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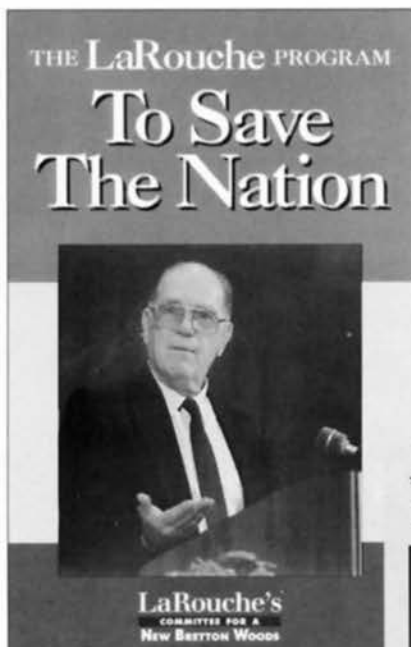
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Exposed! CFR Bankers Plan for Financial Crash
Why Not an Open Democratic Convention?
British Oligarchy Shows Its Hand in Zimbabwe

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Populi' and Saved the Nation**



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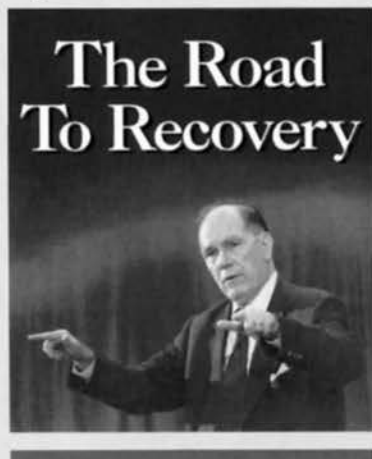
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and all of the people some of the time;
but you cannot fool all of the people all the time.”

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this time, vote LaRouche.



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



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From the Associate Editor

In last week's issue, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.'s feature article, "Call Them 'The Baby Doomers,'" warned of the "rather immediate threat of a fascist regime in the U.S.A." Some readers may have thought that an exaggeration; but if you look at the lead articles in our *Economics* and *National* sections this week, you will find chilling evidence of just how true it is.

The bankers' cabal at the New York Council on Foreign Relations, while reassuring "the mickies" that the stock market will continue to rise forever, is meeting behind closed doors to plan what to do in the likely event of a financial meltdown. Their scenario-games include a coup d'état against the U.S. President. And one of their spokesmen boasts freely of his desire to see tens of millions of Africans killed off by the AIDS epidemic.

These are the descendants of the same Wall Street-City of London financier oligarchy that financed Adolf Hitler's rise to power—with the help of George W. Bush's granddaddy, Prescott Bush.

Meanwhile, the Gore Campaign is orchestrating the Democratic National Convention as a Nuremberg Rally. No dissent will be tolerated; no discussion of the already-decided-upon Platform will be countenanced. And the thugs have their orders: Nobody who is with LaRouche, or who *sounds* like he or she might be, will be admitted.

Also in last week's issue, LaRouche analyzed how we got into this mess: how the *vox populi*, the cult of popular opinion, "has seized and possesses, tragically, the sense of personal identity of most of today's human cattle, the subject population—both voting and non-voting—in general."

Our *Feature* this week presents a case study of how an earlier great American leader, Abraham Lincoln, defeated that *vox populi*, saving the nation on the basis of the principles that made it worth saving, those enshrined in the Declaration of Independence. There are precious lessons to be learned from his struggle, not only for Americans, but for patriots of all nations.

Today, many such patriots have stepped forward in support of LaRouche's call for a New Bretton Woods financial reorganization (see p. 10). The momentum for that policy is growing, but the time is short. If you're still "on the fence," join with us now, before it is too late.

Susan Welsh

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To solve the crisis of civilization that we face today, there is no better, or more inspiring, model to study, than Abraham Lincoln. Given the halo that now surrounds the memory of that martyred President, it is easy to lose sight of how very difficult his victory was, over those who sought to destroy the United States. In Lincoln’s battle against crazed popular opinion, the “vox populi,” he wielded the most powerful weapons at his disposal: creative reason, humor, and “firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right.” It is no wonder that, even now, the British oligarchy and its stateside lackeys are trying to eradicate his memory.

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Exposed! CFR Bankers Plan for Financial Crash

by Richard Freeman

On July 12-13, while public media were assuring the credulous public of a “soft landing” for the U.S. economy, the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) held a conference at its exclusive mansion-headquarters on the East Side of Manhattan, entitled “The Next Financial Crisis: Warning Signs, Damage Control and Impact.” For two days, several speakers told a high-powered audience of 250 people, comprised largely of bankers, investors, corporation officials, and policymakers, mostly from the United States, but also from Europe, of the possibility that the U.S. stock market, and potentially the world financial system, would melt down.

The conference occurred under the auspices of the CFR’s “Financial Vulnerabilities Project,” which the CFR established in 1999 to systematically look at such crises. Wall Street investment banker Roger Kubarych is the director of the project.

It is with a high degree of perverse irony, that these very policymakers who have put out, month after month, the monotonous story praising the soundness of the world financial system, and the abundant growth of the U.S. economy, are debating among themselves the possibility and deeper implications of the financial system shattering.

The conference featured discussion of the startling outcomes of a major event that the CFR Project had undertaken on Jan. 22: an eight-hour, war-game simulation of the simultaneous breakdown of major financial markets around the world. The simulation covered a period that would have unfolded over July 2-17, 2000.

What had been simulated, was a policy of pumping huge amounts of liquidity by the Federal Reserve, both through public sources and also through secret channels, to “keep the main markets open.” The simulation was conducted such that “all the public would see, is that the Fed volume of loans to banks had gone up.” Further, and darkly revealing, the CFR,

according to its own testimony, the simulation began with a coup against the President of the United States.

While concentrating on the theme of financial meltdown of the “globalized” economy, there quickly emerged at the conference a dominant second theme for dealing with the crisis: the enunciated policy that many tens of millions of people in the Third World should be caused to die, by denying them any treatment for AIDS. Game-theorist Peter Schwartz, one of the more important figures at the conference, stated point-blank, “Those who have AIDS in Africa should die as quickly as possible. They should not be kept alive.” Schwartz’s anti-human game-theory played a major role in this CFR conference, and as it does in the Financial Vulnerabilities Project. Schwartz made no attempt to conceal his policy of genocide. As the financial crisis deepens, this is exactly the policy that the CFR is bringing to the fore.

The conference also presented an insight into the CFR itself as an institution, and its decision-making and policy-formulating processes. The CFR dictates significant elements of policy in America, including for the Democratic and Republican parties and official Washington. The British and American financier oligarchy created it in 1921 expressly for that purpose. But at the conference, while accurately identifying some aspects of the financial crisis, the CFR could offer no competent solution. Further, during the conference, the CFR increasingly subjected its members to the systems-analysis influence of game-theory and artificial intelligence. It was evident that the thinking, and policy-decision functions of the CFR have sharply deteriorated, relative to what it was 20 years ago—and they are supposed to be the top policymakers in the United States.

The treatment of the issue of AIDS in Africa was a singular “marker.” It revealed a policy outlook of the London-Wall Street “leadership” in the last stages of a systemic breakdown.



The deans of the Eastern Establishment are worried—although they don't let on publicly. They met at the New York headquarters of the Council on Foreign Relations to discuss "The Next Financial Crisis: Warning Signs, Damage Control and Impact," and to plan scenarios to make sure that they stay on top when the meltdown occurs.

The argument in favor of a new Black Death, given to this correspondent by Schwartz, are presented in the accompanying box.

The Meltdown Simulation

The July 12-13 conference was the third of a series of events originating in the CFR's Financial Vulnerabilities Project. Public and side discussions made clear that the events stemming from the misnamed "Asian financial crisis" of 1997-98, the Sept. 17, 1998 declaration by the Russian government of a moratorium on payment on its GKO Treasury debt, to the Sept. 23, 1998 blowout of the Long Term Capital Management hedge fund, which carried more than \$1.25 trillion in derivatives bets, and subsequent events, terrified people in CFR circles. Fearing another major crisis, they quickly put together the Financial Vulnerabilities Project.

On Jan. 22, 2000, the CFR Project held its second big event: a scenario of a global financial meltdown, run as a war-game simulation at its Manhattan headquarters.

For the simulation, the CFR conscripted 75 people, including bankers, former Treasury Secretaries, and former State Department officials. Participants were divided into four teams, sent into four rooms, with the ability to communicate with each other and with a command headquarters through the computers. The four teams covered 1) monetary-financial, which dealt with the functions of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors; 2) economic and trade, which dealt with the functions of the U.S. Treasury Department; 3) regulatory matters; and 4) national security — nut case and former CIA direc-

tor James Woolsey played the role of Secretary of Defense.

The game-players were hit with breakdowns in several markets, which increased in severity, and in some ways interacted, during the simulation. The market assumptions included: the Dow Jones Average Industrial Average falling by stages, from 10,000 to 7,100; the price of oil shooting up to \$36 per barrel; the dollar plummeting against both the euro and the yen; the affiliate of a large British insurance company that was a big player in the equity derivatives market getting into trouble, causing panic in the derivatives market; Ukraine defaulting on payments to Russian oil companies, which increased the possibility of a Russia-Ukraine confrontation; and so on.

The simulation confirms that, despite media prattling, the highest levels of the financier oligarchy are making preparations for something that may be quite different than unlimited prosperity.

The CFR has not yet written up the outcome of the simulation, but one conference panel was a "report-back" by participants in the simulation meltdown. Three underlying assumptions of great significance, other than those which are strictly market-based, were divulged:

A Coup against the President

First, James Jones—a former U.S. Representative from Oklahoma, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico (1993-97), and now a lawyer at Manatt, Phelps & Phillips (the firm of former Democratic National Committee chairman Chuck Manatt)—played the role of National Security Adviser during the simu-

Killing Off Africa

At the conference, Peter Schwartz sounded a call for the murder of tens of millions of people in Africa. Schwartz directed two of the conference's sessions on "Scenario Planning and Simulation," and the war-game simulation chapter of his recent book, *The Art of the Long View*, had been used on Jan. 22 to run the New York Council on Foreign Relations' simulation of a financial meltdown. Schwartz was a director of the intelligence-linked Scenario Planning Department of Royal Dutch Shell, a key institution of the British oligarchy. He is the founder of *Wired* magazine and the founder and current head of the Global Business Network (GBN), both of which are at the forefront of the New Age-New Economy movement.

On July 13, Schwartz had the following exchange with *EIR*:

EIR: "You stated yesterday that we should not keep alive those who have AIDS in Africa. You are writing off part of that continent's population."

Schwartz: "In 1986, I did a study on this for AT&T, Royal Dutch Shell, and Volvo. We concluded that people who have AIDS in Africa should not be kept alive; they spread the disease. It is better they should die quickly."

EIR: "Why did you do the study?"

Schwartz: "Oh—no reason, it was just an intellectual study."

EIR: "Why not have those who have AIDS live in decent places where they will not transmit the disease—"

Schwartz: "Concentration camps!" [This is exactly what the Hollywood mafia and death lobby lied that Lyndon LaRouche was proposing when his movement put Proposition 64, for a program to fight AIDS and save lives, on the California ballot in 1986.]

EIR: "I'm talking about places where people would live in good housing, with special diets that give them 50% higher protein intake—"

Schwartz: "Concentration camps!"

EIR: "Concentration camps are places where people were worked to death, and then gassed."

Schwartz: "Oh, well. Well, the bubonic plague was very good: It killed people right away."

At this point, Robert Hormats, walking by, was stopped by Schwartz. Hormats was Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs in the Carter Administration, and is now vice chairman of the International Division of Goldman Sachs, and very important in the Gore campaign. Schwartz buttonholed Hormats to tell him what he had been saying.

Hormats: "That's very interesting."

After Schwartz repeated to Hormats his argument for a massive AIDS die-off, Hormats concurred: "That is just natural selection at work. That's what we did with tuberculosis."

Schwartz to Hormats: "You know one of the people I work with, Joel Hyatt, is the top fundraiser for the DNC [Democratic National Committee]."

Hormats: "I didn't know that he's the top fundraiser."

Schwartz: "Yes, he's the top fundraiser for the DNC. He is the co-author with me of the book *The Long Boom*."

lation. On July 12, Jones reported: "We assumed that the President of the United States was incapacitated. We assumed that either Clinton was depressed because he was denied his favorite part-time occupation—and I don't mean golf—or because Ronald Reagan was yearning for his old Hollywood movies. But we assumed the President was incapacitated. We had to decide whether to take powers from the President." That is, the CFR simulation started with a coup d'état against the U.S. President.

Second, a major objective of the exercise was to bail out the financial markets. According to an article in the March 10 issue of *Euromoney* magazine, written by an eyewitness reporter during the simulation, two of the largest mutual funds in America went to the Securities and Exchange Commission saying that they were experiencing redemption rates that could threaten their firms. The article reported, "They need an injection of cash to meet the payments without having to dump their portfolio on the market at fire-sale rates. . . . The regulators [a simulation team] approached blue-chip J.P.

Morgan and discussed the Fed secretly guaranteeing a huge line of credit to the two funds. Morgan would take excess collateral, but it wouldn't be taking the credit risk of the mutual fund companies themselves. That would be borne by the Fed. Fed Chairman [Alan] Greenspan is uncomfortable, but agrees to the deal. 'All the public will see,' says one regulator reassuringly, 'is that the Fed's volume of loans to banks has gone up.' "

Such secret operations are exactly what Lyndon LaRouche and *EIR* have said that the Fed is doing now. Furthermore, former World Bank Managing Director and Treasurer Jessica Einhorn, who played vice-chairman of the Fed during the simulation, reported at the conference that, in the simulation, "We kept the main markets open, and let other things go. We lowered rates and put in liquidity. The main thing was to create the perception of confidence."

Third, the simulation used Schwartz's book *The Art of the Long View*, particularly its last chapter, which is a formulation of game-theory and war-games in the context of the New Age

and New Economy. This is particularly important, as game-theory was being applied specifically against the institution of the CFR itself.

Before we look at how game-theory, as an instrument to destroy the mind's cognitive capacities, and induce a controllable behavior, was developed in corporate and institutional settings by Schwartz, we look at the first session of the conference, to locate the wider view of the financial-economic discussion.

Setting a Breakdown into Motion

The first session of the July 12-13 conference situated elements that could help set a financial breakdown into motion. It featured Henry Kaufman, president since 1988 of Henry Kaufman & Co., and before that with Salomon Brothers investment bank, who has warned constantly about high U.S. debt levels. (Kubarych, the director of the "Financial Vulnerabilities Project," has been Kaufman's business partner for a dozen years, and it is likely that, through Kubarych, Kaufman had a lot to do with the CFR conference.) Kaufman stated, "Contagion can spread quickly through the financial system. Today we have far greater repercussions which happen quickly, as we saw in [crises] in 1987, '94, and '98." He added that the financial markets have completely changed, and "a bank is no longer a bank, a securities firm is no longer a securities firm." Hannes Androsch, Austria's former Finance Minister (1970-81), and Vice Chancellor in 1976 under Bruno Kreisky, was on the same panel. While Androsch defended liberalization of the financial and labor markets in Europe, he did say that international money markets need to be "tightly regulated." Instead of recognizing the need for such regulation, Kaufman lashed out at Androsch, saying that one cannot have advancement "under socialized markets. We will have to let markets prosper, and those who don't make it will fail."

Kaufman's foolishness notwithstanding, he at least admitted that existing financial conditions are dangerous.

In a session on July 13, Robert Shiller, economist at Yale University and author of *Irrational Exuberance*, said that there is a high-tech stock bubble, "and when it bursts, it will bring down the rest of the market." He said, "The tripling of the value of the capitalization of the [U.S.] stock market over the last five years is out of whack. There is no connection to productivity or anything. Nothing else has tripled."

Shiller warned that the market is unsustainable, and he later told *EIR*, "I believe that the market will come down sharply. The stock market crashed on Oct. 28-29, 1929. But that was not a one-day affair. The collapse extended into 1933. There was great tumultuousness. The same thing will happen today. This will not be a one-day event. It will fall on one day, but the fall will continue to extend over years. It will cause a decline in the economy." Shiller told the conference, "I know some foundations and endowments [managers] are in the audience. I hope your investment is in bonds."

Other conference speakers warned of a potential financial

crisis, indicating a broader awareness of the crisis that has not been allowed to seep out to the public.

Game-Theory

But, instead of a fundamental solution to the crisis, participants were given a heavy dose of cognition-destroying game-theory and war-games. In this, Schwartz played a critical role.

Schwartz co-directed two workshops at the conference, on "scenario building and simulations." At one session, he described how he spread game-theory into Royal Dutch Shell, a firm that is a major part of British intelligence, and how it could be used today.

Schwartz utilized his experience at the Research Institute (where Age of Aquarius guru Willis Harman rules the roost) to become, in 1982, head of Royal Dutch Shell's intelligence-linked Scenario Planning Department, with a staff of 35 people. There, Schwartz introduced the company's seven-member Committee of Managing Directors to the idea that the price of oil might fall. He stated, "The idea was to present them with one outlook that would give them psychological comfort, so that they would feel comfortable considering other alternatives. This is something you should do in scenario planning. Include something that they will agree with. So, we presented the idea that the price of oil would go to \$80 per barrel—which these individuals would like—and the idea that it would be \$35 per barrel, and that it would be \$15 per barrel." Then, said Schwartz, "we gave them a model, in which they could change the variables. Once a variable was changed, a result would be posted [to be visible]. At first they were reluctant to play with the model, but they did for an hour and a quarter. Then we scheduled another meeting for one hour, and it ran four hours. These managing directors are not the type to take an afternoon doing something like this, but they got into it." Schwartz asserted, "The key thing is not the specific outcome of the scenario. The key thing is that you change the functioning and behavior of the decision-makers."

Fundamentally, game-theory is but a variation of the systems analysis of John von Neumann and the statistical "information theory" of Norbert Wiener. By intent, game-theory destroys the creative power of human cognition. It is by definition, a linearized system of thought, in which the game "model" is a built upon a set of deductive axiomatic assumptions which pre-determine the outcome of the game. But, the human mind is not linearized. Uniquely, human creative reason generates an ordered series of discoveries of fundamental scientific principle. These necessarily lie outside the linearized model. Thus, game-theory outlaws this creative power of cognition. Schwartz's comment, that "the key thing is that you change the functioning and behavior of the decision-makers," exposes the fact that this is behavior modification.

At the CFR conference, Schwartz pointed out that the government of Singapore has a scenario-planning department, and that governments that have experimented with sce-

nario planning include “Singapore, Britain, and Germany. But not France; the French do things differently.”

Joining Schwartz on the panel was four-star Adm. William Flanagan (ret.), who was commander of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet during 1994-96, and who has carried out information-theory modelling of war games, in the military and, now, in the private sector. Flanagan explained how, in the 1990s, information-theory-modelling war-gaming was brought into the U.S. military, gloating, “We turned the military around.”

But this game theory/information theory/systems analysis has application far beyond the precincts of the CFR. It has been used to destroy America’s schools, corporations, workplaces, and government, and as a shock to speed the shift of America from a productive economy into a speculation-based, Information Age wasteland.

‘Perception Was Important’

It became clear at the conference that game-theory had had a destructive effect. This was illustrated by the report-back session on the Jan. 22 simulation, where various audience members who had participated in the simulation shared their experiences. Many stressed how “perception was important,” and the “collegiality of the team,” and “how the process of how we reached the decision was so important.” These were policymakers, holding top posts, and their utterings were completely pathetic.

This clinically shows how far the policymaking and thinking processes coming from Washington and Wall Street have collapsed, and how fast nations must flee from this, if they are to survive.

This was further confirmed by the last session of the conference, at which the featured speaker was Ray Kurzweil, one of the principal proponents of “virtual reality” and author of *The Age of Spiritual Machines, When Computers Exceed Human Intelligence*. Maurice “Hank” Greenberg, head of the giant American International Group (AIG) insurance firm and vice chairman of the CFR, introduced Kurzweil as “the Thomas Edison of the computer age.”

Kurzweil said that he would explain “why we will be spending most of our lives in virtual reality.” He said that, within ten years, individuals will be able to have systems built into their eyeglasses that will give them virtual reality, and that it will soon be difficult to distinguish between virtual reality and reality. In this setting, “scientists” will “beam out sensory experiences” of one person to another person. In an attack on human cognition, he averred, “By about 2030, non-biological intelligence will be comparable to human intelligence. There will be no clear distinction between the two.”

Kurzweil showed one lunatic time-line, depicting the development starting with the one-cell organism, extending through *homo sapiens*, through the launching of agriculture, the development of the heat-powered machine, and so on, and culminating with . . . the Internet. The CFR audience fawned all over him, asking such questions as, “Based on these technologies, where will the Dow Jones go?” “How can I invest?” and so on.

What Preparation for the Crash?

At the end of the conference, *EIR* asked Kubarych what steps the CFR now envisages should be taken in light of the simulation and conference. Kubarych said that a large majority of the 75 people who had participated in the project’s simulation, had said that they “favored the *status quo*, and favored not recommending any changes.” He said that a few “heavy-free-market types” among the 75 simulators favored letting those who fail in the next financial turbulence, to “take their lumps,” while a few others favored some regulatory changes. When asked, “Well, what did the simulation teach you?” Kubarych said: “It taught us how to explore the weaknesses and vulnerabilities of the financial system, so that we would know them better and where they are.” This is patently false. He added, “It taught us how we can crisis-manage it better.” Thus, as the bankrupt system collapses, the CFR will not give it up, but will attempt to crisis-manage it.

The potential for financial breakdown was often accurately presented at the conference, but no solution was even remotely discussed. Schwartz’s call to hasten the death of tens of millions of Africans, in the face of a financial crisis which the CFR knows to be intensifying, is the logical outcome of its thinking, and a frightening warning about the future.

The Way Out of The Crisis



A 90-minute video of highlights from *EIR*'s April 21, 1999 seminar in Bonn, Germany.

Lyndon LaRouche was the keynote speaker, in a dialogue with distinguished international panelists: Wilhelm Hankel, professor of economics and a former banker from Germany; Stanislav Menshikov, a Russian economist and journalist; Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche from Germany; Devendra Kaushik, professor of Central Asian Studies from India; Qian Jing, international affairs analyst from China; Natalya Vitrenko, economist and parliamentarian from Ukraine.



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A Policy Brawl at the World Bank Goes Public

by Michele and Jeffrey Steinberg

At the very moment that U.S. Treasury Secretary Larry Summers and the top echelon at the Federal Reserve were orchestrating a desperate cover-up of the June 5 Bank for International Settlements report that forecast a “hard landing” for the U.S. and world economies, a fight erupted inside the World Bank, revealing that the support for the so-called “Washington Consensus on Monetary Policy” is rapidly eroding.

In a June 14 press release, the Bretton Woods Project, a London-based research organization, announced the resignation of a senior consultant to the World Bank, over several controversial passages he had authored in the Bank’s annual World Development Report on global poverty. Dr. Ravi Kanbur, Lee Professor of World Affairs at Cornell University, was hired by the World Bank in the spring of 1998, to be the lead author of the annual World Development Report (WDR). Due to the fact that the report was a review of the decade, the World Bank had planned to produce and distribute 150,000 copies, and use it as a key planning document for the next decade’s “development strategy.” Dr. Kanbur had worked for the World Bank during 1989-97, concluding his full-time work as Chief Economist for Africa, and Principal Adviser to the Chief Economist.

When he returned to the Bank to head up the writing of the document, he insisted that the report be circulated outside the Bank in draft form, to draw upon the resources of a wide range of governmental and private sector agencies, concerned with the alleviation of global poverty.

On July 17, 1998, Dr. Kanbur wrote to Bretton Woods Project director Alex Wilks, “Since you asked for my views, I wanted to let you know my own personal philosophy and perspective as we go into the processes leading up to the Poverty WDR. First and foremost, I want to stress that I would stand behind any Report that I put my name to, and would not submit to any substantive editing I did not agree with.”

Apparently, the top brass at the World Bank found parts of the report to be objectionable, and when they moved to have the report rewritten, Dr. Kanbur walked out, provoking a policy brawl inside the Bank. In the June 14, 2000 press release, Wilks wrote, “The resignation of the lead author of this flagship Bank report con-

firms our view that the World Bank is unable to accept dissenting views, whether from insiders or outsiders. Coming soon after Joe Stiglitz departed as Chief Economist, this is a major blow for an institution trying to position itself as a ‘knowledge Bank’ and a ‘listening Bank.’ It raises questions of who really calls the shots at the Bank and what evidence or opinions about the impacts of globalization they are trying to suppress.”

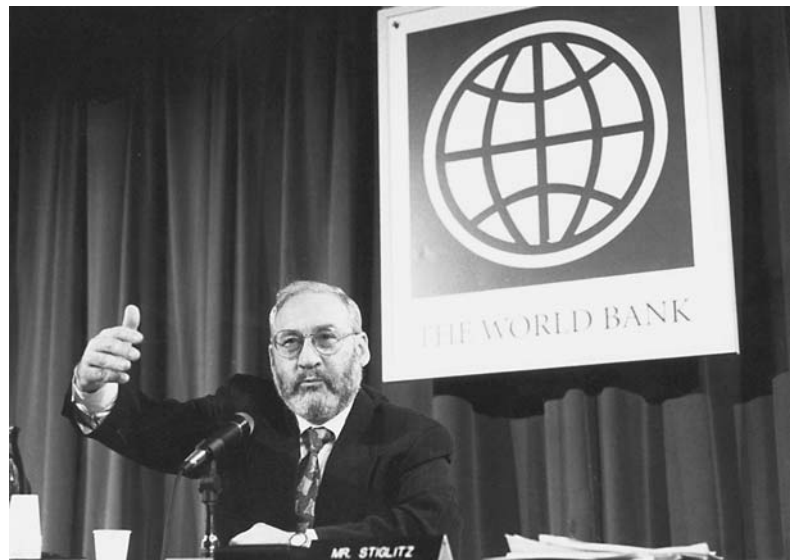
Wilks then dropped a bombshell: “Reliable Washington sources indicate that U.S. Treasury Secretary Larry Summers has got directly involved in rewriting the globalization section of this report, which is likely to be extremely prominent in future discussions of international issues and in guiding aid interventions.”

What Is Going On Here?

Dr. Kanbur could hardly be called a flaming radical. However, segments of the draft World Development Report reviewed by *EIR* did contain criticisms of the performance of the Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the recent spate of monetary crises, particularly the 1997-98 so-called Asia crisis, and the autumn 1998 collapse of the Long Term Capital Management hedge fund. He dared to suggest that it was not just the developing sector that engaged in “risky and dubious practices,” but that the LTCM case had demonstrated that the leading industrialized countries, including the United States, were also culprits.

In the draft report, he made make the following observation about capital controls, which certainly would have sent Summers off into orbit:

“In order to avoid the negative effects of volatility in short-term capital flows,” Dr. Kanbur wrote, “countries may



Former World Bank Chief Economist Joseph Stiglitz. His ouster, and that of Dr. Ravi Kanbur, “raises questions of who really calls the shots at the Bank and what evidence or opinions about the impacts of globalization they are trying to suppress,” wrote Bretton Woods Project director Alex Wilks.

consider introducing capital controls. Controls on short-term capital inflows are often opposed on the grounds that they may deprive developing countries of much-needed capital. However, controls on short-term capital flows have been shown to affect the composition of capital flows in favor of more stable, longer-term investment.”

The case of Malaysia, where Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad imposed capital and exchange controls in September 1998, proved that Dr. Kanbur’s views were sound.

In a paper that he co-authored with Todd Sandler and Kevin M. Morrison in the Fall 1999 issue of the World Bank’s *Outreach* journal, Dr. Kanbur had also dared to challenge another cornerstone of the “Washington Consensus on Monetary Policy,” the idea that the IMF should impose “one size fits all” conditionalities on all its loan recipients.

“What is needed,” the authors wrote, “is a more radical approach in which donors really do cede control to the recipient country governments, advancing their own perspective on development strategy through general dialogue with the country and with each other rather than through specific programs or projects. The tying of money to specific projects, policy reforms, or procurement contracts should end. . . . The present mechanisms for implementing conditionalities are seriously flawed. . . . The key issue is whether it is feasible or desirable to force or induce the adoption of policies and strategies by a government that does not believe in them or a population that will not support them. The evidence suggests that such attempts are not sustainable, and the efforts by different donors to impose their own different conditionalities have proved detrimental to the development process.”

Sources close to the World Bank have told *EIR* that Dr. Kanbur’s resignation, or ouster, has brought to the surface a far more extensive battle, which has been raging for some time, between what the sources called “experimentalists,” such as Dr. Kanbur and former Chief Economist and Vice President of the World Bank Joseph Stiglitz, and “hard-liners,” who believe that the IMF and the World Bank should be the sole global arbiters of all monetary and development policy. Stiglitz has bluntly stated that Treasury Secretary Summers, himself a former World Bank Chief Economist, was a fanatical advocate of market liberalization, in the early years of the Clinton Administration, and that the policies that Summers rammed through, created the preconditions for the speculation-driven rape of Asia in 1997-98.

While *EIR* has not been able to independently corroborate the report from the Bretton Woods Project in London, that Summers is personally overseeing the rewrite of the World Development Report, the shoe certainly fits. And, it appears that the dumping of Dr. Kanbur and Stiglitz has done little to stifle the mood of revolt inside the international financial institutions, particularly in the light of the Bank’s decision to deep-six the Kanbur draft report.

European sources reported in mid-July, that World Bank President James Wolfensohn has said that he will be taking a leave of absence from his duties at the Bank.

Censorship Defeated

‘New Bretton Woods’ Ad Is Published in Europe

On the eve of the July 21-23 Group of Eight summit meeting in Okinawa, Japan, a call for an “Ad Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods,” signed by 90 high-ranking personalities from around the world, was published in several European newspapers. But the German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, apparently fearful of the heat that this proposal could be expected to generate, did not even dare to publish the call as a paid advertisement. In a display of pitiable arrogance, the advertising section of the newspaper rejected the advertisement, on “principled grounds,” without specifying these further.

The elected officials, economists, and other signators of the call, astonished at the conduct of the *FAZ*, immediately placed the ad in other leading newspapers, including two German dailies, the *Frankfurter Rundschau* and *Die Welt*, and the London-based Arabic daily, *Al Arab International*.

A Schiller Institute press release on July 20 charged: “Apparently, the limits of tolerance of the ‘liberal’ *FAZ* have been reached when the issue is a fundamental change in course in economic and monetary policy, in the context of the global financial crisis. It is no coincidence that the editor responsible for the economics page and coordination, Dr. Hans D. Barbier, is an “ultraliberal” and fanatical follower of Friedrich von Hayek, who considers the “social market economy” a variation of “socialism.” Regulation of financial speculation and fixed exchange rates are apparently themes which simply are not allowed to be discussed.

“The decision on the part of the *FAZ*, to reject such ‘principled’ questions of economic survival, which had motivated those political personalities who signed for the creation of a new Bretton Woods, demonstrates the desolate condition of one part of the German elite, in its hysterical refusal to face reality: such ‘clever heads’ turn so quickly into narrow-minded ideologues.”

Text of the Ad

The following is the text of the call to form an Ad Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods global financial system, which was initiated on April 7, 2000. The names of the signators are on the Internet at <http://www.schiller-institut.de>):

The governments of the G-7 nations have repeatedly demonstrated their unwillingness and inability to prevent the threatened collapse of the global financial system, through a prompt, and thorough reorganization of the system. This ren-

ders it urgently necessary that those in all countries who recognize the devastating consequences of a systemic financial crisis, raise their voices.

We, the signators, refer to Lyndon LaRouche as the economist, worldwide, who has analyzed the causes of the systemic crisis in greatest depth, and for the longest time, and who, at the same time, has elaborated a complete package of measures to be taken to overcome it: the anti-crisis program for a New Bretton Woods.

We, the signators, take note of the recent initiative of members of the European Parliament, which states:

The European Parliament,

Whereas the 1944 agreement of Bretton Woods mechanisms contributed to the realization of monetary stability and to postwar economic reconstruction;

Whereas there is a divergence between the real economy and the financial economy since the decoupling of the dollar from the gold reserve system;

Whereas financial crises have exploded in different parts of the world since 1997;

Whereas the international monetary and financial institutions, in carrying out their tasks, are malfunctioning;

Whereas it has been ascertained that the “speculative bubble” has had devastating effects for the economies of developing countries, completely transforming the structures of the world economy, and reaching the level of at least \$300 trillion, compared to the world GDP of about \$40 trillion;

invites the European Commission:

a) to propose the convocation of a new conference, similar to the one at Bretton Woods, with the aim of creating a new international monetary system to gradually eliminate the mechanisms which have led to the “speculative bubble”; b) to evaluate the possibility of anchoring currency values to an element of real reference, and to better and more completely control the movements of currency rates; c) to propose the creation of new credit lines oriented to developing investments in the sectors of the real economy, and to define infrastructure projects of continental dimensions.

The most dangerous absurdity of the present situation is underlined by the fact, that the so-called “New Economy” is being celebrated by the White House in the U.S.A. and by government leaders of the European Union, as a great success, at the very moment that the financial bubble, blown up with this myth, is bursting! Far from advancing growth and development of the world economy, so-called “globalization” has in reality showed itself to be a form of unbridled predator capitalism, which has opened wide the divergence between financial titles and real economy on the one hand, and rich and poor, on the other, in an intolerable manner—both on the national and the international plane. Considering the increasingly accelerating systemic crisis, we, the signators, have decided to constitute the Ad Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods.

**Former Mexican President
José López Portillo:**

**‘And it is now necessary
for the world to listen to
the wise words of
Lyndon LaRouche.’**



An EIR Video

The Eurasian Land-Bridge: Ally with China, Not London

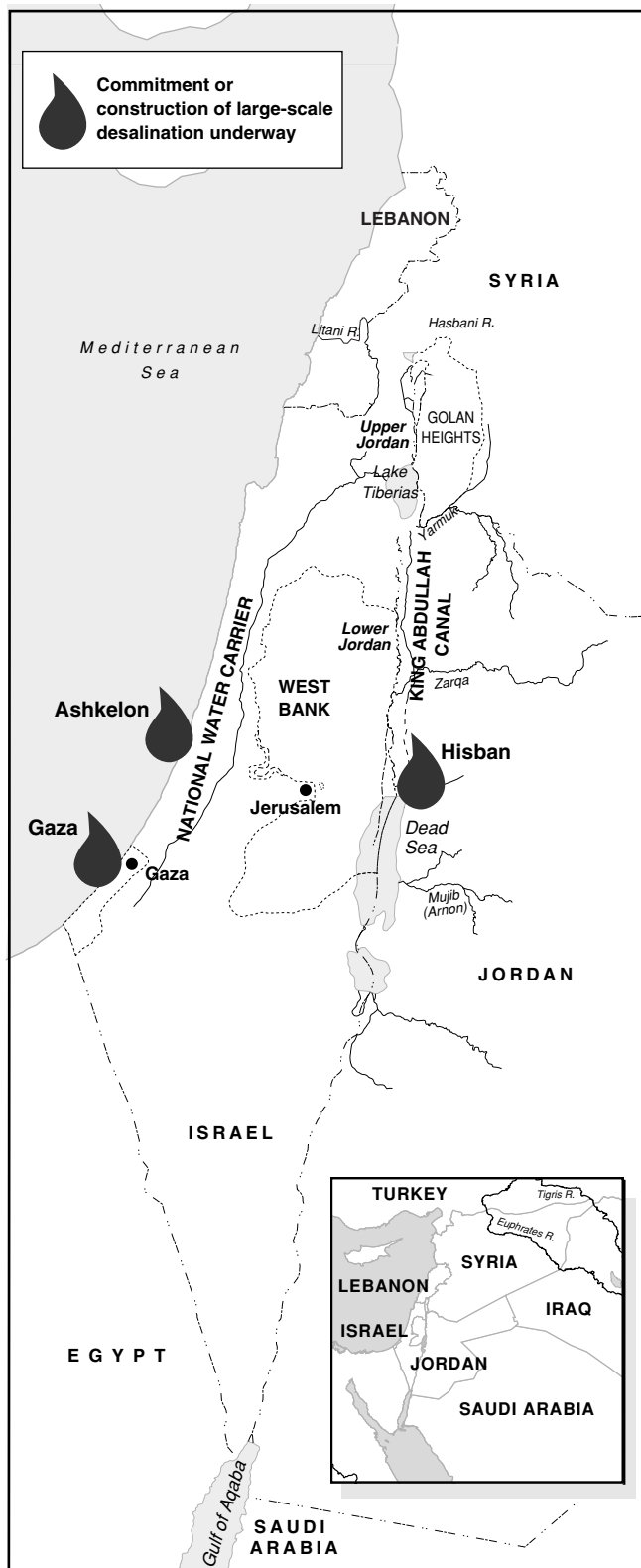
EIR’s hour-long video features speeches by Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and by former Mexican President José López Portillo. Here, Mr. López Portillo is shown with Mrs. LaRouche (right) and Mexican political leader Marivilia Carrasco.

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FIGURE 1
Proposed Nuclear Desalination



Make Water Resources To Ensure Mideast Peace

by Marsha Merry Baker

Figure 1 makes the point, that reaching an agreement on peace in the Middle East, can best be furthered by an internationally supported commitment to *creating water resources*, as a crucial precondition for mutual interest prosperity and security.

It shows three locations, in Gaza, Israel, and Jordan, where a project has approved, or is under way, for a large-scale water desalination facility. These are singled out by a policy paper released in November 1999, by the Washington D.C.-based Center for Middle East Peace and Economic Cooperation. Conventional power sources, not nuclear power, are premised.

Wadis Hisban: This facility in Jordan would desalt brackish water, potentially producing 50 million cubic meters (mcm) a year of sweet water.

Gaza: The coastal facility would be coupled with a new power plant under way, to likewise produce 50 mcm a year of fresh water from desalted seawater.

Ashkelon: This Israeli coastal location is the site for a project now being expedited, to produce 50 mcm, with contingencies to double the output.

The Center's white paper, titled "Solving the Problem of Fresh Water Scarcity in Israel, Jordan, Gaza and the West Bank," makes the point that, "without any formal decision to coordinate those efforts, simultaneously proceeding on the three projects could be presented to the world as a regional program for funding assistance purposes, and begin what could be formalized—and enlarged enough to offer a total solution to the fresh water crisis—in Final Status negotiations."

The white paper (see www.centerpeace.org) presents, with maps, charts, and cost analyses, a more extensive "scenario" involving the Med-Dead, and Red-Dead Canal proposals, and more coastal and inland large-scale desalination throughout the region, including in Egypt.

Reportedly, this white paper has been "on the desk" of President Clinton, and experts on water resources have been on stand-by for Camp David negotiations, yet no diplomatic initiative has been forthcoming.

EIR has for decades publicized Lyndon LaRouche's "Oasis Plan" approach, for combining safe, modular nuclear power plants, with desalination facilities, to produce the equivalent of "new rivers and oases" of economic development to transform the Mideast landscape of water scarcity, and strife (see *EIR*, May 19, 2000, p. 16).

Efforts Grow To Stop Electricity Dereg, as Power Crisis Worsens

by Marcia Merry Baker and Marsha Freeman

As of this summer, 24 states have adopted some form of electricity supply deregulation. On the Federal level, Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.) and Rep. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) introduced a bill on July 18, to mandate that all states must deregulate their power systems by the year 2002. The fact is, the measure will likely fail this session, as similar bills have done over the past five years. But better yet, efforts are now under way in many states to roll back deregulation, or prevent it in the first place.

