

Civil Rights legislation during the 1960s, is the standpoint to which I propose we return for a cornerstone, for a reversal of the present downward trend in health-care policy.

The third thing we have to consider, is, what is the role of the Federal government in health care? What should the Federal government do, and not do, relative to the state governments, to other public institutions, and to private institutions? What's the division of labor and how should that function?

[Fourthly,] we should consider the global nature of the health crises involved in this. What's the actual health crisis, in terms of delivering the kind of medical care and related hygienic sanitation, which is needed to deal with the spread, for example, of new and old types of epidemic diseases and pandemics, as well? The so-called AIDS, or HIV crisis, especially in Africa, typifies the spread of diseases, including many, such as tuberculosis, and so forth, which had been coming under control, which are now spreading again in forms for which populations lack immunological potential.

So, we're plunged into a global crisis of death, like that which hit Europe during the 14th century, unless we stop this. So, it's not just a matter of getting health care to people, not just no longer killing people who are senior citizens, or otherwise urgently in need of care, but it's a matter of a general problem of sanitation, epidemic disease, and so forth. And the health-care system is one of the major weapons, together with sanitation, for defeating these pandemic and epidemic problems.

And, finally, we have to consider the question of what are true medical costs. Now, the general pattern today is, in terms of medical insurance, that what a physician gets in payment for providing a form of care, is much less than the same physician would have received for the same degree of care, quality of care, 10 to 20 years ago. So therefore, when people say that medical costs are rising, they are not exactly truthful. What's happened is, there's been a great inflation, general price inflation, in things which affect medical care, such as real estate costs, and other costs, an inflation which has been concealed, especially since 1983, by a fraudulent method used by the Federal Reserve System, and also the U.S. government, including what's called the Quality Adjustment Index, so that when the government says, or the Federal Reserve says, that inflation is at a certain price, they're probably 30-40% out of line.

And therefore, in reality, in terms of delivered effect, people today are much worse off than they were many years ago. That the present inflation rate, recent inflation rate over the past 30 years, has been greatly understated, and that's one of the reasons why—it's not that medical costs have been climbing, in real terms; they have not been climbing. In real terms, physicians and institutions are receiving less in payment, per patient treated, than they were 20 and 30 years ago. The difference is largely a result of price inflation of various kinds. . . .

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## Endorsements

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### The world looks to LaRouche for leadership

#### Europe

**Italy—Rosario Alessandrello** *has communicated a statement of support for the Presidential candidacy of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Alessandrello is the chairman, Tecnimont Corp.; chairman of the Italy-Russia Chamber of Trade; board member, Mediocredito Centrale; board member, Italian Confederation of Industry (Confindustria).*

*He backs LaRouche "not only because he is the man who more than anyone else has helped to conceptualize the perspective of a New Bretton Woods and a Marshall Plan to rebuild the world economy, a plan today known as 'The New Silk Road,' but above all because his Presidential campaign aims to rebuild and reorganize, around the idea of General Welfare and mutual advantage among social classes and sovereign nations, the consensus from the overwhelming majority of the American population, those 80% of the citizens who, with passive resignation, share 40% of the national income. In my view, this is the only workable answer to the gravity of the crisis."*

*Alessandrello stresses the coherence between LaRouche's policies, and the "Stavropol Project" for eastern Europe, in which Alessandrello had played a major role in 1988 as a manager of the Ferruzzi-Montedison group. The projects were shut down when Raul Gardini, chairman of the group, was "suicided" in the context of the "Clean Hands" operation to destabilize Italy. Here are excerpts from the lengthy statement.*

Between 1988 and 1991, thanks to the support of the Italian government and thanks to an initiative by the late Raul Gardini's Ferruzzi-Montedison group, Italy was ready to make its contribution to ensure that, within a few years, Russia and Ukraine could take decisive steps to achieve food self-sufficiency.

On Oct. 19, 1988, we signed an agreement with the Soviet government to start a pilot project that aimed at building a giant integrated agro-industrial complex. . . .

The plan, called "Project Stavropol," aimed to agro-industrially develop an area of more than 500,000 hectares (equal to the combined Italian regions of Lombardy and Veneto), stretching between the Caspian and Black Seas, in the Caucasus region of Stavropol, near the territories today martyred by the Chechnya war. . . .

