

# EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

August 28, 1992 • Vol. 19 No. 34

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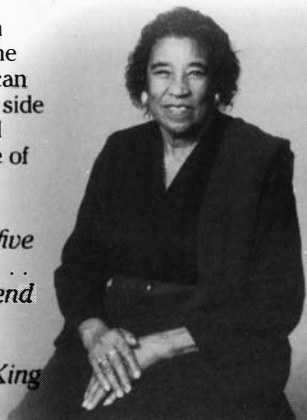
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*EIR (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July, and the last week of December by EIR News Service Inc., 333 1/2 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., 2nd Floor, Washington, DC 20003. (202) 544-7010. For subscriptions: (703) 777-9451.*

**European Headquarters:** Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Otto von Guericke Ring 3, D-6200 Wiesbaden-Nordenstadt, Federal Republic of Germany Tel: (0611) 8840. Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

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

**In Mexico:** EIR, Francisco Díaz Covarrubias 54 A-3 Colonia San Rafael, Mexico DF. Tel: 705-1295.

**Japan subscription sales:** O.T.O. Research Corporation, Takeuchi Bldg., 1-34-12 Takatanobaba, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo 160. Tel: (03) 3208-7821.

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Domestic subscriptions: 3 months—\$125, 6 months—\$225, 1 year—\$396, Single issue—\$10

**Postmaster:** Send all address changes to EIR, P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

## From the Editor

**T**he subject of the *Feature* gives me a chance to air a beef with the National Parks Service. Gettysburg is the site of the greatest battle in the Civil War. I recommend the battlefield tours by the Rangers, who appear to understand that the Union side won the battle—and why. But hold your nose if you go to orientation at the Electric Map. The narrative of the complex sequence of events over the three-day battle of July 1-3, 1863 is useful. The flaw was expressed precisely by a young Mexican friend who recently accompanied us to Gettysburg. Emerging from the Electric Map, he said he understood more or less how the battle had unfolded. But one thing was unclear: “Who were the good guys and who were the bad guys?”

His confusion was natural, because at Gettysburg, the official Parks Service line is: “Brother fought brother, each willing to die for the cause in which he believed.” Never mind that in his immortal Gettysburg Address, Abraham Lincoln had stated that the United States was born “conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal,” and that the Civil War was the test precisely of whether “any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure.” Thus one side, the Union, was fighting for the concept that all men are created equal. The other side, the Confederacy, was fighting for the proposition that all men are *not* created equal, a cause enshrined in their Constitution. As the *Feature* documents, the majority of southerners, even the poor whites who had everything to lose from the Confederate system, were brainwashed into believing that slavery and its economic corollary, British “free trade,” were worth dying for, and that indeed, the American founding fathers had erred in loathing slavery!

In the early years of this century the meaning of the Union victory at Gettysburg was flipped on its head to serve the thesis of National Reconciliation, at the same time that the American System alternative to the British System was suppressed. Today’s obscene embrace of “free trade,” the most gigantic system of slavery, by both national parties, is the symptom of this. From this standpoint, the history of the 20th century must be reversed; our cover story is an opening shot in that battle.

*Nora Hamerman*

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In a reenactment of the Second Battle of Bull Run 125 years later, in 1987, a "Confederate general" leads troops in an infantry charge. By far the majority of destitute southern whites gained nothing but squalor from their "unique" system; yet an ideological brew of chivalric romance, bogus Christianity, and proto-Darwinian biology induced them to go to war for it.

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The United States today has become captive to the very doctrines against which the Civil War of 1861-65 was fought. To the extent that the doctrine of free trade, described by Henry Carey as "the most gigantic system of slavery the world has yet seen," is resisted, the tendency toward freedom grows; to the extent it is not, slavery, and the degradation of man, becomes the hallmark of a nation on its way to extinction. By Frederic W. Henderson.

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# Could the truth about Citicorp finally emerge?

by William Engdahl

On Friday afternoon, Aug. 14, some minutes after 5:30, safely after close of business, the chairman of the largest bank in the United States, Citicorp chairman John Reed, revealed to friendly journalists that his bank had signed a "Memorandum of Understanding" with government regulators of the Office of the Comptroller of Currency and with the New York Federal Reserve. In his brief comments, Reed played the news down by claiming it had been signed last February and that the bank's worst problems were over. Most financial press took his words at face value.

But according to detailed reports from sources familiar with the actual state of the \$214 billion Citicorp, the bank is far from healthy. Citicorp has been allowed to "get away with murder" by regulators and officials in the New York Federal Reserve, they say. The average ratio for all U.S. banks of reserve cover to total loans is 75%. Citicorp is allowed an alarmingly low 43%. By latest published figures, Citicorp has \$15.2 billion in non-performing loans as of June—but only \$3.62 billion as reserves set aside against these. This includes all Third World, real estate and other commercial, and consumer loans. The bank is desperately gambling, with help of apparently blind-eyed regulators, that the world real estate markets will stage an astonishing rebound.

Instead, the selloff of seized real estate from thrift institutions and foreign lenders is about to accelerate. Olympia & York's June bankruptcy filing in Toronto unleashed a deadly new wave of real estate failures and price falls across North America and Britain.

"Clearly certain U.S. banking regulators were getting nervous that Citicorp was refusing to make public its Memorandum of Understanding status," noted City of London economist Stephen J. Lewis to *EIR*. "We will see more of this in the runup to U.S. elections. Regulators remember what happened after the S&L crisis erupted in December

1988 after that election. Regulators were threatened with jail in some cases. I think some people in the civil service bureaucracy are getting nervous about continuing the cover-up of some rather blatant bank regulatory practice of the past months."

## Frantic coverup

Since Reed's "revelation," the Citicorp affair has disappeared from sight. It might be embarrassing for a full-scale banking crisis to erupt during the Republican convention or shortly after.

That Citicorp faced life-threatening problems, along with such other giants as Chase Manhattan and Chemical Bank, is not news. On Dec. 7, 1990, according to reports given to *EIR* then, a secret Washington meeting took place reportedly involving the highest officials of the Treasury and Federal Reserve. The subject was the insolvency (read bankruptcy) of six of the nation's largest banks. They were reported to have been: Bank of New England (since bankrupt), Manufacturers Hanover (since forced by regulators into a marriage with Chemical Bank), Chemical Bank, Security Pacific (forced to merge with Bank of America), Chase Manhattan, and Citicorp. According to banking insiders in Europe, who were made privy to some of the details of that 1990 strategy session, the administration was told that it "must act," that the federal bank deposit insurance fund had no money to bail out such combined banks, and that everything must be done to avoid word leaking out, for fear of starting a panic.

Since then, Citicorp has engaged in a dazzling array of maneuvers. A "friendly" Saudi prince, Waleed, poured almost \$600 million into buying stock in the troubled bank. No doubt the U.S. troops in their country during Operation Desert Storm helped convince the Saudi royal family. But that money was a drop of water on a hot stone. On Aug. 2, 1991, Rep.

John Dingell (D-Mich.), chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, stated that Citicorp was “technically insolvent” and engaged in a “painful retrenchment, struggling to survive and, I suspect, a major recipient of the largesse of the borrowing window at the Federal Reserve.”

“The problem goes back to Paul Volcker and the early 1980s when the Federal Reserve embraced the foolish idea there were banks which were ‘too big to fail,’ that is that if certain large banks went under it could unravel the world credit system,” noted one European banker. In August 1984, the Federal Reserve rescued Continental Illinois Bank, which had a panic outflow of short-term deposits from abroad due to rumors of heavy losses in oil loans and other risks, and the notion of “too big to fail” was invented. Bankers describe it as a federal blank check that big banks could indulge in high risks, trusting that “the American taxpayer in the end will bail us out.”

Caution in banking—the hallmark of the original National City Bank—was gone. Citicorp, to make up its huge losses from Ibero-American petrodollar recycling loans of the late 1970s, turned to real estate speculation and other high-risk operations to earn “fast bucks.”

### **Excessive forbearance**

“Citicorp is one giant Ponzi scheme,” noted a European banker. “They have proven that it is possible for a bank to build a loan portfolio which is all bad.” From California to New York, to Toronto’s collapsed \$25 billion Reichmann Olympia & York real estate empire, Citicorp is time and again in the middle of the biggest real estate fiascos. But what is key, is John Reed’s admission that the Memorandum of Understanding had existed since February. If the bank is on the path to recovery, as Reed insisted Aug. 14, why keep such a thing secret? Would not prompt disclosure have reassured shareholders that all necessary steps were being taken?

The February timing is revealing. According to a comment by retired Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. chairman William Seidman to the *American Banker* of Aug. 18, when Citicorp signed the memorandum, it was added to the FDIC list of “problem banks.” Normally the FDIC never reveals names of problem banks, but it does publish a total of assets of all banks on its problem bank list. Last February the size of such problem bank assets jumped by \$200 billion to \$613 billion—by more or less the size of Citicorp’s assets.

Also in February, New York Federal Reserve chief Gerald Corrigan called the governor of the Bank of Japan, Yasushi Mieno, to an unpublicized meeting in New York. According to reliable London sources, Corrigan urged Mieno to take steps to prevent Japanese banks from liquidating their considerable holdings in U.S. real estate, stocks, and bonds. Corrigan knows well that given the alarming and continuing fall in Japanese real estate and stock prices, a liquidation of an estimated \$80 billion in loans to U.S. real estate projects as well as added tens of billions in holdings of U.S. Treasury bonds and stocks would pull the plug on the fragile U.S.

banking system. Corrigan’s staff had just completed a study of foreign bank lending to U.S. corporations which confirmed the extent of Japanese involvement. Among the first to be hit in any Japanese selloff, Corrigan no doubt calculated, would be Citicorp and Chase. FDIC resources would be unable to deal with the crisis.

When Mieno returned to Tokyo, the Nikkei Dow stock index stood at some 23,000 yen. Today it is barely above 14,000 yen. Japanese banks are estimated to be sitting on \$220 billion of bad real estate loans, six months or more in arrears. Yet, according to reliable Tokyo reports, Japanese banks and insurance companies have not sold U.S. assets to raise badly needed cash at home.

According to a recent statement by Charles Bowsher, head of the Congressional General Accounting Office, the FDIC—the agency created in the wake of the 1933 bank holiday—is too shaky to withstand the shock of *one* large bank failure. So long as depositors knew their deposits were guaranteed by the U.S. government up to \$100,000 per account should a bank fail, panic runs were contained. But what if the government’s own FDIC Bank Insurance Fund were insolvent because of record numbers of bailouts?

On June 10, in testimony dutifully buried by the media, FDIC chairman William Taylor told the Senate Banking Committee that the Bank Insurance Fund “ended 1991 with a deficit of approximately \$7 billion.” Its only present source of money is increased assessments of member banks—or emergency loans from the Treasury. The FDIC fund paid out \$7.4 billion in 1991 alone for failed banks. The \$613 billion in assets of FDIC-rated “problem banks” is 50% higher than only 12 months ago. It comprises almost 20% of the total assets of the almost 12,000 banks in the U.S. commercial banking system.

According to the cited *American Banker* report, Citicorp did not convene its after-hours press briefing because it wanted to set a standard of truthfulness. It was forced. Reportedly, a behind-the-scenes battle pits Corrigan’s New York Federal Reserve and those who want to cover up the gravity of the Citicorp crisis, against regulators in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency who insist that the legal requirements must be faced openly. Some Washington bureaucrats are getting nervous that a new administration could be elected, and that they may face criminal action if they do not act.

Since March, say banking sources, congressional Democrats and the Republican White House have tacitly agreed to keep the banking crisis out of the elections. Both parties allegedly know the system is on the brink; neither wants to be blamed for a blowout before the November elections. This has led some Senate staffers to refer to a “December Surprise” for the next President, like what FDR faced in early 1933. But unlike 1932, the very solvency of the U.S. government is in doubt. Official federal debt nears \$4 trillion; annual deficits add \$400 billion yearly to this. These sums could double after November, when the postponed crisis will hit the unwitting American citizen.

# The California dream becomes a nightmare, as defense cuts hit hard

by Brian Lantz

Since July 1, the budget crisis in California has grabbed national headlines, as the state government has turned to paying its bills in scrip—over \$3 billion worth to date. California's major banks stopped honoring that scrip in early August. On Aug. 13 events took an even more desperate turn when State Comptroller Gray Davis announced that the state would hold up Medicare (MediCal) payments—even in the form of IOUs—to doctors, hospitals, nursing homes, and other health care providers until a new state budget agreement was reached. Within a week or two, people will begin dying as a result of this triage decision. The reality is that the ninth largest economy in the world is in free fall, as the entire U.S. national economy moves another ratchet downward.

## Jobs and businesses disappear

Belying rhetoric that defense cuts can “save” money and free up tax dollars for social programs, the over 100,000 layoffs in California's defense sector in the last 18 months have been the immediate apparent cause of the crisis, dislocating the already-skewed California economy. Those defense cuts, the result of federal defense cuts instituted four years ago which have now found their way “downstream,” are just the beginning, if the proposed 50% cut in national defense spending actually occurs. California is proof that such utopian schemes will not work.

Led by layoffs in defense and electronics, California lost an estimated 400,000 jobs in 1991, with four out of five being in southern California. California's “post-industrial” economy had been spinning out 400,000 new jobs annually, so that the actual number of jobs lost in 1991 was a staggering 800,000, in a state growing through immigration by more than 25,000 people per month. Along with these jobs, have gone projected payroll taxes and other state and local revenues. Official state unemployment now hovers around 9%, and the percentage of the unemployed plus the underemployed tops 25%.

With the collapse of employment, business bankruptcies increased 43% in the first half of 1992, compared to a 17% increase nationally. In California, 9,985 firms went under, accounting for a full 20% of national bankruptcies, according

to a recent Dunn & Bradstreet survey. In Los Angeles, 70% of small businesses are reported to be having lending problems, being effectively cut off from bank credit due to a bank liquidity crisis in the form of nonperforming mortgages, junk bonds, and a move into government securities.

Consumer indebtedness already precludes even a temporary “consumer-led economic recovery.” Leveraged beyond the national average, Californians and other residents of the western states use 25¢ of every after-tax dollar for debt payments. This figure does not include home equity lines of credit, a source of credit ignored in Federal Reserve calculations, but exploding at a 10-15% annual rate nationally. Conservatively, Californians are already spending one-third of their after-tax income on debt payment. Seasonally adjusted California home sales dropped by 14.5% from May to June, following upon a 10% drop since May 1991. Los Angeles home sales are down 24% from one year ago, despite the Federal Reserve's 23 consecutive reductions in the prime interest rate. It is fair to say that California's “Aquarian Age,” based on deindustrialization, computers, consultants, boutiques, and shopping malls, is finished.

## Population: the Red Chinese model

Back in November 1991, California's Republican Gov. Pete Wilson, began ranting that there were “too many people” in California, and too much of the state's revenues were locked into entitlement programs. By then, for a second time in a row, the budget deficit was zooming toward the \$15 billion predicted by *EIR*. Wilson has demagogically demanded, both in his two-year budget proposal and in a statewide ballot initiative set for the November ballot, that welfare checks be slashed by 25%, MediCal be cut over \$1 billion, and another \$2 billion be cut from the education budget.

As presented fully in his ballot initiative, Proposition 165, unobscured by backroom negotiations with the legislature, Wilson would *deny benefits to children conceived after their mother goes on welfare*, an adaptation of a feature of the genocidal “one child, one family” policy of communist Red China. If a mother is not defined as *permanently* disabled by the state, her family's check will be cut by 25%. Those



applying for public assistance who recently came from another state would be declared, in effect, “useless eaters,” receiving no more than what they received back home, despite California’s higher living costs.

The cruel reality is that California public assistance now pays a mother and two children maximum total benefits amounting to \$850 a month. A one-bedroom apartment consumes two-thirds of that money in urban areas. With Wilson’s 25% cut in public assistance, many more families will have to choose between living on the street and starving. Wilson also plans on making more prisoners “pay for their keep.” In his ballot initiative, Wilson also wants the power of the line-item veto, stripping the legislature of its constitutionally delegated responsibility for the budget.

The Democratic controlled legislature is acting little differently, and their last package proposed to cut \$30 a month from the public assistance received by a mother with two children. The Democratic leadership is calling for the slashing of state funding to cities and counties rather than cutting the education budget. The effect is the same. Wilson and the legislature have already agreed to murderous cuts in Medi-Cal. Not coincidentally, an initiative supporting euthanasia will appear on the California November ballot, giving doctors the right to kill their patients!

The problem for Wilson and the legislature is that these cuts don’t work, even on their terms. First, cuts in welfare and forced labor can’t even save the billion dollars or so that Wilson and the legislature are hoping. With skyrocketing unemployment, welfare rolls are growing rapidly as unemployment compensation runs out. Further, as is well known from recent studies of pilot “workfare” programs in California, many mothers served by the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program simply don’t have any job skills. Nor are there jobs waiting for prisoners—unless the state implements Southern-style chain gang forced labor. Some 8,000 of the state’s 98,000 adult prisoners already work in prison industries. Under the recently passed Proposition 139, prison labor can now be contracted out to private industry, and 10,000 California prisoners have been waiting on work lists. But of 59 state and county programs around the country that contract inmates out to private industry, the state of Minnesota’s is the largest, employing only 122 inmates in 1991. “Slave labor” programs will not balance the California budget.

### Requirements of an expanding population

The crisis in California is not caused by too many people; it is the long-term collapse of the productive base of the economy and underinvestment in basic infrastructure—the roads, railroads, waterways, sanitation systems, and power grid, as well as educational and health care systems—which allows people to be productive. By early in the 21st century, California will become the United States’ first “Third World state,” i.e., a majority of its citizens will be non-white. Forty

percent of Los Angeles County’s citizens are Hispanic; 40% of San Francisco’s population is Asian. With a growth rate two and a half times that of the United States as a whole, the population of California is its greatest resource.

Investments required include:

**Education.** The development of the next generation requires that the public school system build at least one new grade school *per day* to keep up with this growing population. It then requires tremendous investments in infrastructure to make the educated population healthy and productive. Current levels of funding, even before the recent rounds of budget cuts, had already guaranteed teacher layoffs and school district bankruptcies.

**Urban infrastructure.** The condition of Los Angeles after the recent riots is indicative of what faces the state as a whole. According to the blue ribbon “Rebuild L.A.” commission, \$6 billion and 75-94,000 jobs are needed to revitalize Los Angeles’ poor neighborhoods. Where are these jobs going to come from? Los Angeles County lost 208,000 jobs in 1991 alone; 25% of the county’s population of 2.5 million live in “neglected areas.” Major public works projects are required.

**Transportation.** A year ago, a state study group outlined a \$7.1 billion perspective for building a statewide commuter railway system, including a high-speed system along the Los Angeles-Fresno-San Francisco corridor. Seriously flawed, in that it did not even consider the critical need to rebuild the state’s rail system for freight transport, the study did proceed from recognition of the inadequacy of the state’s road and highway system. A year later, talk in Sacramento now foolishly centers on privately financed toll roads that ensure investors a minimum 20% profit.

**Water and power.** Similar shortsightedness has caused the state’s growing water crisis and failing energy grid. Shortfalls projected for the beginning of the 1980s, based on the refusal of the Jimmy Carter administration, and Jerry Brown’s administration in California, to fund adequate water and power projects, were postponed by simply shutting down chunks of the state’s industry and agriculture. Patchwork water management actions, including “conservation,” free market sale of agricultural water to the highest bidder, and drought-imposed rationing, will not cover an expected urban increase of water consumption by a minimum of 30%. In San Diego County, water to farms now costs upwards of \$540 an acre-foot. Without the development of new sources of clean water, the choice for Californians will be whether to eat or to drink.

The irony is that by objective standards, California is seriously underpopulated. Italy, by comparison, with two-thirds of the land area and a similar climate, supports twice as many people. Comparing California to Italy may seem ridiculous, but unless we look beyond the “magic of the marketplace” and “post-industrial” rhetoric, California, along with the rest of the United States, may soon find itself envying Italy’s political stability.

# Clinton, Bush vie to enforce free trade disaster on U.S., Mexico

by Peter Rush

Poor George Bush. It now appears that in the war of public relations, the Clinton campaign may steal an issue that Bush thought was a firm plus for his campaign: free trade with Mexico as embodied in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), a final draft of which was initiated on Aug. 12 by negotiators for the United States, Mexico, and Canada.

Announcing the signing, Bush's chief negotiator, Trade Representative Carla Hills, bragged that 70% of the growth of Gross National Product since Bush became President has been due to increased exports. Since Mexico, she said, is the United States' fastest growing trading partner, and since NAFTA, she claimed, will permit a further large increase in exports, by signing NAFTA, Bush is taking a big step toward helping the U.S. economy recover.

Bush waxed even more euphoric. "Today marks the beginning of a new era on our continent," he crowed, which will "further open markets in Mexico, Canada, and the United States, and it'll create jobs and generate economic growth in all three countries." He said that the United States exported \$33 billion worth of goods to Mexico in 1991, and expected exports to hit \$44 billion this year. Bush did not specify, but, presumably, foresees export levels of \$50 billion, \$60 billion, and up in future years. Administration spokesmen have repeated for months that NAFTA will open up vast new markets, selling to Mexico's 85 million supposed consumers.

## Stealing Bush's thunder

But Bush's grand announcement was rained on almost immediately, as Democrats attempted to take the issue away from him. House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.), whose help was essential for Bush in May 1991 in corraling enough Democratic votes to pass the "fast track" legislation that prohibits Congress from amending the trade agreement, has for the past month been trumpeting his reservations about Bush's deal. Saying Bush's accord doesn't adequately deal with environmental and labor concerns, Gephardt, whose position has been backed by Clinton, has "adopted a politically crafty middle position, identifying strongly with the idea of NAFTA, but raising doubts whether Mr. Bush has negotiated the best deal possible for workers and the environment," columnist Morton Kondracke wrote in the Aug. 18 *Washington Times*.

Kondracke reported that "free-trade Democrats are even hinting that NAFTA stands a better chance of passing Congress if Mr. Clinton is elected, revises the treaty somewhat and submits it to a Democratic Congress, than if Mr. Bush is reelected and tries to push it through."

Clinton, in his economic program entitled "Putting People First," released in June, made clear he shares with Bush the view that trade is the driving engine of the economy. We must "smooth our transition from a defense to a commercial-based economy," he wrote.

Some Democratic members of Congress have gone beyond Gephardt's quibbles with Bush over NAFTA, and hit at the certain loss of jobs as hundreds or thousands of U.S. companies head across the border to take advantage of \$1 an hour wage levels and the absence of expensive environmental regulations. House Majority Whip David Bonior (D-Mich.) charged, "We've lost nearly 1.8 million manufacturing jobs since the Reagan-Bush team went to work in 1981," and "this agreement will cost another million. It is a sell-out of American workers. . . . We need to fight it. We don't want to let jobs become our number one export."

The same argument was made by AFL-CIO Secretary Treasurer Thomas Donahue (see *Documentation*), and has been the main basis for labor union opposition to NAFTA from the beginning. While true as far as it goes, the union argument begs the question of what U.S. economic policy ought to be.

Sen. Harris Wofford (D-Penn.), who engineered one of the most stunning political upsets in recent years, defeating Bush confederate Richard Thornburgh in the Pennsylvania senatorial race a year ago by hammering the free trade accord, revealed the weakness of congressional opponents of NAFTA when he said that the issue is having an "economic plan for our economy that will make it possible to take advantage of the opportunities in increased trade and in free trade. We are all for that goal."

Samuel Francis, a syndicated columnist for the *Washington Times*, alone among prominent critics of NAFTA outside of *EIR*, began to get at the real issue in an Aug. 18 article, when he attacked the notion that expanding trade was intrinsically good. "Why is it a good idea to encourage an American economy increasingly dependent on exports?" he asked. But he left the argument undeveloped.

## Free trade: the economics of looting

NAFTA is not about creating jobs or expanding trade. NAFTA is about transforming Mexico into a giant Puerto Rico, a huge slave labor “industrial plantation” that will permit dramatic lowering of costs of production of goods both for the U.S. market—what remains of it as the depression deepens—and for export to Europe and the Far East as the world depression increasingly fuels a trade war, based on some of the cheapest labor in the world living in unimaginable squalor. Many plants will move to Mexico to cut costs in just this way, while those that remain will force workers to accept drastically lower wages under the threat of following suit.

While jobs will leave the United States—and Canada, which has already lost hundreds of thousands of jobs to the United States since it signed a free trade pact three years ago—Mexico will not be the gainer. Another provision of NAFTA will permit U.S. grain exports to swamp Mexico’s peasant producers. Economist Raoul Hinojosa-Ojeda at the University of California at Los Angeles has estimated that as many 840,000 rural Mexicans will be forced from their agricultural lands as the result of free trade and agricultural reforms. Additionally, hundreds of thousands of jobs have already been lost in Mexico’s industries that used to produce for the domestic market, which is now satisfied by imports from the United States.

The most important provisions of NAFTA open up the banking and financial sector to full takeover by the largest U.S. banks, brokerages, and insurance companies, which can now set up shop in Mexico with few restrictions, and can also purchase Mexican financial institutions. U.S. companies can also now purchase up to 100% of other Mexican companies, with only a few restrictions. The result will be a huge outflow of profits and capital from Mexico to the United States to prop up the tottering U.S. banking system.

NAFTA’s supporters claim that free trade creates growth. Yet, in the decade since 1982, the average rate of pay and income for Mexicans has fallen by half, and it continues to steadily decline, while the Mexican economy has stagnated. Yet, Mexico has increasingly turned to free trade since 1986 when it joined the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Bush and Hills repeat endlessly that Mexico is a fabulous potential market, while most Mexicans can’t even afford to eat enough, and most of Mexico’s middle class of a decade ago is being pushed to the poverty line.

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## Documentation

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*Thomas Donahue, AFL-CIO secretary treasurer, at an Aug. 13 press conference.*

The North American Free Trade Agreement is a bad deal for American workers and consumers and for the long-term health of the U.S. economy. This agreement is not about free

trade, nor is it about development in Mexico. It is about guaranteeing the ability of U.S. investors to move plants to Mexico to take advantage of cheap wages and poor working conditions in producing goods for export to the U.S. market. The notion that President Bush’s version of “free trade” will create more and better jobs in the United States is simply wrong. What the agreement really means is more job losses for U.S. workers—some half a million jobs by the end of the decade. Solutions to the growing pollution and toxic dumping in border communities, poverty wages and dangerous conditions for Mexican workers, and job opportunities for American workers seemingly have no place in the President’s free trade plans. Forty-five percent of our trade with Mexico is American companies doing business with themselves in Mexico. It is the sending of parts to Mexico and the taking back of the finished product. So Mexico is not our third-largest trading partner if you disregard our shipping back and forth to ourselves. It is our sixth- or seventh-largest partner. . . . The balance in the *maquiladoras* [assembly plants along the border] is much, much more significant to me. The *maquiladoras* show that there are 600,000 jobs along the Mexican border which used to be U.S.-based jobs. That’s the transfer of employment that is going to be accelerated by this agreement.

*Bob Rae, prime minister of Ontario, Canada, talking to the press on Aug. 13.*

“I find the idea of expanding the agreement at this time really bizarre. I don’t think it’s appropriate for us to be cheerleaders for the reelection of George Bush.” He added that Ontario continues to suffer job losses because of the earlier Canada-U.S. free trade pact and that NAFTA will compound the damage.

*U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills at an Aug. 13 press conference.*

I want . . . to put the North American Free Trade Agreement in the context of our overall trade strategy. . . . Our strategy is simple and straightforward: It is to open markets so that our trade can expand, because trade is today the motor of our economic growth. Seventy percent of the growth to our economy comes from our exports. And this strategy has worked. If you look fairly over the past 40 months, more markets are open today than ever in our history. The United States has reclaimed its position as number one exporter worldwide. Last year, our exports reached \$422 billion, and the exports soared in all sectors: consumer goods, capital equipment, industrial products, feeds, autos, and auto parts. And they soared in all states, on average, by 72%. And this surge in exports generated \$100 billion of new opportunity, new output in the business community—something that the Chamber [of Commerce] should care a lot about—and it created 2 million jobs, not just more jobs, but better jobs, because jobs connected with trade pay 17% more than jobs in our overall economy.

# Norway won first round for whaling; who believes in Greenpeace now?

by Michael Ericson

Three years ago, Iceland, thanks to the fully mustered support of its people, won the battle for national economic survival against the international power apparatus of Greenpeace, over the issue of whaling and seal hunting. Now Norwegians have won the same fight, with the economic survival of northern Norway at stake.

The fight started at the annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) at the beginning of July. Nowadays, the whaling nations are a minority in this organization, since it was stacked by the environmental interests with non-whaling governments. The whaling nations could not accept the commission's decision to prolong the five-year ban on whaling yet another year. There are plenty of whales in the seas. In the northeast Atlantic alone the minke whale, the whale species which is being hunted, has an estimated population of 86,000.

Iceland left the IWC and Norway declared that it intends to leave this autumn, and that it will resume commercial whaling next year. The showdown with Greenpeace, an organization ostensibly concerned with protecting the environment, which has made the "whales threatened with extermination" into one of its main fundraising lines for a worldwide money-collecting empire, centered around the scientific quota, i.e., the number of whales allowed to be slaughtered each year during the five-year ban. The truth is that even if some of the largest whale species were heavily depleted in this century, no whale species, with the exception of some dolphin species, is threatened with extinction today.

These facts mean nothing from the standpoint of Greenpeace fundraising. They are more concerned with emotionally charged "mind bombs" capable of disrupting the mental life of whole populations, than with real threats to the environment.

## Fooled

Greenpeace announced it would start an international campaign against Norway. The first decision was to send a Greenpeace ship, *Solo*, to reconnoitre the Norwegian whalers in July, when they whaled the allowed scientific quota.

The battle did not end in the way Greenpeace had imagined. From the outset, the whalers fooled them completely. They all left their home harbors the same night, but sailed out on different courses, as if they were intending to start

their whaling directly off Lofoten. *Solo* arrived in the Lofoten waters, but during several days of search, could not find a single Norwegian whaling vessel. They were all busy whaling in a different location, the Barents Sea.

*Solo* sailed in that direction. But the quota was already caught and the whalers on their way home with the catch. As they arrived home to unload, the Greenpeaceers were far away, in the Barents Sea.

## Pulled out

Meanwhile, the media battle over whaling broke out in Norway. Again, it did not take the turn that Greenpeace wished. Norway's two largest environmentalist organizations, Naturvernforbundet and Bellona, supported the decision to resume commercial whaling. Moreover, the international Greenpeace organization had to face the fact that the former chairman of Greenpeace's Norwegian chapter also supported the decision. Finally, the only Norwegian member of the board of Greenpeace, Prof. Leif Ryvarde, resigned his post and left Greenpeace to protest the organization's way of dealing with the whaling issue.

Media in the world were taken by surprise when Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Norwegian prime minister who had chaired the United Nations Special Commission for the Environment, resolutely defended whaling in a speech to the Norwegian Parliament and said that economic policy must not be steered by "unscientifically founded opinions." In an action of solidarity with the whalers, the Parliament served whale meat in its restaurant that same day. The popularity of this move was further demonstrated when the year's catch ended up in the delicacy shops. Queue lines were long and the entire catch sold out in two days.

Prime Minister Brundtland also got the chance to give Prince Philip of Britain, the chairman of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), a lesson on whaling. His Royal Highness had arrived in Norway together with the rest of the WWF leadership to participate in a "whale safari" in protest against the Norwegian decision. The prince was forced to admit that his protests had not succeeded, but that he had "learned quite a lot on the background of whaling" in his meeting with the Norwegian head of government.

When the battle was over, the whalers invited Greenpeace to debate in the Lofoten area. Greenpeace had

## The King apologizes

In a letter, Swedish King Carl Gustaf has withdrawn his criticism of the Norwegian seal hunters. The king had based his criticism on a film about Norwegian seal hunting off Greenland, which the second national Swedish television channel showed in 1989. Most of the accusations in the film were rejected by the special commission on seal hunting which the Norwegian government set up to investigate the claims.

The commission found that the producer, Odd Lindberg, did not have the competence to call himself a seal hunting inspector, and that there was no proof whatsoever that Norwegian seal hunters had skinned living seals. The commission was also able to show that the sequence in the film in which a dead baby seal is dragged over the ice, followed by its distraught mother seal, had not been filmed by Lindberg, but originated from a seal hunt which took place in Newfoundland at the end of the 1970s.

This past summer, the Norwegian seal hunters won a lawsuit against the newspaper *Avisen* from the area around Tromsø, and actions are also under way to sue the Norwegian daily *Aftenposten*, Norwegian radio, and the second national television channel in Sweden, for libel.

often turned down such invitations, but this time felt they could not back out. Again, the outcome was not what Greenpeace desired, as the Greenpeace representative was forced to take a certificate of thanks for Greenpeace's "extraordinarily active and excellent marketing of whale meat."

In Norway people believe that this year's battle was only a foretaste of the confrontation next year when commercial whaling starts again. With Greenpeace in the lead, many environmentalist organizations are threatening to boycott Norway and its industry. The nation is girding for the fight. Norwegians have improved their starting positions after this year's skirmishes.

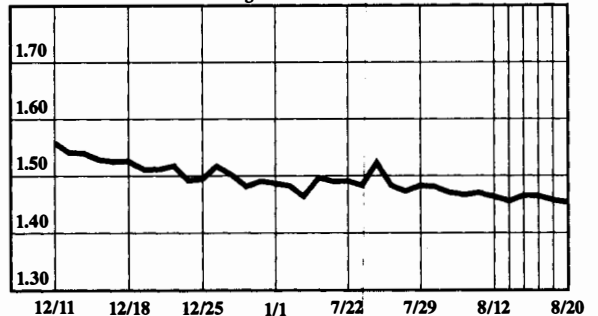
At the debate in Lofoten, the former chairman of Greenpeace Norway, Bjoern Oekern, commented on the situation: "We have found an effective means to prevent them [Greenpeace] from taking bloody pictures, and without such pictures they will get no publicity in the international media."

He also thought that it was "pathetic" to listen to Greenpeace these days. "They have no arguments they can use against whaling any longer, only grasping efforts to get ahold of money."

## Currency Rates

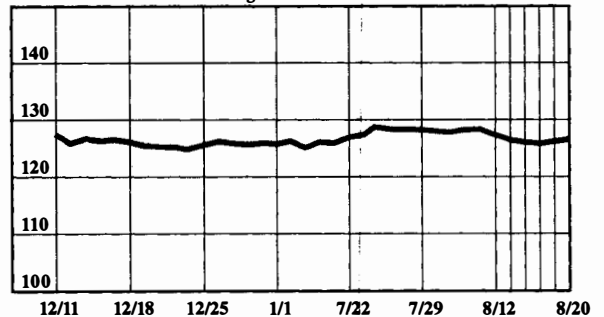
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New York late afternoon fixing



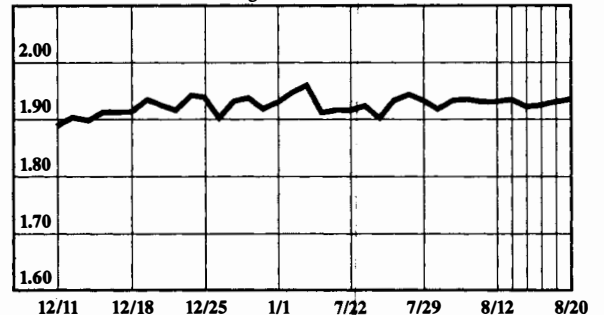
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



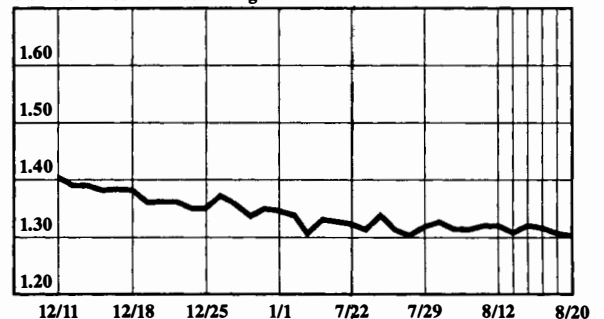
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New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing





# Fla. 'Blues' face civil, criminal investigations

by Linda Everett

For years, the health insurance industry routinely blamed spiraling health care costs and crisis on Americans' overindulgence in "unnecessary" medical tests and procedures, advanced medical technology, greedy doctors, and too many hospital beds. But, given the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations' ongoing hearings on fraud and mismanagement in the insurance industry, and a recent Department of Justice (DOJ) lawsuit against Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Florida, we may find that the cause of the crisis may lie, at least partially, with the health insurance industry itself.