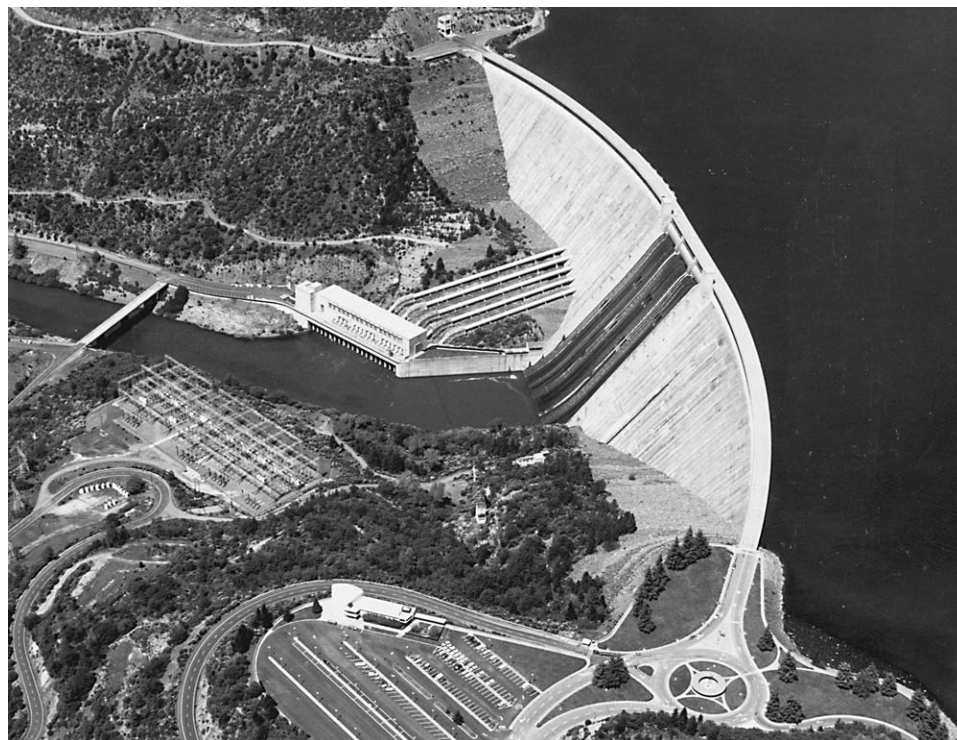
Millions of people are horrified at the impact of deregulation, on top of the anti-nuclear-power policy, in the form of black-outs, soaring home electric bills, factory shutdowns — results the public could have, and should have anticipated years ago; they were warned of such by *EIR*. But now, for those slow learners, the evidence is clear.

Effectively, there is no longer any national “reserve” margin of electric supply over demand, so any combination of bad weather or equipment failure, means automatic regional trouble. And, in the deregulated energy “markets,” speculators are making a killing. The situation right now in California, a trailblazer state in implementing deregulation, makes the point.

In June, the shortage of electric capacity led reserve margins in California to fall below 5% five times, necessitating a Stage 2 emergency, meaning power interruption to some large users. Prices on the spot energy market are spiking. Households in San Diego saw their monthly bill go up from \$45 in May to \$100 in July. San Diego Gas and Electric announced at the beginning of July that it would be passing on to their customers, its increased costs for buying peak power at thousands of dollars per megawatt-hour, rather than \$30 or \$40 per mwh.

That’s the way deregulation “works.” Last year, the company sold off all of its power plants, and now solely distributes electricity that it must buy on the market. During July, San Diego Gas and Electric called for an emergency energy “summit” on the outrageous market prices. But, the wild prices are characteristic of “markets”-based utilities. Even one of the members of the California Public Utilities Commission said in July, that the state crisis shows “the predictable consequence of an ideologically driven” deregulation policy. PUC President Loretta Lynch is now expressing strong reservations about the state’s 1996 law implementing deregulation.

One of biggest pushers of deregulation here and interna-



Shasta Dam and Power Plant on the Sacramento River, north of Redding, California. The total capacity of the plant is 539,000 kilowatts. This structure, holding over 4.5 million acre-feet of water, is part of a vast network of waterworks for power, flood control and irrigation, developed over the past 50 years throughout the state. Much of the system on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, has been operated by the public utility company Pacific Gas and Electric. Its hydropower system is bigger than that of most nations in the world, and under deregulation, would be sold off piece by piece.

tionally is Enron, the Texas-based conglomerate, a foremost speculator in energy futures, and raider of generating plants. Last year, Enron, along with Duke Power, bought many of the operating facilities of Pacific Gas and Electric, of northern California.

The photograph illustrates the dilemma now facing California: According to state deregulation law, the remaining hydropower capacity of Pacific Gas and Electric must also be sold. What this involves is literally part of the infrastructure landscape of a widespread area. The Pacific Gas and Electric hydropower holdings include an elaborate network of 174 dams, 99 reservoirs, 68 power plants, 380 miles of artificial waterways (aqueducts, tunnels, canals), and hundreds of acres of watershed property.

State Legislators: Stop the Deregulation

Don't sell, says Fred Keeley (D), a state legislator who has introduced a bill in the California legislature to postpone the process. Keeley's measures would authorize the state to buy up the utility company's land and other assets, and hold them for up to six years, while it is decided whether to transfer them to public agencies, or sell them to private bidders.

In Nevada, the spectacle of the California experience is cited by State Rep. Joe Neal (D-Las Vegas), as evidence for stopping the pending deregulation moves in his state. Originally scheduled to be deregulated as of March this year, the state's electric industry is now likely to be "marketized" this fall. Gov. Kenny Guinn has the last say on when the "market is ready." Current arrangements include setting the rates that the two pre-existing utility companies in the state—Nevada Power Co. in Las Vegas, and Sierra Pacific Power Co. in northern Nevada—will charge any newcomer suppliers for using the pre-existing power lines to transport electricity to the end-users, who are the targets to be bilked.

The 1999 legislature imposed a three-year freeze on rates for Nevada consumers, so they would not be creamed when the "markets" first open up. But after three years, it's anything goes. There are actions in the court against deregulation, but plans are going ahead.

Neal is seeking in the 2001 legislature to dump any deregulation. He charges that it will lead to higher rates for consumers under the present conditions. The *Las Vegas Sun* on July 6 reported, "Right now, Neal said there is a capacity for generating 78 million megawatts of electricity nationwide and 70 million is already committed. That leaves 8 million megawatts in reserve. That power, he said, would go on the open market to the highest bidder. If that happens, he said, 'Too many people will suffer.' The highest price paid by the supplier means increased cost to the consumer."

The North American Electric Reliability Council projects that demand for electricity will grow about 2% per year for the next five years, while supply will increase at 1.5% per year. And, that assumes the plans that companies have on paper actually materialize.

Falling Dominoes in Czech Banking System

by Angelika Beyreuther-Raimondi

With hardly a mention in the Western media, there was a near collapse of the Czech banking system in June. The customers of the Investicni a Postovni Banka (IPB), the third-largest Czech bank in monetary terms (or, calculated on the basis of the number of depositors and customers, the largest), began to withdraw their deposits when the bank's problems were publicly reported. On June 12 alone, the bank had to pay out 1.35 billion korunas (roughly \$38 million). This was not the first crisis in the Czech banking system, but it was the most severe. In 1997-98, the Prague government had to intervene to bring a crisis at the Agrobanka under control, and a number of smaller crises, such as the temporary closing of the four largest commercial banks, shook the confidence of the population.

On June 16, the IPB, which had been controlled by the Japanese Nomura investment bank since IPB was privatized in 1998, was put under the management of the government and Central Bank, whose new managers brought in a special police force to deny access to the former management, and prevent further damage. Three days later, after a hectic weekend of negotiations, on June 19, the bank was sold to the large Czech CSOB bank, which, itself, had been sold last year to the Belgian KBC, making CSOB the Czech Republic's largest bank. Only the dramatic government intervention maintained the stability of the banking system and protected the deposits of IPB's 3 million customers. Had Prague not intervened, said Pavel Rococho, the head of the Czech Bank Supervisory Authority, IPB would have been forced to close and be put into bankruptcy.

IPB's problems obviously went beyond its low capitalization and reserves. The German business daily *Handelsblatt* quoted Rococho on July 5 saying, "The transparency of the bank also deteriorated because of the transfer of 60 billion korunas worth of assets, both inside the Czech Republic and abroad. Despite repeated inquiries, the bank supervisory authorities were unable to obtain data from IPB concerning the risks involved."

The size of the state guarantee is estimated to be 10% of the national budget.

In this situation, the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund demonstrate their cynicism: Last year, the IMF warned that the Czech Republic would have problems if it did not radically "reform" the pension system and reduce high expenditures for social security. At that time, some 40%

of the nation's budget was devoted to such social expenditures.

Industry, Government under Pressure

Since the banking system operates with an estimated 30% of "bad loans" and some 300 billion korunas debt burden, firms that do not have solvent foreign partners are now in danger of going out of business, because they have little ability to obtain commercial credit.

The structure of Czech industry has dramatically changed since 1989. The 135 large complexes which earlier constituted 90% of the country's industry are either bankrupt or have been broken up into small entities. A former industrial manager put it this way: "These industrial complexes survived the First and Second World Wars, but they did not survive ten years of freedom."

Today, multinational firms account for 40% of GNP and have a 60% share of exports. Volkswagen now owns nearly 100% of Skoda's auto production, and is expected to sell 440,000 of the Skodas produced in the republic, meaning that it has a 6.5% share of total technical exports. Other foreign firms produce nothing, but provide "services": McDonald's, Penny-Markt, Plus, Baumarkt, Leiser Shoes, etc., and their sales outlets can be found in every city and even in many small towns. But there are also interesting joint ventures, especially in the traditionally strong Czech mechanical engineering and machine-tool sectors, with medium-sized firms from Germany and other West European countries.

Under pressure from the crisis, it is no surprise that there is intense interest across the Czech Republic's political spectrum in the Ad Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods, and the related proposals from Lyndon LaRouche, to reorganize the international financial architecture and revive the physical economy. A delegation of the Schiller Institute, which met with political and business layers for discussions in Prague, was peppered with questions concerning the practical reorganization of a bankrupt banking system.

Prime Minister Milos Zeman, his social democratic cabinet, and 74 people in his parliamentary caucus, are in an unenviable situation. Following their close election victory in 1998, they formed a minority government which is tolerated by President Vaclav Havel and his ODS (63 seats). In this absurd situation, and with Havel waxing enthusiastic for U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's "Project Democracy" policies, there is scant room left for a real social democratic policy. For example, former Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus (1992-97) demanded a change in the cabinet, and the Minister for Regional Development as well as the Minister for Transportation were forced out, as the price for "tolerating" the government's 2000 budget.

However, on July 4, the cabinet decided to constitute a non-partisan subcommittee on the IPB affair, which is supposed to present its report within one year. Although a lot of water will have flowed down the Moldau by then, and new

financial crises will shake the Czech Republic and the rest of the world, still, some interesting connections between IPB and IMF darling Klaus will be unearthed.

'The Little Man'

The average citizen is also in an unenviable situation. Officially, unemployment dropped from 9.8% in January to 8.7% in May, but, in many of the north Bohemian and Maehran industrial areas, it is over 20%, with no prospects for improvement. Over 60% of the population earns less than the average income of about 12,000 korunas per month (about \$350), and the poverty line is about \$120. Various state expenditures for the unemployed swallow up 12% of the state budget. When the price of gasoline unexpectedly shot up, it not only hit the average consumer hard, but also the deeply indebted hospitals—not to mention police and fire departments—which had not factored these increases into their budgets.

The railway, one of the largest employers, has already announced that money to meet the payroll is running low. Many firms are no longer able to pay wages on a regular basis.

The crisis is also making itself felt in the form of stagnating population growth: Compared to the period before 1989, the number of births has dropped by one-third. In 1994, there were 106,579 babies born; in 1995, less than 100,000; in 1996, less than 90,000.

It is high time that politicians summon up the courage to change direction, because the Czech Republic has enormous scientific potential, immense engineering talent, and rich cultural traditions. In order to retain and recapture these, Czechs have to look forward to a positive future. The Czech Republic should produce high-quality machinery and machine tools, as an equal partner with Germany, France, Italy, and the few other countries which are currently capable of doing it, for those countries which urgently need these industrial goods for their industrial development.

IMF Hyenas Gather Around Romania

by Paolo Raimondi

In mid-April, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) forced Romania to accept a budget for this fiscal year of even greater austerity and more privatizations of state-owned enterprises. A few weeks later, the entire Romanian banking system reached the point of collapse, masses of people began a run on the banks, and riots and protests involving thousands of people exploded in every major city in the country. This wave of bankruptcies escalated at the beginning of May, when the

private International Bank of Religions was forced to close down in the wake of massive withdrawals by depositors.

Then, on May 25, the National Investment Fund (FNI), with 300,000 investors, ceased payments following rumors of a cash squeeze, which led the officials to suspend its operations. In the meantime, criminal investigations have been undertaken against leading FNI employees, who are accused of making discriminatory reimbursements at the peak of the crisis. On May 29, Romanian Commercial Bank, the top state bank with about 2 million customers, was hit by rumors of insolvency; several of its branches were immediately mobbed by hundreds of enraged customers demanding their deposits.

Finally, a cold panic struck the entire banking system, as the avalanche of bankruptcies picked up speed and volume.

On June 5, the Romanian Popular Bank (BPR), a large credit cooperative, overwhelmed with withdrawal requests, suspended all activities for six months. The Agriculture Bank, also in a disastrous situation, was able to resume lending only after Bucharest disbursed 120 billion lei (roughly \$5.7 million). In the first week of June, the hard-currency fund Gelson halved its assets, to \$1.8 million. And, just to give one more figure in this generalized financial collapse, over about six weeks, the Central Bank lost \$473 million, about one-fifth of its total reserves, and the lei lost more than 25% of its value.

In Romania's darkest hour, the IMF moved in, like a hyena sizing up its weakened prey, to put even more pressure on Romanian authorities: The (miserly) stand-by credit of \$540 million is about to expire and if you want an extension you have to make more concessions; otherwise, you are going to be totally isolated by the international financial community. Immediately, a terrified Bucharest approved an additional Letter of Intent for the IMF, in which the government promised to not consider cutting taxes, including the value added (VAT) tax, to not consider using public funds to compensate investors and depositors affected by the bankruptcies, and to speed up the privatization process, particularly of the banking sector.

'National Security Threat'

Since May 31, Romanian President Emil Constantinescu has held emergency meetings of the National Defense Council, which set up a commission to investigate the reasons behind the FNI and other banking collapses. The council declared that the panic around the collapse of the Commercial Bank represented a "threat to national security." The council also recommended that the cabinet proffer legislation to regulate investment schemes, which have so far enjoyed absolute free trade—no controls, setting the stage for the kind of thing that happened in 1997 with the Albanian financial pyramids, in which millions, 70% of Albanian families, lost their savings.

Prime Minister Mugur Isarescu exposed the existence of a group of behind-the-scenes manipulators on May 30, whom he accused of sparking the banking crisis, and of spreading

rumors and disinformation through anonymous phone calls. Some media have confirmed the existence of this campaign.

While it should be clear that the Romanian banking crisis is the result of the IMF's enforcement of deindustrialization and rabid free-market policies, one must also take these dirty operations very seriously. A central point in any IMF conditionalities, is privatization of a nation's state-sector, and international speculators, with their local camp-followers, are very anxious to buy up Romania and its banking system at fire-sale prices. Operations such as these offer further confirmation of the hideous role of the IMF in the financial disasters that occurred in Asia and Russia, where speculators such as George Soros collapsed the national currencies and looted the countries, as the IMF hyenas watched and laughed.

It is also well known that the old Communist secret police, the dreaded Securitate, still have their networks in place. These are very active, and involved in some of the dirtiest alliances with the financial mafias. They specialize in dirty operations, rumor campaigns, and in exploiting social unrest (especially if it's justified), particularly in view of the general elections in November.

Reflecting the tumultuous situation, President Constantinescu made a surprise announcement on July 17, that he would not run for reelection, because there was no prospect of fulfilling his political mandate in a system that he has been trying to change since his election in 1996, but which was bogged down in "limitless corruption and intrigues." Further, he said, he is withdrawing from both Parliament and party politics: "When I threw myself into the fight against corruption, I discovered a mafia system in Romania, in which a web of front operations were backed by the highest state institutions." Intimating an international element to this mafia operation, he continued, "This is how banks have been robbed, the Navy has been destroyed. . . . We live in a world where everything is for sale: principles, ideologies, Parliament seats. I have no place in that world."

The morning before his announcement, Constantinescu convened a special meeting of the government to discuss the fraudulent use of money lent by the international financial institutions (e.g., the IMF). In fact, some of the Cabinet members themselves are charged with corruption in the privatization of the state corporations, such as Agriculture Minister Ioan Muresan.

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Denmark Opens Bridge to Sweden

Poul E. Rasmussen reports on the completion of the second of three planned great infrastructure projects, the Fixed Link across the Øresund.

On July 1, Denmark celebrated the completion of yet another great infrastructure project, the Fixed Link across the Øresund, the narrow strait separating Denmark and Sweden. Two years ago, it was the Great Belt Fixed Link, whereby the eastern and western parts of Denmark were connected by 17.5 kilometers of combined highway bridges and a rail tunnel. This time, another set of highway bridges, an artificial island, and a tunnel come together to form a 16 km-long rail and road link between the Danish capital city of Copenhagen and Malmö, the largest city in southern Sweden. With the opening of the Øresund Fixed Link, Denmark has completed two of the three major infrastructure projects which were planned in the beginning of the 1990s. The third one, an 18 km-long rail and road bridge across the Fehmarn Belt in the western part of the Baltic Sea, connecting southern Denmark with northern Germany, is still in the planning stage. The project presently under consideration is a chain of huge cable-stayed bridges carrying both rail and highway traffic. The construction could commence within a year or two, pending the final green light from the German government in Berlin.

A Miniature Eurasian Land-Bridge

The best way to describe the new infrastructure in place in Denmark and Sweden, would be to take an imaginary journey from Hamburg to Malmö. Although all the bridges to be crossed actually span water, the journey could be seen as a preview of the kind of infrastructure that would be involved in the realization of Lyndon LaRouche's conception of the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

In the 400 km between Hamburg and Malmö, you encounter one of the highest concentrations of large-scale transportation infrastructure in the world. From Hamburg, you go north through Schleswig-Holstein to Fredericia, Denmark. Here, you turn east, crossing the first major bridge, the Little Belt Bridge. It is a suspension bridge, constructed in 1970, with a central span of 600 meters. The pylons reach 120 meters into the sky, and the road is suspended 42 meters above the water. Rail traffic is still carried across the Little Belt by the old steel rail and road bridge built in 1935. The highway continues across the island of Funen, and after driving for 45 minutes, you encounter the Great Belt. Here, the first bridge, the Western Bridge, is a low, 8 km-long road and rail bridge.

In an elegant southerly bending curve, it swings across the water to the tiny island of Sprogø, in the middle of the Great Belt. At Sprogø, the railroad and road are separated. The railroad dives into an 8 km-long tunnel, which, at its lowest point, goes as deep as 40 meters below the sea bed; the road enters the imposing Eastern Bridge. With pylons towering 254 meters above sea level, and with a center span of 1,624 meters, it is the second-largest suspension bridge in the world. Driving on the deck 70 meters above the water, even the largest freighters beneath you seem like tiny model ships. The total length of the Eastern Bridge is 6.8 km.

On the island of Zealand, you have a good hour's drive before you reach Copenhagen. Entering from the southwest, the highway takes you around the city directly to Copenhagen International Airport. Here you find exit signs for "Ørestad," an entirely new city center being built in connection with the Øresund Fixed Link. University departments, offices, theaters, apartments, and a brand new subway will make Ørestad a vibrant part of Copenhagen within the next few years.

At the Copenhagen International Airport, the Øresund Fixed Link has already left an impressive mark of improvement. A brand new terminal, built in the shape of an airplane wing, stretches out to the edge of the highway, and beneath it, you find a whole new railway station receiving trains directly from Germany, Norway, Sweden, and other cities in Denmark. Within the coming weeks and months, it will become one of the busiest railway stations in northern Europe. At the eastern edge of the airport, you enter the first section of the Øresund Fixed Link, a 4 km-long tunnel, carrying a four-lane highway and a two-track railway underneath the western part of the sound, out to an artificial island called Peberholm (Pepperholm). According to the original plans, the tunnel should have reached the neighboring natural island of Saltholm, but out of environmental concerns for the bird habitat, it was decided that a brand new island would be built. As it turns out, the birds didn't seem to mind the heavy traffic during the construction period at all, and they have already heavily populated the new island, too.

From Peberholm, which stretches 4 km into the sound, one enters the western approach bridge. It carries two levels, a four-lane highway on top and a two-track railway below. Over a distance of 3 km, the approach bridge gradually rises

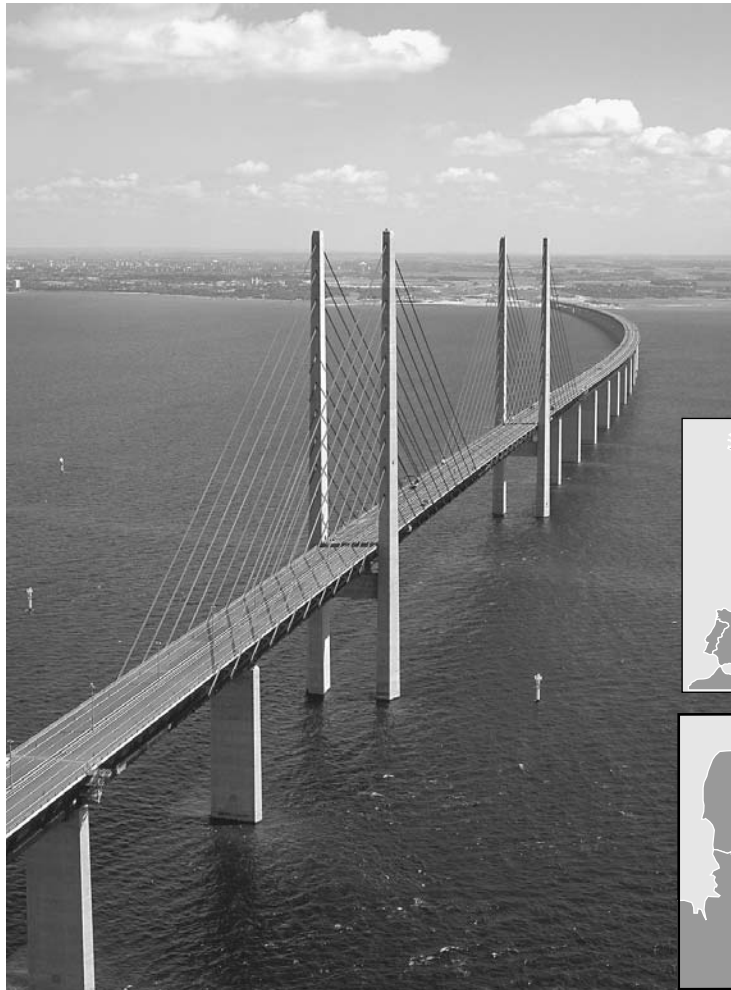
to meet the high bridge, which has four independent pylons, each 204 meters high. The span between each pair of pylons is 490 meters, and through 80 pairs of cables, they take the road and railway decks 57 meters above the water. From the high bridge, the eastern approach bridge gradually descends to meet the Swedish coast, making the entire bridge 7,845 meters long.

In Sweden, major infrastructure projects are under way. Ten kilometers of railway and highway have already been constructed, to connect the bridge to the existing Swedish road and rail infrastructure. By the year 2007, a railway tunnel under the old harbor and the city of Malmö, will connect the railway station directly to the bridge. Since Malmö is the southernmost city in Sweden, the old rail lines all came in from the north. Malmö central station was the terminus for the entire country. Therefore, the railway from the new bridge, which is located just south of the city, has to temporarily go in a full circle around the city in order to reach the main station. This will change with the new tunnel.

Playing with Physical Geometry

It is tempting to make a comparison between the Great Belt Fixed Link and the Øresund Fixed link. Both are huge and very impressive, but they are also very different. Located within 120 km of each other, the two projects represent unique engineering solutions to two different sets of physical problems. Now, this is in a tiny country like Denmark. Imagine the variety of physical problems that will have to be solved to connect the eastern and western regions of Eurasia through a land-bridge, or several land-bridges.

In the case of the Great Belt and the Øresund projects, maximum use was made of the experience gained from the first construction project, in the next project. Entire work teams were moved directly from either the tunnel or the bridge projects on the Great Belt, to the equivalent projects at Øresund. This resulted in a tremendous rise in efficiency. But, making maximum use of the practical experience from the



The Øresund Bridge, a 16 kilometer rail and road link between the Danish capital city of Copenhagen and Malmö, the largest city in southern Sweden, which opened on July 1.



Great Belt, did not mean that you could just copy the entire project and repeat it at the Øresund. The problems that arose while building the Great Belt tunnel were very different from the ones that appeared in the Øresund tunnel; the problems encountered during the construction of the two sets of low bridges were very different; and so on.

The most glaring difference though, is reflected in the construction plans for the two main bridges. They are both very beautiful, each in its entirely distinctive way. The Great Belt Bridge is a classic suspension bridge, probably the most beautiful of its kind on this planet. It is tall and slim and graceful. The upwardly bending car deck, shaped in the form of an airplane wing, and the soft catenary curves of the two suspension cables, give you a sense of motion. And that is actually what it does. The Great Belt Bridge moves—all the time. The construction was planned to allow for motion.

The Øresund Bridge, on the other hand, gives you the opposite impression. The straight lines of the cables are clear signals of rigidity. And the bridge is very rigid. It has to be. Every day, loaded trucks will thunder across the car deck, while heavy freight trains travel past one another on the rail

tracks below. Here you don't want to have motion—you would never be able to control it. You want solidity and rigidity.

All the differences were dictated by the local geographical challenges. In the case of the Great Belt, the conditions of the sea bed demanded that the bridge be constructed at a location where it would not be standing perpendicular to the main waterway of the Belt. This meant that the ships would travel under the bridge at an angle, which is why, for safety reasons, the span of the bridge would have to be very wide, minimally 1,500 meters. The Great Belt is a major international shipping lane. A suspension bridge can have that kind of span, but it cannot carry both auto and rail traffic. A cable-stayed bridge can carry both auto and rail traffic, but it cannot have that wide a span. The solution at the Great Belt was to send the railway via tunnel and the cars via suspension bridge.

Why not use the same solution for the Fixed Link across the Øresund? Here, the shipping lanes run exactly perpendicular to the best location for a bridge. This reduced the safe width of the main span to approximately 400 meters. At the same time, it is well known that a geological fault line runs through the eastern part of the sound. An underwater tunnel in an area with many, but minute earthquakes? Not a very attractive idea. Therefore, the solution was a cable-stayed bridge for both road and rail, which could be constructed with a 400-500 meter span.

While the Øresund Bridge, for good reasons, is more sturdy in comparison with the Great Belt Bridge, the engineers took pains in their design to give the bridge some touches of grace. Each of the 41 piers that support the approach bridges, only reaches the bridge deck at two tiny points at the edges. It's like an old-fashioned waiter holding up his loaded tray with the tips of his fingers. And, by gradually changing the angles at the joints between the segments, the bridge is given a beautiful, continuous c-shaped curve along its entire length.

Since the four pylons of the high bridge carry their own part of the weight of the bridge independently of each other, there was no practical reason to put in the traditional transverse bars between each pair. But, the missing cross bars would create an annoying optical illusion. Reaching 204 meters into the skies, the laws of perspective would make the pylons look as if they were leaning towards each other when seen from the car deck. This could create panic in many family cars, if the children started screaming that the bridge was about to fall, as the car approached nearer and nearer to the pylons. Here, the engineers resorted to an old optical trick from ancient Greece. In order to make the pillars of the temples look parallel when seen from the ground, the ancient architects made them wider at the top. The same is done on the Øresund Bridge. Here, the pylons are gently leaning outwards, creating the impression—actually, the optical illusion—that they are standing perfectly parallel.

Science vs. Hype over the Human Genome

by Colin Lowry

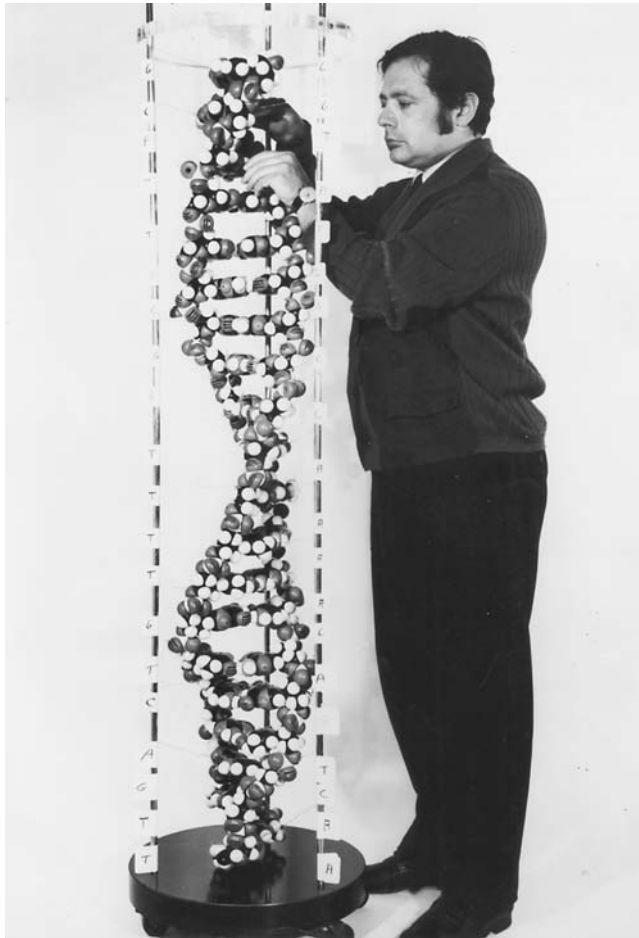
The following commentary is reprinted from the Summer 2000 issue of 21st Century Science & Technology magazine.

The sequencing of approximately 90% of the human genome has been hailed by President Clinton as a great breakthrough of our time, and has been compared to the discovery of a "Book of Life" by most of the popular press. Well, the President could have called a press conference a few years ago, saying we had sequenced 60% of the genome, so what has changed, why now is it a "breakthrough"?

The Human Genome Project is not a scientific breakthrough at all. Lost in all the hype, is the reality that we don't know what 97% of the DNA already sequenced means. A breakthrough in science signifies that a new principle has been discovered that changes our previous assumptions. The sequencing of the DNA of the genome has been going on for decades, yet no new principle about living systems has been learned from it alone. The identification of gene sequences that are involved in inherited diseases has been useful for early screening and treatment of people at risk, though the development of treatments has come from entirely different areas of research. The Human Genome Project is basically a brute-force application of automated DNA sequencing techniques, which have become quicker and more sophisticated over the years.

Behind the hype is a more devastating error of method, associated with the reductionist assumptions of Information Theory that dominate nearly all scientific thinking today. Just as Information Theory applied to the human mind can never describe the generation of a new thought, the sequencing of the so-called *DNA code* can never describe life. The radical reductionist view of the Human Genome Project rests on genetic determinism: Whatever happens in the cell is said to be "all in the genes."

This view turns living processes upside down, and views the cell as *existing for the sake of the DNA*. However, this approach runs into an insoluble problem in accounting for the regulation of gene activity, by creating an endless string of kinetic events of enzymes binding to DNA sequences, and DNA being transcribed into enzymes. By this logic, the cell is reduced to a complex series of chemical reactions, that in principle are no different from a machine. The Human Genome Project is dominated by this type of linear assumption, which then asserts itself onto the intrinsically nonlinear living



A DNA molecular model.

process, mentally blocking off the chance for real discoveries about what makes living processes unique.

Although it will be useful to have a two-dimensional map of the sequence of the genome, it doesn't tell us anything about the function of any of the genes. What a gene actually does can only be learned from real experiments examining the activity of the gene in a living cell.

3-D Structure, for Example

One example of how limited is the usefulness of the linear sequencing that has been accomplished, can be seen by considering the problem of three-dimensional position. The activity of a gene is controlled first by its three-dimensional structure and location within a chromosome. The familiar double-helix structure of a single DNA strand is actually wound around a myriad of proteins, and packed and reshaped at several levels of organization within a chromosome. DNA can be wound up into loops, or structures resembling an electrical solenoid. When DNA is packaged very tightly, it is in an inactive state, and cannot be transcribed by enzymes into messenger RNA, the first step toward making a protein based on the gene sequence. None of the gene's activity, or three-

dimensional structure can be known from the linear sequence.

A classic example of the importance of the three-dimensional structure regulating gene activity comes from the hemoglobin gene family, which is developmentally regulated, and in human beings, the genes that code for the protein are found in the same region of the chromosome. Looking at the DNA in a linear way, scientists assumed that the regulatory region of the DNA for the hemoglobin family would be in close proximity to the gene sequences, but it was not found there.

After research revealed that the three-dimensional structure and location of the hemoglobin family was crucial to its regulation, researchers discovered that the DNA region that regulates the pattern of expression of the genes was very far away in the two-dimensional sequence, but was actually in a position three-dimensionally that exerted control over the entire structure of the hemoglobin gene region.

The Basics: What Is Life?

The sad part of the genome issue is that all of the attention and funding of the Human Genome Project, has detracted from the very research which would give us the kinds of breakthroughs that may make the DNA sequence information useful. For example, how many researchers are looking at the electromagnetic characteristics of living systems, or the potential of three-dimensional DNA structure to act as an electromagnetic transmitter and receiver? Where is the research looking for the fundamental differences between living and non-living processes? Most of it has been sidelined, while private research efforts, like that of Celera, are conducted for the purpose of "privatizing" the use of the human genome, through patents and other means. The privatization efforts have gotten so out of control that many biotech companies recently were submitting patents for fragments of human gene sequences, for which they had no clue as to their function!

It may play on Wall Street or the Nasdaq marketplace, where the much-overvalued speculative bubble thrives on such hype. But are any scientists in the field fooling themselves into thinking that this type of "speculative" research will lead to a breakthrough, which even if found, will ever be used for the benefit of the health of the public? The next time someone tries to sell you a "Book of Life," it would be wise to ask who the author is.

For clarity, we should add that we do not in any way endorse the argument that, because advanced genetic research could be used for extremely evil purposes, therefore, it should be stopped. Horror scenarios could be and are conceived in connection with nearly all areas of science — nuclear research, space, and so forth. The quickest way to make such scenarios a reality is to stop the progress of science.

Yes, the genome sequences could be useful as a first step toward medical breakthroughs, but only if other research does not suffer from the same linear, reductionist view of living systems that plagues the Human Genome Project.

Green Fascism Is on the Rise

Draconian new legislation will allow Prince Philip's minions to crush economic development.

On July 16, the new federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPDC) Act came into force, the most sweeping rewrite of Australia's environmental laws in a quarter of a century. Taken together with similar legislation passed by the states and federal government over the last several years, it gives anti-growth bureaucrats extraordinary new powers to make life-and-death decisions over industry and agriculture.

The new act, and related measures, are the product of seemingly diverse bedfellows: the "right-wing," free-market mafia based in multinational-corporation-funded think-tanks, the National Farmers Federation (NFF), and the federal Treasury, in alliance with the "left-wing" Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), the premier environmentalist lobby in the country. However, such an alliance is not as strange as it seems, because both lobbies were organized by the British Crown: the right-wing think-tanks and the NFF by the Crown's Mont Pelerin Society, and the ACF by Prince Philip personally, which he established as a branch of his World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), following his royal tour of Australia in 1962.

One of the main motivations for the new EPDC Act was the international 1997 Kyoto, Japan conference based on the "global warming" hoax pushed by the WWF and its progeny, which set "guidelines" for how much "greenhouse gas" could be emitted by each country in any given year. Australia agreed to slash greenhouse gas emissions from the 1997 level of 43% above 1990 levels (the arbitrary date set at Kyoto), to only 8% above by

2010, a goal, which, if met, will devastate Australia's economy. (The "global warming" hoax was exposed in a Special Report by 21st Century Science Associates, "The Coming Ice Age: Why Global Warming Is a Fraud," November 1997.)

The premise of the EPDC is "to promote ecologically sustainable development through the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of natural resources." It contains sweeping provisions to "protect native species," to set up an "Australian Whale Sanctuary," to set up new nature parks and reserves, and to do whatever is deemed necessary to "promote off-reserve conservation measures," i.e., to intervene anywhere to do almost anything. In passing this bill, the federal government has usurped the previously existing rights of states to control economic development within their borders. It is estimated, for example, that 20,000 separate projects in the state of Queensland alone, will come under the bill's provisions.

The bill particularly targets large projects, such as any development emitting more than 500,000 tons of greenhouse gases per year (such as natural-gas-fired power plants, underground coal mining, large chemical and cement plants, etc.). A key factor in the recent decision of the steel and natural resources giant BHP, to close down its steelmaking operations in the city of Newcastle, New South Wales, for example, was the looming prospect of the huge costs of trying to meet the post-Kyoto emissions standards. The EPDC additionally stops any "nuclear actions" which allegedly are "likely to have a significant impact on the envi-

ronment." It also provides multimillion-dollar penalties for violations of any portion of the act.

Some of Australia's six states are marching in lockstep with the federal government's green fascist measures. The Labor Party government of New South Wales, for example, has just created 180 new parks, such that the "protected areas" of the state now total 7% of its area, and the government has introduced stringent new "water conservation" measures, under which farmers are charged exorbitant rates for water, and are not even allowed to use the rainwater falling on their own properties. The opposition Liberal Party's spokesman, Peta Seaton, has just issued a call to increase the protected areas to 20% of the entire state. In Queensland, the Labor government has introduced legislation to stop farmers from clearing brush off their own land.

And, it looks like even worse is to come. The NFF and the ACF commissioned a recent report on what "environmental costs" might be over the next decade, and found that a capital investment of \$60 billion would be required for all sorts of environmental scams. And, while the federal government has drastically slashed funding for health care, universities, welfare payments, and most other crucial social services, the Treasury's top bureaucrat, the fanatic free marketeer and notorious budget-slasher Ted Evans, gave a speech at the Conference of Economists in Queensland in early July, in which he announced, to the astonishment of many, that, in a dramatic new turn, the federal government would be pouring billions into the environment in coming years, to "maintain the quality of our land, the quality of our air." Said Evans, "Greenhouse is an element of that, but one element, and it may not even be the most significant element."

Business Briefs

Health

CDC Warns that Texas Is a National Health Threat

Only 67% of Houston children aged 19 to 35 months received vaccinations for childhood diseases in 1999, according to figures released in early July by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta. While the national average is 80%, Texas averages 74.7%, and historically, Houston is a portal for epidemics, such as the 1989-91 measles epidemic which infected 55,000 and killed 120 nationally.

Kathy Barton, spokeswoman for the city of Houston Health Department, agreed with the CDC analysis, but argued that the immunization rate is not as low as the survey figures developed by the CDC, in part, because there is no central registry for vaccinations, and records cannot be accurately tracked.

Space

Indian Scientists Debate Lunar Science Mission

Over the past few months, scientists in India have been debating whether that nation should take a big leap forward in space technology, and send a science orbiter to the Moon, *India Today* reported on July 3. One plan would be for a launch in 2005, carrying a 1,000-pound orbiter to collect data about the Moon for five years. K. Kasturirangan, the chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), will soon put together a special team that will study the feasibility of such a mission.

