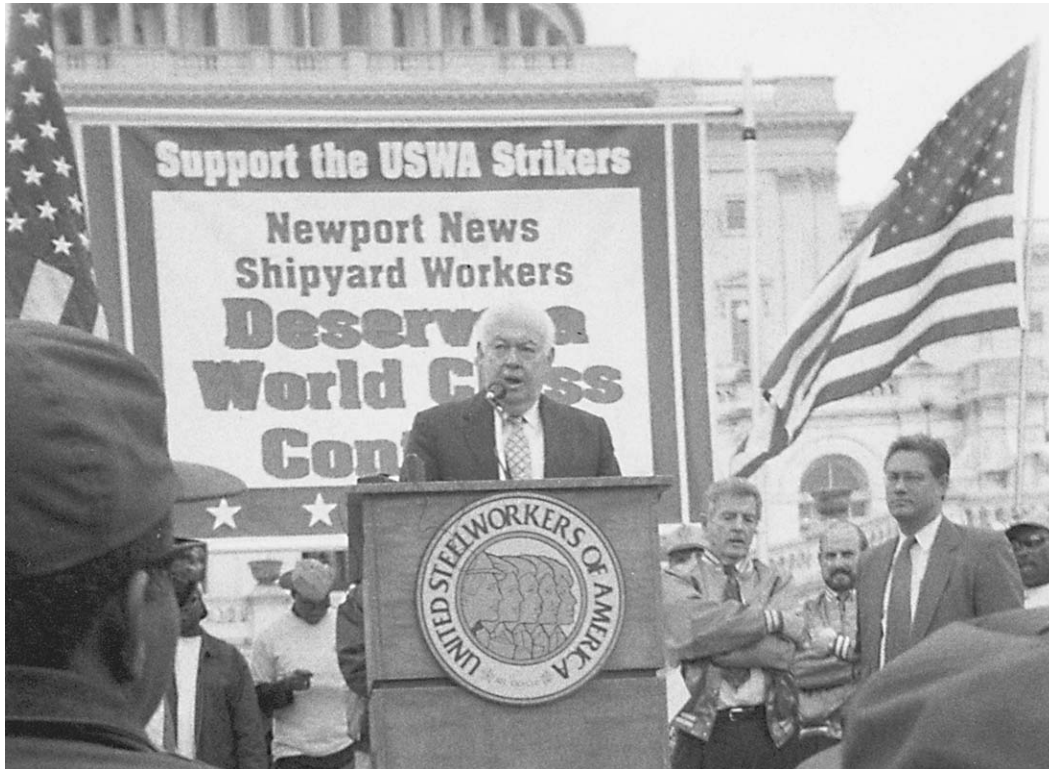
“The future relations of the Trilateral countries [in North America, Japan, and Europe], and their relations with the rest of the world, will largely be determined by the response to the current global economic catastrophe,” said Sweeney. “The question is whether we can ensure that the new global economy works for working people. Because, as President Clinton warned, if it does not, then it cannot long be sustained.”

Speaking pointedly to his banking audience, Sweeney said, “Much has been said about the ‘moral hazard’ of bailing out speculators when their bets go bad”—something every Trilateralite in the room had undoubtedly supported. “But too little is reported on the immoral hazard of enforcing austerity on working people to cover those bad bets.”

After outlining the devastating effects of that austerity on Asia, Russia, Mexico, and Brazil, Sweeney declared: “This global crisis marks the end of business as usual. We should be very clear about this. Some suggest that now that Asia seems to have survived the worst, the global system is headed back to health. That is a profound misjudgment. Not only is the contagion still spreading, but its full political and economic effects have yet to be felt.”

Sweeney attacked the International Monetary Fund, noting that it “admits that it made things worse in Asia, and then proceeds to enforce the same brutal austerity on Brazil.” He had biting words for U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, whose inaction has been a big disappointment: “The Treasury Secretary announces we need a new ‘global architecture,’ yet seems to debunk anything that goes beyond patching the leaks in the roof and washing the windows.”

Then Sweeney turned to the proposed solution: “In the longer term, we need a new internationalism—a rewriting of the rules of the global economy to make it work for working people. This will require bold new ideas, new initiatives and



AFL-CIO President John Sweeney addresses a Capitol Hill rally of shipyard workers on April 21, who are striking Newport News Shipbuilders in Virginia.

new institutions. Controls must be devised to limit capital speculation; to make currencies more, not less stable; to make corporations more, not less accountable. Global arrangements for trade and investment must leave nations free to follow different paths to prosperity. The Trilateral countries should take the initiative now to call for a new Bretton Woods to begin rewriting the rules of the global economy.”

At the end of his speech, Sweeney turned to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the author of the original Bretton Woods: “We faced similar challenges before. In this country, at the beginning of the century, the great corporations and trusts forged a national market and an industrial economy. The transition generated booms and busts, displaced workers and farmers, sparked upheaval and protest. Progressives of the era joined to organize unions, extend democracy, and develop new rules that would make the economy work for people. . . . These reforms did not come easily. They were not granted by the generosity of those Roosevelt called the ‘malefactors of great wealth.’ They required organizing by citizens and workers, a crusading press, and bold leadership. Now we face the same challenge once again.”

