

EIR

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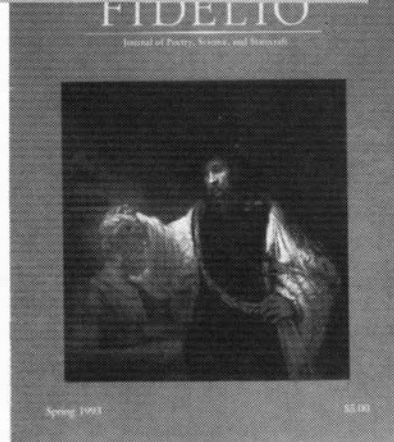
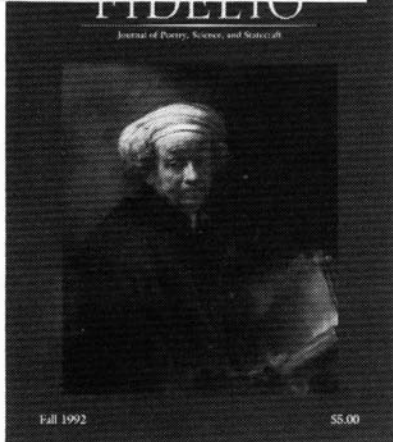
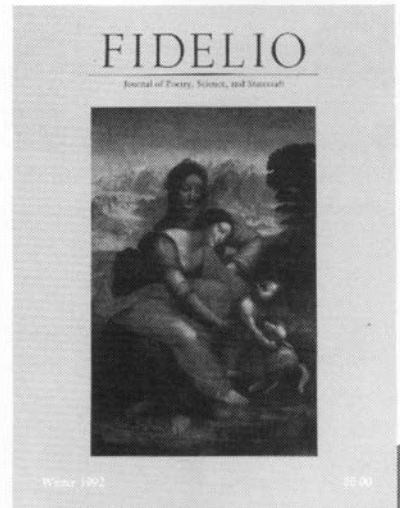
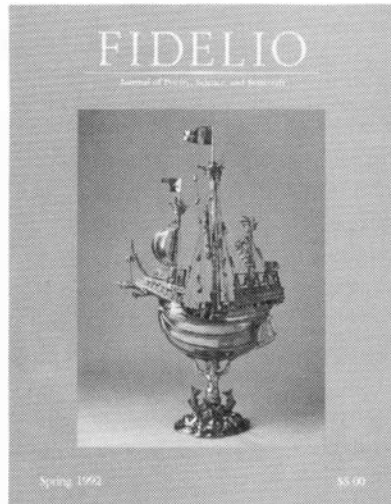
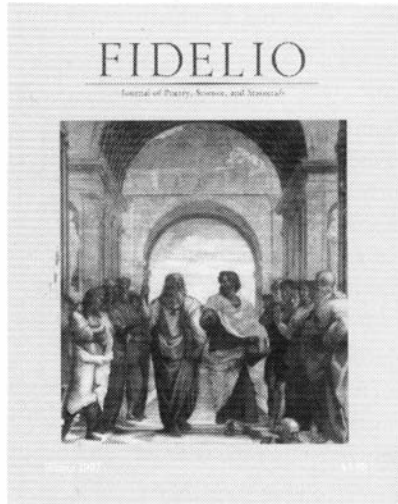
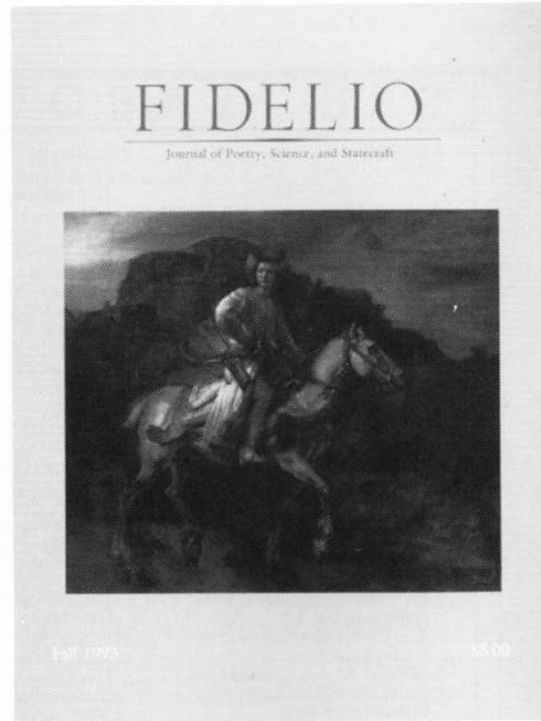
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— Friedrich Schiller



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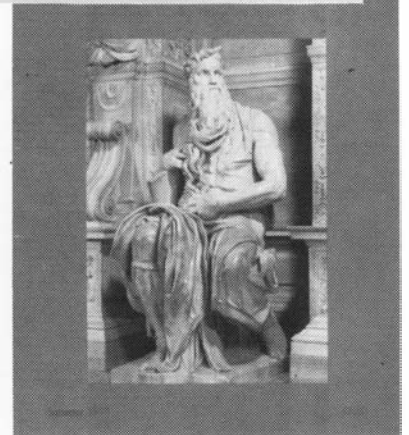
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From the Managing Editor

In Friedrich Schiller's poem "The Cranes of Ibykus," a poet, on his way to a festival of poetry and song, is ambushed and murdered by two robbers. A flock of cranes, flying by overhead, bears silent witness to the crime. The evil-doers proceed to the festival, trying to conceal their guilt, as the crowd mourns the death of Ibykus. Suddenly one robber notices the cranes flying by again, and exclaims to his partner, "Look! The cranes of Ibykus!" The crowd suddenly realizes that the two must be the murderers, and brings them to justice.

This issue of *EIR* brings you the outrageous news of the jailing of four heroic associates of political prisoner Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. But it also reports on the smashing electoral defeat of Mary Sue Terry, the former Virginia attorney general who personally ran the campaign to lock them up and throw away the key.

It is truly Schillerian justice that Terry lost by the largest margin for a Democratic candidate since Reconstruction, in large part because of the campaign run against her by Nancy Spannaus, the independent gubernatorial candidate who is a close political associate of Lyndon LaRouche, and whose own husband was jailed with LaRouche in 1989 by Terry's "Get LaRouche" task force. Although Spannaus's own official vote tally was small, her vigorous campaign against Terry's venality and vindictiveness struck a chord with voters. Spannaus put a spotlight on the issue of the spiritual molestation of children under the banner of "outcome-based education"—the most important issue in the campaign, which is the subject of our *Feature* this week. When, in the last week before the election, a desperate and hysterical Terry began to attack LaRouche by name, along with the "Christian Right," she sealed her own fate.

As LaRouche underlines in his discussion of the election (see *National*), the issue here is a repudiation of *irrationalism*, and the beginnings of a cultural paradigm shift in the direction of *reason*. Several articles this week take up this theme, from different vantage points: the review of Zbigniew Brzezinski's new book, the report on tentative steps being taken in the U.S. Congress toward reining in the Federal Reserve, and the exciting review of a newly translated book by Johannes Kepler.

Susan Welsh

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Fed lies exposed in Banking Committee hearings

by Anthony K. Wikrent

In a series of hearings during October, Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Banking Committee, subjected the U.S. Federal Reserve System to the most intense public scrutiny in its history, challenging the aura of mystery, competence, and power that it has hidden behind for more than three-quarters of a century. Fed officials were caught repeatedly dissembling and lying, offering reasons for their secrecy which they themselves later contradicted, and arguing that they should be immune to the laws which govern the United States of America, even as they openly admitted that they establish and implement the nation's monetary policy.

On Jan. 5, Gonzalez introduced H.R. 28, "The Federal Reserve System Accountability Act." While the proposal stops far short of nationalizing the Federal Reserve, which measure is urgently required, it nevertheless attacks the Fed's unconstitutionality by bringing into question the Fed's exemption from U.S. laws, such as the Freedom of Information Act and the Sunshine in Government Act of 1976. Implicit in Gonzalez's proposal—and the Fed's response—is the question: Is the Federal Reserve part of the U. S. government or not?

The control of credit

On Jan. 25, Gonzalez invoked special orders on the floor of the House to directly address the underlying issues of H.R. 28, i.e., that the independence of the Federal Reserve System is the source of the country's current fiscal and monetary problems. The issue, Gonzalez indicated, was over the control of credit. "For a banker creates money. He creates credit and that was the issue from the very first. Who is going to control the allocation of credit in our society? That is the whole question, the long and short of it." And what is the

Federal Reserve? he asked. "It is a creature of the commercial banks who compose it. And it has gotten so almighty and powerful, independent is the word they use, that [the] Congress that created it has no control over it."

Then, in July, Gonzalez, using the occasion of the Federal Open Market Committee's (FOMC) decision to retarget money growth from a range of 2-6% to 1-5%, wrote a letter to President Bill Clinton, urging the President to "consider changing the composition of the Federal Open Market Committee which decides our nation's monetary policies."

President Clinton did not answer until Sept. 20, when he sent Gonzalez a brief letter, tersely stating, "I am disinclined to seek a change in the Federal Reserve Act at this juncture . . . [because of] a general feeling that the System is functioning well and does not need an overhaul at this time." His phrase "at this time," provoked consternation in the British establishment press.

With Clinton's response on record, Gonzalez announced on Sept. 23 that he planned a series of four hearings on H.R. 28. The hearings included an extraordinary session at which Chairman Alan Greenspan, all seven governors, and all 12 presidents of the Federal Reserve System would be called to appear.

Unaccountable power

In his opening statement on the first day of hearings on Oct. 7, Gonzalez argued that "the power of the Federal Reserve to operate without public scrutiny and accountability is evidenced in its expenditures," and listed a few potential scandals to demonstrate that "the Federal Reserve makes its own rules, some of which would be illegal for budgeted funds":

- The Fed spent \$346,000 in 1990 to purchase individual

memberships in private organizations for Fed employees. All agencies of the U. S. government are strictly prohibited from doing this.

● From 1991 to mid-1993, the Fed has disbursed \$2.3 million in “research costs” to 67 economists, despite having 730 economists, statisticians, and research assistants in its research departments. Gonzalez repeated the charge made by Milton Friedman that the Fed is “trying to buy off ‘its most likely critics.’ ”

William Grieder, author of the best-selling book on the Fed, *Secrets of the Temple*, testified: “In the opening pages of my book, I called the Federal Reserve a ‘a crucial anomaly at the core of representative government.’ . . . That word ‘anomaly’ was suggested to me by the former president of a Federal Reserve Bank. It is a nice way of saying the Fed’s unaccountable power doesn’t fit with our idea of self-government.”

In his opening remarks on Oct. 19, Gonzalez revealed that the Fed had covered up information concerning the 1972 Watergate scandal. Specifically, the Fed knew that some of the \$100 bills found in the possession of the Watergate burglars had been distributed from the Philadelphia Fed as part of a shipment to the Girard Bank that had been stolen. But, according to the June 22, 1972 minutes of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank’s board of directors meeting, Fed “Chairman Arthur Burns doesn’t want the System to get involved.” Moreover, Gonzalez charged, Burns deliberately misled the Joint Economic Committee of Congress by writing, “We at the Board have no knowledge of the Federal Reserve bank which issued those particular notes or of the commercial bank to which they were transferred.”

“Did the Federal Reserve ever inform the U.S. Congress about these bills it had traced that were found on the Watergate burglars?” Gonzalez asked. “If the answer is ‘No,’ it appears that the Federal Reserve blocked the public and the Congress from a significant part of the investigation of the financing of the Watergate burglars. . . . What was the Federal Reserve’s role in this cover-up? Did the Federal Reserve deliberately obstruct the Congress and the public?”

During the rest of the Oct. 19 hearing, one after another of the Fed governors and presidents solemnly intoned that compelling them to immediately reveal the decisions of the FOMC would disrupt their policymaking process. Greenspan testified, for example, that “a considerable amount of free discussion and probing, questioning by the participants of each other and of key FOMC staff members takes place. In the wide-ranging debate new ideas are often tested, many of which are rejected. . . . This process . . . could not function effectively if participants had to be concerned that their half-thought through, but nonetheless, potentially valuable notions would soon be made public.”

This statement clashes with Greenspan’s professed faith in the infallibility of the market. “There are no contradictory indications, however, on what people do in the marketplace,” Greenspan had said in response to questions from Rep. Bar-

ney Frank (D-Mass.) in the Oct. 13 hearings. If Greenspan and his colleagues really believed this, wouldn’t they want to submit their decisions as quickly as possible to the marketplace, where the efficacy of their policies could be immediately gauged by behavior in the marketplace, and adjusted accordingly that much sooner?

Outrageous deception

In his opening statement on the fourth day of hearings on Oct. 27, Gonzalez charged, “The Fed just wants to keep the curtains closed and keep any outside eyes from reviewing how well—or how badly—its biggest policies are implemented.”

Gonzalez asked if Greenspan had been deliberately deceptive when asserting on Oct. 13 that the General Accounting Office can “audit all aspects of the Federal Reserve System with the exclusion of those which refer to the question of the deliberations related to monetary policy.”

“Let me tell you some areas of Federal Reserve operations that the GAO cannot investigate,” Gonzalez continued. First, there is the auction which occurs at 10 a.m. each weekday, used by the Fed to adjust the money supply. “Why are the bids and offers not published?” he asked.

Secondly, the GAO cannot investigate the Fed’s foreign exchange operations, Gonzalez continued. “We know from the minutes of the 1962 FOMC meetings that the Federal Reserve gave itself a fund for intervention [in foreign exchange markets] without adequately notifying the Congress or the public. That fund is now \$30.1 billion.”

Thirdly, Gonzalez said that he had learned that New York Fed employees had attended sports events and dined at expensive restaurants as guests of executives of banks the Fed is supposed to regulate. “That surely says something about the ethical standards of the New York Federal Reserve Bank because such gifts would be illegal for government agencies using appropriated funds. . . . But with no outside review,” he pointed out, “we don’t know how many cases there were.”

Interesting, in light of charges that a handful of financial institutions seem to have inside information about FOMC decisions.

In opening the panel on Oct. 27, Gonzalez blasted the failure of the Fed officials to reveal on Oct. 19, when every member of the FOMC was either present or submitted written testimony, that there exist complete transcripts of all FOMC meetings going back to the 1970s, made from tape recordings of each meeting. “I have some trouble with Chairman Greenspan’s statements that he knew about the taping when he first assumed office and [that] he also knew about unedited transcripts, but just forgot,” Gonzalez declared. “The less than truthful response to my requests by the senior officials of the Federal Reserve about minutes, and their testimony last week, raises serious questions. Why all the discrepancies? . . . The outrageous deception of the last few days shows precisely why greater accountability is needed.”