The mission would build upon the technology that India has developed in launch vehicles and satellites, but will require a new generation of more sophisticated techniques in navigation, booster capability, and scientific instrumentation.

The arguments against the lunar mission are familiar ones. Some say that it is silly to "reinvent the wheel" and carry out missions that the United States and Soviet Union did decades ago. Others complain that the coun-

try has not yet mastered the space applications technology it has already developed, such as in Earth remote sensing. Still others are lobbying for commercial development projects, rather than more government spending in space.

But Prof. Narendra Kumar, president of the Indian Academy of Sciences, argues that "there is no doubt the spin-off technology is enormous. We will push our rocketry, processing systems, and communications to the limits of their capability. Such a mission becomes a major point of convergence for frontier technology."

Kasturirangan states that "as a motivator, it will electrify the nation." P.S. Goel, the director of the ISRO Satellite Center in Bangalore, who is likely to head the study team, draws a parallel to the effect of the space race between the United States and Soviet Union in the 1960s: "The money spent on such a mission by India will be nothing in comparison to the delta of confidence we will derive, and the feeling in the public that even our country can do it."

Agriculture

Biotechnology Should Focus on Food Supply

Genetic engineering and biotechnology should focus on increasing the food supply in the developing sector, states a white paper, "Transgenic Plants and World Agriculture," issued on July 11 by a working group representing the Royal Society of London, the National Academies of the United States, Brazil, China, India, and Mexico, and the Third World Academy of Science. "It is essential that we improve food production and distribution in order to feed and free from hunger a growing world population, while reducing environmental impacts and providing productive employment in low-income areas," it states.

"The obvious concern is that the recent backlash against GM [genetic modification] technology will completely overshadow all the promise that the technology offers," said Bruce Alberts, president of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and a member

of the working group that produced the paper.

Most GM technology has not been developed with Third World needs in mind, and the white paper urges "invigorated" R&D by governments and the private sector to bring the benefits of the new technology to smaller-scale farmers "where profits for big agricultural corporations are unlikely to be forthcoming." "Care should be taken," it says, "that research is not inhibited by over-protective intellectual property regimes," with research results placed in the public domain. Although it is specifically stated that poor, Third World farmers should be able to keep their GM seed for future use (instead of paying the supplier for new seed each year), it is not clear whether this also applies to U.S. farmers.

One of the areas discussed is the use of molecular techniques to produce vaccines against some infectious diseases in potatoes or bananas, which could make them accessible to larger populations.

Corporate

Commercial Debt Spurs Record Bankruptcies

American corporations are going to be running into big problems in the months ahead, and a string of big corporate bankruptcies, particularly because of a heavy increase in commercial debt, could occur, the *New York Times* reported on July 7.

Over the past five years, corporate debt has jumped from 38% of the GDP to 46%. With the economy slowing down, and with prospects of a tightening of credit, "some companies that assumed they could refinance debt when it came due will find that they cannot," the *Times* wrote. "And then we will see corporate defaults and bankruptcy filings rise to a level much higher than might be expected even if there is only a modest slowing in economic growth."

"Inevitably," the *Times* said, "some of the companies that default will be ones that need never have borrowed money, given how eager investors were to buy their shares. But the managers feared that issuing too

PHILIP MORRIS, in a move that will dramatically increase the cartelization of food distribution, has bought out RJR-Nabisco, one of the largest food producers in the United States. On its board is media magnate Rupert Murdoch, Richard Parsons (former president of Time Warner), and Stephen Wolf, senior adviser to Lazard Frères. Philip Morris is one of the largest corporate sponsors of the World Wildlife Fund.

KAZAKSTAN completed shipment of 2,440 tons of oil to China by rail, one of its oil refineries announced on June. The shipment marks a significant milestone in Kazakhstan's ongoing efforts to diversify its petroleum export routes, and lay the groundwork for a large-scale export pipeline.

INFLATION figures in Italy released on July 3 were alarming. Production prices rose at an annualized 6.4%, and energy prices rose by double-digits: Electricity, gas, and water bills rose 28.4%. Manufactured oil products rose 20.5%; chemical and synthetic fiber products rose 11.3%.

MALAYSIA has set up four new "advanced vocational institutes," in chemical and automotive engineering and aviation and marine technology. The new institutes are wholly Malaysian-run, and would provide crucial human capital for building a machine-tool capability. Previously, the nation had three similar institutes, run in cooperation with Germany, Britain, and France.

THAILAND and Myanmar have agreed to build a road to link Kanchanaburi, Thailand (site of the famous "Bridge on the River Kwai"), and Tavoy, on the Myanmar coast. Tavoy is the site of a planned deep-sea port, which could serve as a depot for both Thai and Myanmar imports and exports. The Thai daily *The Nation* on June 22 commented that the road and port could serve as "a gateway for Southeast Asia to the Middle East and Europe."

many shares would depress the stock price, and they knew that their duty was to maximize shareholder value. So they took on debt that did not look dangerous — but that proved to be fatal."

USA Today similarly warned on July 12 that corporate bankruptcy filings, up 26% for the fiscal year that ended March 31, could set a record for 2000. Michael Frank, an attorney with the Bankruptcy Resource Center in Miami, was quoted, "When you hear everyone from President Clinton to Alan Greenspan talk about an economy that's pretty much booming, the number of bankruptcies is really weird." There were 145 bankruptcies valued at \$58.8 billion in 1999, and there are already 83 bankruptcies worth \$45.3 billion through June 22, 2000.

Britain

Official Warns about an 'Industrial Meltdown'

British industry is facing a "meltdown," according to a confidential memorandum written on May 7 by Andrew Fraser, chief executive of the government's Invest in Britain Bureau. The memo, handed over to Trade and Industry Secretary Stephen Bryers, was leaked to the *Daily Telegraph*, which on July 3 came out with the front-page banner headline "Memo Warns of Industrial Meltdown."

The memorandum puts all the blame for the rotten state of British manufacturing on the high exchange rate of the British pound and mistakenly claims that joining the euro would be the miracle cure for all problems. Fraser nonetheless draws a devastating picture of the industrial sector in Britain. He expects a "significant level of high-profile closures," and even "the possible meltdown of the U.K.'s manufacturing base."

The latest positive economic figures put out by the government are nothing but a "happy scenario," which disguises the "real short-term pain" felt by industry. Fraser added, "In my view the rate of closures is now likely to accelerate dramatically." The impact will "be felt disproportionately in the manufacturing heartlands, which is likely to

exacerbate further regional imbalances with all the attendant political problems that implies."

Finance

France's Fabius Supports 'Tobin Tax'

French Minister of Finance and Economy Laurent Fabius created shock waves on June 28, in a speech to the National Assembly endorsing a tax on international financial transactions. This is the so-called "Tobin tax," named after the American Nobel laureate in economics James Tobin.

Lyndon LaRouche had proposed such a tax on derivatives transactions in particular, to dry out speculation. Now that the International Monetary Fund-based system is imminently set to collapse, such proposals are useful in the context of a New Bretton Woods financial system.

Previously, Fabius had staunchly opposed such a tax. But in recent months, he has made known his concern about the damage from what he has labelled "the excessive volatility of the markets." In his National Assembly address, he declared the Tobin tax to be "a central idea born of the coincidence of two perfectly correct ideas: on the one side, the necessity to struggle for development, since . . . the product of this tax should be used for development; on the other, the necessity for better international economic regulation."

There is pressure inside France, especially within a wing of the ruling Socialist Party, for France to push the Tobin tax internationally during its July 1-Dec. 31 presidency of the European Union. At least 130 French National Assembly Deputies, many of them Socialists, are members of the agitational group Attac, which supports a tax on financial transactions. Socialist Deputy Yann Galut estimates that there are 400 parliamentarians and U.S. Congressmen who support the tax. During a meeting of parliamentarians from several nations in Brussels in late June, it was decided to explore setting up a "formal international parliamentary network," to promote the tax.

How Abraham Lincoln Defeated 'Vox Populi' and Saved the Nation

by Susan Welsh

From President Fujimori of Peru, to Prime Minister Mahathir of Malaysia, many world leaders today face the dilemma of how to ensure the continued survival of their nations, in the face of Jacobin insurgencies, terrorism, economic warfare, and military attack. The patriotic leader knows what is required to defend the national sovereignty; yet popular opinion, the *vox populi*, is frequently mobilized against him, and, under the banner of "democracy," a hostile press and foreign-sponsored political forces are fueling an insurrection that will, if not defeated, destroy the nation. Under such conditions, how can a democratic republic survive?

Political organizers in the LaRouche movement face a similar challenge: Surrounded by a morally decaying popular culture, a *vox populi* which demands the modern equivalent of the Roman Empire's "bread and circuses," they struggle to lift their fellow citizens out of that degraded state, to bring about a cultural, political, and economic renaissance. But the *vox populi* cries out: "I have the right to my own opinion!"

How can these sometimes-daunting challenges be overcome?

To find answers, there is no better, or more inspiring, model to study, than Abraham Lincoln.

Given the halo that now surrounds the memory of that martyred President, it is easy to lose sight of how very difficult his victory was, over those who sought to destroy the United States. Not only did more Americans die in the Civil War than in all other wars combined, before and since; but Lincoln himself was by no means a popular President during his lifetime. He was as continuously vilified by those who said he was going too fast or too far in his emancipation of the slaves, as by those who said he was not going fast or far enough. When, in early 1864, after nearly three years of war, he sought his party's nomination for a second term in office, there was not a single member of the U.S. Senate who supported him.

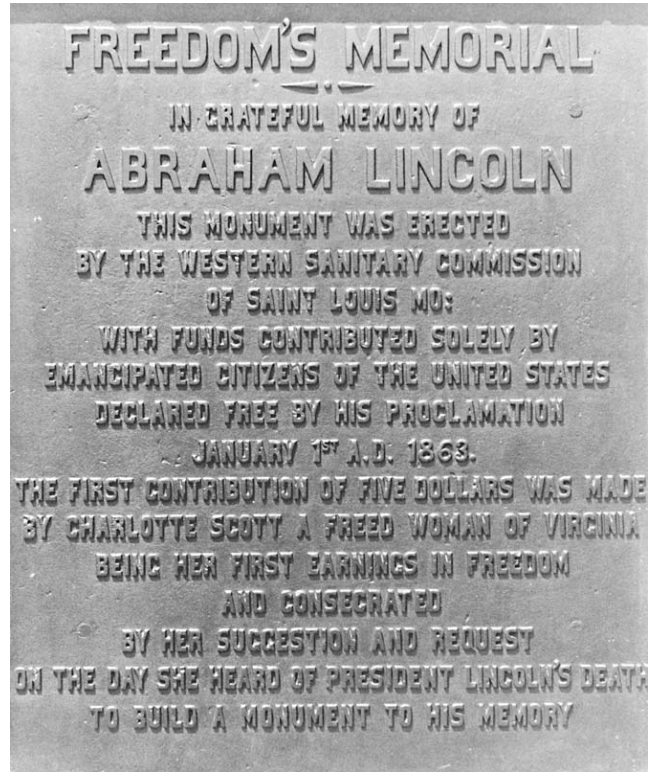
In his Gettysburg Address of Nov. 19, 1863, Lincoln underlined that the challenge now is "for us the living . . . to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. . . ."

When these words were spoken, it was truly an open question, whether that "unfinished work" would be finished, or abandoned.

It is often said that the Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863) was "the high-water mark of the Confederacy." This image gives the wrong impression: that after Gettysburg, the "flood waters" of war receded, more or less on their own, and that afterwards it was pretty much a foregone conclusion that the Union would win. Nothing could be further from the truth.¹ The Union victory at Gettysburg did provide a much-needed boost to Union morale, coming after the horrible defeats at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; it also had strategic importance, in discouraging Great Britain from extending diplomatic recognition to the Confederate States of America. But Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's victory at Vicksburg on July 4 was of greater military significance, particularly in light of Gen. George Meade's failure to pursue and destroy Gen. Robert E. Lee's retreating Army of Virginia after Gettysburg, as Lincoln pleaded with him to do. And there were many battles still to be fought, with a terrible cost in human life, as Grant and Lee slugged it out, at places with grim names like "the Wilderness" and "Cold Harbor."

Indeed, there were many dark days after Gettysburg, as before it, when it looked as though the fighting spirit of the Union's people, and of its generals, would succumb to pessi-

1. See Fletcher Pratt, *A Short History of the Civil War: Ordeal by Fire* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1997; first published by Harrison Smith and Robert Haas, Inc., 1935). This wonderfully written book is the best popular introduction to the history of the Civil War that I have seen.



The Emancipation Monument in Washington, D.C.'s Lincoln Park, also known as the Freedmen's Monument. The memorial was built on the initiative of freed slaves, and entirely with funds contributed by them, as the plaque describes. President Lincoln is holding the Emancipation Proclamation in his right hand. The man whose face was the model for the slave whose shackles are falling away, was the last slave to be returned to his master under the Fugitive Slave Law. The memorial was dedicated by Frederick Douglass on April 14, 1876, with President Grant and the entire Cabinet present (see p. 26 for excerpts from Douglass's famous oration).

mism and defeat. Without Lincoln's creative, inspired leadership, it is highly doubtful that the Union would have been restored and slavery abolished.

As the hideous casualties of the war mounted, the *vox populi* exploded in rage against the President. The Democrats clamored for a peace settlement with the Confederacy, which would either leave slavery intact in a reunited nation, or would leave the nation forever divided. When Lincoln announced his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, he was pilloried in the press, and, the Republican Party lost heavily in the November 1862 mid-term elections, retaining control of Congress by only a narrow margin. When the President ordered the first military draft in American history, in July 1863, in order to secure the manpower required to win the war, riots broke out around the country. The most serious were in New York City, where over a hundred people were killed, and victims of the mob—particularly blacks—were beaten and lynched. Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, who had just won the Battle of Gettysburg, had to be brought in to suppress the rioting. The press went wild against "Black Abraham," "the gorilla," "the abolitionist dictator," and the President received daily threats of assassination. Just to take one example, a Democratic newspaper in Wisconsin wrote in 1864: "If he is elected to misgovern for another four years, we trust some bold hand will pierce his heart with dagger point for the

public good."²

In the late summer of 1864, in the only U.S. Presidential election campaign ever held during a civil war, Lincoln was convinced that he could not gain reelection.

What turned the tide, was Lincoln's mobilization of the power of ideas. Not merely the spoken word, however—although today, all the world knows the power of Lincoln's words. Had it not been for the fulfillment of those ideas in military victories—and just in the nick of time—Lincoln probably would have lost the 1864 election, and Democrat George McClellan would have become President. McClellan's program was to conclude a peace settlement based on restoring the *status quo ante*: union with slavery. General William T. Sherman's capture of Atlanta on Sept. 3, 1864, followed by his brilliant March to the Sea, ripping out the guts of the Confederacy's plantation economy, and General Sheridan's successful campaign in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, revived the flagging confidence of the Northern electorate, that the war could indeed be won, and that all the death and destruction would not have been in vain. These military victories, achieved thanks to courage and intelligence on the part of many people in many individual battles, were only possible because of the strategic leadership of General-in-

2. *La Crosse Democrat*, Aug. 29, 1864.

Chief U.S. Grant, in close partnership with his President. Neither man could have done it without the other, and Lincoln's role in helping to shape the military strategy of the Union side was indispensable.

What were the secrets to Lincoln's strength of character, which allowed him to prevail, when others wavered?

First, was his unswerving commitment to reason, to truth. It often took him long and intense thought and observation to figure out what the truth was—which some people falsely took to be vacillation or procrastination—but once he had made up his mind, he could not be deterred. As he expressed it on one occasion, "My mind is like a piece of steel—very hard to scratch anything on it, and almost impossible after you get it there to rub it out."³

This, combined with a sense of political timing in how to implement the dictates of reason, *with the consent of the governed*. Believing, as he fervently did, in the founding principles of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal," and also that ours must be a government "of the people, by the people, for the people," he waited—for what some abolitionists thought was an unconscionably long time—before issuing his Emancipation Proclamation, for example. Yet, had he attempted to free the slaves earlier, many a Union officer would have resigned his commission; the border slave states would have joined the Confederacy; and the cause would have been lost.

The great African-American leader and former slave Frederick Douglass keenly recognized this paradox: "Viewed from the genuine abolition ground, Mr. Lincoln seemed tardy, cold, dull, and indifferent; but measuring him by the sentiment of his country, a sentiment he was bound as a statesman to consult, he was swift, zealous, radical, and determined."

Finally, there was Lincoln's willingness to assume personal responsibility for the course of history. While many Washington politicians expected that they would be able to manipulate and control the new President, they soon learned that this hope was groundless. He made up his own mind. Lincoln's longtime law partner, William Herndon, reports that when people would ask him whether he had not written one or another speech for Lincoln, he would respond: "You don't understand Mr. Lincoln. No man ever asked less aid than he; his confidence in his own ability to meet the requirements of every hour was so marked that his friends never thought of tendering their aid, and therefore no one could share his responsibilities. . . . He often asked as to the use of a word or the turn of a sentence, but if I volunteered to recommend or even suggest a change of language which involved a change of sentiment I found him the most inflexible man I have ever seen."⁴

When Lincoln arrived in Washington, Secretary of State

3. Joshua Speed, quoted in William H. Herndon and Jesse W. Weik, *Herndon's Life of Lincoln*, (New York: Da Capo Press, Inc., 1983 republication of 1942 edition), p. 421.

4. Herndon, *op. cit.*, p. 387.

William Seward thought he would be able to control the upstart prairie President, functioning as a kind of prime minister. When Herndon mentioned rumors to this effect to Lincoln, the latter replied: "I may not rule myself, but certainly Seward shall not. The only ruler I have is my conscience—following God in it—and these men will have to learn that yet."⁵ And learn it, they did.

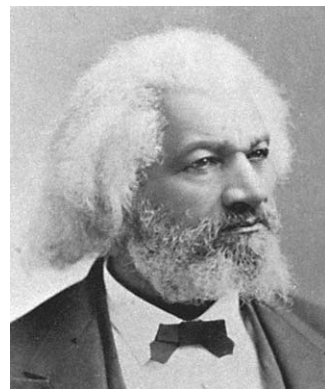
Many psycho-biographers have dwelt on Lincoln's "melancholy," the deep depressions that assaulted him periodically throughout his life. Some have even portrayed him, ludicrously, as a kind of Hamlet figure, vacillating, looking for approval from others before deciding what to do.⁶ Such accounts fail to explain how such a depressed man could have risen to such heights of leadership, inspiration—and humor!

5. *Ibid.*, p. 414.

6. For example, Stephen B. Oates, *With Malice Toward None: The Life of Abraham Lincoln* (New York: The New American Library, Inc., 1978), sometimes falls into this view.

Frederick Douglass's Oration on Lincoln

The African-American leader Frederick Douglass (who described Lincoln as "the first great man that I talked with in the United States freely, who in no single instance reminded me of the difference between himself and myself, of the difference of color") spoke at the unveiling of the Freedmen's Monument of Abraham Lincoln, in Lincoln Park, Washington, D.C., on April 14, 1876. Here are a few excerpts from his famous oration.



. . . It must be admitted, truth compels me to admit, even here in the presence of the monument we have erected to his memory, Abraham Lincoln was not, in the fullest sense of the word, either our man or our model. In his interests, in his associations, in his habits of thought, and in his prejudices, he was a white man. . . . You [whites] are the children of Abraham Lincoln. We are at best only his stepchildren; children by adoption, children by forces of circumstances and necessity. . . .

I think the seeming paradox can only be understood, by viewing Lincoln in his continuing struggle to live up to the great mission that he knew God and history had designated for him. There were times that the tasks seemed overwhelming. But he would summon up his innermost emotional and intellectual resources, tell a funny and politically devastating story, or recite a relevant passage from Shakespeare—frequently achieve a creative breakthrough that would transform the political or military geometry. His secretary John Hay later commented that “his intellectual arrogance and unconscious assumption of superiority” made him hated by the “patent-leather, kid-glove set who know no more of him than an owl does of a comet blazing into his blinking eyes.”⁷ (That could also be said of the latest crop of Lincoln’s modern-day detractors.)

In this report, we examine a few of the most important

7. Herndon, *op. cit.*, p. 416.

examples of Lincoln’s battle against *vox populi*: his hand-to-hand combat with Illinois Democrat Stephen Douglas, over the extension of slavery and Douglas’s concept of “popular sovereignty”; his emancipation of the slaves; and his role in the military-strategic conduct of the war.

Early Development of Creative Leadership

Lincoln’s law partner Herndon, in his *Life of Lincoln*, provides many rich insights into the mind of the future President.⁸ Lincoln’s conduct as a lawyer was characterized by the

8. Unlike many modern biographers, Herndon’s main preoccupation is precisely with Lincoln’s *mind*—not his melancholy or his marital problems, although Herndon’s passages on the latter subjects seem to be what most historians remember from his book. Herndon, although one of historians’ principal sources on Lincoln’s character, is widely reviled. For example, Richard Marius, editor of *The Columbia Book of Civil War Poetry* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1994), waspishly describes him as “Lincoln’s former law partner, who made a career out of turning Lincoln’s life into legend once Lincoln was safely dead and could not contradict him.” One might note

The name of Abraham Lincoln was near and dear to our hearts in the darkest and most perilous hours of the Republic. We were no more ashamed of him when shrouded in clouds of darkness, of doubt, and defeat than when we saw him crowned with victory, honor, and glory. Our faith in him was often taxed and strained to the uttermost, but it never failed. . . . Despite the mist and haze that surrounded him; despite the tumult, the hurry, and confusion of the hour, we were able to take a comprehensive view of Abraham Lincoln, and to make reasonable allowance for the circumstances of his position. We saw him, measured him, and estimated him; not by stray utterances to injudicious and tedious delegations, who often tried his patience; not by isolated facts torn from their connection; not by any partial and imperfect glimpses, caught at inopportune moments; but by a broad survey, in the light of the stern logic of great events, and in view of the divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will, we came to the conclusion that the hour and the man of our redemption had somehow met in the person of Abraham Lincoln. . . .

His great mission was to accomplish two things: first, to save his country from dismemberment and ruin; and, second, to free his country from the great crime of slavery. To do one or the other, or both, he must have the earnest sympathy and the powerful cooperation of his loyal fellow-countrymen. Without this primary and essential condition to success his efforts must have been vain and utterly fruitless. Had he put the abolition of slavery before the salvation of the Union, he would have inevitably driven from him a powerful class of the American people and rendered resistance to rebellion impossible. Viewed from the genu-

ine abolition ground, Mr. Lincoln seemed tardy, cold, dull, and indifferent; but measuring him by the sentiment of his country, a sentiment he was bound as a statesman to consult, he was swift, zealous, radical, and determined. . . .

Few great public men have ever been the victims of fiercer denunciation than Abraham Lincoln was during his administration. He was often wounded in the house of his friends. Reproaches came thick and fast upon him from within and without, and from opposite quarters. He was assailed by Abolitionists; he was assailed by slaveholders; he was assailed by the men who were for peace at any price; he was assailed by those who were for a more vigorous prosecution of the war; he was assailed for not making the war an abolition war; and he was bitterly assailed for making the war an abolition war. . . .

[Lincoln’s assassination] was a new crime, a pure act of malice. No purpose of the rebellion was to be served by it. It was the simple gratification of a hell-black spirit of revenge. But it has done good after all. It has filled the country with a deeper abhorrence of slavery and a greater love for the great liberator. . . .

Dying as he did die, by the red hand of violence, killed, assassinated, taken off without warning, not because of personal hate—for no man who knew Abraham Lincoln could hate him—but because of his fidelity to union and liberty, he is doubly dear to us, and his memory will be precious forever. . . .

Reprinted in Waldo W. Braden, ed., Building the Myth: Speeches Memorializing Abraham Lincoln (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1990), and in Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass.

creative spark which would develop throughout the rest of his life. He was most successful, when he would come up with some totally unexpected tactical move that would throw the opposing lawyer into confusion. Usually, this was through humor, which he used as a powerful weapon to win over the jury. (Such as the time he took the wind out of the eloquence of an opposing attorney, Stephen Logan, by warning the jury not to be overcome by the man's rhetoric, since, "shrewd and careful though he be, still he is sometimes wrong. Since this trial has begun I have discovered that, with all his caution and fastidiousness, he hasn't knowledge enough to put his shirt on right." As Herndon notes, Logan had his shirt on backwards. "The general laugh which followed destroyed the effect of Logan's eloquence over the jury—the very point at which Lincoln aimed.")⁹

But humor was not the only means at his disposal for achieving victory. When roused to anger at the injustice of a particular case, he would go for the jugular. This characteristic, which would recur many times throughout Lincoln's life, is sharply at variance with mythologies about the mild-mannered, easily manipulated, even "clownish" President. (See box on Wright case.)

Herndon relates that Lincoln was both a brilliant, and a terrible, lawyer, depending upon the situation. A self-taught man, Lincoln hardly ever read law books, and argued his cases more on the basis of reason and justice, than from legal precedent. He proceeded slowly in his preparation of a case, seeking to sweep aside all extraneous detail and pierce through to the core idea of the case as a whole. But he could only be effective, if he believed in the justice of the case. Writes Herndon: "With him justice and truth were paramount. If to him a thing seemed untrue he could not in his nature simulate truth. His retention by a man to defend a lawsuit did not prevent him from throwing it up in its most critical stage if he believed he was espousing an unjust cause."¹⁰

A lawyer friend from Illinois who knew Lincoln well, Leonard Swett, wrote that "he never made a sophistical argument in his life, and never could make one. I think he was of less real aid in trying a thoroughly bad case than any man I was ever associated with. If he could not grasp the whole case and believe in it, he was never inclined to touch it."¹¹

He was utterly unmethodical (his lifetime habit was to stuff notes to himself under his hat). He never paid attention to formalisms and rules, a trait which his legal adversaries particularly feared. According to Herndon, he "very often resorted to some strange and strategic performance which invariably broke his opponent down or exercised some pecu-

that Herndon, too, is safely dead, and so cannot contradict Marius. Herndon had his flaws; prime among them was his failure to understand Lincoln's Whig economic policy of "internal improvements." But as an observer of Lincoln's character, Herndon was thorough, brilliant, and, overall, fair.

9. Herndon, op. cit., p. 288.

10. Ibid., p. 262.

11. Ibid., p. 431.

liar influence over the jury. Hence the other side in a case were in constant fear of one of his dramatic strokes, or trembled lest he should 'ring in' some ingeniously planned interruption not on the programme."¹²

This was the quality of creative flanking maneuver that he would later bring to bear in more important contests, as President of the United States.

The Battle against 'Popular Sovereignty'

Lincoln's early political career, in the Illinois legislature and then in Congress, was devoted mainly to the Whig Party's program of internal improvements: the development of canals, railroads, and other infrastructure.¹³ Believing, as he did, that all men are created equal, in the image of God, he also believed in the constitutional mandate for government to promote the general welfare, to the end that all men might develop their full potentiality, and that their children might have a more productive and fulfilling life. While Lincoln did not emphasize the issue of slavery early in his career, he had always abhorred it, and his Whig economic program and his moral opposition to slavery were two aspects of one coherent conception of man. (This was not true of all Whigs, and the party eventually dissolved in ineffectiveness. In turn, the Republican Party which replaced it did not uniformly support the Whig economic program, and Lincoln and his economic advisers, such as Henry Carey, had to combat a powerful free-trade faction.) During his early career, Lincoln hoped and believed that slavery would gradually disappear on its own, as the economy advanced. Lincoln and his co-thinkers wanted to industrialize the South as well as the North, and they expected that the slave-based plantation system would not survive such an economic transformation.

But this calculation did not take into account the strength of the oligarchical mind-set which was determined to keep the South a feudal, backward society. Further, the depletion of the land by the slave-based cotton monoculture, impelled the system to extend its reach. The hope of a gradual end to slavery was shattered by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, which permitted the extension of slavery into the western territories (areas which were not yet states). This obliterated Henry Clay's Missouri Compromise of 1820, which had excluded slavery from the northern section of the old Louisiana Purchase territory—the states north of Arkansas.

The man most responsible for the Kansas-Nebraska Act

12. Ibid., p. 287-88.

13. See W. Allen Salisbury, *The Civil War and the American System: America's Battle with Britain, 1860-1876* (Washington, D.C.: EIR, 1992, reprint of 1978 edition); Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America: From Aaron Burr to Averell Harriman* (Washington: Executive Intelligence Review, 1999), and articles by Chaitkin, including: "Leibniz, Gauss Shaped America's Science Successes," *EIR*, Feb. 9, 1996; "The 'Land-Bridge': Henry Carey's Global Development Program" and "Henry Carey and Abraham Lincoln," *EIR*, May 2, 1997; and "The Lincoln Revolution," *Fidelio*, Spring 1998. See also G.S. Boritt, *Lincoln and the Economics of the American Dream* (Memphis: Memphis State University Press, 1978).

The Wright Case: Going for the Jugular

William Herndon, Lincoln's law partner and biographer, relates a story which demonstrates Lincoln's "killer instinct" as a lawyer, when a matter of basic human decency was involved. This was a suit brought by Lincoln and Herndon, to compel a pension agent to refund a portion of a fee which he had withheld from the widow of a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The woman was old and crippled; her entire pension was \$400, of which the agent, whose name was Wright, had retained half. Lincoln demanded that Wright return the money, but when the man refused, the case went to trial.

Herndon hunted up for Lincoln, at the latter's request, a history of the war. Lincoln advised his partner to remain during the trial, to hear his address to the jury. "For," said he, "I am going to skin Wright, and get that money back."

The only witness Lincoln introduced was the old lady. In his speech to the jury, Herndon reports, "Lincoln recounted the causes leading to the outbreak of the Revolutionary struggle, and then drew a vivid picture of the hardships of Valley Forge, describing with minuteness the men, barefooted and with bleeding feet, creeping over the ice. As he reached that point in his speech wherein he narrated the hardened action of the defendant in fleeing

the old woman of her pension his eyes flashed, and throwing aside his handkerchief, which he held in his right hand, he fairly launched into him." Lincoln depicted the deceased soldier, parting with his wife at the threshold of their home, kissing their little babe in the cradle, as he started for the war. "The heroes of '76 have passed away and are encamped on the other shore," he concluded. "The soldier has gone to rest, and now, crippled, blind, and broken, his widow comes to you and to me, gentlemen of the jury, to right her wrongs. She was not always thus. She was once a beautiful young woman. Her step was elastic, her face fair, and her voice as sweet as any that rang in the mountains of old Virginia. But now she is poor and defenseless. Out here on the prairies of Illinois, many hundreds of miles away from the scenes of her childhood, she appeals to us, who enjoy the privileges achieved for us by the patriots of the Revolution, for our sympathetic aid and manly protection. All I ask is, shall we befriend her?"

Herndon reports that the jury, half of them in tears, "returned a verdict in our favor for every cent we demanded." Lincoln refused payment for his services.

Lincoln's notes for the argument were unique in the history of the legal profession: "No contract. — Not professional services. — Unreasonable charge. — Money retained by Def't not given by Pl'ff. — Revolutionary War. — Describe Valley Forge privations. — Ice. — Soldier's bleeding feet. — Pl'ff's husband. — Soldier leaving home for army. — *Skin Def't*. — Close."

was the Democratic Senator Stephen Douglas, Lincoln's fellow lawyer from Illinois. Seeking to advance his own Presidential ambitions by a scheme that, he claimed, would end the increasingly bitter controversy over slavery, Douglas argued for "popular sovereignty": that "the people" (the white male voters, only, of course) of the frontier territories should themselves decide, at some unspecified time, whether to uphold or abolish slavery in their territory. The result of this bill was that civil war became inevitable, as Southerners sought to extend slavery into the territories, Douglas's Democrats insisted that this was their right, and Northern "anti-Nebraska" men mobilized to prevent it. The conflict was further intensified in 1857, with the U.S. Supreme Court's infamous *Dred Scott* decision, which ruled that a slaveowner could cross state lines, into a free state, in order to reclaim his "property." Chief Justice Roger Taney wrote in his opinion on the case, that the Declaration of Independence did not apply to the Negroes, who "had no rights that the white man was bound to respect."

Lincoln now realized that slavery was *not* going to die out, but in fact would spread into the North. First in Illinois, and then nationally, he became a leading spokesman against popular sovereignty, through his debates with Douglas during

the summer of 1854, and again in 1858, when Lincoln unsuccessfully sought the U.S. Senate seat held by Douglas. What popular sovereignty (or "squatter sovereignty") really means, Lincoln said, is that, "if one man chooses to enslave another, no third man had the right to object."¹⁴

In June 1858, the Illinois Republican Party held a convention which nominated Lincoln to run for senator against Douglas. But the contest was not only for the senatorial seat; the time for a Presidential election was approaching, and Lincoln was becoming viewed as a possible contender, principally against William Seward, who held sway over most of the Republican Party in the North.

It was at this convention that Lincoln delivered one of the most famous speeches of his life, the "House Divided" speech, in which he ripped to shreds Douglas's "popular sovereignty." Lincoln began:

If we could first know *where* we are, and *whither* we are tending, we could then better judge *what* to do, and *how* to do it.

14. The "House Divided" speech, June 16, 1858, Abraham Lincoln, *Collected Works*, Vol. II, pp. 461-462.

We are now far into the *fifth* year, since a policy was initiated [the Kansas-Nebraska Act], with the *avowed* object, and *confident* promise, of putting an end to slavery agitation.

Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only, *not ceased*, but has *constantly augmented*.

In *my* opinion, it *will* not cease, until a *crisis* shall have been reached, and passed.

“A house divided against itself cannot stand.”

I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half *slave* and half *free*.

I do not expect the Union to be *dissolved*—I do not expect the house to *fall*—but I *do* expect it will cease to be divided. It will become *all* one thing, or *all* the other.

Either the *opponents* of slavery, will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its *advocates* will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in *all* the States, *old* as well as *new*—*North* as well as *South*. . . .¹⁵

After having written the final draft of this explosive speech, Lincoln locked the office door, drew the curtain across the glass panel, and read the document to his partner, Herndon. Herndon, an ardent abolitionist himself, responded, with reference to the biblical metaphor of the “house divided”: “It is true, but is it wise or politic to say so?” Like many other Republican leaders in the state, Herndon was afraid of losing votes, by taking an “extreme” position. Lincoln replied: “That expression is a truth of all human experience. . . . I want to use some universally known figure expressed in simple language as universally well-known, that may strike home to the minds of men in order to raise them up to the peril of the times. I do not believe I would be right in changing or omitting it. I would rather be defeated with this expression in the speech, than be victorious without it.”¹⁶

A little later, before delivering the speech in Springfield, Lincoln read it to a dozen or so political friends. One denounced it as a “d—d fool utterance”; another said it was “ahead of its time.” No one endorsed it, except Herndon, who said, “Lincoln, deliver that speech as read and it will make you President.” Having listened to all the others’ opinions, Lincoln rose from his chair and said: “Friends, this thing has been retarded long enough. The time has come when these sentiments should be uttered; and if it is decreed that I should go down because of this speech, then let me go down linked to the truth—let me die in the advocacy of what is just and right.”¹⁷

The next day, the speech was delivered. Herndon believed

that it “drove the nail into Seward’s political coffin,” making possible Lincoln’s nomination as the Republican Presidential candidate a year and a half later.

But after the speech, the *vox populi* rose in a chorus of denunciations—from both Democrats and Republicans. To one complainant, Lincoln said, “If I had to draw a pen across my record, and erase my whole life from sight, and I had one poor gift or choice left as to what I should save from the wreck, I should choose that speech and leave it to the world unerasable.”¹⁸

Then, he took to the stump, for the famous series of debates with Senator Douglas. The debates took place in seven towns around the state, and tens of thousands of people turned out to listen to them, in hot weather and cold, in the open air. These were all-day affairs, with the three-hour afternoon debates preceded by parades and other festivities in the morning, and by speeches from other political figures in the evening. Truly, this was before the age of the 60-second televised campaign “sound bite” that passes for political debate today. The whole community participated, thrashing out the vital issues of freedom, sovereignty, the purpose of government, and the reasons for—or against—the continued existence of the nation.

The debates centered around the issues posed in Lincoln’s “House Divided” speech. They are too long to summarize here, but one excerpt from a speech in Alton, Illinois, may serve to convey the power of Lincoln’s argument. The real issue, he stressed, is *slavery*—not states’ rights or “popular sovereignty.” “There are two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle,” he said. “The one is the common right of humanity, and the other is the divine right of kings. It is the same principle, in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says, ‘You work and toil and earn bread, and I eat it.’”¹⁹

In those days, senators were chosen by the state legislature, not by popular vote. Although Lincoln’s Republicans won more of the popular vote than Douglas’s Democrats did, Lincoln lost the election, due to the Democratic holdovers from the previous election who remained in the legislature. Commenting on the loss, he pointed out the paradox that Douglas had been supported, “both as the best means to break down and to uphold the slave interest. No ingenuity can keep these antagonistic elements in harmony long. Another explosion will come.”²⁰

And come it did. When Lincoln and Douglas next faced each other, in the 1860 Presidential race, Southern Democrats abandoned the equivocating Douglas for John Breckenridge, the current Vice President, splitting the Democratic vote, and Lincoln was elected the 16th President of the United States

15. Ibid.

16. Herndon, op. cit., p. 325.

17. Ibid., p. 326.

18. Ibid., p. 327.

19. Ibid., p. 334.

20. Ibid., p. 338.

on Nov. 6. On Dec. 20, South Carolina seceded from the Union; and on April 12, 1861, the Confederates fired on Fort Sumter. The Civil War had begun.

The Emancipation Proclamation

When the war started, Americans on both sides had no idea that four years of carnage lay ahead of them, a war which would claim the lives of 620,000 soldiers. Each side expected the other to give in, after a few glorious battles. The first call-up of Union troops was only for 90 days. Some professional military officers on the Union side suspected that this was not going to be so simple (“the South will fight,” said Grant). But even they expected an early victory.

Then came the first Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Washington’s high society took a jaunt out to Manassas, with their families, picnic baskets, and opera glasses, to watch the fun, and instead saw the ill-prepared Union volunteer regiments in a rout. Gen. George McClellan, age 34, was brought in to head up the Union armies; but, like a 19th-century Baby Boomer, the “Young Napoleon” wouldn’t fight. He always convinced himself (wrongly) that he was outnumbered by tremendous odds, whined to Lincoln for (non-existent) reinforcements, and avoided battle if at all possible. The Union generals were constantly at one another’s throats. When there *was* a battle, it was usually a defeat. The political situation in the border slave states that had remained in the Union was highly unstable, as Confederate sympathizers constituted a sizable fifth column, and the

loyalty of many people remained uncertain.

The *vox populi* and the media blamed the President. To take one example, from a little later in the war (1863), the Republican Senator John Sherman wrote to his brother, Gen. William T. Sherman: “How fervently I wish Lincoln was out of the way — any body would do better. I was among the first of his political friends to acknowledge how fearfully we were mistaken in him. He has not a single quality befitting his place. I could name a thousand evidences of this. . . . He is unstable as water — afraid of a child & yet sometimes stubborn as a mule. I shall never cease to regret the part I took in his election and am willing to pay a heavy penance for this sin. This error I fear will be a fatal one as he is unfit to control events and it is fearful to think what may come during his time.”²¹

This background sets the stage for one of the great acts of the drama of the Civil War: the Emancipation Proclamation.

Since the first day of the war, the abolitionists had been demanding that Lincoln immediately free the slaves. He agreed with their moral position, yet he believed that emancipation under these conditions would be extremely dangerous. The population and the Army of the Union states were deeply divided over the issue of slavery. Military commanders in the West, such as Grant, were trying to win and keep the loyalty of slaveholders in the border states, and in captured Confederate

21. Letter dated May 7, 1863, cited in Stanley P. Hirshson, *The White Tecumseh: A Biography of William T. Sherman* (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1997), p. 149.