On July 9, the DOJ, on behalf of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), filed a lawsuit against Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Florida (BC/BS) in U.S. District Court in Jacksonville, alleging the insurer violated the federal False Claims Act in its mishandling of tens of millions of Medicare claims a year since the mid-1980s. The civil suit follows a 1991 whistleblower complaint by former BC/BS employee Theresa Burr, who worked with the Jacksonville insurer in 1980-89. Besides overcharging the government, filing false claims for service, and violating its Medicare contract, Burr charges the insurer destroyed thousands of records. The last is the subject of a separate, ongoing criminal investigation by the Office of Inspector General for HHS.

The government's complaint alleges that, starting in 1988, BC/BS "knowingly engaged in a scheme to impair, impede, obstruct, and defeat the lawful governmental functions of the Medicare program." HCFA, the federal agency that oversees the Medicare and Medicaid programs, contracts with private insurers like Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Florida to process Medicare and Medicaid claims. BC/BS of Florida is the second largest Medicare processor in the country—30-40% of the insurer's business is in government contracts. Since 1986, HCFA contracted with BC/BS to process Medicare Part B claims that cover physician services, outpatient care, tests, and home medical equipment for the elderly and disabled.

BC/BS, like most insurers, subcontracts with data-processing firms for the computer services needed to administer the claims. In 1988, BC/BS recommended to HCFA that GTE Data Services be awarded the data-processing subcontract over another bidder who had the highest scoring proposal and who asked \$5 million less. GTE, to get the contract, became

a partner in a "joint venture" with a subsidiary of Pennsylvania Blue Shield. BC/BS of Florida concealed GTE's deficient data-processing system from HCFA by secretly inflating GTE's scores. BC/BS, knowing GTE lacked the capability to meet the required computer capability deadlines, then waived all data processing performance deadlines for GTE. BC/BS also created a false record of GTE's processing of claims for the government, and instructed its employees to keep quiet about the falsehood. BC/BS told employees to make widespread use of "force codes" to bypass Medicare audits used to prevent Medicare's payment for ineligible or duplicate claims. The suit alleges the insurer also created fictitious prescriptions with claims for medical equipment.

The deficiencies of GTE's data-processing system caused the insurer to wrongfully deny some claims outright. It also caused such a backlog in processing reimbursements for Medicare services, that initial claims for services were simply erased—leaving doctors, vendors, and clinics in financial jeopardy, forcing many to borrow to cover costs. In either case, part of BC/BS's scheme was to have the same claim submitted twice—thus, the insurer falsely inflated its administrative costs to HCFA and was reimbursed for processing two claims, not one. BC/BS also recycled a day's cycle of processed claims to inflate the aggregate statistic of the claims processed by GTE, and created a false record for HCFA of GTE's capability.

In another scheme, BC/BS had the Medicare program pay for claims for which BC/BS and other private insurers, as the primary payers, were responsible. In an audit of computer records for October 1989-March 1991, the Office of the Inspector General found that Florida BC/BS had illegally and knowingly had Medicare pay for nearly \$19 million in claims on services that BC/BS and private insurers should have covered. This particular scam is used by other private insurers and Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans with HCFA contracts nationwide.

BC/BS of Florida also sells Medigap insurance to most of the state's elderly. Each subscriber pays a monthly premium to cover medical services that are approved but not completely covered by Medicare. Before the BC/BS Medigap payment kicks in, the claim must be processed and approved by Medicare. In another lucrative twist, BC/BS delays processing and approving these claims for months. The longer the delay in the approval process, the fewer Medigap reimbursements BC/BS pays out, but more Medigap monthly premiums elderly subscribers pay in.

Besides submitting false claims for services, knowingly producing false records to get false claims paid by the government, and causing payment of Medicare claims that were not properly reimburseable, the DOJ suit charges two other counts of breach of contract and unjust enrichment against the insurer. Given that Florida Blue Cross/Blue Shield "has been unjustly enriched at the expense of the United States," the suit demands the money be returned to the United States.

## Phylloxera hits California vineyards

*Wine growers face disaster, as the pest conquered a century ago comes back.*

A species of root louse that kills grapevines is rapidly spreading in two of California's prime wine-growing districts, forcing growers to rip up thousands of acres of premium vines. Estimates of repairing the damage caused by the new infestation currently range as high as \$1 billion. However, even this may turn out to be conservative.

An article in the Aug. 31 issue of *The Wine Spectator* has reported some very hard facts about California's—and perhaps other areas'—wine future.

The pest involved is a mite-like bug called phylloxera. It attaches itself to the deep vine roots, feeding on their nutrients and breeding rapidly. The strangled root becomes increasingly incapable of supporting the vine, at first diminishing its yield, and eventually dying. Since the phylloxera works well below the soil surface, pesticides are ineffective.

A century ago, phylloxera wiped out major portions of the French wine production, along with American plantings of the European species of vines, *vitis vinifera* or *vinifera* for short, the grapes which produce the highest-quality drinking wines, including Chardonnay and Cabernet Sauvignon. The solution discovered was the grafting of the *vinifera* vines onto native American root stocks, which, for reasons that are still a mystery, the little critter seems to find distasteful.

Following that catastrophe, emphasis on root stock research continued in the United States until shortly after World War II. In the 1950s, one particular cross, the AxR#1, was

chosen as a prime stock over a number of others by a leading California researcher, due to its ability to produce high yields while retaining fairly high resistance to phylloxera and good resistance to various other pests. Reportedly, research dropped off precipitously after that, although both experimentation and planting continued with a number of stocks. Today, some vineyards in the affected areas are lucky to be planted on more resistant stocks.

The AxR#1's splendid performance for over 40 years has contributed to California's emergence as a world wine-making center. Unfortunately, a false sense of security set in, to the extent that when the first reports of the new phylloxera, much later identified as Biotype B, began coming in a decade ago, little was done. Now, the price is being paid.

Biotype B, the origin of which is unknown, looks just like the "original," but it can reproduce 40 times as fast. In its 30-day cycle, a single female produces 200 offspring. In other words, start with one, and one year later you will have a billion. All the phylloxera in California are female. Biotype B also destroys more quickly: Biotype A commonly takes 10 years to kill a vine; B can do it in 3 to 5 years.

To make things worse, exactly how it spreads is not known, according to *The Wine Spectator's* report. Of course, it can be transported in dirt clumps, on vine roots being transported, or potentially on agricultural equipment; some believe its spread may be encouraged by

drought, others by excessive ground water; possibly, it may be spread airborne. While vine transplants coming into California are quarantined, phylloxera has not been on the screening list.

*The Wine Spectator* quotes sources saying that, in the two wine regions hit so far, Napa and Sonoma, 26,000 acres will have to be replanted in the next seven years, and another 17,000 are susceptible (i.e., growing on AxR#1 or other vulnerable root stocks). A few years from now, at the peak of the foreseen replanting, as much as 30% of these two areas' acres may be out of production, since a vine does not produce for three to four years from the time of planting. Furthermore, younger vines often do not produce fruit of the quality which older vines can, with their larger root systems and trunks.

The cost of major replanting, as opposed to the normal replacement of older or sick vines and similar rotational replanting, is too great for hundreds of smaller wineries. The \$9,000-15,000 an acre nominal replanting cost does not even include the cost of lost production. Nor can growers be optimistic about getting much help. The disaster comes at a time that the state of California can't even meet its payroll, and bank loans are not forthcoming.

However, California's troubles pale in comparison to what the existence of the new biotype of phylloxera portends. While *The Wine Spectator* says that no reports of new phylloxera outbreaks have come in from other wine-growing regions around the country or, for example, France, this "AIDS of the vineyard" could well have already spread far beyond the two counties currently identified. Four years ago, only 100 acres of the prime Napa Valley region were identified as suffering from phylloxera; today, the area is 45 times greater.

# Business Briefs

## Ibero-America

### Debt rising in wake of Brady Plan

Daniel Muchnik, economics columnist for the Buenos Aires daily newspaper *Clarín*, wrote on Aug. 9 that despite all the palaver about debt reduction, including the Brady Plan (named after U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady), the debt of Ibero-American nations continues to rise, hitting \$435 billion this year, up from \$410 billion in 1989, and is expected to rise to \$443 billion next year.

One reason the debt didn't fall is that many banks went for the option that held the principal at par, but lowered the interest rate to a fixed 6.25%. Today, with interest rates below 6%, these countries are paying more interest than they would have been without the Brady Plan, i.e., the Brady Plan has been worse than nothing.

The Latin American Bishops Conference (CELAM) has called on the governments of the continent to look for alternative viable economic models that can bring about economic growth with decent wages and a reduction of unemployment.

## Technology

### Boeing to establish center near Moscow

Boeing Corp. will establish a technical research center in the Moscow area, to utilize otherwise unemployed Russian aerospace scientists, engineers, and technicians in the development of commercial aircraft, the Aug. 14 *Journal of Commerce* reported. Benjamin A. Cosgrove, Boeing's senior vice president for technical and government affairs, acting on behalf of Boeing's Commercial Airplane Group, has signed a joint communiqué with Anatoly G. Bratukhin, director general of Russian aviation.

Airbus Industrie and McDonnell Douglas, the two other western manufacturers of large commercial aircraft, have held talks in Russia, but have not closed any deals yet.

L. Paul Bremer III, a consultant with Kis-

singer Associates in New York City, told the *Journal of Commerce*, "In the long run, the only way the Russian economy is going to get fixed is from inflows of private investment and mobilizing domestic savings."

## AIDS

### Federal health officials rejected screening donors

An appeal by some AIDS experts to screen blood donors for a newly discovered AIDS-like illness that first came to public notice at the international AIDS conference in Amsterdam in July, was rejected by U.S. federal health officials, the Aug. 15 *Washington Times* reported.

"We must remember the lessons of AIDS," Dr. Donald Armstrong of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, told a Centers for Disease Control (CDC)-convened meeting of AIDS experts in Atlanta on Aug. 14. "The most important thing is the safety of our blood supply. I don't want to be behind once again," said Armstrong, who in 1983 issued the first call to screen the nation's blood supply for HIV, although routine testing wasn't instituted until two years later.

CDC officials countered that research lacks evidence that the illness is spread through blood. "We don't have enough to make a recommendation on blood safety," said Dr. Harold Jaffe, acting director of the CDC's AIDS division.

## Poland

### Government provokes nationwide labor strike

The refusal of the Polish government, led by Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka and Labor Minister Jacek Kuron, to enter talks with miners who are objecting to vicious International Monetary Fund (IMF)-imposed austerity and the threatened widespread elimination of the mining industry in Poland, has led unions which had organized the ongoing strike wave

in southern Poland and the earlier farmers' protests to form a national strike committee and to prepare a general strike.

The strike committee, which has already established support groups across the country beyond the Silesian mining region, consists of the rural self-defense organization Samoobrona, the Solidarnosc 80 union, the new union of locomotive conductors ZZMK, the new miners union FZGG, and the post-communist OPZZ union federation.

Leaders of the strike committee said that the government's intransigence has created a situation where labor, in order to achieve anything, is forced to go beyond mere wage demands and launch a national protest action, with the aim of substantially changing the country's economic policy. Repudiation of the IMF conditionalities imposed upon the government and the banking sector, and the creation of a system of productive credit along with protective import tariffs, are prime demands of the general strike campaign.

## Agriculture

### Sudan bucks IMF, produces surplus crop

In November 1990, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) "decertified" the nation of Sudan, and acted to cut the nation off from international credit at a time when severe drought had devastated Sudan's food grain crops. In the subsequent two years, Sudanese agricultural planners have intervened to make the nation self-sufficient in food grains.

According to the Aug. 5 *New Horizon* newspaper from Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, "Sudan's total cereals production for the 1991-92 season amounted to 4.8 million metric tons, compared to 1.9 million tons in 1990-91." Sudan is now exporting grain to Egypt and to Ethiopia.

This feat was accomplished by a determined increase in the inputs per acre for cereals grain. The government shifted much of the sowing of cereals grain crops (millet, sorghum, and wheat) out of the rain-fed region that is subject to the vagaries of rainfall, and into the famed Gezira region of irrigated acreage, located in the region where the White Nile

# Briefly

River and the Blue Nile River join.

Cash crops, such as cotton, which the IMF encourages countries to grow as a means of generating funds for debt repayment, were shifted in the reverse direction. If it doesn't rain, no one suffers food shortages that year.

## Trade

### China arranges huge barter deal with Russia

China signed a barter deal of 500 railway cars of food and textiles for four Russian Tu-15M passenger jets this spring, the biggest barter deal in non-government Sino-Russian trade, the *China Daily* reported Aug. 10. The total value of bartered goods was \$313 million.

Special markets for people from Russia and eastern Europe, which deal in barter as well as currency, have been set up in Inner Mongolia and Shanghai. Food and clothing are the key items sought by Russians.

The architect of the airplane deal, Mou Qizhong, is planning to sponsor an annual world economic forum for people of Chinese descent from all over the world. The forum, inspired by the Davos World Economic Forum, "is to pool the wisdom of people of Chinese blood from all over the world for the economic advancement of China and the prosperity of Chinese communities the world over," Mou said.

## Health

### Insurers blocking new technologies

Insurance companies are blocking the use of promising new medical technologies by demanding that it first be demonstrated that such technologies will reduce long-term costs before they will grant insurance coverage for their use. Lack of insurance coverage, however, precludes their use in most cases.

In one example, there is an already-developed technology, called "intravascular ultrasound," that threads a catheter into arteries and uses ultrasound to reveal a very detailed picture

of the inside of arteries. Dr. Jeffrey Isner, chief of cardiovascular research at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Boston, Massachusetts, told the Aug. 16 *New York Times* that "this could be the most important change in the way we evaluate patients with coronary disease in the last 30 years."

The *New York Times* reported that if used frequently, intravascular ultrasound would almost certainly be found to save money by permitting early treatment of heart disease, cutting down on heart attacks, and making more expensive treatment unnecessary.

Yet, the technology is hardly used today because most health insurance companies refuse to pay the several thousand dollars it costs to do the test on a patient. The companies are demanding that it be proven in advance that this cost will be more than made up by savings before they will cover it. However, the only way to prove it will save money in the long run is if it is used frequently, which it won't be unless it is covered by insurance.

## International Credit

### Non-Aligned draft calls for debt write-offs

The Indonesian government, with significant input from India, has prepared a draft document that will set the agenda for the summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Jakarta on Sept. 1-6. The draft document reads, "They [NAM leaders] endorsed the idea of a major write-off of debts by official donors and commercial banks, as well as by multilateral institutions," Reuters reported Aug. 12.

The statement, according to Reuters, says write-offs should cover all kinds of debts and include those countries which made "great efforts" to repay their debts. It also notes that the situation of the underdeveloped countries has been worsened by "the emergence of large negative reverse flows from the developing to the developed countries, high interest rates, and the acute erosion in export earnings."

The document cautions that developed countries and international agencies should not use "environmental considerations as an excuse for interference in the internal affairs of the developing countries, nor should they be used to introduce any conditionality in aid."

● **SOUTH KOREA** lofted a 110-pound research satellite into Earth orbit on Aug. 11, UPI reported. Uribyol (Our Star) Number 1 will conduct experiments with broadcasts and communications, and measure cosmic radiation. It was designed and built by a team at Surrey University in Britain, working with researchers from the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology.

● **CHOLERA** killed 70 people in an eastern Cambodian province in June and July, the official SPK news agency from Phnom Penh reported on Aug. 11. A total of 460 people had caught the disease in Kompong Cham. It was also spreading through other provinces which were badly hit by floods last year, the agency said.

● **THE PENSION** Benefit Guarantee Corp. requested \$40 billion from the U.S. Congress Aug. 11. It said that without the money, the pensions of 40 million Americans will be unfunded. General Motors plans to cut pensions, starting in October.

● **VIETNAM** signed a contract with Nopec Co. of Norway on June 9 to conduct deep-water hydrocarbon surveys in the South China Sea, the *Far East Economic Review* reported. Vietnamese officials will not say if the area which China signed a deal with the U.S. oil company Crestone to explore, and pledged to defend militarily, is in the contract.

● **AN OUTBREAK** of black plague, believed to have been caused by the hunting of plague-ridden marmots, has killed three people in Mongolia and infected three more, Reuters reported Aug. 12. Doctors are rushing to outlying areas in three provinces to treat 1,300 people who have come into contact with the disease, health officials said.

● **MORE THAN 25%** of all children in the 200 largest U.S. cities live in poverty, according to a new report by the Children's Defense Fund, UPI reported Aug. 13. Since 1979, the rate of poverty among children increased by 4%.

## Restore classical education to the secondary classroom

Part 1, by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

*On July 26, 1985, Lyndon LaRouche addressed an open letter to Albert Shanker, president of the United Federation of Teachers, putting forward a program for reforming American education. The letter was published as an appendix in EIR's April 1986 Special Report on "The Libertarian Conspiracy to Destroy America's Schools." We publish below the first of a two-part series of excerpts from that report.*

*This document introduces a new series on the issue of curriculum reform. Contributions to the debate are welcome, and, if thought-provoking and moral in their outlook, will be published even if the editors do not agree with them.*

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### Foreword

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The rock upon which the best achievements of Western European Judeo-Christian civilization has been based, is a notion that the rightful political equality of individual persons before the law flows from the nature of the divine spark of potential for fruitful reason peculiar to all persons. The development of the potentialities of reason of the individual mind, and of affording to each person opportunity to employ such potentialities for good of himself and of mankind generally, is the right of each person and is also the obligation of both that person and of the institutions of society as a whole.

As early as "block-play," we may observe the spark of genius in any young child. Whenever the child, by his or her own efforts, first discovers a type of solution to some problem, the result we observe includes what we sometimes describe as "a light turning on" in that child's mind. The admiring adult recognizes the special quality of joy which the child experiences in that circumstance, and sometimes the adult is brought to the brink of tears of joy in witnessing

this. The teacher to be admired, at all levels of education, is the one who has learned to catalyze such childlike joy of learning experience among the students.

On this account, there are two general approaches to what is called education. The one approach is based on the principle we have just indicated: the student's joyful increase of the independent powers of his or her mind. The opposite approach is that of "drill and grill," in which the student is rehearsed in regurgitating approved answers, whether or not the student has any independent knowledge of the rightness or wrongness of such answers.

The second method, that of "drill and grill," is symtomized by the "multiple-choice" questionnaire sort of testing. The first method, by the student's essays of response to challenging sorts of test-propositions. The second method is suited to large classrooms and mass lecture-hall student audiences, such that test-results may be calculated economically by computers. The first method is labor-intensive, signifying small classroom populations, and more time expended by teachers in out-of-classroom than classroom activities, in the practice of their professions.

The second method relies upon the modern form of textbook, in which the purported "right answers" are arrayed. In the first method, the emphasis is upon the pupil's study of selected classical sources, bearing upon humanity's progress in elaborating that subject-matter up to the point of its most modern advancement. In the physical sciences, for example, the student should relive the act of discovery of each great discoverer, by aid of such means as guided reconstruction of famous crucial experiments. In the second method, the student learns to employ approved procedures for constructing approved kinds of answers, whether or not the student ever acquires the basis for independently proving the





*The Boys' Choir of Mexico's National School of Music performs in Washington, D.C. "Music should be presented as classical poetry sung according to the principles of well-tempered polyphony."*

rightness of such choice of procedures. In the first method, the emphasis is upon development of the student's powers of independent judgment, the power to prove independently which is the right and wrong method to be applied.

The modern history of the progress of education to the effect of the first choice of method, begins during the late 14th century, with Groote and the great teaching-order, the Brothers of the Common Life. Famous graduates of the secondary-education programs of the Brothers of the Common Life, including Nicolaus of Cusa and Erasmus of Rotterdam, contributed to the establishment of the principles of classical humanist education brought forth by the 15th-century Golden Renaissance. The republican colonies in North America, typified by the tradition of Winthrop and the Mathers in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, pioneered in affording a classical humanist education for the population as a whole. The fruits of these and related efforts in education, were combined and improved upon in the design for secondary education devised by Wilhelm von Humboldt. Humboldt's reforms contributed much to the advancement of education in the 19th-century United States.

During the present century, U.S. education has retrogressed, despite commendable, temporary, efforts to reverse this trend. Admittedly, during the present century to date, there was, up into the 1967-70 period, a tendency to broaden secondary and college education to include larger portions of the general population. The very real improvements in public policy of practice on this account, up to approximately 1968-70, must be distinguished from the secular decline in quality of content of education over the same period. Over the interval

1968-85, education has deteriorated in both respects: The quality is collapsing, and a declining portion of the student-age population is reached by a declining standard of education delivered. By the measures of both quantity and quality, in education, we are presently at the brink of a disaster.

Look at current trends in education with reference to dominant taxpayer attitudes of the 1950s. Both the suburbanite taxpayer of the 1950s' "baby boom," and the black civil rights activist of that period, would abhor the quantity and quality of education delivered per pupil today. However, only a tiny minority of those taxpayers, then or today, has been sympathetic to those classical-humanist ideals in education which inspired the founders of the United States. It has been the prevailing sentiment, that, beyond elementary school levels in "reading, writing, and arithmetic," the education of the adolescent and young adult ought to be delimited according to the student's prospective occupation in a profession, a trade-skill, or as housewife or public-welfare recipient.

Thus, in an hypothetical debate between a time-traveling taxpayer from the 1950s, and a defender of today's downward trends in education, we might imagine the following sort of argument. The time-traveler would register his or her horror at the present state of collapse of education. Yet, that time-traveler would be unable to resist the rebuttal: "You must understand, that in a 'post-industrial society,' the professions and trades of industrial society are vanishing; so, the kind of education we used to associate with preparation for those adult occupations has no relevance for the majority of students of today."

From the Massachusetts Bay Colony of the Winthrops

and the Mathers, through Franklin, and George Washington, education had two objectives.

Primarily, the function of education was to qualify the student as future citizen of a democratic republic, as the widely circulated and most influential writings of Tom Paine and Alexander Hamilton illustrate the conceptual level of the majority of the electorate supporting the Declaration of Independence and adoption of the 1787 federal Constitution. All shared the expressed view of Tom Paine, that the capricious sentiments of an ignorant democratic majority were as evil a form of tyranny as a monarchical autocracy. Universal public education must foster a general level of moral and political culture consistent with the functions of the electorate in a democratic republic.

The practical issue which prompted the American Revolution, was the British policy unleashed in 1763, of degrading the English colonies in North America by means of those colonial and "free trade" dogmas defended in Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*. Our forefathers would never have revolted against Britain, had Britain not worked to suppress the colonies' right of local self-government, and worked also to suppress the colonies' fostering of modern manufactures. Our republic's policy was summed up by Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, in his December 1791 Report to the U.S. Congress, *On The Subject of Manufactures*: "increase of the productive powers of labor" through technologically progressive, capital-intensive modes of development of basic economic infrastructure, agriculture, and manufacturing. The policies of education of the Mathers, Winthrop, Franklin, George Washington, and Thomas Jefferson, illustrate their view of the interdependency of the education of youth both as future citizens of a democratic republic, and as members of a labor-force attuned to "increase of the productive powers of labor" through fostering of scientific and technological progress.

The Humboldt reforms define the issue most clearly. The practical question is, whether the function of universal public education shall end somewhere between the sixth- to eighth-grade levels, or whether humanist education of the future citizen shall be universal through the level of Humboldt's gymnasium, approximately our twelfth-grade level. Admittedly, the heritage of the anti-republican 1815 Treaty of Vienna and the Carlsbad decrees, prevented Humboldt's educational reforms from being applied as universally in Germany as his policy proposed; also, it must be noted, the content of German gymnasium education deteriorated during the late-19th and the present centuries. The defects in application of the Humboldt reforms are not defects in the proposal itself.

In short, every future citizen has the right to a universal classical-humanist education in arts and science through the twelfth-grade level. Except for remedial programs, there should be no "tracking." The education and standards of professional qualification of teachers, as well as composition of the classroom, must be attuned to delivering this

quality of education.

In practice, such urgent reforms could not be implemented except as a series of successive approximations. The budgets, the physical classroom facilities, the roster of available teachers, and so forth, are limitations which cannot be perfectly surmounted all at once. The rate at which progress can be effected will vary, from location to location, according to attitudes of the local electorate and local authorities. The function of a proposed reform is not to establish perfection at one blow, but is to provide a sense of direction to policy-shaping, and to provide us a yardstick for measuring how far short of the needed result each otherwise commendable approximation has fallen.

The result toward which we must aim, is primarily the development of the independent powers of reason of the young adult in the child and adolescent. A classical-humanist education in the arts and sciences, guided by the first method indicated above, is necessary to produce the qualified citizen of a democratic republic; that is our primary goal. There is no conflict between this requirement and the requirements of employment. Obviously, classical pre-scientific education in secondary schools must be attuned to the emerging frontiers of science and technology. The graduate of the secondary school, so qualified, has the best qualification for entry into specialist education at the college level.

The proper design of public education in general, starts with the tasks of secondary education. Elementary education is then derived as preparation for entry into secondary programs.

College-level education, is then based on the outcome of secondary education as its starting-point and foundation.

For example, in primary schools, it is not necessary that children spend several years drawing ugly blotches, in which blotches both parents and teachers must discern "artistic talent" by some mysterious agency. Albertian perspective can be introduced to the educational play of young children, thus affording the child a means for discriminating "rightness" from "wrongness" in drawing. Later, on the secondary level, the student can be introduced to Leonardo da Vinci's correction of Albertian perspective: projections of convex hemispherical mirrors, and know of his or her own independent judgment, why Leonardo's perspective corrects an error inherent in Albertian perspective.

The benchmark objective of secondary education should be the fostering of future leading scientific discoverers. The essence of scientific progress, is the discovery of some axiomatic fallacy permeating some aspect of presently accepted scientific opinion. The essential requirements for such discoveries, are clearly two. First, scientific discovery demands developed powers of independent judgment, and confidence in those powers. Second, those powers must be competent; the power of independent judgment must be made rigorous, especially with respect to comprehension of axiomatics. In scientific work, this power is obtained best through the stu-

dent's working through the internal history of science, especially from the work of the 15th and 16th centuries, through the elaboration of the theory of functions at Gauss's Göttingen during the 19th century.

If this development of future scientific discoverers is the adopted benchmark of educational policy, the conduct of education will be the best for all students. Education will then be the nurture of those potentialities which the child exhibits in the joyful experience of "a light turning on" in his or her head. The capacity for that beautiful experience must never be suppressed or dulled by methods of "drill and grill" textbook-education, at any level of the process. By nurturing that beautiful potentiality, arming it with rigor, the fullest potentialities of the student must be brought forth by completion of the twelfth-grade level of universal education.

I have divided this report into three topical sections: 1) the economics of public education; 2) the topical composition of public education; and 3) the methods of education. . . .

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## Topical composition of public education

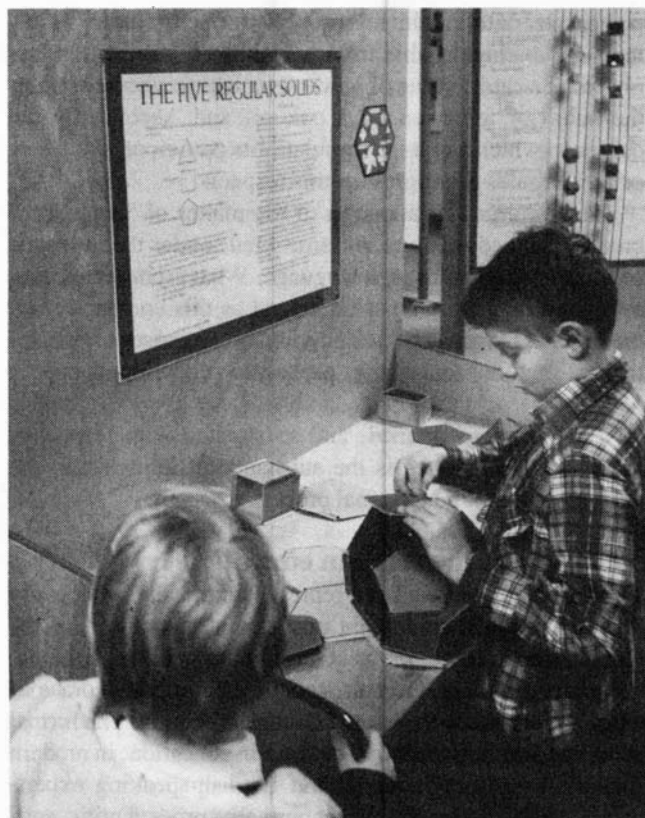
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In his socratic dialogues, Plato insists repeatedly, every proposition stated verbally in terms of what he terms "my dialectical method," incorporates a principle which can be restated better in the language of geometry. From a modern standpoint, the characteristics of Plato's arguments in matters of geometry, show beyond doubt that Plato's notion of geometry was not the aristotelian, axiomatic-deductive schema, we associate with Euclid's *Elements*. Plato's geometry was of the general form modern practice associates with a "synthetic" or "constructive" geometry, in which only circular action is self-evidently elementary, and all other forms, including the straight line and point, are derived by constructions based upon circular action. The point is made most forcefully, by reference to the treatment of the "Five Platonic Solids," in Plato's *Timaueus*.

In that sense, all human knowledge can be defined as a matter of language. Analytically, today, this view of language may begin with study of the physiology of the processes of perception. Instead of accepting naive sense-certainty, physics' evidence obliges us to recognize that our perceptual images are topological encodings of experience. Thus, even thought itself is a language. Just as there must be a correspondence between experience and the language of thought, so there must be a correspondence between the language of thought and the language of communication among persons.

To this purpose, we must signify "human language," as something characteristically different than mental experience and communications among beasts.

If mankind were merely another beast, the human population could not have exceeded that of the crudest form of



*A child constructs a dodecahedron. "The dodecahedron is the topological characteristic of projections of conic self-similar spiral action into Euclidean space, just as this same projection determines the solar elliptic orbits of Kepler's laws." Its 12 sides also correspond to the 12 steps of the well-tempered scale.*

so-called "hunting-and-gathering society," a maximum of approximately 10 million individuals. The distinction of mankind on this account, is the characteristic feature of human behavior which accounts for the growth of population to nearly 5 billion today. Unlike the beasts, who cannot alter the range of their behavior beyond limits, except by human intervention, mankind is able to alter its behavior willfully, to the effect of increasing the per-capita power of mankind over nature, to increase the average number of individuals which can be sustained on a square kilometer of land.

Mankind accomplishes such increase of the per-capita value of potential relative population-density, by effecting changes in human behavior which are consistent with increased knowledge of the lawful ordering of our universe. These are changes in man's relationship to nature, and are also man's changes in the organization of nature. It is this potential, to be self-governed by scientific reason, to the effect of increasing mankind's per-capita power over nature, which pertains to that rightly termed the "divine potential" in each newborn human individual.

It is the transmission and further improvements of the cumulative knowledge bearing upon this increase in man's

power over nature, which is properly termed “culture.” Cultures are distinguishable from one another, first, by the degree of per-capita value of power over nature associated with the behavior informed by a culture, and, second, by the degree to which a culture stimulates its participants to lesser or greater rates of progress in this respect.

This returns our attention to the matter of “language,” broadly defined. Culture is transmitted, under the guidance of communication through language. What is communicated as uttered language, must be judged as this compares with the internal language of the individuals’ processes of perception of nature, and those processes’ correspondence to nature.

Language, so defined, and so situated with respect to nature and to culture, is the substance of knowledge, the subject-matter of educational processes.

### The roots of the crisis in education

The standpoint we have represented thus far, is describable either as the standpoint of classical humanism, of the Golden Renaissance, or, as at least not inconsistent with the current of classical humanism running through Nicolaus of Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, and Gottfried Leibniz. The formal source of all fundamental issues within education, in modern Italian-, French-, German-, and English-speaking experience, is the emergence of a nominally pro-scientific anti-Renaissance current, emerging within science and philosophy approximately the beginning of the 17th century. This anti-Renaissance current defined itself during the 18th century, as the organized effort to extirpate the influence of Leibniz: Voltaire, Rousseau, and the “materialist Enlightenment” in France, David Hume and his associates in Britain, and Immanuel Kant in Germany. For brevity, it is sufficient to identify the leading element of Humean anti-rationalism in the work of Kant, most notably Kant’s irrationalist positions on the subjects of creativity generally and aesthetics.

Until Immanuel Kant perceived David Hume to have departed from Hume’s own, earlier emphasis upon respect for traditional customs, Kant was the leading exponent of Hume’s philosophy in Germany. On this account, Kant was notable within Germany as an ally of the tradition of Wolffian banality, the leading anti-Leibniz current within German academic life. In logic and dialectics, Kant was a neo-aristotelian formalist, who accepted Hume’s radically empiricist definitions of human nature and human understanding, while attempting to explain the force of custom in human behavior from a formal-logic standpoint. This latter attempt is summarized in Kant’s *Critique of Practical Reason*.

Kant broke with Hume only when Hume began to bend in directions later amplified by Jeremy Bentham and “19th-century British philosophical radicalism.” Hume began to open the doors of 18th-century British empiricism, philosophically, to a radical hedonism echoing that of Thomas Hobbes. Kant resolved to defend the rationality

of adherence to custom.

The issue of Kant’s own irrationalism was brought into public review by Friedrich Schiller during the 1790s, starting with Schiller’s attack on Kant’s treatment of creativity and aesthetics, in Kant’s *Critique of Judgment*. The influence of Schiller’s rebuttal of Kant on this matter, shaped the thinking of such students and admirers of Schiller as Beethoven, Wilhelm von Humboldt, Herbart, and numerous others.

Kant insisted that there is no rational basis for creativity, and no rational basis for a theory of aesthetics in art. A more radical version of Kant’s irrationalist doctrine was introduced to state policy in post-1815 Germany, by Berlin Professor of Law Friedrich Karl Savigny. Savigny’s evil doctrine, of hermetic separation of *Geisteswissenschaft* (e.g., “liberal arts” and law) from *Naturwissenschaft* (e.g., natural science), has been singularly influential in English- and Spanish-speaking countries, as well as in establishing his doctrine in Germany.

It is relevant to this matter of educational policy, to stress the fact, that Savigny is the philosophical father of Nazi legal doctrine, the irrationalist *Volksgeist* doctrine, in which views attributed to current trends in “popular opinion” displaced all contrary principles of constitutional and natural law, respecting the rights of the individual. On the one side, Savigny defended the restoration of the precedent of Roman imperial law. Within that framework, he insisted that there existed no higher principle of moral law than the continually shifting body of contemporary opinion of a people, the *Volksgeist* principle becoming the *völkische* principle of Nazi law.

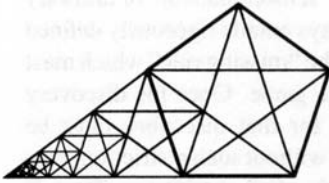
It is from this standpoint of reference in law, that the evil of Kant and Savigny’s doctrines of aesthetics is best understood: “Taste” is a matter of arbitrary preferences, preferences subject to no provable principle: “Taste is indisputable.” Similarly, creativity is arbitrary and mysterious, such that it cannot be taught in any rational manner.