The single biggest challenge

Sweeney chose a working-class university in the former industrial heartland of America, Pennsylvania, to address what he called “the single biggest challenge facing us in the 21st century”—the de-industrialization of America. Delivering the 10th Annual Philip Murray Memorial Labor Lecture

at Pennsylvania State University on April 13, the labor leader discussed what makes for a successful modern economy, as opposed to the globalizers’ free-trade hell-holes.

He began by challenging the students to join the labor movement’s fight, in words that starkly contrast to the “Me Generation” appeal so prevalent today: “If you are energetic, passionate, and committed to economic and social justice, I hope you will think about working for the rest of your life in the union movement. We have a crying need for bright young women and men who are willing to work long hours, travel constantly, and endure incredible hardship for the pure pleasure of helping working men and women and their families make a better life.”

The struggles of the trade union movement today, Sweeney said, including six major strikes across the country, are “part of a bigger struggle to preserve the industrial employment base in our country and with it, the good jobs that set the standards for all work and translate into the strong, vibrant communities where we all want to live and work and raise our families.”

He explained some fundamentals about real economics. “The ‘good jobs’ in our country have always been manufacturing jobs—in 1998, average weekly earnings in the manufacturing sector were \$565, compared to \$253 in the retail sector and \$430 in the service sector. . . . In many regards, the American Dream was woven from the prosperity provided by manufacturing jobs, because they provided the ladder for working families.

“Today,” Sweeney continued, “the fabric of that dream has begun to unravel because we are losing manufacturing jobs as the new global, free-market economy simultaneously sends more U.S. jobs overseas and replaces American-made goods with products manufactured by cheap labor in faraway places like China, Indonesia, Guatemala, and Brazil.”

The loss of manufacturing jobs

The loss of manufacturing employment is a relatively recent phenomenon, Sweeney said. Over the last 15 months, the U.S. economy has lost 330,000 manufacturing jobs, whereas the economy had added 700,000 manufacturing jobs (albeit these were increasingly low-tech jobs) from the end of 1992 to the beginning of 1998. Twenty years ago, he continued, manufacturing jobs were 22% of the workforce; today they are only 15% and “headed lower unless we take some drastic steps.”

Sweeney gave a poignant account of how de-industrialization affects working people. “I first came face-to-face with de-industrialization 15 years ago in Pittsburgh,” in a janitors strike in the dead of winter, Sweeney said. He was amazed at their militance and determination, “until I met some of them and discovered the heart of the strike was made up of former steelworkers. These were 20- and 25-year steelworkers who’d been laid off as the big mills in Pittsburgh downsized and shut

down altogether, and the workers went from \$12 an hour with full benefits to \$5 or \$6 with no benefits. They were angry and bitter and could not understand why the system was so stacked against them—and when the downtown building owners tried to cut their janitorial pay another 25%, they simply revolted.”

On April 19 in Washington, D.C., Sweeney addressed the annual national convention of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Council, and continued the crucial process of economics education, calling on the 3,000 delegates there to join him in the struggle to preserve manufacturing jobs.

He told the construction workers that this is their fight, though it appears outside their direct sphere of interest. “I know that you know the consequences are direct and harsh—without manufacturing jobs, there are no plants or factories to be built. Without the livable wages manufacturing jobs pay, workers cannot afford new homes and apartments. And without the taxes paid by manufacturing workers, there is a lot less money for building and repairing roads and bridges. . . .

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Crisis meetings in U.S. farm states

It's time to bust up the cartel giants dominating the food chain and start producing food again.

On April 18 in St. Paul, Minnesota, some 600 people from more than a dozen states gathered at the "Midwest Farm Price Crisis Forum," where the main theme was a plea for Federal authorities to enforce action against the cartel companies ruining farming. Stickers were handed out reading, "Enforce the Laws; No Excuses."

Mike Callicrate, head of the Cattlemen's Legal Fund, was one of the most outspoken on the dangers of cartelization of the food system. State Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) said, "There is quite literally a web of interlocked companies that have come to dominate every aspect of agriculture."

Another farm meeting is set for April 27 in St. Louis, billed as a national agriculture summit.

The Clinton administration sent to the event Joel Klein, head of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, who has been rubber-stamping commodities cartel mergers and downplaying anti-trust actions, and Michael Dunn, who oversees the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration. Klein demurred that he came "to listen" and "to get the facts."

U.S. Sens. Paul Wellstone (D-Minn.) and Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) also attended. Wellstone said that the "triggering event" leading to the meeting, was the proposed merger between the grain company giants Cargill Inc. and Continental Grain. He said that the April 18 event would be "our shot to be there and provide him [Klein] with some evidence" of concentration of corporate control.

The *crucial* fact about the mega-

companies dominating the food chain, is that they are interlocked with the international power bloc known as the British-American-Commonwealth grouping of individuals, firms, and financial circles, that control key positions in government, intelligence services, banking institutions, and so on. Whole nations are thus in a "them-or-us" situation when it comes to the BAC, which is pursuing a global military policy of "little wars" at strategic locations, along with a grab for global economic control.

The *Feature* of the April 23 *EIR*, a 40-page exposé entitled "Know Your Enemy: The British-American-Commonwealth Bloc," had six pages covering cartel control of agriculture, oil, and strategic metals. Without this overview, activists are hobbled by the thinking that "bigness leads to badness," when the real issue is busting up the BAC power bloc now acting against national interests everywhere, to the point of economic breakdown and war.