Lincoln: Independence for All Nations

U.S. Rep. James Garfield gave a speech on Feb. 12, 1878, to a Joint Session of Congress, at the formal presentation to the Congress of Francis B. Carpenter’s painting “The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln.” This interesting speech includes the following quote from Lincoln, showing how he saw the U.S. Declaration of Independence as a banner for all mankind, not only Americans. Lincoln said these words in Carpenter’s Hall in Philadelphia on Feb. 22, 1861, en route to Washington to assume the office of the President. He was under threat of assassination at that time, such that a portion of his journey had to be made incognito.

I have never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the dangers which

were incurred by the men who assembled here and framed that Declaration. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence. I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the colonies from the mother land, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence, which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that, in due time, the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men. This is the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Now, my friends, can this country be saved on that basis? If it can, I shall consider myself one of the happiest men in the world if I can help to save it. But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say, *I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it.*

Reprinted in Waldo W. Braden, ed., Building the Myth: Speeches Memorializing Abraham Lincoln (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1990).



President Lincoln informs his Cabinet on July 22, 1862 that he will soon issue the Emancipation Proclamation. Engraving by A.H. Richie, from the painting by Francis B. Carpenter.

territory. Then, there was the constitutional question. By what authority could any or all of the three branches of the Federal government emancipate slaves in the individual states?

Yet, if the abomination of slavery were allowed to persist, and the nation were somehow reunited on that basis, what would prevent a new war from breaking out, for exactly the same reasons that this one had?

Lincoln believed that emancipation would come, and should come, and he knew that he would have to be the man to bring it about. Only the President, in time of war, had the constitutional authority to seize the property of the enemy, he decided. But the question was, when and how could this be done in such a way that it would *advance*, not *destroy*, the cause of a Union victory. So, resisting the pressures from the abolitionists in his own party, he waited until he thought the time was right.

Then, on July 22, 1862, Lincoln informed his Cabinet that the decision was made, that he would proclaim: "*Be it ordered* that, on the first day of January in the year of Our Lord, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward and forever free."

Lincoln said he would listen to the views of his Cabinet members as to the date upon which this proclamation would be issued; but the decision was made, and there would be no reversing it. At the urging of Secretary of State Seward, he agreed to wait for a Union victory on the battlefield, lest the emancipation be perceived as a desperation move by a Union on the verge of defeat. When General McClellan's forces, on Sept. 17, managed to force a Confederate retreat at the Battle

of Antietam, in the bloodiest battle in the war so far, Lincoln decided that that was enough of a victory for the political purpose at hand; five days later, he announced to the public what came to be known as the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation.

Why did he move then, and not at some other time? Frankly, the situation *was* desperate. It was necessary to make an audacious move, a flanking attack on the enemy, rather than staggering from one demoralizing defeat to the next. Lincoln knew that Antietam was not a real victory. McClellan's failure to pursue and destroy the enemy, who was within his grasp, convinced the President that the general would never act effectively. He fired McClellan on Nov. 5, 1862, noting that he was tired of "sticking sharp sticks under McClellan's ribs."

After the announcement of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, there were still three months before it would take effect. It only applied to slavery in the states "in rebellion against the United States," and Lincoln hoped that the still-loyal slave states would see the handwriting on the wall, and agree to his offer of gradual and compensated emancipation of their slaves. They did not.

The crisis continued.

Democrats in the Midwestern states denounced the Proclamation as "monstrous" and "criminal," turning the war to save the Union into a "nigger war."²² Newspapers raved about how freed slaves were going to come swarming into the cities of the North to fornicate with white women. Britain's Lord Palmerston dismissed the Proclamation as "trash." The Lon-

22. Oates, op. cit., p. 350.

FIGURE 1
The Civil War, 1861-65



don *Times* fulminated that the American President had appealed “to the black blood of the African; he will whisper of the pleasures of spoil and of the gratification of yet fiercer instincts; and when the blood begins to flow and shrieks come piercing through the darkness, Mr. Lincoln will wait till the rising flames tell that all is consummated, and then he will rub his hands and think that revenge is sweet.” British liberal leader William Gladstone chortled at the prospect that what had been the United States of America would remain forever divided: “Jefferson Davis and the other leaders of the South have made an army; they are making, it appears, a navy; and they have made what is more than either—they have made a nation. . . . We may anticipate with certainty the success of the Southern States so far as their separation from the North.”²³

In the mid-term fall 1862 elections, Lincoln’s party was smashed. The North’s five most populous states—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—all of which had

gone for Lincoln in 1860, now voted Democratic majorities into Congress. New York and New Jersey chose Democratic governors, and the Midwest voted in heavily Democratic legislatures. In Lincoln’s home state of Illinois, anti-war Democrats now controlled the legislature.

As winter began, the military situation could hardly have been worse. McClellan was replaced, as commander of the Army of the Potomac, by Gen. Ambrose Burnside, who pleaded with Lincoln that he was not fit for the job; he was right. In mid-December, he led his troops in a frontal assault against Lee’s entrenched forces in Fredericksburg, Virginia, suffering one of the worst defeats in the war. In the West, Grant’s Army of Tennessee was stalled north of Vicksburg, Mississippi, the seemingly impregnable Confederate-controlled city that formed a strategic chokepoint on the Mississippi River. If Grant could capture Vicksburg, the Confederacy would be cut in two; but everything he had tried so far had failed, and loud voices were denouncing him as a drunkard and calling for his dismissal.

Clearly, another bold step was required, and Lincoln took it. His final text of the Emancipation Proclamation, issued on Jan. 1, 1863, included an important change over the earlier

23. Mark E. Neely, Jr., *The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1993), p. 114.

FIGURE 2

Key Battles in Virginia



version: He announced that henceforth blacks would be accepted into the Union Army. Lincoln argued this on grounds of military necessity, as well as morality. Rather than capitulate to the *vox populi*, he took the moral high ground—and a great gamble. This move was supported on the basis of military necessity (filling the depleted ranks of the Union Army, while depriving the Confederate Army of the slave labor that fed it, clothed it, and dug the trenches from which it fought); but it had a larger implication: Once you have accepted a man as a comrade-in-arms, and asked him even to die for his country, how then can you deny him the full privileges of citizenship, including the right to vote? This question would be fought out later (indeed, it is still being fought out today), but, unfortunately, Abraham Lincoln would no longer be alive to participate in its positive resolution.

General Grant and the abolitionists enthusiastically supported the military service of black Americans, but there was also strong opposition to it. General Sherman, for one, was unenthusiastic—both because of his racist views, and because of the practical problems facing the military, in dealing with the vast influx toward Union lines of runaway slaves—men, women, children, and the elderly. The problem of how these people were to be fed, sheltered, and clothed, while the Army concentrated on defeating the Confederates, was not a small one.

The irascible Sherman, despite his famous dictum, “*Vox populi, vox humbug!*,” was himself an expression of the popular opinion which Lincoln had to confront. Sherman’s attitude in the summer of 1864 is summed up in the following statement, in response to a law approved by Congress allowing each state to recruit Southern blacks and to deduct those from the state’s draft quota: “The duty of citizens to fight for their

country is too sacred a one to be peddled off by buying up the refuse of other states. . . . The negro is in a transition state, and is not the equal of the white man. . . . These are some of my peculiar notions, but I assure you they are shared by a large proportion of our fighting men.” In a letter to his wife on Aug. 6, while his army was bogged down outside Atlanta, he complained: “Agents are coming to me from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Ohio to recruit Negroes as fast as they can catch them to count as soldiers. I remonstrated to Mr Lincoln in the strongest terms but he answered it was the Law and I had to submit. Niggers wont work now, and half my army are driving wagons, loading and unloading cars, and doing work which the very Negros we have captured might do, whilst these same niggers are soldiers on paper, but I can’t get any—The fact is modern Philanthropy will convert our oldest & best soldiers into laborers whilst the nigger parades & remains in some remote & safe place. It is an insult to our Race to count them as part of the quota.”

When some of his views found their way into print, Sherman lashed out, in another letter to his wife, “I like niggers well enough as niggers, but when fools & idiots try & make niggers better than ourselves I have an opinion.”²⁴

Sherman was fighting for the Union; he was not fighting for freedom for the slaves. He shared his brother’s dislike of Lincoln, although his respect for the President apparently grew toward the end of the war, after they spent some time together, at war councils with Grant. Both Sherman brothers supported Lincoln in the 1864 Presidential election only reluctantly, because they preferred him to his Democratic opponent, McClellan, who they knew would never save the Union.

This is what Lincoln had to deal with.

He dealt with it in many ways, but we can give the reader a sense of his organizing method, by quoting a few excerpts from a letter he wrote to James C. Conkling on Aug. 26, 1863, to be read on his behalf, as a speech to an audience of “Unconditional Union” men in Springfield, Illinois. (He asked Conkling to “read it very slowly,” for maximum dramatic effect.) The speech reveals the complexity of the popular passions which Lincoln confronted, and his effort to steer his audience toward a higher moral plane.

. . . There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say: You desire peace; and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? . . .

But to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject.

I certainly wish that all men could be free, while I suppose you do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your view, provided you are for the Union. . . .

You dislike the Emancipation Proclamation, and perhaps, would have it retracted. You say it is unconsti-

24. Hirshson, op. cit., p. 235.

tutional—I think differently. I think the constitution invests its Commander-in-chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is that slaves are property. Is there—has there ever been—any question that by the law of war, property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed? . . .

I know as fully as one can know the opinion of

others[,] that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important successes believe the emancipation policy and the use of colored troops constituted the heaviest blow yet dealt to the Rebellion, and that at least one of these important successes could not have been achieved when it was but for the aid of black soldiers. . . .

The Colored Soldiers

by Paul Laurence Dunbar

If the muse were mine to tempt it
 And my feeble voice were strong,
 If my tongue were trained to measures,
 I would sing a stirring song.
 I would sing a song heroic
 Of those noble sons of Ham,
 Of the gallant colored soldiers
 Who fought for Uncle Sam!

In the early days you scorned them,
 And with many a flip and flout
 Said “These battles are the white man’s,
 And the whites will fight them out.”
 Up the hills you fought and faltered,
 In the vales you strove and bled,
 While your ears still hear the thunder
 of the foes’ advancing tread.

Then distress fell on the nation,
 And the flag was drooping low;
 Should the dust pollute your banner?
 No! the nation shouted, No!
 So when War, in savage triumph,
 Spread abroad his funeral pall—
 Then you called the colored soldiers
 And they answered to your call.

And like hounds unleashed and eager
 For the life blood of the prey,
 Sprang they forth and bore them
 bravely
 In the thickest of the fray.
 And where’er the fight was hottest,
 Where the bullets fastest fell,
 There they pressed unblanched and
 fearless
 At the very mouth of hell.

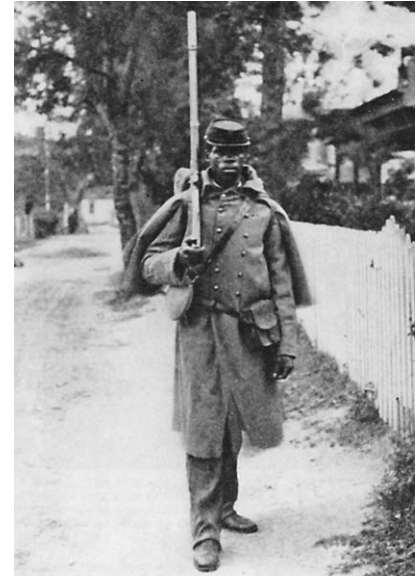
Ah, they rallied to the standard
 To uphold it by their might:
 None were stronger in the labors,
 None were braver in the fight.
 From the blazing breach of Wagner
 To the plains of Olustee,
 They were foremost in the fight
 Of the battles of the free.

And at Pillow! God have mercy
 On the deeds committed there,
 And the souls of those poor victims
 Sent to Thee without a prayer.
 Let the fulness of Thy pity
 O’er the hot wrought spirits sway
 Of the gallant colored soldiers
 Who fell fighting on that day!

Yes, the Blacks enjoy their freedom,
 And they won it dearly, too;
 For the life blood of their thousands
 Did the southern fields bedew.
 In the darkness of their bondage,
 In the depths of slavery’s night,
 Their muskets flashed the dawning,
 And they fought their way to light.

They were comrades then and brothers,
 Are they more or less to-day?
 They were good to stop a bullet
 And to front the fearful fray.
 They were citizens and soldiers,
 When rebellion raised its head;
 And the traits that made them
 worthy,—
 Ah! those virtues are not dead.

They have shared your nightly vigils,
 They have shared your daily toil;
 And their blood with yours
 commingling
 Has enriched the Southern soil.
 They have slept and marched and
 suffered



After the Emancipation Proclamation, 180,000 black soldiers served in the Union army.

’Neath the same dark skies as you,
 They have met as fierce a foeman,
 And have been as brave and true.

And their deeds shall find a record
 In the registry of Fame;
 For their blood has cleansed
 completely
 Every blot of Slavery’s shame.
 So all honor and all glory
 To those noble sons of Ham—
 The gallant colored soldiers
 Who fought for Uncle Sam!

Editor’s note: *Paul Laurence Dunbar (1871-1906) is probably the greatest African-American poet to date. He was the son of former slaves, and his father, Joshua Dunbar, who had escaped to Canada before the war, later enlisted in the 55th Massachusetts Infantry.*

TABLE 1

Casualties in American Wars

War	Total Population	Number Serving	Number Serving as % of Population	Battle Deaths	Other Deaths
Civil War (Union only)	20,268,500	2,213,363	11%	140,414	224,097
World War I	92,228,496 (1910 census)	4,734,991	5%	53,402	63,114
World War II	132,164,569 (1940 census)	16,112,566	12%	291,557	113,842
Vietnam War	203,302,031 (1970 census)	8,744,000	4%	47,378	10,799

These tables are intended to give a rough comparison of the impact of the Civil War on the Union population, by comparison with other wars in which the United States fought. They are drawn from various sources, which often give varying figures. In each war, casualties are counted differently. (For example, if a soldier is wounded, and dies of his wound months later, is that to be counted as a "battle death"?) For the Civil War, figures are given here only for the Union side, first, because our purpose is to illustrate the effect of the war on the vox populi in the Union, and second, because authoritative statistics for the Confederacy do not exist. It should be noted that the Union had more than twice the population of the Confederacy, and 40% of the latter was in slavery.

You say you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you; but no matter.

Fight you, then, exclusively to save the Union. I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare you will not fight to free negroes.

I thought that in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? . . .

But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motive — even the promise of freedom. And the promise being made, must be kept. . . .

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that, among free men, there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet; and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost. And then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation; while I fear there will be some white ones, unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have strove to hinder it.

Still, let us not be over-sanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result.²⁵

Those modern-day detractors who say Lincoln was a racist, who only freed the slaves for narrow, military reasons, should ponder these words. And also, Lincoln's comment to his friend Joshua F. Speed, who initially opposed the Emancipation Proclamation. In a letter to Herndon after the President's death, Speed reports that, after the Proclamation was issued, he had a conversation with Lincoln in which the latter "alluded to an incident in his life, long passed, when he was so much depressed that he almost contemplated suicide. At the time of his deep depression he said to me that he had 'done nothing to make any human being remember that he had lived,' and that to connect his name with the events transpiring in his day and generation, and so impress himself upon them as to link his name with something that would redound to the interest of his fellow man, was what he desired to live for. He reminded me of that conversation, and said with earnest emphasis, 'I believe that in this measure [meaning his Proclamation] my fondest hope will be realized.' Over twenty years had passed between the two conversations."²⁶

Dark Days

When Lincoln said the hopeful words quoted above, that peace did not appear so distant as it once had, it was a little more than a month after the Union victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg. But those victories did not win the war; the Confederate armies were still strong, their morale was high, and the war would grind on for another 20 months.

Table 1 summarizes the toll of casualties from the major battles of the Civil War. It allows us to calculate that, during the 49 months of the Civil War, an average of 12,653 American soldiers (Union and Confederate) died per month, and an average of 7,439 Union soldiers died per month. (This approximation does not take into account the fact that casualties at the beginning of the Civil War were much lighter than they became later.) Comparing those statistics to the Vietnam

25. Herndon, op. cit., pp. 444-448.

26. Ibid. pp. 422-423.

TABLE 1
continued

Total Military Deaths	Military Deaths as % of Those Serving	Wounded, Not Mortal	Total Military Dead and Wounded	Military Dead and Wounded as % of Those Serving	Military Deaths as % of Total Population
364,511	16.5%	281,881	646,392	29.0%	1.80%
116,516	2.5%	204,002	320,518	6.8%	0.11%
405,399	2.5%	671,846	1,077,245	6.7%	0.31%
58,177	0.7%	153,303	211,480	2.4%	0.03%

TABLE 2
Impact of War on American Households

War	Number of Households	One Military Death per Given Number of Households	Military Deaths as % of Population	Military Deaths as % of Est. Male Population
Civil War (Union only)*	3,838,731	10.53	1.80%	3.60%
World War I**	23,123,200	198.46	0.11%	0.23%
World War II (1940 census)	34,949,000	86.21	0.31%	0.61%
Vietnam War (1968)	60,813,000	1,045.31	0.03%	0.06%

*Estimates, working from the 1860 census figures for the United States as a whole. We make the assumption, which may or may not be warranted, that the size of Union households reflected the national average.

**Estimated from 1910 and 1920 censuses.

TABLE 3
Casualties of Selected Nations in World War I

Nation	Number Serving	Total Deaths of Soldiers	Wounded, Not Mortal
Austria-Hungary	7,800,000	1,200,000	3,620,000
British Empire	8,904,467	908,371	2,090,212
France	8,410,000	1,357,800	4,266,000
Germany	11,000,000	1,773,700	4,216,058
Italy	5,615,000	650,000	947,000
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000
United States	4,734,991	116,516	204,002

War (58,177 American deaths), we can see that in about four and a half months of the Civil War, more American soldiers died than during the entire Vietnam War; and in eight months of the Civil War, more Union soldiers died than during the entire Vietnam War. Keep in mind that during the Civil War, prior to the discovery of the germ theory of disease, two soldiers died of disease and infection, for every one who died in combat. (In Vietnam, there were 3,262 non-battlefield deaths; in the Civil War, there were 224,097 on the Union side alone. In Vietnam, 1 wounded man out of 200 died of his wounds; in the Civil War, 1 out of 4.) In the Civil War, as **Table 2** shows, a soldier died in every 10.53 households; in Vietnam, it was one death per 1,045.31 households.

TABLE 4
Casualties of Selected Nations in World War II

Nation	Peak Strength	Battle Deaths
China	5,000,000	2,200,000*
France	5,000,000	210,671
Germany	10,200,000	3,500,000
Italy	3,750,000	77,494
Japan	6,095,000	1,219,000
United Kingdom	5,120,000	244,723
United States	12,300,000	292,131
U.S.S.R.	12,500,000	7,500,000**

*Casualties beginning with the Japanese invasion in 1937.

**Estimated total loss of U.S.S.R. population, both military and civilian: 20,000,000.

With this grim death toll in mind, we proceed to a quick chronology of relevant military and political events:

In March 1864, Lincoln brings General Grant to the East, naming him General-in-Chief of all the Union armies, with the rank of lieutenant-general: the highest rank in the Army, which had previously been held on a permanent basis only by George Washington, and as a brevet, or nominal rank, by Winfield Scott. Making his headquarters with General Meade's Army of the Potomac, Grant begins to coordinate the combined operations of all the armies, while waging a campaign against Robert E. Lee in Virginia that didn't

stop until the surrender at Appomatox over a year later.

The Union suffers defeats or inconclusive engagements in Virginia, north of Richmond, beginning in the spring, as Grant growls that he will “fight it out on this line if it takes all summer”: the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor (see **Figure 2**, p. 34). Then, a dramatic shift in strategy, as Grant sweeps south of Lee’s forces, crosses the James River south of Richmond, in one of the most daring maneuvers of the war. Overnight, he empties the trenches under the eyes of Lee’s pickets and moves 115,000 men up to 50 miles in three days, crossing two rivers deep in enemy territory, and building a pontoon bridge more than 2,000 feet long across the James River—the largest ever built—virtually under the guns of the enemy.²⁷ In June begins the nine-month siege of Petersburg, a railroad hub vital to supplying Richmond and Lee’s army.

The body count rises week by week, as families are left without a breadwinner, and in some towns of the North, not a single young man returns from war alive.

The rancorous debate continues throughout the land over the Emancipation Proclamation, the future of the freed slaves, and reconstruction policy toward the conquered portions of the Confederacy. The President is under heavy pressure to repeal the Proclamation. The Republican Party reluctantly nominates him in June, as its Presidential candidate for the elections in November, but during the summer, an open revolt grows against his candidacy. A rump group of Republicans calls for a new convention, to choose another nominee. Sen. Charles Sumner, a leader of the abolitionist faction of the party, urges Lincoln to resign.

On Aug. 23, Lincoln, anticipating that the Democrats would soon choose George McClellan as their candidate, writes a secret memorandum, surely one of the most remarkable paragraphs ever written by an American President: “This morning, as for some days past, it seems exceedingly probable that this Administration will not be re-elected. Then it will be my duty to so co-operate with the President elect, as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration; as he will have secured his election on such ground that he can not possibly save it afterwards.” He signs the note, folds and seals it, and has each of his Cabinet members sign it, without telling them what it says. Then, he puts it away.

Also in August, Lincoln discusses with Frederick Douglass his concern, that the freed slaves are not joining up with the Union armies “so rapidly and so numerously” as he had hoped; Douglass points out that most slaves don’t know that they have been “emancipated.” It is not the sort of thing that their masters are inclined to tell them about. Lincoln proposes a daring and highly dangerous project: He asks Douglass to organize a band of black “scouts” to spread the word through the plantations of the South. Fearful of losing the Presidential election, Lincoln wants to get as many

27. Geoffrey Perret, *Ulysses S. Grant: Soldier and President* (New York: Random House, 1997).

slaves to freedom as possible, before the Democrats get into power.²⁸

But before the plan is implemented, Atlanta falls to Sherman’s army on Sept. 2, Sheridan defeats Gen. Jubal Early in the Shenandoah on Oct. 19, the slave-based plantation system is smashed, hopes of peace and victory are rekindled, the *vox populi* rallies in support of Lincoln’s war policy, and the “scout” project is rendered unnecessary. On Election Day, Lincoln defeats McClellan by a larger majority of the popular vote (nearly half a million votes) than had ever been received by any President up to that time.

Military-Political Leadership

The military history that led to the Union victories in Atlanta, the Shenandoah, and the other victories in the months to come, is beyond the scope of this article. But a few observations will show how Lincoln exerted leadership in the combined military-political domain, making it possible to retain the morale of the armed forces, and the loyal spirit of sufficient numbers of the population, without which the war could not have been won.

In many articles in *EIR*, Lyndon LaRouche has discussed the military theory of the flank, to illustrate the mind-set that is required for republican statecraft in a broader sense. In a recent example,²⁹ LaRouche analyzed the strategic conceptions of the great nineteenth-century European military figures Lazare Carnot and Gerhard Scharnhorst, and then compared them to the leaders of America’s Civil War: “So, Carnot and Scharnhorst, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan typify commanders, like President Lincoln, and like MacArthur later, who were first of all statesmen, rather than merely soldiers, whose policy is not the mere scores piled up in winning of battles, but early successful conclusion of war, that in an historically decisive, timely fashion. The object of warfare is winning the peace, ultimately the peace that brings to a close the need to continue to practice war on this planet, and nothing else, a peace which could never be achieved without first establishing global hegemony for a community of sovereign, republican nation-state republics.”

The Union victory was not exclusively, or even primarily, the result of military innovations, or superiority in firepower and manpower. The war was won by the flanking moves of the political-military command, under Lincoln’s strategic leadership. The Emancipation Proclamation was an example of a political flanking move, which had profound military-strategic consequences. Grant, for one, hailed it as “the heaviest blow yet given the Confederacy.” It gave the war a moral purpose which it lacked otherwise—even though not all soldiers and their families were willing to accept that right away.

28. Neely, op. cit., p. 121.

29. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “On the Subject of Missile-Defense: When Andropov Played Hamlet,” *EIR*, April 21, 2000. See also, Andreas Ranke, “Schlieffen, Carnot, and the Theory of the Flank,” *EIR*, Feb. 6, 1998.



In this sketch by Winslow Homer, women make cartridges for the Union army in a government arsenal in New York. The work was highly dangerous: A mistake could lead to the deaths of the factory workers, or of the soldier firing the gun.

Lincoln, having no generals competent in grand strategy at the beginning of the war, had to become his own strategist. He approached it the same way he learned to practice law: by a crash course of self-instruction. He made errors, but he also learned quickly. Historian T. Harry Williams argues convincingly that Lincoln was “a great natural strategist, a better one than any of his generals. He was in actuality as well as in title the commander in chief who, by his larger strategy, did more than Grant or any other general to win the war for the Union.”³⁰ Unlike George McClellan and the other generals who commanded large forces prior to Grant’s appointment as General-in-Chief—and also unlike Robert E. Lee—Lincoln saw the “big picture” from the start.

Where did the Union’s real strategic strength lie? Firepower, mobility, and larger population are often cited, but the essence of the matter goes deeper, to the cultural and economic factors that distinguished the Union from the Confederacy. Lincoln, and those who responded to his leadership, were motivated by belief in the idea upon which the United States was founded: an image of man, in which each person develops his or her own God-given creative powers, in which society’s development fosters the increase of productivity, lightening the burdens of labor, and in which the purpose of government is to promote the general welfare. From this conception—antithetically opposed to the oligarchical slave

system—flows the economic superiority of the North. Under Lincoln’s leadership, as against the “free-trade” system of the South, the United States emerged from the Civil War the most powerful economic power on Earth.³¹

From this standpoint, Lincoln’s strategic conceptions matured. He immediately adopted a modification of the aging Gen. Winfield Scott’s “Anaconda Plan,” strangling the Confederacy with a naval blockade. He grasped the importance of seizing control of the Mississippi River, so that the Confederacy would not be able to sustain itself economically. Later in the war, Sherman’s March to the Sea and Sheridan’s rampage through the Shenandoah Valley were hammer-blows of economic warfare which made it impossible for the South to continue to fight.

Lincoln, unlike all the generals of the first years of the war, saw that the military objective had to be the destruction of the Confederate armies, *not* the occupation of Southern territory or the conquest of the Confederate capital, Richmond. If Richmond fell, but the armies remained intact, the war would continue. He could not fathom why McClellan failed to pursue Lee after the victory at Antietam, and why Meade did the same after Gettysburg. Both were satisfied to see the enemy withdraw from the battlefield intact, ready to fight another day. Lincoln was not. He pressed the others on.³²

The day after the fighting stopped at Gettysburg, Meade

30. T. Harry Williams, *Lincoln and His Generals* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1952), p. vii.

31. Works by Salisbury and Chaitkin, op. cit.

32. Williams, op. cit., p. 7.

Lincoln on Grant

Lincoln was the master of the use of a particular kind of metaphor, to communicate ideas: jokes and stories. Here is one example, in which he dealt with the repeated demands for the ouster of Gen. U.S. Grant.

Out in my State of Illinois there was a man nominated for sheriff of the county. He was a good man for the office, brave, determined and honest, but not much of an orator. In fact, he couldn't talk at all; he couldn't make a speech to save his life.

His friends knew he was a man who would preserve the peace of the county and perform the duties devolving upon him all right, but the people of the county didn't know it. They wanted him to come out boldly on the platform at political meetings and state his convictions and principles;

they had been used to speeches from candidates, and were somewhat suspicious of a man who was afraid to open his mouth.

At last the candidate consented to make a speech, and his friends were delighted. The candidate was on hand, and, when he was called upon, advanced to the front and faced the crowd. There was a glitter in his eye that wasn't pleasing, and the way he walked out to the front of the stand showed that he knew just what he wanted to say.

"Feller Citizens," was his beginning, the words spoken quietly, "I'm not a speakin' man; I ain't no orator, an' I never stood up before a lot of people in my life before; I'm not goin' to make no speech, 'xcept to say that I can lick any man in the crowd!"

Reprinted in the delightful collection by P.M. Zall (ed.), Abe Lincoln Laughing: Humorous Anecdotes from Original Sources by and about Abraham Lincoln (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1997).

congratulated his men for forcing Lee out of Pennsylvania, saying that now we have to "drive from our soil every vestige of the presence of the invader." When Lincoln received the telegram containing that message, he fully expected the news that Meade had smashed Lee's army before it could escape across the Potomac. But instead, his hands dropped to his knees and in an anguished tone he said, "Drive the invader from our soil! My God! Is that all?"³³ For Lincoln, though not for Meade, "our soil" was the *entire* United States of America—north and south.

On Sept. 19, 1863, Lincoln wrote a letter to Gen. Henry Halleck (the bureaucrat who served reluctantly as General-in-Chief prior to Grant's appointment to that post) vigorously opposing Meade's post-Gettysburg plan to proceed against Richmond:

To avoid misunderstanding, let me say that to attempt to fight the enemy slowly back into his intrenchments at Richmond, and then to capture him, is an idea I have been trying to repudiate for quite a year.

My judgment is so clear against it that I would scarcely allow the attempt to be made if the general in command should desire to make it. My last attempt upon Richmond was to get McClellan, when he was nearer there than the enemy was, to run in ahead of him. [McClellan didn't do it—SW.] Since then I have constantly desired the Army of the Potomac to make Lee's army and not Richmond, its objective point. If our army cannot fall upon the enemy and hurt him where he

is, it is plain to me it can gain nothing by attempting to follow him over a succession of intrenched lines into a fortified city.³⁴

Even Grant did not understand this crucial point at first. He had fought exclusively in the West, and had no experience with commanding the war effort as a whole. In January 1864, most of the forces west of the Mississippi were put under his command, and Halleck—who anticipated that Grant would soon be put in charge of *all* the armies—wrote to convey to him the President's strategic thinking, and to ask for Grant's views on strategy for all theaters of the war. Grant wrote a memorandum which basically presented Richmond as the primary objective—undoubtedly to Lincoln's dismay. But Grant, unlike his predecessors, learned quickly from his mistakes. He discarded this perspective readily, after he was named General-in-Chief (in March), and had an opportunity to meet and talk with Lincoln.³⁵

The keenness of Lincoln's military-political understanding was also shown in his understanding of what was required to win a war in those days, in human terms. After the disastrous Battle of Fredericksburg in December 1862, in which General Burnside launched a frontal assault against a fortified city and suffered more than 12,000 casualties, the President spoke to one of his secretaries, William O. Stoddard, who recalled the conversation later:

We lost fifty per cent more men than did the enemy, and

33. Oates, op. cit., p. 269.

34. Williams, op. cit., p. 287.

35. Ibid., p. 296

yet there is sense in the awful arithmetic propounded by Mr. Lincoln. He says that if the same battle were to be fought over again, every day, through a week of days, with the same relative results, the army under Lee would be wiped out to its last man, the Army of the Potomac would still be a mighty host, the war would be over, the Confederacy gone, and peace would be won at a smaller cost of life than it will be if the week of lost battles must be dragged out through yet another year of camps and marches, and of deaths in hospitals rather than upon the field. No general yet found can face the arithmetic, but the end of the war will be at hand when he shall be discovered.³⁶

Ulysses S. Grant was that general. Not only could he “face the arithmetic,” but he was, in many ways, “on the same wavelength” as his Commander-in-Chief, more so than any other general. He fully understood the political urgency of military victories, in view of the virtual certainty that Lincoln would not be returned to office without them. Therefore, he pressed on against Lee, with what Lincoln called his “bulldog grip,” even while the newspapers, the *vox populi*, screamed that Grant was a “butcher,” insensitive to loss of human life. On the other hand, he understood the crucial military importance of political breakthroughs. When Lincoln won re-election, Grant telegraphed his jubilant congratulations, calling it “a victory worth more to the country than a battle won.” Like Lincoln, Grant had that indispensable quality of *Entschlossenheit*: the recognition that “the buck stops here,” and the confidence that victory *would* be won, under his leadership. Or, as Sherman said of Grant, “I am a better soldier than he, but I lack his iron nerve. I would have retreated on the first day at Shiloh.”

Finally, Lincoln’s statesmanship encompassed the idea of a policy to *win the peace*. He always looked ahead to the day on which the United States would be one nation again, and gave much thought to the reconstruction of the South—economic as well as political—and how the freed slaves might be educated and given the skills to become productive members of society. His beautiful Second Inaugural Address of March 4, 1865, is the highest expression of this view. Both sides of the conflict, he said, “read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God’s assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men’s faces; but let us judge not that we be not judged.” Noting the enormous cost of the war, Lincoln nevertheless expressed his readiness to continue it, if necessary, concluding:

Fondly do we hope—ferently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue, until all the wealth piled by

36. Neely, *op. cit.*, p. 74.

Lincoln and the British

Shortly before his death, Lincoln told this story about the British Empire:

John Bull met with a North American Indian, and in the course of conversation was very anxious to impress him with the greatness of the British Empire. “The sun,” said Mr. Bull, “never sets on English dominion. Do you understand how that is?” “Oh, yes,” said the Indian, “that is because God is afraid to trust them in the dark.”

Reprinted in P.M. Zall (ed.), Abe Lincoln Laughing (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1997).

the bond-man’s two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash, shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said “the judgments of the Lord, are true and righteous altogether.”

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation’s wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations.

Lincoln was fully conscious of what this speech represented, as a challenge to the *vox populi*. He would comment afterwards that it would “wear as well as—perhaps better than—any thing I have produced.” But, he noted, “I believe it is not immediately popular. Men are not flattered by being shown that there has been a difference of purpose between the Almighty and them. To deny it, however, in this case, is to deny that there is a God governing the world. It is a truth which I thought needed to be told; and as whatever of humiliation there is in it, falls most directly on myself, I thought others might afford for me to tell it.”³⁷

The power of this peace-winning policy can be seen in the fact that, after Lincoln’s assassination, he was mourned, not only throughout the North (including by those who had previously scorned him), but also in the defeated South. There was no patriot in the land, who did not rightly fear the consequences for the reunited nation, of the loss of this great leader.

37. *Ibid.*, p. 158.

The Queen's Minions Vilify Lincoln Today

by Mark Burdman

The United States has had a handful of great Presidents, such as George Washington, James Monroe, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, but arguably the greatest of them, was Abraham Lincoln, who was President from 1861 until he was the victim of a British-orchestrated assassination in 1865. Lincoln defeated a secession of Southern states that was supported by Britain and Napoleon III's France, smashed the plantation system, liberated the slaves, and armed the blacks themselves. He was also a proponent of American System economics, who applied policies of state-directed infrastructural, agro-industrial, and technological development, so that the United States would win the war against the Confederates, and then go on to become, in the decade following Lincoln's death, the leading industrial power in the world.

It is, then, of great significance, that Lincoln is now the subject of a concerted, international defamation campaign, with various "historians" coming forward, to claim that Lincoln was a racist, a compulsive womanizer and possible adulterer, and/or a chronic depressive.

The main onslaught against Lincoln is being conducted by the international networks of the Mont Pelerin Society, created by the late Friedrich von Hayek, which espouses fascistic free-trade policies, the which policies are favorable to the legalization of drugs. The controllers of the Mont Pelerin Society know that, today, the main proponent of American System economics and of a Lincoln-modelled republican form of government, is Lyndon LaRouche, who is also the subject of vast vilification and defamation. Were a "Lincoln approach" to be adopted today, the Wall Street backers of Mont Pelerin would suffer a shattering defeat. Conversely, destroying the memory of Lincoln is key to the plans of Wall Street and London, to undermine the American Republic.

Support for Secession and Free Trade

Exemplary of the anti-Lincoln propaganda now being spewed forth, is that of the Ludwig von Mises Institute of Auburn, Alabama, which is named after the late Austrian proponent of radical anti-state policies. In October, the Institute will hold an event, oriented in significant part to promote the anti-nation-state propaganda of Israeli military historian Martin van Crefeld, who has written a book entitled *The Rise and Decline of the State*.

In its promotional for this event, the Institute writes: "The State, ravenous and cruel, has been the central institution of

Western society since the seventeenth century. When it could place its boot on the throat of liberty, it never missed an opportunity. As it has grown and centralized, it has sought to seize control of regions, local communities, businesses, land, the family, religion, education, and money and banking. . . . *America was largely an exception to this State aggrandizement until Lincoln*" (emphasis added). (Actually, Lincoln's regime was the third epoch of "centralizing" government, after the Administrations of Washington/Hamilton and Monroe/John Quincy Adams.)

This anti-Lincoln diatribe was recently echoed, in a discussion that this publication had with the leading Mont Pelerin ideologue alive today, Antony de Jasay, who desires a return to the feudal period before the "centralization" of Western societies.

On May 27, the Mont Pelerin-linked Cato Institute of Washington, D.C., favorably reviewed a new book, by Charles Adams, *The Case for Southern Secession*. Writing in the *Washington Times*, Cato's Doug Bandow, a notorious advocate of drug legalization, said he agreed with Adams, that the Civil War ("more accurately called the War of Northern Aggression") was "pointless." The book, Bandow noted, attacks Lincoln for "lawless" and "unconstitutional" acts, mocking the Gettysburg Address.

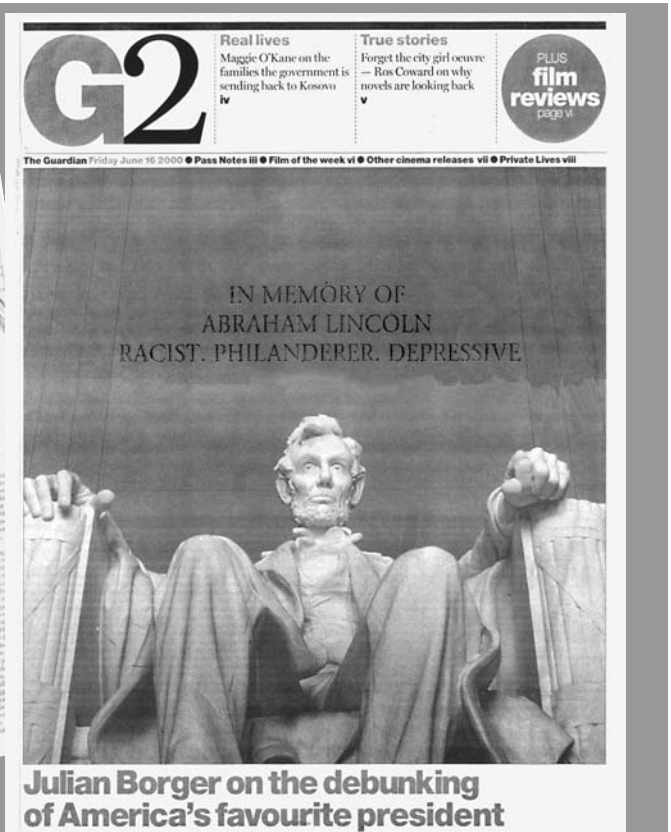
Bandow puts much emphasis on Adams's argument that protective tariffs were more responsible for the Civil War than was slavery, and that Northern opposition to secession was stoked by "the creation of a veritable free-trade zone in the South." I.e., the real issue was American System policies, vs. Mont Pelerin-style "free trade."

'Debunking' Lincoln

Parallel to these attacks, all sorts of "findings" are being used to undermine the image of the President who, more than any other stands for the idea of America.