China's leaders fear revolt by peasantry

by Mary Burdman

The attention of all China was turned to agriculture and the plight of her 900 million peasants the week of Oct. 18. The leadership convoked a four-day conference in Beijing, bringing in most of the national hierarchy of the Communist Party (CP) and government, and also of every province, region, and municipality. In his opening speech, Chinese President and CP head Jiang Zemin warned of the many emerging problems, and said, "Their solution has a direct bearing not only on the rural areas but is also related to the stability and prosperity of the whole country." Despite the fact that, as Jiang proclaimed, agriculture remains the "foundation of the national economy," agriculture is at a disadvantage in the fight for economic resources and in market competition, he said.

Beijing is now paying for the Deng Xiaoping "reforms," which were launched in 1978. While the breaking up of the Maoist communes and giving peasant families responsibility for production on individual plots of land had the immediate effect of increasing agricultural production, nothing was done to sustain it. The lack of investment in infrastructure, rising prices of farm supplies, and the brutalization of the peasantry, the vast majority of whom have, at best, three to four years' education, are taking their toll. Agricultural production is falling, something very dangerous in a country whose population grows by 12-15 million people every year.

"Top leaders at all levels of government must personally take charge of agriculture and rural works," Jiang announced. Every leader must spend one to three months a year in the countryside; former President Yang Shangkun, according to French press reports, has already been sent out to make a tour and report for the party Central Committee. Jiang cautioned those party members who "believe that the market economy means to abandon agriculture." Jiang said that "grassroots" government and party organizations had once played an important role in the development of the countryside but had become "slack" in the last decade, and he called for reestablishing them in the next five years. Jiang presented the ever-worsening economic spiral of Chinese agriculture: In recent years, it has clearly lagged behind the fast-growing industrial sector, causing profits to fall. Farmers became unwilling to grow grain and cotton, and, in some places, peasants were even leaving the land uncultivated. Investment in agriculture has been steadily decreasing, making it the "most vulnerable link in the national economy."

All this was very public in China. In an editorial Oct.

18, the *People's Daily* announced that China's 900 million peasants are being "neglected." It has been years since the party's top bodies have specially convened to deal with the peasants' problems, the "strategic problem upon which the fate of the regime depends," the *People's Daily* wrote.

Western observers reported that, in contrast to the usual homage to the governments' achievements, TV news Oct. 18 dedicated itself to this self-critical meeting. During the entire week, TV programs have focused on the peasantry and their contribution to the country.

There is widespread unrest in China's hinterlands, and peasant revolts have brought down many regimes in Chinese history. The CP leadership knows all too well that unless they can do something to improve the lives of the peasantry, they themselves cannot retain power. In 1992, there were about 200 incidents of demonstrations or uprisings by peasantry, mostly in the interior. Already in the first nine months of this year, there have been 300-400 such cases, especially in Sichuan province.

On Oct. 10, Minister of Agriculture Liu Jianguo warned that the peasants are very discontented, and the excessive tax and economic burden is leading to violence. Liu said that farmers' income has "tumbled" in recent years, and in some areas, the more grain farmers produce, the "more they lose due to official mismanagement and the current irrational economic structure. . . . Some departments and local authorities have taken advantage of the transition of economic reforms to bleed farmers." Liu stated that "in many places the burden has become unbearable, and so agricultural production is seriously affected." The National People's Congress Standing Committee passed China's first Agricultural Law in July, to enable farmers and rural organizations to protect themselves from illegal levies and duties. But Liu said that the problem is "unresolved" and some local authorities continue to tax farmers illegally.

Urban-rural gap

In his speech, Jiang Zemin warned that China is in a critical period because the gap between peasants' incomes and those of city dwellers is as big as it was before 1978, when the first reforms were made. Jiang warned that the gap in incomes would widen, and that this would have a serious impact on stability. One of the main causes of this, is that over the past several years, the government has been so strapped for cash that it could not pay farmers for their grain, giving them worthless "IOUs" instead. Although for the past months, one official after another has proclaimed that it is "a matter of national importance" for China to pay farmers in cash this year, provinces are already far short of the funds they need.

In mid-September, the *Economic Daily* reported that a widening gap between China's rural and urban areas is "imminent." The some 150 million rural laborers flooding China's towns and cities, "will inevitably exacerbate stagnation

of China's agriculture," the paper warned.

At the same time, they cannot find work. Rural-based enterprises, which employ about 100 million people, absorbed another 3 million "surplus" farmers in the first six months of 1993. Yet the number of unemployed peasants is at least 200 million at present, and the government itself predicts that number could double by the year 2000. "The reemergence of the economic gap between urban and rural areas will hinder industrial development in the next century," the *Economic Daily* wrote.

The scale of poverty among China's peasants demonstrates why industrialization will be "hindered." The *People's Daily* on Oct. 12 reported that there are 80 million poor in China—which means an *annual* income of approximately \$50. Peasants' average annual income last year was 784 yuan, or \$135. There are still 160 million homes without running water or electricity.

Lower production

On Oct. 10, Agriculture Vice Minister Wu Yixia announced that the grain harvest this autumn will show a slight decrease from last year, but, attempting to be optimistic, asserted that the harvest will be better than officials had predicted at the start of 1993, *China Daily* reported. Officials had predicted a drop of 10-15 million tons in grain production this autumn, mainly in rice and maize, which was 339 million

tons last year. Grain production has been hit by many problems, including rising production costs, financial levies on farmers, falling grain acreage, and natural disasters. Grain acreage will drop only 0.4% or 480,000 hectares from last year, although officials had feared the decrease in acreage would be 1.66 million hectares. The amount of cultivated land has actually *decreased* from 107 million hectares in 1949 to 93 million hectares now, while rural laborers have increased from 170 million to 379 million.

An official said that "it is possible that the current expected grain yield this autumn will be only slightly less than, or even the same as, last year." But this is unlikely, since early rice production had already shrunk compared to 1992, which the official attributed to the declining amount of farmland and the floods, droughts, and other disasters which hit 15 provinces and regions. As of Oct. 20, "millions" of farmers were being mobilized to fight drought hitting 5.6 million hectares in north China, the major wheat-producing area. The drought, which follows severe flooding earlier, could affect more than one-third of China's winter wheat production, officials said. The autumn grain harvest is 75% of China's annual grain output, which was 442.6 million tons last year.

But lower production is only part of the problem. Most grain is of such low quality that farmers cannot sell it. Despite big crops, every year, China has to import quality grain, including rice, barley, and wheat.



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A 100-mile maglev rail tunnel under the Alps in five years

by Alexander Hartmann

If the plans of the Austrian company Tunnel Tirol AG work out, within this century, goods will be sent from Germany to Italy (and vice versa), through a tunnel beneath Austria. The company wants to complete construction of this connection within five years, which would have the capacity to transport half of the current volume of goods traffic over the Brenner Pass. The fully automated magnetically levitated (maglev) technology could serve as a model for efficient goods transport on rail in general.

Tunnel Tirol AG has created a joint venture with five other engineering companies, the International Planning Group (IPG), which has carried out a detailed study and presented several different options for such a connection:

1) a tunnel connecting Raubling, Bavaria (30 miles south-east of Munich) with the Pusteria (Puster) Valley in South Tyrol, which would link up to the German and Italian national rail and highway grids. This tunnel would be 112 kilometers

(70 miles) long;

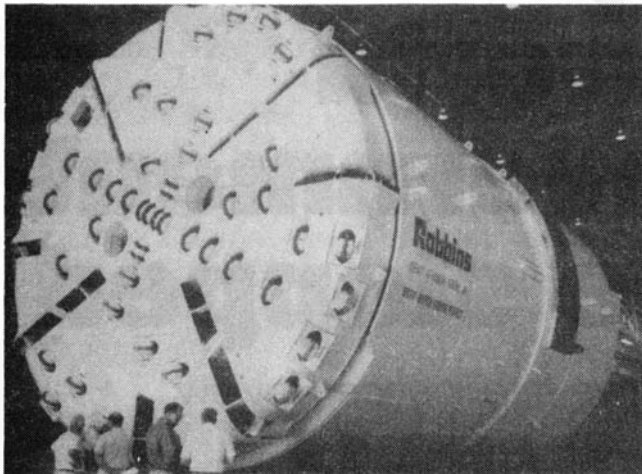
2) variants of this tunnel would extend the tunnel to the south by 17 km (10.5 miles) to the Isarco (Eisack) Valley, or by 50 km (30.8 miles) to Bolzano;

3) a tunnel connecting Reutte in Austria and Bolzano, which would mainly serve to pick up goods transported by trucks via the national highway A7.

These tunnels would be built as two tubes, which would be interconnected at regular intervals. This means that in the extreme case of connecting Raubling and Bolzano, 324 km (200 miles) of tunnels would have to be dug. Compare this with the Channel-Tunnel connecting France and Britain, which will be opened next spring, itself one of the greatest projects ever built. Its three tubes combined are, by comparison, 148 km (91 miles) in length.

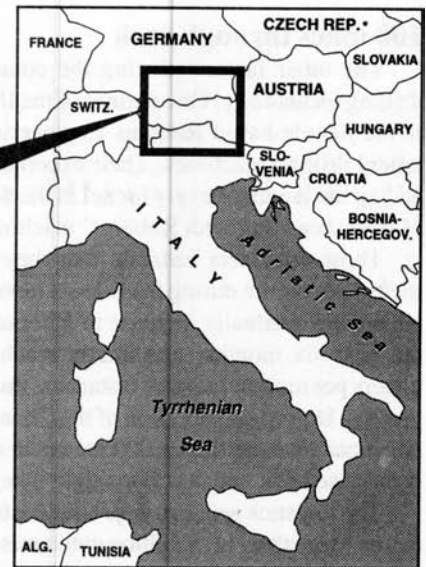
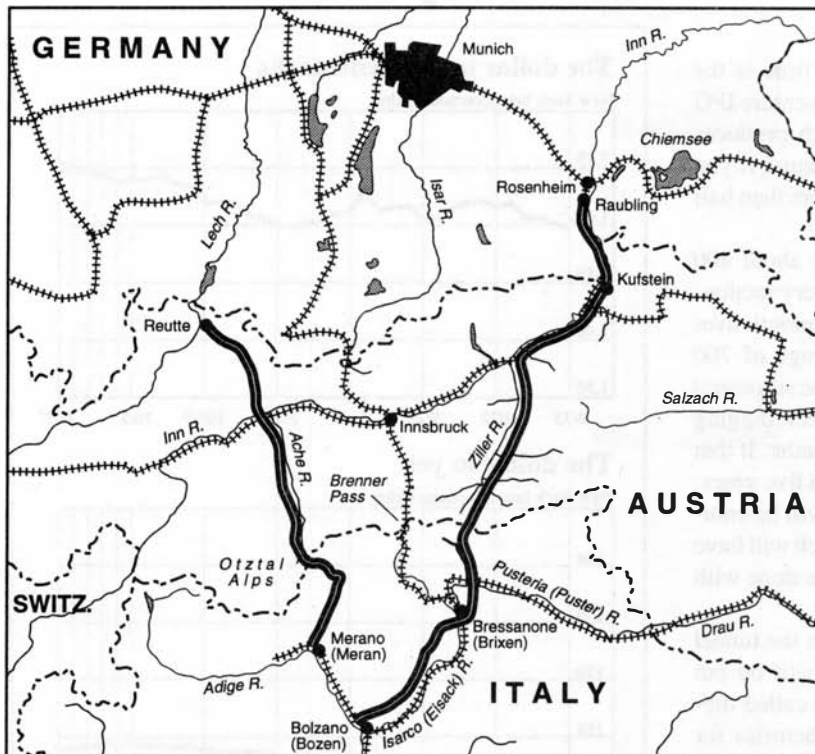
The fact that the companies involved want to dig these 200 miles of tunnel in only five years is just as astounding. This is just a little more than half the time necessary to construct the tunnel at the Semmering, which will be 22 km (13.6 miles) long, and estimated to need a construction time of nine years.

The shorter construction time is possible because of the drilling technology used to dig out the tunnel. But even more important for the reduction of the construction time is the use of maglev technology, which will later be used to transport the goods through the tunnel. This technology affects the time needed to build the tunnel in two ways. First, while rail traffic has to follow a more or less even path and avoid steep ascents and descents, maglev transport is much more flexible. If you look at a map of the Alps, you see that there are a number of valleys following the east-west axis of the alps, whose floors are at different altitudes. Since maglev trains can "climb" much more easily than conventional rail, the tunnel can be projected to come close to the floors of some of these valleys, which means that up to seven sections of the tunnel can be built at the same time, starting in each of these valleys. These sections will each have a length of 14 miles at most, thus saving years of construction work.



A tunnel drilling machine, manufactured by Robbins Engineering, one of the partners in the joint venture to build a tunnel linking Raubling, Germany, with Bolzano, Italy.

Routes under discussion for tunnels underneath the Alps



Fully automated operation

Second, maglev transport in the tunnel can operate in a fully automated fashion. Under normal operating conditions, there will be no personnel in the tunnel, except for maintenance and repair. Therefore, many installations usually mandated to protect people on the trains are not necessary.

The operation of the tunnel will work as follows: At the northern and southern entrances of the tunnel, two goods terminals each will be built, one for rail and one for truck cargo. Trucks and containers will be put on special cars that will run on rails like regular rail cars, using European standard rails of 1,435 millimeters in width. Up to four of these transport units (TUs) will be combined into short trains. Rail cars will be used as TUs just as they are.

These trains will follow each other through the tunnel at intervals of as short as 70 seconds at a speed of 60 km per hour (37 mph), passing through the tunnel in 2-2.5 hours. They will not have a locomotive. Between the two rails there will be a third rail, a linear engine, which creates a magnetic field moving along the rail. The TUs will have magnets at their bottom, which will be pulled by the wandering magnetic fields, and thus the cars will be pulled through the tunnel. Regular rail cars will be hooked to magnetically levitated devices moving along the rail.

The whole length of the tunnel will be divided into seg-

ments of 22-30 miles, depending on the incline at that point. Thus, every train will be passing over several such segments at any time. Every segment is connected to a steering unit installed right next to the rail in the tunnel. These steering units control the speed of the train. Any irregularity will be signaled to a supervisory center, which will react immediately, and stop all traffic in the tunnel, if necessary.

At the other end of the tunnel the trains will be combined to make up regular freight trains again, and trucks and containers will be unloaded. The TUs will be sent back with one of the next trains. They will pass the tunnel four times per day in both directions.

This procedure is very flexible. Depending on traffic density, the number of TUs per train and/or the time interval between two trains can be changed. The upper limit is 200 TUs per hour and direction, or 8,000 TUs per day.

This method of operation is revolutionary in two respects. First, it operates fully automatically (except for loading or unloading trucks and containers at the terminals), which should be a model for goods transport on rails in general. Imagine if you could load your goods at your company on a rail car, and have everything else taken care of by computer, until the goods arrive at their destination. Second, traffic experts have demanded a separation of transport systems for goods and passengers, which will be done in this case. The

railway climbing up over the Brenner Pass will be free for passenger trains, if this tunnel is built.