The BAC food-chain corporate interconnections are extensive. Of the world's 50 largest food companies, 38 are directly BAC controlled; the nexus of Archer Daniels Midland (ADM), IBP, and BAC intelligence and media operations is one example. Dwayne Andreas of ADM is on the board of Canada-based Hollinger Corp., the media company whose board of directors reads like a Who's Who of evil policy operatives. Hollinger is the successor company to Argus, a World War II British intelligence offshoot. Hollinger, headed by Conrad Black, owns hundreds of newspapers in the U.S.A., such as the Chicago *Sun*

Times, as well as the *Jerusalem Post*, the London *Daily Telegraph*, and others. Black's stated policy is to go beyond the North American Free Trade Agreement to a "super-NAFTA," bringing Britain into a North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement.

Hollinger's board includes Baroness Margaret Thatcher, former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, Henry Kissinger (author of the infamous 1974 National Security memorandum calling for food control as a foreign policy weapon), Zbigniew Brzezinski, David Brinkley, and Newt Gingrich.

ADM, in turn, owns 13-20% of IBP, and has joint ventures with the giant Novartis (formed by the 1996 merger of Ciba-Geigy and Sandoz).

The ruinous scope of corporate control and greed, but not the cartels' *strategic* character, was stressed at the Minnesota meeting. The proceedings were run by the Nebraska Rural Life organization and the Land Stewardship group. People came from the Dakotas, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other states. Busloads were organized by the National Farmers Union, whose president, Leland Swenson, supports the International Monetary Fund, currently a key instrument of BAC anti-nation-state operations.

Conference organizers erected an exhibit, the "Corporate Hall of Shame," highlighting the mega-profits and executives' pay of Cargill of Minnetonka, Minnesota; ADM of Decatur, Illinois; ConAgra of Omaha, Nebraska; and Land O'Lakes of Arden Hills, Minnesota. They presented Klein and Dunn with a seven-point action list, with the first point being the requirement for meat packers to make public the prices they pay for livestock. The week before, the Clinton administration proposed such a mandatory price-reporting bill.

Hall urges more aid for Cambodia

Rep. Tony Hall (D-Ohio) said on April 13 that there's another story in Cambodia that has been ignored amid all the debate on what kind of tribunal should try the leaders of the Khmer Rouge. That story, he said, is poverty and underdevelopment. Hall had just returned from a four-day visit to Cambodia.

"Cambodia has been set back 35 to 40 years," he said. In the rural areas that he visited, there's no infrastructure, most children under five are stunted, there's malnutrition that keeps people small, there's no clean water, and four out of five children have no access to education, he said. Even teaching basic health-care practices to people is difficult in the rural areas. "I couldn't escape the feeling," Hall said, "that Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge have won, because they took the people back 40 years in time and left them there."

Hall criticized U.S. aid policy to Cambodia, which has dropped from \$38 million three years ago to \$12 million this year. "That's too little," he said. The problem with U.S. policy is, "we're linking the tribunals to any type of aid program," and humanitarian aid shouldn't be linked to anything. "You shouldn't deny child survival activities. . . . Our administration and Congress seem to be together on this, and I don't think it's a good policy." He said that \$20-25 million per year would be a more appropriate level of assistance.

Hall reported his meeting with Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen as a hopeful sign. He said that Hun Sen talked about the problems of poverty, education, malnutrition, and the demobilization of the military. He commented that this was the first time he had met with a leader of a poor country

who not only was concerned about his people, but also had a plan for dealing with these problems. "I told him," Hall said, "that if he accomplishes even half his plan, he'll be a very successful Prime Minister."

Sharp partisanship dominates census debate

The debate over how the Commerce Department should conduct the year 2000 census took on sharply partisan overtones on April 14, when the House took up a bill that would require the Census Bureau to make available the data gathered on Census Day, April 1, 2000, to local communities for review. Dan Miller (R-Fla.), who managed the floor debate for the GOP, said that the local review program "allows local governments to check for mistakes by the Census Bureau that may have left households in their communities uncounted." The bill is modelled on a similar program that in 1990, Miller said, corrected almost 400,000 errors.

Democrats countered that the 1990 Census was seriously flawed and its mistakes ought not to be repeated. Carolyn Maloney (D-N.Y.) said that the 1990 census missed 8.4 million people, mostly minorities, and that the bill "may create so much disruption that the Census Bureau will miss the statutory deadlines for delivering apportionment counts to the President." She said that the Republicans "believe that the errors in the census are to their political advantage."

Majority Leader Dick Armey (R-Tex.) responded that Maloney's charges were "as malicious a diatribe regarding the motives of the majority in this matter as I have heard on the floor of this House." He said, "It is commonplace among the Democrats for them to accuse us of what they

themselves are doing." He insisted that the GOP's only motive is to make sure "every American gets counted."

The House passed the GOP bill by a vote of 223-206, and rejected a substitute amendment to provide for local jurisdictional review before Census Day, sponsored by Maloney, by a vote of 226-202. Commerce Secretary William Daley has recommended that President Clinton veto the bill.

Balkans war funding request comes to Hill

On April 19, the Clinton administration sent up a supplemental spending request of some \$6 billion to cover costs of military operations against Yugoslavia. The request covers expenses incurred since NATO's bombing campaign against Serbia began on March 24, and anticipated costs of military and humanitarian operations through the end of fiscal year 1999 on Sept. 30.