One flank was opened up by Lerone Bennett, Jr., the executive editor of *Ebony* magazine, which is geared to African-Americans. Bennett's new book, *Forced Into Glory: Abraham Lincoln's White Dream*, claims that Lincoln was a racist. Lincoln's abhorrence of slavery, and his outlook for defeating feudalism, are never mentioned. The book has been favorably featured by the *Washington Times* and the London *Sunday Telegraph*, the hallmark publication of the Hollinger Corp., well-known for its colonial attitudes toward Africans and other non-white peoples.

Now, the anti-Lincoln hysteria has been joined by British publications in the ambit of British Prime Minister Tony Blair. On June 16, the London *Guardian* devoted three pages of its magazine section, to "the debunking of America's favorite President," under the headline, "The Truth about Honest Abe." The cover of the magazine ran a photo of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, with the inscription, "In Memory of Abraham Lincoln. Racist. Philanderer. Depressive."



The London Guardian publishes a scurrilous libel against President Lincoln—including a graphic desecration of the Lincoln Memorial. Since Lincoln’s assassination in a British-orchestrated plot, London has tried every trick in the book to eradicate Americans’ love for their 16th President.

Writer Julian Borger stresses that the United States “may have named its capital after George Washington, but there is little doubt that America’s real hero is Abraham Lincoln. . . . In one survey after another, he has been acclaimed the greatest of all Presidents, the true founder of the nation as it sees itself—a beacon of noble idealism. So it comes as a bit of a shock to read that the man known as the Great Emancipator was really a philandering racist, as some of the new biographical work on Lincoln suggests.”

Borger jumps on the “Lincoln was a racist” bandwagon. Beyond this, he writes that “historians are excavating the 16th President’s sexual history with a zeal that makes [Whitewater prosecutor] Kenneth Starr look apathetic. The hunt is on for two little black books kept by Lincoln’s Illinois law partner, . . . which have become the Holy Grail for the Lincoln industry. Even if it turns out that the books have been destroyed, the shocked comments of contemporaries who read them, hint at a sordid tale of adultery, prostitution, illegitimacy, and syphilis. . . . It now looks as though the truth . . . could help put Bill Clinton’s White House groping into perspective.”

Much of the supposed “evidence” comes from one Caroline Dall, a journalist and women’s rights crusader from Bos-

ton, who, in 1866, went to visit Lincoln law partner and chronicler William Herndon, in Springfield, Illinois. She wrote: “All the lawyers know Abraham Lincoln’s profligacy to be greater than is common to married men. . . . I remember that when I read Aristophanes, I was thankful that there were vices for which the English language had no name. I had not been in Springfield then!”

All of this is being investigated by “historian” Douglas Wilson, says Borger, who has written on the matter in *Atlantic Monthly* recently. Borger claims that Lincoln “caught syphilis as a result of a ‘devilish passion’ for a girl some time in 1835-6.”

Borger claims that the “millennial reassessment” is gathering steam. Another historian, Joshua Wolf Shenk, is working on a book about the President’s chronic depression, called *The Melancholy of Abraham Lincoln*, due out in 2002.

Will the Lincoln legacy survive these scurrilous attacks? The 16th President was terribly slandered in his lifetime, but his memory remains precious, while his vilifiers have been forgotten by history. We can expect the same thing to happen this time around—provided Americans rally in support of the policies which he represented, and for which he gave his life.

'Shanghai Five' Summit Offers Eurasia New Strategic Outlook

by Mary Burdman

Russian President Vladimir Putin paid his first visit to Russia's strategic partner, China, on July 17-19, continuing the state and government summits between these two huge Eurasian nations, which, over the past decade, have developed into regular annual events.

This summit was complimentary to a more fundamental process going on in Eurasia, which was demonstrated at the fifth annual summit of the "Shanghai Five," held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan on July 4-5. This meeting of the heads of state of China, Kazakstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan, has created the potential for this group to become the first multilateral forum to promote the broad security and economic interests of Eurasia.

The Shanghai Five leaders met for the first time in Shanghai, China in April 1996, to promote mutual cooperation and lessen tensions along their borders, the longest land borders in the world. Since then, summits have been held in Moscow, Almaty, and Bishkek. Issues of mutual concern, especially separatism, terrorism, drug- and weapons-trafficking, economic cooperation, and energy development, are already on the agenda.

However, the tectonic shifts in the international situation gave a new character to this summit. As the "Dushanbe Statement," issued by the five leaders on July 5, reads: "All sides have taken notice of the political and other challenges currently confronting the world, including the attempt to change the established practice for settling international and regional issues, and stress they will unswervingly promote the strengthening of the United Nations' role as the only universal mechanism for safeguarding international peace and stability.

"All sides oppose the use of force or threat of force in international relations without the UN Security Council's prior approval, and oppose any countries or groups of countries' attempt to monopolize global and regional affairs out of selfish interests."

The nations of Central Asia, as well as China, realize that they urgently need a stable situation if they are to have any chance to develop economically. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Anglo-Americans had rushed into the region, pushing into the oil sector, and promoting the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in the vast area from Azerbaijan to Kazakstan—all the way to the western borders of China. U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has spearheaded this operation into Central Asia, aimed *against* the cooperation of Central Asia with its neighbors—Iran, China, Russia, and India. Recent outbreaks of this highly dangerous meddling, include not only NATO Secretary General Lord George Robertson's recent tour of the region, but also the assertion by Albright's favorite international speculator, George Soros, at the "World Forum on Democracy" in Warsaw on June 25, that Uzbekistan's Fergana Valley is a prime target (see *EIR*, July 7, p. 22).

However, as is ever-clearer in Central Asian capitals, the Anglo-Americans have not delivered, either economically, or in promoting security. These nations are looking for other solutions. Expansion of the Shanghai Five is one of them.

The 'Shanghai Forum'

Thus, for the first time, Uzbekistan, an historically and economically important center in Central Asia, was invited to be an official observer at the Dushanbe summit. India and Iran, which are both—especially Iran—carrying out very active Eurasian diplomacy, also want to participate in future summits. In addition, Chinese President Jiang Zemin made a state visit to Turkmenistan after the summit. Turkmenistan, with its rail connection to Iran, completed in 1996, is the bridge between Central Asia and West and South Asia.

The Dushanbe Statement concluded by saying that the five nations' cooperation "is not directed at other countries, and is of an open nature, and that other countries concerned

are welcome to participate in specific programs and projects of cooperation between the five countries at the state-to-state or other levels.”

A spokesman for Tajik President Imomali Rakhmonov, the host of the summit, announced on July 5 that, at Rakhmonov’s suggestion, the Shanghai Five association has re-named itself the “Shanghai Forum.” Russian President Vladimir Putin endorsed this step after the meeting, saying at a press conference that the Shanghai Five was not a “closed club,” and was open to other countries. “This organization has become a significant factor for stability in the region, and has a serious influence on the international situation,” Putin said.

Presidents Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan, Jiang Zemin of China, Askar Akayev of the Kyrgyz Republic, and Putin and Rakhmonov, as well as Uzbekistan President Islam Karimov, were all in Dushanbe. The five nations’ foreign ministers also met, parallel to the summit.

An indication of the strategic thinking at Dushanbe, was the commentary by China’s national press service, Xinhua, reflecting the speech made by Jiang Zemin at the summit: “The meeting of the five countries’ heads of state held on 5 July in Dushanbe is a major event in the history of the Eurasian continent.” The Shanghai Five association has created a “useful experience for exploring a new type of state-to-state relations, a new type of security concept, and a new type of regional cooperation mode.” These new relations, establish the possibility of peacefully transcending “problems left over by history.”

“The Eurasian continent is the central stage of international politics,” Xinhua noted. “China and Russia are the two biggest countries in the Eurasian continent and permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan are situated in the central region of the Eurasian continent and are also very important in geopolitics, regional economics, and strategic position. Therefore, the five countries’ maintaining and developing a good-neighborly and friendly cooperative relationship is undoubtedly of extremely important significance for maintaining peace and stability in the region and even in the world.”

A New International Order

In the Dushanbe Statement, the five leaders stated their conviction that development of the Shanghai Five’s “closer mutual cooperation on the basis of friendship and good-neighborliness, [is] in the fundamental interests of the people of the five countries and conform[s] to the trend of the times of multipolarizing the world, and establishing new international political and economic orders that are just and rational.”

They declared themselves “deeply satisfied” with the development of mutual relations. The Shanghai Five, which embodies a “new security view that is built on mutual trust, equality, and cooperation,” opposes “any conflicts, threats, and external interventions that may complicate the situation in this region.”

The Dushanbe Statement calls for increasing mutual secu-

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Central Asia



rity activities, especially against separatism, international terrorism, religious extremism, and drug- and weapons-trafficking. This will include “joint exercises and drills on preventing dangerous military activities,” and meetings of defense ministers and institutions.

The five indicated that “they will never allow the use of their own territory for carrying out any actions detrimental to the sovereignty, security, or social order of any of the five countries.” In a direct counter to Anglo-American geopolitical operations, the five opposed the use of alleged “humanitarianism” and “protecting human rights” to intervene in another nation’s affairs. They sharply denounced U.S. efforts to unilaterally set up a theater missile defense system in the Pacific, and stressed the “time-tested” importance of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, as the cornerstone of global strategic stability.

The Silk Road

The construction of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, the modern Silk Road, a project which had been consigned to the back burner by regional leaders in the last few years, is now being

pulled to the front again. Economic and trade cooperation were discussed as intensively as was security cooperation.

Kyrgyzstan President Akayev proposed that all the governments contribute, so that a unified communications network could be built more rapidly, and joint development of energy resources be carried out. In his speech, Jiang Zemin called for the "active participation of Russia and the various Central Asian countries in the development of China's western region," a vast project of top national security importance for China. Presidents Jiang and Rakhmonov also discussed a joint "transport corridor." Tajikistan has recently completed a highway to the east from Dushanbe, to within 30-40 kilometers of the Chinese border, and the two leaders discussed extending the road over the mountains to China. Russia is reportedly also interested in this project.

The Silk Road was also at the center of discussion when Jiang Zemin paid the first visit of a Chinese head of state to Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, on July 5-7. In their joint statement, Jiang Zemin and Turkmenistan President Saparmurad Niyazov agreed on the "enormous potential" for economic cooperation. This included potential construction of a natural gas pipeline linking Turkmenistan and China, which would have to involve Uzbekistan and possibly other Central Asian nations.

The statement described the "important role" of the "ancient Silk Road . . . [in] the exchanges between the Eastern and Western civilizations. The revitalization of the Silk Road will help promote friendship, exchanges, and cooperation between countries along it and conforms to the common interests of various countries of the region."

At a press conference with Niyazov on July 6, Jiang said that China wants to increase its cooperation with Central Asian nations, and encouraged all parties to take advantage of the Eurasia Land-Bridge, the intercontinental rail system running from Lianyungang on China's east coast, to Rotterdam, Holland, as well as the existing interstate highway system, for "the revival of the ancient Silk Road."

Regional Security

Security was the other burning issue at Dushanbe. Russia, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan have all been engaged in bitter fights against insurgencies, which are also of concern to China and Kazakstan. The disastrous situation in Afghanistan was singled out as "a serious threat to regional and international security."

Uzbek President Karimov told the summit: "We are impressed with the fact that the Shanghai Five's activity today goes beyond border settlement issues to security matters." But, he warned, as long as the conflict in Afghanistan continues to spawn new generations of terrorists and extremists, "we cannot be guaranteed against the aggressive aspirations and the creeping expansion of terrorism and religious extremism." Karimov called upon the Shanghai Five to support Uzbekistan's initiative to set up an international anti-terrorism center under the United Nations.

The Dushanbe Statement commended the process of national reconciliation within Tajikistan under Rakhmonov's leadership, and Kyrgyz President Akayev thanked the other nations for both moral support and military and technical assistance after international terrorists had invaded southern Kyrgyzstan in August 1999. He also proposed establishing an anti-terrorism center for Central Asia in Bishkek.

After his return home from Dushanbe, Kazak President Nazarbayev summed up the summit. With Russia and China at its core, the Shanghai Forum has "huge potential" for providing regional security, he said. The Shanghai Forum is "a comfortable association for Central Asia. . . . Everyone here favors moderateness and evolution." These nations' population of 1.5 billion people, is a huge market. The nations "need not go anywhere and [can] resolve all issues right here." Now, the Shanghai Forum must cooperate economically, and against terrorism and drug trafficking, to become "an association providing security in the huge Asian region."

Sino-Russian Summit

Russian President Putin went to Beijing on July 17-19, following his talks with China's Jiang Zemin in Dushanbe. There are indications, that the Eurasian orientation of Russian policy, the policy direction of former Foreign Minister and Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov, is re-emerging. Even more of a "political sensation," as the Russian "old China hand" Vsevolod Ovchinnikov wrote in a commentary in *Rossiyskaya Gazeta* on June 28, will be Putin's visit to North Korea, the first Russian Presidential visit to that country, in the wake of the historic Inter-Korean Summit of June 13. Putin is to make a state visit to Japan, likely in September, and is to visit India in October. Also, on July 10, Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov issued a new Russian foreign policy document, which emphasizes "the development of friendly relations with the key Asian states, primarily China and India."

On July 18, Jiang and Putin issued a "Beijing Declaration," reaffirming the policies developed in the recent years' summits between Jiang and former Russian President Boris Yeltsin. However, the only really new statement to emerge after their meetings, was their harsh, specific condemnation of the U.S. commitment to develop both National Missile Defense (NMD) and Theater Missile Defense (TMD) systems.

In the Beijing Declaration, Jiang and Putin said that their nations will strictly abide by previous documents signed by their governments. The Declaration states the two Presidents share the view that China and Russia should "further increase cooperation, jointly maintain the authority of the UN Security Council and the basic norms of international law, oppose hegemonism and power politics, and push forward the multipolarization of the world and the establishment of a new world order." After their meeting, Putin told the press: "Our two countries presently share a common position on global security balance," but they must improve economic relations.

Putin and Jiang signed a separate joint statement, on the importance of maintaining the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, and calling on the international community to take "all necessary measures" to oppose U.S. unilateral development of the NMD and TMD systems.

"The American plan is a source of enormous concern. Russia and China believe the aim of this plan is to achieve unilateral superiority in military and security matters," the statement read. Violation of the ABM Treaty, "would lead to a new arms race, a 180-degree about turn from the general trend of international politics since the end of the Cold War." The U.S. plans are making people "deeply worried." China and Russia believe that the nature of NMD "is to seek unilateral military and security advantages," which will "pose the most grave adverse consequences not only to the national security of Russia, China, and other countries, but also to the security and international strategic stability of the United States itself."

The correct way to adapt to the new challenges in international security, safeguard peace, and protect legitimate national security interests, is not to undermine the ABM, but to push forward the establishment of a just and rational international new political order, and strengthen regional and global security, the Presidents said.

The Unrealized Potential of Novosibirsk

The critical problem between these two nations, is the lack of strategic economic cooperation. Although Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Zhu Bangzao said that Sino-Russian ties had "entered a new phase," the kind of economic cooperation which President Jiang had proposed to Russia, in his historic speech at Novosibirsk in November 1998, has not yet been realized. There, Jiang had outlined the potential to use Russia's unique advanced achievements in science and technology, for international economic development. Such cooperation could play a critical role in meeting Asian nations' great need for machine tools and other productive technologies.

Such discussion would appear to have been lacking at the current summit. The two countries did sign inter-government agreements on joint energy development and the construction and operation of a fast neutron experimental reactor. And they agreed to carry out a feasibility study for a natural gas pipeline from Siberia to China.

In addition, trade between the two nations remains very low. Mutual trade crashed in 1994, and has not recovered since. Trade had been worth \$10 billion before 1994, but fell so low that trade for the first six months of this year, which rose 31% over the same period last year, was still only worth \$3.56 billion. Chinese trade with Japan in the same period was worth \$25 billion, and with the United States, \$21 billion. In previous summits, both governments had committed themselves to increasing joint trade to \$20 billion by 2000. The great potential of the Novosibirsk meeting, has yet to be acted upon.

Missing Bach Scores Are Found in Kiev

by Steven P. Meyer

A treasure of Bach family music scores, some of which have never been published and others which have never been studied in more than a half-century, will soon be available to researchers from around the world. Last June, the musical estate of Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (1714-88), called the "Old Bach Archive," which includes works of his father, J.S. Bach, and by many of his father's ancestors, was found in Kiev, Ukraine; it had disappeared during World War II. The manuscripts are a portion of the archives of the Berlin Singakademie, which, in 1943, were removed by the Nazis for safekeeping to a remote castle in Silesia to escape Allied bombing.

A year ago, Harvard Prof. Christoph Wolff, historian of music and Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, located the Singakademie archives in the state museum in Kiev. Wolff's find culminated more than two decades of searching, which began when he was a music student in Berlin hoping to write his graduate thesis by constructing the first catalogue of J.S. Bach's entire works. To complete his thesis meant finding the Bach manuscripts which were known to be part of the Berlin Singakademie archives.

The Singakademie was founded in 1791 as a choral society by Karl Friedrich Christian Fasch, whose father had been a close associate of J.S. Bach. Fasch was sent by his father to C.P.E. Bach to study music, and became committed to Bach's musical outlook, as did his successor at the Singakademie, Karl Friederich Zelter, who was trained by another of J.S. Bach's students, Johann Philipp Kirnberger. Through Fasch and Zelter's relationship to the Bach sons and their associates, the Singakademie became one of the main repositories for the autograph holding of Bach family music manuscripts. In 1807, the Singakademie added an orchestral training school. Under the direction of Fasch and Zelter, which lasted until 1832, the Singakademie performed some of J.S. Bach's choral and instrumental works. It was the Berlin Singakademie which performed J.S. Bach's *St. Matthew Passion*, in 1829, under the baton of Felix Mendelssohn. That historic concert, performed on the centennial of its premiere, launched a major Bach revival.

Because it had never been documented that the Singakademie archives had been destroyed during the war, Wolff continued his search with the hope that they lay somewhere in the East. It was Wolff's passion for Bach and Classical music that kept the decades-long search for the Singakade-

mie archives alive, despite denials that they existed and lack of cooperation from Soviet authorities. After the breakup of the Soviet Union, Wolff renewed his efforts, but with little success. In June 1999, he and Prof. Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, project director of Harvard's Ukrainian Research Institute, who had joined the search, finally traced them to their current location. In 1945, special units of the Red Army captured the Singakademie archives from the Nazis and moved them from the Silesian castle into Russia. Ultimately, they were hidden in a Ukrainian music conservatory, and, in 1973, moved to their present location under the direction and safekeeping of the KGB.

On June 22, 2000, Professors Wolff and Grimsted gave a glimpse of their search and findings at a lecture in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. Wolff reported that he and a select handful of colleagues have spent only a total of six days with the original documents, but from the inventory that the Russians had prepared, the entire archives appear to be intact. An initial international agreement has determined that the documents will be microfilmed for research purposes and made available to the state museum in Kiev, the Singakademie in Berlin, and Harvard University. Professor Wolff expects to receive the first of the microfilm sometime in early August. He also noted that there are ongoing discussions between Germany and Ukraine to return the originals to Berlin.

The Archive's Contents

Their initial survey has found that the archives comprise 5,170 documents of which 85% are manuscripts and 15% music scores. These have never been catalogued as a group, nor have they been studied in the modern period. There appear to be 500 works composed by J.S. Bach, the largest number for any one composer.

The largest section of the musical archive contains J.S. Bach four-part chorales, which were acquired by Fasch beginning in his student days. The next-largest section is the music estate of C.P.E. Bach, which Zelter received from C.P.E. Bach's daughter. Noting that C.P.E. Bach was a most careful curator, Wolff described this holding's contents, which included the "Old Bach" archive, and over 200 autographs of J.S. Bach, including the original autograph of his *B Minor Mass* and *St. Matthew Passion*. This section also includes numerous works by C.P.E. Bach.

The next-largest section is the music estate of Sara Itzig Levy, which, among others, contains unique autograph copies of her teacher, Wilhelm Friedemann Bach, J.S. Bach's eldest son. Levy was a financial patron of both C.P.E. Bach and W.F. Bach, as well as a close collaborator. A virtuoso pianoforte performer, she established a weekly music salon in the early 1780s which lasted for decades, in which she exclusively performed the works of J.S. Bach and his sons. She was also a patron of the Berlin Singakademie, where she publicly performed works of J.S. Bach, and it was she



A statue of Johan Sebastian Bach, next to St. Thomas Church in Leipzig, Germany.

who arranged for Zelter to teach music to her great-nephew, Felix Mendelssohn.

The Singakademie archives also contain original autographs of Pachelbel, Telemann, Graun, and other contemporaries of J.S. Bach.

Wolff noted that in addition to the music, there are historical notes, correspondence, and other items in autograph form, including the correspondence between Mendelssohn and publisher Friedrich Nicolai on the art of composition (which had previously been published). But there are also many manuscripts which, heretofore, were unknown. One such item is an autograph copy of Beethoven's Opus 2, which was dedicated to Fasch. A note in Beethoven's hand says that he is willing to perform at the Singakademie. (Beethoven did visit the Singakademie on June 21 and June 28, 1796.) There are also original letters by Goethe. Wolff has previously stated that he expects that this unique archive will further reveal the musical history connecting J.S. Bach with Mozart.

At the conclusion of his presentation, Professor Wolff played a compact disc recording, made only one week before, of the motet "Dear Lord God Wake Us Up" by J.S. Bach. It is the first recording made from the material found in the Singakademie archives, and it was written in Bach's hand. It is a reworking of the same motet written by the elder Johann Christoph Bach, and Wolff believes that there is evidence that J.S. Bach chose this piece for his own funeral, and that it was performed by the St. Thomas Choir on July 30, 1750.

Listening to the music, we come to understand how important the return of these treasures will be for mankind. It is a proper tribute and celebration in this 250th anniversary of the death of J.S. Bach.

Prof. Taras V. Muranivsky, 1935-2000

Prof. Taras Vasilyevich Muranivsky, President of the Schiller Institute for Science and Culture, the Moscow branch of the international Schiller Institute and the LaRouche movement in Russia, has passed away. He died shortly before midnight on Monday, July 17, 2000, en route to the hospital after suffering a heart attack at his home in Moscow. He was 65 years old.

The title of Schiller Institute President—that position of standard-bearer, for which he volunteered—barely hints at the enormous work, accomplished by Taras Vasilyevich, and the profound impact he has made in Russia, Ukraine, and the entire world during the past decade, and will continue to make. Readers of his many contributions to *EIR*, from 1992 through the present issue, have enjoyed a small taste of the intellectual leadership and organizing initiative, which Professor Muranivsky provided during the tumultuous years since the breakup of the Soviet Union. His extraordinary effectiveness was rooted in his morality—his love of humanity and tenacious truth-seeking, which were expressed in an irrepressible sense of humor and in his patriotism for both the country where he was born, Ukraine, and for Russia, where he lived since his student years.

For almost six-sevenths of Professor Muranivsky's life, both Ukraine and Russia were part of the Soviet Union. The moral and intellectual courage, which his collaborators around the world would cherish in him in later years, were forged on the difficult path he traversed during his childhood in wartime and postwar Ukraine, and as a student in Moscow in the 1950s. He narrowly escaped death as a child, losing an arm, in an explosion of undetonated ordnance left from the war. At Moscow State University, as a person with intellectual integrity and an independent streak, Muranivsky experienced a serious episode of secret-police interrogation and political blacklisting, which precluded smooth sailing to career successes for him in the decades ahead.

At one time, Professor Muranivsky worked at the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada of the Russian Academy of Sciences. He earned the *Kandidat* degree in economics (1970) and his doctorate in philosophical sciences (1988). In 1991, when the U.S.S.R. broke apart, he was teaching at the newly established Russian State University for the Humanities.

The Schiller Institute

With the demise of Soviet economic practice, many people in the former Soviet Union rushed to exchange one set of

bad axioms for another. Taras Vasilyevich was not among them. His suspicions about the motives behind the wholesale importation from the West of so-called free-market economics, and his characteristic intellectual curiosity, led him to meet the Schiller Institute. At a conference in Ukraine, where a Schiller Institute representative intervened to warn of disaster, if the neo-liberalism of the Harvard Business School and the London School of Economics were adopted, Muranivsky sought out that representative, to establish permanent contact. As a speaker at the Schiller Institute's conference in Berlin in November 1991, a landmark gathering of several hundred economists and political activists from both sides of the just-opened East-West borders in Europe, Muranivsky embraced the Institute's "Productive Triangle" proposal for high-technology infrastructure construction across the continent, as a locomotive for world economic development. "We should spread the LaRouche ideas, all over the world!" he exclaimed.

One year later, at the end of 1992, Professor Muranivsky was the scientific editor of *So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics?*, the first book by Lyndon LaRouche to be issued in Russian translation. In his introduction to the Russian edition, he expounded his insight, so rare among former Soviet economists at that time, that monetarism was not the only available economic policy choice after Marxism. He wrote:

"For LaRouche, Marxist political economy and the theory of 'the free market' are berries from the same field. He traces two incompatible lines in economic theory. The first, which LaRouche considers anti-scientific, originates with Aristotle and runs through the ideas of Descartes, Locke, Quesnay, Hume, Adam Smith, Ricardo, Malthus, Marx, and the Club of Rome, into contemporary notions of a post-industrial society. The second line, which LaRouche sees as scientific, goes from Plato, Nicolaus of Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, Leibniz, Riemann, Alexander Hamilton, Henry Carey, Friedrich List, through Adenauer, de Gaulle, and the political leaders of post-war Japan. It is crowned by the LaRouche-Riemann conception.

"The difference between them, is that the first sees the meaning of economic science in pure monetarism, in the effort to 'buy cheap and sell dear,' while the latter emphasizes production, based on continuous technological progress and the development of economics as part of the evolution of scientific knowledge as a whole, including the natural and technical sciences. . . .

“The greatest obstacle to economic change in Russia and the other newly independent states, is the Bolshevik way of thinking, which penetrates society from top to bottom. People are distressed at the catastrophic price explosion, but nobody cares that production has collapsed, or that the wrong things are being produced. The authorities are certain, that on such-and-such a date, they can introduce the market or ban nuclear power plants. . . .

“The life of society depends, to significant degree, upon the development of economic science. Many sciences suffered grave damage during the years of totalitarianism in our country. While cybernetics and genetics have begun to regain ground, nothing of the kind has taken place in economics. For decades, its commanders, and their teams, busied themselves with cloaking Party slogans and resolutions in scientific garb. As a result, economic science lost those most important qualities and methodological principles, which any science needs, if it seeks the truth. If the book, here offered for your consideration, helps to restore to economic science that quality, its translation into Russian will have been justified.”

Truth-Seeker

Professor Muranivsky’s readers, listeners, and collaborators could not fail to be inspired by the humor and ebullience, with which he took up the challenge of a new idea—especially one that challenged strongly held assumptions. He had been a Professor of Informatics, when he encountered the Schiller Institute. In November 1992, speaking to the Institute’s first-ever public conference in Moscow, he cited LaRouche’s attack, in *So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics?*, on the principles of econometrics, operations research, and systems analysis as “consistent failures,” and said, “I am not prepared to accept this conclusion ‘on faith.’” He wanted to fight new ideas through, making them his own. He derived the greatest joy, from thinking. In September 1997, writing for the *Festschrift*, prepared for LaRouche’s 75th birthday, Taras Vasilyevich let us know what was the most important for him:

“My sincere respect for you, dear Lyn, is rooted in at

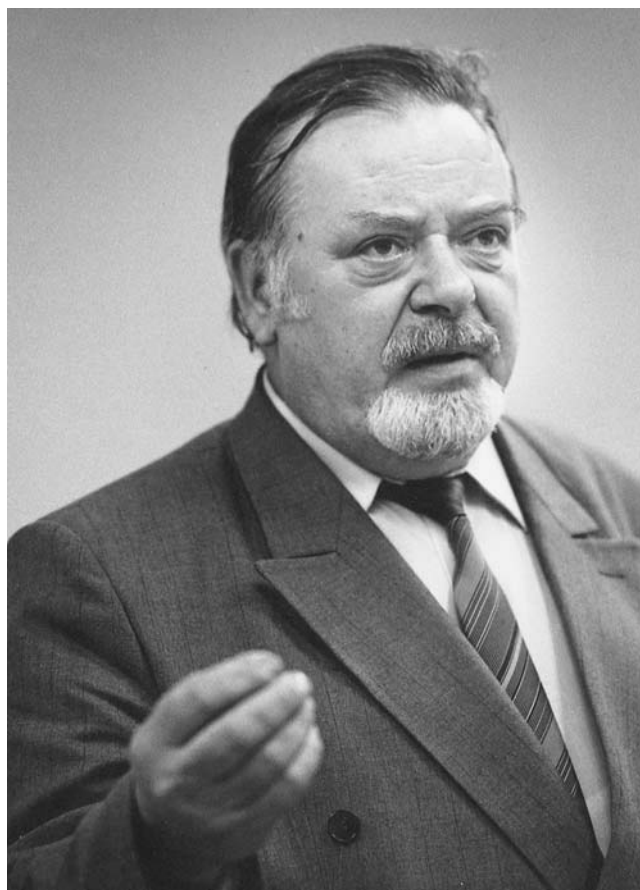
least two things: First, that in your scientific findings I have encountered a full affirmation of many of my own aspirations and researches, which differ in a cardinal way from generally accepted views; second, that you have inspired me to think through, and in a number of instances to rethink and revise, some of my previous scientific concepts and judgments. That is, most likely, the main reason for my extremely high estimation of your virtues as a major scientist and thinker. In that regard, dear Lyn, I consider you to be my Teacher, despite the fact that at the time I met you, I was already ‘wreathed’ with scholarly degrees and scientific titles. I am also con-

vinced that certain of today’s well-known authorities, whether in the U.S.A. or in Russia, would do well to acknowledge their own errors honestly, in the light of your theoretical concepts in science, and to accept those truths for which you, esteemed Lyn, have provided the scientific grounding. If we professors and academicians, above all, learn to shed our cocoon of false ‘psychological snobbery,’ science will only gain.”

Taras Vasilyevich not only became the most inspired and effective teacher of LaRouche’s economic discoveries in Russia—ideas he had worked through, made his own, and presented from his own personal patriotic standpoint as a Ukrainian-born Russian citizen—but he in turn made invaluable contributions to identifying and reviving the most advanced current of economic thought in Russia and

Ukraine. Most notable is a series of articles and presentations in 1993, in which he compared LaRouche’s discoveries on the lawful relationship of technological progress to the increase in the productive powers of labor, with the ideas of an entire school of Russian and Ukrainian scientific thinkers, who had struggled with many of the same fundamental issues and paradoxes, and arrived at conclusions coherent with those of LaRouche. These included the 19th-century pioneer of physical economy, S.A. Podolinsky, and at the beginning of the 20th century, scientists such as N.A. Umov, K.A. Timirayzev, and V.I. Vernadsky.

These scientists are not merely to be seen as precursors



Prof. Taras V. Muranivsky, 1935-2000



Prof. Taras Muranivsky
with his friend Lyndon
H. LaRouche, Jr., 1996.

of LaRouche; rather, their contributions also illuminate and enrich the scope of his discoveries, linking them to a great body of knowledge and investigation in Russia and Ukraine, ranging from biology and geology to the principles of technological development. Muranivsky's efforts on this account are thus of crucial importance, not merely for historical reasons, but because he thereby helped lay the basis for the kind of cooperation among nations—a community of interest—upon which the survival of mankind in the immediate future absolutely depends. Taras Vasilyevich was a passionate advocate, and a living example, of the principle that nations must relate to each other on the basis of, and by calling forth in each nation, the very best scientific, cultural, and political traditions. In that way, each nation benefits from the creative contributions of every other nation.

Taras Vasilyevich worked to restore the positive identity and universal importance of Russia and Ukraine, as nations second to none in their production of creative genius, and in their contributions to practically every domain of human knowledge. It was lawful, that the historic encounter in Moscow in 1994, between Lyndon LaRouche and the present heirs of Russia's tradition of physical economy—including especially the renowned chemist, industrial production organizer, and former political prisoner Pobisk Kuznetsov—would emerge as an early fruit of Muranivsky's efforts. For the first time since the beginning of the Cold War, the Eastern and Western currents of physical economy came together again, in a lively and fruitful debate on the axiomatics of scientific thought.

Patriot and World Citizen

Before those pivotal Moscow conversations, Taras Vasi-

lyevich had travelled from Moscow to Rochester, Minnesota, to visit LaRouche in prison, in May 1993. He later recalled his "genuine creative and intellectual satisfaction from our multifaceted, extremely productive conversation, which lasted almost seven hours, but seemed to go by in one minute," and which Professor Muranivsky published in full in Russian, as the first *Bulletin of the Moscow Schiller Institute* (No. 3) to be issued under his editorship. He became President of the Schiller Institute for Science and Culture, at that time.

During his travels, Taras Vasilyevich patiently tried to teach blockheaded congressmen, parliamentarians, and officials in the West, the deadly folly of their forcing neo-liberal economics on Russia and eastern Europe. He spoke at *EIR* seminars in Washington and Bonn, and at Schiller Institute conferences in the United States, Germany, and several countries in eastern Europe, including Ukraine. In Russia, dozens of his articles on economic principles, on LaRouche's political campaigns and fights for justice, and on the need for a New Bretton Woods conference, appeared between 1993 and 2000, in *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta*, *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, *Pravda-Pyat*, and *Profsoyuzy i Ekonomika*, to mention just some of the periodicals which published him. He made "physical economy" a household word among Russian economists and parliamentarians, bringing out LaRouche's second Russian book, *Physical Economy*, as a Schiller Institute edition in 1997.

Professor Muranivsky's writings and publishing activity created a unique bridge among various countries, where there were factions fighting for national sovereignty and real economic growth. In 1997, he caused the historic speech by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad, rejecting

the International Monetary Fund's policies and practices at its own conference, to be published in Russian and to become known to the Russian political elites. His incisive critiques of the Argentine currency board and Chilean deregulation models, helped to head off their imposition in Russia in 1998.

In May of this year, Professor Muranivsky took part in the historic Bad Schwalbach international conference of the Schiller Institute. His exchange with LaRouche during its plenary session on science, may be read in the June 23, 2000 issue of *EIR*. Upon his return to Moscow, he took the message of the conference, on the New Bretton Woods, to 100 leading Russian academicians and other economists, at a June 5 seminar at the Academy of Sciences (see *EIR*, June 16). Taras Vasilyevich then worked tirelessly, to improve and edit the

translation of LaRouche's Bad Schwalbach keynote, "On the Subject of Strategic Method" (*EIR*, June 2, 2000), and to shepherd it through publication in Russian as the main contents of *Moscow Schiller Institute Bulletin* No. 9. The new bulletin came off the printing press on July 11.

Taras Muranivsky is survived by his wife, Lionella S. Vladimirova, his son, three daughters, and their families, and mourned by countless friends in many countries, who had the privilege of sharing ideas, work, and laughter with this unusual man. The Schiller Institute internationally was represented at his funeral by Karl-Michael Vitt of Germany and Taras Vasilyevich's lifelong friend Anatoli Voznytsa of Ukraine. He was buried in Moscow on July 20, 2000.

—Rachel Douglas and Jonathan Tennenbaum

LaRouche and Russia

Editor's note: Bulletin No. 9 of the Schiller Institute for Science and Culture (Moscow) came off the press on July 11. It features the Russian translation of "On the Subject of Strategic Method," the keynote address, delivered by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. on May 26 to the Bad Schwalbach, Germany, international conference of the Schiller Institute. The other contents of the Russian Bulletin are a reprint of Stanislav Menshikov's October 1999 article, "Plato Among the Bulls in the China Shop," which came out in the Russian paper Slovo after Professor Menshikov's participation in one of LaRouche's first international webcasts of his campaign for the U.S. Presidency, and the initiating statement of the Ad Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods, together with a page of representative signatures on that appeal, from around the world.

Prof. Taras Muranivsky, President of the Moscow Schiller Institute, edited the Bulletin. This is a translation of his brief introduction to the publication, which was Professor Muranivsky's last published writing before his death on July 17.

Lyndon LaRouche is of interest to us, not only as a candidate for the U.S. Presidency from the most rational and constructive political platform, that of the Franklin Roosevelt wing, in the Democratic Party. He is a brilliant and experienced politician, whose ideas and principles are essential today, not only for America, but for the peoples and nations of the whole world, including Russia.

One reason for the regrettable results and sorry prospects of the reforms, carried out in Russia, is that they were based—with the claim that there were no alternative—

upon concepts and principles, which are widespread in the West, although not always applied there, like the liberal theory of "free trade," "post-industrial society" utopias, neo-colonialist notions of the "open society" and "consumer society," as well as various ecological and neo-Malthusian theories, directed against production, against scientific and technological progress, and—most importantly—against man and humanity as a whole. The theory of monetarism and the ideology of globalism, which the Russian reformers unconditionally adopted, have inflicted undeniable harm upon Russia's economy.

As is well known, this ideology is forced on us by carefully recruited foreign advisers and consultants, who, even in the midst of the ongoing world financial crisis, continue to promote the myth of economic prosperity and general well-being of the population in the Western countries, and the myth of flourishing democracy.

LaRouche exposes this lie. The report published here (like his other mass-distributed presentations), shows that the U.S. and western European economies are in a state of collapse, due to errors in state economic and financial policy. Moreover, the world financial and economic system is on the verge of collapse. As an alternative, he proposes a new economic policy, based on the principles of physical economy, which he has developed. Why shouldn't Russian economic program-developers take an interest in these constructive alternatives? All the more so, in that they are well known and widely accessible in Russia, including in the Russian language.

Some are of the opinion, that generally mediocre individuals are chosen as President of the U.S.A. (as is the case with the leaders of other nations, as well). In times of crisis, however, voters prefer a talented leader, like Franklin Roosevelt. Today, Lyndon LaRouche is quite worthy to be elected as such a President of the United States.

—Taras V. Muranivsky

New Anti-Zimbabwe Front Is Created, as British Oligarchy Shows Its Hand

by Dean Andromidas

Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe has been ridiculed for declaring that he refuses to allow Zimbabwe's land to be owned by "remote control from the [British] House of Lords." Nonetheless, a new anti-Zimbabwe front group has been organized to fight the country's land redistribution policy, by the very same "hereditary lords" who directly control the lands from thousands of miles away.

On July 10, the Zimbabwe Farmers Holiday Trust Fund was organized, in cooperation with the the British Country Landowners Association and the Scottish Landowners Federation, with the stated aim of helping commercial farmers in Zimbabwe take a holiday with their kith and kin in Great Britain. According to a spokeswoman for the Country Landowners Association, this is to allow the commercial farmers and their families to escape from "the great stress they have been experiencing since the land seizures by the Zimbabwe government" began. The fund is needed, the association claims, because Zimbabwe farmers do not have foreign exchange to spend in Britain.

An investigation by *EIR* has revealed that the project was organized in coordination with the Zimbabwe Democracy Trust (ZDT), the organization which stands at the center of the Anglo-American operation to overthrow the ZANU-PF government of President Mugabe (see *EIR*, May 12, 2000, p. 54). *EIR* has documented that the ZDT represents the highest levels of the Anglo-American policy establishment, including such unelected democrats as Lord Peter Carrington, the business partner of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; Chester Crocker, former top U.S. State Department African specialist in the Reagan-Bush Administrations; and Lord David Steel, speaker of the Scottish Parliament, leader of the British Liberal-Democratic Party, and a key player in the operation to overthrow President Mugabe.

The initiator of this new front group is George Campbell-Johnston, a business consultant, who recently told a journalist that he started the organization because he himself owns a farm in Great Britain, he once lived in East Africa, and is a humanitarian. He has also been a member for 25 years in the London-based Southern Africa Business Association (SABA), whose members include some of the major backers of the ZDT.