Respecting the plastic arts, for example, the Athens Acropolis was designed in all major features according to a consistent geometrical principle: the harmonic division of the circle in consistency with those harmonic proportions peculiar to living forms, especially the human form.

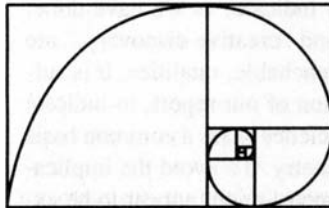
The significance of this, was rigorously examined by the circles of the collaborators Luca Pacioli and Leonardo da Vinci, beginning in the 1580s, at Milan: e.g., Pacioli’s *De Divine Proportione*. They showed that all living processes were characterized in growth and determined morphology of bodily function, by harmonic proportionings congruent with the Golden Section. Today, between the extremes of astrophysical and microphysical scale, every process which is harmonically congruent with the Golden Section, is either a living process or an artefact produced by a living process. The revolution in perspective, and revolution in principles of composition of the plastic art-forms, by da Vinci, by Dürer, and by the School of Raphael, is based entirely upon this revolutionary discovery of the geometrical principle of beauty.

FIGURE 1

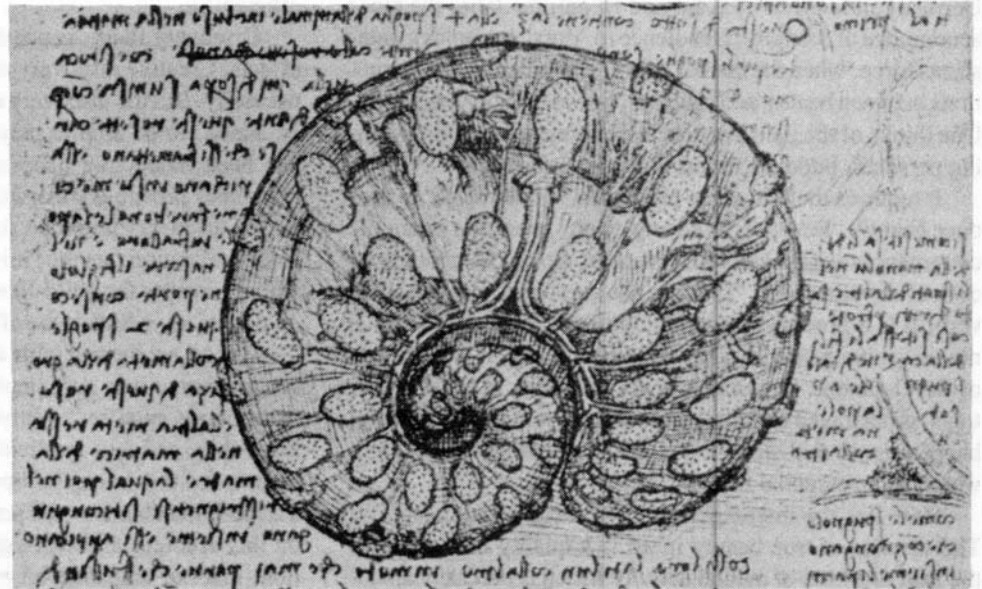
The Golden Section



(a)



(b)



(c)

The Golden Section divides a line into two segments, such that the ratio of the two is proportional to the ratio of the whole length to the larger of the segments. This is also expressed as the relationship between the diagonal and the edge of a pentagon, as shown in (a). A rectangle constructed using these lengths is known as a golden rectangle, and can be divided into an infinite series of golden rectangles, as shown in (b). The logarithmic spiral thus created is characteristic of growth patterns of living things, as Leonardo da Vinci's drawing of a cow's uterus illustrates (c).

The same is true of music. The modern well-tempered octave-scale, was established by al-Farrabi by the close of the 10th century, whence it came to Europe. Al-Farrabi stresses, that well-tempered scales were already very ancient at the time he devised the octave-scale. "Well-tempered polyphony" existed by the time of Plato. Yehudi Menuhin has reported a set of equal-tempered bells, dating from about 1000 B.C., in China. Ptolemaic tuning was a wrongful extravagance, reintroduced to Europe during the 16th century by the counter-Reformation, after the circles of Leonardo had already established the scientific basis for the well-tempered tuning. Through the influence of Leibniz on this subject, J.S. Bach perfected well-tempered polyphony, whence classical polyphony through Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Verdi, Brahms, et al.

The Golden Section is the common root of beauty in both the plastic arts and music. The Golden Section is, of course, the metrical characteristic of projections of conic self-similar-spiral action, and also the Plato-Euler limit which defines the bounds of commensurable constructability in Euclidean space. By virtue of the work of Euler, we know that the dodecahedron is the topological characteristic of projections of conic self-similar-spiral action into Euclidean space, just as this same projection determines the solar elliptic orbits of

Kepler's laws. Hence, if we treat the spiral projected, by conic self-similar-spiral action, as a monochord, and divide the circle containing this projected spiral into 12 equal sectors, the ratios of the values of the monochord's segments correspond precisely to the well-tempered octave-scale.

Like the Ptolemaic tuning, Helmholtz's doctrine of acoustics and "natural intervals," is simply an absurdity. The physiology of singing and hearing, as well as simple geometrical construction of equal-tempering, show the well-tempered scale to be the only "natural scale," with each and all of Helmholtz's observations on the subsumed matters exposed to date as absurd.

There is a most significant element of disagreement, between classical Greek art and great Renaissance art. The latter is truly Augustinian, defending and celebrating that conception of the individual human personality subsumed by the doctrine of *Filioque*. Classical Greek beauty one admires; classical Renaissance beauty is inspiring. Differences noted, the essential principle of beauty is the same in both, a principle qualitatively more advanced in expression in such works as those of Leonardo and Raphael. The principle of beauty is that harmony which is congruent with the principle of life. Great art surpasses this minimal requirement, to celebrate the spark of divinity in the human individuality.



How right was Heinrich Heine, in his *Religion and Philosophy in Germany*, to warn that if horrors erupted from a future Germany, they would surely erupt from the side of Germany influenced by Kant and Hegel, the latter the close accomplice of Savigny. Obedience to "duty" becomes a monstrous force, when the idea of "duty" is blinded to the distinctions between beauty and ugliness, between right and wrong. One thinks of the paid assassin addressing his victim: "Nothing personal, buddy; I'm just doing my job."

It requires more than the proverbial "pretty face," to produce beauty: "Beauty is as beauty does." In art, the harmonic congruences which are indispensable, are the form of a process of development. "Life" is not a noun; it is a transitive verb, it is a process of continuing transformation. Music is not an arbitrary progression of sweet sounds; it is a process of development. A painting is not beautiful, if what it portrays, is portrayed as still; it must capture something beautiful happening, in mid-stream; it is the "happening" so captured, which is the essential beauty.

Here lies the interdependency of beauty and creativity. The essence of true beauty in art is a quality of discovery, the fruit of a kind of mental activity which is precisely analogous to scientific discovery. A finished work of art cannot be a direct reflection of the act of discovery; the initial act of discovery, although beautified by the child-like joy of discovery, is inherently a disorderly experience. The experience leads the discoverer to the design of a work of art, and, more probably, an entire series of productions, each elaborating that discovered principle in a different setting, usually attempting to employ the principle with greater effectiveness than earlier.

In mathematics, we can define the meaning of creative discovery rather neatly. One of the central problems treated by Gauss and his circle, is the axiomatic incapacity of Fourier Analysis to define continuous processes which subsume, more or less densely, formal mathematical discontinuities. The Weierstrass discontinuity is the classic statement of the problem. This is the problem which was solved in principle, by Lejeune Dirichlet, to the effect that the work of Dirichlet and Weierstrass was combined in Riemann's elaboration of the principle of the Riemann Surface. In this setting, "creative discovery" has a precise physical meaning.

Whenever a true physical singularity is generated in a process, an added degree of freedom is invoked, such that, accordingly, the affected phase-space undergoes a change in its metrical characteristic of action. This standpoint guides us to a way of appraising true scientific discovery. A true scientific discovery cannot be fully appreciated, until we examine its implications for practice, until we examine the way it causes human behavior to be altered by possession of that knowledge. In economic science, this appears in the guise of new qualities of materials and instruments, the changes in economies underlying the non-linear characteristics of economic processes. The term, "discovery," applied

to art-forms, ought to be restricted to the same sense. No great artist is diminished in reputation by doing so, although the triviality of many may-fly reputations is shown more efficiently.

Discovery in art, is not the "sensationalism" of arbitrary effects. Creative discovery always entails rigorously defined necessity. It is the discovery of the "missing rule" which must be added, to be able to play the game. Once the discovery has been made, the necessity for that discovery must be rigorously provable; otherwise, without such restriction, purported discovery might be simply another arbitrary effect. It is the realization that the "missing rule" has been discovered, which prompts the child-like joy of artist and audience, that quality of joy which is the affective aspect of beauty.

We go no further with that sub-topic's development at this moment. It is sufficient to indicate, as we have done, that notions such as "beauty" and "creative discovery," are knowable, and thus implicitly teachable, qualities. It is sufficient, for this immediate portion of our report, to indicate that both the classical arts and science share a common basis on this account, a basis in geometry. To avoid the implication, that our emphasis on geometry might appear to be extravagant, it is most useful, that we reference discussion again to the subject of the physiology of perception. The physiology of vision shows us the principled manner in which the brain works, to the effect that the crucial implications of the physiology of vision apply generally.

At first inspection of the manner in which the brain organizes and interprets optical sensations, it appears that the brain is a marvelous instrument for reducing projected images of the complex domain of physical space-time, into the form of objects in Euclidean space. This interest is heightened, by observing the manner in which the brain treats those forms which are not constructably commensurable with Euclidean space. The internal history of modern mathematical physics, emphatically the current leading from Cusa, through Leibniz, through Gauss, confirms Plato's insistence, that the world of sense-certainty is not the real world, and shows that the mind is able to adduce the real world, nonetheless, by treating the perceptual images in the mind as reliable sorts of topological encodings consistent with the principle of projective invariance.

So, the line of developments in synthetic geometry, leading from Plato and Archimedes, through Cusa, Leonardo, Leibniz, Euler, Monge, and Gauss, shows itself to provide us the most general sort of knowledge, pertaining to each and all subject-matters of art and science.

Taking art and science, so defined, as a unified whole, they represent, as one whole, human culture. The essential quality of culture is not that aspect of its subject-matters which might be viewed as finished products, but culture up to this point as the culmination of an uncompleted process of onward development. At best, we transmit culture to our progeny, and they amend it, contributing their portion to the

endless process of perfection. It is, therefore, that developmental aspect of culture, and of each subject-matter of culture, which is the essential part.

In physical science, the crucial thing is the internal history of science. The student must see science, not as a fixed set of recipes, but as a process of successive scientific discoveries, each one overthrowing the authority of at least some of its predecessors, and yet also depending upon the preceding discoveries as the foundation for accomplishing the change. The student, by reliving selected cases of original such discoveries, is induced to associate the word, "science," less with a fixed body of recipes, and more with a process of discovery, with the issue of methods of discovery.

This is the case for all subject-matters of the classical arts and science.

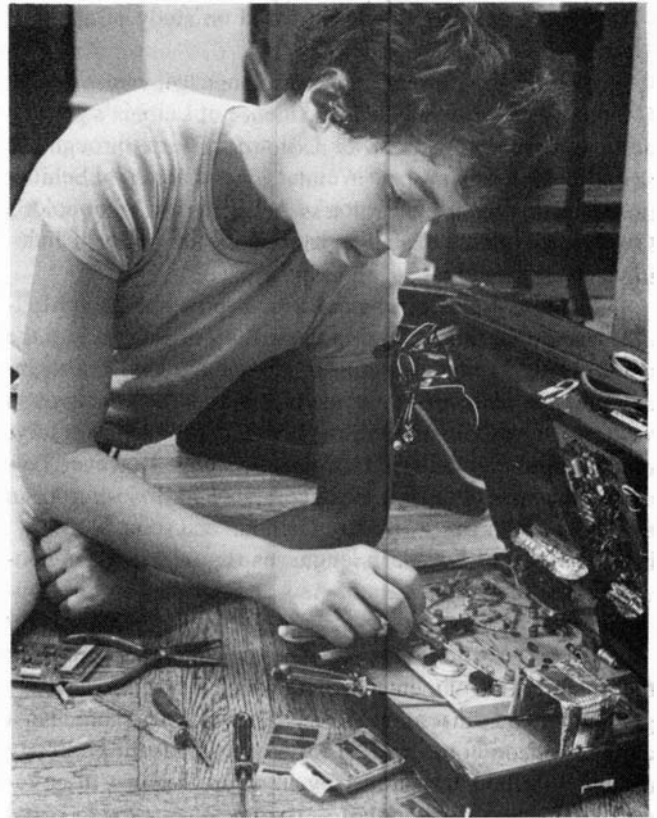
### The three languages of culture

All teaching is properly subsumed under three general classifications of language: 1) the language of vision; 2) the language of hearing; and 3) the language of well-tempered polyphony, which is, analytically, the point of overlap of the other two.

The *language of vision*, is founded upon synthetic geometry as such, and leads into both mathematical physics and the plastic arts.

The study of the *language of hearing*, is properly based today on classical Indo-European philology as the benchmark, from which vantage-point to study language in general. The teaching of language as such, should correlate with teaching of synthetic geometry. In place of formal instruction in the rules of grammar, the students should confront the problem of communicating real and hypothetical occurrences. A sense of physical space-time: For example, a child is reporting where he is standing today, the content of a report which he heard in a different place yesterday; the report he heard alleged that an event had occurred in a different place, a day earlier. In such a fashion, the various tenses and moods are made simple requirements for accurate reporting, each and all subject to the student's independent ability to judge rightness and wrongness, rather than being learned as arbitrary rules.

On this account, the teaching of classical Greek, from Homer through Plato, and some supplementary teaching of the rudiments of classical Sanskrit, ought to be a benchmark in the language-programs of secondary education in Europe and the Americas. Classical Sanskrit, including the Vedic literature, is the most advanced language in the world today, by standards of philology; it is also the oldest form of surviving literate forms of language, and the key to study of the Indo-European languages generally. It is not proposed, that full mastery of Sanskrit be taught on the secondary level, of course; rather, the principles of Sanskrit should be taught as an indispensably included feature of comprehension of the general principles of the Indo-European language-group.



*"The student must see science, not as a fixed set of recipes, but as a process of successive scientific discoveries, each one overthrowing the authority of at least some of its predecessors, and yet also depending upon the preceding discoveries as the foundation for accomplishing the change."*

Closest to Sanskrit, in terms of implicit conceptual power, is the form of classical Greek associated with Plato's writings. Additionally, classical Greek literature, from Homer, through Aeschylus and Plato, is the benchmark for tracing the internal history of European culture as a whole. The conceptions with which these classical writers wrestled, are the leading problems of conception referenced and treated by leaders of European culture, into the early 19th century.

Ranking next in power, among European languages, is the classical Italian of Dante, Petrarch, and the 15th- and early 16th-century Golden Renaissance writers. All of the Romance languages are, predominantly derivatives of Italian (not Latin); from the 14th through 16th century, the reshaping of English into the literate language of Shakespeare and Milton, was guided chiefly by reference to the Italian model. Spanish today, is recognizably a dialect of Italian, as Portuguese is, predominantly, recognizably a variation of the Genoese dialect. Into the 19th century, the variety of French spoken by the majority of French people was an Italian dialect, with the spread of Parisian French restricted to a minority around the royal court in the 17th century, and not hegemonic until the recent hundred years. Hence, the study of

Romance languages should be based on study of classical Italian.

New High German is a synthetic language, whose literate form today owes much to the influence of Leibniz's proposals, and the continuation of Leibniz's efforts through the circles of Lessing into the Weimar Classic period of Schiller et al. Through the influence of Wilhelm von Humboldt's circles, *Germanistik* studies have a special place in Indo-European philology.

Medieval Latin, otherwise better described as Church Latin, has an important place in the history of Europe into the 17th century, including the history of science. Until the beginning of the 18th century, most of the important writings in science are either in Latin, or, beginning the 17th century, increasing use of Italian, French, and German. However, Latin is otherwise of much lesser importance for Indo-European philology than Greek, Italian, German, and some Sanskrit.

Speakers of European languages should undertake non-Indo-European languages of Asia and Africa from the vantage-point of a grounding in Indo-European philology. By the end of the century, the population of China will probably be about 1.2 billion, the Subcontinent of Asia approximately the same, and the remainder of the Asiatic Rim more than a half-billion: totaling nearly 3 billion. Although the philology of the non-Indo-European language-groups ought to be reserved for specialist studies on the university level, initial familiarity with one or more of these languages on the secondary level has practical importance for our society's future, and the foundations of later familiarity are best established by aid of comparative philology.

It should not be overlooked, that fluency in a foreign language is best grounded during elementary-school age-levels. Exchange-programs, under whose terms U.S. pupils spend a school-year in a foreign school-system, would be most valuable.

In summary, classical Greek, Italian, and German, with some grounding in Sanskrit, should be the core program in philology in secondary schools, with a menu of choices for study of other languages offered in the "modern languages" subsidiary of the Department of Indo-European Philology.

## Literature

The literature included in the curriculum of the Department of Indo-European Philology, should be truly a program of reading of the classics, omitting what are often included as "modern classics," especially omitting so-called "modern classics" of fiction and poetry of the recent hundred years.

English classics center upon Shakespeare, Milton, Jonathan Swift, Keats, and Shelley, and include American 17th-through early 19th-centuries' English-language classics. The latter include writings of the Mathers, of Winthrop, of Benjamin Franklin, Tom Paine, *The Federalist Papers*, selections from the speeches and correspondence of Washington, Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Mathew Carey, and Abraham

Lincoln, and of Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, and Edgar Allan Poe.

Foreign-language classics include Homer, Aeschylus, Plato, et al.; the Latin or translations of key passages of St. Augustine, Alcuin, Abelard, Nicolaus of Cusa, and the Ecumenical Protocol of the 1439-40 Council of Florence; the Italian of Dante and Petrarch; the writings of the classical humanists, such as the Erasmians, into the early 19th century.

The term, "classics," ought to be reserved to exemplary writings of the current of classical humanism, running through the Golden Renaissance and the trans-Atlantic conspiratorial circles of Benjamin Franklin. Acquaintance with the writings of the adversaries of classical humanism, such as the "materialist Enlightenment" of 17th and 18th century France and England, should be reserved essentially to the curricula of the Department of History. Readings in classical humanist science, and of its adversaries, should be reserved essentially to the Department of Science. Literature programs under the Department of Philology, should be selected to uplift the efficiency and breadth of the moral development of the students: to increase the power and depth of the student's power to formulate conceptions from a rigorous classical-humanist standpoint, and to comprehend conceptions so formulated.

## The Department of Music

Music should be presented as classical poetry sung according to principles of well-tempered polyphony.

The basis for this is best established on the primary-school level, by development of children's choruses based upon 1) the bel canto method of singing, and 2) strict adherence to a well-tempered scale set at middle-C=256, as Bach and Mozart tuned their instruments to a C=256 benchmark for a well-tempered octave-scale.

Girl students' ability to continue singing is essentially unaffected by pubertal voice-change; whereas boys should cease singing during that transition. Some specializations in musical instruments should be established prior to that age-level, and orchestral training should supersede singing until later adolescence.

Already, on the elementary level, musical education of choruses should proceed through simple well-tempered canonical polyphony to the most elementary features of counterpoint. The pupil who has acquired a sense of "absolute pitch" values for the C=256-pivoted well-tempered octave-scale, has the foundations to learning music as a language is learned by children. Such children learn readily the complementarity of the upward and downward intervals of fifth, fourth, and of major and minor thirds, as well as the pivotal significance of the C-F-sharp interval. Thus, the complementarities based on the intervals of fourth and fifth, as set against intervals of the fifth and sixth, are readily assimilated with practice.

The program in counterpoint, continuing into the secondary schools, should be referenced to the famous problem first solved by J.S. Bach in his *Musical Offering*. This is the problem treated afresh in Mozart's famous *Fantasy-Sonata*, and in several C-minor-key compositions of Beethoven, and of others. The point is to afford the student a mastery of the most elementary of all developmental progressions in music, the transition from major to minor keys.

Simpler compositions of Bach and Mozart are to be prized. The objectives include: 1) to afford the student an intimate sense of the connection between the poetical and musical strophic form of composition; and 2) to show, in the simplest way, how the implicit voices lying across the parallel singing (or instrumental) voices, are key to musical development. The student must recognize the way in which the metrical characteristics of classical poetic composition spill over to dominate musical composition, and how polyphony adds dimensions to poetry not possible for poetic lines "sung in a single voice."

The secondary programs in musical education, must concentrate upon correlating the teaching of principles with the practice of perfecting performance of a composition through intensive rehearsals. The mastery of simple and beautiful compositions, such as the Mozart *Ave Verum*, well within the scope of competent delivery by typical secondary-school pupils, ought to be part of the graduating qualification in music on the secondary level. The object is to provide a sound grounding for the musical potentials of the students, variously, as future performers, or merely as that sort of competent audience which includes impromptu amateur musical activities as part of the joys of daily life.

The hereditary relationship of music to the singing of poetry, as in the classical Greek or Vedic, places music thus in the domain of the language of hearing. The harmonic principles of polyphony and polyphonic development, locate music within the language of vision: geometry. This duality affords well-tempered polyphony a special place among the cultural achievements of mankind. In this medium, mankind celebrates the essential features of all of our potentialities.

Such proposals for musical education, run afoul of current prejudices. Kant and Savigny's doctrine, that the arts are a matter of popular taste, has gained sway among populations which would otherwise abhor identification with philosophical fascism. Thus, it is overlooked, in one class of cases, that not only was Richard Wagner a philosophical fascist by personal profession, but that his music, like that of Berlioz and Liszt, is also philosophically fascist. In another class of cases, the fact that the dionysiac imbecility of "rock" is immensely popular, is adopted as premise for including instruction in "rock" in secondary curricula, it being said that this is necessary to make musical instruction "relevant to pupils."

As Bach's *Musical Offering* illustrates the point most simply, musical creativity centers upon the discovery and

elaboration of a provable sort of new rule, a rule whose discovery enables one to play the game. Whereas, in Liszt and Wagner, among others, arbitrary chromatic sequences are employed to produce arbitrarily concocted sensual effects, presaging the principle of Hitler's Nuremberg rallies, as well as echoing the philosophically fascist, cult-centered productions of Claudio Monteverdi. In musical discovery, as in valid scientific discovery, the human mind tolerates no "discovery" which does not enable us to master the lawful ordering of the universe in some useful way. So doing, we alter what we adduce as the laws of the universe, but we are able to prove that this addition, this change, is a more comprehensive, more valid, less imperfect, comprehension of a universe which remains essentially a lawfully ordered one.

In music, this principle of discovery is located in the developmental features of the composition. It is the successful elaboration of this principle which evokes the proper emotion of musical experience, the childlike joy of rational discovery.

Philosophical fascism, like the irrationalism of Kant and Savigny, is sacrilegious anarchism by profession. Those who set themselves up to be the gods of Olympus, assert the privilege of ruling capriciously over men and nature, and pride themselves in defiance of any higher body of natural law contrary to their own capricious impulses. They pride themselves upon the power to exert their arbitrary will over man and nature, and derive their greatest hedonistic excitement from so doing.

On the one side, such philosophical fascists, like Thomas Hobbes, or Bentham and the "19th-century British philosophical radicals," degrade man into an individualistic, hedonistic beast, "of each in war against all." Otherwise, they degrade mankind into the bestial, egoistical particularisms of "race," "religious sects," and so forth. At the one extreme, we have the debased "Dorian Greys"; at the other extreme, we have the deranged "race" or "religious sect," asserting the right to impose its arbitrary will upon those of other races or sects. Wagner and dionysiac "rock," are paradigms of such philosophical fascism invading the domain of music.

If a deranged obsession with populism, seems to compel us to submit to the mere appearance of popular tastes, in defiance of "right" and "wrong," of "beauty" versus "ugliness," then that trait in our national character which so instructs us, marks us, like Biblical Sodom and Gomorrah, as a people self-doomed to destruction.

If we do not wish to contribute to the self-destruction of our republic, of civilization, our "tastes" must be checked by reason. There is, in any case, no need to teach the principles of a subject-matter which, by definition, rejects all principle. Such debased arts can be so easily learned in the streets and houses of prostitution, that it were, at best, superfluous, to burden the tax-rolls with teaching such degeneracies in the schools.

## Time to bury the dead culture of the Confederacy

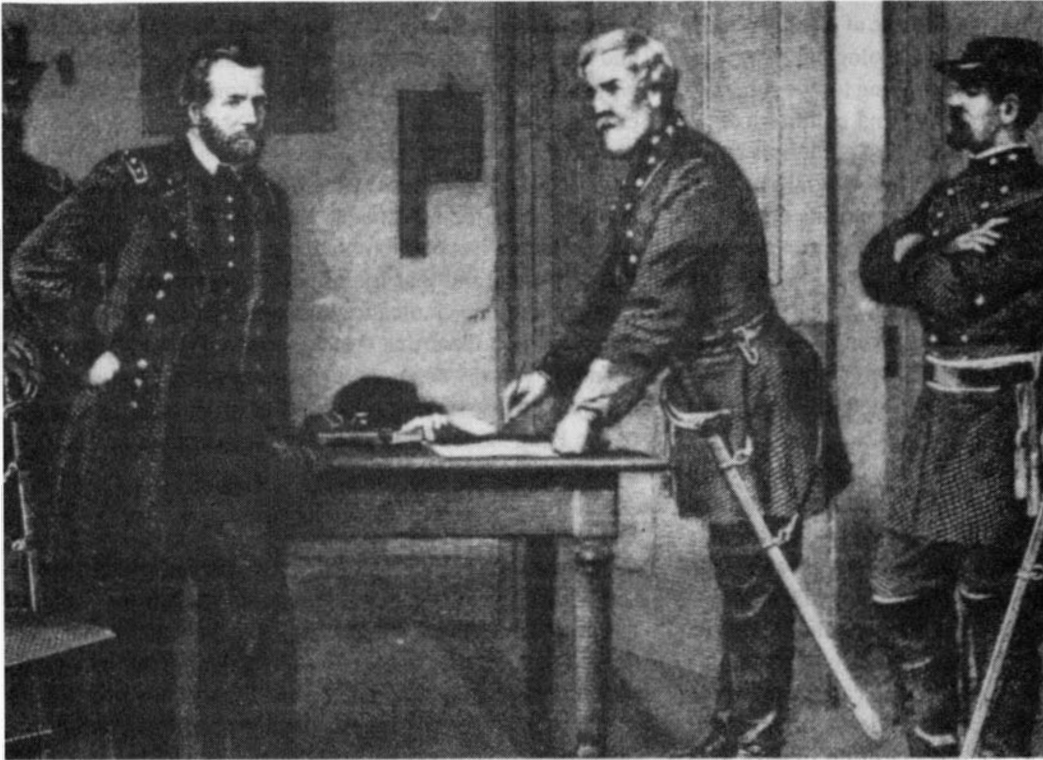
by Frederic W. Henderson

With the surrender of Robert E. Lee at Appomattox and the collapse of the Confederate States of America 127 years ago in 1865, the doctrines of free trade, slavery, and secession had been defeated militarily on the bloodiest battlefields in American history. The very economic and political policies that had ensured that military victory, reestablishing a national commitment to the American System of the nation's founders, as opposed to the destructive free trade policies of the British System of Adam Smith, David Ricardo, and Parson Thomas Malthus, also firmly established the basis for their defeat politically.

By the turn of the century, however, that had all changed. America finally became captive to the very doctrines against which the great war of 1861-65 had been fought. By 1914, the United States, with the First World War, and in its aftermath the postwar Versailles agreement, had become the resolute partner of Great Britain in enforcing throughout the world the very policies that it as a nation had been created to oppose.

Today, the last remnants of the bankrupt Versailles system are collapsing. Quite possibly, its most destructive legacy is that the world has lived with a British lie for 150 years. With the ratification of the North American Free Trade Agreement, that lie is about to visit a terrible revenge upon the nation, by bringing back slavery in a new form.

Americans urgently need to recover the true history of the War of Secession of 1860-65, and the period that followed it. In no other way can we as a nation explain how we have abandoned the commitments of the nation's founders, embodied in the Declaration of Independence and Constitution; realized in the administration of George Washington through the national bank and "internal improvements" policies associated with Alexander Hamilton; carried on through the policies of the John Adams presidency; last explicitly manifested, before the Civil War, in the 1824 administration of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay; and firmly reasserted to save the nation in the wartime policies of the Lincoln presidency.



*Robert E. Lee (right) surrenders to Ulysses S. Grant on April 27, 1865 at Appomattox, Virginia, as depicted in an old engraving.*

In no other way can we explain, by the turn of the century, the triumph of the obscenely pro-British outlook of Theodore Roosevelt (President 1901-8), and the even more pernicious policies and worldview of Woodrow Wilson, who followed him to the White House in 1912-20.

Wilson is the embodiment of this evil inversion of national ideals. He was the President who engineered the United States' entry into World War I on behalf of the British, and who consolidated the Anglo-American alliance at Versailles. Wilson was the first southerner elected to the presidency following the Civil War; he recorded in his diary that such was the greatest honor that could be bestowed upon a man, save having been born into the British aristocracy. Under Wilson, the unconstitutional Federal Reserve System was established, flanked by the twin national policing agencies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Internal Revenue Service. Wilson reflected the view, albeit in a more refined form, that had been the foundation of the South before the secession crisis.

In this sense, Americans have lived with 150 years of the British lie that something other than the fundamental struggle between republicanism and oligarchy was the core of the battle between North and South that erupted into war in 1861. The Confederacy was nothing more than a British critter, enslaved to British oligarchical economic, political, cultural, and social doctrines. Its "war for independence" was a British-inspired attempt to split the one bulwark of republicanism in the world into an impotent set of petty satraps, easily

subjugated to British interests. As I have developed in other published locations, the American South of 1860 was a society based on British free-trade economic doctrines and practice; slavery and the other manifestations of its economic backwardness were *imposed* on the region by an insanely destructive opposition to the economic doctrines that had developed the rest of the nation.<sup>1</sup>

The southern economy had become almost exclusively a slave-based agricultural one, dependent on British markets to sell its cash crops of cotton and some rice, totally indebted to British or British-allied finance, and dependent on outside sources for food imports and consumer and capital goods. Close to 80-90% of all land in the slave states was owned by 2-3% of the people—the 350,000 slaveholders in a population of 11 million. Of these, no more than 100,000 owed two-thirds of all land and 90% of the enslaved black population of 4 million. The bulk of the remaining whites were either landless or eked out a living on tiny farms on the poorest land. What little industry existed, was rudimentary and primitive. Almost none of the extensive mineral and natural resources in these southern states was developed or harnessed.

The South's political institutions paralleled the slaveholders' economic views, paying homage to the aristocratic, oligarchical traditions of the old world, particularly Great Britain's.

### **The American System**

The institution of slavery was central to what was viewed



as a uniquely southern mission: the defense of an oligarchical worldview viscerally opposed to technological progress. Southerners justified their actions by arguing for the superiority of their political, economic, social, and cultural institutions. The so-called popular culture of the South, thus created, was the clearest expression of this, and it would be from here that the most insidious and damaging of its effects on its own people, and on the nation as a whole, after the war, would spring. Just as such "culture" would be the basis in 1861 to mobilize for war a region in which the vast majority of people were brutally oppressed by its institutions, so today the legacy of such ideas has been used to pervert most Americans' sense of national purpose into a course of national suicide.

The nature of this culture and its genesis can only really be grasped from the standpoint of what it was concocted and deployed to destroy. Although few Americans know this today, it was well understood even by ordinary citizens a century ago that the United States had developed a new system of political-economy which had the potential to put an end to slavery in all of its forms, *permanently*; and that this new system was the antithesis to the British capitalism which turned human beings into mere commodities. Communism, the crazed theory of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, was merely the radical extension of the British dog-eat-dog capitalist system.

According to classical capitalism, as defined by the British school, the supreme goal on Earth is to increase wealth and power continually through exploiting natural resources and subordinating labor to capital and money. In the Marxian system, the workers constitute themselves as a class and overthrow their masters, take possession of the means of production—and proceed to pitilessly exploit both labor and workers. The foreign policy extension of predatory English capitalism, has always been called "free trade."

Henry Charles Carey, the Irish-descended author of *The Harmony of Interests*, was the principal theorist of the American System. He loathed the British capitalist system as a social disease to be fought and conquered. Contrary to the British view, he saw that what is specifically *human* in man, what sets him above the beasts, is what keeps him from exploiting others and from being exploited by them. Man's greatest source of strength, the very guarantee of his liberty and his power over nature, Carey argued, lies in his association with his fellow men to form a society (in the words of the federal Constitution, "a more perfect Union") with other human beings for the purpose of producing enough nourishment for all and a greater common happiness. The ultimate purpose of all human effort, according to Carey, was not just the accumulation of the things of this world, but a higher civilization: "the production of the being known as Man capable of the highest aspiration." This characteristically *American* ideal was put into practice in the United States most particularly through the policy of setting protective tariffs to

protect infant industries from predatory foreign competition; and the policy of "internal improvements," such as waterways and highways which facilitated commerce in the broadest sense.

Carey wrote of the national "mission" of the United States, "To substitute true Christianity for the detestable system known as the Malthusian, it is needed that we prove to the world that it is population that makes the food come from the rich soils, and that food tends to increase more rapidly than population, vindicating the policy of God to man." He was making it clear that this American System of political-economy was the coherent application to civil society of the teaching of Jesus: that divine love (*agapē*, or in the English of the King James Bible, *charity*) is the ruling principle of the universe.

### Who was 'Godless'?

It was thus an outrageous perversion that the American southerners were organized around an irrational belief that the creation of the Confederacy and its "war for independence," the defense of what was actually a Spartan society, was divinely ordained. The motto *Deo Vindice* or "God's Vengeance" inscribed on the great seal of the Confederate States of America was not accidental. The Confederate Congress selected this epigram "to express the religious sentiments of the nation," in which the anti-Christian notion of *revenge* replaced that of Christian charity. Indeed, southern "Christianity" with its delusions of being a Chosen People, was far closer to the Old Testament notions of retributive justice and the Islamic *jihad* of conversion by military conquest, than to the teachings of Christ which had explicitly overturned those aspects of the "old law" designed to regulate a tribal society.

Hence, the Confederacy's "religious sentiments" were the American equivalent of the "holy war" of Khomeini's Iran a century later, when a Fountain of Blood in Teheran celebrated the sacrificial victims, including tens of thousands of children, whose lives were crushed in a fanatical war. A similar religious justification for state action became during the war a central aspect of southern life. In dozens of national days of fasting, humiliation, and prayer declared by Jefferson Davis, and in officially sponsored "revival" meetings within the Confederate Army, these notions were cultivated and spread. A sampling of the views espoused by both southern political and religious leaders gives one a sense of this. "To shed such blood, as we have spilled in this contest, for the mere name of independence, for the vanity or the pride of having a separate national existence would be unjustifiable before God and man. We must have higher aims than these. . . . All nations have their assigned missions. A nation should not be a dead abstraction, signifying only the aggregation of individuals, instead it possesses a unity of life . . . analogous to the powers of will in a single mind. It stands in definite moral relations."



This rhetoric, voiced in an 1861 Fast Day sermon, was widespread throughout the South, as was the belief in what that mission was. As the *Christian Observer* noted in 1862, "The Confederacy will be the Lord's peculiar people. It will be the nation to do his work upon earth." A similar view was expressed by a Greensboro, South Carolina minister, "A pure Christianity is wrapped up in this revolution, and Providence is using the South for the grand work of its preservation and extension." And as Alexander Sinclair, a Methodist leader from South Carolina, asserted, "I have heard men in their ignorance attribute our national disorders to the influence of Puritan doctrines. Egregious error! The doctrines of the original Puritans were, and are, the doctrines of the Bible. . . . But the descendants of the Puritans have gone astray from the creed of their forefathers [sic]. Confederate independence will establish the South 'like a city set upon a hill' to fulfill her God given mission to exalt in civilization and Christianity the nations of the earth. . . . The time has arrived when the claims of moral and political duty are so indissolubly connected, that they cannot be considered apart."