100 miles through rock

The other factor reducing the construction time is the drilling technology. One partner of the IPG joint venture IPG is the Seattle-based Robbins Engineering, which produces tunnel drilling machines. Their experience is unique. If you add up the length of every tunnel in the world, more than half of it has been dug with Robbins' machines.

These engineers estimate that they will dig about 400 meters per month during the first six months of every section, which will gradually increase to 550 meters per month over the next six months, and finally reach an average of 700 meters per month. In some instances, this could be surpassed greatly. During construction of the Channel-Tunnel, digging advanced by more than 1,000 meters in some months. If that is the case here, construction might take less than five years.

The logistics necessary for the construction will be enormous. More than 12.5 million cubic meters of rock will have to be transported out of the tunnel, which will be done with conveyor belts, as used in mining.

A lot of material will have to be brought into the tunnel for lining it with concrete rings. These rings will be put together in the tunnel using prefabricated pieces called tubings. In Germany, Italy, and Austria, special factories for the production of the 900,000 tubings needed will be set up for the duration of the construction. Six of these tubings will form a ring 1.5 meters broad. Special concrete will be necessary to carry the weight of the mountain. In principle, these tubings will just be stuck together, which will save a lot of time during construction. The tubings and other construction materials will be brought into the tunnel on the rail tracks, which will be installed right behind the drilling machine. It will be the same tracks used later for goods transport. The material for the rails themselves, and the steering units for the operation of the maglev transport, will also be transported into the tunnel on these rails.

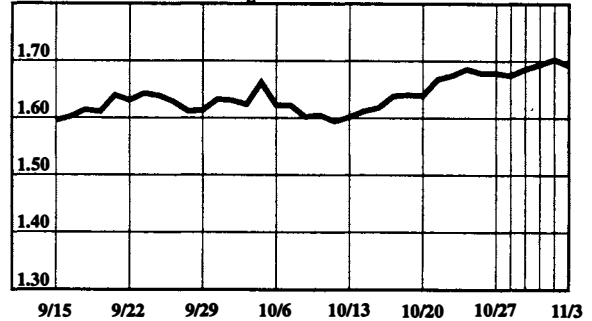
Tunnel Tirol estimates that digging the tunnel itself will cost 21 billion Austrian shillings (ATS), about \$2 billion. Other expenses, such as the construction of rails, power supply, disposal of carved-out rock, preparation, planning, and supervision, will bring the bill up to ATS 45 billion (\$4.3 billion). Building the other 50 km of tunnel to Bolzano would add ATS 9.2 billion (\$900 million). The route from Reutte to Bolzano would cost ATS 23.9 billion (\$2.3 billion).

In and of itself, the tunnel is a very sound project, and is long overdue, given the deteriorating infrastructure linking Germany and Italy. Another question is whether to build a second tunnel for passenger traffic right next to it, either for high-speed maglev trains alone, or for high-speed traffic of both maglev and rail trains, like the German ICE. At present, 4,300 trucks, 32,000 cars, and 130 trains pass through the Brenner Pass every day.

Currency Rates

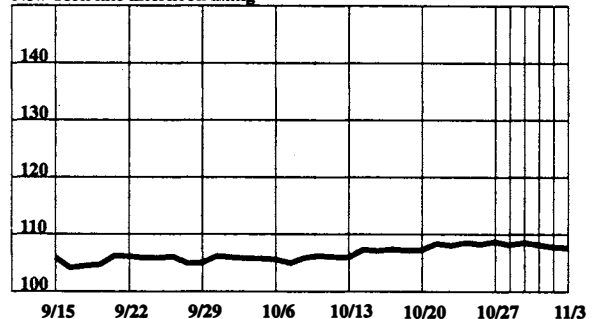
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



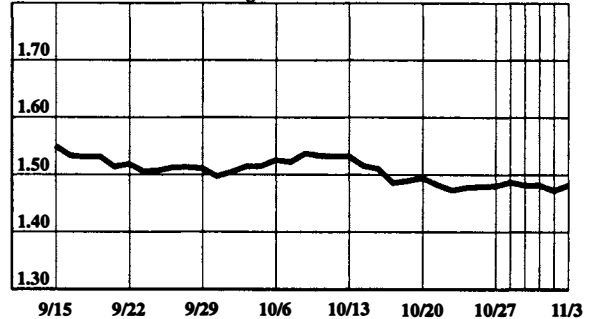
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



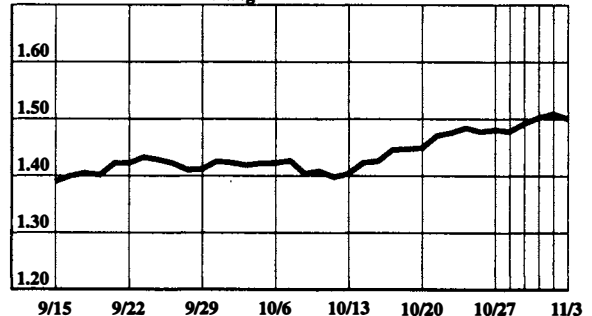
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



FEMA won't rebuild levees in Midwest

Richard Krimm, deputy assistant director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), on Nov. 2 announced a new White House policy to close down hundreds of Midwest communities and not to rebuild levees, in the aftermath of the summer's disastrous floods. Krimm announced that the federal government will spend \$400 million—of which \$286 million is available, and the rest will have to be appropriated by the Congress—to relocate 10,000 buildings, mostly homes, out of the 90,000 buildings damaged in the Midwest by the flood. This is a big step toward undoing the standing, high-technology policy of building levees, river diversion channels, cutoffs, and other flood-control infrastructure to tame the Mississippi River system, and to build agriculture, industry, and commerce along its banks and on its waterway.

Under the program, according to the Nov. 3 *Chicago Tribune*, "local governments would pass ordinances preventing future development in the areas that are purchased in the buyout program." Instead, FEMA's Krimm stated, the areas would be turned into wetlands or parks.

FEMA is preying upon the desperate post-flood financial situation in which many communities find themselves. The leaders of one 700-person community, Grafton, Illinois, told *EIR* that they did not want to be relocated (see *EIR*, Oct. 1, 1993, "U.S. Emergency Mobilization Needed to Save Flood-Ravaged Midwest Towns"). But they were under severe budgetary constraints and had no means of their own to repair old levees or build new levees, to protect themselves. They proposed a plan to relocate their vital infrastructure to higher ground—sewer works, main roads, buildings—in order to keep their town intact otherwise. By the U.S. government shutting off the option of levee-building, and any other funding, Grafton, according to the *Chicago Tribune*, is now close to accepting blood money from FEMA to shut down most of its community forever. According to FEMA's Krimm, 53 entire towns and villages, and portions of 207 communities, will be "relocated"—in fact, shut down.

Policy change

A spokeswoman for FEMA told *EIR* that there is "a major policy change coming at FEMA and the rest of the government on flood policy." She stated that FEMA will now em-

brace "flood plain management," under which no infrastructure is built and the Mississippi River is allowed to flood wherever it pleases.

The damage from the flood is mounting throughout the food chain:

- There is a shortage of cattle fodder in Iowa, where hay production has fallen to the lowest level since 1949, according to Agri-News Service. The hay that survived the floods is low in nutrients. Farmers will be forced to pay more to feed their cattle through the winter, and many may dismantle breeding herds or place their cattle at risk of illness or death from malnourishment. Winter hay supplies will be very short.

Production of fodder is also off in Kansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Texas, and Georgia (because of drought), and in Wisconsin, a leading dairy state. Corn, the most important U.S. livestock feed, is being sold by dealers to livestock producers at relatively higher costs, even while cash-corn producers are getting less than \$2.40 a bushel—the lowest price in 20 years. The corn crop in Iowa will be 40% lower than last year (a record year) and at least 30% lower than average.

- Vomitoxin in Midwest corn is showing up more frequently in test samples—especially along the Iowa-Minnesota border, a wet region. The toxin is produced by molds that may thrive in wet weather. Corn samples are showing 0.5 to 5 parts per million. Pigs will eat corn with vomitoxin levels up to 3.5 ppm; dairy cattle will eat corn with levels up to 1.5 to 2 ppm. Beyond that level, the animals become ill.

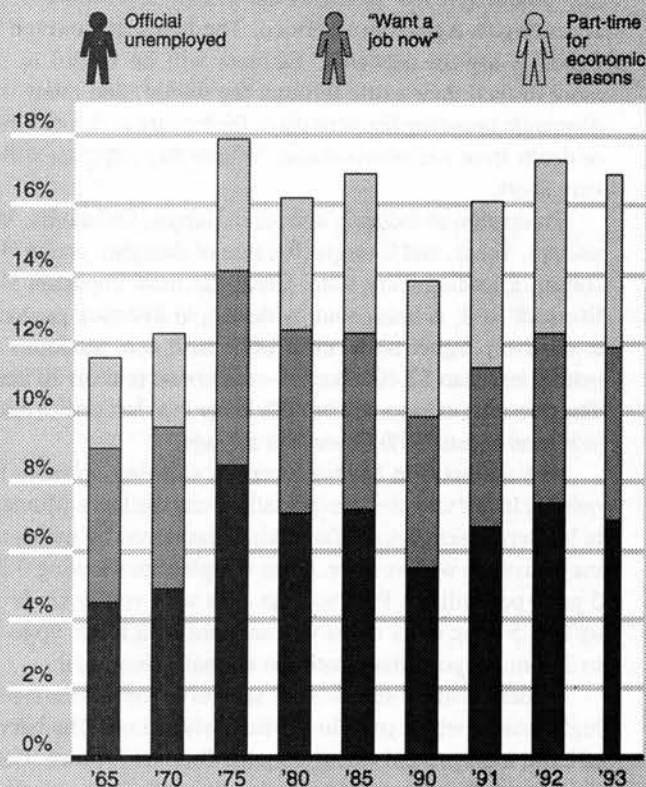
- Bread-wheat supplies are severely short for the type of high-protein wheat used in the firm wheat loaf. The harvest of hard, high-protein wheat from the Dakotas is down. Canada's crops have been hit by early snowfalls, after weeks of wet weather. The Canadian Wheat Board says that the average protein content of top wheat grades has dropped from a normal 14.5% to barely 13%. Yet farm prices are not soaring. "Prime hard" wheat from Australia is only \$50 more a ton than last year.

Low prices to farmers

On top of all these calamities, the food cartel companies—with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's blessing—are still systematically underpaying U.S. farmers for grain output. The Big Lie in circulation to cover this up is shown in an Agri-News Service story on Oct. 21, titled "Lack of Market Response to Weather Due to National, International Events." Dated in Decorah, Iowa, it begins, "Despite severe crop losses in Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, and Wisconsin this year, events in this country and internationally have continued to hold down prices, says Robert Wisner, Iowa State University extension grain economist." What events are cited? Here's one example: "Former Soviet Union and East European animal numbers are down 16% to 20% from where they were five years ago, shrinking the potential demand base, Wisner said."

U.S. Unemployment Coverup

Total unemployed and partially employed (percent of total civilian labor force)



OCTOBER 1993

Official unemployed	8,787,000	6.8%
<i>Last month</i>	<i>8,517,000</i>	<i>6.7%</i>
"Want a job now"	6,523,000¹	5.1%
<i>Last month</i>	<i>6,523,000¹</i>	<i>5.1%</i>
Part-time for economic reasons	6,175,000	4.8%
<i>Last month</i>	<i>6,498,000</i>	<i>5.1%</i>
Total	21,485,000	16.7%
<i>Last month</i>	<i>21,538,000</i>	<i>16.9%</i>

Civilian labor force	128,714,000
<i>Last month</i>	<i>127,975,000</i>
Employed	119,928,000
<i>Last month</i>	<i>119,475,000</i>
Non-farm payroll employees	110,644,000
<i>Last month</i>	<i>110,453,000</i>

1. Compiled quarterly

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Compiled by Anthony Wikrent

What the graph shows

The U.S. Labor Department's monthly unemployment rate (U-5b) is based on a statistical sampling of approximately 57,000 households. But in order for someone to be counted as *unemployed*, the respondent member of the household (often not the person who is out of work) must be able to state what specific effort that person made in the last four weeks to find a job. If no specific effort can be cited, the jobless person is classified as *not in the labor force* and is ignored in the official unemployment count.

But over 6 million of these discarded people are also reported on the quarterly survey indicating that they "**want a regular job now.**" These appear in the graph in dark gray shading. In addition, over 6 million more people are forced into **part-time work for economic reasons**, such as slack work or inability to find a full-time job. These people show up as *employed* in the official statistics, even if they worked only *one hour* during the survey week. These appear in the graph in lighter-gray shading.

Total unemployed and partially employed (1965-93)

(in thousands)

Year	Civilian labor force (a)	Official unemployed		"Want a job now"		Part-time for economic reasons		Total unemployed and underemployed	
		(b)	(b/a) %	(c)	(c/a) %	(d)	(d/a) %	(b+c+d)	(b+c+d)/a %
1965	74,455	3,366	4.5%	na ¹	—	1,928	2.6%	na ¹	—
1970	82,771	4,093	4.9%	3,881	4.7%	2,198	2.7%	10,172	12.3%
1975	93,775	7,929	8.5%	5,271	5.6%	3,541	3.8%	16,741	17.9%
1980	106,940	7,637	7.1%	5,675	5.3%	4,064	3.8%	17,376	16.2%
1985	115,461	8,312	7.2%	5,933	5.1%	5,334	4.6%	19,579	17.0%
1990	124,787	6,874	5.5%	5,473	4.4%	4,860	3.9%	17,207	13.8%
1991	125,303	8,426	6.7%	5,736	4.6%	6,046	4.8%	20,208	16.1%
1992	126,982	9,384	7.4%	6,181	4.9%	6,385	5.0%	21,950	17.3%
1993 ²	127,857	8,818	6.9%	6,418 ³	5.0%	6,382	5.0%	21,617	16.9%

1. "Want a job now" category estimated as 3,350 or 4.5% for bar graph.

2. Average to date of monthly seasonally adjusted figure.

3. Weighted average of quarterly compiled figure.

Speculators demand more loot

The international banks are losing patience with the slow pace of Brazil's economic "opening."

In desperation, the Anglo-American establishment, given growing resistance to its plans to extend speculative mechanisms such as the secret financial accords in the North American Free Trade Agreement to the entire hemisphere, is strong-arming the governments of Ibero-America to move faster in opening up their economies for "free-trade" looting. This is the case here in Brazil, which during recent weeks has been the target of open threats from officials of the Clinton administration and representatives of the international banks, who are explicitly demanding that the country lift the remaining barriers to the free flow of international speculative capital.