The package that Office of Management and Budget Director Jacob Lew presented to reporters includes \$5.123 billion for military operations and munitions, \$335 million for Department of Defense humanitarian operations, and \$591 million for the State Department, of which \$150 million goes to "securing front-line states." Lew said that the costs of operations and munitions to date has been roughly \$1 billion.

While the administration is calling on Congress to act quickly on the supplemental, the request is threatening to become entangled in the GOP's national security agenda. House Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) said, "This emergency funding measure cannot . . . simply replace bullets for bullets and bombs spent on Kosovo. We must provide our troops with the necessary

tools and training to defend America's interests now and into the future."

Democrats, however, are warning the GOP against using the supplemental as a vehicle for their own agenda. Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) said that the Democrats, rather than filibustering a bill loaded with extras, "would probably . . . simply encourage the President to veto a bad bill and bring it back again with another opportunity to pass something a lot more stripped down." He called on the Republican majority to finish work on the supplemental appropriations bill that was sent to conference committee prior to the Easter recess. That bill includes funding for hurricane disaster relief in Central America. "My desired scenario," Daschle said, "would be to merge the two, keep them as focussed as we can on these emergencies and deal with these other issues as they come before us."

Alleged Chinese spying gets third hearing

The Senate Armed Services Committee's April 12 hearing on alleged Chinese espionage at U.S. nuclear weapons laboratories began with both parties seeing red: Republicans seeing Red Chinese spies stealing U.S. nuclear secrets, and Democrats seeing a witch-hunt directed not at the Chinese, but rather at the Clinton administration.

Committee Chairman John Warner (R-Va.) declared that the public has a right to the fullest airing of the facts possible, so that it can judge for itself the credibility of administration and other witnesses. "We must determine," he said, "whether senior members of this administration . . . inten-

tionally prevented full disclosure to the Congress of the extent of the alleged Chinese espionage at Department of Energy facilities as it was alleged at that time." He added that if this was done to protect the engagement policy, "then the administration's motives and its ability to effectively manage its national security missions must be placed before the Congress and the nation's public."

The fireworks began when James Inhofe (R-Okla.) demanded that Warner not allow any witnesses to avoid answering questions in open hearing on the basis that the information was classified. Jeff Bingaman (D-N.M.) pointed out that the density of hearings by different committees is creating the perception of a "piling on" by the Congress, leading many to question the motives of Congress. He warned that "witnesses themselves are being put in an untenable position where they are told to err on the side of not responding to questions if there is a chance that the response would get them into classified areas, and yet we have members of this committee here who are saying that if they do adhere to that advice, they're covering up."

Warner assured Bingaman that all the committees involved would remain within their jurisdictional guidelines, and that if any unclassified information came out in the closed hearing to follow, he would have it publicly released.

House, Senate complete budget resolution

For the first time since Republicans took control of Congress, both Houses completed work on a budget resolution in time to meet the April 15 deadline set by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. While the GOP leader-

ship congratulated itself for getting the resolution done, its completion signals the beginning of further conflict, because a reconciliation bill and 13 Appropriations bills, all subject to Presidential veto, will be required to implement it.

Debate in both Houses was characterized by the usual partisan bickering, but GOP hostility toward the Federal government was central to supporters of the budget plan. During House debate on April 14, Budget Committee Chairman John Kasich (R-Ohio) made clear that the GOP plan for Social Security and Medicare includes sinking those funds into the private equity markets, because "we will all have greater control as individuals" to generate higher rates of returns for retirement. In addition to setting aside \$1.8 trillion to "save" Social Security, the resolution also includes \$780 billion in tax cuts, although those wouldn't begin until fiscal year 2001.

Democrats were as critical of the resolution as Republicans were in praise of it. John Spratt (D-S.C.) complained that the budget plan reduces the Veterans Administration's budget every year starting in 2001, and cuts funding for biomedical research by \$25 billion over ten years despite the fact that Republicans have been big boosters of the National Institutes of Health. Jim McDermott (D-Wash.) said that the provision on "enhancing" retirement security, allows the budget committee chairmen "to pass any legislation that the budget chairman describes as enhancing retirement security. If that happens, we open up the bottom of the box, all the money comes out and here comes the tax break."

The House approved the budget resolution on a party-line vote of 220-208, and the Senate followed suit on April 15 by a vote of 54-44.

National News

Elderly are crowding bread lines in some states

In Arizona, Texas, Florida, and other states with high populations of retired people and where more than 25% of the population have no medical insurance, many elderly have resorted to food donation centers. Debbi Ennis, a director of the West Side Food Bank, in Surprise, Arizona, told the *Washington Times* of April 11: "These are people who cannot afford food if they experience an illness and have to buy medicine, or if their car breaks down and has to be repaired, or if there is some kind of unexpected housing expense, like a leaking roof or a break-in. Then they are in serious trouble." A study by the Urban Institute documented that 2 million elderly Americans have had to make such trade-offs.

Doug O'Brien, a policy director at Second Harvest, the largest non-profit food donation clearinghouse, said that more than 21 million people sought food aid through its services last year. The clearinghouse provides grocery items for individuals; uncounted millions are helped through other food banks and soup kitchens. He said, "We are finding a great deal of pain and anxiety and some instances of malnutrition. Hunger is disguised in this country. It's not like it is in North Korea, where people have to eat grass, or in West Africa, where they just waste away. It's not life-threatening in most cases. But it is a serious, insidious problem that affects many Americans."