Given the nature of southern society, particularly its reliance on human slavery, and the principles against which it was in revolt, religious justifications for this "holy mission" would inevitably be directed against an "unholy" North. The Biblical imagery used in the following sermon from a southern minister, was one with widespread use throughout the Confederacy: "David broke off from the first Israel under the reign of the house of Saul. . . . Davis broke off from the second Kingdom of Israel under the reign of her first King, A. Lincoln, and established the second Kingdom of Jerusalem." Similarly, the following section from Jeremiah 1 was quoted frequently, often with a sense of the Biblical prophecy implied by the war and its expected outcome: "Then the Lord said unto me, out of the North an evil shall break forth upon the inhabitants of the land, and they shall fight against thee, but they shall not prevail against thee, for I am with thee."

This involved more than a people naturally seeking a higher justification for their actions. Some historians or social historians have attempted to dismiss it in this fashion, along with arguing that in other ways the South's view of itself and its "mission" sprang from a common tradition that existed, both geographically and historically, throughout all of the American nation. As one historian has put it: "National politics were intimately tied to religion in what one scholar of the revolutionary era has called a 'convergence of millennial and republican thought.' The Confederacy self-consciously portrayed itself as the fulfillment of this legacy."

However, this was in no way the case. The architects of southern secession bolstered their justifications for southern actions not just with attacks on the North, but with a specific repudiation of everything "northern," of all that represented the republican tradition upon which America had been built. What was being created was the notion of Southern Supremacy, pivoted on African slavery.



*Alexander H. Stevens, the Confederacy's first vice president, proclaimed in 1861 that the founding fathers had erred in believing that slavery was wrong.*

## Slavery and the southern mission

"Slavery is central to not only our spiritual but our national life."—Pastoral letter of the Bishops of the Southern Episcopal Church

"Negro Slavery is the South, and the South is Negro Slavery."—A Georgia editor in 1860

"Slavery and the cause must rise or fall together, for they are identical."—*Mobile Register*

"Now what are we fighting for? We are fighting for the idea of race."—*Daily Richmond Enquirer*

"Our Ideal is a *Pro Slavery Republic*."—Augusta, Georgia *Daily Constitutionalist*

"This struggle has set the seal of providence before the eyes of the world upon domestic slavery. Above all, it is this that lends an awful sacredness to this contest on our part—that the rightful claims of Jehovah are deeply involved."—William A. Hall, in a lecture entitled "The Historical Significance of the Southern Revolution"

"We do not place our cause upon its highest level until we grasp the idea that God has made us guardians and champions of a people whom he is preparing for his own purposes and against whom the whole world is banded."—Episcopal Bishop Stephen Elliot, "Our Cause in Harmony with the Purposes of God in Jesus Christ," a sermon given in Savannah, Georgia in 1862

These quotes from a variety of southern religious and political leaders and major southern editors make clear the

central position of black slavery in this "southern mission." Southern racism extended the oligarchical notion of blood and breeding beyond color, to view southern whites who were not of the planter class, and northerners, of no matter what wealth and class, as inferior beings.

Among the sins in the eyes of southern leaders, for which the war was serving as a punishment, was the corrupting influence of northern life, and, particularly, its influence over the federal government. To many southerners, and emphasized by southern religious leaders, failure to observe the Sabbath was "one of the sins which has, in a measure, come down to us by entail from the federal government." As Episcopal Bishop Stephen Elliot, one of the most prominent of the southern clergy, described it, "There is no instance upon record of such rapid moral deterioration of a nation as has taken place in ours in the last forty years." The antidote was secession and war as "purification, separation from the pollutions of decaying northern society, that monstrous mass of moral disease," as the *Mobile Evening News* described it. As Bishop Elliot argued, to reject northern industrial development, with the manufactures and the scientific and technological advances that were central to it, and to "strive to bring back the purer days of the republic, when honest merit waited like Cincinnatus at his plow, to be called forth for service," was the objective of the Confederacy.

This turned the intentions of the founding fathers upside down. The first President, the Virginian George Washington, despite his own preference for agriculture, saw the development of manufactures as the only means to overcome the evil of slavery. It was not simply what southerners thought about what the nation was becoming that alarmed them; the very principles on which the nation was founded needed to be rejected. There was also a curious symmetry between this southern "purist" ideology and that of the radical abolitionists in the North around William Lloyd Garrison, who advocated the dis-union of the United States, so that the nation would no longer be tainted with the sin of southern slavery!

Numerous southern political and religious leaders argued that the Confederacy was being founded upon a purer basis. Contrasting the federal Constitution with that of the Confederacy, they compared the invocation of God in their own and judged that of the founding fathers a "Godless instrument." The Preamble of the Confederate Constitution struck out the words "in order to form a more perfect Union," contained in the 1787 federal Constitution of the United States, to substitute the phrase, "each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government." It then sealed the crime of secession by blasphemously adding: "invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God."

"May it not be that God is now punishing this nation for this practical atheism and national neglect and not by organic law, legislation, and in a public manner acknowledging His supremacy?" sanctimoniously asked one southern religious

leader. James Henley Thornwell, a leader of the Southern Presbyterian Church, argued that the problem with the U.S. Constitution was that it endeavored "to make the people a God." The error that underlay most of America's sins was the development of doctrines that, as Rev. Calvin Wiley put it, "glorify man, and as a natural consequence, discredit God."

"It is imperative to talk less of the rights of the people and more of the rights of God," Methodist Bishop George Foster Pierce admonished the Georgia General Assembly.

What these southern ideologues ignored, in their towering hypocrisy, was the fact that the framers of the Constitution of the United States were primarily concerned to dis-establish the Church of England, the religious enforcement arm of the British Empire.

By restoring the vengeful God of the Old Testament as the pillar of their Constitution, the *status quo* of an oligarchical ruling elite was strengthened, with the approval of both the state and the church. Not just the cause of "southern rights" and the state ostensibly created to defend them, but African slavery, and the free trade-based, feudal agrarian economic system which bred slavery, were given divine justification. The "divine right" to rule of Europe's aristocracy, had become "divinely" ordained Southern Supremacy.

Flowing from the British doctrines of "free trade" would be both political doctrines based on a logically parallel oligarchical outlook, and cultural and social practices that reflected this same irrationalist world view. Religious beliefs would develop as a negation of the concept of *imago viva Dei*, or man in the living image of God, which is the Christian core of the republican outlook planted on the North American continent with the American Revolution. Similarly, the cultural outlook of the South by the late 1850s would reflect and reinforce these same notions and the economic, political, and social practice which it was concocted to justify.

## Romanticism

"There can be no question that the suppositious Line of Mason and Dixon separated two people as dissimilar in thought and feeling, in habit and in need, as were the Saxons and the knights of Rollo the Norman."—Thomas Cooper De Leon

De Leon—the protégé and namesake of the freemasonic prophet of radical "states rights," universal slavery, and secession, Thomas Cooper—would on another occasion describe the fundamental difference between Americans of the North and South as that of southerners, in whom "the Norman blood of Kings and Nobility flowed," subjected to the oppression of northerners "descended from Saxon slaves and peasants." While the whole of the United States was the target of the cultural warfare of England and the rest of Europe's oligarchy in the first 50 years of its existence, no portion of the American people was so infected by the debilitating doctrines of the Enlightenment and Romanticism as the

South. A small handful of American historians has noted the effects of such ideas on the creation of a cult of southern "chivalry," yet none has understood that such was in fact a cult of irrationalism.

While Americans both North and South read the works of Sir Walter Scott and Lord Byron, the emerging planter aristocracy of the American South lived, breathed, and worshiped at the altar of such lunacy. The most widely read writers in the South between 1830 and 1860 were Scott, Byron, Bulwer-Lytton, and Thomas Carlyle, the English writers who glorified the pre-industrial past before the advent of the nation-state and painted the portrait of an idyllic age of chivalric innocence which had never existed in reality. Drugged with this heady potion, the southern planter class viewed themselves as the natural descendants of what they came to view as the "best" of their imagined Anglo-Norman antecedents. For them the Ossian myth of the continuity of King Arthur and his Round Table would be resuscitated in the cultural outlook and social structure of southern "chivalry."

The chivalric romances whose spell had scrambled the brains of Cervantes' fictional hero Don Quixote a few centuries before, were revived to spread pornographic infantilism throughout a class idled by economic backwardness—with a power only rivaled by the hypnotic omnipresence of today's

television soap opera.

To understand how deeply rooted and pervasive such notions were, one need only look at what Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia did after its crushing defeat at Gettysburg. Less than a week after it was nearly destroyed in Lee's insanely "chivalric" effort to dislodge the Union forces with Pickett's Charge, the Army of Northern Virginia would be "entertained" on its return to Virginia by a full-scale jousting tournament provided by Stuart's cavalry—ordered by Lee to lift the morale of his shattered army—and complete with a full-blown mobilization of the local planter aristocracy to view Stuart's gallant "knights of the Confederacy." Such events occurred frequently throughout the whole of the South in the decade before the war, and even in wartime. Stuart almost lost his cavalry at Brandy Station in a surprise attack by Union forces that caught him and the better part of his officers at a gala ball organized by the local gentry.

### Simms and the 'border novel'

The pervasiveness of these deranged flights from reality can best be seen by examining one example: the work of William Gilmore Simms, the South's most prolific, and without question most influential writer, after the untimely death of Edgar Allan Poe. Between 1833, with the publication of

## Confederate Constitution upheld free trade, slavery

The so-called Confederate States of America was a political institution established to guarantee, as its two most important "rights," human chattel slavery and British free trade. This can be seen from the two clauses in its founding instrument that differ most radically from the Constitution of the United States (emphasis added):

"Article 1, Sec 8: The Congress shall have power—  
(1) To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the treasury; *nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry;* and all duties imposed and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States. . . .

"(3) To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but *neither this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution shall be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement*

*intended to facilitate commerce; except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts and the improvement of harbors, and removing of obstructions in river navigation, and in all which cases, such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses."*

While the Confederate Constitution guaranteed the right of human bondage, it also barred any State or Territory, as well as the Confederate government, from passing any law that would allow for its eventual abolition:

"Article 1, Section 9. (3) No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed."

That the South's "peculiar institution" was of more importance than the much-vaunted principle of "state sovereignty" or "states' rights" was clear from the clause which established an internal fugitive slave law:

"Article 4, Section 2. (3) No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or unlawfully carried into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slave belongs, or to whom such service or labor may be due."

his first novel *Martin Faber*, and his death in 1870, Simms wrote what today fills 83 volumes. Most known for his several dozen novels, he also wrote poetry, five biographies, a history of South Carolina, various works on the war and its aftermath, and literary criticism; edited the writings and speeches of James Hammond; and was editor of a series of southern literary journals from 1842 to 1860.

The reigning academic view today of Simms as a sort of southern James Fenimore Cooper—whose work his resembles only in a superficial similarity of thematic material—is buncombe. Cooper belonged to a circle of writers, which included Edgar Allan Poe, who represented a patriotic republican outlook in early American literature, flanking the American System of political-economy as fostered by Franklin, Hamilton, and Carey. Their efforts to create an American national literature were sharply opposed to the crippling influence of Romantics like Sir Walter Scott, Lord Byron, and Carlyle, whose writings Poe so brilliantly satirized.

Simms's most popular works, and those he considered his most important, were his historical romances, particularly those dealing with the western frontier, his "border novels." Following the example of Walter Scott, Simms sought to develop a highly romanticized view of the Revolutionary War, and with it the character of "unique" southern culture.

Simms saw the "civilization" of the western frontier from the vantage point of a southern expansionist. The western frontier was to be pushed forward for a slave-based system, not for a republic based on the expansion of human freedom through building infrastructure and applying new labor-saving inventions to solve economic problems. His two most popular border romances, *Richard Hurdis, A Tale of Alabama* and *Border Beagles, A Tale of Mississippi*, were based on the life of John Murrell, the son of a prominent planter family, who made his name as the leader of a gang of outlaws and slave-stealers. Presenting a highly romantic view of the western frontier, the two novels are probably the first works in American literature to glorify the "wild west." The Simms frontier was the arena for the fiercely independent individualist at war with both the forces of nature and the constraints of civilization. Less politely stated, it was the raving irrationalist's war against reason in the form of both the lawfulness of nature, and the rule of law in civilization.

The later western exploits of Theodore Roosevelt find a striking echo in Simms's "frontier" works. However, while Teddy Roosevelt's demented view of the frontier was remarkably similar to that of Simms's hero Richard Hurdis, by the 1890s this criminal mentality would no longer be confined to outlaws, slave-stealers, or horse thieves: It was the creed of America's imperialist elite. While in the 1850s, Simms became a fanatical supporter of a perpetual and expansionist system of slave-based feudalism, by the 1890s, Roosevelt, and many more like him, advanced an imperialistic Anglo-American alliance, or as Roosevelt called it, an alliance of "the English-speaking peoples," to guarantee their global

hegemony for British imperial policy—i.e., the spread of slavery under new names.

Simms, in both his fiction and "historical" works, attacked the outlook of the American System faction headed in political life by Whig Party leader Henry Clay and in economic thought by Henry Carey. Even though he, like other Andrew Jackson Democrats, was an outspoken foe of nullification in South Carolina in 1832—when the state attempted to nullify a federal tariff law—Simms was just as irrationally opposed as the nullifiers were, to the protectionist measures to foster industrial development which would have changed the South economically and resolved the crisis. In 1839 he described himself as "a states' rights man, opposed to tariffs, banks, internal improvements, American Systems, Fancy Rail Roads, Floats, Land Companies and similar humbugs. I believe in the people and prefer trusting their impulses, than the craft, the cupidity and the selfishness of trades and Whiggery."

### Revolution for southern barons

Simms's novels of the American Revolution, particularly *The Sword and the Distaff*, later retitled *Woodcraft*, were intended as the South's most "eloquent" rebuttal to Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, the abolitionist novel. In it, Simms portrayed the "true" heroes of the fight for independence as the slaveholding planter class, the men of substance. His protagonist, Captain Porgy, is a leading member of Marion's partisan band, the quintessential rustic planter-aristocrat, supposedly loved by his black slaves and revered by his lesser white neighbors. Simms's Porgy is the feudal baron, to whom his slaves and poor white neighbors are vassals, to be mobilized to serve in time of war as in peace.

In Simms's twisted history of the war in South Carolina, such would be the patriots; while foreigners (in this he included northern emigrants to the South), poor whites, and refugees from Spanish-controlled Florida were the Tories who continued to support Great Britain. In *Woodcraft*, the revolution is perverted into a fight of an emergent American aristocracy for its rightful place as Englishmen within the British Empire—the noble, who demands his rightful relation to an overbearing king. Opposition to the British desire to exploit its American colonies by barring economic development and political freedom, is transformed into the mere protection of property; and in *Woodcraft* this in its most savage form, the right to property in other human beings.

It is not necessary to deny that such backward elements took part in the American struggle for independence; the fact that the U.S. Constitution permitted slavery is a sign of the compromises which were made with such men. Yet the leading statesmen of 1787 believed, as even the vice president of the Confederacy admitted in 1861, "that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally, and politically," and



*The County Election, by George Caleb Bingham, 1851-52, depicts frontier politics in Missouri a few years before the Confederacy was created. Such western border areas were the battleground between the republican ideal of development through internal improvements, and the romantic "wild west" ideology of those who wanted to expand slavery into new territories.*

“that somehow or other, in the order of Providence, the institution would be evanescent and pass away.” What Simms did, however, was to hoist the bestiality of these most pathetic participants in the war of independence, as a banner around which to rally a fight to the death against civilization and decency.

Thus for Simms, the pinnacle of British tyranny in the South, as expressed in *Woodcraft*, was the theft of the slaves of those planters, like Captain Porgy, to send them off to the West Indies. In the novel, the issue in the final battle in the independence struggle, the British withdrawal from Charleston, is to secure the wherewithal to reestablish the baronial life of an American nobleman. Hence Simms argued that the concept of the equality of all men in the Declaration of Independence was mere metaphor, intended by the founders as an expression of their belief in the equality of all Anglo-Saxons.

Such perverted views about the principles behind the American Revolution did not die a lawful death with the crushing of the Confederacy, any more than eugenics or “race hygiene” theories vanished after the World War II defeat of Nazism, which was the direct heir to the Confederate ideology. They simply took on new guises.

The future President Woodrow Wilson, in his biographies of George Washington and Robert E. Lee, written in the 1890s, would make Lee the reincarnation of Washington, and Washington the true English nobleman. It was not for

republicanism which Washington fought, but for the right of an English gentleman to be treated as such; and Lee had fought for the same principle. The inalienable rights of man were not, and had never been intended to be universal, but merely the rights of a ruling elite fit to exercise them. The federal union would be metamorphosed into something equatable with the tyranny of George III, and American liberty into the so-called birthright of every English nobleman. As Wilson argued, the fact that Washington was the commander-in-chief of American forces in 1776 was a geographical accident; if their family histories had been reversed, it could just as well have been Cornwallis to whom Washington surrendered British forces at Yorktown.

By 1850, even Simms’s Jacksonian brand of nationalism vanished, when he attempted to organize a “Young Carolina” movement, and became in the process a rabid regionalist, and radical “states’ rights,” pro-secession defender of southern feudalism. When William Walker, the most prominent southern expansionist (“filibustering” in the jargon of the day), was arrested in Central America in 1857, Simms wrote in protest: “Filibustering [sic] is the moral necessity of all Anglo-Norman breed. It is the necessity of all progressive races.”

Simms’s notion of race was common to most of the South Carolinian gentry, and by the time of the secession crisis of 1860, prevailed throughout the South. He viewed race as the preeminent force in history (as would Roosevelt, British

poetaster Thomas Carlyle, and later “liberals” such as Lord James Bryce). His writings harped on the idea that southerners were superior to northerners as a result of their Norman Cavalier ancestry, as opposed to the more plebeian roots of New England Roundheads.

Such “Norman” references, part of the standard litany of Southern Supremacy, although applied generically to “southerners,” never meant more than the tiny fraction of the white elites that controlled all of southern life, the pro-British landed gentry. Any honest appraisal of the realities of the region, particularly after 1840, must recognize that this southern, slave-holding, feudal class showed only marginally greater recognition of the humanity of poor southern whites, than of their black slaves.

### **Racialism reinforced—after the war!**

However important the definition of race based on color was in the South before the war, it became even more so after slavery had been abolished with the defeat of the Confederacy. While before the war such distinctions were important for the justification of black slavery, they were of greater consequence for the manipulation needed to ensure control of the majority of the white population after the war. They were essential to rationalize the old political elite’s continued control of the South, and became the underpinning for the swindle called the “reconciliation” of North and South—the creation of an alliance with the pro-British financial oligarchy of New England and New York. It is no accident that such a notion of race was common to both southern “fire-brand” secessionists and northern “blueblood” abolitionists in the 1850s. Such extreme “southern nationalists” as Thomas Cooper, De Leon, William Yancy, and Albert Pike, and slavery’s most violent northern critics, such as Sen. Charles Sumner, William Lloyd Garrison, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and E.L. Godkin all agreed with the sentiments of Britain’s “enlightened” racist John Stuart Mill on questions of race and class.

After the war, the scribe of the “Lost Cause”—that glorification of the South’s ill-fated struggle and the Spartan, feudal society that it was designed to defend and perpetuate—Edward A. Pollard, expressed it as follows:

“If the South succeeds to the extent of securing the supremacy of the white man and the traditional liberties of the country, she really triumphs in the true cause of the war, with respect to all its fundamental and vital issues.

“What is that hope of the South to which we have referred? It is the hope of a new political conflict, in which the South will stand stronger than she ever did before; in which she will have occasion to repeat what were really the most important issues of the war; in which she will have the opportunity to regain her ‘Lost Cause.’ She may have to endure much before she reaches the threshold and fruition of this new controversy; but the conclusion is sure to her. This new cause—or rather the true question of the war revived—is the

supremacy of the white race, and along with it and strengthening it, the reassertion of our political traditions and the protection of our ancient fabrics of government. This was the ultimate, logical problem of the war, although the people of the South but dimly perceived it.

“The thoughtful historian of America will find that the obvious visible inferiority of the Negro was constantly, although unconsciously, educating the people of the South to a disregard of the mere artificial distinctions of society, by the side of this great natural difference of races—was, in fact, developing, by a process of comparison, the idea of equality as among men of the same race; and he may startle some convictions when he announces the important political discovery that the equality clause of the Declaration of Independence, so far from condemning Negro Slavery, was obtained from it, originated in its contact and experience! It is a startling declaration in our political history, a vivacious interjection; yet it is profoundly true. Mr. Jefferson’s doctrine of equality as of men of the same race was merely the transfer to the domain of politics of that law of natural history which teaches us that all *the members of a species are equal*. The varieties within the boundaries of a single species are of no account in comparison with the differences as between distinct species. The habitual observation of the South was as between two species or races of men; and there was an obvious mental necessity. It is thus that as people regarded this great natural distinction, they should attach less importance to those inferior distinctions made by society in mere classes and conditions of life, and thus progress to clearer perceptions of the natural equality of their own species and race. That the Negro Slavery of the South became the instructor of white republicanism; and that the inferiority of the Negro is to be recognized as a fruitful and conservative principle in our system of politics; and that we claim a value for this fact, which we suggested at the beginning of this article would exceed the ordinary estimates.

“We add another view of the importance of this fact. The permanent, natural inferiority of the Negro was the true and *only* defense of Slavery. The intelligence of the South has at last awakened to this idea in the stimulating light of the recent war and its consequences; but it is strange how in the past the Southern mind wandered in its defenses of Slavery, and chose the narrowest and most imperfect grounds for a controversy which it might have maintained on an impregnable principle of natural law. The question of races figured slightly in the accustomed debate and was thought to be scarcely more than a nice and curious philosophy. The argument *a posteriori* was preferred to that *a priori*. . . .

“The true question in Negro Slavery was that of right or wrong. It was all wrong, if the Negro was really the equivalent of the white man enveloped in a black skin. Admit this and Slavery becomes a great crime; the breach of the Constitution to attack it, a sacrifice of virtue and patriotism; the war to exterminate it, a rightful one; the consequent policy of



Negro equality, just; the gift of the suffrage, unavoidable; and even the rewards of the Negro above the white man and a superior solicitude for him, commendable in view of his deprivations and sufferings in the past. We cannot stop in the argument; it runs irresistably to every extremity of the governing Radical policy at Washington, and surrenders every question in the present political controversy. We must do—what the South has never, fairly done—meet the whole controversy at the minor premise, contending for the natural inferiority of the Negro. . . . The fact is important as a historical vindication of the past. It is also important as a supreme instruction for the future.”

The obnoxious view so “eloquently” expressed by Polard here had its roots in what was quite possibly the most significant scientific debate in American history, more than 15 years before. Springing from the British-created Romantic cultural environment were the first arguments for “Darwinist” and “Social Darwinist”-like theory in America, more than a decade before Darwin’s *The Origin of Species* was printed. In 1850, the publication of *The Types of Mankind*, co-authored by Josiah Nott and George Glidden, triggered a debate in the American scientific community, and beyond.

Nott, a student and co-thinker of Thomas Cooper at South Carolina College, was a leading pro-secessionist figure in Alabama, and an erstwhile “naturalist.” In conjunction with Glidden, and utilizing the “research” of America’s first race scientist, William Morton, a Philadelphia doctor, in *The Types of Mankind* he posed a unique argument for racial distinctions. While not exactly of the type of Darwin’s later argument, Nott and Glidden developed a “stronger species” line to assert that blacks were a distinct, and inferior, species or race from whites. The determination of species and genera is based on the nonsense category of “primordial organic forms,” which was deliberately made incomprehensible and arbitrary. Nott used this gibberish to support his argument for multiple and independent strains of human development; therefore numerous distinct species, rather than variety, of mankind, with inferior and superior gradations. Needless to say, Nott’s gradation of “species” of humans proceeded from “Caucasian” downward to “lesser developed” non-white races.

In response, John Bachman, a Charleston Lutheran minister and scientist, very cogently argued that such a standpoint was both unscientific and un-Christian. In his *The Unity of Man*, he argued that Nott and Glidden’s work was an explicit repudiation and attack on the scientific method developed in the study of living forms starting with the Swedish botanist Linnaeus (1707-78) and continuing through the von Humboldt brothers Alexander (1769-1859) and Wilhelm (1767-1835), an approach which traces its lineage back to the seventeenth-century universal thinker Gottfried Leibniz. Alexander von Humboldt in his concept of biological evolution, and Wilhelm von Humboldt in his studies of philology, had unfolded theories of harmonic development which excluded any idea of a competitive war between species. Point-

ing out that through the use of their conception of “primordial organic forms,” Nott and Glidden were attempting to displace a coherent methodology for determining the differences (or as he noted, more positively the unity) of species and genera, with unscientific and arbitrarily fixed criteria. Particularly, the uniquely human characteristics, possessed by no other animal lifeform—the cognitive ability to understand and change the universe of which human beings are a coherent part—were ruled out as a significant “criterion” for determinations of such similarity or difference, and man was reduced to the “primordial organic form” of ape-like Neanderthals. Moreover, Bachman argued, the simplest test—such as the fact that intermarriages between so-called different races of human beings are fully fertile—demolishes the fanciful Nott-Glidden theory that different colors of human beings belong to different species.

Bachman, in his defense of the coherence between science and Scripture, made it clear that the issue was not one of science versus religion, but rather the coherence of God’s creation, and its intelligibility to man. Unfortunately, a majority of the American scientific community embraced the bogus method advanced by Nott and Glidden. In the years after the War of Secession, the United States was flooded with the works of Darwin, and his co-thinkers, particularly the Social Darwinists Thomas Huxley and Herbert Spencer, came to prevail in social thinking.

It had been with similar ravings that over a million non-slaveholding southern whites were mobilized for war against their nation, the United States. Ideas that most of them would have never accepted only a decade before the war, now became the basis for an insurgent government. An ideology and a political, economic, and social system that most non-slaveholding southerners should have found repugnant prior to the war, had become hegemonic.

The United States had waged a war unprecedented in human history to eliminate these ideas, and the policies based on them. The issue following that war was to ensure that they would never be resurrected. To the extent that the doctrine of free trade, described accurately by Henry Carey as “the most gigantic system of slavery the world has yet seen,” is resisted, the tendency toward freedom grows; to the extent it is not, slavery, and the degradation of man, and with it the destruction of that which differentiates man from the beast, becomes the hallmark of a nation on its way to extinction.

## Notes

1. Cf. F. W. Henderson, “Free Trade, the Confederacy, and the Political Economy of Slavery,” in *New Federalist*, Vol. V No. 36 (Nov. 11, 1991); *Treason in America*, by Anton Chaitkin (New York: New Benjamin Franklin House, 1985), and *The Civil War, America’s Second War against Britain, 1860-76*, by W. Allen Salisbury (New York: New Benjamin Franklin House, 1976).

2. *The Harmony of Interests: Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial*, 1851, reprinted by Augustus M. Kelley, New York, 1967. See also *EIR*, Vol. 19, No. 1, Jan. 3, 1992, p. 24.

## Shining Path International grows by leaps and bounds

by Andrea Olivieri

Startling new evidence has emerged regarding the international networks of the Shining Path narco-terrorist group which, in combination with its hordes inside Peru, is escalating its drive for a "final offensive" against that nation. In the face of a U.S. State Department-led campaign of political and financial strangulation in the name of defending democracy, the Fujimori government is attempting to wage war against this army of fanatical assassins while still playing by the rules of an international banking fraternity out to, as Citibank chairman John Reed said, "make Peru disappear."

According to the Aug. 16 edition of Lima's *La República*, Shining Path has been building an impressive support network throughout Europe and the Americas since 1982. Despite the Fujimori government's reticence to reveal the extent of Shining Path's activities abroad, *La República* learned that the terrorists operate in England, Paris, Germany, Sweden, Portugal, Spain, Denmark, Italy, Belgium, the United States, Mexico, and elsewhere in the Americas.

The center of Shining Path's European operations is in England, where their front group, the Internationalist Revolutionary Movement (MRI) is headquartered. From there, Peruvian "businessman" Adolfo Olaechea coordinates deployments, publications, fundraising and, no doubt, more clandestine operations. According to *La República*, Olaechea has cadre, based in the universities, in nearly every major British city. Despite Shining Path's monthly demonstrations of support for Peru's "people's war" and active propaganda activity as well as the growing incidence of Shining Path terrorism in England and across Europe, the British government refuses to touch Olaechea, claiming he is protected by the constitutionally guaranteed right of freedom of expression.

The British government allowed London's Channel 4 to prepare and broadcast a film on Shining Path on July 10

which gave credibility to the racist rantings against the "white elite" which Shining Path seeks to "drive from Peru." The film defended Shining Path from charges of collaboration with drug traffickers, and slandered the Peruvian Armed Forces as responsible for the majority of the 25,000 deaths since Shining Path launched its war.

Peruvians who watched the film report that scenes of burials of supposed victims of Armed Forces' "brutality" were actually scenes following a Shining Path massacre in the town of Andajes. The Fujimori government had reportedly requested that the film not be shown, to no avail.

"Freedom of expression" provides a cover for Shining Path in Belgium also, where Luis Arce Borja, the exiled director of Shining Path's newspaper *El Diario*, publishes numerous terrorist publications. Arce Borja is the maniac of the Pol Pot stamp, who has predicted 1 million deaths during Shining Path's drive for power. He told the German weekly *Der Spiegel* recently, "We know that many innocents are dying, but history is written in blood. If we worry about how many are dying, we will never take power."

Sweden has a bevy of Shining Path front groups, ranging from the Popular Peru Movement and Committee to Support the Peruvian Revolution to the Mariátegui and Ayacucho Literary Circles. It is in Sweden that Shining Path chieftain Abimael Guzmán's sister-in-law and her husband Javier Estartuado Esparza Márquez operate. According to *La República*, Esparza Márquez is Shining Path's most important figure in Europe. He is in charge of forging links with other terrorist groups on the continent, such as with the Basque terrorist ETA of Spain, and for deploying exiled Shining Path cadres.

### Expanding European terrorism

Shining Path has not only recruited in European universities, but also the many immigrant communities in countries

like Germany and France. For example, Shining Path has found an important collaborator in the Turkish Communist Party M-L (Marxist-Leninist), which has members among the vast numbers of Turkish immigrants in Germany. The German government is understandably worried, and has reportedly prepared a list of "undesirable" Peruvians who are to be kept out of the country. It has also begun to increase police surveillance in Frankfurt, Hamburg, and Berlin, the three cities where Shining Path organizers pulled off large support marches this year.

But Germany refuses to send the military assistance to Peru that would help defeat the Shining Path threat, arguing that the Fujimori government must first "return to democracy." A delegation of three German parliamentarians returned from a fact-finding mission to Peru, preparatory to holding hearings in Bonn designed to pressure President Alberto Fujimori into returning political power to the Shining Path protectors who dominated Congress before he shut it down. The parliamentarians all denounced Fujimori's anti-terrorist measures as "hardening the mechanisms of oppression." Echoing former Peruvian President Alan García, the Germans insisted that terrorism had to be fought "through dialogue, and not through the military." The delegates met with former Peruvian congressmen, but refused to meet with anyone from Fujimori's government.

Emboldened by the impunity with which it has operated in Europe for the past decade, and by the "pro-democracy" sanctions against Peru which have hamstrung Fujimori's war on subversion, Shining Path has begun to wage terrorist warfare abroad as well as at home. *La República* reveals that in recent weeks, the Peruvian embassy in Sweden was first painted over with blood-red slogans, and then bullet-riddled. An assassination attempt against Amb. Gustavo Adolfo Silva Aranda failed, but left an indelible message.

In early August, the same pattern began with the Peruvian embassy in London: painted slogans, bullets, and death threats against embassy personnel. Embassies in Spain, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Sweden, France, and Denmark, "already accustomed to receiving periodic threats from the pro-Shining Path 'Committee to Support the Peruvian Revolution' (CARP)," are now being splashed by red-painted slogans as well, as is the embassy in Mexico.

While the European governments, after 10 years of silence, have begun to share counterterror intelligence, draw up exclusion lists, and even expel a handful of Shining Path members, it is too little and too late. The resource-strapped Peruvian government has reportedly decided to send special envoys abroad to counter Shining Path's organizing in Europe.

According to Lima's *Sí* magazine, Shining Path plans bombing and kidnap assaults against embassies in Lima. Numerous countries are reportedly bringing in security personnel from home and preparing evacuation plans for embassy staff. *Sí* magazine suggests that "missions to rescue foreign citizens" might even be attempted in the event of a

Shining Path siege of Lima.

The growing hints of some kind of foreign intervention dovetail with the U.S. State Department's two-pronged policy toward the region: bury Ibero-America's Armed Forces under a mudslide of human rights accusations and financial cutbacks, and then send in the Marines to handle the problem—drugs, terrorism, or "an assault on democracy." Such "big stick" advocates as Rep. Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.) have been calling for such Vietnam-style invasions into Ibero-America ever since Panama.

Shining Path spokesmen are already anticipating a U.S. military intervention. In an interview with the Mexican daily *El Financiero*, Eugenio Tapia of the Mexican Committee to Support the People's War in Peru says that the conditions for a "massive U.S. intervention in Peru" already exist, and that such a possibility "is a very serious danger, nearly inevitable; therefore, we must denounce the maneuvers of U.S. imperialism against the courageous people of Peru."

### Recipe for defeat

In view of this new buildup toward a possible "final" Shining Path offensive, the Fujimori government's failure to break with the austerity dictates of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and to put the economy on a war footing, is a recipe for defeat. Finance Minister Carlos Boloña returned empty-handed from a fundraising trip to Washington in early August. But the chance then to launch a war-winning strategy, including suspending debt payments and boosting defense allocations—including weapons, equipment, and military wage hikes—was missed.

Instead, Boloña announced that the IMF had agreed to permit a more "flexible" application of austerity in the second half of 1992, and that a \$300 million surplus squeezed out of Peru's moribund economy would be spent on a "reactivation plan." The plan comes down to bailing out selected bankrupt firms and banks, a minimal wage hike for public employees, and softening some taxes and interest rates. Boloña's promise to spend more on "internal defense" (but not on military wages) will buy a little time to keep military tempers under control.

Not even the business sector, for which the "reactivation plan" was designed, is happy with Boloña's bag of tricks. Export association president Eduardo McBride said, "We must continue to try to convince Boloña to revise his stabilization program." Juan Antonio Aguirre Roca, president of the Peruvian businessman's federation Confiep, dubbed the latest measures "inadequate," adding, "We are facing the most serious economic crisis in the history of the republic. . . . The government has taken very hard measures in the area of stabilization. What it is now proposing is an adjustment of the over-adjustment." The Confiep leader insisted that the Armed Forces and police receive wage increases, and protested that Boloña's new plan failed to address such key issues as exchange rates, interest rates, credit availability, and contraband.

# Zepp-LaRouche tells U.N. commission: 'My husband is a political prisoner!'

On Aug. 19, Dr. Hans Köchler, president of the Vienna-based International Progress Organization, and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, wife of jailed American political figure Lyndon H. LaRouche, addressed the 44th session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in Geneva.