Among the SABA members is Anglo American Corp., the world's largest mining company. ZDT patron Crocker sits

on the board of directors of Minorco SA, the Luxembourg-based holding company of Anglo American. The ZDT trust fund is managed by Maitland Trust, which is a subsidiary of the South African law firm Webber, Wentzel, and Bowens, whose major client is Anglo American.

Another member is African Lakes Corp., a plantation owner, whose major shareholding is linked to speculator George Soros. It has been buying privatized plantations throughout southern Africa, and land holdings in Zimbabwe. It stands to profit from the overthrow of the ZANU-PF government.

The merchant bank N.M. Rothschild is also a member of SABA; the bank's chairman, Baron Evelyn de Rothschild, signed an open letter, initiated by Lord Carrington, to the London *Times*, denouncing the Mugabe government. Moreover, Sir John Collins, a founder and patron of the ZDT, is a non-executive director of N.M. Rothschilds.

Among other SABA members are Her Majesty's Crown Agents, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.

Campbell-Johnston revealed that he is in constant touch with the ZDT and opposition forces in Zimbabwe.

Landed Oligarchs Behind the Trust

The other organizer of the Zimbabwe Farmers Holiday Trust Fund is David Wolesley Brinton. Brinton, who is originally from South Africa, is based at Castle Kennedy, Stranear, Scotland, and is the "land agent" for the Earl of Stair, one of the largest landowners in Great Britain, with, in 1994, no fewer than 110,000 acres in the United Kingdom. As land agent, he manages the Earl's 43,672-acre Scottish estate, with its 42 tenants.

Brinton recently indicated to a journalist that there was more involved in the Holiday Trust Fund than just affording an opportunity for a "holiday." "I'm afraid that eventually you will be seeing these farmers sending the wives and children here [Britain] while they do what they can to hang on to their farms," he said.

This can be taken as a warning that the situation in Zimbabwe could take a radical turn for the worse.

The Holiday Trust Fund will be cooperating with the Country Landowners Association (CLA), which represents 50,000 landowners who own 60% of the countryside of England and Wales, and with the CLA's sister organization, the

Scottish Landowners Federation, representing the owners of 60% of the Scottish countryside. These are not to be confused with U.S.-type farmers' associations. Rather, they are dominated by the Landowners Group, which comprises the top 20 landowners, all of whom are landed aristocrats, including the Earl of Stair and the Prince of Wales.

While Brinton maintains that the Holiday Trust is his own initiative, a look at the Earl of Stair brings us into the epicenter of the British landed hereditary oligarchy. This underscores that the issue regarding Zimbabwe for the oligarchy, is not "democracy," or even the overthrow of President Mugabe *per se*. Their agenda is land. For them, land is power, a power they have held for hundreds of years. It is the essence of the British monarchy and its Empire to this very day. A brief look at this oligarchical world reveals that the British did to Zimbabwe exactly what they did earlier to Scotland, England, and Wales.

Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902) and his Charter Company, in "founding" Rhodesia, were implementing the policy of this landed oligarchy, to expand their system of land control on a global scale.

Who Is the Earl of Stair?

President Mugabe has been accused by British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook of mismanaging land reform, by giving land to his "cronies." Well, the Earl of Stair can be called a "crony of the British monarchy," which, as a feudal institution, was built on the distribution of land to its vassals, or cronies. The policy of primogeniture, introduced after the 11th-century Norman Conquest, is still practiced among the British hereditary aristocracy, and is aimed at preserving this monarch-vassal/crony relationship. While the land question in the United Kingdom would make an important article in itself, it is useful here to briefly examine the case of the Earl of Stair to demonstrate the intimate connection to the question at hand: the policy outlook that demands Mugabe's overthrow.

The first Earl of Stair was an early partisan of union between Scotland and England, first under King William, and then under the House of Hanover. In the service of King William, the first Earl of Stair ordered the infamous Glencoe Massacre of 1692, immortalized in a poem by Sir Walter Scott. The massacre wiped out the MacDonal clan, the most troublesome of the Jacobinite clans opposing union with England and Wales. The Earl of Stair ensured that the MacDonal clan would become a bloody example for those contemplating resistance. In his capacity as Secretary of State for Scotland, he wrote orders calling upon his military forces to "destroy them by fire and sword," and that soldiers should not "trouble the government with prisoners." All males under the age of 70 were ordered to be killed. In reality, all males under the age of 82 were killed.

And how did the Earl come to own 110,000 acres of land? Well, by enforcing loyalty to the monarch. The Earl, along

with others loyal to the "dual monarchy," destroyed the old Scottish clan structure, which, although feudal, was in fact a form of communal ownership of the land. Those disloyal "lairds" simply had their estates seized. This was followed by the infamous "Highland Clearances," in which the indigenous peasantry was simply thrown off the land to make way for sheep grazing, totally under the control of the "laird" of the estate (just as was done by Cecil Rhodes in Zimbabwe). This policy continued well into the late 18th century. With the collapse of sheep farming in Scotland at the end of the 18th century, the great estates were turned into "gaming estates," where little, if any, agriculture went on. These "farms" were the models for the private "nature conservancies" that have been created in Zimbabwe and the rest of southern and eastern Africa. At the end of the 19th century, estates of 100,000 to 400,000 acres were not uncommon in Britain.

This is not "ancient history"; these events occurred only in the last 200 years, and correspond to a period when broad land reforms had been carried out in many parts of western Europe, including Germany, France, and the northern countries. Moreover, there has never been land reform in the United Kingdom. The same pattern of oligarchical landownership continues to this very day as existed 200 years ago, and as it exists nowhere else in the world.

Today, 50% of the private land in Scotland is owned by just 379 individuals. In 1994, the top ten landowners, with holdings of 90,000 to 270,000 acres, were all landed aristocrats. The Earl of Stair was number eight, whose 110,000 acres included holdings in England and Wales. Among the others were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Westminster, and the Duke of Buccleuch.

The largest landowner in the United Kingdom as a whole, is the royal family and the Crown Estate. The former includes the Queen's Balmoral Castle in Scotland, of 56,000 acres, and the Prince of Wales's Duchy of Cornwall, of 140,000 acres (which increased by 20,000 acres only a few years ago). The Crown Estate is the "hereditary possessions of the Sovereign." Although the Queen, as sovereign, is the freeholder of these estates, the profits are paid into the Exchequer. The Crown Estate, which is managed by a board of commissioners and not the government, controls 264,000 acres, including holdings of prime real estate in central London worth billions of dollars. These holdings extend throughout England, Scotland, and Wales. In addition, the Crown Estate owns no less than half the coastline of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. That is to say, it controls the foreshore (between the high and low tidal marks) out to the 12 mile limit. No one may fish, moor a ship, or build a pipeline across this area without paying a commission to the Crown Estate. The estate generated a £132.9 million profit last year.

In fact, the concentration of landownership in the United Kingdom is worse than in the former British colony of Zimbabwe, with 0.1% of the population controlling 64% of the land area.

It's All in the Royal Family

The Earl of Stair is typical of the landed Scottish oligarchy, in that many of them are very close to the Queen Mother (Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon), who is Scottish. The current Earl's father, who died recently, was married to the cousin of the Queen Mother, and his sister, Lady Jean Rankin, was "Woman of the Bedchamber to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother." The men of the family, as in many of the Scottish aristocratic families, have traditionally served as officers in the Scots Guards, one of three "Household Regiments" of the royal family. This same regiment has served as a manpower pool for many of the British mercenary and paramilitary security companies, such as Executive Outcomes, Sandline, and Defence Systems Ltd. The current Earl was an officer in the Scots Guard, as was his father. The latter was also Captain General of the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland.

Several of the Earl's neighbors, also among the British elite, have links to the anti-Zimbabwe campaign.

First, there is the Earl's cousins, the family of Baron Rankin of Bryngwyn. The Baron's younger brother, Sir Alick Rankin, who died last year, had an extensive career in business and was a director of several firms, including British American Tobacco. He had been chairman of Christian Salvesen Ltd., a food distribution firm, the family owners of which also own a 13,295-acre estate in Scotland. Alick Rankin's last appointment was to the board of Anglo American Corp.

Another neighbor is meat baron Lord Vestey, whose multibillion-dollar family company is managed by Sir John Collins, one of the initiators of the ZDT. Lord Vestey also served in the Scots Guards. The Vestey family, which has land holdings in Zimbabwe, has a 86,300-acre Scottish estate.

One of the key organizers of the anti-Zimbabwe operation is Lord Renwick of Clifton, former Ambassador to the United States and to South Africa. Lord Renwick is an adviser to the Hakluyt Foundation, which is in partnership with Kissinger Associates, Inc. Lord Renwick is chairman of Robert Fleming Merchant Bank, which owns a corporate estate in Scotland of 86,900 acres.

And then, there is the Keswick family estate of 22,481 acres. Sir Chippendale Keswick is a director of Anglo American, its sister firm DeBeers, as well as of the Bank of England. His two brothers, Simon and Henry, run the family business, Jardine Matheson, the merchant bank infamous in the history of the opium trade. Sir Chippendale's father-in-law is the 16th Earl of Dalhousie, who, during 1965-92, was Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Mother, and who owns a 47,200-acre spread. The Earl of Dalhousie was Governor General of Rhodesia (1957-63), and is married to the sister of David Sterling, the founder of the elite Special Air Services. The Sterling of Keir family is an ancient Scottish noble family which also had extensive holdings not only in Scotland, but in southern and eastern Africa.

Do the above families own land in Zimbabwe? While *EIR* is pinning down specifics, it is well known that Anglo American has extensive interests in Zimbabwe land, through ownership rights in various agri-businesses. The Oppenheimer family, the founders of Anglo American, has had several of its private ranches occupied by the Zimbabwe War Veterans this year, after Mugabe announced the land reform. In addition, the agri-business industry in general is dominated by large London-based companies. This side of the question would require an article in itself to detail.

Nature Conservancies and the British Landed Oligarchs

But, one of the most important methods of control employed by this oligarchy, is the role of private game parks and private nature conservancies. When commercial cattle ranching in Zimbabwe was no longer profitable, private ranches covering tens of thousands of acres were turned into private nature conservancies, better known as private game parks. As with sheep farming in Scotland, cattle ranches where cleared of domestic livestock and stocked with elephants, black rhino, and other game. Also cleared from the land were the African agricultural workers, who had become as redundant as the cattle.

The three largest of these game ranches include the Save Valley Conservancy, which, at 3,420 square kilometers, is larger than the Kingdom of Belgium. Others include the Midlands Black Rhino Conservancy, of 220,000 acres, and the Malilangwe Reserve, of 105,000 acres. These properties lie primarily adjacent to Zimbabwe's communal farmlands, and would be the first ones targeted for redistribution. Turning them into "nature conservancies" serves to mobilize international public support for what is only one more way of locking up the land from being developed by Zimbabwe.

Central to this operation is the Duke of Edinburgh's World Wide Fund for Nature. As *EIR* has documented in its *Special Report*, "The True Story Behind the Fall of the House of Windsor" (September 1997), the WWF is financed by the European oligarchy, including the Duke of Edinburgh, former SS officer Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, and Henry Keswick.

Another fund is the Rhino Rescue Trust, which finances training the game scouts, a private army, ostensibly to protect the animals from poachers. According to its 1996 annual report, 350 scouts a year are given commando-type training, complete with automatic assault rifles. The rather secretive trust is run by Count Morris Coreth, and among its patrons are, again, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and Lord Carrington, who is also a patron of the ZDT. Others include the Earl of Shelburne, who is close to the royal family and a large landowner in England; the Duke of Wellington; Lord Coleridge; and Peter Cadbury, whose family's chocolate interests dominate the economies of West Africa.

OAS Intends To Impose a Dictatorship in Peru

by Sara Madueño de Vásquez

A high-level mission of the Organization of American States, made up of OAS General Secretary César Gaviria and Canadian Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy, visited Lima on June 28-30. It arrived with the arrogant intention of putting Peru under its tutelage, to put it on the path of the “new democracy,” of which the OAS would serve as gendarme.

The conditions demanded by the OAS, disguised as “recommendations,” not only constitute a blatant violation of national sovereignty, but violate the mandate of the OAS Assembly itself, which delegated the mission at its Windsor, Canada gathering on June 4-6. Nonetheless, by the time the mission finally left Lima, its members, and those who backed it, had once again discovered that they were not dealing with a colony, but with a sovereign nation-state.

The Gaviria-Axworthy mission presented the government of President Alberto Fujimori with 29 conditions, all premised on the new globalist concepts of “preventive democracy” and “limited sovereignty.” It announced that it would install a Permanent OAS Commission in Lima, which would be charged with “supervising” the fulfillment of those conditions. It further called for reinforcing the office of the People’s Defender, to act as mediator.

The OAS mission no longer insisted on holding a third round of Presidential elections, which was the key demand of Alejandro Toledo, the challenger to Fujimori who lost the second-round vote, with 17% to Fujimori’s 51%. Upon its arrival in Lima, the mission took note of the strong statements of Peruvian Foreign Minister Fernando de Trazegnies, that “the Peruvian government has already rejected the possibility of calling new elections before the conclusion of President Fujimori’s term, and that will be in the year 2005, and the OAS mission knows this, such that any other claim has no basis in fact.”

Even before its arrival, the mission had received a clear message from the Peruvian Armed Forces, not to press the issue of a third round of elections. On June 7, in celebration of Flag Day, the entire Armed Forces command formally acknowledged President Fujimori as the country’s military Commander-in-Chief during 2000-2005. A few days later, the National Electoral Council (JNE) formally recognized Fujimori as President and Commander-in-Chief, for that

same time period. For his part, Fujimori unequivocally stated, just days before the mission’s arrival, that his third mandate “would end on July 28, 2005, not one day later or one day earlier.” Within days of the OAS mission’s departure from Lima, Fujimori responded to the persistent demands of Toledo supporters that he call a referendum to ratify his constitutional mandate, by clarifying yet again, “The constitutional mandate is for five years, and there is no other interpretation.”

OAS Gendarme

Some of the demands presented by the OAS mission to Peru involved issues that had nothing to do with that organization’s purview. They recommended, for example, a reform of the justice system, to “strengthen the state of law and separation of powers.” In this context, they demanded, among other things, “reform of the military justice system;” “reestablishment of the Constitutional Court,” through reinstating of the three magistrates who had been dumped by the Congress for irregularities; “dissolution of the executive commissions” which had been created for the purpose of reforming the judiciary; and so on. In the section on the balance between human rights and security, they dared to demand “consideration of Peru’s return to the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Human Rights Court,” from which President Fujimori withdrew his nation in May 1999, after that court demanded a new trial, in the civilian jurisdiction, for four Chilean terrorists, members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), and the payment of \$10,000 indemnification to the families of each, supposedly because the military justice system had convicted them in an insufficiently “democratic” way.

At the time, Fujimori had insisted that “we are a sovereign country, and the fundamental concept behind that is that no person, no organization, can give orders to a state.”

Regarding the issue of guaranteeing freedom of expression, the OAS mission demanded the return of property and Peruvian citizenship to Israeli citizen Baruch Ivcher. Ivcher’s Peruvian legal status was revoked after he used his television channel to openly disseminate propaganda in favor of narco-terrorism, and to attack the government’s anti-terrorist campaign as a violation of human rights.

The OAS mission also proposed a Peruvian “electoral reform,” and “oversight” and balance of powers.

Other “conditionalities” demanded by the OAS include putting into effect “necessary and transparent mechanisms for exercising appropriate civil control over the activities of intelligence agencies” and adaptation of the law “to regulate those services,” in order to “put an end to their participation in activities unrelated to national security.” The OAS also proposed “studying measures to begin a process of reforming the Armed Forces,” and although not part of the agenda, the mission called for firing the National Intelligence Service’s

key adviser, Vladimiro Montesinos. Accused by the Project Democracy apparatus of “violating human rights,” Montesinos has for many years been a close collaborator of President Fujimori in the fight against narco-terrorism.

In reality, the conditionalities of the Gaviria-Axworthy mission refer to the human rights of terrorists who were taken prisoner during the exemplary battle waged by President Fujimori and the Peruvian Armed Forces against the Shining Path in particular. Through this years-long battle, Peru has proven to the region and to the world that a sovereign victory against that narco-terrorist plague is possible.

On June 30, Gaviria revealed the true “democratizing” intentions of the OAS, of U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, of global speculator, drug legalization advocate, and British pawn George Soros, and of their gaggle of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). When a journalist asked him whether he believed that conditions exist in Peru for its return to the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Human Rights Court, despite the fact that the court sought to review the terrorists’ trials, he answered: “Throughout these two years, there has existed an imbalance regarding what were questions of security and these rights. [Peru] should set aside a large quantity of legislation that has been separating the country from the democratic participation accepted by the community of nations. We believe that this is possible, because although the fight against terrorism has been effective, it is time to return to the full application of human rights.”

As one can imagine, the Peruvian government rejected any discussion of this question from the very beginning. President Fujimori himself, speaking on July 4 in Huamanga, Ayacucho, was emphatic that “the OAS’s proposals have no enforceable validity,” and that the government has a concept of democratization which not only encompasses the institutional aspect, but also addresses, for example, the issue of providing access for Peruvian children to good schools, medical care, and housing. He added that when one seeks a dialogue, one cannot talk about conditionalities. For example, said the President, “If the opposition from the outset states that Peru has to automatically rejoin the controversial Inter-American Human Rights Court, that means that we, as government, would be accepting retreat, such that the four Chilean terrorists would have to be tried again in civilian courts. Then all the terrorist leaders convicted in military courts would have to follow the same course. We cannot accept that *a priori*.”

LaRouche Warns, ‘It Will Be a Long War’

The June 30 *New York Times* warned, in what was a clear threat, that these OAS “recommendations” have the support of President Clinton. In other words, the United States will apply sanctions under Amendment 43 against Peru, which the U.S. Senate has approved and Clinton has signed. That same day, U.S. State Department spokesman

Richard Boucher warned that, given that the OAS recommendations to Peru “are reasonable and global, we urge the government to undertake concrete actions, to demonstrate its commitment to political and democratic reform. We are anxious to see a full response by the Peruvian government to the OAS recommendations.”

Leaving no doubt that these are not idle threats, in the Colombia aid plan approved by the U.S. Senate and signed into law by President Clinton on July 13, Peru was deliberately excluded from the list of those countries which would receive U.S. anti-drug aid. The amount slated for Peru this year was barely \$42 million, a rather insignificant amount compared to the total of \$20 billion earmarked for that purpose. This was done despite the fact that Amendment 43 was explicit that anti-drug aid was *exempted* from any measures undertaken unilaterally by the United States against Peru, as part of the offensive to force Fujimori to carry out the OAS demands.

The threatening and aggressive tone used by the United States toward Peru has continued on a number of flanks. On July 4, for example, U.S. Ambassador to Peru John Hamilton said that “superficial or cosmetic changes will not resolve the credibility crisis” that Peru faces.

In answer to this impertinence, President Fujimori said that Peru did not need other nations’ observations. But the strongest response to Hamilton’s comment came from Brazilian Ambassador to Peru Viegas Filho. During a special ceremony held at his embassy to award the Southern Cross decoration to various prominent government officials, Viegas Filho stressed, “I have no reason to use the words ‘superficial’ or ‘cosmetic’ regarding a task that is only recently taking shape. One must respect the evolution of the circumstances of dialogue, and the willingness to talk, and one must conserve optimism and a constructive appreciation of the possibilities of dialogue, which is an integral element of democracy.” Later, the Brazilian Ambassador stated that his country “considers the first steps that Peru has taken to reinforce democratic institutionality, to be positive,” and “I have no reason to doubt that this dialogue will be successful.”

But Hamilton’s comments were no slip of the tongue. On June 11, a *New York Times* editorial called on the OAS “not to accept a cosmetic change.” The editorial insisted that Fujimori “assaulted democracy in Peru,” and that the OAS “should demand a strict program of democratization, with qualitative changes, beginning with the removal of Montesinos from all political influence.” The OAS should be prepared to act, said the editorial, perhaps instructing its members to withdraw their ambassadors, to deny visas to Fujimori and Montesinos, and to vote against certain loans to Peru by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. If the OAS is not prepared to penalize Fujimori for his contempt of these decisions, “Washington should act on its behalf.”

International Intelligence

Mandela Says AIDS Is 'Unprecedented Tragedy'

Former South African President Nelson Mandela, on July 14 told participants at the international AIDS conference in Durban, South Africa: "Let us not equivocate: A tragedy of unprecedented proportions is unfolding in Africa. Something must be done as a matter of the greatest urgency."

Mandela, speaking out against the diversionary criticism against the conference's host, President Thabo Mbeki, said: "In the face of the grave threat posed by HIV/AIDS, we have to rise above our differences and combine our efforts to save our people. . . . History will judge us harshly if we fail to do so now, and right now. . . . He [Mbeki] will, with me, be the first to concede that much more remains to be done. I do not doubt for one moment that he will proceed to tackle this task with the resolve and dedication he is known for. . . . The poor of the continent will again carry a disproportionate part of the scourge. . . ."

"If anybody cared to ask them their opinion, they would wish that the dispute over the primacy of politics and science be put on the back burner, and that we proceed to address the needs and concerns of those suffering and dying. . . . The challenge is to move from rhetoric to action, and action on an unprecedented intensity and scale."

Amato: Europe Must Embrace Utopian Scheme

In an interview in the July 12 Italian daily *La Stampa*, Italian Premier Giuliano Amato explained his strategy for using "dissimulation" to sabotage France's initiative for "strengthened cooperation" within the European Union. Referring to the upcoming EU reform summit in December in Nice, France, where the euro-bloc of countries aim to form a decision-making body, Amato said that they must choose whether Britain (which is not part of the euro zone) is in or out of decision-making. Of course, he said, our goal is to supersede national sovereignties, and move toward a "post-Hobbesian" world; but if we push for a utopian federalist

scheme, such as a European government, or a European Constitution, the British cannot accept it. If we set up organs that exert control, while "dissimulating," that they are deferring to central governments, we can later go all-out for the dissolution of nation-states.

Amato told *La Stampa*: "I must, therefore, convince the skeptics. All 15 of us [European Union members] must go through that door. Between what I think and political exigencies, I must find a compromise. . . . Frankly, I do not want a continental Europe by itself, without the immense patrimony of England, and of the Scandinavians linked to England. Nor would I like to lose Spain. . . . To have England among us would not be bad: On many things, London is already where we would like to be. It would not be bad if England, with its experience in economic reforms, were present in the Council of States belonging to the euro . . . ; therefore, I prefer to go slow, to crumble pieces of sovereignty little by little, avoiding sudden shifts from national to federal powers. . . . I do not believe in a federal sovereign, because our globalized universe is post-Hobbesian."

La Stampa objected: "The world you describe seems to be pre-Hobbesian. It seems to precede the nation-state."

Amato readily agreed: "And why not go back to the period before Hobbes? The Middle Ages had a far richer humanity, and a multiple identity which can be a model today. The Middle Ages are beautiful: It can have its decision-making centers, without entirely relying on anyone. It is beyond the parenthesis of the nation-state. . . . Without sovereignties, we will not have totalitarianism. Democracy does not need a sovereign."

Globalist Foreign Policy Drafted for Mexico's Fox

The reversal of Mexico's traditional non-interventionist foreign policy, and its embrace of globalization, was detailed in a policy document written for National Action Party (PAN) President-elect Vicente Fox by diplomats Agustín Gutiérrez Canet and Martha Barcena Coqui, according to media reports on July 18.

Non-intervention, the document says, has always been a pretext, to serve the interests of domestic power groups. In fact, add the authors, the defense of sovereignty and non-intervention both are pretenses, which have allowed Mexico's policymakers to reject the "judgments" of international agencies that defend human rights and "humanitarian law." Mexico's antiquated foreign policy is "in open opposition to the evolution of the international context" (i.e., supranationalism).

The document, "Elements of a Foreign Policy Proposal for Vicente Fox," demands that Mexico now embrace what, as a nation-state, it has always rejected: participation in UN peacekeeping operations, under the guise of respecting "world security." The "redefinition of a new regime of international security, within the framework of United Nations reforms, and the debates on hemispheric security at the Organization of American States, must be a priority of Mexican foreign policy." Presumably, Mexico would now be willing to participate in multilateral forces deployed to Ibero-America, whereas historically, it has staunchly opposed such Anglo-American schemes.

In the context of proposing that Mexico participate in the debate on "world security," the foreign policy document calls for creating a national security council, and "redefining the functions of Mexico's Armed Forces in the 21st century."

Brazenly, it demands that Mexico bow to the dictates of European non-governmental organizations (NGOs), while giving greater participation to "civil society," in order to "attend to Mexico's least developed regions," a rather clear reference to Chiapas, where European NGOs have blatantly interfered in favor of the foreign-controlled "indigenist" Zapatista terrorists.

New Delhi, Kashmir Begin 'Autonomy Dialogue'

An "autonomy dialogue" between Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee and the Chief Minister of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, Farooq Abdullah, took place in New Delhi on July 17, and ended on a "very positive note," according

THE EUROPEAN UNION, Organization of American States, and United States began discussions in mid-July on whether to suspend financial aid to Haiti, because of irregularities in the May 21 Presidential election, when the party of former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide swept the elections. Aristide was forcibly installed by the "Project Democracy" apparatus in 1993, with U.S. troops, to enforce the rebirth of "democracy." You just can't get good help anymore.

TAJIKISTAN President Emomali Rakhmonov said his country will develop military cooperation with China. Rakhmonov spoke during his meeting on July 13 with a Chinese delegation headed by Lanzhou Military Area Commander Li Qianyuan. The delegation was in Dushanbe for two days, following their visit to Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

IRAQI Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz will be in Moscow on July 25-28, at the invitation of the Russian government, for a "working visit," during which he will meet with President Vladimir Putin.

RICHARD BUTLER, the former UNSCOM weapons inspector in Iraq, was in Jerusalem, on July 18, where he spoke before the right-wing Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs. Butler claimed that Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz had told him that Iraq had biological weapons "to deal with the Zionist entity." His address promoted the thesis of his lying book, that Iraq still has nuclear, chemical, and biological warfare capabilities.

COLOMBIA has deployed thousands of troops around the capital Bogotá, in the wake of stepped-up attacks throughout the country by the narco-terrorist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, according to wires on July 18. In the first half of July alone, the FARC, posing as "People Persecuted by the Paramilitaries," has butchered 200 people, including an attack on the third largest city, Cali.

to the Indian daily *The Hindu*. Dr. Abdullah came to New Delhi at the invitation of the Prime Minister to discuss the autonomy resolution that his state's Legislative Assembly passed on June 26. The resolution called for returning the state to the status it held prior to 1953.

Although this meeting was only the beginning of what may be a long-drawn-out negotiating process, the Prime Minister's office told the media that Dr. Abdullah has already given up reviving the "pre-1953 package." The package, which had been worked out between his father, Sheikh Abdullah, and India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, in 1953, among other restrictions, called for non-Kashmiris to have visas in order to enter Jammu and Kashmir.

Observers believe that Vajpayee is trying to steer Dr. Abdullah toward accepting the 1975 Accord. This was the last negotiated relationship between Jammu and Kashmir and the New Delhi government of Indira Gandhi.

CIA Conference Meditates 'Post-Mahathir Malaysia'

As July 16 marked Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad's 20th anniversary in office, sparking predictable fulminations from Western wire services, the *Far Eastern Economic Review* leaked a report in its July 13 issue that, on June 22, the CIA convened a conference on "Prospects for a Post-Mahathir Malaysia." Attending were representatives from the CIA, State and Defense Departments, and former U.S. diplomats and media correspondents posted to Kuala Lumpur.

The *Review* reported: "Malaysia could face considerable political uncertainty, including infighting in the ruling United Malays National Organization, once Mahathir gives up the reins he has clasped tightly since 1981. The panelists predicted new economic turmoil in three to five years because of growing fiscal debt, brought on by the state's rescues of troubled companies and the minimal restructuring of the economy in the wake of the 1997 financial crisis."

According to a report in Malaysia's *New Straits Times* of July 12, Dr. Mahathir re-

sponded to the CIA's criticism of his decision to intervene into the financial crisis in 1997, rather than knuckle under to International Monetary Fund "reforms." Speaking to the Malaysian Structural Steel Convention and Exhibition on July 11, Dr. Mahathir unsheathed his dry humor, charging that "their own countries used money to bail out their companies . . . and they seem to be doing quite well. . . . For instance, the LTCM [Long Term Capital Management hedge fund], which went bankrupt, they bailed them out, and they said it was good for their country. So, it must be good for us also, because we are copying them." He also expressed confidence that his successors would be able to continue Malaysia's development and stability.

On July 17, *New Straits Times* reported that Dr. Mahathir told Greg Sullivan, editor of *The Australian*, that he intends to retire at the end of his term, in 2004.

Cambodia, UN Agree on Tribunal for Khmer Rouge

The United Nations and Cambodia reached an agreement on the terms for establishing a special tribunal to try leading members of the Khmer Rouge, who butchered up to 3 million Cambodians, according to UN Undersecretary of Legal Affairs Hans Corell, who briefed press on July 13. The Cambodian National Assembly and Senate must now act on the draft law to create the tribunal.

Reports on the Memorandum of Understanding reached with the UN indicate that the tribunal will investigate crimes committed only by senior Khmer Rouge leaders from April 17, 1975 to Jan. 6, 1979. Those who might be tried could include Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea, Ta Mok, and the executioner of Tuol Sleng prison, Duch. It remains to be determined if Ieng Sary, former Khmer Rouge Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, will end up in the dock. He was sentenced to death *in absentia* in 1979, but was granted royal amnesty in 1996, at the request of co-Premiers Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Hun Sen, in exchange for the defection of a significant faction of Khmer Rouge.

Why Not an Open Democratic Party Nominating Convention?

by Our Special Correspondent

Today the Democratic Party stands at the brink of its own destruction, unless the forced march of its delegates to nominate Al Gore next month is replaced by full and open debate on policy.

The Gore-run Democratic National Committee (DNC) plans to hold the most controlled Convention in U.S. history, in Los Angeles on Aug. 14-17, to assure Gore's nomination—despite reactions ranging from apathy to dislike of Gore by delegates themselves, and in complete violation of the “open debate” tradition in the Democratic Party. The scripting of Gore's nomination will be something between a “Nuremberg rally” and a bizarre coronation that turns the Democratic Party of Franklin Roosevelt into a second Republican Party.

An exaggeration? Consider:

- For the first time in modern Democratic Party history, there will be no open microphone on the Convention floor.
- The DNC has decreed that no floor demonstrations will be permitted, no debates will be held, and there will be no discussion of the Democratic Platform whatsoever.
- The convention will be held in an area which delegates can only come or go to by bus. Every delegate bus will have two Los Angeles sheriff's deputies on board.
- Hotels housing convention delegates were told they had to sign a contract with the DNC to rent no meeting rooms to anybody during the period of the Convention without the approval of the DNC.

Why won't Gore let the delegates speak? What is he afraid of?

On July 20, the DNC got a healthy whiff of how the attempt to shut down all opposition is seen from the outside, when U.S. District Judge Gary Fess upheld the American Civil Liberties Union, and ruled that the attempt to create a “no access zone” around the Democratic Convention by

erecting a 10-foot-high fence, is “violative of the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.” So, indeed, are all the DNC's paranoid dictates.

Why is the DNC so worried about the Los Angeles Convention, when its horse has already lost the race? If Gore is “victorious” in stopping all opposition, Gore's nomination will elect Bush, and the damage will be a defeat for him as well as for many Democratic candidates for other Federal and state and local races.

What is most feared now by the Gore operatives, is a coalescence of opposition against the DNC's belated draft platform of July 6, which the *Washington Post* characterized as “more like a traditional Republican declaration” than a Democratic platform. That platform, in fact, has since been withdrawn from circulation, including from the Democratic Party's website, because of opposition to it. A second drafting session has been set for Cleveland on July 29.

The resistance to the Republican-like positions of the DNC is centering around the circulation of the “Proceedings of the Ad Hoc Democratic Platform Hearings,” which will reach 1 million Americans—and all Democratic delegates—before the Convention. These proceedings are being circulated by delegates, by Democratic legislators, local elected officials, labor, farmer, and minority leaders in increasing concentric circles of activity. In every place where there is dismay at the direction of the party, the platform is a “life raft” picking up disgusted activists, and showing them how the party can be saved. *After* the Democratic Convention, 5 million more copies of these proceedings will be circulated for that purpose.

This 100-page pamphlet is the transcript of June 22 hearings chaired by 11 prominent state legislators from across the United States, and former U.S. Senator Eugene McCarthy,

on the economic, health, and justice crises in America. That prestigious panel heard testimony from Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, Democratic elected officials, trade unionists, minorities, and others for platform planks representing the interests of the traditional Franklin Roosevelt constituencies.

Are Unions Anachronisms?

The way the Democrats can win the election is to rebuild the FDR coalition. Gore's apparatus is doing the opposite.

The Democratic Leadership Council (DLC), which Al Gore boasts of founding with DNC kingmaker Al From, declared in the most recent issue of *Blueprint* magazine, that "Unions are often thought of as anachronisms. They had a role to play in the old economy, but not in the new." On July 15, Al Gore appeared before the DLC and praised it as the main group which will forge the path into the 21st century. The *Blueprint* article says that unions must "adapt" to the new reality by "drawing on the rich legacy of craft unions . . . like the guilds from which unions first arose"—a period in American history when only a tiny number of the labor force could earn a living wage.

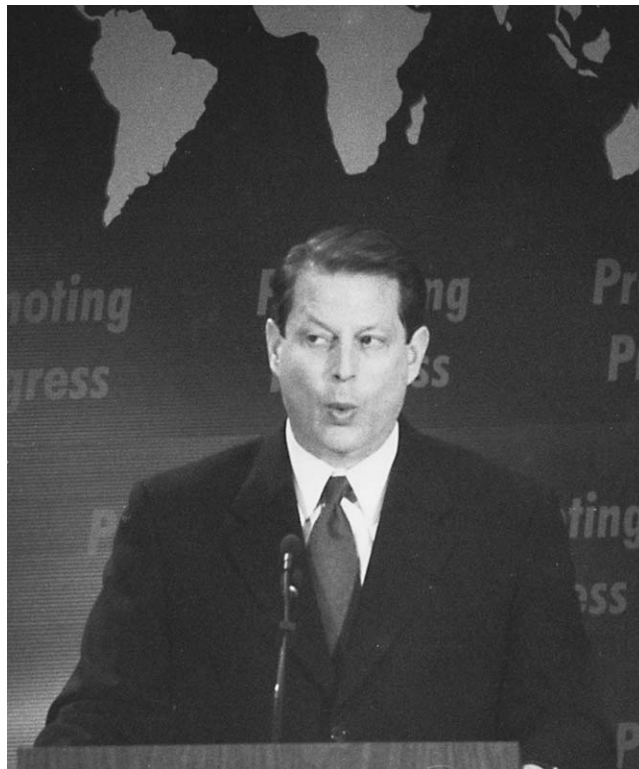
The DLC's mid-July meeting publicly proclaimed that today's Democrats are "a new party"—interested in only the wealthiest 20% of the population. Even professional unions such as the National Education Association have reacted against the DNC's plank of merit pay for teachers and "school reform"—i.e., the right to fire so-called "bad teachers"—which will be used against all teachers. Teachers traditionally make up 10% of the Democratic delegates.

Fight at State Legislators Meeting

The fight to rebuild the FDR coalition was taken to the National Conference of State Legislators meeting in Chicago on July 16-19. The "New Democratic" policies have made this body—which includes every state legislator in the United States—more Republican than Democratic. George W. Bush addressed the delegates, while Gore didn't show.

The 1,000 state legislators attending, along with the 4,000-plus lobbyists there, received the Ad Hoc Platform Hearings transcripts. While many Democratic legislators started out saying that they couldn't oppose Gore because that would elect Bush, it became clear to them that *supporting* Gore and his anti-FDR policies would in fact elect Bush. After all, the same argument urging lock-step support for Democratic candidates Walter Mondale and Michael Dukakis was used in the run-up to the Democratic Conventions in 1984 and 1988, respectively—and both lost massively and predictably. Dukakis beat out Gore for the 1988 Democratic nomination; Dukakis's 1988 election tally would beat Gore's in 2000.

Democratic legislators knew nothing of the DNC's platform, and were enraged at its attacks on their constituencies. Many agreed to circulate the pamphlets by the hundreds to



At the Democratic National Convention there will be no open microphones, no floor demonstrations, no debate—no discussion of the Democratic Platform of any kind. What is Al Gore so afraid of?

their constituents.

On July 19, the Gore-founded DLC held a luncheon for state legislators, addressed by DNC Chairman Joe Andrew. Andrew is directly responsible for awarding Lyndon LaRouche's 22% of the Arkansas Democratic primary vote to Gore, and for refusing to recognize LaRouche's candidacy.

When Andrew attempted to paint Gore as fully in the tradition of FDR, a LaRouche representative intervened: "How dare you talk about Roosevelt—you are taking his name and his memory in vain." When this person was removed, a second said, "Gore is no better than Bush. You are a liar and a racist. You threw 53,000 votes [LaRouche's Arkansas total] in the trash can. You are going to get Bush elected doing this." The luncheon—intended for pre-screened ticket holders—quickly ended, with Andrew reeling.

Meanwhile, amid the "Keystone Cop" measures to keep Democrats behind "Born to Lose" Gore, the onrushing financial collapse looms. A government which lies, in order to pretend that the inevitable is not happening, is, like Babylon's doomed Belshazzar, a regime which triumphs in insisting that it has prepared no measures for dealing with onrushing reality. This is the reality which the Ad Hoc Democratic Platform Hearing pamphlet addresses, and this explains its wide circulation, which is only being increased by the Gore forces' repression of all dissent.

Justice Department Compounds King Assassination Cover-Up

by Edward Spannaus

In August 1998, after President Clinton had asked Attorney General Janet Reno to meet with the family of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Reno ordered the Department of Justice (DOJ) to open a new investigation into the 1968 assassination of the nation's civil rights leader.

At the insistence of the King family, the FBI was not to be involved in the new probe, because of the FBI's long record of hostility toward Dr. King, and especially the venomous hatred directed toward King by the FBI's longtime Director, J. Edgar Hoover.

But, eliminating the FBI turns out to have been a meaningless gesture, since the investigation was handled by the most corrupt sections of the Justice Department's permanent bureaucracy, where the spirit of J. Edgar Hoover lives on. Reno assigned the investigation to career prosecutors in the DOJ's Civil Rights and Criminal Divisions. The lead investigator was Barry Kowalski, a "special counsel" for the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division, who has been with the DOJ for 19 years. As a criminal prosecutor (including prosecuting four Los Angeles police officers in the Rodney King case), he works closely with the DOJ's notorious Criminal Division, and he routinely uses the FBI for investigators. Some of those who have been involved in cases with Kowalski, describe him as "overzealous" and "unethical."

Kowalski was assisted by prosecutors from the Criminal Division. The de facto head of the Criminal Division is John Keeney, Sr., who entered the Justice Department in 1951, in the McCarthyite Internal Security Section; the first two decades of Keeney's career thus overlapped the racist rule of J. Edgar Hoover. (And "rule" he did: It was not until the Kennedy Administration that any U.S. Attorney General dared to assert control over the FBI Director, even though, nominally, the Attorney General is the FBI Director's boss.)

In an interview with *EIR*, Dr. William Pepper, the attorney for the King family, confirmed his belief that Keeney and company would have had a big hand in controlling the King investigation; Pepper specifically pointed to Mark Richard, the number-two career attorney in the Criminal Division, who functions as the liaison to the intelligence agencies, and who, as Pepper puts it, "protects the intelligence establishment."