Singer and Kevorkian: a tale of two killers

Peter Singer, the "alpha male" of the animal liberation movement and advocate of human rights for great apes, will teach bioethics at Princeton University, according to the April 10 *New York Times*. The Oxford-trained Singer wrote *Animal Liberation*, in 1973, where he argued that human beings cannot be assumed to be superior to animals, and that raising animals for food or research is

slavery. Singer has worked with Britain's Prince Philip and Richard Dawkins on the great apes project, which seeks equal rights for apes. A Benthamite utilitarian, Singer advocates killing disabled or seriously ill human beings: "When the death of a disabled infant will lead to the birth of another infant with better prospects of a happy life, the total amount of happiness will be greater if the disabled infant is killed."

While Singer was elevated to his post, a Michigan judge sentenced self-proclaimed "obitriatrist" Dr. Jack Kevorkian to 10-15 years in prison for murder, on April 14. Kevorkian admits to having killed 130 people since 1990 in his crusade to make "physician-assisted suicide" legal.

Last Sept. 17, Kevorkian videotaped himself giving a lethal injection to Thomas Youk, who suffered from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or Lou Gehrig's disease. CBS then broadcast the video on "60 Minutes," in order to spark "debate" about such killing. During sentencing, Oakland County Circuit Judge Jessica Cooper told Kevorkian: "You had the audacity to go on national television and show the world what you do, and dared the legal system to stop you. Well, sir, consider yourself stopped."

Food poisoning strikes Marianas sweatshops

On March 25, food poisoning struck down more than 1,000, mostly Chinese, employees of the L&T garment factory on the island of Saipan, in the U.S. territory of the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas (C.N.M.I.). L&T is one of several garment factories on Saipan owned by Hong Kong businessman Willie Tan, who is the dominant figure in a contract labor system that brings immigrant laborers to Saipan to work below minimum wage for 12-14 hours a day.

A lawyer for Tan's holding company suggested that the outbreak was the result of sabotage, because L&T is a defendant in a Federal class-action suit in Saipan and California. However, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's West Coast regional director, Frank Strasheim, was

quoted in various press saying that this was not the only such incident at L&T. He reported that OSHA received complaints of food poisoning in March which hit at least 50 workers. Several other garment factories on Saipan have also been cited by OSHA for unsafe drinking water, contaminated with *E. coli* and fecal coliform bacteria.

OSHA calls this outbreak the largest occupational-related case of food poisoning that they have ever investigated. Local C.N.M.I. television charged that the L&T food poisoning was "only the tip of the iceberg."

Assembly to scrutinize Virginia prison industry

During its legislative session that concluded in April, the Virginia General Assembly approved a resolution for a joint subcommittee to study the state's prison industries, especially their effect on small businesses and other private business. The prison industry system has been wracked with scandal, implicating both the previous Governor, George Allen, and his Attorney General (now Governor) Jim Gilmore.

There has been one Federal prosecution so far, and extensive litigation regarding the prison furniture program. Massachusetts businessman Edward Dohner pled guilty in Federal court to illegal transport of prison-made goods across state lines. Even though Virginia prison officials were involved in the illegal scheme, none is being prosecuted for his role in that operation.

The bill to create the special commission was sponsored by Del. Jerrauld Jones (D-Norfolk), a leader in the Legislative Black Caucus, and a signer on the appeal to exonerate Lyndon LaRouche. According to sources, Jones and other sponsors were able to get it through because, as a joint resolution, it did not require Gilmore's signature.

Two bills were also introduced in the Virginia Senate regarding the practice of importing inmates from other states to fill up Virginia's prisons. Neither bill passed. One, sponsored by State Sen. Stanley Walker, would have put a one-year morato-

rium on housing out-of-state prisoners. The other, by Sen. Yvonne Miller, stressed that, in 1994, after the Republican Allen administration had pushed through its “no parole” and “three strikes and you’re ‘in’ ” for life, the Commonwealth committed millions of dollars to the construction of new prisons. These now have empty beds, leading Virginia to scramble for other states to send their inmates there, and pay for it.

Workers strike at Newport News

On April 5, some 9,200 Newport News Shipbuilding hourly workers, represented by the United Steel Workers, struck over wages, pensions, and healthcare. Newport News is the only U.S. shipyard that builds nuclear aircraft carriers. The workers haven’t had a pay raise since 1993. The company offer included no pension increase for current retirees (who get about \$400 a month), a decrease in its contribution to health insurance from about 90% to 80%, and an unacceptably low wage increase. If protracted, the strike could impinge on the Navy’s ability to build, service, and repair aircraft carriers.

General Dynamics has made a bid to acquire Newport News; the move is vociferously opposed by the AFL-CIO, which claims that the merger will cost thousands of jobs and create a “dangerously narrow defense infrastructure.”

‘Cheap’ TMD missile defense costs skyrocket

The theater ballistic missile defense (TMD) under development by the Navy could have a cost overrun of up to 50%, the director of the Navy’s Office of Theater Air Warfare told the April 6 *Washington Post*. The Navy is developing a high-altitude interceptor missile system to place on its Aegis destroyers and cruisers. The program had been projected to cost \$913 million through 2005, but could require an additional \$420 million, according to new Navy estimates. The Navy

is saying that unless more money is appropriated, the program will have to be delayed or killed.