Speaking first, Dr. Köchler expressed dismay that in spite of specific and detailed allegations made to the same subcommission in 1991, no steps had been taken by the U.S. government to put right three areas of grave concern: the application of the death penalty, as exemplified by the appalling case of Roger Coleman; the so-called Thornburgh Doctrine, purporting to authorize kidnaping of foreign citizens abroad by U.S. officials, a doctrine upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court on June 16, 1992; and the case of Lyndon LaRouche. He then gave the floor to Mr. LaRouche's wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

Mrs. LaRouche drew the attention of the large assembly to the fact that her husband, who has been in jail for almost four years, will be 70 years old on Sept. 8. Never, she said, has a major public figure been so slandered, so vilified by official institutions of the U.S. government. The real reason behind this, she said, is the fact that "millions of people look to my husband and his fight for a global reconstruction plan, as the only alternative to a worldwide Thirty Years' War, famine, and depopulation. The same is true for the re-emerging civil rights movement in the United States, who see in my husband the person taking up the fight of Dr. Martin Luther King."

Zepp-LaRouche said that thanks to documents recently released under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), it is now known that the U.S. Armed Forces were deployed against a political opposition movement in the United States, taking part in operations against her husband, including the Oct. 6, 1986 raid on their home in Virginia.

## No remedial steps have been taken

*The presentation by Dr. Köchler addressed agenda item 10, the administration of justice and the human rights of detainees, and agenda item 11, the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors, and the indepen-*

*dence of lawyers. His speech and Mrs. LaRouche's follow:*

Mr. Chairman,

When the International Progress Organization warned of serious abuses in the judicial system in the United States of America (see intervention by the IPO at the 43rd session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 21 August 1991), it did so in the earnest hope, that steps would be taken to promptly remedy these abuses.

A year has now gone by, and one must unfortunately conclude that not only have no remedial steps been taken, but developments show that the warnings uttered by the International Progress Organization must be reiterated today.

Without repeating in detail our remarks from a year ago, three aspects deserve to be mentioned in particular:

1) The practice of the *death penalty* in the United States. So far this year, 22 persons have been executed, more than in any other year since the death penalty was re-introduced to the United States in 1976. The turning point for world public opinion was the case of Roger K. Coleman, who was almost certainly innocent. A hearing to examine new evidence was denied, on the formal grounds that his defense had filed the motion one day late. In spite of appeals by the pope, by high officials of nations closely allied to the United States, by thousands of individuals and civil rights organizations, Coleman was executed on May 20, 1992.

Flying in the face of the international outcry, the death penalty continues to be carried out. The International Progress Organization takes this opportunity to support the European Parliament's resolution of June 11, 1992, most especially the appeal to candidates for high office in the United States to set an example by opposing the death penalty.

2) On 15 June 1992, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that *kidnaping foreign citizens* abroad (U.S. v. Alvarez-Machain), to bring them to trial in the United States, does not contradict the U.S. Constitution. This decision by the Supreme Court under William Rehnquist, a decision strongly criticized by the minority of the court, seeks to place U.S. law above all principles of international law. Both the Mexican and Canadian governments intervened as *amici curiae* against the U.S. in this instance, and a storm of protest broke out in Latin America when the decision was announced.

Were this and other, similar decisions to be allowed to stand, we may expect a complete breakdown of the rule of law in the relations among nations.

3) The case of U.S. political prisoner Lyndon H. LaRouche, which the International Progress Organization has repeatedly brought to the attention of this body and the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, is of great concern to a growing circle of international observers.

The International Progress Organization today wishes to give the opportunity to the wife of Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, to testify on human rights violations in her husband's case. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I therefore will give the rest of my speaking time to Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

### **'I know my husband is innocent'**

Mr. Chairman,

For more than three years and eight months my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, presently an independent presidential candidate in the United States, has been jailed, though innocent, in an American prison in Rochester, Minnesota.

In a railroad trial, which trampled on all principles of the Rule of Law of a civilized nation, my husband was falsely charged and in reality condemned as a political dissident against the currently ruling American establishment, to 15 years in prison. With him, the intent was to sink the political movement inspired by him. Yet, despite the banning—through a federally ordered bankruptcy ruling—of a scientific magazine spreading LaRouche's ideas, of a publishing company, and of a weekly magazine, as well as further criminal proceedings against 50 collaborators of my husband (with sentences of up to 77 years), the American prosecution authorities have not succeeded in wiping out this political movement.

Nonetheless, my husband, innocent, remains in prison, because massive injustice was committed in the trial. All appeals have upheld the verdict of Judge Albert V. Bryan. The same Judge Bryan (on May 18, 1992) rejected the last legal recourse, a motion for a new trial, and confirmed his own unjust verdict. The defense, under former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, documented the massive trial illegalities in 16 single points backed up by six massive files of evidence—none of which was seriously taken into consideration by Judge Bryan. One leading obstacle to a fair trial for my husband is the refusal on the part of President Bush and the prosecution, to release any exculpatory material, under the pretext of "national security" reasons.

I have known my husband for over 20 years, and have been happily married to him for 14 years, and I must say that I find him the most noble and selfless person I have ever met. He has devoted all his energies and his life's work to bring about a just new world economic order, which is in cohesion with the divine order of creation and which can guarantee the inalienable and human rights of each person living on this

planet.

Indelibly printed in my memory is the impression left on me by our two discussions with Indira Gandhi regarding a 40-year development plan for India, designed by my husband, which she wanted to implement, before she was assassinated shortly after. In 1982, President López Portillo of Mexico began to implement a program designed by my husband with the name of "Operation Juárez," which could have turned the Ibero-American continent into a prospering part of the world. From these and many other similar experiences over the last two decades, I know that literally millions of people look to my husband and his fight for a global reconstruction plan as the only hope and alternative to a worldwide Thirty Years' War, famine, and depopulation. The same is true for the reemerging civil rights movement in the United States, which sees in my husband the person who is taking up the fight of Dr. Martin Luther King, at a moment when civil and human rights in the United States are trampled upon as never before.

These are the real reasons why, on orders of Dr. Henry Kissinger among others, an unimaginable array of lies has been fabricated by the prosecution.

I still have the noise of the low-flying helicopters in my ears, which in the early dawn of Oct. 6, 1986, buzzed our residence in Leesburg, while an armed "combat force" comprised of 400 military and police agents was deployed to raid our home, during which my husband, and possibly myself, were to be shot by storming agents. It was only a telegram to President Reagan and a worldwide mobilization which prevented a bloodbath. Documents today confirm the existence of this plan. The same documents confirm the suspicion I had at the time, that special units of the American military participated in the action and that the Pentagon collaborated fully in the operation! What a monstrous event, that the military should be deployed against a political opposition movement in the United States!

In my own activity as president of the Schiller Institute [in Germany], I have had to experience time and again, how the same slanders and lies, spread in the judicial apparatus and by the "anti-LaRouche task force" against my husband, have also been retailed through American outfits, embassies, and other international American organizations, against my work in Germany and that of my institute worldwide. Hundreds of documents, which have come into my hands through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), prove this to be the case.

I know that my husband is innocent. I, too, have personally experienced the machinations of his enemies in their attempt to "eliminate" him. Up until the present, the American judicial apparatus has obsequiously ratified an act of injustice which cries out to heaven for redress.

Next month my husband will have to spend his 70th birthday behind prison walls. I appeal to you to do everything in your power, to liberate my innocent, jailed husband, and to render him justice, who has taken the cross for the millions, who are poor and have no voice in this world.

# Authoritarian regime is coming to Russia

by Konstantin George

The first anniversary of the Aug. 19 failed putsch in Moscow was anything but a joyful occasion for the people of Russia. One year of a Russian regime implementing a shock therapy package dictated by the International Monetary Fund has dashed the mood of euphoria and hope that had prevailed at the end of August last year. Russian television commentaries spoke of "the year of lost opportunities." Russian Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy called for the declaration of an "economic state of emergency," warning that the situation is "about to go out of control," through the continual collapse of production, and with popular patience near its limit.

The social and economic chaos generated by shock therapy policies has brought Russia to the point where it is moving inexorably toward an authoritarian regime by year's end. What are called the "democratic forces" are finished politically. Through their support or tolerance of shock therapy, they have thrown away in one year the huge popular support they once enjoyed. This phenomenon was graphically portrayed when a mere 1,000 people turned out in Moscow on the coup anniversary to celebrate the crushing of the coup. The word "democracy" was notably absent in the huge banners put up for the occasion. The gigantic banners read "Resurrect Russia" and "Long Live Russia." An irresistible combination of forces, both outside and within the camp of President Boris Yeltsin, is demanding an authoritarian regime. The only open questions are: exactly when, and by whom?

## Power shift ahead

Insights into what can be expected in the coming power shift were provided in a mid-August question and answer session, held in Germany, with Russian presidential candidate Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, head of the Liberal Democratic Party. With 85,000 members in the former Soviet Union, the party is an important political force. Zhirinovskiy, who ran against Yeltsin in 1991 and received over 6 million votes, was touring Germany, granting interviews to the German media.

His blunt statements show that the national humiliation of economic and social dismantling caused by shock therapy, has unleashed a huge "Great Russian" backlash, moving in the direction of imperial restoration policies. "Russia is being plundered, robbed," he said. "Under shock therapy, the state

is exploding . . . brought to the brink of catastrophe . . . leading to disaster and civil war. . . . The democratic system can't solve the crisis." The last straw for him is the threat of the Russian Federation, "which contains 130 different nationalities," fragmenting along ethnic lines.

Zhirinovskiy and a large section of the Russian elite, while condemning any attempt to break up Russia, insist that the only way to save the nation is to reestablish a Russian state encompassing most of what was formerly in the Soviet Union, by re-creating the czarist empire's "territorial-based" system of administrative bodies. This position, if adhered to, would, rather than end chaos, introduce new variants to enhance the chaos.

Zhirinovskiy stressed that a power shift is coming soon, and presented several variants as to how it could occur. One variant was that "Yeltsin will try to move to an authoritarian regime. . . . He will certainly try in any case, but it will not work." Another variant is the possibility of a "military coup . . . not like the August 1991 coup, which was not a real coup, but only a rehearsal." The "most positive variant" would be "for the government to resign and free elections" to be held. Finally, Zhirinovskiy warned that one could not rule out "the collapse of the state," followed by "civil war."

Whatever variant occurs, he said, the end result will definitely be an authoritarian regime, as the only means to "pull the country out of the crisis."

Zhirinovskiy presented his view, and that of much of the Russian military, on the security threat to Russia posed by outside powers, waiting to grab pieces of a fragmented Russia, and/or the former Soviet Union. Japan and China were portrayed as waiting to seize territory in the Far East and Siberia, while in Central Asia, a massive destabilization is being pursued through operations by Turkey and Pakistan, he said, where "the U.S.A. and Israel profit," the Israeli rationale being "to push Islamic extremism away from Israel, north into Central Asia." The situation in Central Asia was described as "an explosive danger," threatening a mass expulsion of millions of Russians from the region.

Juxtaposed to Zhirinovskiy's strident calls for empire restoration, was a very lucid appreciation of the need for emergency measures to direct state credit at low interest to "stimulate production," to re-enact the pre-Bolshevik economic development policies of Sergei Witte and Pyotr Stolypin. "Yes, naturally, Witte and Stolypin. Their economic reforms were the best economic reforms in Russian history, but unfortunately the October Revolution destroyed this. . . . The top priority is . . . we have to stimulate production. Now, goods are only being exchanged, the same goods over and over again . . . we are not producing . . . so, naturally we must make use of the Witte National Bank [funding of production and infrastructure projects] policies . . . low-interest credits to stimulate production. Nothing can be accomplished with 70% interest rates. This is destroying the state sector and the very foundations of the economy."



# Siege of Italy is threat to Europe

by Leonardo Servadio

A broad international economic attack against Italy is under way, exploiting to the hilt all its longstanding financial and economic weaknesses. The attack, ostensibly waged by several Anglo-American financial outfits, seems aimed at throwing Italy into bankruptcy and triggering a process of breakdown between the Italian and other European economies.

According to the most recent International Monetary Fund estimate, Italy's foreign reserves collapsed by 50% in one year: from 73 trillion liras in June 1991 to 37 trillion liras (24.3 billion SDR) in June 1992. Italy's foreign reserves have been depleted by the repeated interventions the Bank of Italy has been forced to carry out in order to defend the lira against international speculation.

Italy was also repeatedly obliged to hike interest rates, in order to stem capital flight from the lira into the deutsche-mark, which has been made more and more attractive by the Bundesbank policy of increasing its interest rate. This pressure on the interest rates caused, in turn, shock waves for the enormous public debt (in the order of some \$170 trillion), which is being floated on the markets at an interest rate in the order of 12%. These high interest rates undermine any political initiative which could be undertaken to get the growth of the public debt under control.

On Aug. 13, Moody's rating agency downgraded Italy from the AA-1 to the AA-3 level. Until last year, Italy was rated AAA, like the majority of the industrialized countries. The downgrading implies a decrease in the confidence the creditors have in the Italian economy, and therefore an increase in the interest rates they impose on loans to Italian corporations—in short, an increase in the foreign debt of the country.

The decision to downgrade the Italian economy was taken just after the government of Prime Minister Giuliano Amato had undertaken a series of measures which should have been appreciated by the usurious international financial entities. Amato had canceled the cost of living escalator, started the process of privatization of public industry, and implemented a whole new series of taxes which will allow an additional inflow of at least 30 trillion liras (roughly \$27 billion) into the nation's coffers.

The government's new austerity measures will have practically no effect on the public debt and will not alleviate the

Italian financial crisis one jot—not simply because austerity as such is meaningless, unless it is accompanied by measures to revitalize the productive economy, but precisely for the reasons stated above: Speculation against the lira and interest-rate warfare guarantee a continuous hemorrhage of capital out of the economy, while the financial conditions in which Italy has to operate are worsening, thanks to Moody's and similar operations run on the London market by syndicates of the creditors to several Italian corporations.

It is no mystery that Italy, due to its enormous debt and to its relative backwardness in infrastructure, is Europe's weak flank. It is therefore evident that at a time of growing tensions between Europe and the United States, Italy is in the cross-hairs of the financial warfare aimed against Europe. The weaker Italy is, the harder for Europe to politically unify.

A recent article in the weekly of the Catholic movement Communion and Liberation, *Il Sabato*, describes how this dynamic is working: "Having become independent of the national government, the Bank of Italy de facto is not independent from the Bundesbank. Victim, in its turn, of an exalted and imperial concept of its function, the Bundesbank, after having opposed [Chancellor Helmut] Kohl's policy for German unification, now thinks that even a ridiculous inflation of 4.3% is excessive . . . and had opened a run on the cost of money. In this way it is simultaneously causing an influx into Germany of the capital which goes around in the world looking for the best returns, putting it at the service of its internal problems." What *Il Sabato* underlines, is that the Bank of Italy-Bundesbank monetarist policy plays perfectly into the speculative activities of "international money imperialism," as international speculation was aptly labeled in the papal encyclical *Quadragesimo Anno*.

Under attack from Anglo-American financial speculation, Italy does not have the capacity to react because the Bank of Italy, which is just as independent from the Italian government as the Bundesbank is from the German government, implements measures, such as increasing interest rates, which follow the same logic as the speculators'. It is locked into competition with the deutsche-mark, instead of developing the capacity to establish, at the political level, an alliance with Germany to jointly oppose U.S. economic warfare on Europe.

But the attacks on the lira, and maneuvers like Moody's, are not aseptic financial operations: They must be seen in the context of the recent activation of the Sicilian Mafia, of secessionist movements like the Lombard League, and of people closely linked to Operation Gladio (the secret paramilitary organization set up after World War II in Italy under the wing of NATO), like former President Francesco Cossiga. Cossiga and his cothinkers, in exposing the inefficiencies and corruption of Italy's parliamentary "partyocracy," aim at establishing a new "institutional setting," which would make all the political processes more "expeditious." For Italy's foreign creditors, that is.

# Pagan Baha'i cult plays leading role in U.N.'s human rights meeting

by Mark Burdman

The same world-federalist circles who brought us the Earth Summit in June 1992, are planning their next extravaganza, the World Conference on Human Rights, in Vienna, Austria, in June 1993. Like the Rio meeting, Vienna-93 is being sponsored by the United Nations. The conference secretary general is Antoine Blanca, a French national who was appointed in February 1992 to be the director general of the U.N. office in Geneva, the U.N.'s second headquarters, which is the center of most of the U.N.'s so-called "human rights" operations. For the Anglo-American circles who dominate the U.N., the "global ecology" and "human rights" issues are two vehicles for destroying national sovereignty, establishing a dictatorial world government structure, and sabotaging all legitimate aspirations for freedom, justice, and economic development.

There is another common feature of both events. Like Rio-92, Vienna-93 features a prominent organizing role for a powerful pseudo-religious cult that has become highly influential in elite policy circles: the Baha'is, also known as the Baha'i International Community.

The cult professes itself to be "nonanthropocentric," and seeks to subordinate man to what they call an "organic unity," or "central spiritual principle," rooted ultimately in "Nature."

The Baha'is, with their syncretic mix of world federalism, animism, druidism, Gaia (Mother Earth) worship, and subordination of man's reasoning faculties to a pantheistic conception of "Nature," are central to efforts to construct a new synthetic world religion. The Baha'i International Community was one of the six representative organizations in the "World Group of Religious Communities on UNCED" (the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development—or Earth Summit). This World Group held an "ecology and religion" meeting in São Paulo, Brazil, in the weeks leading up to Rio. Preparations for the São Paulo get-together were coordinated out of Baha'i headquarters in Brazil, where a "permanent forum of spiritual traditions on the environment" was created. Baha'i activity inside Brazil became so controversial and subversive, that leading Brazilian patriots demanded an investigation, and mooted their possible expulsion from the country.

In the past years, as the buildup to Rio began, the Baha'is' international role was greatly upgraded. They have been patronized and promoted by Britain's Prince Philip and his World Wide Fund for Nature, by the U.S. State Department, by political and financial influentials in Switzerland and other continental European countries, by the United Nations bureaucracy, and others.

Their worldview is remarkably coherent with that of the predominant factions in the Anglo-American elites. In their own literature, as we shall see, they claim to be the "faith of the new world order," and propound a near-mystical belief in the necessity of world government, including a world legislature whose members would be "the trustees of the whole of mankind" and which would "control the resources" of the nations of the world; a "world executive backed by an international force"; and a "world tribunal." All such proposals flow from their notion of "unity," which is an empty vessel into which any of the latest totalitarian schemes of the Anglo-Americans can be deposited.

## A gathering in Switzerland

The Baha'is are now a catalytic force in preparing "Vienna 1993." From Sept. 8-12 of this year, an important feeder conference is taking place in the Landegg Academy, the Baha'is' leading public institution in Switzerland, under the title, "Third International Dialogue on the Transition to a Just Society." The event is being conducted under the auspices of Federico Mayor, director general of Unesco; Catherine Lalumiere, secretary general of the Council of Europe; and Antoine Blanca, secretary general of the World Conference on Human Rights.

Speakers are to include U.S. Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy, U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Dorothy Nelson (Pasadena, California), U.S. Court of Appeals Judge A. Leon Higgenbotham (Philadelphia), Amnesty International General Secretary Ian Martin, Britain's Lord Thurlow, and leading jurists and/or human rights activists from Africa, India, Czechoslovakia, and elsewhere. Among the "participating organizations" listed for the event, together with the U.N. office of the Baha'i International Community, are the

American Bar Association's Section of International Law and Practice, the International Bar Association, and the International Commission of Jurists.

The Coordinating Group for this high-level event includes Iraj Ayman, director of the Landegg Academy; Wytze Bos, representative to the United Nations for Human Rights of the Baha'i International Community; Rustem Khairov, of the Moscow-based International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity (which was established in the Gorbachov era with the aid of the late Armand Hammer); and the aforementioned U.S. Appeals Court Judge Dorothy Nelson.

The "international dialogue" format at Landegg was originally created by the academy in cooperation with the Vienna Academy for the Study of the Future, the latter headed by Prince Alfred of Liechtenstein and Ervin Laszlo, a Hungarian-born senior figure in the malthusian Club of Rome, who is also one of the intellectual gurus of the Baha'is. In certain well-informed European ecologist circles, the Vienna Academy, the Club of Rome, and the International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity are regarded as the "network in the network" running the ecology movement. The Baha'is weave their web within such organizations, to establish philosophical-epistemological hegemony around their conception of "organic unity."

It is a contradiction in terms, that such an organization could defend "human rights." No *human* right is possible, without economic growth, scientific and technological progress, and belief in the sovereignty of the individual creative mind and in man being made in the living image of God, *imago viva Dei*. By contrast to such ideas, we find in the Landegg conference brochure, amidst verbiage about "justice," "international order," "oneness of mankind," and "global interdependence," a clause about the relationship of justice and human rights to "environment and resource management." This clause states: "Materialistic and exploitative philosophies must give way to global consciousness and an effectively shared responsibility for the fragile planet. . . . A just society must be a universal society, united in its attitudes toward the planet and the inhabitants of the planet."

The featured presence of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Kennedy, who has aligned himself with the majority of the atrociously unjust Rehnquist court, would also suggest that the prevailing worldview in Landegg will be consistent with the concept of law of the Anglo-American elites, who cynically utilize international institutions to promote their own malthusian-imperial agenda for the 1990s. How aligned the Baha'is are to this Anglo-American strategy, we shall see.

### **The Baha'i new world order**

Although not well known to the public at large, the Baha'is have become a very influential force behind the scenes, interfacing powerful, particularly British, freemasonic networks. Worldwide, they claim to have more than 4 million

adherents, with members or backers within leading policy institutions of many nations. Their headquarters is in Haifa, Israel. In November of this year, the Baha'is are holding a massive commemorative event in New York for the 100th anniversary of the death of their founder, Baha'u'llah, and it is anticipated that no fewer than 30,000 will attend, from around the world.

Baha'u'llah, whose original name was Miza Husayn Ali, was a missionary who claimed in 1844 to have discovered a new "one world faith," combining elements of Islam, Christianity, Judaism, and Zoroastrianism. At the time, observers in his native land of Persia and in other countries saw the Baha'is as religious fanatics. This reputation was reinforced, when a Baha'i leader attempted to assassinate the Shah of Persia in 1852.

Baha'i literature portrays Baha'u'llah as having come from one of the great patrician families of Persia, linked to the ruling dynasties from Persia's imperial past. What Baha'i literature does not say, is that the cult was, from the beginning, an outgrowth of British freemasonic operations in the Near and Middle East, and served British colonial-imperial ambitions nicely. Their cause was promoted, from the earliest days, by high-level British circles, typified by Britain's leading specialist on Persia, E.G. Browne. In 1918, Baha'u'llah's son Abdul-Baha was knighted by the queen of England. Throughout the 1920s, the Baha'is played an important role in the founding of the League of Nations, the predecessor to the United Nations.

Today, the Baha'is flaunt their role in building what U.S. President George Bush refers to as the "new world order." It is most interesting that the January-March 1991 issue of *One Country*, the newsletter of the Baha'i International Community, headlined its lead editorial "Toward a New World Order." This was evidently written in the days leading up to the war against Iraq. It foresaw that such a "new order" would grow out of "chaos and convulsions," and would generate a "world commonwealth," "world legislature," "world executive," and "world tribunal."

The editorial stated:

"With a swiftness that only our modern communications can engender, the expression 'new world order' has suddenly entered into the world's political lexicon.

"World leaders, journalists, and academics have embraced the phrase, and, although its meaning has yet to be fully defined, it is clear that the term has come to frame the discussion over how the next stage of our planet's collective political life might be organized.

"The need for such a discussion is clear. Changes in eastern Europe, turmoil in the Soviet Union, the crisis in the Middle East, and wide-ranging struggles and reforms elsewhere have made it clear that the 'old world order' is crumbling.

"For Baha'is, the term 'new world order' has a special and clear-cut meaning. More than 100 years ago, Baha'u'l-

lah, the Prophet-Founder of the Baha'i Faith, used the phrase to describe a coming series of momentous changes and developments in the political, social and religious life of the world. These changes, He [sic] said, would ultimately transform the world into a unified and peaceful global commonwealth.

"The signs of impending convulsions and chaos can now be discerned, inasmuch as the prevailing Order appeareth to be lamentably defective," wrote Baha'u'llah. 'Soon will the present day Order be rolled up, and a new one

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*The Baha'is flaunt their role in building what President George Bush refers to as the "new world order." Just before the 1991 bombing of Iraq, their newsletter foresaw that such a "new order" would grow out of chaos and convulsions, and would generate a world commonwealth, a world legislature, a world executive, and a world tribunal. In sum: the end of the nation-state.*

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spread out in its stead.'

"The 'new world order' envisioned by Baha'u'llah would rely on collective security among the nations as the chief means for establishing world peace. More than a prescription for the world's political reorganization, however, Baha'u'llah's vision encompassed the full range of humanity's social, economic and spiritual needs. Its foundation, He said, would be built on the principles of unity and justice.

"In 1936, this vision was summarized by Shoghi Effendi, who led the Baha'i Faith from 1921 to 1957 and laid the foundations for the election of the international council, designed by Baha'u'llah, that now guides the Baha'i world. As the current discussion over the shape and form of a new world order unfolds, his summary of Baha'u'llah's vision gains new relevance.

"The unity of the human race, as envisioned by Baha'u'llah, implies the establishment of a world commonwealth in which all nations, races, creeds and classes are closely and permanently united, and in which the autonomy of its state members and the personal freedom and initiative of the individuals that compose them are definitely and completely safeguarded.

"This world commonwealth must, as far as we can visualize it, consist of a world legislature, whose members

will, as the trustees of the whole of mankind, ultimately control the entire resources of all the component nations, and will enact such laws as shall be required to regulate the life, satisfy the needs and adjust the relationships of all races and peoples.

"A world executive, backed by an international force, will carry out the decisions arrived at, and apply the laws enacted by, this world legislature, and will safeguard the organic unity of the whole commonwealth. A world tribunal will adjudicate and deliver its compulsory and final verdict in all and any disputes that may arise between the various elements constituting this universal system.' . . .

"In the Baha'i writings, this vision is outlined not only as a hope or an appeal; rather, it is seen in terms of an inevitable process of history, part of a divinely ordained plan.

"Whatever the outcome of the conflicts and revolutions that currently rage across the globe, Baha'is are confident that humanity will ultimately create the kind of new world order described by Baha'u'llah. With every passing day, it becomes more obvious that there is no other choice."

To anyone viewing the current work of the United Nations, this all seems ominously familiar! And indeed, in Baha'i literature, the U.N.'s work is supported in every way possible. The Baha'is have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, work with Unicef, and so on.

### **A malthusian agenda**

Brushing aside the verbiage about unity, justice, and peace, we must analyze the real content of the Baha'is' policies.

One strong piece of evidence, reported on in the Baha'is' own literature, is a panel discussion they sponsored in spring 1990, during an ecology conference in Bergen, Norway. The theme of the panel was "The Inner Limits of Mankind in Relation to Sustainable Development." The Baha'is billed the discussion as promoting a "vision of environmental consciousness that integrates science, philosophy, and spirituality," and which stresses that "humanity's only hope lies in the widespread acceptance of attitudes that are integrative, global, and ecological in their approach to development and civilization."

The three speakers for the occasion were Ervin Laszlo; Norway's Arne Naess; and Robert A. White from the United States.

Laszlo affirmed that the world required "a new consciousness," based on the insight that "humanity's true limits relate to inner values and attitudes, not outward resources." Naess, described as the one who coined the phrase "deep ecology" in 1973, called for an "ecological consciousness," which would bring about "global, long-range ecologically sustainable development." Humanity should "move away from seeing the world as a collection of resources to be exploited and consumed, towards one of humanity living as part of the ecosphere."

That rhetoric contains a deadly message. Naess is one of the spiritual mentors of the Earth First! ecological-terrorist group, which has become infamous for acts of industrial sabotage in the United States and elsewhere. One editorial in the group's journal stated: "If radical environmentalists were to invent a disease to bring human population back to sanity, it would probably be something like AIDS. Just as the plague contributed to the demise of feudalism, AIDS has the potential to end industrialism." While Naess distances himself from such outrageously expressed views, such views are really no different from the wish of Baha'i promoter Prince Philip, that he be reincarnated as a deadly virus, so as to reduce world population. And the fact is that Naess repeatedly advocates reducing the world's population to a level between a few hundred million to a couple of billion, from its current 5 billion-plus level.

As for White, he made the point that the worldview of Naess and that of the Baha'is is one and the same. He argued that the Baha'i faith offers a new model for humanity, to create a vision compatible with "sustainability": "In its emphasis on unity and evolutionary thinking, the Baha'i Faith offers a view on nature that reflects both animistic wisdom and contemporary ecological understanding. . . . The teachings and institutions of the Baha'i Faith can be understood as nothing less than the vision and nucleus of a world order based on the central spiritual principle of unity."

White has also written a tract entitled, "Spiritual Foundations for an Ecologically Sustainable Society," published in *The Journal of Baha'i Studies* (Vol. 2, No. 1), in which he cited various ecologist writers as his inspiration, including Naess, Gaia theorist James Lovelock of Britain, and the late Ernst "Small Is Beautiful" Schumacher (author of a work called "The World Order of Baha'u'llah").

In this piece, White stated: "The rich and abundant Earth is being depleted and destroyed under the weight of growing population pressure and large-scale industrialization. . . . In the view of many ecologists, World War III has already begun—it is the war against Nature." He then praised "deep ecology" of the Naess variety, for advocating a "deeper reconciliation between humanity and Nature" founded on "a critique of technocratic, economic growth society," and based on "nonanthropocentric insights."

All of this adds up to "the emerging paradigm of 'ecological consciousness' . . . grounded in a perception of holism and a vision of nonexploitive science and technology. It calls for a transformation of consciousness away from seeing the world as a collection of resources to be exploited and consumed, to one of humanity living as part of the ecosphere. . . . It is within this context of the search for new visions of metaphysical reconstruction that the teachings of the Baha'i Faith have a significant contribution to make. . . . Many of the tenets and principles for an alternative society based on ecological wisdom are also found within the writings and institutions of the Baha'i Faith."

## LaRouche on 'Metaphor' is topic at conference

Lyndon LaRouche's most recently published major theoretical writing, "On the Subject of Metaphor," will be one of the principal inspirations for the upcoming Sept. 5-6 conference of the Schiller Institute to be held near Washington, D.C. The lengthy article has just been published in the Schiller Institute's English-language journal *Fidelio*, in the Fall 1992 issue, which features on the cover Rembrandt's eloquent "Self-Portrait as St. Paul" (1661).

In this paper, written from the federal prison to which he has been unjustly confined since January 1989, LaRouche tackles what is usually thought of as a "literary" question: the forms of irony expressed as *comparison, hyperbole, or metaphor*. Yet the reader is quickly taken by surprise to find that this extraordinary thinker is not talking about poetry only, but rather criticizing what passes for scientific method. In fact he begins with the ancient problem of squaring the circle, and discusses how Nicolaus of Cusa, in the 15th century, reworked Archimedes' theorems on this problem. After an extensive discussion of crucial geometrical "paraodoxes," LaRouche arrives at a true definition of the term "negentropy," or the negative-entropy, a term which he says has been much "abused" by the school of Norbert Wiener, the 20th century mathematician associated with "information theory."

In the course of his paper, LaRouche exposes the "materialist" opposition to the Platonic current of physical science, including the modern-day domination of materialism by the Venetian Party; the notion of metaphor as classical tragedy; and musical philology. Each of these topics will be treated during the September conference, in presentations to members of the Schiller Institute and invited guests.

The overall theme of the conference is: "A planet cannot survive half-slave and half-free," a sentence paraphrased from Abraham Lincoln's 1860 campaign for the presidency of the United States. One panel will unmask the rotten legacy of Lincoln's Confederate enemies.

*Fidelio*, featuring in the fall issue also Helga Zepp-LaRouche's Call for "An International Coalition for Peace and Development," as well as interviews, reviews, musical scores, and translations, is available from the Schiller Institute, P.O. Box 66082, Washington, D.C. 20035-6082. An annual subscription of four issues is \$20.

# Only Pakistan and Iran can resolve the Afghan imbroglio

by Ramtanu Maitra

The arrival of 30,000 militiamen in Kabul to carry out President Burhanuddin Rabbani's latest exhortation to drive out the Hezb-e-Islami leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar from Afghanistan, ensures that an all-out civil war is in the offing. The militia comes from northern Afghanistan, the traditional stronghold of the Jamaat-e-Islami mujahideen commander, Ahmed Shah Massoud, who is now the all-powerful defense minister in the present setup. Hekmatyar, meanwhile, continues his aggressive posture, demanding the ouster of the Uzbek militia from Kabul and fresh elections.

The war-torn capital of Kabul, whence thousands have begun to migrate to adjacent areas, is experiencing two separate wars, both of which are causing enormous losses in government and private properties and human lives. The more publicized of the two, of course, is the one that pitted Hekmatyar against the Uzbek militia, Gillam Jam, led by renegade Gen. Abdur Rashid Dostum. Dostum is openly backed by the Kabul government, and more precisely, by Defense Minister Massoud. While Hekmatyar's militia, located just outside of the Afghan capital, is pounding all and sundry indiscriminately and has virtually shut off the Kabul airport, Dostum's men, based at the airport, are matching Hekmatyar's aggression shell for shell. As a result, thousands have lost their lives in the last two weeks alone, and the relief is nowhere in sight.

## Pakhtoon versus Tajik-Uzbek combine

The bad blood between Hekmatyar and Dostum has run deep since the days when Afghanistan was under Soviet occupation (December 1979-February 1989). Fighting on behalf of the Soviet-backed Kabul government, Dostum's militia had made the Hezbes, the most powerful of the mujahideen groups, their prime target. Dostum had the tacit support of another leading mujahideen commander, Ahmed Shah Massoud, a fierce Tajik fighter who had kept the Soviet supply line at bay throughout the period of occupation. The cooperation between Dostum and Massoud later blossomed into full-fledged alliance with the fall of the Najibullah government last April, when the Afghan President was arrested by his own security men working under Dostum. There are indications that Massoud had, in fact, joined hands with Dostum in triggering the coup that led to Najibullah's fall.

The feud between Massoud and Hekmatyar stems from

the fact that the latter represents the Pushtoo-speaking Pakhtoon tribe, by far the majority in the country. Massoud, on the other hand, is a Tajik who is justifiably concerned that if Hekmatyar gains control over Kabul, Tajiks, Uzbeks, and other minorities will be shunted out from sharing power. In addition, while Massoud, Dostum and other minority group leaders are agreeable to sharing power with the minority Shias, who had been encamped in Iran during the Soviet occupation, Hekmatyar and at least three other mujahideen leaders are violently opposed to the idea. It is one of the reasons why Hekmatyar has been consistently labeled by the media as an "Islamic fundamentalist," while Massoud is considered a moderate. In fact, all mujahideen leaders agree that Afghanistan should be an Islamic republic following the Holy Koran as its Constitution.

## Who was involved?

It would be naive, however, to assume that either Hekmatyar or Massoud or any other major mujahideen leader has remained independent and uninfluenced by external factors. Hekmatyar, a flamboyant Afghan engineer, has received copious amounts of arms and cash from Washington, Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), Saudi Arabia, and even Iran. One possible reason why Hekmatyar became the beneficiary of such largesse is that the Hezbe leader possessed the most competent force to fight the Soviets. The other explanation, and the likelier one, is that the late Pakistani military dictator Zia ul-Haq saw in Hekmatyar a potential ally, as also the late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto thought of him in the mid-1970s, and neither Washington nor Riyadh wanted to cross swords with General Zia on this issue as long as the Soviets were in Afghanistan. In addition, Hekmatyar also controls a major share of the huge narcotics traffic that flows out of Afghanistan, which not only keeps the Hezbes flush with money, but has also allowed Hekmatyar to develop a strong bond with the international drug networks. Other mujahideen leaders are also involved in drug trafficking, but to a lesser extent. Massoud and his men were also beneficiaries of a cash and arms bonanza, and there are unconfirmed reports that a lot of arms to his group are now coming in from China and North Korea.