The pressure against Brazil has dramatically increased since U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen launched his "great offensive" in late October, to force open more markets to the penetration of U.S. financial institutions. In November, Assistant Treasury Secretary for International Affairs Jeffrey Shafer will be visiting Brasilia and other South American capitals to present Washington's demands. Countries that refuse to cooperate are being warned that the branches of their banks in the United States can expect reprisals.

During hearings of the U.S. Senate Banking Committee on the proposed Fair Trade and Financial Services Act on Oct. 26, Treasury Undersecretary Lawrence Summers alleged that the "current Brazilian legal framework presents a variety of problems for the operation of American financial institutions in the coun-

try." These "problems" are both quantitative and qualitative, he said; Brazil limits the number of branches a foreign bank can have in the country. According to Brazilian press reports, Summers also complained about regulations barring foreign institutions from engaging in certain financial transactions in Brazil. "Most pension funds belong to the public sector and are administered by public entities, which in practice, exclude foreign institutions from playing an important role in that area."

Similarly, according to *O Estado de São Paulo*, Citibank President John Reed complained, "Our problem in Brazil is the limit on the number of branches we can open." Besides Citibank, Chase Manhattan and Bank of Boston are the only U.S. banks allowed to engage in retail operations inside Brazil.

Brazil is also being urged to "dollarize" its economy. A proposal to that effect was made by Irma Adelman, a former World Bank aide now at the University of California. Speaking at an Oct. 19 seminar on economic liberalization sponsored by the University of São Paulo, Adelman proposed that all transactions be denominated in U.S. dollars, including the price of merchandise, wages, pensions, and public expenditures. This way, she said, the government would be forced to submit to fiscal discipline and the public sector could only engage in deficit spending if it could obtain the financing in dollars.

Adelman admitted that this would mean a loss of sovereignty, but she insisted that is the price that must be

paid if Brazil is to avoid economic chaos.

Although President Itamar Franco reportedly rejected a government study team's proposal to establish a "currency board" that would issue a new currency linked to the dollar, inflation, which could surpass 40% per month by the end of this year, could force the adoption of some measure along these lines, in the view of several financial analysts. Some banks, including Citibank, have had an entire operational system for dollar deposit current accounts ready for months. "If this type of account gets approved by the government, we can have the product on the market the next day," said Helio Magalhaes, the bank's marketing director, the Nov. 1 *Jornal do Brasil* reported.

Although Washington is impatient with the pace of Brazil's economic opening, Treasury Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso, on loan from the pro-drug legalization Inter-American Dialogue, is doing what he can to please international financial interests. During his visit to Washington at the end of September, Cardoso met with Bentsen, World Bank President Lewis Preston, and International Monetary Fund Managing Director Michel Camdessus. He assured them that the Brazilian government has prepared an extra-constitutional plan to implement the desired economic changes, including "fiscal adjustment" and stepping up the pace of the privatization of state-owned enterprises, in the event Congress further delays in reforming the Constitution.

Fulfilling Cardoso's promises, Franco in late October invoked measures to place the privatization program under the Treasury Ministry, and authorized state sales to foreign companies. Previously, foreign investors could only own a 40% share of privatized companies.

Business Briefs

Italy

Parliament threatens to block privatizations

The Italian Parliament will block privatizations of state-owned enterprises if the government does not accept a debate, the chairman of the House Banking and Finance Committee, Dep. Manfredo Manfredi (DC), warned in a letter to Treasury Minister Barucci, *Corriere della Sera* reported Oct. 28. Manfredi demanded that Barucci justify the proposed sale of Banca Commerciale and Credito Italiano.

Another member of the committee, Dep. Lanfranco Turci (PDS), has listed a series of questions on which the Parliament wants clarification from the government. Although the issues are more procedural than substantive, it is clear that they express opposition from several political factions to a sellout of Italian interests to foreign capital. Such plans, discussed on the British royal yacht *Britannia*, were exposed by *EIR*.

Bruno Trentin, leader of the CGIL, traditionally the strongest trade union, declared, "We are facing a political power struggle over who will dominate the privatized companies." Trentin added that "a serious search for criteria" is missing that could reassure the public on what the effect of the privatizations will be. The trade unions are planning a general strike to protest government economic policy.

Labor

VW threatens to fire every third worker

Volkswagen, the biggest German automaker, gave an ultimatum to its workers on Oct. 28, that they either accept a shorter work-week of 28.8 hours with no pay for the lost day, or the company will be forced to fire 31,000 (almost one-third) of its 108,000 employees in Germany. The short week would amount to a 20% cut in workers' income, something that has not been proposed since the Great Depression 60 years ago.

The ultimatum came following leaks that

VW management wanted to talk with the metal workers union about the introduction of a "temporary" four-day work week at reduced wages. The company has already cancelled all large new investments in eastern Europe, and wants to close down its entire Barcelona operation of SEAT in Spain with about 9,500 workers.

Meanwhile, the management of General Motors Corp. announced Oct. 26 that it intends to sue Ignacio López on charges of stealing corporate secrets. López, who worked for GM, joined VW earlier this year.

Finance

IMF under attack at economists meeting

The International Monetary Fund was attacked by Siro Lombardini, a senior economist, former Italian government minister, and chairman of the Enrico Mattei Center in Turin, in the keynote speech to the annual meeting of Italian economists, held Oct. 23-24 in St. Vincent in the Piedmont. Quoting *EIR* on the disastrous effect IMF shock therapy policies have had on Poland, he charged that such institutions are "largely responsible for the seriousness of the crisis hitting the economies of former communist countries of eastern Europe, and of the continued recession in western countries."

Lombardini appealed to the Italian government to demand changes in international economic policy. "Italy, which demonstrated that it is able to operate with a certain autonomy" in foreign policy, he said, referring to Somalia, "should solicit the revision of certain lines [of economic policy] that . . . make it difficult to adopt measures to solve the unemployment crisis and do not facilitate an effective solution to the problems, in matters of free trade, left open by the Uruguay Round. Even at the international level, mere competition is destined to hurt everybody or, at least, to prevent levels of affluence from being reached which are possible for everybody."

Lombardini said that "it will not be difficult for historians in the year 2000 to illustrate the serious responsibilities of the IMF. It pro-

posed to Third World countries, as a recipe for development, to *tighten their belt*. But how could they do that, given that there were no more notches? That . . . in those countries there was no serious policy of formation of human capital, that the relationships with advanced countries prevented an adequate valuation of resources (especially agriculture); all this was irrelevant for the IMF; they are 'events' that do not fit in the models which are employed at the IMF" (emphasis in original). The effects of IMF policies on "long-term development perspectives were negative," he said.

Lombardini said that "many economic measures are not imposed by witting interests, nor do they come out of evaluations of the possible effects," and, like "rituals of primitive peoples, are not explained by the wealth they procure, but by the necessity, presented by the guru, of expelling evil spirits."

Middle East

Israel close to deals with Arab states

Israel could sign multibillion-dollar oil and gas deals with several Arab states within six weeks, according to Israeli Energy Minister Moshe Shahal and other Israeli sources, the Oct. 27 London *Financial Times* reported.

Talks are said to have taken place with Qatar as early as last August for a gas pipeline project. Israel is converting its coal-fired generators to oil and gas. In addition, according to Yossi Maimon, owner of the Merhav Group, his company is in negotiations for the construction of a \$950 million project to build an oil refinery with Egypt. The Qatar deal includes a gas pipeline to the Israeli port of Ashkelon and a gas liquefaction plant.

Meanwhile, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin charged that Europe's inaction on the Gaza-Jericho project is against its own economic interests. In a speech at the Shasha Institute at Jerusalem University on Oct. 24, he said, the Europeans have so far hardly made use of the immense economic chances implied in the Gaza-Jericho plan, and have even fallen behind some of the Arab states which have be-

Briefly

gun to negotiate joint projects with Israel in power generation and other infrastructural areas.

Rabin pointed out that Egyptians, Israelis, and Palestinians have already discussed a joint project for electricity supply, Jordan and Israel are discussing common infrastructure projects, and one of the Arab Gulf states is willing to sign a contract with Israel for the construction of a gas pipeline. These Arab moves are especially important because the Arab boycott against Israel is still officially in effect, he said.

Medicine

Pasteur Institute makes discovery in AIDS fight

The Pasteur Institute in France announced an important discovery in the fight against AIDS, according to press accounts on Oct. 26. The institute said that they had found a receptor molecule on white blood cells, called CD26, that enables the AIDS virus to invade the cells.

This discovery has generated a lot of excitement among researchers because, apparently, all strains of the AIDS virus, no matter how it mutates, must use CD26 in order to gain entry into human blood cells. This opens up the possibility of developing a medication that could block CD26's receptivity.

While AIDS can also pass from cell to cell within the body without the mediation of the blood stream, a healthy blood supply would favorably alter the overall situation for the patient in the fight against the disease.

Africa

Economic development, not population control

The African Academy of Sciences has issued a statement distancing itself from a malthusian final document issued by international scientific academies meeting in New Delhi, in preparation for a meeting on population scheduled

next year for Cairo. The African Academy said that economic development, not population control, is needed for the continent. The Oct. 29 London *Daily Telegraph* characterized the statement as a "sharp criticism" of the document.

"Why are population control targets being thrust [sic] for all countries, when thousands of women in Africa suffer from infertility and thousands are killed there by civil war, famines, and AIDS? You cannot preach population control where you need economic development," the academy stated.

The *Daily Telegraph* indicated that there was further opposition to the final document than just from the African declaration. Twenty-six of the 83 invited scientific academies did not sign the document. "The most important dissidents were the Pontifical Academy of Sciences and the Irish Academy of Sciences, which adhered to the Roman Catholic abhorrence of contraception," the paper reported.

Infrastructure

Mitterrand seeks 'Great Projects' to unite Europe

French President François Mitterrand called for the construction of great infrastructure projects to unite western and eastern Europe, at the conference of European Community (EC) finance ministers in Brussels in late October.

Mitterrand proposed to finance projects in the transport and telecommunication sector with an ECU 100 billion loan (roughly \$120 billion). He said that he expects that Germany would cooperate in such an effort.

Also presented at the conference was a proposal by the European Community Commission to create 20 million new jobs in the EC by the year 2000. The proposal, which is a discussion paper in preparation for the upcoming EC summit, is a mixed bag. It includes proposals for the deregulation of labor markets and lowering the costs of labor, as well as for better education and training, and more money for research and technological innovations, such as in telecommunications and biotechnology.

● **CHINA** hosted delegates from 43 nations for talks which began Oct. 26 on developing water resources as part of efforts to bring peace to the Middle East. The talks focused on wastewater treatment, desalination, and rain water collection.

● **TURKMENISTAN** embraced International Monetary Fund-backed "market reforms," and Deputy Prime Minister Boris Shikhmuradov told Reuters on Oct. 26 that most prices would be freed on Nov. 1, the day it introduces its own currency, the manat. The government plans to retain a 51% stake in the oil and gas sector.

● **HENRY KAUFMAN**, former chief economist of Salomon Bros., called for international regulation of the derivatives risk, in a speech to the City of London Conference on Derivatives. "I believe that the risks involved with financial derivatives may not be fully appreciated either by the market participants or the regulators," he said.

● **100,000 GERMAN** construction workers protested in Bonn against planned budget cuts that imply the cancellation of bad-weather pay and would affect about 300,000 jobs during the winter. Firms would be forced to subsidize or lay off workers, a practice that stopped in 1958, when the special pay was introduced.

● **RUSSIA** plans to open oil companies to private investment, said Dmitri Vasiliev, a senior State Property Committee official, the Oct. 27 *Houston Chronicle* reported. The *no-menklatura* and speculators are the only people in Russia with any funds to invest.

● **THE CENTERS** for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia says that it has made progress in preventing measles, but the situation for other childhood vaccinations is worse, AP reported Oct. 29. CDC cited low vaccination rates for diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, and polio.

First translation of Kepler's 'New Astronomy'

Kepler said, "The occasions by which people come to understand celestial things seem to me not much less marvellous than the nature of the celestial things themselves." A review from Sylvia Brewda.

Johannes Kepler: New Astronomy

translated by William Donohoe
Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K.,
1992
665 pages, hardbound, \$140

The *New Astronomy*, or, as it was originally titled, *Commentary on the Motions of the Star Mars*, is the work, published in 1609, in which the great German astronomer Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) announced his discovery that the orbits of the planets are ellipses, rather than various compoundings of circular motion, and that the rate at which a given planet travels is inversely proportional to its distance from the Sun (a law which later became, because of the approximation used by Kepler for calculation, the law of equal areas).

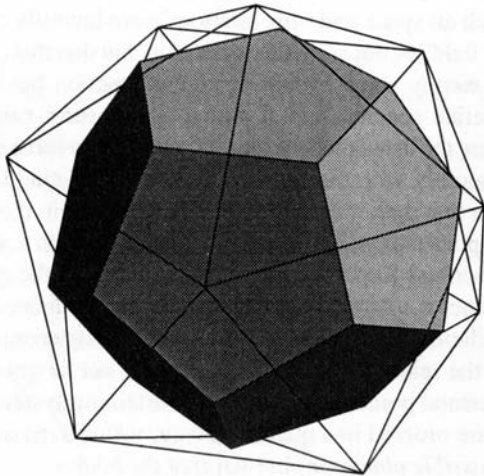
The appearance of the first English translation of this groundbreaking work by the father of modern astronomy, and one of the greatest scientists known, is cause for rejoicing, even though the book is not easy reading for those not familiar with the terms and operations of observational astronomy. As Kepler himself says, unlike the tales of the discoveries of Columbus, Magellan, and the Portuguese mariners, "the difficulties and thorns of my discoveries infest the very reading" about these mathematical discoveries.