As Pepper said, the DOJ investigation was intended to sustain the "official line" regarding the King assassination—

that there was no conspiracy, and that U.S. law enforcement and intelligence agencies had no role in it—and any and all contrary evidence was simply ignored or suppressed.

Investigate To Discredit

The DOJ probe was declared from the outset to be a limited investigation into two new areas of evidence, one involving former FBI agent Donald Wilson, and the other, Memphis restaurant owner Loyd Jowers.

In 1998, Wilson disclosed for the first time that he had documents in his possession which were found in the car abandoned by James Earl Ray, the alleged assassin. The documents contained references to "Raoul," the shadowy figure whom James Earl Ray had described as his controller, and who had directed Ray's movements immediately prior to the King assassination. Under threat of a death sentence, Ray had pled guilty to the King killing in 1969, but he quickly attempted to withdraw his guilty plea. For nearly 30 years, he was denied a new trial, as he maintained his innocence up to the point of his death, in prison, in 1998.

The papers found by Wilson also contained what appeared to be money amounts, and were written on a page of a 1963 Dallas telephone directory containing the number of the night club owned by Jack Ruby—the mob-linked figure who had shot and killed Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

Jowers, who owned a bar and grill behind the motel where Dr. King was murdered, said for the first time in 1993 that James Earl Ray was not the killer; Jowers said that he himself had been given \$100,000 to facilitate the assassination, and that he had hired a gunman to carry out the killing. Jowers also said that he had been given a rifle by "Raoul," which was the rifle used to frame James Earl Ray.

Obviously these claims would have blown the official, "lone assassin" version of the King killing sky high. Therefore, it was understood all along by persons familiar with the DOJ probe, that its primary objective was to discredit the claims of Wilson and Jowers, and then, to discredit as well the jury verdict issued in the civil trial in Memphis last year. This came in a suit brought by the King family against Jowers, in which the jury concluded that a conspiracy involving U.S. government agencies was responsible for the King murder.

Indeed, sources familiar with the DOJ investigation have



Attorney William Pepper (left) and Martin Luther King, Jr.

suggested that its real objective was to find evidence to indict Wilson for obstruction of justice, and perhaps also attorney Pepper, who has published a book detailing evidence of an assassination conspiracy involving U.S. intelligence agencies. (Pepper's book, *Orders To Kill*, was reviewed in the Dec. 8, 1995 issue of *EIR*.)

So, it is no surprise that the Kowalski report, released on July 9, concludes that neither the allegations made by Wilson, nor those made by Jowers, are credible, explaining that they "have both contradicted their own accounts."

"Moreover," the report asserts, "we did not find sufficient, reliable evidence to corroborate either of their claims. Instead, we found significant evidence to refute them."

The report is also quick to dismiss the findings of the jury in the Memphis civil case. After hearing about 70 witnesses in a month-long trial—many of whom had never been interviewed by any government investigator—the jury took little more than one hour to come back with a verdict finding in favor of the King family, that there had been a conspiracy which was responsible for the murder of Dr. King. (See *EIR*, Dec. 24, 1999 for an interview with Dr. Pepper concerning the trial, and excerpts from his closing summation.)

Incredibly, the Kowalski report declares: "Nothing new was presented during *King v. Jowers* to alter our findings or to warrant Federal investigation of the trial's conflicting, far-reaching hearsay allegations of a government-directed plot."

The Kowalski report, in fact, reads like a prosecutor's brief, selectively using snippets of evidence considered favorable to the government, dismissing contrary evidence as "not

credible" or "unsubstantiated," and ignoring altogether masses of evidence that does not fit the prosecutor's argument—that argument simply being that Jowers, Wilson, and Pepper were making it all up.

More important, the report dismisses allegations of a government conspiracy in a couple of pages. Almost nothing is said about the FBI, although FBI "Cointelpro" actions intended to "neutralize" Dr. King are well-documented, and were a major feature of Pepper's book.

As to the abundant evidence of the involvement of military intelligence and special forces units, evidence presented at trial and in Pepper's book, the Kowalski report has a more difficult time dismissing the evidence out of hand. Instead, it relies on the lack of records in military files, asserting a number of times that "official records" do not reveal military surveillance of King at the time of the assassination.

There are some major problems with this approach. First of all, researchers who have been seeking relevant military records under the Freedom of Information Act have been told that such records are missing, or may have been destroyed. Kowalski makes no reference to missing or destroyed records at all.

Second, even the interviews of retired military personnel conducted by Kowalski's team, indicate that the 111th Military Intelligence Group did have personnel in Memphis on the day of the assassination, April 4, and that they were involved in surveillance of Dr. King on April 3-4. But, the Kowalski report dismisses all this as inconsequential, and not worthy of further investigation.

Kowalski's Thuggery

Another method used to discredit key witnesses, particularly Jowers and Wilson, is that they would not cooperate with the Justice Department investigation; this is used to conclude that they were unreliable and that they had something to hide.

EIR interviewed Wilson shortly after he was contacted by Kowalski in 1998. When he met Kowalski, intending to give him the documents found in Ray's abandoned car, Kowalski was abusive and threatening, and mostly questioned Wilson about his relationship with the King family and Pepper. Wilson said he felt that he was now a target of Kowalski's investigation—a belief that was reinforced when Kowalski threatened to indict Wilson for obstruction of justice and when Kowalski called Wilson's home to scream at Wilson's wife that her husband was a liar.

The Verdict of History

Following the release of the Kowalski report, Martin Luther King III issued a statement on behalf of his family (see box), noting that they stand by the verdict in the civil trial, and that they regard that trial as having revealed the truth about the assassination of Dr. King. And as Dr. Pepper told *EIR* in the accompanying interview, he expects that more and more information will continue to come out over the years, confirming the accuracy of the findings of the Memphis trial. Following that trial, Pepper told *EIR* that the verdict would "cause history to be rewritten"—and no cover-up by the Justice Department's permanent bureaucracy can alter that judgment.

Interview: William Pepper

Government Ignored Evidence in MLK Death

William Pepper is the attorney for the King family. He was interviewed on July 4 by Edward Spannaus.

EIR: What are your comments on the latest Department of Justice report on the King assassination?

Pepper: My overall comments are that they really just skewed it to their desired results, they chose whom to believe and whom not to believe, and they did it with the full intention—it seems pretty clear—of just sustaining the official line.

And I don't know what more one can say about it. It's not unexpected, I thought they were terribly harsh with respect to [former FBI agent Donald] Wilson, unfair, and we now know they used storm-trooper tactics against that family in order to get those documents. . . .

They seem to have buried their own scientific report. They supposedly did a scientific analysis of the documents, but they really didn't deal with the results in any detail at all.

King Family Pans U.S. Government Probe

Here is the statement of the family of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., issued following the U.S. Justice Department's release of its report on its "limited investigation" of recent evidence regarding the assassination of Dr. King:

1. We initially requested that a comprehensive investigation be conducted by a Truth and Reconciliation Commission, independent of the government, because we do not believe that, in such a politically sensitive matter, the government is capable of investigating itself.

2. The type of independent investigation we sought was denied by the Federal government. But in our view, it was carried out, in a Memphis courtroom, during a month-long trial by a jury of 12 American citizens who had no interest other than ascertaining the truth. (*Kings v. Jowers*)

3. After hearing and reviewing the extensive testimony

and evidence, which had never before been tested under oath in a court of law, it took the Memphis jury only 1.5 hours to find that a conspiracy to kill Dr. King did exist. Most significantly, this conspiracy involved agents of the governments of the City of Memphis, the state of Tennessee, and the United States of America. The overwhelming weight of the evidence also indicated that James Earl Ray was not the triggerman and, in fact, was an unknowing patsy.

4. We stand by that verdict and have no doubt that the truth about this terrible event has finally been revealed.

5. We urge all interested Americans to read the transcript of the trial on the King Center website at <http://www.thekingcenter.com>, and consider the evidence, so they can form their own unbiased conclusions.

Although we cooperated fully with this limited investigation, we never really expected that the government report would be any more objective than that which has resulted from any previous official investigation. In a reasonable period of time, when we have had an opportunity to study the report, we will provide a detailed analysis of it to the media and on the aforementioned website.

EIR: What's your frank assessment of those notes, the Wilson documents?

Pepper: I believe the documents are genuine; I believe Donald [Wilson] found them the way he said, and I believe that someone left them inadvertently — perhaps in that car — and I would tend to think it might well have been Raoul, but, goodness knows who. James [Earl Ray] was always tight-mouthed about any other people whom he'd picked up, or whom he came to know, because he didn't want to put them through the type of harassment he knew they'd get, if he did name them. So, he just never named a lot of people, and that's unfortunate, because it always was a handicap that we had, trying to defend him.

But I believe they [the documents] are viable. I think that there's no question that that [phone] number was a [Jack] Ruby number. There also seemed to be a Raoul number, in Dallas, but that was cut off, as I recall. And the other sheet seemed to be pay orders of some kind. And, as I recall, the reports seem to indicate that that was written by a different hand. What I found as interesting in the first writing, is that the way the seven was made, is a European way, not an American way. The seven was crossed, and only Europeans cross their sevens; Americans don't, as a rule. And, of course, we believe that Raoul was Portuguese, and that would have been the way they would write their sevens.

EIR: What's your assessment of Raoul at this point? They go to great lengths, with a huge number of witnesses, to say he never left the plant [a General Motors assembly plant in New York State], was there every day working, etc.

Pepper: I don't know who they talked to. We sent investigators up there, and he turned out to be a kind of a piece-worker, who was paid as he worked, and he could take off, and the Kowalski group said they got his employment records, going back to '68. Well, the guy who gave them the records, gave *me* the records, after he gave them to them, and he said he gave me everything he gave them, and the records he gave me only went back to 1975. So, I'm just wondering how they got records that went back beyond 1975; maybe they got them from another source — I don't know. But the man who is in charge of the archives out in Southfield, Michigan (I think it is), said that this is all they had. And he was very cooperative, very decent guy — I sent him a subpoena by fax; he was that cooperative — he honored a fax subpoena.

He said that's all they got. So I don't know where they got this other information.

We've had enough witnesses, as you know, over the years, identifying him [Raoul]. And I have the transcript of the [Gloria] Grabow conversation with him. And she spoke to him for, like, eight minutes — and you don't speak to someone you don't know for eight minutes — and she asked him if he was still involved with guns, gun-running, and he said, "Oh yeah, lots of guns." This was early on, before he knew we were looking at him.

EIR: I don't think that's mentioned at all in the report.

Pepper: Oh, of course not. . . . Jack Saltman showed Raoul's daughter the photograph that we had in the spread, he showed her that at the door, and she said: "Anybody can get that picture of my father." So she identified him. *She* identified him. Forget Grabow, and all the others, *she* identified him. And that was evidence at the trial, that they ignored.

EIR: Where had you gotten that photo?

Pepper: That photograph was part of a spread of six, and it originally came from an INS [Immigration and Naturalization Service] file; that was his INS naturalization photograph, when he came over from Portugal. So, she put him right in the frame; that was testimony at the trial, and they ignored that. They also ignored the testimony of the Portuguese reporter who said how happy they [Raoul's family] were that the government was giving them such help, such assistance, in dealing with this issue. That the government helps private citizens that way!

They've just brushed the Raoul thing aside, but I think the evidence is very strong the other way.

The evidence is also very strong that there were two Army photographers on the roof, and that Carthel Weeden [the fire station captain] put them up there on the day of the killing. And they started to say that Weeden may have been mistaken; he indicates that maybe he put them up there the day before. Well, Weeden indicated nothing of the sort — because he wasn't even working the day before.

And I asked him, "Did you tell these guys that you might have put them up the day before?" And he said: "Hell, no, I wasn't even *working* that day." When he was interviewed by them [DOJ investigators], he told them that he put them [the photographers] up there on the day of the shooting. . . .

EIR: The King family has made the point that they originally wanted an independent commission.

Pepper: That's right. And that's really what is required: an independent commission that would hear all the evidence. That's what they wanted. And the closest we got to that, was with the civil trial, because all of that evidence was heard.

One of the points in the report, is that the civil trial was — the evidence was unreliable, because it was filled with hearsay, and unsubstantiated, uncorroborated allegations. Well, what they don't say, is that hearsay is perfectly admissible, if it's subject to one of the exceptions, and there are a number of exceptions to the hearsay rule, and so, hearsay evidence is put into evidence all the time, and is allowed. They try to sort of blacklist the evidence by saying, "Oh, it's all hearsay."

EIR: I would have thought, given that this was initiated by President Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno, that there would have been some pretense to neutrality or objectivity, but there wasn't at all.

Pepper: No, it got out of their hands. I think the forces who run that Department, who aren't Clinton or Reno, but are the people you know and you've identified, and they just were determined that they were going to go to the wall on this one, and not give any change, or any break at all.

EIR: And any contrary evidence, they simply ignored. There's an enormous amount of material, and anything that didn't fit their predetermined conclusion, they just ignore.

Pepper: That's right, they just ignore. They ignore Nathan Whitlock and his mother; they try to discredit Johnny McFerrer; and of course Jowers, they try and discredit him. They say, "Well, he's changed his story."

Of course he's changed his story. He never wanted to get involved in this in the first place. For a long time, he just told one story; of course he changed it.

It [the DOJ report] is very one-sided, and one has to take it apart piece by piece, and I will try to to that.

EIR: I'm looking forward to that; I'm sure a lot of people are.

They also made a big point about, that there's no link between the Kennedy assassination and this.

Pepper: That was the real hidden danger of the Wilson documents. That was a real danger, wasn't it, because of Raoul, and Ruby, and that whole connection there. I know, they make a big point of that.

EIR: It's so self-serving: They go in threatening, intimidating, and so forth, and then they say, "Well, they didn't cooperate with us, therefore they're not reliable."

Pepper: Right, right. "They didn't want to speak to us. They didn't cooperate. They're not reliable." Right.

It had its purpose, and that's really what they did, and that's why Mrs. King was right when she decided not to go on down and sit with them, and let them explain the reason behind their report; she said she knew what they were going to do, and she didn't want to give the DOJ a photo opportunity. . . . Smart decision. . . .

That family feels that they know now much more, and generally quite accurately, what happened, and more details will seep out over the years. People come forward with information. I get calls from people all the time, and there's new leads here and there. It will come out little by little. I had a woman who called me, and she had a friend who was in charge of Army logistics, and on the morning of April 4, he was told to be ready, because they were going to be moving large numbers of troops into the nation's capital the afternoon of the 4th. And sure enough, of course, that's what happened. And then, the killing took place. And this guy said: "Wow, they knew about it all the time."

You get pieces of information like that. And after a while, there's a cumulative buildup of this stuff, and you know that basically you're right. . . .

Senate GOP Leaders Back HMOs Over Patients—Again

by Linda Everett

For four years, the Congressional contingent of the Conservative Revolution has worked non-stop to block any and all legislation that would provide even minimal protections for patients in managed-care plans, and make health maintenance organizations (HMOs) legally liable for policies that harm, disable, or kill their patients. On June 29, the Republican-dominated U.S. Senate outdid itself, by passing a "Patient Protection" bill that would actually *reverse* laws passed by the states to protect people from the ravages of the HMOs.

Public pressure has been building for Congress to finally act, to curb the outrageous violations of human health and dignity by the HMOs. Much of the debate has centered on giving senior citizens insurance coverage for prescription drugs. Meanwhile, the Norwood-Dingell Bill, sponsored by Reps. Charles Norwood (R-Ga.) and John Dingell (D-Mich.), the version of the Patients' Bill of Rights which passed in 1999, has been languishing in a Republican-dominated conference committee, unable to reach the President's desk.

In early June, after months of inaction by the conference committee, Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) attached the original Norwood-Dingell bill to other legislation to force a vote on the issue. The bill failed to pass by just one vote—indicating growing Republican support for real patient protections. Then, on June 29, Sen. Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.) proposed an amendment to an Appropriations bill that addressed the issue of how many patients would be covered in any final bill. Sen. Don Nickles (R-Okla.) countered with his sham GOP "patients' rights" bill that narrowly passed by a vote of 51-47. In a confusion of details that even some Senate offices cannot untangle, the Nickles bill amends the Senate GOP bill, but Norwood's office says that it actually makes it worse, by reversing laws that states have enacted to protect patients from HMOs' rapacity.

Clearly, unless the GOP majority which carried this out, is removed from office in the fall elections, there is no hope of protection from the HMOs. More fundamentally, given the rulings from the U.S. Supreme Court upholding the cost-cutting intent of the 1973 law establishing HMOs, the only effective action that can be taken to stop the medical murder, is to *ban* HMOs altogether, and return to the philosophy of the Hill-Burton legislation of the late 1940s.

The original Patients' Bill of Rights, or the Norwood-Dingell bill, albeit with unfortunate "poison pill" attachments

loaded on to it by House Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.), was passed overwhelmingly by the House on Oct. 7, 1999. The bill, which is endorsed by 300 organizations representing doctors, nurses, patients, other medical professionals, and advocates for children, families, and the disabled, would affect all patients in private insurance plans, at a point when those plans are in a frenzied looting operation against hospitals, medical providers, and patients alike.

Shortcomings of the Norwood-Dingell Bill

Fundamentally, of course, the bill doesn't stop the crimes. As *EIR* has shown repeatedly for more than two decades, the policy of managed care, itself, adopts a Nazi philosophy of cost cutting. The "Health Maintenance Organization and Resources Development Act," passed on Dec. 29, 1973 and authorizing "managed care" for a post-industrial United States, started deregulation of the nation's health-care system for the primary purpose of allowing Wall Street to loot it. The patients' bill of rights only attempts to "regulate" that looting process, as we enter the end stage of managed care's takedown of the U.S. health-care system.

But, the Republican leadership has kept the Norwood-Dingell bill bottled up in conference, where it must be reconciled with the Senate bill passed in 1999. The GOP bill restricts the scope of HMO patients "protected" to 48,000 people in self-insured plans protected by Federal law. The bipartisan rights bill, by contrast, covers all 161 million people in all private health plans.

Rather than compromise in favor of patient protection, the Republican leadership decided this summer to serve the HMOs more completely.

As Kennedy told the Senate on June 29, the irony of the Nickles bill, is that "virtually no one enrolled in an HMO is covered by the Republican bill—because HMOs are almost never part of the self-funded insurance arrangements covered by their bill." The Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) provides uniform Federal protection of employee welfare or health plans, while superseding state insurance regulations. HMOs knowingly use the ERISA law to escape all liability when their policies harm or kill patients. Making such plans legally liable, as the bipartisan Norwood-Dingell bill does, will save lives. The Senate GOP bill, by contrast, would leave thousands, by the HMOs' own estimate, to face death and injury.

A study conducted for the HMO lobby found that if HMOs were made fully legally accountable for their policies, 6,321 patients a year would win suits for wrongful death or injury against negligent health plans!

Under the GOP bill, patients have no recourse if their HMO doesn't have enough physicians to provide timely treatment. Patients must first go through a gauntlet of rigged internal and external appeals, in which the reviewer is hand-picked by the HMO that caused the injury or death in the first place! In the majority of HMO cases, patient injuries occur fairly

quickly, yet, under the GOP bill, a Congressional source reported that Nickles explained how the appeals process can last for up to 205 days—a big window in which the HMO can do whatever it likes, including, perhaps, denying life-saving treatment to an overly litigious subscriber.

With the patient dead, the HMO cannot be sued for its wrongful actions. The cause of action under the Nickles bill—that is, the only way to sue an HMO under the bill—is if the HMO violates the outcome of the external appeals process. If the patient dies waiting for the appeals process to conclude, the HMO can't be sued.

The state of the global financial crisis has guaranteed that the health crisis, in the United States and worldwide, is going to get worse, until a totally new approach is taken. The HMOs are already dumping nearly 2 million Medicare patients (with another million expected to be dumped next year). HMOs are shutting down hospitals and driving doctors out of practice by refusing to pay them tens of billions of dollars for their services. And, HMOs are outright refusing to provide services for which they were paid premiums. States don't have the capacity to "regulate" sharks in a feeding frenzy.

Vote Them Out

But, Americans can vote out those Congressmen who have put the power of the HMOs above the general welfare of the U.S. population. And citizens can move to ban HMOs altogether, before the genocide gets worse.

The following is the list of Senators who voted on June 29 to protect HMOs, rather than patients. Those in bold type are up for reelection in November: **Spencer Abraham (R-Mich.)**, Wayne Allard (R-Colo.), **John Ashcroft (R-Mo.)**, Robert Bennett (R-Utah), Christopher Bond (R-Mo.), Sam Brownback (R-Kan.), Jim Bunning (R-Ky.), **Conrad Burns (R-Mont.)**, Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-Colo.), Thad Cochran (R-Miss.), Susan Collins (R-Me.), **Paul Coverdell (R-Ga.)**,* Larry Craig (R-Id.), Michael Crapo (R-Id.), **Mike DeWine (R-Ohio)**, Pete Domenici (R-N.M.), Michael Enzi (R-Wyo.), **Bill Frist (R-Tenn.)**, **Slade Gorton (R-Wash.)**, Phil Gramm (R-Tex.), **Rod Grams (R-Minn.)**, Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), Judd Gregg (R-N.H.), Chuck Hagel (R-Neb.), **Orrin Hatch (R-Utah)**, Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), Tim Hutchinson (R-Ark.), **Kay Hutchison (R-Tex.)**, James Inhofe (R-Okla.), **Jim Jeffords (R-Vt.)**, **Jon Kyl (R-Ariz.)**, **Trent Lott (R-Miss.)**, **Richard Lugar (R-Ind.)**, **Connie Mack (R-Fla.)**, Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), Frank Murkowski (R-Ak.), Don Nickles (R-Okla.), Pat Roberts (R-Kan.), **William Roth (R-Del.)**, **Rick Santorum (R-Pa.)**, Jeff Sessions (R-Ala.), Richard Shelby (R-Ala.), Robert Smith (R-N.H.), Gordon Smith (R-Ore.), **Olympia Snowe (R-Me.)**, Ted Stevens (R-Ak.), **Craig Thomas (R-Wyo.)**, Fred Thompson (R-Tenn.), Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), George Voinovich (R-Ohio), John Warner (R-Va.).

* Coverdell died following a surgical procedure in late July. The governor will appoint his replacement, until a special election can be held.

‘Team Gore’: Trilateral Retreads, Eco-Fascists, and Right-Wing Zionists

by Scott Thompson

If you still occasionally wake up in the middle of the night in a cold sweat, recalling the “bad old days” when Jimmy Carter was President, when nuclear energy was taken down, as fuel prices skyrocketed, and when Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker was driving up interest rates past 20%, then hold onto your seat, because “Team Gore,” the core foreign and national security policy group clustered around wanna-be President Al Gore, is nothing but a retread of the Carter Administration—a gang of Trilateral Commission has-beens, peppered with a new generation of rabid right-wing Zionists.

If you add to the equation the presence of “deep ecologist” Maurice Strong, one of Gore’s “mentors” and a leading figure in the Gore kitchen cabinet, the whole scene stinks of world government, savage Malthusianism, and a heavy dose of “Greater Israel” zealotry.

As a public service, we provide the following profile of Team Gore.

Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group

Ambassador Marc Ginsberg is one of two Senior Coordinating Advisers to the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group. This collection of some two dozen people, whom he is vetting with his counterpart, Dr. Bruce Jentleson, is to grow to 100 people, who would form the core of a Gore transition team. If, on the outside chance that Vice President Gore is elected President, they would be the principal manpower pool from which foreign policy and national security officials would be selected.

Ambassador Richard Newton Gardner

Ambassador Gardner, who is a member of the highest levels of the Anglo-Venetian oligarchy, is one of two experts on Europe on the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group, and handles Gore policy toward the United Nations and international organizations.

On June 10, 1956, Gardner



married Danielle Luzzato, whose family, of the Venetian oligarchy, came to the United States during the Second World War. Gardner was a Rhodes Scholar (1951-53), and he received his PhD from Oxford University in 1954.

Unlike Bill Clinton, who as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford had found British class society repugnant, Gardner became a rabid Anglophile. For example, Gardner adheres to a form of the late Earl Bertrand Russell’s “one-worldism” policy, as demonstrated by his 1964 book *In Pursuit of World Order*. But, he disagrees with Russell’s anti-Americanism.

Gardner’s longest teaching assignment has been with Columbia University, and he rose through the ranks of academia to become the Henry L. Moses professor of law and international organizations, taking frequent leaves of absence from Columbia to hold government positions. He has also been “of counsel” with two top Wall Street law firms, including Coudert Brothers, while serving at Columbia University.

Gardner’s government service began under the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations in the U.S. State Department, but he has held multiple positions as a U.S. representative or adviser to the U.S. delegation to the UN. Most significantly, he worked with Gore kitchen cabinet member Maurice Strong, who is one of the world’s leading genocidalists (see below), while serving as a consultant to the UN Secretary General on the UN Conference on the Environment in 1972, and, again, in the same capacity with the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Throughout the Carter Administration (1977-81), he was U.S. Ambassador to Italy. In 1988, Gardner was foreign policy adviser to then-Senator Gore, in Gore’s first campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination. From 1993 to July 13, 1997, during the Clinton Administration, he served as U.S. Ambassador to Spain.

Gardner is a member of the board of directors of Freedom House, the UN Association, Foreign Policy Association, the International League for Human Rights, and the National Endowment for Democracy’s core institute, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, part of the Project Democracy apparatus which has been accused of acting as a “secret, parallel government.” He is a member of the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and the Trilateral Commission, as well as having served (1988-92) as co-chairman of the Aspen Institute Program on the United Nations



Jimmy Carter, the Trilateral Commission President, with members of his Cabinet, including Cyrus Vance (to his right) and Zbigniew Brzezinski (behind Carter's left shoulder). The Gore advisory team is a motley crew of Carter Administration and Trilateral Commission has-beens.

and Collective Security, which had been established under the auspices of the U.S. and Russian UN Associations.

Today, Gardner moves in the highest circles of the Anglo-Venetian establishment. One longtime close friend is Arthur Ross, who has served as the British intelligence station chief in New York City.

One of Gardner's most notable, Russellite one-worldist pieces appeared in the Summer 1974 issue of the CFR's *Foreign Affairs* magazine, in which he argues that, to date, such one-worldist policies as "world federalism," "charter review" for the UN, and "world peace through world law," have failed in the face of rising nationalism and will have to be implemented piecemeal. Gardner propounds a version of one-worldist, British Fabian-style "permeation," in which national sovereignty is eroded step-by-step. This article remains a cornerstone of the CFR's ideological superstructure, and it might be viewed as a leading piece in the march toward today's policies of globalization.

Gardner complains: "Certainly the gap has never loomed larger between the objectives and the capacities of the international organizations that were supposed to get mankind on the road to world order. We are witnessing an outbreak of shortsighted nationalism that seems oblivious to the economic, political, and moral implications of interdependence. . . ."

"In short, 'the house of world order' will have to be built from the bottom up rather than from the top down. It will look

like a great 'booming, buzzing confusion,' to use William James' famous description of reality, *but an end run around national sovereignty, eroding it piece by piece, will accomplish much more than the old-fashioned frontal assault*" (emphasis added).

Gardner proceeds with a list of ten goals that might be achieved through his "world order." The top four include:

1. Gardner hones in on President Richard Nixon's ending the Bretton Woods system, stating: "The non-Communist nations are embarked on a long-term negotiation for the reform of *the international monetary system*, aimed at developing a new system of reserves and settlements to replace the dollar standard and at improving the balance-of-payments adjustment process. The accomplishment of these objectives would almost surely require a revitalization of the International Monetary Fund, which would have unprecedented powers to create new international reserves and to influence national decisions on exchange rates and on domestic monetary and fiscal policies."

2. Presaging the creation of the World Trade Organization, Gardner writes: "New standards are also envisaged to regulate protectionist measures to cope with 'market disruption' from imports. To make these new rules of the game meaningful, GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the precursor of the WTO] arrangements for consultation, conciliation, and enforcement of its decisions will have to be greatly improved."

3. Coming after the 1972 UN Conference on the Environment, he proposes international environmental regulation: "The next few years should see a continued strengthening of the new global and regional agencies charged with protecting the world's *environment*. In addition to comprehensive monitoring of the earth's air, water, and soil and of the effects of pollutants on human health, we can look forward to new procedures to implement the principle of state responsibility for national actions that have transnational environmental consequences, probably including some kind of 'international environmental impact statement' procedure by which at least some nations agree to have certain kinds of environmental decisions reviewed by independent scientific authorities." This seems to presage the 1997 UN-sponsored Kyoto Protocol on reducing "greenhouse gases" that Vice President Gore has promoted.

4. Gardner's road to world order also includes Malthusian zero population growth: "We are entering a wholly new phase of international concern and international action on the *population problem*, dramatized by the holding this year of the first World Population Conference to take place at the political level. By the end of this decade, a majority of nations are likely to have explicit population policies, *many of them designed to achieve zero population growth by a specific target date*" (emphasis added). This statement in favor of population control was nearly coincident with National Security Study Memorandum 200 by National Security Adviser and Secretary of State Sir Henry Kissinger, which said that it was in U.S. national security interests to markedly reduce the populations of especially darker-skinned peoples—a theme dear to Bertrand Russell's heart.

Toward the conclusion of the piece, Gardner remarks: "Thus, while we will not see 'world government' in the old-fashioned sense of a single all-embracing global authority, key elements of planetary planning and planetary management will come about on those very specific problems where the facts of interdependence force nations, in their enlightened self-interest, to abandon unilateral decision-making in favor of multilateral processes."

Maurice Strong

Born into the family of a Canadian railroad man who was laid off during the Depression, Strong has become one of the most important eco-fascists, who has had frequent meetings with Prince Philip and Prince Charles, as well as being one of the most important members of Gore's kitchen cabinet. Today, Strong is Undersecretary General of the United Nations and chairman of the Earth Council. Strong has worked intimately with



Gore for well over a decade.

Strong was a co-founder with Prince Philip of the secretive 1001 Club, the main piggybank of the green-genocidalist World Wildlife Fund (WWF). The other 1001 Club initiator was former Nazi SS officer Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

Strong was WWF vice president during the decade that Prince Philip was its president, and is a politician and businessman extraordinaire. Strong handpicked the entire Canadian membership of the 1001 Club, from its inception in 1967, and thereby created what he admits might well be called "The Strong Kindergarten." Among the 80 or so "initiates" into the 1001 Club from Canada are:

Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, the late head of the Montreal-based British intelligence front company Permindex (Permanent Industrial Expositions), which was accused by the French secret services and New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison of financing the attempted assassinations of President Charles de Gaulle and the murder of President John F. Kennedy, respectively.

Conrad Black, head of the Hollinger International Company, the British-steered global media cartel behind the attacks on President Clinton.

Peter Munk, the owner of Barrick Gold, the Canadian mining company involved with both former U.S. President George Bush and former Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in a worldwide raw materials grab, including trying to buy U.S. government-owned gold deposits at fire-sale prices.

In order to fully appreciate the following interview, we provide first, a brief biographical sketch of Strong, principally as presented in Elaine Dewar's excellent book, *Cloak of Green* (Toronto: James Lorimer and Company, 1995). Undoubtedly, one of the main reasons for Strong's rapid rise through oligarchic circles is his sponsorship by a member of the American branch of his family, Anna Louise Strong, who is to all appearances a top-level member of what *EIR* has detailed as "The Trust," the Anglo-Soviet oligarchical back channel. Like Gore's family patron, Dr. Armand Hammer, Anna Louise Strong had early cultivated ties to the heads of state of the Soviet Union, China, and the United States.

One of Strong's first big breaks was to become head of the Power Corporation, a junior octopus of oil and gas companies, which permitted him to provide patronage jobs. One person he hired was James D. Wolfensohn, a Harvard MBA, to run Power Corp.'s Australian-based subsidiary, SuperPower International. After a career as a private investment banker on Wall Street, Sir James Wolfensohn is today head of the World Bank, and a partner with Prince Philip in his genocidal schemes to change the orientation of the bank away from great projects toward funding "sustainable development."

Strong left his high-paying job with Power to take over

Canada's External Aid program. Through a combination of public-private covert operations, and with charitable contributions from the likes of John J. McCloy of the Rockefeller Foundation, he spread environmentalist propaganda throughout the world.

In 1969, Strong got a call from the Swedish Ambassador to the UN, whose country had pushed through a resolution to hold an international conference on the environment in Stockholm in 1972, asking Strong to take responsibility for this first-ever such conference. Canada's Liberal Party Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau, agreed to the appointment, and Strong went to New York, both as a UN Undersecretary General reporting to Secretary General U Thant, and as Secretary General of the Stockholm Conference.

As Dewar reports: "As the Stockholm Conference opened in 1972, Strong warned urgently about the onset of global warming, the devastation of forests, the loss of biodiversity, the polluted oceans, and the population time bomb. . . . As I read this old speech, I realized it could almost be repeated at the Rio Summit." One by-product of the Stockholm Conference was the formation of a new UN bureaucracy, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).

In 1992, Strong served as Secretary General of the UN Conference on the Environment and Development, which became variously known as Rio 92 or Eco 92. Strong, who was later to be UNEP Secretary General, created the Earth Council out of that.

Strong knew that the Rio summit was aimed at destroying the sovereign nation-state republic. And, he relied heavily on his pal, Al Gore, to convince the U.S. government to participate at the heads-of-state level.

Also, at the 1997 Kyoto summit, where Strong was the representative of the UN Secretary General, it was Gore, together with Gore's longtime friend, British Prime Minister Tony Blair, who pushed through a resolution for the reduction of so-called "greenhouse gas emissions" for the ostensibly "industrialized nations," at levels that would mean economic devastation worse than that of the Great Depression.

On Jan. 20, 1999, in an interview with this author, Strong made the following points about Gore:

"My own contact with Vice President Gore goes back to well before his Vice Presidency, particularly the time when he was so active in the Senate. And, as you know, the Senate is really one of the most effective in the whole environmental field. He was very active in the Global Parliamentarians movement, and, in fact, was instrumental in helping to form the Association of Global Parliamentarians. . . .

"[Gore] has got a good relationship with [Princes] Charles as well as Philip. . . . As a matter of fact, in my view, he's much closer to Charles's views, than to Philip's views. I was actually Philip's vice president of the World Wildlife Fund, and, while he has given his substantial reputation, lending it to the World Wildlife Fund, his own view of environmental issues is very much narrower than that of Al Gore. Al sees it

quite properly in the broader context of how you manage the economy, how you manage society generally. Whereas Prince Philip has seen it much more narrowly in traditional conservationist terms."¹

Ambassador Robert E. Hunter

Ambassador Hunter is, together with Gardner, in charge of European policy for the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group. Like Gardner, Hunter is a rabid Anglophile, who got his PhD from the London School of Economics, where he studied on a Fulbright Scholarship. He had also been a Research Associate at the premier private British military think-tank, the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), in 1967, and then again in 1968-69.

During the Carter Administration, Hunter worked under the "looney-tunes" National Security Adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, first as Director for West European Affairs at the National Security Council (1977-79), and then as Director of Middle East Affairs (1979-81), where he was involved in dealing with the Iranian seizure of American hostages.

When President Carter lost re-election in 1981, Hunter followed Brzezinski to the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington, D.C., where he became a Senior Fellow for Middle East Studies (1981-89), then Director of European Studies, while also serving as the think-tank's Vice President for International Politics (1989-93). His Iranian wife, Shireen T. Hunter, also worked with him at CSIS.

During the Reagan Administration, Hunter served as a Senior Consultant to the Commission on Central America (1983-84), which was headed by Sir Henry Kissinger, who was then a Counselor at CSIS with Brzezinski.

Hunter was one of the originators of the National Endowment for Democracy, along with Samuel Huntington, another Brzezinski protégé and Trilateral Commission official. Hunter has served on the board of directors of one of its core institutions, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs.

Hunter was appointed Senior Foreign Policy Adviser to Gov. Bill Clinton's Presidential campaign in 1991-92. During the Clinton Administration, Hunter was appointed U.S. Permanent Representative (Ambassador) to the North Atlantic Council (July 1993-January 1998).

Hunter is today a Senior Adviser at the RAND Corp. in Washington, D.C. He is also vice president of the Atlantic Treaty Association, and he serves on Secretary of Defense William Cohen's Defense Policy Board. He is also an Associate at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs

1. For more on the background of Maurice Strong and *EIR*'s exclusive interview with him, which also includes Strong's version of the corrupt deal with Peter Knight, who is now Vice President Gore's chief fund-raiser, see Scott Thompson, "Maurice Strong Discusses His Pal Al Gore's Dark Age 'Cloak of Green,'" *EIR*, Jan. 29, 1999.

at Harvard University, where he is associated with “Team Gore” member Dr. Graham Allison (see below).

As U.S. Ambassador to NATO, Hunter participated in at least one meeting of the Bilderberg Society in Helsinki in 1994, where speakers included George Soros and Kissinger.

Dr. Robert A. Pastor

Dr. Pastor is in charge of Latin American policy for the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group. During the Carter Administration, he was the Director of Latin American and Caribbean Affairs on the National Security Council under Brzezinski (1977-81). During 1986-98, Pastor was a Carter Center Fellow, and the Founding Director of the Carter Center’s Latin American and Caribbean Program. During those years, Pastor monitored 17 elections in 10 countries in the Western Hemisphere.



In 1998, Pastor resigned from the Carter Center to become a Professor of Political Science at Emory University in Georgia, which is affiliated with the Carter Center.

Most recently, Pastor served as the head of the delegation from the Carter Center to Mexico, on June 28-July 4, to monitor the Presidential elections in which the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) was defeated after 71 years of rule. In an interview with this author on July 12, Pastor expressed great happiness at the PRI’s defeat.

However, when this author asked Pastor about the narco-trafficking Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), he revealed that he had not only negotiated prisoner releases with the FARC, including having talked with its commanders, but also that the only reason why he favors any U.S. military aid to Colombia, is so that that nation might be better able to negotiate from a position of strength with the FARC narco-terrorists—rather than wage a total war against them, as Peru’s President Alberto Fujimori had successfully done against Shining Path.

Pastor boasted about his role as arbiter with the FARC: “Well, it’s just that both the government and the FARC have been in touch with me. I’d been in touch with both at many different times, and both of them asked if I would come down to see if I could put the finishing touches on it, understanding that they were negotiating for release of 77 soldiers that had been captured by the FARC about a year and a half ago. So, I flew down to Bogotá, and then went down to Caqueta in the southern part of the country, and met with the commanders of the FARC and met with the President and Foreign Minister and others. We put that together pretty quickly.”

He continued, “I think the FARC are very realistic. You know they still are Marxist, and believe that bargaining is

dependent on the correlation of forces. And therefore, until the Colombian military had a greater capacity, I don’t think they’re going to negotiate more seriously. That’s why I think some support to the Colombian military is appropriate.”

In the interview, Dr. Pastor said that the southern state of Chiapas, Mexico, is really part of Central America, and that it ought to be given “indigenist rights” under the Mexican Constitution.

One of the most damning documents by Pastor, which demonstrates his hatred for the sovereign nation-state, is an article in the Fall 1992 issue of *Foreign Policy* magazine, entitled, “The Latin American Option.” In it, he echoes the call of former World Bank President Robert McNamara for a 50% cut in the size of the militaries within one year, for all the nations of the Americas except for the United States. Pastor also calls for the creation of a multilateral military force, to be associated with the Organization of American States, that would handle regional problems ranging from “drug traffickers” to “territorial disputes.”

Dr. Graham T. Allison, Jr.