However, once Washington lost interest in the Afghan war, and the Soviet Union collapsed, it was generally consid-



ered "sensible" to back a moderate leader over a fundamentalist one. The implications were that a moderate leader, firmly in place at Kabul, will keep the newly independent former Soviet Central Asian republics (Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan) away from the virus of Islamic fundamentalism, providing a fair access to Washington and others. As a result, Hekmatyar suddenly became unacceptable, while Massoud's stocks rose in the West.

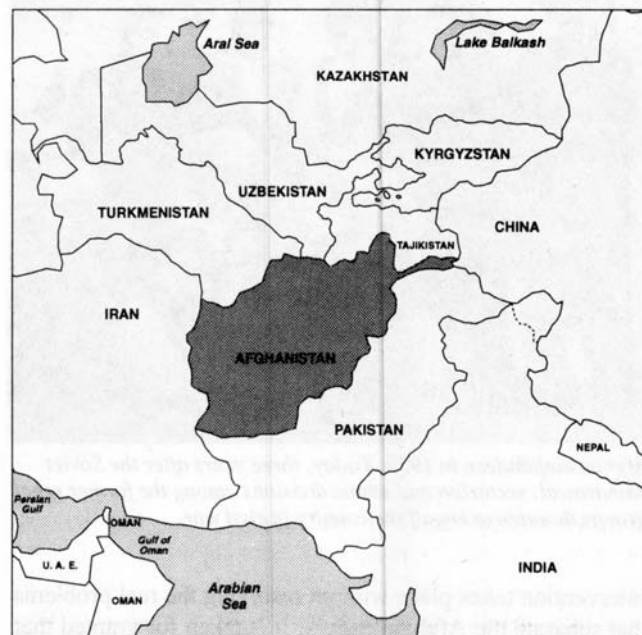
## Selling out Hekmatyar

For Afghanistan, however, it is inconceivable that either Massoud or Hekmatyar could be excluded from the power equation that would control Kabul in the future. But, that is what has happened. When Najibullah was thrown out, Hekmatyar was in Peshawar in Pakistan, and the power fell into the hands of the Massoud-Dostum combine, with the tacit approval of the United Nations mediating team, Washington, Moscow, and possibly, Iran. At that point, Hekmatyar was left with two choices: to negotiate with his rivals for sharing power or to annex Kabul by force. Hekmatyar, drunk with power and feeling bitter over the betrayal, chose the latter course. Pakistan, Hekmatyar's main backer till then, showed little capability to restrain him.

With the change of government at Kabul in July, whereby President Sibghatullah Mujaddidi, who was relying heavily on Dostum's men for his own security during his brief stint as President, reluctantly handed over power to the Jamaati leader Burhanuddin Rabbani, there was a flicker of hope that peace would be restored. However, President Rabbani refused to comply with Hekmatyar's demand that the Uzbek militia be banished from Kabul and continued his alliance with the Uzbek militia leader. Although Hekmatyar's number-two man, Ustad Abdul Saboor Fareed, was accepted as the prime minister (since fired) of Afghanistan, Hekmatyar continued his aggressive posture against both Dostum and Massoud. Hekmatyar also complains bitterly that the Rabbani government has provided berth to former communists in his cabinet. Although a valid complaint, it cannot be overlooked that Hekmatyar himself is in a coalition with former General Tanai, the renegade Army chief of President Najibullah, who belongs to the Khalq faction of the Communist Party.

On the other hand, if Hekmatyar's hostility toward the Massoud-Dostum combine is total, the Kabul government's attitude toward Hekmatyar is no less inimical. When, on Aug. 13, Hekmatyar, setting some preconditions, called for a cease-fire to allow foreigners to leave Kabul, Deputy Defense Minister Haji Dilali, told correspondents that the Kabul government has no desire to negotiate with the Hezb-e-Islami leader. "We will not accept any kind of cease-fire and Mr. Hekmatyar has no option except to die or flee," said Dilali categorically. A similar statement was issued by President Rabbani the next day, saying, "There will be no more com-

## Southwest and Central Asia



promises, no more negotiations. Mr. Gulbuddin Hekmatyar must leave Afghanistan."

## The widening conflict

The second war in progress in Kabul is a proxy war between Saudi Arabia and Iran. While Riyadh is bankrolling the Sunni Ittehad-e-Islami group of Abdur Rab Rasool Sayyaf, Teheran is solidly backing the Shia mujahideen group of Hezb-e-Wahadat. The resulting clashes have led to a significant loss of lives and possess the danger of a widening sectarian bloodbath in the Islamic nations.

In addition to these developments, two major mujahideen leaders have left the Afghan Council which runs the Kabul government under the aegis of President Rabbani. These two leaders, Younus Khalis and Pir Sayed Ahmed Shah Gailani, have come to Pakistan and stridently protested over Ahmed Shah Massoud's total takeover of the Kabul government. Both Khalis and Gailani are Pakhtoon leaders.

It is impossible to comprehend at this juncture how the mujahideen leaders could possibly resolve this crisis and there is every likelihood that an all-out civil war is about to break out. Besides the massive human toll such a fratricidal war will ensure, the country will quickly head toward famine and starvation—a situation which will unfold in a relatively short period of time. At the same time, there is a possibility that such a civil war will not be allowed to take place and external intervention in the form of U.N. Peacekeeping Forces will occur. U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has already voiced his concerns about the Afghan situation, and on Aug. 15 two members of Kabul's ruling leadership and General Dostum asked the U.N. to intervene. If such an



*Afghan mujahideen in 1979. Today, three years after the Soviet withdrawal, sectarian and ethnic divisions among the former rebel groups threaten to engulf the country in civil war.*

intervention takes place without resolving the real problems that separate the Afghan leaders, it is taken for granted that Afghanistan will be partitioned.

The dangers such a solution entails are manifold. While the Tajik-Uzbek combine will control Kabul and northern Afghanistan, and possibly western Afghanistan in alliance with the Shia groups, Hekmatyar will control Khost, Kandahar, and Jalalabad, providing him control over almost the entire eastern portion of the country bordering Pakistan's North West Frontier Province and parts of Baluchistan. Besides the threat that Pakistan will face from the betrayed Hekmatyar (since Pakistan's Frontier province consists of the Pakhtoon tribe, and a Greater Pakhtoonistan Movement has a long history), the Central Asian republics will be subjected to polarizations on the basis of ethnic and sectarian lines. There, Islamic countries like Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Pakistan, which are planning to reap the bonanza in the reconstruction of these Central Asian countries, will find themselves enmeshed in a chaotic situation where no economic development can be sustained. There are already indications that China and Israel, as well as the United States, have begun to make forays into this area.

It is this danger that should entice Pakistan and Iran to leave aside their vested interests in the Afghan issue and come together to mediate between the warring Afghan factions. Such negotiations should have been carried out when the fissures between the mujahideens began to emerge with the departure of the defeated Soviet Army. However, it is neither too late, nor is there much choice left. The sooner the heads of state in Islamabad and Teheran get together and commit themselves to stop the fratricidal war in Afghanistan, the better it is for the region.

Too many local wars, one should note carefully, often lead to an all-engulfing war involving the region and beyond.

## Iran offers India access to Central Asia

by Ramtanu Maitra

The visit in early August to Teheran by Indian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Eduardo Faleiro, has drawn much attention in New Delhi. It has been noted that both Iran and India share many views on the changing world situation. Of particular importance is the Iranian government's willingness to strike a more radical posture at the Sept. 1-6 Jakarta, Indonesia summit of the Non-Aligned Movement and pull NAM out of the abyss that it has been sinking into over the last nine years.

Equally important, from Delhi's viewpoint, is the offer extended by Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani to provide India with access to the newly independent Central Asian republics in order to help these fledgling republics reconstruct their infrastructure. Iran has long recognized India's engineering capabilities for large infrastructure projects.

### Offer to India

From the Indian standpoint, the offer came as a windfall. Strapped with foreign exchange shortages and with an economy which has little export capability, India had been looking wistfully at the reconstruction potentials of the Central Asian republics, while lacking the ability to participate in the building process of these Muslim-dominated countries. President Rafsanjani said countries like India could help the Central Asian countries in their progress in many ways, and Iran is prepared to offer the facility. Although it has not been spelled out yet, it is assumed that Teheran would provide the much-needed seed money to start various programs, in addition to exerting its political influence to bring India onto the scene.

India has also been asked to participate in four major projects in Iran. These projects include the construction of a steel plant, installation of railroads, and electrification of a large township now under construction with all modern facilities. Minister Faleiro has been reportedly assured that it is only the beginning, and much stronger economic ties can be built.

Faleiro also received a clear message that Teheran is aware of the dangers that the post-Cold War era portends, and is considering how to act in developing nations' interests. President Rafsanjani made it clear that the Non-Aligned Movement has to be made more effective and there was

complete agreement between the two sides on "sovereignty and independence of developing countries."

The thinking behind this stance was elucidated by a column in India's *Hindustan Times*, citing top Iranian strategic analysts. According to this Iranian view, the economic problems of the United States will force it to emit occasional "hiccups," Russia will remain dormant and subservient to the United States until it rediscovers its economic and technological strength, while Japan and the European Community will continue to "tame" the United States without making it transparent that they are out to clip its wings. All in all, the analysts say, the great ones are "less great" now, but "they will roar a lot."

### The 'Group of Four'

Under these circumstances, the Iranian analysts suggest, the major countries within the South must work in unison to advance the developing nations in trade, technology transfer, technology generation, economic sovereignty, and political independence. In this context, they urge Iran, China, India, and Indonesia to form a "Group of Four" (G-4), and force the Group of Seven industrialized countries to negotiate with them. They point out that these four countries share the same worldview and could work to protect the interests of developing countries.

It is, however, difficult to imagine that the Iranian view of China will find acceptance in either Jakarta or New Delhi, given China's recent actions to assert its claim on the South China Sea and Beijing's own operations in Central Asia in tandem with Israel.

The Iranians are suggesting that the G-4 operate bilaterally, especially in light of the fact that China is not a member of NAM. For the NAM summit in September, the Iranians believe that Iran, India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brazil, and a few other countries could form the lead group to push NAM in a more aggressive direction.

### Indian lethargy

Despite the difficulties, Teheran's ideas are the first fresh air in the present foreign policy confusion which has paralyzed most developing nations. New Delhi, for example, remains tied down by the old baggage of thoughts and has fallen back on its old lethargic ways. Hardly a single innovation toward the changed world situation has come from New Delhi's South Block, where India's foreign policymakers reside. Prior to the collapse of the Soviet Union, there was hardly a requirement for innovation, and Indian policymakers trudged the furrow marked by Cold War compulsions. However, now more than ever, when constructive and firm policy initiatives are necessary, New Delhi continues with the proverbial old man's shuffle.

While there is no question that Faleiro's visit to Teheran has shed new light on future possibilities, it would be naive to assume that bilateral relations between India and Iran will

proceed without a hitch. However, it would be a great misfortune if the stereotyped Indian bureaucrats and complacent politicians, imbued with the ideology of maintaining the *status quo*, seize upon such differences and in the process, let yet another opportunity slip through their uncertain fingers.

In this context, an understanding of Iran-Pakistan relations is crucial. Teheran has indicated clearly that the Iranian government is not interested in exporting its brand of Islamic fundamentalism. But Iranian mullahs may not necessarily subscribe to Teheran's view on this issue. Pakistan, like India, is uneasy about the spread of Shia fundamentalism and tries to strike a balance between Iran and Saudi Arabia. While there is no question that Iran considers Pakistan an ally, it also has expressed uneasiness over Pakistan's closeness to both Saudi Arabia and the United States—the two stated enemies of Iran. It is also clear that Iran does not so far consider Pakistan's role in Afghanistan as an independent one.

Iran is also conscious of the crisis that has erupted due to the continuing violence in the Indian part of Kashmir. Iran had earlier endorsed the Pakistani demand to resolve the Kashmir issue on the basis of the 1949 U.N. resolution, but of late has chosen not to disagree with the Indian proposal that the crisis should be solved bilaterally, according to the 1972 Shimla Agreement. There are reports that Iran has expressed desire to mediate on the Kashmir issue because it feels that it can exert influence on all three involved parties—India, Pakistan, and Kashmiri militants. Teheran has also fully endorsed New Delhi's dictum on the thorny Temple-Masjid issue which has resulted in violent Hindu-Muslim riots.

The India-Iran relations over the last two decades have moved from one of Indian economic dependence on Iran to strains. Iran used to be India's main source of crude oil, but during the last decade Iran's supply has come down to a trickle. Meanwhile, not a drop of oil contracted with Russia earlier this year has reached India. Under the circumstances, India has been seeking a three- to five-year arrangement for oil supplies from Iran. During the last decade, India's trade with Iran plummeted from 14 billion to 2 billion rupees.

In addition to the slip in trade, bilateral relations were affected. India's alleged arming of Iraq and providing arms training to Iraqi officers while the latter was the aggressor in its 10-year war against Iran, initiated a number of genuine protests from Teheran. Iran, on a number of occasions, had expressed concern about the state of Muslims in India, perhaps acting under pressure from Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

India, on the other hand, had been suspicious of Teheran's motives whenever Iran expressed support for Kashmiri militants. However, these responses by both countries were often triggered by the artificial conditions created by the Cold War. More important now, as Teheran is indicating, is the necessity to defend the sovereign rights of the developing countries.

# U.S. undermines Thailand's security

by Michael O. Billington

Top officials of the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) recently informed representatives of the Armed Forces of Thailand that the close collaboration and friendship between the military forces of the two nations is finished, making official what this news service has documented for two months. The United States has once again sacrificed an ally on the pagan altar of Anglo-American geopolitics.

This treachery becomes all the more despicable upon examination of the excuses given for the U.S. declaration. First, the U.S. administration complained of human rights abuses during the crisis in May which brought down the elected military-allied Thai government. The Pentagon spokesman completely ignored the fact that the demonstrations against the government were organized and financed by U.S. government agencies, as we documented in *EIR*, June 12, 1992, and that these demonstrations had become extremely violent long before the Army shooting and the resultant tragedy.

The U.S. representative added that Thailand has refused to follow the orders of the United States to close down the black market trade across the Cambodian border with the Khmer Rouge, and to impose sanctions on the Burmese government. Here, too, the U.S. ignored the obvious fact that Thailand has no capacity to close the vast jungle border with Cambodia, nor could it achieve anything by threatening Burma.

The hypocrisy of the U.S. policy is most glaring when compared with U.S. policy toward China, the nation which arms and sponsors the genocidal Khmer Rouge, as well as the military regime in Rangoon. While Thailand has supported the United States since World War II, including with the blood of its soldiers in two American wars in Asia, it is now being discarded, as the United States plays its new version of the "China Card."

The ongoing U.S.-run coup against Thailand has left that nation increasingly defenseless on three fronts: domestic terror, the threat of a U.S.-U.N. military breach of Thai sovereignty, and economic warfare.

## Domestic terror

On Aug. 13, a bomb exploded in a crowded train station in the southern city of Hat Yai, killing three and injuring 72. Police have blamed Muslim separatists for the bombing, although no one has taken credit as yet. The separatists have been generally subdued over the past three years, and have

not carried out this kind of blind terror in over six years.

The military units which have, over the years, successfully contained and defused such insurgency, saving Thailand from the genocidal wars that engulfed several of its neighbors, now have their hands tied. One of the first acts of interim Prime Minister Anand Panyarachun, who was appointed (under intense U.S. pressure) after the forced resignation of Prime Minister Gen. Suchinda Kraprayoon in June, was to abolish the 20-year-old decree that made the military responsible for domestic security, and to dissolve the military unit which carried out that responsibility. This policy change was carried out in a climate of anti-military hysteria orchestrated by the western media, supposedly to prevent a military role in the suppression of demonstrations. But it has also left the military with no mandate to combat terrorism. Thai military professionals have expressed deep concern that the police forces are totally unprepared and unequipped to deal with the problem.

## Military threats

Thailand is also being threatened with sanctions or even military action by the Anglo-Americans and their U.N. puppet apparatus. U.S. Undersecretary of State Robert Zoellick, at the July meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), denounced Thailand over the Cambodia and Burma issues. Thailand's insistence that it does not support the Khmer Rouge has done nothing to stop the threats. Zoellick said: "As the U.S. demonstrated in the Gulf war, we will not stand by when new tyrants threaten our national security interests. We have national security interests in the Pacific, too."

The *Washington Post* on Aug. 12 accused Thailand of encroaching on Cambodian territory, and of claiming a section of northwestern Cambodia as Thai territory. The article quoted unnamed U.N. officials complaining that "as many as 200 Thai military intelligence officers are now operating deep inside Cambodia."

## Economic warfare

On the economic front, military leaders are being removed from their positions as directors of Thailand's major state sector industries. This has two immediate consequences. One, these are sectors crucial to national security (communications, rail, air, ports, etc.). Second, the International Monetary Fund and the desperately bankrupt Anglo-American financial establishment have been pressing for the privatization, hoping to loot these highly successful businesses. Merrill Lynch and others, for example, have targeted Thai Airways.

The *Journal of Commerce*, in a commentary published on Aug. 13 entitled "Thailand's Anti-Military Coup," called for overturning the entire structure of the Supreme Command. On the business front, the article said, "Indeed, any hopes of a military reform will flounder if the generals are not removed from the board rooms."

# Malaysia mobilizes to save Bosnia

by Lydia Cherry

Why is it that the West has been so slow to act against Serbian violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but was—and is—so willing to go to war against Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, has publicly queried several times in recent weeks. As quoted by Radio Malaysia Aug. 9, “the prime minister lashed out at the attitude of the United States over the Bosnia issue . . . so many Bosnians have been killed and yet the U.S. is just going to think about it. He said that Washington was only willing to look at the plight of the Bosnians when detention camp reports were revealed, but they are ready to go to war against President Saddam Hussein. He said he did not know what are their priorities!”

Dr. Mahathir has also blasted the attitude of the U.N. Security Council. At an Aug. 17 press conference, he noted that by the time the Security Council acts, “many more Bosnians will have been killed. Maybe, in the end, there will be no more Muslims in Bosnia.”

Though a preoccupation with the crisis in former Yugoslavia has recently pervaded the country’s diplomacy, Dr. Mahathir has also tried to mobilize diplomatic support against a new attack on Iraq. The Malaysian daily *New Straits Times* on Aug. 8 published as a banner headline: “PM: We Oppose Iraq Attack.” Mahathir is quoted: “We will not support any action to invade Iraq just to unseat Saddam. Our stand is clear as we are against military aggression.”

## An organizing drive

The president of the Bosnian Merhamat Muslim Charitable Society, Dr. Izet Aganovic, with his wife and children, were in the Malaysian capital of Kuala Lumpur the second week in August, with a videotape that showed the atrocities committed by Serbs against the Bosnians. Aganovic told a gathering that Malaysia was the first predominantly Muslim country to give its political support, and the only one to have severed diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia. High-level government officials were present at a fundraising event Aug. 14, including Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi. A Malaysian task force was set up to coordinate collection of donations for the Bosnia-Herzegovina refugees fund. Dr. Aganovic explained that the Bosnian government has set up villages to relocate the war victims, and that the villages would be sponsored by donating countries and would be named after the respective countries.

Malaysia severed relations with Yugoslavia on Aug. 12, the only country thus far to have taken this action. A radio commentary the same day helped to clarify Malaysia’s historical connection to the eastern European country, particularly in light of the fact that Malaysia is now one of the leading countries of the Non-Aligned Movement. “It may be remembered that the former Yugoslavia was one of the founding members of the Non-Aligned Movement along with India and Indonesia. If Tito, Nehru, and Sukarno were alive today, they would no doubt be horrified by the situation that is now prevailing in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Immediate action should be taken to rid Sarajevo of its present image as a killing field.”

The campaign to save Bosnia is being mobilized by Malaysians across the political spectrum. Even the leader of the Chinese-dominated opposition Democratic Action Party, Lim Kit Siang, issued four statements condemning the atrocities in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Dr. Chandra Muzaffar, the former head of the nongovernmental organization Aliran, in a strongly worded commentary in *New Straits Times* on Aug. 17, challenged Europe to act to save Muslim Bosnia on the basis of “those sublime values which western civilization claims to represent.”

Chandra writes that it is urgently needed “to demonstrate to the Muslims of Europe and the world, through Bosnia-Herzegovina, that Europe is capable of justice. . . . Sarajevo is the place where the sincerity—or the hypocrisy—of all those lofty ideals, of all those sublime values, which western civilization claims to represent, would be established once and for all. . . . What is taking place in Bosnia-Herzegovina is ‘ethnic cleansing,’ a euphemism, as it were, for an ethnic program of the vilest kind.” Reflecting on what Europe experienced in the Nazi era, he says, “What sort of civilization is it which can allow such a merciless massacre to happen again?” In terms of sheer magnitude—“20,000 killed in Croatia earlier, now 50,000 dead in Bosnia-Herzegovina—the Serbian slaughter is the worst human rights violation in Europe since World War II.” He hits the human rights lobby, noting that “human rights groups whose anger and indignation know no bounds when some dissident is executed in Rwanda or some critic is tortured in Lesotho, have not translated their moral outrage into concrete action. . . . What is at stake here is the most precious of all human rights—the right to live”—a refrain often emphasized by Dr. Mahathir.

Chandra charges that “for more than 1,200 years the most influential and authoritative sections of European society have displayed tremendous antagonism toward Islam and Muslims. . . . If, right from the outset, Europe and the West had adopted a principled approach to Bosnia-Herzegovina, they would have convinced a lot of people that they are beginning to overcome some of their hatred and bias towards a religious civilization to which they owe such an immense intellectual debt. . . . Europe has the means, but does it have the will?”

## World tribunal on Serbian war crimes

*Germans across party lines are endorsing a reconvening of the Nuremberg Tribunal to try Serbian atrocities.*

**W**hat we need is psychological warfare against the regime in Belgrade, a broad information campaign that can break the media control in Serbia," a deputy of the German parliament told this author in mid-August, about potential responses in the West to the Balkans war.

"We should have U.N. aircraft drop leaflets upon all of Serbia, telling the population there what crimes of war their leaders are committing in Bosnia, and that they will be put on trial for that. I think in the West there is growing sentiment that the Belgrade regime must pay one day for the things they have done."

The parliamentarian, a member of the opposition Social Democrats, said such a campaign would help to drive a wedge between the population of Serbia and the regime. This alone might not put an end to the war, but might help to shorten it.

The fact that there have been protest and sporadic labor strikes against the Serbia's Slobodan Milosevic regime, should be used as an additional lever against Belgrade in the overall policy of western sanctions, the politician said. He criticized the fact that neither the U.N., the European Community, nor any government of the West has so far paid attention to that flank of possible western action against the Serbian regime.

He also proposed that the German government initiate the creation of an international information center to collect data on Serbian war crimes. This data could then be used in war crimes tribunals against the Belgrade

regime and its militia commanders in Bosnia and Croatia.

Similar proposals for a war crimes documentation center have come from spokesmen of other parties in Bonn. The idea of installing an international tribunal is gaining support across the party spectrum. Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel has not only endorsed the idea of both the documentation center and a special tribunal, but ordered Prof. Christian Tomuschat, the German representative at the U.N. Human Rights Commission, to prepare a draft proposal.

All of these initiatives will, however, proceed within the bounds of U.N. diplomacy which has come under very strong attack from politicians, media, and experts on international law for its inaction against the Serbian war crimes and for its role in aiding Belgrade's policy of "ethnic cleansing" against the Bosnian people.

Within the German establishment, the strongest attack on the U.N. role in the Balkans has come from Prof. Ulrich Fastenrath, an expert in international law at the University of Cologne. In a commentary in the daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* on Aug. 12, Fastenrath criticized the U.N. arms embargo against the "states on the territory of former Yugoslavia" as an unbalanced intervention which worked to the disadvantage of the non-Serbian parties of the war.

The indiscriminate embargo mainly affects Bosnia, stripping Bosnians of their sovereign right to self-defense and preventing the Bosnian

government from fulfilling its mandate to secure the well-being of its own citizens. Since the respective U.N. resolutions failed to even mark Serbia as the aggressor, Serbian supremacy in armaments is enforced by U.N. intervention, and the Bosnian state and nation are made hostage to the Serbs.

This United Nations conduct is a grave breach of international law and an undue interference of the U.N. Security Council, Fastenrath wrote. He stated that controlled western arms supplies to the weaker side in the Balkans war (Bosnia and Croatia) would be in concordance with the law.

His verdict against the U.N., which appeared a few days after a widely read half-page from of the Schiller Institute calling for western action against Serbia was published in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, is supported by other senior experts of international law. This includes Prof. Jochen A. Frowein of the University of Heidelberg and, highly important, Prof. Emeritus Friedrich A. von der Heydte, the leading voice for four decades in German legal sciences, as far as expertise based on the notion of natural law is concerned.

Bonn insiders are pointing to the timely coincidence of activities for the revival of hitherto inactive U.N. bodies, and the surfacing of broad and public critiques of the U.N. role in the Balkans conflict. The Bonn government has indeed come under attack for its unshakable loyalty to U.N. diplomacy.

The government and most of the parliament still believe that the shattered reputation of the U.N. can be restored, and that the documentation center and war crimes tribunal are key to achieve that. But increasing numbers of Germans, including members of parliament, want the atrocities stopped.



## 'Only 13% were women and children'

*On the eve of the Republican convention, a congressional committee whitewashes Bush's murder of Panamanians.*

**T**he House Armed Services Committee issued a report Aug. 4 claiming that fewer than 100 "innocent civilians" were killed during the Dec. 20, 1989 U.S. invasion of Panama. According to the report released by committee chairman Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wisc.), "only about 13% of the civilian dead are female and children."

The report, issued more than 31 months after the invasion, claims that "a fair estimate" of the total number of Panamanians killed in the invasion is "300-odd." Of those, some 70 were members of the Panamanian Defense Forces (PDF). Most of the remainder, they say, "were either a) looters or b) members of Gen. Manuel Noriega's so-called Dignity Battalions."

Rep. Larry Hopkins (R-Ky.), the ranking member of the Investigations subcommittee that prepared the report, stated: "Our investigation convincingly refutes the various wild allegations that thousands of Panamanians were killed." Hopkins added that there was "absolutely no evidence of secret mass graves, bodies being dumped at sea, or any of the other similar stories that were given much attention and visibility in the American press." Subcommittee chairman Nicholas Mavroules (D-Mass.) said that had there been indiscriminate killings, the number of children and women killed would have been about the same as men.

The report lies and its methodology is faulty, says Isabel Corro, president of the Association of Families of the Fallen of December 20. "It's totally absurd," she said, in a telephone

interview from Panama. "How did they distinguish between the 'innocent' civilians and the looters? Did the bodies have tags on them stating 'I am a looter?' I think Congress is out of line trying to justify a 'Just Cause' that is the most unjust cause ever."

Corro said that an estimated 4,000 people were killed in the invasion and about 1,500 permanently injured. In fact, while the world's press was reporting that U.S. troops were burning bodies in the streets of Panama, throwing them in the sea, or dumping them in mass graves, the U.S. government and the American media engaged in what former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark called "a conspiracy of silence."

Even after Clark called attention to a mass grave in Jardín de Paz cemetery in Panama City a few weeks after the invasion, the U.S. Southern Command in Panama was insisting that only "84 Panamanian" civilians had been killed, while U.S. reporters on the scene couldn't even be bothered to put down their daiquiris long enough to visit the cemetery, a short cab ride away from their hotel.

Corro's group succeeded in raising \$25,000 to pay for the exhumation of the grave at Jardín de Paz. There, she finally found the body of her father, a PDF lieutenant, along with 122 other cadavers, some of them "bound hand and foot," indicating that they were killed in cold blood after being tortured. Panama's forensic authorities witnessed the exhumations, "but we had to pay all their expenses, even their lunches."

CBS's "60 Minutes" filmed the exhumation, finally bringing the issue before the U.S. public. Another mass grave was excavated in Mt. Hope Cemetery in Colón, where about 50 bodies were found. Again, neither the U.S. government nor the U.S.-installed government of Panama paid for these exhumations. There are a reported 10 additional mass graves, but the funds have run out. "We still owe about \$4,640 and all the bills are in my name," said Corro.

The committee admits that its absurdly low figure of "300-odd" total Panamanians killed is based on information from the so-called Panamanian Committee for Human Rights (PCHR), and from the Panamanian government Institute of Legal Medicine. The PCHR was part of the U.S.-funded "get Noriega" apparatus of drug cartel partners that Bush has installed as the government of Panama. Its former leader, Osvaldo Velásquez, was rewarded with a diplomatic post in Switzerland by the puppet government of Guillermo Endara. Roberto Troncoso, who succeeded Velásquez, protested because Endara bowed to international pressure and freed from jail a journalist who was a political prisoner, for humanitarian reasons.

The government's Institute of Legal Medicine, according to the congressional report, refused to issue death certificates to at least a half-dozen families. "You can't identify ashes," said the institute's director. "So none of these alleged casualties are included in his tabulations," admits the congressional report.

Corro now says, "I believe in divine justice. I believe it was the breath of those souls killed on Dec. 20 that blew the tear gas towards Bush when he attempted to speak here on June 11, in an act of disrespect for our dead. And the most powerful leader in the world, cried, ran and could not talk."

## Collor 'supporters' wear black

*Brazilians took to the streets en masse to mourn the state of the nation, not to support the scandal-ridden President.*

Once more, reality is confirming the universal wisdom of classical literature. As in Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*, the gods—in this case the oligarchic pantheon—appear to be driving President Fernando Collor de Mello mad, as the final act before his downfall in the unfolding "Collor-gate" scandal. The latter, under investigation for the past two months, implicates him in shady dealings with his former campaign treasurer, business magnate Paulo Cesar Farias.

On Aug. 13, during an official ceremony in Brasilia, President Collor violently attacked his political opponents, who are already positioning themselves to demand impeachment proceedings against him as soon as the Congressional Commission of Inquiry investigating the case releases its final report on Aug. 26. With contorted expression and clenched fists, the President called on all Brazilians who support him, the so-called silent majority, to take to the streets the following Sunday, Aug. 16, wearing the colors of the Brazilian national flag—green, yellow, blue, and white.

Considered to be a gross error and a display of desperation by analysts and politicians, including the government's allies, Collor's call had the opposite effect of what he intended. In fact, it achieved what the political parties and trade union federations which oppose him had difficulty in doing: getting the people out on the streets. The result was a kind of civic party. On Sunday, tens of thousands

of people amassed on the streets of major cities. Instead of green and yellow, the overwhelming majority preferred to wear black or red, a sign of mourning and indignation over the catastrophic situation to which Collor has reduced the country.

In the capital of Brasilia, over 30,000 people in 8,000 cars participated in a huge demonstration that covered 20 kilometers of the city's main avenues. In contrast, no more than 300 people showed up at Dinda House, the presidential residence, to show solidarity with Collor. In the street, barely 22 cars were counted in a brief pro-Collor demonstration.

In Rio de Janeiro, 50,000 people and thousands of cars paraded along the city's shoreline all day. In the industrial center of São Paulo, demonstrations also occurred throughout the day. Authorities estimated that 5,000 cars paraded 25 kilometers along city streets. Similar demonstrations occurred in other major cities.

Confronted with reality, the President preferred to distort it. According to spokesman Etevaldo Dias, Collor insisted that the green and yellow colors predominated throughout the country on Sunday and that the day was highly positive, an evaluation that caused journalist Marcelo Pontes of *Jornal do Brasil* to conclude that the President "must be color blind."

Speaking more realistically, Senate President Mauro Benevides of the PMDB political party, told *Jornal do Brasil* that the street demonstrations

occurred spontaneously. For him, politicians cannot remain "indifferent" to popular "feelings of discontent." Several analysts think the demonstrations will influence the decision to initiate impeachment proceedings against President Collor.

Even the government's allies pragmatically recognized the predominance of anti-Collor sentiment. According to the Aug. 17 edition of *Folha de São Paulo*, Government Secretary Jorge Bornhausen and Social Action Minister Ricardo Fiuza, the chief coordinators of Collor's attempts to block impeachment proceedings in the Congress, were annoyed at the President's displays of ill temper. Another Collor ally, Bahia Gov. Antônio Carlos Magalhaes, characterized Collor's statements as "idiocy."

*Folha de São Paulo* also revealed that in their evaluation of the President's emotional state, the government's three military ministers fear that Collor's political judgment is severely impaired.

There are indications that important sectors of the country's elites already view Collor as a "political corpse." In its Aug. 17 editorial, after lamenting that Collor is apparently not willing to resign voluntarily, the traditional daily *O Estado de São Paulo* published a cartoon showing a map of Brazil colored entirely in black, with a solitary demonstrator in the middle holding up a sign reading "I'm With Collor."

The volatile Brazilian political situation invites a parallel with another immortal tragedy, Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. Blinded by power, like the usurper of Scotland's throne, President Fernando Collor de Mello may not have noticed that, judging by the Aug. 16 demonstrations, "Birnam Wood" has begun to move against him.

## Colombia: corruption in high places

*President Gaviria's complicity in Pablo Escobar's so-called escape—an impeachable offense—is being covered up.*

Colombian President César Gaviria Trujillo, whose appeasement policy toward the cocaine cartels has led to the humiliation and debasement of his country's national institutions—from the Congress to the judiciary, from the national Constitution to the Armed Forces—is now engaged in a shameless coverup of his own criminal actions, which is drawing protests from political forces inside the country.

Dating back to convening of the Constituent Assembly in 1990, when Gaviria personally withheld videotaped evidence that the Medellín drug cartel had bribed as many as one-half of the 70 delegates engaged in rewriting the national Constitution, the Colombian head of state has consistently abused the power of his office to protect his plea-bargain deal with cartel chieftain Pablo Escobar. The essence of that plea-bargain arrangement was the elimination of extradition to the U.S. as a constitutionally sanctioned weapon of war against the cartels.

From that point onward, the presidential office became a silent partner of Dope, Inc. In exchange for playing out the government's charade of imprisonment, Escobar was allowed to continue his drug trafficking under government protection. Drug money poured into Colombia, creating an illusion of wealth on paper even as food production and manufacturing has plummeted and the population has been subjected to brutal electricity and water rationing due to the collapse of basic infrastructure. The country became, as press commentators rightly dubbed it, a "narcocracy."

For anyone who chose to lift the bedcovers, Gaviria's narco-complicity was there to see. But it was only after Escobar's "escape" from the Envigado jail that the country and the world were able to get a close-up view of the corruption at play.

First, it now appears that the attorney general's office had secretly taken photographs of Escobar's so-called "prison" back in January 1992, and that copies of those photographs—revealing not only obscene luxuries of every sort but also computers and faxes, radio equipment, night 'scopes and gas masks, surgical facilities, and weapons—were sent to the Justice and Defense Ministries *as well as* to the presidential office. Nonetheless, the photographs' existence was only revealed after Escobar's escape, when copies were found both at the jail *and* in a safe at the office of the deputy minister of justice, a Gaviria intimate who was conveniently sacked.

Second, when a congressional censure of Defense Minister Rafael Pardo Rueda was considered a virtual certainty, Gaviria forced the entire bloc of ruling Liberal Party congressmen to vote against the censure, or face sanctions. The defense minister told Congress that the sole cause of the failed operation to secure Escobar's prison was interference by the scapegoated deputy justice minister.

Third, it appears that Gaviria's first justice minister, Fernando Carrillo (under whose reign the plea bargain with Escobar was first made), had protected former prison director Manuel Humberto Caceres after the latter's in-

dulgence of Escobar's every whim came to light and he was fired. Minister Carrillo gave Caceres an advisory post with the ministry involving national prison security systems, despite his coziness with Pablo Escobar!

Fourth, Colombian Attorney General Carlos Gustavo Arrieta gave a press conference Aug. 7 in which he insisted that his office would not focus its investigation into the Escobar affair on the luxuries the mafia godfather and his henchmen enjoyed, but rather on the escape itself. Those "luxuries," however, were the *government-sanctioned* means by which Escobar was permitted to conduct his trafficking business, assassinate and terrorize rivals and opponents, both at home and abroad, and to come and go as he pleased.