This is only the second complete English translation of any of Kepler's book-length writings, none of which is avail-

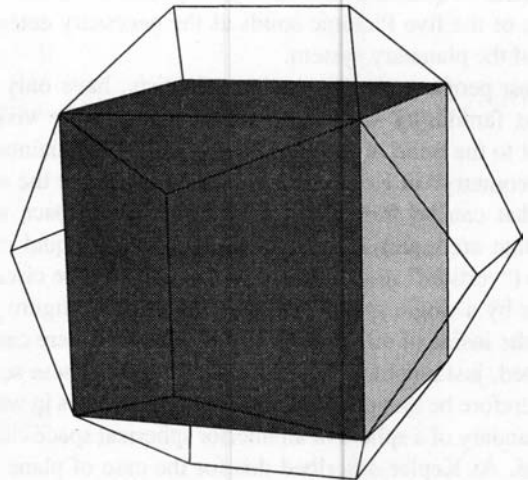
able in other languages except German and the original Latin. To those not fluent in either language, other works of the most celebrated astronomical physicist have only been available as selections or in brief pieces which Kepler himself considered secondary within his life's work. The translator and the publisher are therefore to be thanked for making this complete version of a major work available, in an edition marked by scrupulous attention to the technical apparatus (calculations, star positions, diagrams) of the original. However, the reader must be wary of the attempts, embedded in this edition, to explain Kepler's achievements as the result of his abandonment of his previous commitment to the outlook of Christian Platonism in favor of an Aristotelian adherence to data, and the reduction of the *reasons* for things to the mere physical causes by which they occur. In fact, the publication of this monumental work may have been in part prompted by the idea that here, Kepler could be portrayed as he is described in the Foreword by Prof. Owen Gingerich of Harvard, as having "passed through the refiner's fire," with the "youthful speculations of his *Mysterium Cosmographicum* . . . behind him." These comments are of particular importance since the entire translation is characterized in the acknowledgements as "still very much his project." It is true that, because of the task he had set himself, Kepler does not specify as much as elsewhere the hypothetical foundations of his analysis. However, the misunderstanding indicated by describing this work as "a foundation for the development of classical [i.e., Newtonian] physics" is refuted by Kepler's own words throughout. For example, Kepler places an attack on the proto-Newtonian Ramus, and his demand for "an astronomy

FIGURE 1

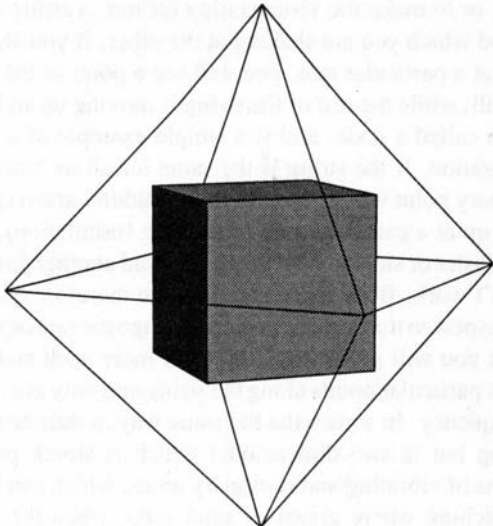
Relations between the five Platonic solids



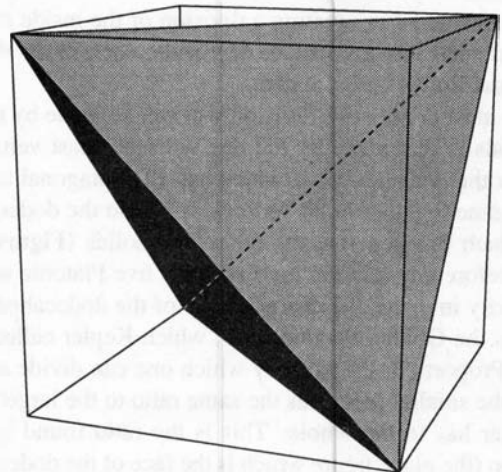
(a) Dodecahedron and icosahedron



(b) Dodecahedron and cube



(c) Cube and octahedron



(d) Cube and tetrahedron

The dodecahedron can generate the icosahedron (20 triangular faces) by placing the center of a triangle over each vertex (a). The cube can be generated from the dodecahedron by connecting non-neighboring pairs of vertices (b), while the octahedron and tetrahedron can be constructed from the cube, the octahedron by placing the center of its eight triangular faces over each of the vertices of the cube (c), and the tetrahedron (four triangular faces) by connecting each non-neighboring vertex of the cube. Although the icosahedron can regenerate the dodecahedron, and the octahedron and tetrahedron can be used to generate the cube and each other, there is no way to use the cube, octahedron, or tetrahedron to generate the dodecahedron/icosahedron pair. Although Kepler never references this characteristic of the dodecahedron, it is consistent with his original conception of the planetary system, which begins with the dodecahedron, and also with the Pythagoreans' attribution of the highest quality to the dodecahedron, which they described as defining the essence of the heavenly bodies, or as Plato and Timaeus say, as "the construction which God used to paint the zodiac of the universe."

constructed without hypotheses," directly after the title page, an attack which the translator mistakenly references as an endorsement in his Introduction. Throughout the book, footnotes detail the errors which Kepler made in computation, and often reflect the translator's amazed incomprehension that Kepler could arrive at accurate conclusions despite them.

The 'secret' of method

The secret of the work which is recorded in this book is Kepler's method, which led him to become the first scientific elaborator of the concept of the quantum field, which is the basis for all significant advances in physics since. To understand his method, let us start where he started, in the book he

wrote at the age of 25 with the seemingly immodest title, *The Secret of the Universe* (usually referred to by its Latin name, *Mysterium Cosmographicum*). Here, Kepler lays out the first known use of quantum field theory for physical science with his use of the five Platonic solids as the necessary determinants of the planetary system.

Most people today, including scientists, have only the vaguest familiarity with these solids, which were vividly present to the mind of “anyone having a slight acquaintance with geometry” in Kepler’s time. These solids are the only ones that can be formed in three-dimensional space with faces that are equal, regular plane figures and equal solid angles (“vertices” or corners), and that can both be circumscribed by a single sphere (all the vertices of the figure just touch the inside of the sphere), and in which a sphere can be inscribed, just touching the center of each face. These solids can therefore be thought of as representing the ways in which the boundary of a sphere or an interior spherical space can be divided. As Kepler described this for the case of plane figures, a square can be thought of as inscribed in a circle, just touching it with each of its four vertices (corners), and therefore dividing the circle evenly into four pieces, or arcs. In the same way, the eight vertices of a cube, for example, can be considered as creating a division of the inside of the spherical shell into six surface segments, each in the shape of a square drawn onto a sphere.

The most dense such division that can be made by these five solids is that made by the one with the most vertices, which is the dodecahedron, which has 12 pentagonal faces, which come together in 20 vertices. It is also the dodecahedron which can generate the other four solids (**Figure 1**), and therefore any relation involving the five Platonic solids necessarily involves the characteristic of the dodecahedron, which is the Golden Section ratio, which Kepler called the Divine Proportion, the ratio by which one can divide a line so that the smaller piece has the same ratio to the larger that the larger has to the whole. This is the ratio found in the pentagon (the plane figure which is the face of the dodecahedron) between the lengths of the side and the diagonal (between any non-neighboring pairs of vertices). Relationships involving this same ratio $[(1+\sqrt{5})/2] : 1$ are found in the dodecahedron, for example between the radius of the circumscribing sphere and the length of an edge, which is the product of the Golden Section and $\sqrt{3} : 2$.

In the introduction to *Mysterium Cosmographicum*, Kepler records his discovery as the thought originally came to him: “The Earth is the circle which is the measure of all. Construct a dodecahedron around it. The circle surrounding that will be Mars. Round Mars construct a tetrahedron. The circle surrounding that will be Jupiter. Round Jupiter construct a cube. The circle surrounding that will be Saturn [the outermost planet known at the time]. Now construct an icosahedron inside the Earth. The circle inscribed within that will be Venus. Inside Venus inscribe an octahedron. The circle inscribed within that will be Mercury.”

The idea of quantum field

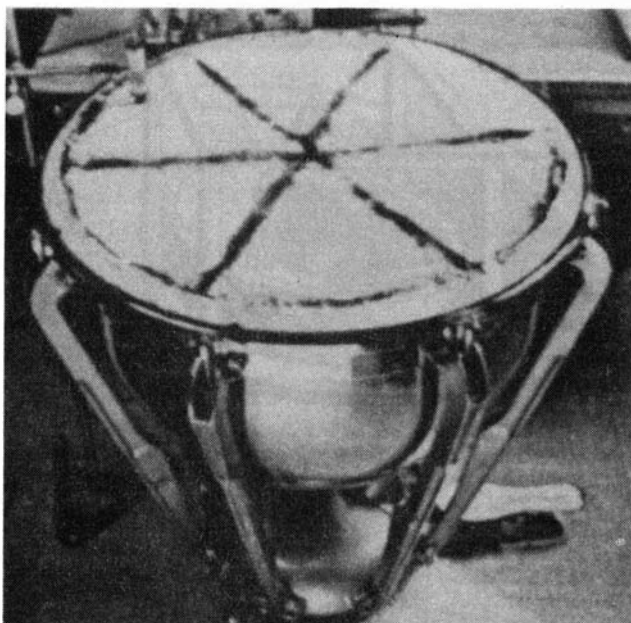
The concept which Kepler expresses here, and the basis of his first work and all his succeeding marvelous elaborations and improvements, was that there was not merely a way in which all space and time relations were lawfully ordered, as the “field” of our planetary system is, but that this ordering is *not merely* some evenly changing function but such as to generate specific loci at which singularities can occur. Compare the usual modern idea of gravity, as a force decreasing smoothly with the distance from the attracting body, to the idea that there were particular distances from the Sun, at which planets *could occur*. This is why Lyndon LaRouche has described Kepler as the first elaborator of the quantum field, since Kepler understood not only the existence of field-type relationships (such as gravity and magnetism) which define the relationships between bodies, but he grasped the fundamental point that in real, self-sustaining systems, such fields are ordered in a quantized way, *which determines the loci (possible places or pathways) of the bodies*.

What is a quantum field? A series of examples can help a layman to develop this concept. First, consider a vibrating string, or to make the visualization clearer, a string fixed at one end which you are shaking at the other. If you shake the string at a particular rate, you will see a point in the middle stay still, while the rest of the string is moving up and down. This is called a node, and is a simple example of a type of quantization. If the string is the same for all its length, that stationary point will be exactly in the middle, and it can only be set up at a particular rate of shaking (oscillation). If you shake faster or slower, or if you try to hold another point still, it won’t work. Both space and time are therefore quantized with respect to that string. You can change the rate of shaking so that you will set up two, three, or more such nodes, but each at particular points along the string and only at a particular frequency. In somewhat the same way, a drumhead (like a string but in two dimensions) which is struck produces patterns of vibrating and stationary areas, which can be seen by watching where grains of sand settle when the surface vibrates (**Figure 2**).

These examples are clearly special cases, because of the artificial boundaries, and the fact that the energy is being supplied from outside. How could Kepler say that the space around the Sun is ordered in a similar way? How could this help him to determine the laws of planetary motion which are still valid today, laws which also govern the motions of the outer planets and of systems of moons, of which he knew nothing? To answer these questions demands that the reader confront some of the most basic dogmas of professional science today. However, recent occurrences in science itself ought to convince us that this body of theory is in need of such critical examination. Witness the hysterical denial with which the proven repeatability of the cold fusion phenomenon has been met; the deafening silence which greeted the appearance of a number of “spokes” or areas of different reflectivity in one of the major rings of Saturn, as well as the spectacular

FIGURE 2

A simple example of quantization



The grains of sand show the stationary areas by the pattern they form on a drumhead that is being vibrated.

appearance of a “braided” structure in a fine outer ring (which prompted one scientist to exclaim, “Obviously, the rings are doing the right thing: It’s just that we don’t understand the rules”); and the proof that according to Newtonian mechanics, there is *no* lawful way to predict the outcome of a collision between three or more bodies if there is the slightest uncertainty about the relative masses and velocities of the bodies.

Consider the case of the spectrum of light emitted by hydrogen gas. This is one of the best-known physical facts in science today, and is used as a measuring rod for many areas of physics, such as astronomy. The reason is that, when hydrogen is heated, it emits light only at certain very clearly defined and consistent frequencies (colors). However, if the space around the nucleus were homogeneous, the electrons should be able to revolve at any distance from the nucleus, to expand or contract the radii of their orbits in a continuous way, and therefore to emit light of all frequencies (since light is emitted when an electron changes from one orbit to another of lower energy, nearer to the nucleus, and the frequency of the light is determined by the amount of energy involved). Therefore, there must be an ordering of the atom as a system which defines only certain transitions in the electrons’ orbits as possible: those transitions which correspond to the particular frequencies of the emitted light.

In the same way that Kepler considered quantized orderings of the space in the solar system, scientists should ask: What ordering must exist in the micro-space of the atom? In

one formulation by the French physicist Louis de Broglie, the electron orbits could be defined as those in which the wave-forms associated with the electrons could exist as standing waves (like the waves on the string). De Broglie knew that electrons behave like waves rather than particles under certain experimental conditions. For example, in passing through a slit or by a straight-edge, electrons form exactly the same diffraction patterns as water waves or visible light, but on a scale five orders of magnitude smaller than light. He calculated wave-length which pertains to the hydrogen electrons and used it to determine the lengths or circumferences of the particular orbits which they could occupy and create standing waves, and thus the energies which could be emitted in the transitions between them. These turn out to be exactly what are observed in the hydrogen spectrum.

What has this to do with the orbits of the planets? one might ask. Are we saying, or did Kepler say, that the planets were actually waves? No, but this example indicates the kinds of experimental evidence, known but ignored by the vast majority of scientists today, which demands the application of Kepler’s method.

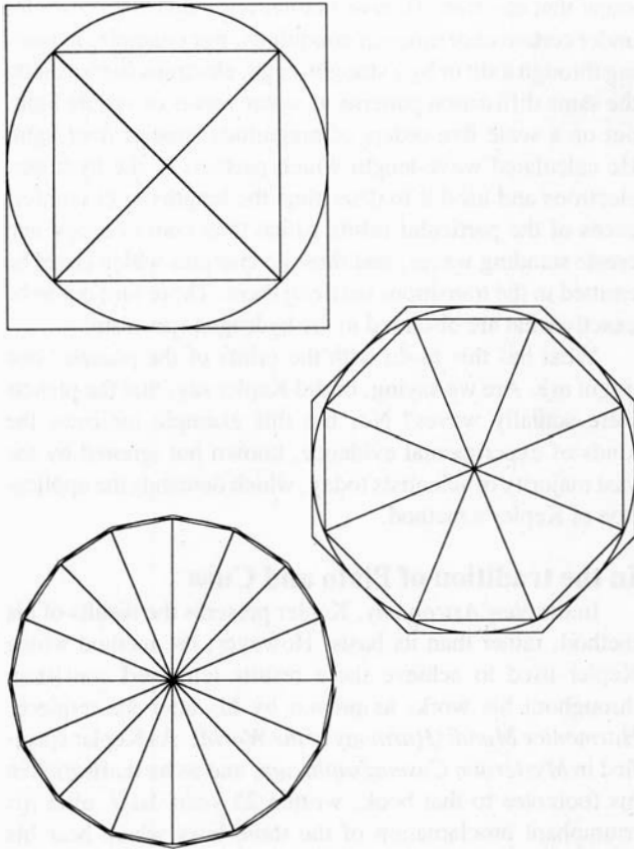
In the tradition of Plato and Cusa

In the *New Astronomy*, Kepler presents the results of his method, rather than its basis. However, the method which Kepler used to achieve these results remained consistent throughout his work, as proven by his later masterpiece, *Harmonice Mundi* (*Harmony of the World*). As Kepler specified in *Mysterium Cosmographicum*, and as he reaffirmed in his footnotes to that book, written 25 years later, after his triumphant proclamation of the three laws which bear his name, his method is that of Plato and the great Renaissance philosopher and scientist, Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa. There he referred to Plato’s formulation, which he took as the axiomatic basis of science, that “by a most perfect Creator it was absolutely necessary that a most beautiful work should be produced. ‘For it neither is nor was right’ (as Cicero . . . quotes from Plato’s *Timaeus*) ‘that he who is the best should make anything except the most beautiful.’ ” From Cusa, he noted in particular the absolute distinction and hierarchy existing between curved and straight lines: “For in this one respect Nicolaus of Cusa and others seem to me divine: that they attached so much importance to the relationship between a straight and a curved line, and dared to liken a curve to God, a straight line to his creatures.” Here, Kepler referred, among other points, to Cusa’s proof that no polygon can actually equal a circle, but that the circle was of a different order, and could *generate* those figures made with straight lines, but not the other way around (Figure 3).