Dr. Allison is in charge of Russia policy for the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group. He received a BA from Harvard in 1962, a BA and MA from Hertford College, Oxford in 1964, and returned to Oxford to complete his PhD in 1968. He has held several positions at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, including dean (1977-89) and Douglas Dillon Professor of Government (1989-). He is today Director of the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at the Kennedy School, where one of his associates is “Team Gore” member Ambassador Robert Hunter.

Dr. Allison was Special Advisor to Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger (1985-87), and has been a member of the Secretary of Defense’s Defense Policy Board for Secretaries Weinberger, Frank Carlucci, Richard Cheney, Les Aspin, William Perry, and William Cohen.

He served as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Policy and Plans (January 1993-March 1994), during which time he was in charge of formulating Department of Defense strategy and policy toward Russia, Ukraine, and other states of the former Soviet Union.

He was a founding member of the Trilateral Commission, and remained an active member throughout the formation of the Carter Administration and beyond (1974-84). He is today a director of the New York Council on Foreign Relations.

With Russia’s Yabloko Party leader Grigory Yavlinsky, Allison co-authored “The Grand Bargain,” a 1991 plan which failed to be implemented, but which had called for a crash program of International Monetary Fund (IMF)-style “shock therapy,” combined with “democratization” of the former Soviet Union. More recently, Dr. Allison has testified on several occasions before Congress on how the Soviet economic collapse has led to a situation in which there are “loose nukes,”

that might be used by terrorist organizations or “rogue states” for attacks upon the United States.

According to Dr. Allison’s executive secretary, he has frequently discussed U.S. policy toward Russia with global speculator and drug legalization advocate George Soros.

Dr. Elaine C. Kamarck

Dr. Kamarck is a leading member of Gore’s kitchen cabinet, who has taken a leave of absence from Harvard University to work on his campaign. She got her start in politics during the Carter campaign, when she was Director of Special Projects for the Carter-Mondale Presidential campaign, and a staff member of the Democratic National Committee.

At Harvard, Dr. Kamarck directs the John F. Kennedy School of Government’s research program, Visions of Governance for the 21st Century.

She became a staff member to Vice President Gore in March 1993, where her tasks included the grandiose “National Performance Review,” otherwise known as “Reinventing Government” project. She also worked on the Clinton Administration’s disastrous 1996 Welfare Reform Act; in an interview with this author, she disputed “Dirty Dick” Morris’s seminal role in putting this policy through, claiming that it had been a Clinton/Gore policy from day one. Prior to joining the Clinton Administration, Dr. Kamarck was a Senior Fellow at the Progressive Policy Institute, which is the think-tank of the “New Democrat” bastion, the Democratic Leadership Council.

Kathleen A. McGinty

“Katy” McGinty is the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group person in charge of issues dealing with the environment. She has been on Gore’s staff for more than a decade (since he was a Senator) working as his Senior Legislative Assistant for Energy and Environmental Policy. A close friend of Maurice Strong, McGinty also served as Congressional Staff Coordinator for the Senate delegation to the UN Conference on Environment and Development, in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

McGinty was one of the leading figures involved with Gore in preparing the first, 1992 edition of his book, *Earth in the Balance: Ecology and the Human Spirit* (New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1992), which espouses eliminating 2 billion of the Earth’s population. As *EIR* has shown, it is impossible to differentiate between passages from this rant and the Unabomber’s Manifesto.²

During the Clinton Administration, McGinty served briefly as chairperson of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). Prior to that appointment in 1995, McGinty had served as Deputy Assistant to the President and Director for

2. See Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “On the Crash of the Nasdaq: Information Society: A Doomed Empire of Evil,” *EIR*, April 28, 2000.

the White House Office on Environmental Quality, starting in January 1993. When the Office on Environmental Quality was merged with the CEQ, McGinty served briefly as chairperson of the new agency, before leaving on Oct. 30, 1998, apparently to lay low at an assignment in India, until the Gore 2000 campaign.

In his farewell to McGinty when she stepped down from the CEQ, Gore commented: “She has steered this Administration through some extraordinarily complex and contentious issues, working hard to build consensus in our country and making sure always that the environment came out on top.”

Well-informed sources have stated that the reason why she left the United States, was that her environmental views were too radical, and it was feared that she might become a major embarrassment for Gore. Why she is suddenly back, is yet one more mystery surrounding the foundering Gore campaign.

Kamarck Ramrods Gore Platform Committee

As Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche’s spokeswoman Debra Hanania-Freeman reported in the July 21 *EIR* (p. 80), Elaine Kamarck virtually ran a Gestapo operation to stop dissent during the official Democratic Party Platform Committee hearings in St. Louis on July 6:

“The St. Louis hearings were announced with less than one week’s advance notice. The witnesses had all been pre-selected, and requests by leading trade union and Democratic elected officials . . . for an opportunity to present testimony, were promptly denied. Highly placed sources close to the DNC report that Elaine Kamarck . . . oversaw every aspect of the drafting process, and had made it very clear from the outset that anything that didn’t mirror Gore themes would not be allowed.

“North Carolina Gov. Jim Hunt, who is counted among those being considered to be Gore’s running mate, chaired the drafting committee. At a St. Louis press conference following the day’s last witness, Hunt declared, ‘You don’t win unless you appeal to Republicans and Independents. This is a platform that does that.’ A clearly pleased Kamarck, who held court in the back of the room, said, ‘This is a Gore document. It reflects his campaign policies. It reflects the themes he talks about. And, it reflects the fact that he is in firm control of the party, that he has beat back any and all opposition.’ ”

The Zionist Lobby

Leon S. Fuerth

Leon Fuerth is National Security Adviser to Vice President Gore, and is chairman of the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group. In addition, Fuerth sits with the Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and the President's National Security Adviser on an entity known as the Principals' Committee, which has virtually replaced the National Security Council as the President's top foreign and national security policy body. As a member of the Principals' Committee, he has advised President Clinton to pursue bellicose policies, from the "Desert Fox" bombing of Iraq, to the war against Yugoslavia over Kosovo.



Fuerth is Gore's longest-serving staff member. The two met in 1980, after then-Representative Gore was assigned to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, where Fuerth was a staff member. Before going to work on Capitol Hill in 1978, Fuerth spent 11 years as a foreign service officer at the Department of State, where he worked in the areas of arms control, policy planning, intelligence, and NATO.

Working on the Hill with Gore, Fuerth ran war-game scenarios, and eventually assisted Gore in developing his early advocacy of a single-warhead ICBM that became known as the "Midgetman." When Gore was elected to the Senate in 1984, Fuerth became his Senior Legislative Assistant for National Security, advising Gore on arms control, space policy, international trade, and global environmental issues.

As National Security Adviser to Vice President Gore, Fuerth manages the Bi-National Commissions with Russia, South Africa, Egypt, Ukraine, and Kazakstan.

Fuerth is a rabid member of the right-wing Zionist lobby. In a story which received remarkably little attention, the *Washington Post* reported in 1998 that "some officials in the State Department believe that he is the conduit by which inside information is passed to Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu."

As *EIR* had earlier documented, Fuerth was suspected of being the Israeli "agent-of-influence" known as "Mega," who was uncovered through electronic eavesdropping upon the Israeli Mossad when Netanyahu was Prime Minister. So high-level was this "agent-of-influence," that the Mossad chief is heard in the intercept, refusing to permit him to be used for espionage, where many others could do that job. However, as the story developed, Prime Minister Netanyahu had the Mossad place a wiretap on Monica Lewinsky's phone, to

gather blackmail material, to force the Clinton Administration into stopping the hunt for "Mega."³

In a May 19, 2000 debate at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP) with Robert Zoellick, one of Texas Gov. George W. Bush's "Vulcans" (foreign policy team advisers), Fuerth was in lock-step with the Bush representative, as each tried to outdo the other in showing how belligerent he could be against Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. Both railed that there can be no peace in the Middle East until Saddam is gone.⁴

In a WINEP speech on Oct. 22, 1999 purportedly written by Fuerth, Vice President Gore defined the ouster of Saddam as one of his foreign policy priorities, and, again, on May 23, 2000, at a meeting of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC, from which WINEP was created as an offshoot in 1985), Gore announced that he would be meeting with the London-based Iraqi opposition movement. During both speeches, Gore was toasted with statements that one of his finest moments in the Senate had been when he broke ranks with the majority of Democrats and threw his support behind President George Bush's "Operation Desert Storm." (That he traded his support for 20 minutes of prime-time TV, was not mentioned.) At WINEP, Gore also announced his support for the policy of "dual containment" of both Iran and Iraq.

Dr. Bruce Jentleson

Dr. Jentleson and Ambassador Marc Ginsberg (see below) are the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group Senior Coordinating Advisers, and Jentleson and former Rep. Mel Levine (D-Calif.) are Gore's chief advisers on the Middle East. Dr. Jentleson joined the faculty of Duke University in January 2000, where he is a professor of public policy and political science. In 1993-94, he was on the State Department Policy Planning Staff as Special Assistant to the Director, where his activities included serving as a member of the U.S. delegation to the Middle East Multilateral Arms Control and Regional Security Talks.

In 1987-88, while a CFR Fellow, he served as foreign policy adviser to then-Senator Gore. Before receiving his PhD from Cornell University, he completed his Master's at the London School of Economics.

Dr. Jentleson had also been a member of the WINEP "Presidential Study Group," euphemistically entitled "Building Security and Peace in the Middle East," convened in 1996. On March 24, 1997, two days before Secretary of State Madeleine Albright was scheduled to deliver her first major speech on Middle East policy, WINEP released a "Policywatch" statement based on the chief study from that report, entitled

3. For more on "Mega" and how the Israeli Mossad may have blackmailed President Clinton, see Edward Spannaus, "What Is the Israeli Blackmail on Clinton?" *EIR*, June 23, 2000.

4. See Jeffrey Steinberg, "U.S. Zionist Mafia Is Pressing for War in the Middle East," *EIR*, June 23, 2000.

“Beyond ‘Containment’ of Iraq: An Action Plan for U.S. Policy.” The following is a quote from the report:

“To improve upon the Administration’s current ‘containment’ strategy, the Study Group believes that the Administration’s top priority should be to take steps that hasten the demise of Saddam Hussein’s regime while preserving Iraq’s national unity and territorial integrity. . . .

“The United States should clarify its declared policy on Iraq, stating categorically that it opposes the lifting of UN sanctions or any potential reconciliation with Iraq without a change in regime in Baghdad. . . .

“The United States should adopt a more aggressive approach toward military responses to Iraqi provocations commensurate with the objective of hastening the demise of Saddam’s regime. . . . These provocations should be viewed as opportunities to inflict as much damage as practically and logistically possible on core regime assets and personnel. Among these are the headquarters and barracks of the Republican Guard, the Special Republican Guard and various intelligence services, as well as Saddam’s own military headquarters in Baghdad, Tikrit, or elsewhere. . . .

“Believing, as we do, in the near inevitability of future clashes with Saddam, it is far better for the United States to clarify its objectives and take the initiative now, while its regional assets remain strong, rather than permit Saddam to determine the pace and direction of events.”

Signatories of this WINEP Presidential Study Group report not only included Dr. Jentleson, but also two of George W. Bush’s “Vulcans”—former Undersecretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz and former Undersecretary of State Robert Zoellick.

Ambassador Marc Ginsberg

Ambassador Ginsberg, who vets potential members of the Gore 2000 Foreign Advisory Group, is also no stranger to WINEP, having helped lead two of its tours of the Middle East. During the Carter Administration, Ginsberg served as Special Assistant to the U.S. State Department’s Undersecretary for Management (1977-80), then briefly as Deputy Senior Adviser to the President for Middle East Affairs (1980-81). During the Clinton Administration, he served as U.S. Ambassador to Morocco (1993-96), and subsequently as U.S. Coordinator for Mediterranean Trade, Investment, and National Security Affairs until 1998. He now has his own investment business.

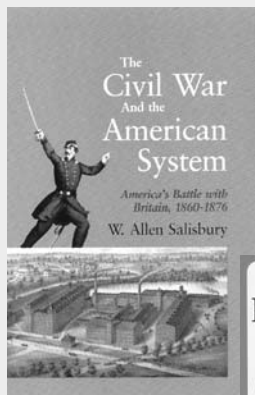
In an interview with this author on June 24, 2000, Ginsberg said that Gore would pursue a special relationship toward both Britain and Israel, saying: “I think that there’s no doubt that the United States has a fundamental special relationship with Great Britain. And, the Vice President, I think as late as yesterday morning, articulated the unique nature of the special relationship with Israel.”

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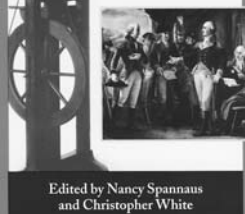


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Book Review

Unintended Consequences of U.S. Foreign Policy

by Carl F. Bernard

Blowback, The Costs and Consequences of American Empire

by Chalmers Johnson

New York: Henry Holt & Co., 2000
288 pages, hardbound, \$26

A guest review by Carl F. Bernard, a U.S. Army Colonel (ret.) who won a Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in the Korean War. Subheads have been added.

The widely observed prevalence of “unintended consequences,” all but accorded the status of “Law” by pessimists, has just received powerful reinforcement. This work by Professor Johnson, one of our nation’s most analytic thinkers, will cause significant discomfort for many decision-makers and their supporters—denial is likely to be their preferred reaction. Johnson’s careful scrutiny of events from World War II to the present, however, unmasks the grim consequences of decrees handed down by our politicians and senior military officers throughout the entire era. Some elements of his work can be challenged; its reality overall, cannot be denied.

“Blowback” is a relatively new term, coined by the CIA to describe adverse consequences that have been or may be triggered by some of our actions or policies. These stimulate other unhappy events, including many never anticipated or previously encountered. Johnson believes that the worst of these repercussions will come from our having maintained the same armed forces structure we developed to confront the Soviets in such areas as the Fulda Gap. Senior officers comfortable with that mission have kept their now irrelevant forces intact, in the same form, and even in place, through these ten years after the Soviets left the scene. We no longer face Fulda Gap-type attacks from any enemy in the world. Still, for over 50 years we have used our World War II tactics and weapons to fight in civil wars. The last one, Vietnam, was against mostly covert forces, a “People’s War” employing guerrilla tactics and supported by their indigenous popula-

tions. Our attrition war effort was doomed to fail, and did, but it was all that the mind-set of our senior officers allowed.

Johnson anticipates disastrous sequels, as our senior officers continue to justify retaining their inappropriate forces by the subterfuge (or even honest incompetence) of transmuted dissimilar threats to current perils. Keeping unsuitable forces authorized and supplied is time-consuming and expensive, but the cost of their inappropriate equipment and training seems much less important to staff officers and politicians than keeping armaments factories in full production. Note the progress of the F-22 and Joint Strike Fighter programs to replace what is already the world’s most advanced fighter today, our own F-15.

The Terrorist Threat

There is no significant armed threat now to our homeland. The enormous difference between our forces and those of any combination of present or potential enemies assures that the conquest of the United States is not a credible concern. However, terrorists, domestic as well as foreign, who feel injured by our actions and policies, are another matter. Some of our enemies can successfully attack our vulnerable economic infrastructure with electronic weapons, assembled in garages, perhaps, with components purchased from their local Radio Shack. This present, very real vulnerability, is an unintentional “blowback” resulting from our adopting every possible useful electronic advance that emerged from Silicon Valley.

Neither our Marines on Okinawa, nor our soldiers in Korea, nor the aircraft we used against the Serbs in Kosovo can protect us from such terrorist attacks domestically. Nor can the Star Wars “products” we paid \$70 billion to acquire. A pickup truck, legally parked on a Los Angeles street with a nuclear warhead under its camper shell; a chemical weapon compounded by an angry undergraduate student at a nearby university, intended for the city water supply; a biological weapon lobbed into Kansas City from a boat moving down river, are examples of attacks we are not prepared to counter. Johnson is convinced that we have inspired such blowbacks, and that they await us in our future. Resentments building since World War II demand relief, at our expense.

Improprieties

Johnson has scrupulously identified enormous dislocations, mountainous costs, and flagrant improprieties in our foreign policy, intelligence operations, and military activities. His insights about these problems are carefully reasoned. Those Americans who believe that destruction of Communist ideology throughout the world is paramount and justifies any behavior and expense, may not be overly concerned. The existence of the “American (industrial/economic/military) Empire” that Johnson reveals, will be unacceptable to less dogmatic anti-Communists. The Empire’s structure evolved during our worldwide campaign to control what some be-

lieved to be a Soviet effort to impose Communism everywhere. The “American Empire” has de facto existence now and endures, although the Soviets are gone. Our Cold War establishment continues to flourish, and there are no serious challengers in sight, Johnson aside.

We allowed what were then our client-states to freely exploit U.S. markets to build up their own industries. Johnson uses our domestic steel industry as an example of one of many we sacrificed to allow the members of our Empire’s markets and industry to flourish. The overall damage this caused us was limited in large part by the profits made by hedge funds in tax havens, which were allowed to rampage through the world we controlled. Allowing free flow of capital to loosen foreign governments’ controls over their economies was a success, and the U.S.-controlled International Monetary Fund virtually assured that the panics of 1997 in the Far East would take place. Is this a credible modern example of a mother country keeping its colonies under tight control?

Johnson extends this argument to “globalization,” our present free-trade policy that “seems to boil down to the spread of poverty to every country except the United States.” The central question is whether removing this source of irritation would prevent its opponents from acting on their frustration.

Forestalling Hostile Actions

Forestalling the activists’ hostile actions would be preferable to leaving the role of assassin as his most attractive alternative. How many relatives of the Koreans and Vietnamese killed inadvertently in American air raids are still seeking revenge? How may Kosovars and Serbs avenge themselves for the 78 days they suffered from American bombing? Are the Iraqis planning to deliver some of the chemicals they may have used in Desert Storm as retaliation for ten years of deprivation and air attacks? How would victims react to any court finding that condemned air raids (or laying of land mines) as indiscriminate slaughter of innocents? My concern, as I surmise Johnson’s may be, is about perception, not reality. How are we being perceived in a world that could believe we are both victims and murderers?

Would No Gun Ri be a less inflammatory cause for revenge if the horrors of both Korean sides’ behavior in their civil war were better known? The North Korean POWs my regiment turned over to the South Korean national police in Chochiwon on July 9, 1950 were all slaughtered in this town. Later, more than 100 men from our third battalion were captured on July 11. Many of them paid for our ally’s unconscionable behavior. A U.S. court-martial would have called both these Korean sides’ behavior murder.

Are the admissions now being made about the untoward effects of Agent Orange on our soldiers going to be extended to the Vietnamese? Is this particular blowback likely to activate more of those people already enraged by this unhappy war? Would an effort to care for those Vietnamese afflicted

by this hastily drummed up solution to our effort to “find” the hidden Viet Cong, blow back again?

Is the just publicized refusal of American drug companies to reduce the price of the license to allow their AIDS drugs to be produced in Africa likely to blow back? Recall that many Africans have accused us of imposing this horror on them to destroy their existence. A student of “blowback” might decide that using our Air Force to destroy the key bridges on the Danube, and paralyzing this vital commercial route for the express purpose of “bringing stability to the Balkans,” is a powerful illustration of a failed intellectual process. It is not difficult to believe the origin of the “I love you” computer virus in the Philippines is also an example of blowback. Another “blowback” may be pending. The Navy is planning to adopt a Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System (SURTASS) Low Frequency Active Sonar (LFAS) to replace its present manpower-intensive, hence, expensive, undersea surveillance system, SOSUS. This incompletely tested LFAS is killing endangered Great Whales, dolphins, and other sea-life at a striking and unexplained rate. The mid-range frequency devices kill Beaked Whales. How will the island nations (Japan, Indonesia, the Philippines) and China react to this effort to locate “enemy” submarines? Will they accept the damage we inflict in their areas as tolerable if it locates Soviet submarines at sea, now however, mostly tied up and rusting away?

For damage limiting, Johnson implies a need to recall most U.S. forces to the United States, and for a significant reduction in their size, structure, and deployment. The money that has empowered our rampant defense industry could serve to reduce our national debt, making us far more capable of surviving in an evolving world, and much less a visible and onsite target for revenge.

Blowback raises questions that should be asked of all Presidential candidates. Little else could so readily raise the intellectual content of their presentations. It is unlikely that either of the major candidates could achieve a personal or party advantage in such a debate. However, our world’s citizenry could benefit from reduced strife and improved social direction. For example: The two chapters Johnson offers on China, properly digested, would show their clearly stated distress over our enduring national missile defense (NMD) folly to be both real, and potentially of considerable danger to us. The military-industrial Congressional complex about which Dwight David Eisenhower warned us, is now so powerful, that we are near certain to continue to finance a revised Star Wars, despite the reproachful howls from “rogue states,” our European allies, Russia, and China. Our defense industrialists’ capture of the Congress with “soft monies” is now a fact of our lives. Our politicians’ willingness to disregard such horrors as the failed NMD missile test on July 7, illustrates and confirms an ability to ignore reality and allow inertia to make vital decisions that is horrifying and raises considerable doubts about our future.

Vote on China Trade Faces Delay in Senate

Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) is facing mounting pressure to schedule a vote on granting permanent normal trade relations to China, a bill that passed the House in May by a vote of 237-197. The major obstacle seems to be a bill sponsored by Sens. Fred Thompson (R-Tenn.) and Robert Toricelli (D-N.J.) to apply sanctions against China for weapons proliferation activities. However, there is also pressure to make progress on the 13 annual spending bills before the August recess. So far, only the Military Construction bill has been signed into law.

Unlike in the House, the trade bill has broad bipartisan support in the Senate, and is likely to pass with a filibuster-proof majority. However, Lott says that he wants to schedule votes on at least four appropriations bills plus the Thompson-Toricelli bill before taking up the trade bill. That would put off the vote until September, a move strongly opposed by Senate Democrats, the White House, and the business community, all of whom want immediate action. Attempts to negotiate a compromise on Thompson-Toricelli broke down on July 12-13. Democrats also fear that the Thompson-Toricelli bill could be added to the trade bill as an amendment, requiring a conference committee with the House, further dragging out the process.

Complicating the situation, was Senate passage, by voice vote, of an amendment to the Defense Authorization bill that would create a commission to periodically review the national security implications of U.S.-China trade. Robert Byrd (D-W.V.), who sponsored the amendment, argued that such review is necessary because it would provide "a regular open window to expose questionable Chi-

nese trading, human rights, military, and other policies to a wide audience." Finance Committee Chairman William Roth (R-Del.) warned that the amendment "could be read to imply that the United States already considers China an enemy and a threat to our national security." He added that, while he shares the concerns of the amendment's sponsors, there are mechanisms already in place to provide reviews.

President Clinton Signs Colombia Aid Package

On July 13, President Clinton signed into law the fiscal 2000 Supplemental Appropriations bill, a \$11.2 billion spending bill which includes \$1.3 billion in anti-drug assistance for Colombia, Bolivia, and Ecuador; \$6.4 billion for the Pentagon; and \$361 million for natural disaster recovery efforts. The aid includes \$315 million for 60 helicopters, only 18 of which are UH-60 Blackhawks. The remainder are older and less powerful "Huey II" helicopters. However, the aid can only be provided if the Secretary of State certifies that Colombian Army soldiers accused of human rights violations are being tried in civilian courts.

President Clinton said that, while he is pleased with action in the bill on Colombia and Kosovo, "this legislation is disappointing for what it leaves out." The bill leaves out funding for UN peacekeeping operations and economic assistance in the Balkans. "Such support," Clinton said, "is critical not only to advance long-term stability in Southeast Europe, but also to create the conditions for the eventual withdrawal of U.S. troops." The bill dropped additional funding for debt relief for poor nations, but the House

voted, on July 13, to fully fund Clinton's request in the Supplemental Appropriations bill.

The bill, which was attached to the fiscal 2001 Military Construction bill, had been stalled in the Senate by Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.), who had wanted to pass all of the funding requests as part of the regular appropriations process. Eventually, he caved in to pressure from the Department of Defense, which was warning that it would run out of funds for training exercises and other operations if the supplemental funding were not forthcoming.

Agriculture Bill Fails To Address Farm Price Crisis

On July 11, the House passed, by a vote of 339-82, the fiscal 2001 Agriculture Appropriations bill. The bill, which contains \$14.4 billion in discretionary spending and \$61 billion in mandatory spending, comes in at \$1.1 billion below President Clinton's budget request and about \$500 million above the fiscal 2000 spending level. The bill includes \$4.5 billion for agricultural credit programs, \$5 billion for rural housing loan programs, \$1.24 billion for the Food and Drug Administration, \$4 billion for the Women, Infants and Children nutrition program, and \$9.5 billion for other child nutrition programs.

However, despite overwhelming support for the bill, comments by a number of House members from agricultural states indicate that it falls far short of addressing the economic crisis facing the farm sector. On the day before the vote, David Obey (D-Wisc.) warned, "The average farmer is in danger of becoming a serf because of the huge concentration that we see in the

poultry business, the meat packing business of all kinds.” He said that the bill “is totally absent any solution to the price problems being faced by many farmers.” He said that the problems in the bill were the result of the budget resolution, “which makes it virtually impossible for this House to meet its responsibilities to farmers, to consumers of agriculture products, and to those interested in the issue of rural development.”

Tom Latham (R-Iowa), a member of the Agriculture Appropriations subcommittee, admitted that Obey was making valid points, but said, “We are funding the policy that has been set by the Congress.”

Obey’s concerns were echoed by John Sweeney (R-N.Y.), who reported that apple growers in New York have suffered \$41 million in losses last year, because of low prices and bad weather, but have only received \$1.8 million in Federal crop-loss disaster assistance.

The Senate may include several billion dollars worth of disaster assistance for farmers in its bill, on which it began work on July 17.

Cuba Trade Sanctions Reform Dropped for Now

On July 10, the House GOP leadership succeeded in removing a provision to reform U.S. trade sanctions law from the fiscal 2001 Agriculture Appropriations bill. The provision would have exempted food and medicine from unilateral U.S. trade embargos except in time of war, and had bipartisan support from farm state members and a broad coalition of agricultural businesses. The countries that would be affected by such a reform include Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, and Cuba, but it was Cuba that generated the most

emotion, on both sides of the debate.

Even though the sanctions reform provision had broad support, some in the GOP leadership, notably House Majority Whip Tom DeLay (R-Tex.), were determined to strike the provision from the bill, even though it passed overwhelmingly in the Appropriations Committee. The method used was a procedural point-of-order that the provision was in violation of House rules because it was authorizing legislation on an appropriations bill. Normally, if the leadership supports such a provision, it will be protected by the Rules Committee. However, the provision was left unprotected, and it was struck from the bill on a point of order raised by Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R-Fla.).

But the issue is not dead yet. There was some discussion that it may be attached to some other piece of legislation. Also, Senators Max Baucus (D-Mont.), Daniel Akaka (D-Hi.), and Pat Roberts (R-Kan.) made a much-publicized visit to Cuba on July 16-17. While the thrust of the visit was on improving U.S.-Cuba ties, Baucus told reporters: “Clearly, the embargo must go. It gives Fidel Castro an excuse for failed economic policies,” and “it hurts American farmers.”

Estate, Marriage Penalty Tax Cuts Clear Senate

Senate repeal of both the estate tax and the so-called marriage penalty within just a few days, added more fuel to the fire of partisan politics after the July 4 recess. The estate tax bill, called the “Death Tax Elimination Act,” passed by a vote of 59-39 on July 14, following four days of debate. The Senate then repealed the marriage penalty on July 18, by a vote of 61-38.

The estate tax bill provides for repeal of the estate tax over ten years, by gradually reducing the graduated rates until the top rate, currently 55%, reaches zero in 2010. The marriage penalty bill makes changes to the standard deduction, adjusts the end point of the 15% tax bracket, and adjusts the earned-income tax credit so that a married couple would pay the same rates as a single person in those income brackets. Finance Committee Chairman William V. Roth (R-Del.) claimed that these changes would benefit 45 million families. “Sixty percent of this bill’s tax relief,” he said, “goes to those families making \$100,000 or less.”

Democrats argued that the benefits of both bills go primarily to the rich. To make the point, John Kerry (D-Mass.) sponsored an amendment to the estate tax bill to create a “National Affordable Housing Trust Fund.” The amendment would have used the funds “saved” by slowing the repeal of the estate and gift taxes, to provide affordable housing for low-income families. Kerry said, “Over the past two decades, income and wealth disparities have increased,” and poverty rates have only dropped marginally, “despite the economic boom.” Instead of addressing this issue, he noted that Congress is defining as its top priority “a tax cut for the richest of the rich.”

Banking Committee Chairman Phil Gramm (R-Tex.) argued that it’s “unfair” for the government to take up to 55% of a family farm, after the farmer has worked all his life to build up the farm so he could pass it on to his children. Of course, Gramm didn’t take note of the fact that thousands more farms are going bankrupt every year because of low prices, than are being sold to pay the estate tax. Kerry’s amendment was rejected by a vote of 52-45.

Where Shall We Find His Like?

Associates of *EIR* in nations all over the world are mourning the death, last week, of the man who most established the influence of the publications of this movement in Russia and Ukraine: Professor Taras Vasilyevich Muranivsky, economist and political leader, President of the Schiller Institute in Russia. His character and the accomplishments of his full life are presented in a special obituary on page 49.

From the moment in 1991 when he realized the crucial importance of Lyndon LaRouche's ideas in economic science, the bold intellectual fearlessness of Prof. Muranivsky, in the face of the IMF and State Department dogmas which seized total control of, and largely destroyed Russia and Ukraine from 1990 onwards, was indispensable in institutionalizing LaRouche's economic conceptions in those nations. That fearlessness, for which he most stood out, made every true and good idea *practical* to him, and a new mission for his activity, no matter how improbable or impractical it might seem to everyone else.

As early as November, 1991, Prof. Muranivsky made a public warning to the elites of Russia and the former Soviet bloc countries: Watch out, economic shock therapy is a wicked policy — no better, and perhaps worse, than the Communist system he had opposed. From then on, he created conferences; he brought publications into being; he won other publications over; he intervened into the highest organizations and academies of Russian culture; all to "spread the LaRouche ideas, all over the world."

Taras Vasilyevich Muranivsky was able to make this indispensable individual contribution to human history today, because his mind had that quality a great

philosopher called "learned ignorance," always open to the truth even when it directly confronted his own experience and expertise. "You have inspired me to think through," he wrote to LaRouche, "and in a number of instances to rethink and revise, some of my previous scientific concepts and judgments . . . despite the fact that at the time I met you, I was already 'wreathed' with scholarly degrees and scientific titles. I am also convinced that certain of today's well-known authorities, whether in the U.S.A. or in Russia, would do well to acknowledge their own errors honestly."

And Professor Muranivsky was boldly proceeding, against all odds, to make those "authorities" and other intellectual leaders in Russia and Ukraine, do just that, until his untimely death last week. His passing has saddened us greatly; it has reminded us of the brief time given us in our effort to turn humanity from disaster. But his extraordinary achievements, in nations among the most important in the world, will not end with his death. They will survive and endure for us, as long as those privileged to have worked with him, grasp the essential quality of mind

and heart which made those achievements possible. History will acknowledge him one of the true founders of the ideas we represent for mankind in its present crisis.



Taras Vasilyevich Muranivsky

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2:30 am & 2:30 pm

MARYLAND

- A. ARUNDEL—Ch. 20
Fri. & Sat.—11 pm
- BALTIMORE—Ch. 5
Wed.: 4 pm, 8 pm
- MONTGOMERY—Ch. 19/49
Fridays—7 pm
- P.G. COUNTY—Ch. 15
Mondays—10:30 pm
- W. HOWARD COUNTY
MidAtlantic Ch. 6
Monday thru Sunday—
1:30 am, 11:30 am,
4 pm, 8:30 pm

MASSACHUSETTS

- AMHERST—Ch. 10*
- BOSTON—BNN Ch. 3
Thursdays—3 pm
- GREAT FALLS
MediaOne Ch. 6
Mondays—10 pm
- WORCESTER—Ch. 13
Wednesdays—6 pm

MICHIGAN

- BATTLE CREEK
ATT Ch. 11
Mondays—4 pm
- CANTON TOWNSHIP
MediaOne Ch. 18
Thursdays—6 pm
- DEARBORN HEIGHTS
MediaOne Ch. 18
Thursdays—6 pm
- GRAND RAPIDS
GRTV Ch. 25
Fridays—1:30 pm
- LAKE ORION
AT&T Ch. 65
Ait. Weeks: 5 pm
Mon., Wed., Fri.
- LANSING
AT&T Ch. 16
Tuesdays—4:30 pm
- PLYMOUTH—Ch. 18
Thursdays—6 pm

MINNESOTA

- ANOKA—Ch. 15
Thu.—11 am, 5 pm,
12 Midnight
- COLD SPRING
U.S. Cable Ch. 3
Nightly after PSAs
- COLUMBIA HTS.
MediaOne Ch. 15
Wednesdays—8 pm
- DULUTH—Ch. 24
Thursdays—10 pm
Saturdays—12 Noon
- MINNEAP.—Ch. 32
Wednesdays—8:30 pm
- NEW ULM—Ch. 12
Fridays—5 pm
- PROCTOR/
HERMANTOWN—Ch. 12
Tue. btw. 5 pm - 1 am
- ST. LOUIS PARK—Ch. 33
Friday through Monday
3 pm, 11 pm, 7 am
- ST. PAUL—Ch. 33
Sundays—10 pm
- ST. PAUL (NE burbs)*
Suburban Community
Ch. 15

MISSISSIPPI

- JACKSON
T/W Ch. 11/18
Mondays—3:30 am

MISSOURI

- ST. LOUIS—Ch. 22
Wed-5 pm; Thu-Noon

MONTANA

- MISSOULA—Ch. 13/8
Sun-9 pm; Tue-4:30 pm

NEBRASKA

- LINCOLN
Time Warner Ch. 80
Citizen Watchdog
Tue-7 pm; Wed-8 pm

NEVADA

- CARSON CITY—Ch. 10
Sun-2:30 pm; Wed-7 pm
Saturdays—3 pm

NEW JERSEY

- MONTVALE/MAHWAH
Time Warner Ch. 27
Wednesdays—4 pm

NEW MEXICO

- ALBUQUERQUE
Jones Ch. 27
Thursdays—4 pm
- LOS ALAMOS
Adelphia Ch. 8
Sundays—7 pm
Mondays—9 pm
- TAOS
Adelphia Ch. 2
Mondays—7 pm

NEW YORK

- AMSTERDAM—Ch. 16
Mondays—7 pm
- BROOKHAVEN
(E. Suffolk)
Cablevision Ch. 1/99
Wednesdays—9:30 pm
- BROOKLYN—BCAT
Time Warner Ch. 35
Cablevision Ch. 68
Sundays—9 am
- BUFFALO
Adelphia Ch. 18
Saturdays—2 pm
- CORTLANDT/PEEKS.
MediaOne Ch. 32/6
Wednesdays—3 pm
- HORSEHEADS—Ch. 1
Mon., Fri.—4:30 pm
- HUDSON VALLEY
MediaOne Ch. 62/90
Fridays—5 pm
- LILION—T/W Ch. 10
Saturdays—12:30 pm
- ST. PAUL—Ch. 33
Sundays—10 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT—Ch. 15
Mon., Thu.—7 pm
- ITHACA—T/W Ch. 13
Mon—7 pm; Thu-9 pm
Saturdays—4 pm
- JOHNSTOWN—Ch. 7
Tuesdays—4 pm
- MANHATTAN—MNN
T/W Ch. 34; RCN Ch. 109
Alt. Sundays—9 am
- NASSAU—Ch. 71
Fridays—4 pm
- NIAGARA FALLS
Adelphia Ch. 24
Tuesdays—4 pm
- N. CHAUTAUQUA
Gateway Access Ch. 12
Fridays—7:30 pm
- ONEIDA—T/W Ch. 10
Thursdays—10 pm
- OSSINING—Ch. 19/16
Wednesdays—3 pm
- PENFIELD—Ch. 12
Penfield Community TV*
Ch. 27: Tue.—6 pm
Ch. 33: Thu.—3 pm
- SALEM—ATT Ch. 28
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thu.-6 pm; Sat.-10 am
- SILVERTON
SCANV Ch. 10
Alt. Tuesdays
12 Noon, 7 pm
- WASHINGTON—ATT
Ch. 9: Tualatin Valley
Ch. 23: Regional Area
Ch. 33: Unincorp. Towns
Mon-5 pm; Wed-10 am;
Sundays—10 am

- SUFFOLK—Ch. 25
2nd, 4th Mon.—10 pm
- SYRACUSE—T/W
City: Ch. 3
Suburbs: Ch. 13
Fridays—8 pm
- TRI-LAKES
Adelphia Ch. 2
Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
- UTICA—Ch. 3
Thursdays—6 pm
- WATERTOWN—Ch. 2
Tue: betwn. Noon-5 pm
- WEBSTER—Ch. 12
Wednesdays—8:30 pm
- WESTFIELD—Ch. 21
Mondays—12 Noon
Wed., Sat.—10 am
Sundays—11 am
- W. MONROE
Time Warner Ch. 12
4th Wed.—1 am
- W. SENECA—Ch. 68
Thu.—10:30 pm
- YONKERS—Ch. 71
Saturdays—3:30 pm
- YORKTOWN—Ch. 71
Thursdays—3 pm

NORTH CAROLINA

- MECKLENBURG
Time Warner Ch. 18
Saturdays—12:30 pm

NORTH DAKOTA

- BISMARCK—Ch. 12
Thursdays—6 pm

OHIO

- FRANKLIN COUNTY
Ch. 21: Sun.—6 pm
- OBERLIN—Ch. 9
Tuesdays—7 pm
- REYNOLDSBURG
Ch. 6: Sun.—6 pm

OREGON

- CORVALLIS/ALB.
AT&T Ch. 99
Tuesdays—1 pm
- PORTLAND—AT&T
Ch. 27: Tue.—6 pm
Ch. 33: Thu.—3 pm
- SALEM—ATT Ch. 28
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thu.-6 pm; Sat.-10 am

RHODE ISLAND

- PROVIDENCE—Ch. 18
Tuesdays—6:30 pm

TEXAS

- EL PASO—Ch. 15
Wednesdays—5 pm

UTAH

- GLENWOOD, Etc.
SCAT-TV
Ch. 26, 29, 37, 38, 98
Sundays—about 9 pm

VIRGINIA

- ARLINGTON
ACT Ch. 33
Mondays—4:30 pm
Tuesdays—9 am
- CHESTERFIELD
Comcast Ch. 6
Tuesdays—5 pm
- FAIRFAX—Ch. 10
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thu-7 pm; Sat-10 am
- LOUDOUN—Ch. 59
Thursdays—7:30 pm
- PRINCE WILLIAM
Jones Ch. 3
Mondays—6 pm
- ROANOKE—Ch. 9
Thursdays—2 pm
- SALEM—Ch. 13
Thursdays—2 pm
- STUARTS DRAFT
WPMG-TV Ch. 17
Adelphia Ch. 13
Saturdays—2 pm

WASHINGTON

- KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch. 29/77
Thursdays—3 pm
- SPOKANE—Ch. 25
Wednesdays—6 pm
- TRI-CITIES
Falcon Ch. 13
Mon-Noon; Wed-6 pm
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- WHATCOM COUNTY
AT&T Ch. 10
Wednesdays—11 pm
- YAKIMA—Ch. 9
Sundays—4 pm

WISCONSIN

- KENOSHA—Ch. 21
Mondays—1:30 pm
- MADISON—Ch. 4
Tue-2 pm; Wed-8 am
- MARATHON COUNTY
Charter Ch. 10
Thursdays—9:30 pm;
Fridays—12 Noon
- OSHKOSH—Ch. 10
Fridays—11:00 pm

WYOMING

- GILLETTE—Ch. 36
Thursdays—5 pm

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