The fact that various clandestine means of entering and leaving were *built into* Escobar's prison means that any government "investigation" into his so-called escape can only be intended to lay all blame for the affair on "military corruption," since it was the military which was forced to guard the outer perimeter of Escobar's refuge. Gaviria has consistently argued that it was the military's failure to follow his "clear and precise" orders that led to the escape.

The ongoing congressional debate over "ultimate responsibility" for the Escobar affair has yet to produce anyone with the courage to say what everyone knows. Perhaps that is why the family of presidential front-runner Luis Carlos Galán, murdered by the mafia three years ago, has just issued an open letter to Gaviria, denouncing his policy of appeasement toward the mob. Perhaps, too, that is why Army Col. Augusto Bahamón (ret.), whose bestseller exposé on the scandal of Escobar's "jail" has won him a life of constant death threats, has again laid the blame at Gaviria's doorstep.

# International Intelligence

## **Sweden fears replay of 'great war'**

Swedish Prime Minister Carl Bildt warned that it is "not improbable" that Sweden's traditional neutrality could be upset by a Russian attack on Finland or the three Baltic states at some point in the future, in an interview with the daily *Svenska Dagbladet* on Aug. 11. He said that Sweden might one day be faced with a similar dilemma to that of 1939, when Stalin invaded neighboring Finland.

Bildt warned of the coming to power in Moscow of an authoritarian Russian regime with "revanchist" ambitions. Should the Baltic states or Finland then be threatened, "Who could assert that automatic neutrality should be Sweden's line?" he asked.

Professors Gerner and Hedlund, two Russia experts from Lund University, warned of parallels between the crises in the Balkans and what is now unfolding in the former Soviet Union, in an article in the Swedish weekly *Sunday*. Headlined "The Impending Risk of a Great War," they warned that there are already in the former U.S.S.R. more than 1 million internal ethnic refugees, which is a sign that the situation is "on the way to an explosion." A Russia-Ukraine conflict is looming, and a big confrontation is shaping up in the Baltics, where shooting has already begun. Because of all this, they argue, "it is high time for Swedish politicians to recognize that the old patterns of passivity and wishful thinking" must come to an end.

Gerner and Hedlund proposed that Russian troops leave the Baltics immediately, in return for the Baltic governments guaranteeing the rights of Russian minorities living there.

## **Malaysia faces wrecking operations, Mahathir warns**

"Some sectors overseas want us to face problems and disunity like in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and the former Soviet Union," Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed told a function of the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) in late July, Bernama news agency reported.

On Aug. 8, Mahathir charged that the foreign press was praising the rival party government in Malaysia's northeastern Kelantan state, the only state government ruled by the opposition fundamentalist Parti Islam (PAS), in an attempt to wreck Muslim unity in the country. He noted that the western press particularly disliked Islamic fundamentalists but had showered praise on the PAS-run government. Mahathir said that writers from several foreign magazines had visited Kelantan and filed reports that it was a moderate regime which did not oppress anyone, "but in actual fact, they want to see more conflicts among the Muslims." "The Kelantan government welcomed these people although they used to describe these magazines as anti-Islam," he said. He said the PAS government had become "hot-headed because they thought they got the support of the international community."

Recently, the Kelantan government barricaded roads leading to the site of a Malaysian-sponsored dam project to back its demand for compensation. It removed the barricades only after the federal government agreed to pay yearly compensation for 35 years.

## **Kuwait accused of abusive treatment**

The Washington-based human rights group Middle East Watch released a report in mid-August on the widespread abuse of foreign women servants by Kuwaitis which goes unpunished, almost a year after *EIR* had exposed such abuses.

According to the report, "A pervasive pattern of rape, assault, and mistreatment of Asian maids takes place largely with impunity. . . . Almost without exception, the women interviewed spoke of non-payment of salary, passport deprivation, and near-total confinement in their employers' home. . . . All abuses are illegal under Kuwaiti law, but have gone largely unattended to by the government."

Meanwhile, joint U.S.-Kuwaiti military exercises, which held their biggest maneuver near the Iraqi border on Aug. 11, "could have as much to do with instability inside the Kuwaiti royal family as with [Iraqi Presi-

dent] Saddam Hussein," a London source said. "In recent weeks, major scandals have suddenly erupted over the management of the Kuwaiti foreign investment holding KIO, controlled by the al-Sabah royal family. There are hints this might be part of a major internal power struggle aimed at the dictatorial grip of the al-Sababs in Kuwait. Perhaps . . . Bush sent in U.S. troops to prop up the al-Sabah and with it likely a considerable flow of funds into Washington pet projects."

## **China takes political risk in opening Tibet**

In keeping with forging a new "Silk Road" across Asia, China has reportedly decided to open Tibet completely to the outside world. The region's Communist Party committee and government decided on July 14 to turn "from a closed or semi-closed economy to active participation in domestic and international commerce," the Aug. 3 *TibetDaily* reported.

The government will offer foreign investment opportunities, direct air links with Beijing, Kathmandu, and Hong Kong, and go all-out in promoting tourism.

Tibetan exiles consider the move a cover for bringing even more Chinese into Tibet, AFP reported. A *Tibet Daily* editorial said that the move will be to "speed up Tibet's economic development, and . . . strengthen the unity of the nationalities"—meaning that if it can provide a faster-rising living standard to the population, it might weaken Tibet's Buddhist independence movement. The decision is a risky one.

## **Armenia seeks CIS aid in 'undeclared war'**

Azerbaijan has launched an "undeclared war" against Armenia, Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrossian charged on Aug. 9, in response to two reported attacks by Azerbaijani forces on Armenian territory. Armenia has appealed to the other nations of the Community of Independent States (CIS) to fulfill their "collective security responsibility" mandate and come to the aid of Armenia.

In one attack, the Azeris reportedly used

## Briefly

Russian SU-25 bombers against the region of Goris in southeastern Armenia. The Azeri attacks follow the breakdown of multilateral peace talks on the Armenian-inhabited enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh in Azerbaijan that had been taking place in Rome.

Armenian chargé d'affaires in London Prof. Armin Sarkissian told BBC Aug. 10 that Azeri forces have "occupied territory in Armenia." Azerbaijan now controls 40 square kilometers of Armenian territory in northern Armenia.

The escalating crisis is producing dramatic political changes. The government of Nagorno-Karabakh resigned Aug. 12, with the outgoing regime recommending the introduction of martial law and the creation of a new defense council to rule, Radio Moscow reported. Also, high-level Russian-Armenian diplomatic contacts on increasing cooperation in a number of fields are reported. In Armenia, a new defense minister, the first who has combat experience, has been appointed.

### **Prisoners increasing in Russian gulags**

Yelena Bonner, the widow of Andrei Sakharov and a well-known human rights activist, Amnesty International, and a political party called the Economic Freedom Party charged in a press conference in Moscow Aug. 12 that Russia's gulags are still there and the number of prisoners is increasing.

Gennady Zhavoronkov, editor of the newspaper *Moscow News*, who sponsored a fact-finding tour to the gulags, said that a conservative estimate would be that there are 40,000 prisoners in the gulags, but there are probably actually 100,000 or more. The prisoners work 12-16 hours a day cutting timber for domestic and foreign use. He said that three new camps have been opened up in the Moscow area.

Zhavoronkov stressed that many of the prisoners were in an Orwellian situation, i.e., the crimes for which they had been convicted under communism were no longer crimes in Russia, but that a general amnesty mainly for political prisoners had not been applied to them because they were considered "economic criminals."

One of the firms benefitting from this ongoing slave-labor operation is Palm International, which is based in Siberia and California. Palm's press releases have invited Americans to invest in a sure thing in the Soviet Union—the lumber industry, which Zhavoronkov stressed has always been primarily worked by slave labor.

### **Iraq: Egypt hurting Non-Aligned Movement**

Iraq has accused Egypt of harming the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and of attempting to put the 104 member states and their resources at the mercy of the United States. The charges come as signs of a split in NAM are appearing.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa has suggested that NAM should become part of the Group of 77 developing countries, claiming NAM is no longer is needed.

"It is an American proposal, whose objective is to give it unrivaled control over . . . the potential and resources of the developing countries," *al-Thawra*, organ of Iraq's ruling Baath Party, said in early August. "It is a suspect proposal aimed at transforming NAM into a mere economic group of backward and poor countries who will be helpless in a world economic order which is characterized by economic disparity," it added. "Depriving the movement of its political nature would not only weaken the movement . . . but would also eliminate its historic role and divert it from its vital path." *Al-Thawra* praised Indonesia, which will host the NAM summit in Jakarta from Sept. 1-6, for "rejecting the Egyptian proposal" and urged other members to condemn "these subversive attempts."

The Balkan crisis is causing increasing problems for the NAM. The Malaysian government severed diplomatic links with Yugoslavia on Aug. 12. Indonesia has taken up much of the slack in recent months for directing NAM, which was supposed to fall to the former Yugoslavia.

On Aug. 12, Indian Foreign Affairs Minister Eduardo Faleiro said that Serbia and Croatia had applied for observer status at the summit and that he expected a similar application from Bosnia.

● **FOOD IMPORTS** to Iraq from Jordan, its main lifeline to the outside world, have been cut in half, Iraqi Trade Minister Mohammad Mehdi Saleh said Aug. 11. Saleh added that no trucks had reached northern Iraq from Turkey for 20 days because of a conflict between Iraqi Kurds and Turkish Kurds.

● **CHINESE** Prime Minister Li Peng met with Kazakhstan Foreign Minister T.S. Suleimenov in Beijing Aug. 8, *China Daily* reported. Li has been invited to visit Kazakhstan by President Nazarbayev, and Suleimenov said that there is potential for "much better relations" between the two countries. Li cited the recent opening of the Chinese-Kazakh rail line earlier this year for its positive role in bilateral relations.

● **'IS THE WEST** procrastinating, so that the hidden agenda of the Serbs can be achieved?" Bosnian representative in London Paul Trvtkovic asked in an interview with BBC Aug. 10. He questioned the purpose of military protection for humanitarian convoys, saying all this would do would be to "feed people in their abominable state."

● **A U.N. BAN** on the use, manufacture, and possession of chemical weaponry is ready for approval, German Ambassador Adolf von Wagner, the chairman of the negotiations, said Aug. 10. The treaty marks a new milestone in the effort to impose technological apartheid.

● **ABU ABBAS**, who organized the *Achille Lauro* hijacking and a failed Palestinian Liberation Front raid on Israeli beaches which led the United States to suspend dialogue with the PLO in June 1990, was detained by Iraq on Aug. 8, Reuters reported, based upon a statement from the PLF.

● **THE ISLAND** of Capri wants the British Museum to return the altar of Tiberius, which the British Army seized in 1806, Reuters reported Aug. 13. The altar was dedicated to the goddess Cybele.

## Will 25th Amendment be invoked against Bush?

by Kathleen Klenetsky

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### **Maximum Vigilance**

by Steve Pieczenik

Warner Books, New York, 1992

431 pages, hardbound, \$19.95

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The state of George Bush's emotional and physical health has been the subject of much concern and speculation over the past year, particularly after the President's ignominious (and internationally televised) vomiting on Japanese Prime Minister Miyazawa last January. In the last few months, the media have been chock full of stories raising the issue of whether Bush would withdraw from his reelection campaign for health reasons.

Steve Pieczenik's new novel uses the realm of fiction to suggest that some underlying physical condition has brought Bush to the verge of a mental breakdown so serious, that he should be removed from office under the terms of the 25th Amendment. Ratified by Congress in 1967, the amendment provides in part for the procedure necessary to replace a sitting President, either voluntarily or involuntarily, in cases where he is "unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office." Published just in time for the Republican convention, the book's convoluted, but politically pointed, plot revolves around a Bush-lookalike President, Donald Westview, who tries to boost his political popularity by organizing a coup attempt against himself, and by colluding with the Russian Federation's President, Igor Zotov, to stage a limited war between U.S. and Russian forces on German soil.

Lest anyone mistake this for pure fiction, the politically well-connected Pieczenik has embarked on a publicity cam-

paign in which he speaks bluntly about Bush's emotional problems. In an interview with the Aug. 4 issue of *New York Newsday*, Pieczenik describes Bush as being "clinically depressed and obviously in the midst of a serious identity crisis." Asserting that he is "very worried," Pieczenik predicts that Bush "will snap. He'll lose his composure in public in a most unseemly way. There's an air of desperation about the man. My fear is that he's so afraid of losing office that he's planning a military action—probably in the Persian Gulf, Yugoslavia or North Korea—merely to win the election. . . . You can see the mood swings, the strange, inappropriate gestures in his public appearances, the way his voice cracks. You can hear him dismissing his critics as 'crazy.' He's become highly defensive, incredibly thin-skinned."

Westview's lunatic plan, dubbed Project Baltimore, goes awry when his close friend and secretary of state, the ambitious, murderous Chet Manning, seizes the opportunity to mount a coup within a coup. Manning's scheme calls for using the 25th Amendment's clause regarding presidential disability to remove Westview from office, on the undeniable grounds that he is insane, and from there, climbing over the assassinated bodies of those preceding him in the line of presidential succession to install himself in the Oval Office.

The book's hero is Desaix Clark, a psychiatrist and State Department crisis manager with a taste for kinky sex, who works his way through layers of deceit, betrayal, torture, and assassination, to uncover the multiple conspiracies afoot.

Clark discovers that President Westview is a victim of Marfan's disease, which afflicts the body's connective tissues, eventually affecting the brain. Pieczenik writes: "Desaix was impressed by Westview's ability to deny his illness. It was clearly a fact of life, and he had learned to live with it for so long that he didn't really understand how impaired he



could become. Typically, patients with Marfan's syndrome went into pulmonary failure as a result of cardiac insufficiency. Or they suffered from emotional outbursts, mood swings, and organic psychosis as a result of the decreased oxygen entering the brain. The most treacherous of all outcomes could be sudden death from a dissecting aortic aneurysm. . . ."

Just at the point when the U.S.-Russian war in Germany is about to escalate to a nuclear exchange, Clark manages to force Westview into signing a statement of resignation for reasons of health. Westview only acquiesces when Clark tells him that if he doesn't, "you will be known in history as the American President who allowed a limited regional war started for purely selfish reasons to escalate into a nuclear holocaust because of mental incompetency." Pieczenik continues the scenario: "Desaix could see that Westview could no longer be expected to make any rational decisions. His head rolled from side to side on his shoulders. His mouth opened to speak, but no words came out. He was totally disoriented. . . . In his condition, Desaix could involuntarily commit the President to St. Elizabeth's with the psychiatric diagnosis of Organic Brain Syndrome secondary to Postoperative Cardiovascular Surgery. Westview was technically insane. In his position as President, he was becoming psychotic as well as becoming a danger to himself and others.

"This was the first time in history that a President of the United States could be officially declared mentally incompetent."

Under the deal with Clark, and eventually with the other principals, Westview is succeeded by Vice President Dan Quayle—oops, Allison Bonner; while Manning, despite having ordered the murder of several cabinet officials, becomes vice president, just one murder away from the Oval Office.

### **Any resemblance is purely intentional**

Pieczenik does not employ subtlety in bringing out the comparisons between his novel and reality. Westview bears a striking resemblance to Bush, while Manning is clearly modeled on James Baker. Westview's vice president, the bumbling, incompetent Allison Bonner, whom one character in the book describes as Westview's best insurance against assassination, can hardly be distinguished from Dan Quayle. The book is liberally sprinkled with unflattering references to the Bush administration, including numerous implications that George Bush precipitated the war with Iraq for domestic political purposes. At one point, for example, Desaix Clark and a CIA employee who specializes in psychological profiles of leading political figures, are discussing what could have motivated Zotov and Westview to collude in starting a war against each other:

"If you have two world leaders with several political problems in their respective countries, as Westview and Zotov do, what would you expect them to do that might be a quick fix?" Desaix was being rhetorical. "They could sit down and agree to do something that would benefit both of them.

Tell me, Damon, from your knowledge of history, what one thing have world leaders consistently done in order to deflect attention away from complicated domestic problems?" Desaix was becoming increasingly excited as he realized that as he spoke he was unraveling the mystery of the sudden, seemingly unprovoked outbreak of war.

"Traditionally, world leaders have always precipitated a war outside their borders to solidify domestic public opinion behind them," Damon replied.

"Right! Whenever a world leader is in domestic trouble, the least costly, most expeditious thing he can do is start a war. It allows him to mobilize to a wartime economy. Soon factory output increases, unemployment decreases, and formerly discontented citizens support their leader."

In another location, the discussion turns to Operation Desert Shield. State Department official Paul Twitty (who closely resembles Lawrence Eagleburger) tells Clark: "'First, President Bush gave Saddam Hussein the signal, through his Secretary of State, James Baker, to invade Kuwait. Once Hussein invaded that small, helpless country, Bush set about building a military coalition that defeated Hussein's army in less than two months. . . . The point is, that every President has his own hidden agenda, in which he may have a perfectly reasoned scenario for starting a war. . . . In the case of President Bush, he needed a major yet highly contained war that would distract the American public's attention away from the \$500 billion savings and loan crisis, a recalcitrant recession, and two sons who were receiving front-page news exposure on their alleged involvement in the S&L fraud. . . . And then we had the added bonus of becoming the only superpower to have a permanent military presence in the Middle East for close to 10 years, effectively controlling over 80% of the oil production capacity in the world.'"

What makes the book far more interesting than the run-of-the-mill political thriller is the author's pedigree. Holding degrees in psychiatry and international relations, Pieczenik has served as a deputy assistant secretary of state under Henry Kissinger, Cyrus Vance, George Shultz, and James Baker, largely functioning as an international crisis manager.

That makes him extremely well-connected, a fact further underscored by the blurbs featured on the book's jacket. Some politically significant individuals singing the book's praise include: Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon, who calls *Maximum Impact* "a masterpiece of political prediction"; and Morton Abramowitz, former assistant secretary of state for intelligence and research, and now head of the Carnegie Endowment, who compliments Pieczenik for combining the "sophisticated savvy of the Washington bureaucratic scene and insights of a psychiatrist with the extraordinary talents of a storyteller to produce a complex, endlessly innovative, exciting, and realistic political thriller." Comments such as these can only suggest that somewhere in the establishment, some consideration is being given to invoking the 25th Amendment to unseat George Bush.

# 'Let not your rage destroy a life'

by Nora Hamerman

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## **Leonardo da Vinci: The Anatomy of Man**

by the Houston Museum of Fine Arts  
Bullfinch Press, Boston, 1992  
141 pages, hardbound, \$40

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As the current exhibition of 41 of his finest anatomical drawings in Houston shows, Leonardo da Vinci had a deep respect for human life. This makes it more than a little ironic that the Queen of England—whose consort is one of the most arrogant human-haters—inherited the largest collection of Leonardo's drawings in the world. Fortunately, over the past 20 years, the Royal Library at Windsor Castle has consistently said "yes" to requests to loan these drawings for exhibitions. The rest of the time, like all precious "old master" drawings, they are carefully stored away from the light and only made available to scholars and artists on request.

The anatomical studies underwent a conservation process in 1970 which will help to ensure their long life and safety. The catalogue which accompanies the show, written by Martin Clayton with commentaries on anatomy by Ron Philo, offers a mostly straightforward account of the state of the art of anatomy in Leonardo's era and his specific contributions to it. The reproductions—all in color—are the most beautiful one can obtain. But, as Philo underlines on p. 101: "No facsimile or reproduction of this and the following image captures the pen-strokes and life of the original."

He adds, "If at the end of an anatomy course, today's students could conceive in their mind's eye anatomy in the manner animated here by Leonardo, anatomists would be content." Anatomy, as Leonardo understood, is largely a visual science, to which verbal description is merely a supplement. Sad to say, the majority of anatomical studies which Leonardo is recorded to have made, in the hopes of publishing an engraved anatomy textbook, have been lost.

I detect a subtle difference in approach between the two authors. Martin Clayton is assistant curator of drawings and prints at the Royal Library and was trained in Cambridge. He divides Leonardo's career as an anatomist into three distinct phases: Early Work, ca. 1487-95; Synthesis, ca. 1504-09;

and Analysis, ca. 1510-13. Ron Philo is a senior lecturer on anatomy at the University of Texas Medical School at Houston, and has written his own anatomy text. His commentaries on anatomical questions combine a warm appreciation for Leonardo's feat with clear indications of the mistakes in the drawings.

Clayton's text suffers, like much (not all; one thinks of the late, great Dr. K. Keele) of British scholarship on Leonardo today, from the materialist prejudice which values only empiricism and inveighs against "tradition," by which he means the search for harmony and proportion in nature typical of the Renaissance era. The fact that Leonardo himself scorned scientific inquiry without hypothesis as a "ship without a pilot," is suppressed in Clayton's commentary.

Refuting this distorted view, two quotations from Leonardo's last phase of anatomy studies, not cited in the catalogue, must be kept in mind while viewing these drawings. One is his insistence that knowledge is the prerequisite to love, which he made in defense of his dissection work when he was slandered before Pope Leo X by the unsavory German mirror maker, Giovanni degli Specchi, in 1515. (As a result of these accusations of unspecified sacrilegious practices, Leonardo was barred from further research at the hospital of Santo Spirito.)

Leonardo's polemic appears on a sheet of sketches made in 1513 in Rome, which treats the heart, related to catalogue No. 23, which was originally part of the same notebook:

"Abbreviators do harm to knowledge and to love, seeing that the love of any thing is the offspring of this knowledge, the love being the more fervent in proportion as the knowledge is more certain, and this certainty is born of a complete knowledge of all the parts, which, when combined, compose the totality of the thing which ought to be loved."

### **'Nothing compared to the soul'**

The second quote is his passionate affirmation of the sacredness of human life, which appears on the sheet of studies of the deep structure of the shoulder, exhibited as catalogue No. 14a in the Houston show. He wrote here:

"And you, O Man, who will discern in this work of mine the wonderful works of Nature, if you think it would be a criminal thing to destroy it, reflect how much more criminal it is to take the life of a man; and if this, his external form, appears to thee marvelously constructed, remember that it is nothing as compared with the soul that dwells in that structure; for that, indeed, be it what it may, is a thing divine. Leave it then to dwell in His work at His good will and pleasure, and let not your rage or malice destroy a life—for indeed, he who does not value it, does not himself deserve it."

The exhibition "Leonardo da Vinci: The Anatomy of Man" will continue at the Houston Museum of Fine Arts until Sept. 6, then travel to Philadelphia Sept. 18-Nov. 19, and to Boston Dec. 11, 1992-Feb. 21, 1993.

## Dorothy Maynor's voice from heaven

*"Dorothy Maynor, Soprano and Arped Sandor, Piano," Historic Performance from the Library of Congress, December 18, 1940, CLC-1*

*"Elly Ameling Sings Schubert at Tanglewood," Omega Records OCD 1001*

I first heard the Dec. 18, 1940 Library of Congress concert by soprano Dorothy Maynor broadcast on public radio in 1989. I tuned in my car radio as she began the first aria—Handel's "O Sleep why dost thou leave me" from "Semele." Without knowing who was singing, I nearly drove off the road listening to the sheer beauty of the voice, the restraint of the pianissimo, and the phrasing of the opening trill.

Now you can hear this quality and more on the Library of Congress's newly released compact disc of this concert, from the Library's "Historic Performances" series. More highlights include equally exquisite versions of Schubert's "Ave Maria" (entirely triple pianissimo) and Schumann's "Du bist wie eine Blume." Pianist Arped Sandor is an artist as well.

There are only eight classical selections on this disc, the rest of which are Romantic French arias and American songs and spirituals, so the finicky are forewarned.

It is recorded, however, that after she sang of her final encore, the spiritual "Were You There When They Crucified My Lord," whose three verses were sung a capella, the audience sat in stunned silence for a full minute before bursting into applause, which, as the Library's jacket notes, is the "ultimate tribute" to any artist.

## Dream of love

The concert was given as part of a week-long celebration in 1940 of the 75th anniversary of the proclamation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution by President Lincoln in 1865, which ended slavery in the United States. Others in the series included the African-American tenor Roland Hayes, and the Budapest String Quartet—who played classical string quartets by Brahms's collaborator Antonin Dvorak on black spiritual themes, and quartets by black composer Samuel Coleridge-Taylor.

One could say very simply of Dorothy Maynor, and it is high praise, that she recreated in the soprano range that greatness of voice which belonged to her immediate predecessor, the famous mezzo-soprano Marian Anderson.

More important, Dorothy Maynor was a teacher, who knew how to sing such beautiful bel canto in the old Italian school. Dorothy Maynor's dream of love, was that she would teach generations of black youths to sing in that highest of traditions. Like all intellectuals in history, Maynor knew that the sciences of bel canto and of classical composition belong, just like electricity and other scientific inventions, to the entire human race.

She had always planned to be a teacher, and on her retirement in 1963, Dorothy Maynor founded the Harlem School of the Arts, helped by other New York musicians, to teach these arts in the heart of the ghetto. Lessons when the school began were 50¢, and scholarships plentiful.

"What I dream of is to change the image held by the children," she said. "We have made them believe that everything beautiful is outside the community. I want them to make beauty in this community!"

"You know, the music lover was

really the first astronaut. Through music, we can raise ourselves above the cares of this world. It provides wings upon which we soar, and we become better human beings because of it."

## Ameling's poetry

Soprano Elly Ameling has been one of the best accesses most Americans have had during the past generation to German Lieder (poetic songs). Omega Record Classics' compact disc of a live Schubertiade at Tanglewood in 1987 shows that her mastery only increases with the years.

Ameling has been one of the only contemporary singers of Schubert and other Lieder, whose recordings have been readily available, to combine the three essential elements of poetic understanding, musical grace, and vocal beauty. Tenor Peter Schreier, the only singer to have nearly issued a complete Beethoven Lieder, comes second, for fine poetry and musicality, but he does not sing in the Italian school.

The most prominent Lieder singer (according to the idiots at recording companies), Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, has a gorgeous voice, but as he deteriorated musically through his collaboration with the automaton pianist Gerald Moore, his poetic understanding evaporated. Elizabeth Schwartzkopf suffered much the same fate, and moved on to opera.

Ameling, however, stuck to Lieder, insisting on fine pianists such as Rudolf Jansen, heard here, and Geoffrey Parsons, with whom she could bring out the poetic dialogue. Compromising nothing and insisting on a bel canto voice quality, she learned how to use the Italian sound to shape a German phrase in a way that makes the German, if possible, even more rich. That is not easy.

# Republicans in Wonderland

by Harley Schlanger

It was certainly a grand spectacle. The cavernous Astrodome in Houston was all decked out in red, white, and blue for the Republican National Convention. An enormous speakers' podium which towered above the delegates was itself dwarfed by a faux stone arch and two gigantic television screens which projected images to confirm to those in the back rows that there was indeed a speaker up there.

Bands blared, special "rally squads" screamed, and speaker after speaker delivered paeans to "family values," which seem to have replaced "Mom, hot dogs, and apple pie" as a rallying cry for both parties. And it all ended with a world's record balloon drop, proving again that Republican media consultants can outdo those hired by the Democrats.

While the pundits huddled, debating whether the four-day gathering would give President George Bush the sizable "bounce" in the polls needed to give him a chance of winning in November, many Americans facing economic conditions comparable to those of the Great Depression were left scratching their heads, wondering whether the Republicans were talking about the same United States of America that they themselves inhabit.

## Did George Bush 'win' the Cold War?

The delegates arrived facing many uncertainties. Was Bush sick? Would Quayle be dumped? The *New York Times* added to the drama by publishing an article the day before the convention opened which cited a source who claimed that Bush was preparing to bomb Iraq to help win reelection. Though a livid Bush denied it, there was a plausibility to the charge: After all, Bush had said he would do "anything it takes" to win reelection.

As the convention opened, the central theme for the campaign was sounded, that George Bush has spent the last four years securing a victory in the Cold War, a victory which

was forged by a strong defense and his skillful diplomacy. Now, he needs four more years to make the United States into an "economic and export superpower."

This theme was first launched by Secretary of State James Baker III in his farewell address to employees of the State Department a week earlier. Baker told them that, under the current administration, more people have been freed from tyranny than in any other period in world history. This was repeated over and over at the convention, with the refrain that the end of the Cold War has made the world a safer place, freeing America from threat of nuclear war while providing freedom for hundreds of millions of people who previously lived under communism.

But what of the brutal genocide being committed against the people of Bosnia by the Serbians, who were given the green light to conduct their Nazi-like "ethnic cleansing" by James Baker and his Kissinger-crony Lawrence Eagleburger at State? What of the bloody war in the Transcaucasus, or the continued deployment of Russian troops in the Baltic states?

And what of the dangers inherent in continuing the economic "shock therapy" imposed on the economies of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, where a cold, hard winter of scarcity caused by free market fanatics such as Harvard's Jeffrey Sachs threatens to trigger a civil war, or perhaps a nuclear confrontation between a starving Russia and its neighbors? Not a word was spoken of these dangers, which would shatter the dreams of a world at peace described by Bush and his supporters.

## The 'Reagan Recovery'

Among those who fed these dreams was former President Ronald Reagan, who took the delegates for a nostalgic stroll. Showing that he can still read a speech, Reagan left many delegates misty-eyed as he recited the familiar nostrums of

his free market mantra. He repeated his theme of optimism, that it is still "morning in America" with "the best yet to come." Calling for less government, spending cuts, tax reduction, etc., Reagan also provided, for those speakers who followed him, an "enemy image": the Democratic Congress.

In order to succeed in reducing the deficit, the Republicans presented their case that the "gridlock" in Washington must be broken. This can be done only by taking control of the Congress away from the Democrats. (Of course, the Democrats maintain that the easiest way to end congressional "gridlock" is to elect a Democratic President who can work with the Democratic Congress!) If President Bush were to have a free hand with a cooperative Legislative branch, the argument goes, then he could achieve for the domestic economy victories commensurate to those achieved in foreign policy in the first term. The underlying belief of Bush and his supporters is that the "Reagan Recovery," which they continue to proclaim was the "longest peacetime period of economic expansion in history," was based on tax cuts, spending cuts, and deregulation. If that combination can be applied again, they argue, then the economy will soar.

What they, and their Democratic opponents, have not yet grasped, is that there never was a Reagan Recovery. Under Reaganomics, the greatest growth in the economy occurred in the size of debt, both public and private. The United States became the world's largest debtor nation, living off the cheap raw materials, food, and labor of the formerly developing sector. The decline of U.S. industrial capacity, which had begun with the oil hoax under Richard Nixon, gained speed during the Reagan years, while family farms were lost in record numbers.

The apparent prosperity of the mid-1980s, which was held up as model for Bush's second term, was limited to a small segment of the population, primarily those Yuppie suburbanites whose incomes were derived from speculative ventures. The "winners" of the Reagan years were those who made money in real estate, junk bonds, corporate takeovers, "recreation" and tourism, and "entertainment"—as well as the attorneys who represented them all.

### **Yuppie economics**

It is to this group that the Yuppie Republican governors who addressed the convention were appealing. The message from the pro-gay rights Gov. William Weld (Mass.), from Gov. John Engler (Mich.), Gov. Tommy Thompson (Wisc.), and Gov. Jim Edgar (Ill.) was the same: Cut taxes and services. All are vigorous proponents of "welfare reform," by which they mean workfare—either work or no benefits. As in Engler's Michigan program, where more than 80,000 people were thrown off the welfare rolls to compete for low-paying jobs with unemployed auto workers, these programs are nothing but an attack on the prevailing wage scale. The "losers," i.e., those who are unable to find work, or are unable to feed their families and pay the rent on the low wages they earn, will be left to die on a human scrapheap. How do such

programs promote "family values"?

These governors were also strong proponents of another plank of the Bush platform, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). One week before the convention, Bush announced that an agreement had been reached by negotiators for the United States, Canada, and Mexico, to provide "open markets" for North American goods. An *EIR* study, using data provided by the U.S. government, has demonstrated that NAFTA would lead to the shutdown of many of the remaining industrial jobs in the U.S., as manufacturers would move to Mexico to take advantage of the virtual slave-labor wages paid there.

It is no coincidence that Clinton, the Democratic nominee, is in agreement with his fellow governors on many of these points. Clinton's Democratic Leadership Council has promoted many of the same programs as the austerity-minded Republicans. The DLC, which claims to be bringing the Democrats back into the "mainstream," has been accused by many Democrats of selling out the soul of the Democratic Party, especially its commitment to civil rights and labor.

### **Under the 'big tent'**

Despite the facade of unity, there was grumbling among the ranks of the Republicans, just as there was for the Democrats when they met in New York, when Clinton was far behind in the polls. Many Republicans came to Houston convinced that the election was lost. The Platform fights were often quite bitter, as pro-abortion sentiments were voiced by many, including Governor Weld.

The final version of the Platform, which was firmly pro-life, with repeated references to "family values," was crafted to encourage the conservative wing of the GOP, which has been unfriendly to Bush, to bring them in for the fall campaign. Many had voted for Pat Buchanan during the primaries, and many had flirted with H. Ross Perot before he left the race. In a further effort to gain their support, Buchanan was given a slot to speak on prime time the first night of the convention.

Still, many of these conservatives remain suspicious of Bush and the "big tent" philosophy, which became more evident as the convention progressed. They were behind the demands for a scapegoat on the economy, with calls growing for the firing of Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady and Budget Director Richard Darman. One group, the Associated Conservatives of Texas, distributed an open letter to Bush, which said that the purpose of the letter was "to let you know that middle America does not trust you anymore." There were also hints that Bush's Texas rival, Perot, may be ready to step back into a race he abruptly left four weeks before.

Thus, in spite of the confetti and balloons, the hours of speechifying and partying, and the attempts to reassure the voters that Bush is "fired up" for the campaign, many Republicans left the Astrodome with an uneasy feeling. The visit to Wonderland was not enough to assuage their fears that it is no longer "morning in America."

# LaRouche-Bevel slate kicks off in Memphis

by Marla Minnicino

Independent vice presidential candidate Rev. James Bevel began a campaign swing through the South on Aug. 17 with a well-attended press conference at the Lorraine Hotel in Memphis, Tennessee—where he was with Martin Luther King, Jr. when King was shot on April 4, 1968.

Bevel, who is running on the ticket with presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., said that he was returning to a place of “a crucifixion and a resurrection.”

Known as the organizer of the Freedom Rides in the South during the early 1960s heroic era of civil rights, Bevel said that he was at this very spot in 1968. That was a dark event—the closing of one page of history and the opening of another: a fight for the dignity of man. LaRouche, he said, has added a new dimension to the fight of Dr. Martin Luther King, by providing the program for economic development that restores the dignity of man.

The flooding of jails, the crumbling of cities, the prevalence of drug addiction, show that it is necessary to get involved. Bevel said both parties have turned their backs on these issues and it is impossible to say which represents the lesser of two evils. Both parties are calling for capital punishment. “Either way, we will have murderers in office. Murderers cannot think,” he said.

The first question from the press was, “Would you say the Democrats have turned their backs on minorities?” “Yes,” Bevel replied. “I was at the convention where Clinton and the Democratic leadership refused to permit discussion on the death penalty. When such vital issues are not permitted to be discussed, the constitutional rights of the American people are being denied. Such issues are not being discussed by either party.”

To the next question, “How could LaRouche be running for office from prison?” Bevel replied that even when a man is in jail he can do right. LaRouche (framed up in 1988 on false “conspiracy” and “fraud” charges) hasn’t given up the fight, Bevel explained. The Declaration of Independence gives unlimited power for the people to do good. You serve and do right, and God and the Constitution will make sure that you are being heard. This is what King did and this is what LaRouche is doing—both inside and outside prison.

Another reporter asked, “Is it fair to say LaRouche is a political prisoner?” Bevel said that LaRouche was in prison precisely because the establishment doesn’t want him to be heard by the American people.

## Mississippi

On Aug. 18, Bevel gave a press conference in Jackson, Mississippi, the capital of his native state. He said that less than 20% of the population had voted in the primary, because they had refused to accept the “lesser of two evils” that the Democrats and Republicans had to offer.