The “kinematic” systems, launched under George Bush as a post-Cold War defense against so-called “rogue states,” are both militarily incompetent and politically provocative. But, they are favored by Conservative Revolution outfits, such as the Heritage Foundation, which has called for “faster, cheaper” ballistic defense based on the Navy’s Aegis system. Meanwhile, the Army’s ballistic missile interceptor, THAAD, had its sixth test failure on March 29, missing its target by as much as 100 feet.

The Defense Department’s modified ballistic missile defense program will go ahead with deployment of whichever system is ready.

FEC broke, may delay matching funds payout

According to the *New York Times* “Political Briefing” on April 18, the Federal Election Commission (FEC) may come up short of the cash to pay matching funds to Presidential candidates. The *Times* said that only 10% of U.S. taxpayers checked off the box authorizing the government to take \$3 from tax revenues for Federal matching funds. In 1976, some 30% of taxpayers authorized the checkoff. As a result, it is expected that there may be no more than \$20 million available on Jan. 1, 2000, for the first round of payments, which could amount to as much as \$65 million. FEC spokesman Ian Stirton said that in the worst case, candidates may be repaid their matchable expenses from future checkoffs; this means that candidates might have to take the documentation they submit to the FEC for matching fund eligibility and use it to get bank loans, which presumably will be reimbursed when the FEC finally coughs up funds.

This, the *Times* admits, would represent a big advantage for so-called big fundraisers like Al Gore and George Bush, who will be less dependent on the matching fund money for the wave of Super Tuesday primaries in February and March.

JEFFERY L. PICKERING pled guilty on April 15 to threatening to kill the President. One of the five charges carries a mandatory 10-year sentence. Pickering admitted to planting the pipe bombs behind the Oregon Air and Space Museum on June 12, 1998, one day before the President arrived to meet with families of victims from a fatal high school shooting in nearby Springfield.

HENRY KISSINGER was indicted for crimes against humanity by LaRouche activists on April 19, while was basking in a book signing at the Nixon Library in Los Angeles.

VIRGINIA executed Carl Hamilton Chichester, on April 14. Virginia had planned to execute seven men between March and April; three have been killed. In a rare move, the U.S. Supreme Court stayed one execution, because of extensive evidence of the man’s innocence. Two eyewitnesses to the crime say that Chichester didn’t do it, but jurors were never told about them. Two jurors later submitted statements to Gov. Jim Gilmore, that they would not have convicted Chichester, had they heard all the testimony.

GEORGE ALLEN, former Republican Governor of Virginia, announced on April 13 that he would challenge Democratic Sen. Chuck Robb in 2000. Allen backed “Son of a Bush” Oliver North’s Senate bid against Robb in 1994. Robb has given every indication that he intends to run for re-election, but this race will be more difficult than 1994.

THE JUSTICE Department announced on April 9, that it was joining a civil lawsuit against Columbia/HCA, and Curative Health Services, Inc., for defrauding the Medicare program. The Justice Department has ongoing criminal investigations of Columbia/HCA. The suit was first filed in 1998 by Joseph Parslow, the chief financial officer at a Columbia/HCA hospital in Fort Myers, Florida.

Two doctrines on the table

Reports from Tony Blair's April 21 speech in Chicago, Illinois indicate that the British Prime Minister attempted to follow in the tradition of Maggie "Iron Lady" Thatcher, and Winston "Iron Curtain" Churchill. The brash Blair issued a "Doctrine of International Community" which amounts to a reassertion of British imperialism, cloaked in the mantle of "free trade," democratization, NATO expansion, and other such "reforms."

In sharp contrast is the other doctrine on the table, that presented by Lyndon LaRouche on April 7. The "LaRouche Doctrine," which was issued to address the strategic crisis reflected in the war in the Balkans, calls for a "new system of strategic partnership among perfectly sovereign nation-states," which he calls a New Bretton Woods.

The choice which the United States, both citizens and President, make between these two doctrines is going to be decisive for the future of civilization itself.

Blair's "doctrine" is an unabashed attempt to stamper President Clinton, and therefore the rest of NATO, into a new assertion of global diktat. The Prime Minister is demanding unconditional surrender by Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic, and Blair has been accurately quoted as saying, during a manic takeover of a Brussels NATO press conference early in the week, that the assault would continue until Milosevic "steps down." Such an assertion of "will" is presented as the first step in a new internationalism. As Blair put it in Chicago: "The most pressing foreign policy problem we face is to identify the circumstances in which we should get actively involved in other people's conflicts. Non-interference has long been considered an important principle of international order. And it is not one we would want to jettison too readily. . . . But the principle of non-interference must be qualified in important respects."

At the same time, Blair and his cabinet members are pressing hard for a NATO decision to deploy ground troops in Kosovo. The role that Blair has been assigned

to play is being spelled out repeatedly in both the London press and the *Wall Street Journal*. Like Margaret Thatcher in 1990, who flew to the United States to ensure that President Bush wouldn't allow peace negotiations with Iraq, Blair is to make sure that President Clinton does not "go wobbly," and seek peace.