Starting from the collapse of the Berlin Wall, if the "Food

for Peace” plan proposed by U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche in his press conference at the Berlin Kempinski Hotel, Oct. 12, 1988, had been adopted, together with the projects for the industrial development of East Germany and for the agro-industrial development of Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia proposed in 1989 by the late Deutsche Bank chairman Alfred Herrhausen, the Ferruzzi-Montedison “Project Stavropol” (shut down in 1992 with Gardini’s suicide) would have helped in a decisive way to implement a revolutionary transformation of the economies of the former Soviet bloc; it would have helped to implement a change of historic dimensions, incompatible with the policies and the outlooks of the IMF, tragically imposed on Russia and the eastern European countries through the infamous “shock therapy” . . .

The hopes of those who realize how serious the situation is . . . cannot but rely on the Presidential campaign of Democratic candidate Lyndon LaRouche. . . .

#### **Poland—Stanislaw**

**Kalemba**, *Deputy of the Polish Parliament (Sejm) for the Peasant Party (PSL):*

We observe with great concern the ongoing disintegration of the global financial system—and we are worried particularly about the effects of this crisis on the productive economy.

Ten years after the collapse of communism, the situation for the real economy has worsened, because Poland was not given a chance by the West. Instead of a “Marshall Plan,” we were put under the IMF shock therapy. The only politician in the West who opposed this approach was Lyndon LaRouche, who called for a development policy for eastern Europe already in 1989!

Now we are at a very critical point: Not only in Poland is the social peace in danger, but we are encircled by the economic and military crisis in Russia, as well as the global financial crisis. In such a situation, we are looking for true leadership in the West, especially in the U.S.A., in order to reverse the current dangerous path of world affairs.

Lyndon LaRouche has shown this kind of true leadership which the world needs right now. He had the courage to attack the IMF and neo-liberal shock therapy, he designed a policy of economic development and national sovereignty for each nation. Our hopes for a change in U.S. politics toward Poland, Russia, and Europe rest upon his person—and therefore we support his candidacy for office of the President of the U.S.A.

**Poland—Prof. Dr. Alexander H. Krzyminski**, *vice minister of foreign affairs of the Polish Republic (1990-92).*

I share the insight of German theologian Joseph Cardinal Höffner, that humanity can only act as a community of law,



if it is organized as a community of peoples. Experience shows, that efficient organization must have an ethical foundation. . . .

The multinational organization of the world has taken many forms in the past centuries. Almost all of them showed and continue to show indications of crises (the Holy Alliance, 1815; League of Nations, 1920-46; United Nations Organization, with many economic and financial institutions).

Responsibilities, which could be recognized in the different structures, were almost all—essentially—egoistically exploited in the interest of the powerful.

In his book *Whither Do We Go?* Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker shows four fields of tasks for world politics. I regard them also as vocation for personalities as statesmen. These are: war and peace, poverty and wealth, man and nature, democracy, freedom, responsibility. . . .

Small peoples at the boundaries of world history long for personalities with authority and vision at the top of the superpower U.S.A.

To lift man (like Abraham Lincoln did!) and to develop forces in man, which shape the world community, and to discover fair chances for all and awaken powers for renewal—these are my personal expectations for the new U.S. President.

After reading the book *The Road to Recovery* and other publications, I regard Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., as my candidate for U.S. President for a time of crisis.

#### **Ibero-America**

**Mexico—José Neme Salum López**, *Chief of National Correspondents and the Excelsior Press Agency.*

In his famous “Letters to a Prince” (*On the Aesthetic Education of Man*), Friedrich Schiller establishes that, in order for a human being to be worthy, “to respect him as a rational being, I have to first be convinced that he will act justly, firmly, and impartially, even if these virtues did not have for him the attractiveness that they really have, and if their practice would cost him as much self-motivation as they now provide him pleasure.”

I, my family, and my circle of friends—but it is also the view of many Mexicans who have expressed to me the admiration they feel for him—are people who are convinced by that rational human being, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., whom we respect because, as the German genius for all of humanity Schiller also noted, he has for decades given us “the best present,” the “greatest thing which man can give man”: truth.