It was from this methodological base that Kepler was able to conceive of the planetary system as one ordered whole, because nothing would be created were it not so ordered, and that he could be certain that the ordering had to come from the Sun, rather than the relatively tiny Earth. Thus, he was able to assert, before the empirical evidence provided by sun-

FIGURE 3

Quadrature of the circle

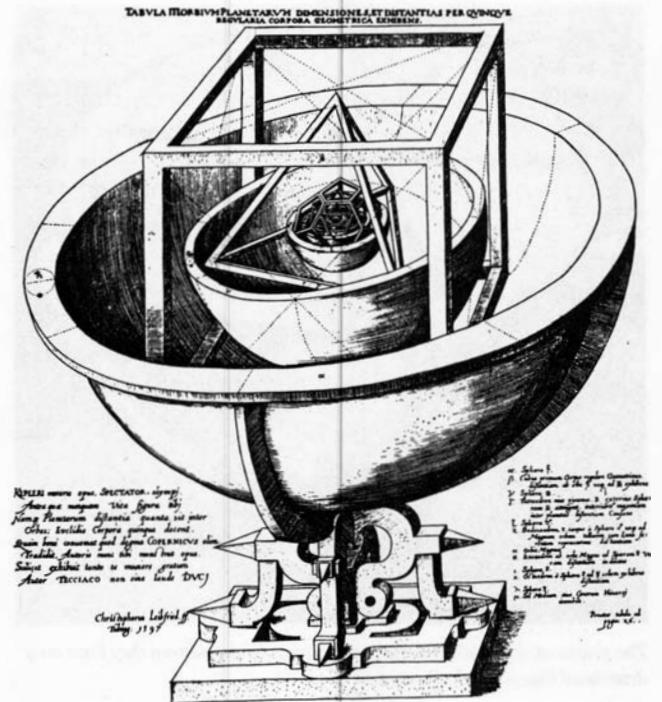


spots was discovered, that the Sun itself, as the center and defining singularity of this system, must rotate on its axis.

In *Mysterium Cosmographicum*, Kepler also attempts to explain the eccentricities of the planets, the fact that the planets did not appear to make perfect circles around the Sun. At the time, it was assumed that all motion of the planets was compounded from circular motion, and therefore the Copernican hypothesis was that the planets traced out circles (or actually sections of spheres, since each travels in a plane slightly tilted with respect to the orbits of the others) around different points, all close to the Sun but none exactly coinciding with it. Kepler could not accept such an idea, and instead depicted each planet as travelling in a course bounded by two circles of slightly different radii, but each centered on the Sun. This then represented the spherical shell, inside which a Platonic solid was constructed; within which, in turn, a sphere could be inscribed, representing the outer boundary of the shell within which the next planet moved (Figure 4). While Kepler did not specify the relation of this arrangement to Cusa's analysis of the relation between a circle and the squares inscribed and circumscribed with it, the relation is clear. As Cusa knew, the squares can be replaced with octagons, sixteen-sided figures and so on, without either the outer

FIGURE 4

Kepler's model of the solar system



or inner figure ever coinciding with the perimeter of the circle. Thus, there is always a non-zero width between the linear figure and the curved one. LaRouche has pointed out that this width, even though it can be made smaller than any given value, must always contain the singularity which defines both the inner and outer polygons, and thus the transition between "inside-ness" and "outside-ness." In the same way, Kepler's formulation here gives the planets a place which is almost zero on the astronomical scale, but within which the matter of the planet exists, and which determines the transition between the inner Platonic solid, which is being bounded by this shell, and the next one out. One can consider the difference between the inscribed and circumscribed figures as follows: From the inside, the spherical shell is the locus of the points at which the faces and edges of the solid terminate, thus of singularities with respect to this figure; from the outside, the exterior surface of the shell touches the centers of the faces of the exterior solid, points which are not singular, determining the direction of these planes, but not their extent. Thus, the matter in this singular location defines the space surrounding it, and in a way which is different, although related, in the interior and exterior areas.

It should be noted that these shells are the loci for the processes which Dr. Dan Wells described in his 1988 paper on a model for the formation of the solar system (see *21st Century Science & Technology*, July-August 1988, "How the Solar System Was Formed"). In this model, certain rings are defined by the characteristics of a rotating plasma with a

non-zero magnetic field, the matter of the field arranges itself in these ring areas in shapes like those of concentric smoke rings, and at a certain moment each ring snaps, and the matter in it condenses into a blob at the point on its circumference opposite where the break occurred (a phenomenon which Dr. Wells describes having observed in actual giant smoke rings). Wells describes the locations of the rings as determined by their existence as force-free structures (structures which tend to maintain their existence because they are configured so that the energy available to create instabilities is reduced to a minimum), but these rings exist only with certain specific radii. While Dr. Wells did not consider the spherical geometry of the Platonic solids, the Bessel functions which indicate these specific radii were developed in part as algebraic representations for the study of observed planetary motions, and have subsequently been used to represent, among other things, the harmonic vibrations on a circular membrane (drumhead).

The characteristic of the universe which Kepler was reflecting in assigning the number of the planets (as visible with the naked eye) and the relative sizes of their orbits to the Platonic solids, which are defined as those which can circumscribe and be circumscribed in spheres, was that which he elaborates in a short work called *The Six-Cornered Snowflake*. Here, he expresses in many different and playful ways the idea that space is essentially spherically ordered, or as LaRouche put it, infinitely dense with spherical bubbles.

One further, crucial aspect of Kepler's determination of the ordering of the planetary system by the Platonic solids should be brought out. Since the work of Leonardo da Vinci and his teacher Pacioli, it had been known that in everyday life, those shapes which exhibited the types of symmetry related to the dodecahedron, and thus to the pentagon and the Golden Section were those characteristic of living things, while inorganic matter was commonly characterized by either tetrahedral or cubic symmetries. Kepler points to this distinction in *The Six-Cornered Snowflake*, where he contrasts the symmetry of the snowflake with that of common five-petalled flowers. He also points out there that the characteristics of spheres considered from the outside, i.e., of balls forced together, will be a four- or six-sided symmetry. Thus, when Kepler had defined the solar system as ordered by the Platonic solids, which include and, hence, are defined by the dodecahedral, Golden Section relation, he placed it in the same domain as that of living things, rather than of the inorganic domain here on Earth. Thus, it and other astronomical entities such as galaxies must be considered as having the same fundamental characteristics as living organisms, that is as negentropic, or self-ordering. Kepler would surely have been delighted with the compelling evidence which we can now assemble to show that the domain of the very small, that is, atomic structure, is also ordered in the same way. The late Dr. Robert Moon, a pioneer researcher on the Manhattan Project, developed a model for the arrangement of protons in

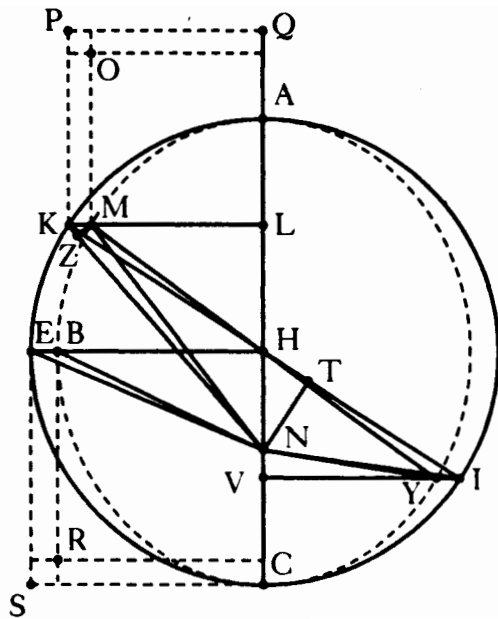
the atomic nuclei based on the Platonic solids, which accounts for some of the most puzzling periodic variations in such characteristics of the elements as abundance, atomic density, and melting point (see Laurence Hecht, "Mysterium Microcosmicum: The Geometric Basis for the Periodicity of the Elements," *21st Century Science & Technology*, May-June 1988).

Elliptical orbits and musical harmonies

So far, we have been discussing the quantization of the solar system as if the planets moved in circles. While this is appropriate to the underlying rotational characteristic of the system, as Kepler re-emphasizes in his late work *The Epitome of Copernican Astronomy*, it is not accurate. One of the great achievements of *New Astronomy* was to eliminate the twin irrationalities of circles centered on different, undifferentiated points in space and the variable speeds of motion along these circles, which were described in terms of yet other undifferentiated points, from which the observed motions would appear to be uniform in speed. In *New Astronomy*, Kepler explored the actual data, which he had available thanks to the extraordinary work of Tycho Brahe, and applied to it his own rigorous understanding that all the linear observations of astronomy were projections of the actual circle-like motions which were occurring. He used this to develop new and startling methods, for example, using the revolutions of Mars to determine the Earth's orbit with extraordinary precision. In this work, he came to know that the orbits could not be true circles, but instead ellipses, and that the variation in speeds of each planet was exactly determined by its varying distance from the Sun along its elliptical path, so that it sweeps out equal areas in equal times.

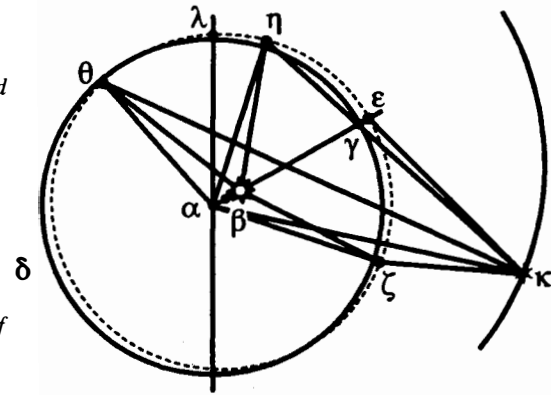
After the completion of this book and the announcement of these two conclusions, Kepler was faced with a problem: He had successfully understood the varying spaces between the orbits by the specific divisions of the interiors of spherical surfaces, which define the Platonic solids. He knew that the Creator does not make mistakes, and that, hence, the orbits were not just badly made circles, but precise ellipses; therefore, he was faced with the question of how this was *better*, what beauty was added to the system by this greater complexity.

Here, Kepler found the application of his long-held idea that musical harmonies are key to understanding the solar system. Although he had not been successful in earlier attempts to find such a relationship, he had devoted considerable attention to laying out a rigorous geometrical basis for the musical scale, based on the ratios which exist between the lengths of strings which sound in musical intervals. These ratios he analyzed as those of the arcs cut on a circle by inscribed polygons, if the inscribed polygon could be *constructed* from circle and straight-edge, if the relationship of its side to the diameter of the circle could also be constructed,* and if the remainder of the circle had a relation to the first part cut and to the whole, which could be described by one of the previous criteria. Using these rules, he had come



Left: This groundbreaking figure from the *New Astronomy* shows Kepler's first representation of the elliptical orbit of a planet (dotted curve), as compared to the circle which circumscribes the ellipse. The Sun is located at point N.

Right: In the *New Astronomy*, Kepler used this diagram to help the reader understand his calculation, from a series of observations taken when Mars was always at the same point in its orbit (point κ), of the actual path and rate of movement of Earth (the dotted curve) around the Sun (point β).



to grips with the geometric lawfulness of the harmonic relationships which give such great pleasure to the perceiving mind (Figure 5). He stresses that the harmonies so constructed do not include all the intervals of the scale, but rather are the consonant (pleasant-sounding) intervals, such as the fifth and the major and minor thirds, and that the smaller intervals are derived from these larger and more beautiful ones.

Now, Kepler applied his developed understanding of musical harmonies to the varied relations which exist in the elliptical orbits, both within a single ellipse, and between them, taken pairwise and as a system. Here, just as he knew the Sun is the defining singularity of the planetary system in terms of the circular spacing of the orbits, he also placed it as the center from which the harmonies would be perceived, since he understood harmonies as relations which exist in the perceiving soul. He discovered an extraordinary system of harmonic relations in the relationships of perceived motions of the planets at their closest and farthest points from the Sun (perihelion and aphelion, respectively). The difference between the motion of any particular planet at these two extreme points of the ellipse defines the deviation of the ellipse from a circle. Kepler measured the motion as angular motion as seen from the Sun, and therefore doubly affected by distance, both because the planet moves more slowly when it is farther from the Sun, and because the same distance covers a smaller angle when seen from farther away. He found that for each of the planets he knew, there was a ratio of a musical interval between these two angular distances. He also found that there were musical ratios between each pair of planets, when he compared the aphelial movement of one to the perihelial movement of its neighbor and vice versa.

Beyond this, Kepler found that the entire system exhibited the harmonic relations of the major and minor scales as

he had developed these. Lyndon LaRouche has described Kepler's genius in this respect as lying in Kepler's application of music to physics. That is, Kepler applied a system (musical harmonies) which we human beings know *from experience* is internally self-ordered, to be able to understand the lawfulness of the physical systems which we only know *must* be created as internally self-ordered. Music is such a system of experienced lawfulness because it is based on the living physiology of the human voice, first in the speaking (recitation) of poetry, where particularly the vowels define certain harmonic relations, and then by the setting of this poetry as music, using our living bone and tissue as the sounding instrument. The human singing voice in turn embodies certain discontinuities or singularities, of which the best-known are the vocal registers (see *A Manual on the Rudiments of Tuning and Registration*, Vol. I, Washington, D.C.: Schiller Institute, 1992). When pitch is returned to the scientific value of C=256 Hertz (equivalent to A=430), the 12 tones within the well-tempered system are actually defined by the upper and lower boundaries of the register shifts of the different voice types, assuming only that each interval of action (across a register shift) has to have its own boundaries, instead of the upper bound of one being the lower bound of the other (Figure 6). There are also indications that at this tuning each note in the 12-tone system represents a specific least-action point, where the voice is significantly more comfortable than at the pitches in between.