The first question from the press was “what is the solution to the racial violence and tension such as we saw in Los Angeles?” Reverend Bevel discussed how Jesus teaches that you must love your enemy. This is what we went through in the civil rights movement, he said. The family is the basis for developing strong citizens and for developing loving relationships in which people do not approach each other from an antagonistic standpoint.

He was asked, “Isn’t it difficult to be running for vice president when the head of your ticket is in jail?” Reverend Bevel responded eloquently: It’s as difficult as seeing Jesus on the cross or seeing King in an Alabama jail. He continued: It has been a long time since America has had a white man who is willing to sacrifice and fight for truth and justice. LaRouche is in jail because he is fighting for these principles. Bevel drew on the example of Miles Horton, a white man who trained blacks and other young people during the civil rights fight. Miles was a Christian, said Bevel. He trained Rosa Parks and others. When she refused to go to the back of the bus, that reflected some of his teaching.

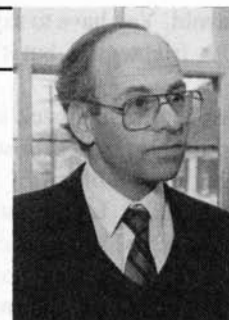
Now here we have a man, Lyndon H. LaRouche, who brings Christian principles to economic policy. I went on the Freedom Rides, said Bevel. We didn’t know if we would get out alive. The question was to save the nation. In spite of the problems, this nation is still man’s best hope if we can make it work.

Supporters of the LaRouche-Bevel independent presidential ticket filed petitions with the secretary of state in Mississippi Aug. 12, with more than twice the total needed. By Aug. 20 the slate had also filed for the November presidential ballot in Alaska, Washington, New Jersey, Iowa, Washington, D.C., Utah, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Virginia, and Ohio.

## SCLC polarized

Reverend Bevel’s presence at the annual conference of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in Dayton, Ohio Aug. 9-12 polarized the meeting and led to a shutdown of the presidential panel which Bevel was to have addressed on behalf of the LaRouche-Bevel ticket. Ostensibly, it was dropped because Democratic candidate Bill Clinton, whose appearance had been heavily advertised, canceled at the last minute. However, informed sources said that Clinton did not want to be on a panel with a LaRouche spokesman—especially not a former SCLC leader and respected civil rights veteran. Bevel did address a labor-SCLC prayer breakfast of a few hundred people. He was also called up to the podium at an Issues Forum chaired by former D.C. Delegate Walter Fauntroy.





## Co-author of Bush biography: 'This is not a partisan book'

*Anton Chaitkin, co-author with Webster Griffin Tarpley of George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography, spoke with Ronald Kokinda in Leesburg, Virginia on Aug. 18.*

**EIR:** You are a supporter of Lyndon LaRouche, who has said that the Bush presidency is the worst since that of President James Buchanan, but he has added that a Clinton-Gore administration would be even worse.

**Chaitkin:** That is what Lyndon LaRouche said. I think it's the worst since Franklin Pierce.

**EIR:** Is this book going to help put Bill Clinton in the White House?

**Chaitkin:** We heard from intelligence channels that members of the Republican National Committee were furious at this book, and they were saying that in a close election it could help defeat Bush. My response to that is, if you don't want Clinton, get yourself a better candidate.

The fact is that Bush and Clinton are unacceptable, period. It is not practical to have either one be President; when you consider the evidence, it would be a catastrophe to have either one of those men be President. Therefore, what is required of someone who is studying history or writing about current events, is to show reality in such a way that it gives people some idea of what it is necessary to do. If they can't find the means to do it, that's a different problem, but we have to show the truth.

This book has nothing to do with the election. It's hard for people to understand that when a book appears in the middle of an election campaign, but we had decided to do it during the Gulf war, seeing that the President and the regime were insane and would do this again, as clearly they are beginning to do right now toward Iraq, and war has spread throughout many parts of the planet since then.

**EIR:** When you said get yourself a better candidate, and you're backing LaRouche . . .

**Chaitkin:** I'm talking to the Republicans. The Republicans are meeting now in Houston, and they have an opportunity, as we are talking, to dump Bush. They ought to do that. He's not qualified to be President. He should be restrained. He should be in an institution, because he's insane, he's psychotic.

**EIR:** Are you talking about his health, or a broader problem?

**Chaitkin:** The reaction of people in the Third World, Russia, China, and Japan who came to our press conference on July 8 at the National Press Club was one of delight to finally have some source of information about George Bush. They're obviously very concerned about his mental state, and they have had no other straight and in-depth briefing in existence to consult about George Bush as an individual. They know that he is unstable; they were given, by us, the medical evidence that we could find showing that he is also severely ill in a physical and mental sense. These are combined in the Basedow's disease, which we discuss in the last chapter of the book. The reaction of the diplomats and journalists who came to that press conference was to digest and use this information as best they and their governments have seen fit to do.

The reaction in Europe of people who have seen this book is clearly, in the upper levels of governments, to eat it and choke on it, because as yet they haven't done what they need to do, which is to call a spade a spade. The United States and England are ruled by insane persons, and this one [U.S.] is a good example. Bush is not just an individual who is insane; there is a broader group of people which I think Bush's mental state typifies. It's egregious; it's a bizarre situation.

**EIR:** When you say insane, referring to a group of people, and that Bush typifies this, what is this insanity that you're referring to?

**Chaitkin:** Prince Philip was reported by Reuters a couple of days ago to have told a Japanese investor that it was wrong, impractical, and hopeless to have large-scale investment plans because the human species probably would not be in existence 50 years from now. Now, he is proposing policies, and promoting policies, as are members of this Anglo-American/Zionist and crazy Freemasonic group that have a lot of power in our government, they're proposing policies which will bring this about, that the human race would not be around 50 years from now. This is insanity. This is not self-interest, it's a form of cultishness and insanity that has to be exposed and uprooted if we are going to survive.

When you take a cold, hard look at George Bush, at his life and background, you see this in a way that you can't

avoid. You have to say, we'd better do something about that. It's frightening, but it's also very funny.

**EIR:** Coming back to this better choice. LaRouche sits in prison, a political prisoner of Bush. Is this book going to help get him out of jail?

**Chaitkin:** Let me say for the record that Webster Tarpley was at the Democratic convention, and now he's in Houston, on radio, on television, doing a tour that's been covered by AP, which has gotten coverage in the newspapers, showing the delegates in both places, with a lot of noise and a lot of fanfare, that the candidates that the party leaders have put up are unacceptable. So, this is *not* a partisan book, period.

Now, LaRouche in prison, yes, I think this book is clearly something which would get him out to the extent that it becomes more widely known. If we sell a quarter-million copies, if Bush stays in the race, and we can go head-to-head against Bush and his clique, and it becomes a *cause célèbre*, which I think it possibly could, then it shows a few things which the Eastern Establishment, Kissinger, et al., do not want the public to be seeing. First of all, it shows that we have an intelligence capability, that the associates put together a product which is the best and most accurate intelligence that can be done in the western world. I think we have the best abilities in that regard, and it's not a matter of boasting, but the fact of the matter is that this is something that is feared by that clique. And it's obvious when you see what we've been able to pull together with limited resources. We don't have access to secret material, but we have taken the pains to get into the declassified materials and to interview those who would be interviewed, in the United States and elsewhere, and to go into the publicly available archives in a way that nobody has done, and we've embarrassed the hell out of them. They're squirming with this material. So, it becomes obvious why they want LaRouche in prison, why they want him out of the way; it's obvious.

And we also have, in the Iran-Contra chapter of the book, the only available, complete exposition of George Bush's central role as the head of covert operations during the 1980s in the Reagan administration, and the use of his and his clique's governmental powers to coordinate private attacks against their enemies, including agencies like the Anti-Defamation League, including media, coordinated by the National Security Council, under official programs. We've got the records of that, we've got the documentation, including the career of this crazy judge in Alexandria, Virginia who put LaRouche in jail, Albert V. Bryan, whose company, Interarms, of which he was the organizer and financier, supplies 90% of the private arms traffic in the world. They're a CIA arms company. And they got guns from communists in East Germany to give to so-called anti-communists in Central America under George Bush's direction.

That's the judge who put LaRouche in jail. This is crooked. This is also hilarious; when you pull these scoundrels out

from their cover, it's a lot of fun for the public to read. When we had that first press conference on July 8 in Washington, the best part of it was that a lot of these diplomats and journalists were laughing and having a good time as well as taking notes.

**EIR:** You released it on July 8. Is the book selling?

**Chaitkin:** It's selling where people have heard about it. We printed 10,000 in the first printing, that was almost immediately sold out. Another 15,000 are being printed now. On the talk shows that we've done, we've had an overwhelmingly favorable response. Telephone orders off the talk shows into the *EIR* bookseller in Leesburg have sold about 500 copies. We've had a very good sell in Texas with the publicity around Webster's tour; it's sold out in bookstores in Houston.

National book chains and distributors have gotten in touch with us as a result of people asking for the book at local bookstores, and, frankly, they're not happy with being put in that position, because the LaRouche angle on this is notorious, and they don't want to be in a position of being hit by the ADL, by Bush, and by the government for putting a proscribed book on their list. But the book is being demanded and they feel that that gives them a certain amount of cover, because the public wants it. But that's the kind of pickle that the booksellers are in.

We had one incident on a talk show in Kansas City where the book was promoted very well on the air, and then demands went throughout the region for the book through local bookstores. One distributor who sells in the Midwest got in touch with *EIR* and said, well let us see this book, we want to order 300-500 books to cover our stores. When they read it, they called back to say, we don't approve of this so we're not going to order, even though the bookstores have asked us for the book. So it's not a commercial decision, it's fear.

**EIR:** So they don't care if they make money?

**Chaitkin:** In that case, yes. Now, in most cases bookstores don't operate that way because they haven't experienced the KKK or the Black Hand or the ADL coming to bomb their store or take vengeance upon them. In most cases that won't happen at all, but that kind of pressure is routinely applied to national organizations, or certain kinds of national publishing organizations are themselves affiliated with these kinds of people.

**EIR:** Where else have you promoted the book?

**Chaitkin:** I had a talk show originating in Colorado which reached 38 states, and we had orders phoned in for the book ranging from California to Minnesota and Wisconsin and down to Arkansas. This proved that their station was really a boomer station. We can check them out by watching from where the orders come in.

I wanted to mention the situation in North Carolina. Chapter 3 of the book goes into the story of the Boyden Gray

family, President Bush's close friend and legal counselor since 1980. Gray's family, which owns RJ Reynolds tobacco company, made out like bandits when it was bought out in the RJ Reynolds buyout.

The Gray family ran a pilot project in North Carolina to try to revive the pre-Hitler eugenics movement after the Second World War, and under the Gray family's supervision, they sterilized anywhere from 50 to 400 school children in Winston-Salem school district who scored too low on an IQ test, a special test which they gave to the children in that district. This pilot project was then used and is now being used by the U.S. government as the basis for their sterilization programs in the Third World—the same organization that did it for the Gray family in North Carolina now does it for the U.S. Agency for International Development. It used to be called the Sterilization League; now it's called the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception.

We put out a press release, asking for an investigation. It was picked up by the old, established black newspaper in Winston-Salem, *The Chronicle*, and they had a front-page article about this sterilization project. They interviewed the school, the Bowman-Gray Medical Center, and this doctor, Herndon, who did the cutting of the children. This caused quite a furor. A couple of days later I did a talk show in Winston-Salem, and the switchboard was jammed. I would say it was about 2:1 favorable; people praising the talk show host for having the courage to do the program. And you also had this irate minority calling in denouncing the show saying they would never listen again. One of them was a death threat against me; possibly a Klan type, I don't know, but with tremendous fury, because this is not something that happened just in 1948. It's obvious that this is something that's going on right now, not just in foreign policy, but this kind of thing is happening in the United States. That is, the sterilization of welfare recipients by government agencies. There are proposals to do this and similar things against the poor and the sick in this country.

And so what we've done with the book is to show the background of this going back to World War II and before, that we've peeled away a kind of polite silence on these kinds of issues. And this is what we're dealing with with this regime, and that's why this regime has to be taken down.

**EIR:** When we look at the horrors of the 20th century—communism, Nazism, the New Age—the Bush family is involved in promoting this, but there's a broader picture. Could the book be entitled "The Untold History of the 20th Century"?

**Chaitkin:** There is a period of 6-7 years, from 1933 to 1938, which is conveniently left out of everybody's history of the 20th century, in terms of foreign events. They talk about FDR, but nobody talks about what was going on in the world. In this period, Adolf Hitler took over as a dictator in Germany and built up a war machine. This project, the Hitler Project,

was sponsored by the leaders of Great Britain and the dominant faction on Wall Street, with a kind of pledge of non-interference by the U.S. government.

The fact is that the Anglo-Americans said they wanted Hitler in power, and they built up his war machine. Britain was selling tanks to the Nazis during the 1930s. That is not appeasement.

Montagu Norman of the Bank of England, the most powerful financier in the world, would come to New York City to work out the details of trans-Atlantic support for and promotion of Hitler and the Hitler government. When he came to New York, he would stay with a fellow named Thatcher Brown, who was called the captain of Brown Brothers Harriman at the time and this was the old Brown Brothers firm that Montagu Norman had been a partner in earlier. His grandfather had been the boss of the firm. And Thatcher Brown's manager, that is, the manager of the office, was a partner named Prescott Bush, the father of President Bush.

The Brown Brothers Harriman firm where Prescott Bush was the managing partner, was the headquarters for the Hitler Project in America, the active headquarters. They maintained, within that office, a sub-unit called the Union Banking Corp., which was a political slush fund for the top Nazis. It was exposed in that fashion in July 1941 in the New York *Herald Tribune*, when George Bush was a prep school student at Andover Prep, and it was kind of a crisis to have his dad's name mentioned in connection with the slush fund for the Nazis as World War II was under way and we were deciding whether to get into it or not.

This is not appeasement. We're not talking about, they made a mistake and didn't oppose Hitler. These gentlemen in the 1930s did not appease Hitler, they *hired* Hitler. So this is something people are going to have to look square in the face. Then you've got Warburg, Jewish bankers, in Germany and Britain and New York. They brokered the deal for Brown Brothers Harriman to be in Nazi activities in Germany, just as Max Warburg was the adviser to Hjalmar Schacht and other puppets of Montagu Norman to build up the Nazi regime. In 1933, James Warburg, over here, asked FDR to make Averell Harriman ambassador to Nazi Germany. These are the things which people have to think about a little bit; think of what the implications are of this.

**EIR:** You commented that you had just the tip of the iceberg of the Hitler Project exposed in the book. What other things are you finding?

**Chaitkin:** As regards this period of 1933-38, when Hitler was being built up and was carrying out all manner of atrocities, during that period the B'nai B'rith was open and functioning in Nazi Germany, by the wishes of the dictator of Germany Adolf Hitler. There was a boycott against the Hitler regime organized in New York by people including my father, and this boycott was opposed by the B'nai B'rith. Not only were the leaders of this tied in with Harriman and Bush

who were supporting Hitler, but they were functioning in Nazi Germany with Hitler's best wishes.

**EIR:** Until how late?

**Chaitkin:** Until 1938. At some point in 1939, when Winston Churchill was put up against the Chamberlain appeasers of Hitler, supposedly, and a war seemed to be in the offing between Britain and Germany, and after Hitler decided to close the B'nai B'rith, which was basically a British Freemasonic organization, then in 1939, the B'nai B'rith said, yes, maybe we should boycott Nazi Germany. But they'd been kicked out of Nazi Germany after being open in Nazi society under Hitler's best wishes.

These years are a great embarrassment to an awful lot of people, including Winston Churchill, who is known throughout Europe as a fascist for the entirety of the 20th century until he decided we'd better have a war against Nazi Germany. He was a racist; he was one of the top strategists of the eugenical extermination of the poorer races as he saw it. He was vice president of the founding international congress in eugenics in England. He was a sponsor of Mussolini, not just a supporter, but a sponsor. And he was a backer of Hitler as well in the earlier days.

**EIR:** Nazism gave eugenics a bad name so they called it population control?

**Chaitkin:** They changed the name of the eugenics to population control, but it has precisely the same objectives. It also has precisely the same problem that Teddy Roosevelt lamented about, and George Bush's father's generation was terrified about, that when the Anglo-Saxon elite propose that the lower orders of society practice birth control and abortions and sterilizations, and in any and every way not to have babies, what generally happens, unless you use force, is that the Anglo-Saxon elite are the ones that don't have babies. And everyone else has babies. This is a terrible problem for them. But at bottom, it is not just a question of racialism. They are anti-natalist in general—they hate all human beings—and we need more children, in general.

**EIR:** What other reactions has the book provoked?

**Chaitkin:** One of the funniest reactions I had was on a talk show in Florida, with an ADL-type broadcaster who is also a Bush supporter, so he was railing against me while we were on the air. His line of reasoning went like this: Everybody knows that George Bush had nothing to do with Watergate. Thus, since everybody knows he had nothing to do with Watergate, your book is invalid, no matter what evidence is presented, on Watergate or any other subject. And this literally was his reasoning.

Since everybody knows Bush had nothing to do with Watergate, and since we claim that he did, and we showed this in his own words and other documents that he was at the center of the Watergate scandal, what we presented on Iran-

Contra and other matters could not be true. This of course does not sell very well and is not very logical, but that's the best that they've done in response to us.

Every member of Congress has a copy of this book, thanks to the generous contributions of people who are eager to try to educate some of these often stubbornly ignorant congressmen. Many congressmen, and we've heard about several wives, are reading this book, and getting quite a kick out of it, having, for a change, more ammunition in their hands than Bush and his friends have to try to destroy the Congress.

**EIR:** There are several other books coming out now on Bush. Are you familiar with any of them?

**Chaitkin:** There's a book that was published by a Washington lobbyist that mentions that Bush had an affair with Jennifer Fitzgerald. But it's not a book about George Bush. It's really pathetic, because it's really an old story. We have what is known about that in our book.

But you get a deeper question about George Bush. Who is Jennifer Fitzgerald, and why is this British woman running his contact with many people for so many years? Who is she? What is Bush's relationship to Britain? This is one interesting question which we go into in quite a bit of depth in the book.

The other question is that of Omaha. Bill Clinton and Bush might get into a macho match about who has got more mistresses, but there's a more interesting question. What is Bush's relationship to the Craig Spence pedophile ring that was exposed in the White House and to the top Republicans in Omaha around the Larry King scandal? That is, people in the top ranks of the U.S. regime, imitating the longstanding practice at Cambridge and among the British royal family, are involved in homosexual, pedophile activity. This is clearly promoted as something that is even useful for the intelligence community, to have as blackmail material. This is a lot more interesting for someone who is trying to figure out how to save our civilization. You have to root this rot out, rather than speculating about whether Bush had a mistress or not.

**EIR:** You mentioned the eugenics issue in North Carolina. Have there been any other topics that have provoked a particularly intense reaction?

**Chaitkin:** In the case of Florida, there was a flurry of panic when we discussed the question of Jupiter Island. There is another home of the Bush family which is never discussed, *never*. This is where George Bush's mother lives right to the present; she's 90 years old. It's always referred to in any press accounts that even mention where she lives as "Hobe Sound," which is the mainland town across from Jupiter Island. But she actually lives on Jupiter Island, and the Bush family has been based there since just after World War II, when Harriman and his clique set up a kind of base camp there, a private enclave—ultra, ultra-high security. In many ways it has to be more secure than CIA headquarters in Langley, for people in that clique who set up the CIA—

Robert Lovett, people who took over the Truman administration's national security functions. They even brought poor old James Forrestal down there, certified him as insane, and eventually he went out the window after going down to Jupiter Island to be dealt with and brought back to Walter Reed Hospital.

This place on Jupiter Island is where it would appear the CIA Miami station was managed. It's just a short jump from Miami by helicopter, just north of Palm Beach, and this is Bush's home. George Bush has a very heavy interconnection, involvement, and management relationship with the Cuban exile community which has been manipulated by Bush and his friends and the people who have been running projects since the Bay of Pigs invasion where they rounded up a bunch of drug runners. This same group was used in Vietnam, in the Middle East, it was used by Richard Secord. The base of George Bush for all these activities is Jupiter Island, so when it was brought up on the air in Florida it caused a good deal of commotion. One guy called in who started to make obscene remarks to try to get people thinking along other lines, it was clinical.

**EIR:** So you've been having fun. What are you up to now?

**Chaitkin:** The current project is to get beneath Clinton, Gore, and the Southern Strategy into the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction. This will include James Baker in Texas. We're getting a lot of help from some strange places.

**EIR:** Anything you can talk about?

**Chaitkin:** Sure, there's a real ecumenical groundswell to pin these guys down and say, this is not what we want running the United States. The black masons have published a stinging attack on the white Scottish Rite as a nest of KKKers and racists. The same polemic is coming from the white Southern Baptists in their recent convention, and from the Missouri synod of the Lutheran Church. These are all white conservatives, who have hit the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry as racists.

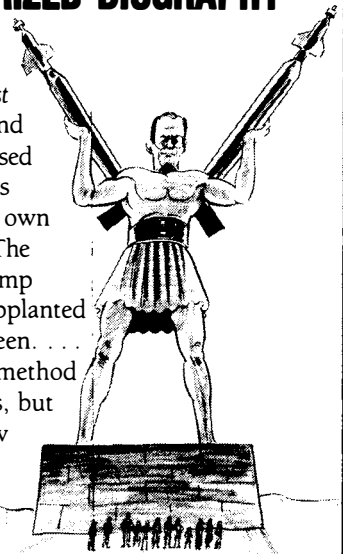
This is the kind of cultishness and racialism that I was talking about earlier. This is British Freemasonry. If you ever say Zionism is racism, what you're talking about are the British Freemasons who have infiltrated American religion. When you get a so-called fundamentalist Christian in America saying that he wants the Jews to continue to occupy Arab lands until there's a blow-up in the Middle East, which would bring a war and possibly the end of the world, and we'll all be raptured up into heaven, you're hearing from somebody who promotes that, someone who is not a Christian, but rather a British Freemason.

**EIR:** So George Bush and Bill Clinton have more in common than their membership in the Trilateral Commission?

**Chaitkin:** Yes. Maybe Clinton's thyroid doesn't bother him, but in back of Clinton and Gore is, I would submit, a rather small group of people who are as crazy as a mad hatter.

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# National News

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## Senate debate on pro-death federal judge delayed

The U.S. Senate has postponed to Sept. 8-9 its debate on the nomination of Edward E. Carnes, who wrote Alabama's death penalty laws, to be a judge on the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals. Despite the fact that Carnes was presented to the Senate on Aug. 7 by ultra-liberal Morris Dees of the Southern Poverty Law Center, Carnes's barbaric record emerged in a brief debate that occurred in the Senate.

Carnes has boasted that since he wrote Alabama's death penalty laws, the legislature has not changed a word. The law allows a judge to impose a death sentence, *even if the jury has voted for life imprisonment*. The sentences of one-fourth of Alabama's 117 current death row inmates were imposed by judges who overrode their juries.

Despite pursuing executions for more than 10 years, Carnes told the Senate Judiciary Committee in May, "I do not believe that capital punishment is applied in a racially discriminatory manner in Alabama or the nation." Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.) pointed out in the Aug. 7 debate: "In Alabama, there is an incredible disparity—two-thirds of the state's murder victims are black, yet in death penalty cases, less than 15% of the murdered victims are black. Two-thirds of those executed in Alabama have been black . . . yet Mr. Carnes does not see it." Moreover, since 1980, only 5% of Alabama's murders involved blacks who killed whites. While more than 60% of Alabama's murder victims are black, the majority of the 117 persons on death row are blacks convicted of killing whites.

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## DCI Gates must testify in Claire George trial

U.S. District Judge Royce C. Lamberth refused to quash a subpoena on Aug. 11 for Director of Central Intelligence Robert Gates to testify as a hostile defense witness in the Iran-Contra trial of former CIA official Claire George, saying that Gates "is up

to his eyeballs in his knowledge" of the affair. "There were only two people above George, and one [Bill Casey] is dead," Judge Lamberth said. Gates was the late director Casey's number two.

CIA official George Cave testified on Aug. 11 that then-Vice President George Bush met with Israeli arms dealer Amiram Nir on July 26, 1986 to discuss details of the arms-for-hostages operations being run by Oliver North. According to Cave, North arranged the meeting between Nir and Bush, and North told Cave, "I think it's necessary to brief the vice president, because he isn't up to speed on this operation."

Claire George took the stand in his own defense on Aug. 12. During cross-examination on Aug. 13 by Craig Gillen, George was pressed about whether he lied to Congress about the identity of "Max Gomez," by attempting to mislead a Senate panel about the fact that Gomez is an alias for former CIA officer Felix Rodriguez. The question centered around lapel buttons that CIA officials were sporting asking, "Who is Maximo Gomez?"

"It was a fun item for you?" Gillen asked George. "It was a fun item for the White House," George answered. "That's where I got them"—identifying the office of Donald P. Gregg, who was at the time the national security adviser for Vice President Bush.

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## D.C. death penalty proposal moving ahead

According to the office of Sen. Richard Shelby (D-Ala.), the proposal to have the citizens of Washington, D.C. vote to enact a death penalty will be taken up by a House-Senate Conference Committee in mid-September. If the provision is not killed in conference committee, it will be placed on the November ballot, unless a court challenge is successful.

Shelby's current draft legislation would give District courts the power to impose the death sentence. This will become law if Shelby's referendum gets on the ballot in November and passes. If court challenges arise, other variations are envisioned, such as giving federal courts the right to impose the death penalty in the District, or simply making the refer-

endum a preference declaration on which to piggyback later legislation.

Shelby proposed the death sentence legislation after one of his aides was murdered in the Capitol Hill area.

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## N.Y. tenants' group goes after ADL, HUD

A mid-August demonstration by the Queensbridge Tenants Association before the Federal Plaza in lower Manhattan denounced the federal department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the New York Housing Authority, and the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, and demanded that housing officials hire the Nation of Islam to provide security in their drug-infested housing projects. The Nation of Islam has achieved national attention for its successful unarmed security services to private housing complexes in the most violent neighborhoods in Washington, D.C.

A spokesman for the Queensbridge tenants group said residents are afraid to walk through the project to their homes. Children can't play outdoors because of the drug-related violence, including shootouts. Tenants who work at night cannot come home safely until daylight. Elderly people don't dare use the local subway stop because of thugs.

When the tenants requested that the New York City Housing Authority hire the Nation of Islam for security, the ADL intervened to prevent it, alleging that the group is "anti-Semitic"—the same lie used against the Nation of Islam in Washington.

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## New trial sought in Nebraska child abuse case

Lincoln, Nebraska attorney John DeCamp filed a motion in mid-August for a new trial for Alisha Owen, a key victim-witness in the Franklin Credit Union child sex abuse case, who was sentenced to 9-15 years in prison for "perjury" for steadfastly maintaining she was abused by prominent Omahans. According to an AP wire, "DeCamp



## Briefly

seeks a new trial in the lower court, citing new evidence. He enclosed sworn statements from three jurors who said they watched a segment on the case on CBS' '48 Hours,' even though acting Douglas County District Judge Raymond Case instructed them not to." The program aired the night before the jury returned its guilty verdict. "DeCamp also enclosed sworn statements" that another abuse victim, Troy Boner, whom the FBI pressured to recant his initial testimony, "lied during his trial testimony against Owen."

The FBI is said to be infuriated at DeCamp's persistence in the case, and has put out the word that they intend to "have his head on a silver platter." DeCamp has written a book about the case, *The Franklin Cover-up*, whose initial 10,000 copies sold out.

DeCamp has amassed new information, in part in response to his book, including extensive evidence that children who were abused and disappeared were kidnaped as part of a CIA/military intelligence/MK-Ultra brainwashing program known as "Project Monarch," one of whose leaders was former Franklin Credit Union chief Larry King. King is also formerly with Army Intelligence. Another "Monarch" leader is notorious Satanist Michael Aquino, formerly with Air Force Intelligence.

### Gonzalez subpoenas 'Iraqgate' documents

House Banking Committee Chairman Henry Gonzalez's office said Aug. 13 that he has issued "the first of many" subpoenas in the investigation of the Atlanta branch of Italy's Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL) and its connections with Iraq. "For the first time, the committee is issuing subpoenas for documents from the Justice Department, the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and the National Security Agency," Gonzalez said, because Attorney General William Barr has, since May 15, prevented the committee staff from examining any of the classified records of the government agencies.

The committee has also subpoenaed Christopher P. Drogoul, the former first vice president of BNL's Atlanta branch, to ap-

pear before the House Banking Committee on Sept. 17.

Document subpoenas have also been issued to the named agencies for information about dealings with Ljubljanska Bank, (one of whose former board members is now Acting Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger), and document subpoenas for related material have been issued to the Comptroller of the Overseas Commodity Credit Corp. for information on First City Texas Bank, Houston, and the Gulf International Bank; to New York Banking Superintendent Derrick D. Cephas, for documents on Beobanka, Jugobanka and LBS Bank-N.Y.; and to Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan for Federal Reserve documents on the same institutions.

### Farmers send ton of milk powder to Iraqi children

Local South Dakota farmers, led by grain farmer and independent congressional candidate Ron Wiczorek, gathered at the Davison County Courthouse on Aug. 18 for a "send-off rally" of a one-ton shipment of milk powder destined for starving children in Iraq. The milk powder, manufactured at the AMPI plant in Freeman, S.D., was purchased with donations from farmers from 26 states. The "milk lift" began as a means for dairy farmers to protest phony government claims of a milk surplus. Rather than dump milk they can't sell, they are donating it, at the urging of the Committee to Save the Children in Iraq.

Forty bags of Grade A non-fat dry milk will travel to Philadelphia, from where it will be flown to Germany, compliments of Lufthansa Airlines. The shipment will then be transferred to a German military airplane under U.N. auspices. The 10,000-mile journey will end with delivery of the milk to the children's wards of hospitals in Baghdad by the Red Crescent Society.

Wiczorek told the press, "This South Dakota-produced milk powder is going to mean about 10,000 more quarts of milk for Iraqi children, who are still being starved by the U.N. embargo. We hope this will build more support to lift the embargo once and for all."

● **THE HOUSTON** *Jewish Herald-Voice* gave prominent coverage to the Texas tour of Webster Tarpley, co-author of *George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography* in its Aug. 13 issue.

● **ROSS PEROT** is still "available" to run for President, a spokesman for his New York petition committee recently said. Perot plans to pay as many as 360 workers to gather the 15,000 signatures needed by Aug. 27 to qualify for the New York ballot, UPI reported Aug. 13.

● **'EAGLEBURGER** is like an overweight Kissinger without the warts," wrote the Aug. 15 issue of the Berlin daily *Tageszeitung*, is its profile of Acting Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, who is the former president of Kissinger Associates.

● **THE DEATH** sentence of a retarded African-American, Earl Washington, was upheld by federal Judge Claude Hilton on Aug. 12. The only evidence against Washington was his own incoherent confession. His appeal was based on ineffective assistance of counsel, because his trial attorney did not introduce evidence from the Virginia forensic report indicating Washington's innocence.

● **RICHARD GEPHARDT** (D-Mo.) raised and spent more money on his reelection campaign than any other member of Congress, according to the Federal Election Commission, spending \$1.6 million from 1991 through June 30. He ranked first among all House candidates, incumbents and non-incumbents, in both PAC and individual contributions, totaling \$2.6 million for that period.

● **AL GORE'S** rantings against Plato in his book *Earth in the Balance*, came out of lengthy "philosophical" discussions with eco-nut Jeremy Rifkin, according to published reports. Gore blames the Platonist tradition for creating a dualism between mind and nature, which impelled man to seek dominion over nature, rather than "stewardship."

## Editorial

### *You read it here*

In the Jan. 10, 1992 issue of *EIR*, the cover story was, "Why the Panic Over the U.S. Banks Is Justified." We informed you that Citicorp was bankrupt, and had been taken over by the New York Federal Reserve. This is news that is only now making financial headlines in other publications.

The situation with Citicorp is paradigmatic of the bankruptcy of the entire U.S. banking system; nonetheless, gossip is now circulating that the U.S. banking regulators have allowed Citibank so many violations that they themselves may, at some future date, face criminal proceedings for willful negligence.

In our Jan. 10 bombshell story, which is only being picked up now, we wrote: "Citicorp, the largest and most bankrupt of the big banks, is at the center of the banking crisis. According to well-informed European banking sources and members of the staff of the House Banking Committee, Citicorp has been taken over by the New York Federal Reserve in a top-secret government bailout.

"According to these sources, the Fed seized Citicorp near the end of the third quarter of 1991, but is keeping the move secret to avoid setting off a financial panic."

This is only one of the many stories—dealing with many different topics—which have broken first in the pages of *EIR*. That is why so many readers like yourself, read it carefully each week. Still, we need you to help us to expand our influence so that we can make the truth known. We need to reach more readers.

Two years before, on Feb. 16, 1990, Lyndon LaRouche accurately forecast that the economic debacle which the United States is now facing, would bring down George Bush. He based this on more than merely the weak condition of U.S. financial institutions, but pointed instead to the desperate situation of the whole economy, most especially the collapse of infrastructure.

He pointed to the discrepancy between what he called monetary structures—which were rising on the charts because of all of the money being pumped into

the economy by the Federal Reserve—and the collapse of the real economy, which is reflected in a combined public and private debt of over \$20 trillion.

Two years ago, many Americans still believed the myth that the United States was in the midst of a recovery. To many, LaRouche's words may have seemed unduly harsh; yet what sane individual today would not agree that he was right?

But while many now agree with his prognostication of grave economic troubles ahead, how many have any reasonable solution for the present economic collapse? Only LaRouche is talking about economic growth as the only way out of this depression.

This is not merely a question of massive investment in infrastructure—although such investment is absolutely essential to the survival of the U.S. economy, and LaRouche has spelled out such a program in great detail, including in these pages; more, it is a question of the basic assumptions which must underlie any successful economic policy.

Thus LaRouche wrote in February 1991: "In the course of our national history, whenever the United States government has adopted the policies of Adam Smith and opposed what are sometimes known as the command economy policies of Alexander Hamilton and President George Washington, the United States has gone into a deep depression. And this period is no exception. Since the 1950s, an increasing tendency toward deregulation and so-called free trade, or free markets, has brought the United States again to the point of collapse. The difference is, that this time we're headed toward a total, physical economic breakdown crisis."

If the United States is to get out of its current devastating economic collapse, then what is needed is, on the one hand, a leadership that knows what to do on a minute-to-minute basis. It needs Lyndon LaRouche in a position to guide the economy to a successful recovery. It also needs you and your associates, dear reader, to help us to educate the U.S. population, so that they will demand that the United States return to the economics of Washington, Hamilton, and LaRouche.

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# Why Are They Pushing Population Control?

## DID YOU KNOW:

◆ that the “population-control” movement is nothing but a whitewashed version of the Nazi “eugenics” policy which was developed in Britain and the United States, then *exported* to Hitler’s Germany?

◆ that National Security Study Memorandum 200, written under the direction of Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft in 1974, defines population growth as *the* enemy of the United States, and targets over a dozen Third World countries on its “population enemies list”?

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

◆ that **all** of the “major” 1992 U.S. presidential candidates support radical depopulation, and that this is the basis of U.S. and United Nations policy today?

When George Bush announced his New World Order in the wake of Operation Desert Storm,



the Anglo-American oligarchy believed the coast was bombed clear for its for global depopulation. The big Rio “Earth Summit” in June 1992 was designed to put the lie that human beings are the main cause of pollution at the top of the agenda of world leaders. *EIR*’s exposure of NSSM-200 has helped catalyze a resistance to those plans, even in Rio.

This report is your ammunition to change that agenda, before it is too late for the human race.

## The Genocidal Roots of Bush’s New World Order

EIR SPECIAL REPORT

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