And, because of the enthusiasm which only truth has the right to awaken, the hope is kindled that, in November 2000, the people of the United States will decide to act “justly, firmly, and impartially” in favor of themselves, to recover the humanity and freedom which they were bequeathed by the Founding Fathers of that nation, with the election of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. as their next President.

In that way, they will recover for their country the respect

which they once enjoyed in the world, by giving the rest of the nations and their people the opportunity to recover their freedom, giving humanity the joy of initiating a true New Age, the only one for which it has awaited so long: the Age of Reason.

Today, the people of the United States have within the reach of their vote, that man.

## West Indies

**Barbados—Gladstone Holder**, *educator and dean of journalists.*

I have never met Mr. Lyndon LaRouche in person, but I've been reading his publication, *EIR*, since 1985. It is unusual in the news it publishes, which others, taking a narrow, partisan viewpoint, spike. It is unique in its vital backgrounding and in the depth of its analysis. It even succeeds in its forecasting, which is built on a profound knowledge of history. It is also rich in a wide range of innovative ideas.



But perhaps the surest measure of my judgment of *EIR* is that I have shelved them as carefully as my most precious books, to be consulted in time of need and savoured in moments of nostalgic admiration.

I believe that, in an even deeper sense than Wordsworth meant, the child, *EIR*, is father of the man Lyndon LaRouche and I assure you I'm not putting the cart before the horse.

*EIR* has proved itself to be independent almost to the point of martyrdom. Lyndon LaRouche, as President of the United States, would be in no-one's hip pocket.

## Asia

**Malaysia—Tan Sri Ramon V. Navaratnam and Dr. Kassim Ahmad** sent a joint endorsement. *Tan Sri Ramon V. Navaratnam is business adviser to the Sungei Way group. He has had a distinguished career as former Alternate Executive Director, World Bank; former Deputy Secretary General, Treasury Ministry of Malaysia; former Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport of Malaysia. Dr. Kassim Ahmad is a poet and author.*

I believe that most people all over the world, except the very rich and the highly privileged, would strongly welcome the nomination of Mr. Lyndon LaRouche in the forthcoming Presidential elections in the United States of America.

As I understand, Mr. LaRouche will bring to the knowledge and leadership of the U.S. citizens, the reality of the dangers of world conflict that the world faces in the 21st century. He will also lead in overcoming these grave risks to world war in the 21st century.

These conflicts have been brought about largely by the misguided and narrow selfish national policies that have been pursued by the very rich and powerful vested interests and groups of oligarchists. They have successfully influenced and pressured powerful leaders in the industrial countries, who have been dependent on their financial support to get into positions of power and national leadership.

Lyndon LaRouche and Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche have struggled long and hard over many years to persuade these leaders from the North to change their policies to bring about greater equity and compassion, and to give a human face to socio-economic development world wide—and not only to the rich and powerful countries.

It is only right and proper that U.S. citizens, who have the privilege to elect their new President, should choose Lyndon LaRouche as their President. He has the great understanding, wisdom, and integrity, to provide honest and sincere leadership in the U.S. This will enable the U.S. and its citizens to lead the world towards a more fair, just, harmonious and peaceful 21st century. Thus we would all be able to build a new foundation for a much better world in the next millennium.

I hope our American brothers and sisters, as U.S. citizens (who are fortunately in a position to do so), will seize this great opportunity to choose Lyndon LaRouche to be their leader, in the interests of peace and prosperity, for the U.S. and the whole world, in the future.

May God bless America, and may God bless the world!

## Middle East

**Tunisia—Dr. Ahmad Al-Kedidi**, *currently a professor at the University of Qatar. A lengthy, three-part article by him, on LaRouche, was published in the London-based Arabic daily Al Quds al-Arabi starting on Dec. 17, and in the Qatari daily Al Watan on Nov. 25, Dec. 7, and Dec. 9. The headline in the first publication was "The American Presidential Candidate Lyndon LaRouche As I Have Known Him: The Theorist of Star Wars, Fighter against the Policies of the IMF, and a Friend of the Arabs"; and in the second, "The American Presidential Election's Candidate Lyndon LaRouche, As I Have Known Him—A Friend of the Arabs Who Is Not Known by the Arabs." Brief excerpts follow.*



The celebrated American economist Lyndon LaRouche has previously run for the post of the Presidency of the United States against President Ronald Reagan and President George Bush, but he received only a humble number of votes. But, this does not mean that he has little chance this

time, when he is facing two younger, less powerful rivals, i.e., Vice-President Al Gore and the son of former President George Bush.