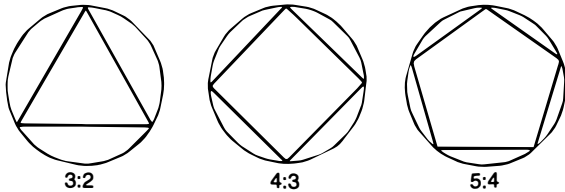
In fact, music is not actually constructed of notes, but of intervals, as can be heard in any great performance of Classical music. In this way also, music is uniquely suited for analysis of the quantum field, since the discrete objects (notes), while necessarily and uniquely determined, are generated by the process under way, expressed most simply as the generation of particular intervals, and on a higher level

FIGURE 5

Kepler's derivation of musical intervals

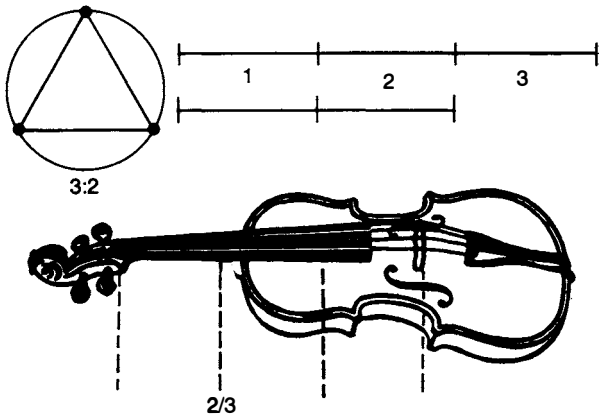
Kepler showed that the geometry of the regular polygons produced the musical relationships of the diatonic scale. The divisions of the circle defined by inscribing an equilateral triangle, a square, and a pentagon, for example, provide the frequency ratios of three consonant intervals (a). For example, the equilateral triangle yields the fifth (3:2); the square yields the fourth (4:3); and the pentagon yields the major third (5:4).

(a) Inscribing the constructable polygons



If the circumference of the circumscribing circle is taken as a musical string (b), then the triangle would divide that string into three equal parts. Plucking the string at the two-thirds point produces the musical interval of the fifth (hence the ratio 3:2).

(b) Plucking a musical string



by the process of composition. Kepler, although not a composer, understood the unique way in which musical composition represents the continuing physical process of the solar system. After a detailed analysis of the particular harmonic relationships represented by the extreme points on the planetary orbit, he finally settled on a representation of the system by the art of musical counterpoint, which had only been developed a few hundred years before he was writing. In this concept, each planet is continually moving in and out of consonant relations with the others, while the overall harmony of the system shifts back and forth between major and minor modes depending on the relation of the Earth and Venus (both of which move in almost circular orbits, so that the interval between them varies only between a major and a minor sixth).

FIGURE 6

The vocal register shifts and the 12-tone well-tempered scale

F-F-sharp: 2 to 3 shift, tenor; 1 to 2 shift, soprano

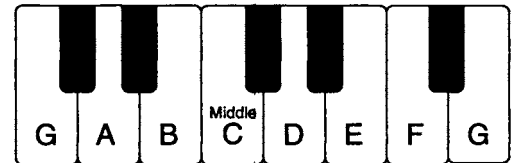
E-flat-E: 2 to 3 shift, baritone; 1 to 2 shift, mezzosoprano

C-sharp-D: 2 to 3 shift, bass; 1 to 2 shift, contralto

B-C: 1 to 2 shift, tenor

A-B-flat: 1 to 2 shift, baritone

G-A-flat: 1 to 2 shift, bass



Kepler wrote in *Harmonice Mundi*: "Accordingly, the movements of the heavens are nothing except a certain everlasting polyphony (intelligible, not audible) with dissonant tunings, like certain syncopations or cadences (wherewith men imitate these natural dissonances), which tend towards fixed and prescribed clauses—the single clauses having six terms (like voices)—and which marks out and distinguishes the immensity of time with those notes. Hence, it is no longer a surprise that man, the ape of his Creator, should finally have discovered the art of singing polyphonically, which was unknown to the ancients, namely in order that he might play the everlastingness of all created time in some short part of an hour by means of an artistic concord of many voices and that he might to some extent taste the satisfaction of God the Workman with His own works, in that very sweet sense of delight elicited from this music which imitates God." Thus, as LaRouche has pointed out, the language of music is the answer to the (later) demand of physicist Bernhard Riemann for a metric for the continuous domain of space and time, which, he says, "we must seek . . . outside it."

Copies of Kepler's New Astronomy can be ordered through Ben Franklin Booksellers. Call for prices and shipping costs: (703) 777-3661 or (800) 453-4108.

**There is one more criterion, which is that the ratio of the part cut by a star figure to the whole will be harmonic if the number of segments included is the number of sides of a constructable, knowable figure. For example, if you divide a circle with 12 vertices but then connect every fifth one, you will produce a star figure, and Kepler says that the section of the circle cut off by one line of this figure, in other words 5/12 of the total, will have a harmonic relationship to the whole, because 5 is the number of vertices of the pentagon, which is a constructable, knowable figure.*

The British racists behind America's school reforms

by Anton Chaitkin

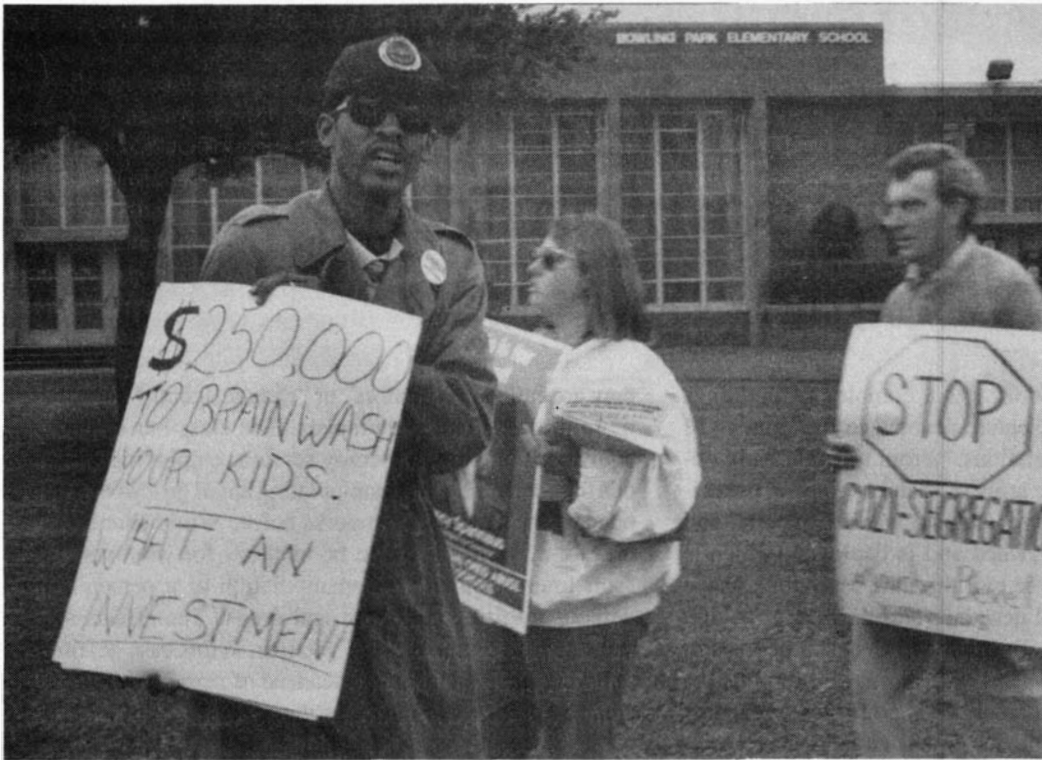
A nationally directed reform regime is dragging American schools into a disaster of ignorance and perversion. The reform package is known as “outcome-based education” (OBE), although it also appears disguised under various other names in certain localities. *EIR* presents some of the institutional history behind OBE's totalitarian aims and methods. The Tavistock Institute of London; British-originated satanic cults such as the Lucis Trust, now associated with the United Nations; the Harvard School of Education; organized homosexual and criminal pedophile groupings—these are shown as the breeding grounds for the reforms being forced upon schoolchildren.

Under OBE, the United States gives up entirely what was once known as the American Dream. National pride in rising living standards, based on advancing science and technology, is ended. Children are taught that the Earth cannot sustain a growing human population; thus the higher concepts of disciplined scientific thought and classical learning are unneeded. Children learn that the traditional family is obsolete; indeed that their own parents are the enemy. Using group thought-control techniques tested in the communist countries and refined in New Age psychological laboratories, teachers and counselors program pupils to adapt uncomplainingly to low-paying jobs in nonproductive or simply criminal enterprises.

OBE's seizure of the schools means the surrender of representative government. OBE is brought in through non-elected commissions with names like “Vision 2000,” and professional mind-benders using cynically fraudulent public opinion sampling methods to ram through a pre-set agenda. The school becomes the new secular or pagan “church,” the power center for social control.

What is going on? Despite all the headlines to the contrary, did we actually lose the Cold War against communism? Not everyone on “our side” is on our side.

Britain's former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher delivered a rude shock when excerpts from her new memoirs were recently printed in European newspa-



A demonstration at Bowling Park Elementary School in Norfolk, Virginia, where the Cozi method of early childhood brainwashing is being implemented as a pilot program. Virginia independent gubernatorial candidate Nancy Spannaus, some of whose supporters are shown here, made outcome-based education a focus of attention in the Nov. 2 election.

pers. Mrs. Thatcher confessed that she tried frantically to prevent the fall of communism and to halt the unification of Germany. She claims to be motivated by concern for "British interests."

Thatcher would be more precise to speak of "British geopolitics"—the degraded mind-set and the balance-of-power game of the merchant banking clique running Britain these past several centuries. British geopolitics hates the sovereign nation-state; hates the republic; hates an independent, God-fearing citizenry. So British geopolitics sponsored the southern slaveowners with guns and ships and spies in the American Civil War. The United States has increasingly adopted British geopolitics as its own foreign policy outlook, backing globalist and racist free-trade initiatives against the Third World and eastern Europe. Now, these bloody British birds are coming to roost here.

The Tavistock Institute, in large part the mother of the OBE reforms in the United States, is an instrument of the British state, sponsored by the monarchy, its intelligence services, and by British Freemasonry. Correlated sponsoring institutions reach into schools in the United States.

The National Education Association, closely affiliated with the British-controlled Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, had its entire leadership trained by Tavistock's National Training Laboratories. NTL also drafted the programs by which American primary and secondary teachers have been trained.

The American Jewish Committee (AJC) and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, which have chased

Judeo-Christian morality and idealism out of U.S. schools, tightly coordinate their work with the Tavistock Institute. This relationship dates back at least to the end of World War II, to the AJC-Tavistock history rewrite which covered up western bankers' sponsorship of Hitler and numbed public thinking for the sellout of eastern Europe to the Soviets.

As for the pedophiles in U.S. education, look squarely at those Old Boys at Cambridge who actually shape British geopolitics. Look at the sadistic buggery in the British private school system that turns out such representative Old Boys as Kim Philby, the homosexual, fascist, communist, British-Soviet intelligence agent. This is our future under OBE.

The civil rights movement of the 1960s was the last great expression of American political idealism. Black and white citizens fought side by side for constitutional law, for the universal ideas of the Declaration of Independence. At that time, people were inspired with optimism for man's future, fired up by the limitless technological possibilities reflected in John F. Kennedy's Apollo program to land a man on the moon.

Despite the Kennedy and Martin Luther King murders, this American attitude persisted, so the British geopoliticians went to work. Tavistock wrote that there were too many U.S. scientists. Harvard sponsored race huckster Arthur Jensen's claims that blacks inherit fixed low intelligence. Theodore Sizer and other Jensen collaborators then formulated the basic premise of OBE: that whatever promotes genius or higher mental activity must be banished from education, supposedly to prevent discrimination against the inferior masses.

Tavistock mass murderers are brainwashing your children

by Scott Thompson and Jeffrey Steinberg

In a quiet suburb of London, sits a complex of buildings known as the Tavistock Center, devoted to the “study” of what are called “human relations.” From this relatively obscure location, an invisible army of social engineers, psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, psychological warfare experts, and brainwashers has been spawned and is deployed, which is responsible for much of the evil that has been done in the world over the last several decades. This network is behind the mass slaughters of the Bosnian and Croatian peoples in the Balkans (see *EIR*, Feb. 12, 1993). It was also responsible for the drug-rock-sex counterculture. And for more than last half-century, Tavistock and its global network have been behind the so-called educational reform movement whose conscious aim has been to destroy the minds of children and to turn them into docile slaves, incapable of creative and independent thought.

Founded in 1921, the Tavistock Clinic, as it was then known, has served as the psychological warfare arm of the British monarchy and has benefitted from the patronage of that monarchy and allied oligarchical networks. It has always enjoyed a close working relationship with the highest circles of Freemasonry: The current chairman of the center’s board of directors is Queen Elizabeth II’s cousin, the Duke of Kent, who is Grand Master of the United Grand “Mother Lodge.”

Like its patrons, Tavistock and its operatives are committed to destroying western Judeo-Christian civilization. At the center of its decades-long fight is its battle to wipe out the view of man as born in the image of the Creator, in the unique sense that each individual is endowed with the potential for creative reason. The “paradigm shift” that Tavistock seeks would reduce all men to beasts, easily controllable by the oligarchy and their anointed psychological shock troops, deployed through the extended Tavistock network.

It is toward that end that Tavistock has designed the brainwashing methods employed in so-called educational reforms like outcome-based education, the World Core Curriculum, and global education. Key to these reforms is the concept that teachers are no longer responsible for imparting knowledge and truth. Instead, their function has been changed to something akin to a therapist: They make a psychological intervention into the minds of children, shaping their personality, values, and attitudes. In the current jargon

they are called “facilitators” or “change agents,” but they are more properly called therapists. The class has become the equivalent of a group therapy session, employing the methods for controlling and manipulating small groups first developed by the Tavistock networks before World War II. At the time, they were known to be methods for what was called “soft brainwashing,” the manipulation of a person’s mind without resorting to torture and drugs. The effects are the same as hard brainwashing: Victims, in this case defenseless children, have their minds cleansed of certain ideas and values, and other values are substituted.

The group dynamics techniques incorporated into various New Age educational reforms use the stock and trade of the Tavistock method: the creation of a controlled environment (the classroom) in which the group (the class) is forced to operate. That controlled environment is manipulated by the group leader (the teacher or facilitator) to introduce *tension*. The group leader, who has an ultimate goal in mind, targets individual members of the group, using peer pressure from other group members and, sometimes, ridicule and other forms of manipulation, to force the group toward a desired consensus belief structure.