LaRouche's Doctrine, which we printed two issues ago, puts the blame squarely on the British for having created the war in the Balkans, using the pretext of humanitarian atrocities. The aim of this assertion of power—whose targets are Russia and China, in particular—is, to quote LaRouche, to create "a new worldwide British Empire, an empire constituted by assimilating the U.S.A. components of BAC [the British-American-Commonwealth oligarchs] into de facto integration within a new world empire based upon the Commonwealth as such, rather than an empire of the previously quasi-autonomous member-nations of the Commonwealth. This thrust for world-empire was conducted under the deceptive terminology of 'globalization.'" If the British are successful, LaRouche argues, it will mean global war.

The only way to prevent such a disaster is to address the root cause of the crisis, i.e., the bankrupt financial system, LaRouche argues. The remedy, he says, requires that President Clinton take emergency action to establish an essentially global New Bretton Woods agreement, and "a general partnership of economic and other cooperation with the group of states now developing a system of partnership among China, Russia, India, et al. The objective should be those anti-British policies which U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt intended to be the basis for a just, imperialism-free form of new world economic order among perfectly sovereign nation-states enjoying free access to the most advanced discoveries in science and technology."

The LaRouche Doctrine means economic development; the Blair Doctrine means war. Which one will you choose?

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MediaOne/T-W Ch. 20
Fridays—3 p.m.
- SANTA MONICA*
Century Cable Ch. 77
- TUJUNGA—Ch. 19
Fridays—5 p.m.
- WEST HOLLYWOOD*
Century Cable Ch. 3

COLORADO

- DENVER—DCTV Ch. 57
Saturdays—1 p.m.

CONNECTICUT

- BRANFORD—TCI Ch. 21
Fridays—9 p.m.
- NEWTOWN/NEW MILFORD
Charter Ch. 21
Thursdays—9:30 p.m.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- WASHINGTON—DCTV Ch. 25
Sundays—2 p.m.

ILLINOIS

- CHICAGO—CAN Ch. 21*
- SPRINGFIELD—Ch. 4
Wednesdays—5:30 p.m.

IOWA

- DES MOINES—TCI Ch. 15
1st Wednesdays—8:30 p.m.
Following Sat.—3 p.m.
- WATERLOO—TCI Ch. 15
Tuesdays—5 p.m.

KANSAS

- SALINA—CATV Ch. 6*

KENTUCKY

- IATONIA
Intermedia Ch. 21
Mon.—8 p.m.; Sat.—6 p.m.
- LOUISVILLE—Ch. 70/18
Fridays—2 p.m.

LOUISIANA

- ORLEANS—Cox Ch. 6
Thurs. & Sat.—10 p.m.

MARYLAND

- ANNE ARUNDEL—Ch. 20
Fri. & Sat.—11 p.m.
- BALTIMORE—BCAC Ch. 5
Wednesdays—4 p.m. & 8 p.m.
- MONTGOMERY—MCTV Ch. 49
Fridays—7 p.m.
- PRINCE GEORGES—Ch. 15
Mondays—10:30 p.m.
- W. HOWARD COUNTY—Ch. 6
Mon.—Sun.—1:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m.,
4 p.m., 8:30 p.m.

MASSACHUSETTS

- BOSTON—BNN Ch. 3
Saturdays—12 Noon
- WORCESTER—WCCA Ch. 13
Wednesdays—6 p.m.

MICHIGAN

- CANTON TOWNSHIP
MediaOne Ch. 18: Thu.—6 p.m.
- DEARBORN HEIGHTS
MediaOne Ch. 18: Thu.—6 p.m.
- GRAND RAPIDS—GRTV Ch. 50
Fridays—1:30 p.m.
- PLYMOUTH
MediaOne Ch. 18: Thu.—6 p.m.

MINNESOTA

- ANOKA—QCTV Ch. 15
Thu.—11 a.m., 5 p.m.,
12 Midnight
- COLUMBIA HEIGHTS
Community TV—Ch. 15
Wednesdays—8 p.m.
- DULUTH—PACT Ch. 24
Thu.—10 p.m.; Sat.—12 Noon
- MINNEAPOLIS—MTN Ch. 32
Wednesdays—8:30 p.m.
- NEW ULM—Paragon Ch. 12
Fridays—7 p.m.
- PROCTOR/HERMAN—Ch. 12
Tue.: between 5 pm & 1 am
- ST. LOUIS PARK—Ch. 33
Friday through Monday
3 p.m., 11 p.m., 7 a.m.
- ST. PAUL—Ch. 33
Sundays—10 p.m.
- ST. PAUL (NE burbs)*
Suburban Community Ch. 15

MISSOURI

- ST. LOUIS—Ch. 22
Wednesdays—5 p.m.

MONTANA

- MISSOULA—TCI Ch. 13/8
Sun.—9 pm; Tue.—4:30 pm

NEVADA

- CARSON CITY—Ch. 10
Sun.—2:30 pm; Wed.—7 pm
Saturdays—3 p.m.

NEW JERSEY

- MONTVALE/MAHWAH—Ch. 27
Wednesdays—5:30 p.m.