I, personally, do not believe that history repeats itself, and I do not believe that candidate Lyndon LaRouche will be defeated before the election campaign starts. . . .

I met with LaRouche [in 1984], and we had long discussions on the most important issues which he presented. He listened to my views, from the standpoint of understanding the Arab-Islamic view of these same issues. He was full of eagerness and willingness to see how Arab-Islamic civilization dealt with the same problems he is dealing with. I found out that LaRouche had already read Abdul Rahman bin Khaldoun, whom he considers the father of historiography, sociology, and many modern political sciences. . . .

I remember when LaRouche—in 1982—presented his idea of what he calls “The New Silk Road,” some of the “serious” newspapers in the U.S., Britain, and France accused LaRouche of being a raving dreamer. But we have lived long to witness in the year 1992, i.e., after ten years, a real beginning for the implementation of the project “the New Silk Road,” or what is also called the Eurasian Land-Bridge. It is an economic, technological, and industrial project, linking Asia, Europe, and parts of Africa through networks of advanced transport infrastructures such as railways, high-speed roads, and water canals. It also includes the construction of areas—or corridors, as LaRouche calls them—for intensified, rapid development. This project, which LaRouche was accused of having dreamed up, and being detached from reality, has started today to manifest itself through a tangible agreement between the governments of China, Russia, India, Iran, and the Central Asian states that have started connecting their railway networks and laid pipelines to transport oil and gas. LaRouche believes that if Europe abstains from joining this New Silk Road project, it would end up with an ailing economy in the early 21st century. When LaRouche was telling me about this project in November 1984, when I visited him in his “ranch” in Pennsylvania, he expressed his ideas by placing his mighty hands on the world map which was placed in the living room. When his wife Helga LaRouche was serving us the coffee, LaRouche’s confident voice was flowing with extreme enthusiasm and optimism. However, he told me with a slight tone of pessimism: “The only two obstacles in the way of my project are the imperialist policies of the IMF and the ignorance of European leaders in economics as a science and as a method of forecasting the future.”

For my part, I can definitely assert—16 years after LaRouche’s statement—that he was right. He had a piercing political vision. On the one hand, he was right concerning the policies of the IMF, because most of the causes of the collapse in the economies of Southeast Asia, the famine in Africa, and the social crises in eastern Europe are generated by the IMF. . . .

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## Book Review

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# Get the computers out of the schools

by Susan Welsh

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### **High Tech Heretic: Why Computers Don't Belong in the Classroom and Other Reflections by a Computer Contrarian**

by Clifford Stoll

New York: Doubleday, 1999

221 pages, hardbound, \$24.95

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As a person who has been called a “political extremist,” by people who don’t know anything, for the past 25 years, I loved this book. Clifford Stoll, an astronomer at the University of California at Berkeley who was one of the pioneers of the Internet, argues with wit and incisiveness that there should be *no computers* in the schools—*absolutely none*. (And no calculators, either.)

Isn’t that a rather *extreme* position, I wondered, when I began the book. Well, he convinced me—which wasn’t all that hard, in my case. A lot of people are going to really hate what he has to say, because they’ve invested zillions of dollars and hours in doing exactly what he says is pointless and even detrimental to do. I hope that they, and you, will read his book, and think twice. I’ll give you just a few tidbits, to whet your appetite.

Computers are supposed to save the schools money, right? They don’t. You have to replace them every couple of years, and hire people to make sure they keep running. But it gets worse: By using computers to teach science, you also get rid of the science. Take the case of the Science Magnet School in Buffalo, New York, which has dozens of computers. Stoll quotes physics teacher Dr. Reichert, who is from the State University of New York at Buffalo: “I volunteered to teach physics there. But this science magnet school has no physics lab. No air table to teach mechanics, no hands-on experiments. All they have is computers. . . . It fries me that we can get cash for computers but we can’t buy an optics workbench or a set of voltmeters, or a collection of tuning forks. At a physics teachers meeting, I met a guy who wouldn’t pay two thousand dollars for hands-on apparatus to teach magnetic fields and angular momentum. The same guy happily spent