NEW YORK

- AMSTERDAM—TCI Ch. 16
Fridays—7 p.m.
- BROOKHAVEN (E. Suffolk)
Cablevision Ch. 1/99
Wednesdays—9:30 p.m.
- BROOKLYN—BCAT
Time/Warner Ch. 35
Cablevision Ch. 68
Sundays—9 a.m.
- CORTLANDT/PEEKSKILL
MediaOne Ch. 32/6
Wednesdays—3 p.m.
- HORSEHEADS—T/W Ch. 1
Mon. & Fri.—4:30 p.m.
- HUDSON VALLEY—Ch. 6
2nd & 3rd Sun.—1:30 p.m.
- ILION—T/W Ch. 10
Saturdays—12:30 p.m.
- IRONDEQUOIT—Ch. 15
Mon. & Thurs.—7 p.m.
- ITHACA—Pegasys Ch. 78
Mon.—8 pm; Thu.—9:30 pm
Saturdays—4 p.m.
- JOHNSTOWN—Ch. 7
Tuesdays—4 p.m.
- MANHATTAN—MNN
T/W Ch. 34; RCN Ch. 109
Sun., May 2 & 16: 9 a.m.
- N. CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
Gateway Access Ch. 12
Fridays—7:30 p.m.
- ONEIDA—PAC Ch. 10
Thursdays—10 p.m.
- OSSINING—Ch. 19/16
Wednesdays—3 p.m.
- PENFIELD—Ch. 12
Penfield Community TV*
- POUGHKEEPSIE—Ch. 28
1st & 2nd Fridays—4 p.m.
- QUEENSBURY
Harron Cable Ch. 71
Thursdays—7 p.m.
- RIVERHEAD—Peconic Ch. 27
Thursdays—12 Midnight
- ROCHESTER—GRC Ch. 15
Fri.—11 p.m.; Sun.—11 a.m.
- ROCKLAND—T/W Ch. 27
Wednesdays—5:30 p.m.
- SCHENECTADY—SACC Ch. 16
Tuesdays—10 p.m.
- STATEN ISL.—CTV Ch. 57
Wed.—11 p.m.; Sat.—7 a.m.
- SUFFOLK, L.I.—Ch. 25
2nd & 4th Mondays—10 p.m.
- SYRACUSE—T/W
City: Ch. 3; Burbs: Ch. 13
Fridays—8 p.m.
- UTICA—Harron Ch. 3
Thursdays—6 p.m.
- WATERTOWN—T/W Ch. 2
Tue. between Noon & 5 p.m.
- WEBSTER—WCA-TV Ch. 12
Wednesdays—8:30 p.m.
- WESTFIELD—Ch. 21
Mondays—12 Noon
Wed. & Sat.—10 a.m.
Sundays—11 a.m.
- WEST SENECA—Ch. 68
Thursdays—10:30 p.m.
- YONKERS—Ch. 37
Saturdays—3:30 p.m.
- YORKTOWN—Ch. 34
Thursdays—3 p.m.

NORTH DAKOTA

- BISMARCK—Ch. 12
Thursdays—6 p.m.

OHIO

- COLUMBUS—Ch. 21*
- OBERLIN—Ch. 9
Tuesdays—7 p.m.

OREGON

- CORVALLIS/ALBANY
Public Access Ch. 99
Tuesdays—1 p.m.
- PORTLAND—Access
Tuesdays—6 p.m. (Ch. 27)
Thursdays—3 p.m. (Ch. 33)

RHODE ISLAND

- E. PROVIDENCE—Cox Ch. 18
Sundays—12 Noon

TEXAS

- AUSTIN—ACT Ch. 10/16*
- EL PASO—Paragon Ch. 15
Wednesdays—5 p.m.
- HOUSTON—Access Houston
Sat., May 1: 5:30 p.m.
Sat., May 1: 7-8 p.m.
Mon., May 3: 6-8 p.m.
Tue., May 4: 6-7 p.m.
Thu., May 6: 5-6 p.m.
Mon., May 10: 6-7 p.m.
Wed., May 12: 6-7 p.m.
Thu., May 13: 5-6 p.m.

UTAH

- GLENWOOD, Etc.—SCAT-TV
Channels 26, 29, 37, 38, 98
Sundays—about 9 p.m.

VIRGINIA

- ALEXANDRIA—Jones Ch. 10*
- ARLINGTON—ACT Ch. 33
Sun.—1 pm; Mon.—6:30 pm
Wednesdays—12 Noon
- CHESTERFIELD—Ch. 6
Tuesdays—5 p.m.
- FAIRFAX—FCAC Ch. 10
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thu.—7 p.m.; Sat.—10 a.m.
- LOUDOUN—Cablevision Ch. 59
Thursdays—7:30 p.m. & 10 p.m.
- P.W. COUNTY—Jones Ch. 3
Mondays—6 p.m.
- ROANOKE COUNTY—Cox Ch. 9
Thursdays—2 p.m.
- SALEM—Adelphia Ch. 13
Thursdays—2 p.m.

WASHINGTON

- KING COUNTY—Ch. 29
Mondays—11:30 a.m.
- SPOKANE—Cox Ch. 25
Wednesdays—6 p.m.
- TRI-CITIES—TCI Ch. 13
Mon.—12 Noon; Wed.—6 p.m.
Thursdays—8:30 p.m.

WISCONSIN

- KENOSHA—T/W Ch. 21
Mondays—1:30 p.m.
- MADISON—WYOU Ch. 4
Tue.—2 pm; Wed.—8 am
- OSHKOSH—Ch. 10
Fridays—11:00 p.m.
- WAUSAU—Marcus Ch. 10
Fri.—10 p.m.; Sat.—5:30 p.m.

WYOMING

- GILLETTE—Ch. 36
Thursdays—5 p.m.

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