This methodology, which is totally devoid of appeal to reason, stifles those individuals who are most creative, forcing them “back into the group.” Group dynamics, as practiced in the various educational reforms, is thus destructive to creativity. It can also be used to turn children against their parents and their parents’ values, substituting the consensus of the group, imposed by the group leader, for the values of the family. The group or class or school, in this case, is thus made into a substitute for the family and church.

Through repeated sessions, or classroom experiences, often augmented through the inducement of hypnotic states, the young victims are turned into Satanists, mirroring the evil minds of their controllers. Group dynamics teaches, or more precisely, *preaches* the following mind-bending concepts:

- 1) An emphasis on “inner felt needs.” This is accomplished through “holistic brain centering,” which includes hypnosis, to induce a state in which the mind appears to travel outside the body: a process known in the occult as “astral projection.” Many group therapists say that cognitive processes of reasoning are “dead.”

2) Non-verbal communication, involving body movement, is considered preferable to language.

3) Group discussion and physical exercises emphasize bodily sensuality, including sexuality, and group “pairing.” The emphasis upon promiscuity not only was essential to the launching of the New Age rock-drug-sex counterculture, but it also contributed to breaking down resistance to the introduction of polymorphous “sex ed” classes, starting with elementary school. It is not accidental that the spread of the group dynamics movement in the United States started with the discovery of hallucinogenic drugs in the 1940s, and expanded with their broader use.

4) Emphasis on the “here and now,” thereby cutting off the participant from 15,000 years of known history and knowledge of a transfinite process of future progress.

In this way, the educational reforms are turning our children into monsters.

The Tavistock ‘mother’

As we stated, all of this evil can be traced back to a mother—Tavistock.

From its founding in 1921, Tavistock barely concealed its mission. **Brig. Gen. Dr. John Rawling Rees**, who became the director of the Tavistock Clinic in 1932 and later founded the Tavistock Institute, called for the creation of an army of “psychological shock troops,” who would become the controllers of a society “where it is possible for people of every social group to have treatment when they need it, *even if they do not wish it*, without it being necessary to invoke law.” In Rees’s view, the therapist had the right, and the duty, to impose his judgments and will upon the masses of people who failed to see the value of the proposed therapy.

In the beginning, Tavistock was the bastion of Freudian psychology in England. It was known in the 1920s as the “Freud Hilton,” and later became the residence of Sigmund Freud’s daughter, Anna, herself a leading child psychologist. But Rees’s vision of the clinic was not as some academic ivory tower or even as a therapeutic community. He was deadly serious about building his army of “shock troops.” Thus he recruited to Tavistock a number of like-minded people, representing all variants of Freudian and neo-Freudian psychology. In the course of the 1930s, he recruited an extended network in Europe and the United States, and started to coordinate projects on both sides of the Atlantic. His recruits fanned out into other institutions: hospitals, clinics, and especially universities. They established new institutional centers at such places as the Wharton School of Finance and Business Administration at the University of Pennsylvania, the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, the Stanford Research Institute’s Center for Advanced Behavioral Sciences, the Sloan School at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to name but a few of the most important centers.

These centers in turn spawned other institutes, including

such places at the National Training Laboratories (NTL) and the Esalen Institute, which have played a crucial role in designing and implementing New Age educational reforms.

Rees transformed the small Tavistock Clinic into an institute in 1947, to make it better capable of coordinating and deploying its now far-flung network.

Tavistock has always had a focus, dictated by its oligarchical patrons, in controlling and manipulating skilled workers. Some of its earliest government-funded projects involved the use of group psychology to induce speed-up on the assembly line, through the creation of “worker autonomous groups.” These groups were in turn deployed to undermine trade union structures, often supplanting those structures. Through intervention with group dynamics techniques into a national coal strike, into chemical plants and textile mills, and so forth, Tavistock refined this concept, which became known as “co-participation,” and is otherwise known as “fascism with a human face.” In Europe, people trained by Tavistock introduced this form of fascism under names like “The Swedish Way” and *autogestion*.

The current educational reforms remain, at the core, a plan to create a pliant slave labor force out of the majority of the students. Rees, mirroring those freemasonic masters who deployed him, held a racist view of society identical in almost all aspects to such notorious later racist theorists as Arthur Jensen. The vast majority of human beings were considered to be beasts, who needed to be ruled over by a combination of an elite and psychological shock troops, who would serve as controllers. Among these beasts, there were racially and genetically defined minorities, whom Rees called the “psychopathological tenth” of the population or the “dullards,” who were often “colored.” Their population levels had to be reduced, said the genocidalist Rees. Wrote Rees in his 1945 book, *The Shaping of Psychiatry by War*, “Aldous Huxley in his book *Brave New World* was planning to produce a section of subnormal men who do the dull jobs of society; we don’t need to produce more of them, for there are far too many already.”

It should not be surprising that the British ruling circles deployed Tavistock operatives for liaison with like-minded Nazis. When Nazi Deputy Reichsführer Rudolf Hess flew to England in 1941, not only to say that the Nazis would not invade, but to propose a British alliance with Germany against Russia, he was handled by Tavistock.

During World War II, Rees pulled strings to create the Directorate of Army Psychiatry. He had **Henry Dicks**, who had handled the Hess case, seconded to this unit, concentrating upon psychological warfare. Other Tavistock members helped lead the Psychological Warfare Division of the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF). Their ambition was “to out-Goebbels Goebbels.” After World War II, Tavistock personnel, led by **Eric Trist**, built a community for returning prisoners of war, employing drug-induced abreaction techniques. Other Tavistock psychiatrists



John Rawlings Rees, the founder of the Tavistock Institute, called for the creation of an army of "psychological shock troops" to shape society in the mold that they desire.

were part of the process headed by Ditchley Park to "de-Nazify" Germans and instill permanent "collective guilt" in the German population.

Tavistock first made contact in the 1930s with **Kurt Lewin**, the man who is credited as the father of "group dynamics" and whose Research Center for Group Dynamics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology gave birth to the NTL in 1947. With the founding of NTL, Tavistock sent two of its top group dynamics brainwashers to the United States, **Elliot Jacques** and **W.R. Bion**. Bion was then Tavistock's leading group theoretician, and he had been influenced by Melanie Klein (a protégé of Anna Freud), a child psychologist who trained many Tavistock leaders. Since NTL's founding, there has been a regular exchange between its staff and that of Tavistock.

The next generation of Tavistock leaders sent to work with NTL was led by Eric Trist, who was sent to the United States to control the network there, and **Harold Bridger**. The latter has developed a new group theory based upon his work with such founders of political correctness as French deconstructionist **Jacques Derrida**. According to Bridger, a group cannot make and carry out plans for the future until its "ghosts from the past" are brought out and examined for their political correctness. At present, Bridger, who has taught the Tavistock Workshop at NTL's Bethel, Maine retreat since 1970, is working with the North American consultant of the genocidal Club of Rome and with the NTL to use group

dynamics sessions to win passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement and then the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

While Tavistock was involved for decades in the development of the social engineering techniques now widely applied in the U.S. public school system, since 1988 it has also been directly involved in the re-tooling of the British education system. With a £1 million start-up grant from the Thatcher government, administered by Minister of Labor Lord Young, Tavistock launched the Enterprise in Higher Education, a university-based training program adopting the "tracking" methods of education theorist John Dewey to the higher education curriculum. Tavistock evaluation team member **Elizabeth Sommerlad** told *EIR* that the Enterprise program is similar to some of the experimental programs launched in the United States by the New American Schools Development Corp. (NASDC), especially those involving collaboration between the corporate world and the schools. Under the Enterprise program, students at 88 British universities are being trained in classrooms using Bion's leaderless group techniques; they are regularly profiled through computerized "student learning profiles," which will be made available to prospective employers.

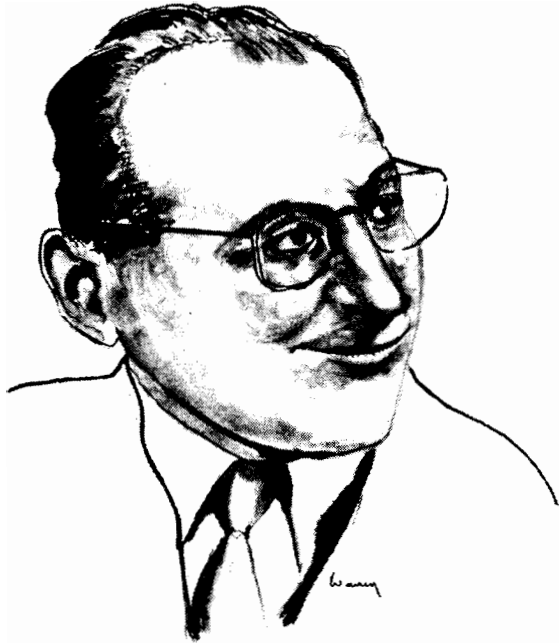
As another feature of the Enterprise program, Tavistock has developed a "multi-media, interactive data base," which is conveyed by "telematics," to establish a British tutorial system on the European continent for schools and industry. In brief, like NTL and Esalen in the United States, Tavistock is wrecking the British educational system and moving on to destroy that on the continent.

Kurt Lewin and NTL

The National Training Laboratories grew out of Kurt Lewin's MIT-based group dynamics center in 1947, which was launched the year Lewin died. Almost from its inception until 1968, NTL was an arm of the National Education Association (NEA), focused on transmuted certified teachers into "facilitators." Although NTL continues this work when states fund the project, it has branched out into using group dynamics with corporate management and employees, as well as having a multitude of workshops on feminism, multiculturalism, ecology, and such topics.

In recent years, both Tavistock and NTL have become more openly infused with New Age and even satanic theories. NTL, in particular, has brought in a host of satanic Jungian psychiatrists, students of eastern mysticism, and members of the "human potential" movement, to bring about this change.

While the penetration by NTL into the teaching profession has fallen off in recent years, the impact is still devastating. There are now an estimated 400 NTL operatives working in educational and corporate positions in the United States alone, according to NTL's published literature. And NTL offers 50 different sensitivity training courses that are given



Kurt Lewin, the father of "group dynamics." According to his theory, a leader or therapist can control the behavior of an individual by controlling the group environment around him.

an estimated 110 times per year on such "politically correct" topics as: Centering for Individual and Professional Development; Personal and Professional Development for Women; Development of Highly Performing Culturally Diverse Organizations; Diversity Across Gender, Race, and Nationality; A Look Into the Future; Power: How to Create It, Keep It, Use It; and Creating Change for a Sustainable Environment. All of these areas represent core components of OBE and World Core Curriculum; NTL administrator **Axel Vogt** acknowledges that large numbers of teachers and educational administrators still participate in these group sessions, despite the formal break between NTL and NEA.

The core of what became NTL goes back to work done shortly after Lewin's arrival in the United States in the 1930s at New Britain Teachers College, where he led a group of educators toward eventual development of the "T-group" and encounter group. Among the main non-educational participants were the American Jewish Committee, which was then the safe haven for such Frankfurt School members as Communist International (Comintern)/Lucy espionage network member Max Horkheimer and Theodor Adorno.

Lewin's staff consisted of **Kenneth Benne**, **Leland Bradford**, and **Ronald Lippitt** from Lewin's MIT center, who would go on to run NTL. Benne had studied under the pro-communist educational theorist John Dewey, whose theory of pragmatism rejected reason and universal ideas. Lippitt was influenced by the ideas of Jacob Moreno, who

developed an encounter group theory in 1912 before inventing psychodrama theater, where a patient expressed his inner feelings toward family figures on a stage.

Lewin, while in Vienna, was an associate of Comintern operative Karl Korsch. It was during this time that he developed his theory of the psychological field and the concept of topological psychology which infuses the Tavistock method. According to Lewin, all psychological phenomena occur in what is called a "life space." This is composed of two fields—the "environment" and the "self." Behavior, said Lewin, is a mathematical function of the life space and the environment. If this held true for an individual, it would also hold true for a group. A leader or therapist could control the group environment, and ultimately produce the desired behavior.

While Lewin fumbled about trying to make topological and mathematical representations of this, others, including Bion and Rees, realized that he had discovered something quite useful for their purposes—and quite evil. If one could remove all outside influence on the group, and assuming that a person had a defined and recognizable personality, by manipulating the environment within the group, you could control or alter behavior. It could be done not only in small group situations, but in larger groups as well.

This was taken by Lewin, and later Trist and others, another step. By further manipulating the environment through the application of tension, one could also not only change behavior within the group, but alter the personality of each individual participant. A person's identity could be changed.

In experiments during this same time period, Lewin "discovered" that if the tension were sufficient, then each individual within the group would undergo a *regressive* personality change. This process was later elaborated by another Tavistock brainwasher, **William Sargent**, in *The Battle for the Mind*. In other words, *sufficient stress led to a regressive transformation of personality, to one more willing to accept the views of the group, as manipulated by a group leader*. This is the key concept, as we have stated, in all educational brainwashing techniques.

Since Lewin's early work on group dynamics, new techniques have been pioneered at NTL to make the brainwashing process more palatable.

Asked how a certified teacher was transformed into a grade school "facilitator" at NTL, one of the group dynamics trainers said that the methods had become far more sophisticated, involving "diversity videos" and other "instrumentation." A great deal of time is spent on "holistic brain centering" techniques to stress the affective over the cognitive, based on the pseudo-scientific "left brain/right brain" concept. This includes hypnotically induced "travel," where the mind appears to separate itself from the earthbound body to the accompaniment of music. Finally, group techniques are used to bring out strong emotional feeling in the equivalent of "spilling your guts," another way to undermine a teacher's

self-conception as a conveyor of knowledge through a dialogue based on ideas.

In a 1973 book spelling out the history of NTL, author Kurt Back described the laboratories' intensive involvement in pioneering the education "revolution": "Convictions about the importance of sensual understanding as contrasted with verbal understanding have brought some people into the movement to try to revamp the whole educational system and put stronger emphasis on sensual education and less on symbolic and verbal instruction. Their educational proposals for the future would include having people 'really' understand their senses, having them work on vision, touch and so on, using education much more for feeling than for understanding."

Esalen, a counterculture brain trust

If all of this sounds thoroughly bizarre, evil, and looney, that's because it is! While the Tavistock Institute and even the National Training Labs maintain a pretense of scholarship, science, and respectability, the number-three think tank behind the New Age education movement, the Esalen Institute at Big Sur, California, wallows in the muck of the counterculture. Yet Esalen, through its La Jolla, California spinoff, the Western Behavioral Science Institute, has been running affective educational programs in every public school in Los Angeles and a majority of public schools in San Diego for years.

Esalen was literally created as an outgrowth of the CIA and British Secret Intelligence Service's several decades of experimentation with drug-induced brainwashing techniques. The CIA's project MK-Ultra, which flooded the universities and urban centers of America with LSD and other psychedelic drugs in the early 1960s, can be directly credited with the launching of Esalen.

In 1959, two offbeat Stanford graduates, **Michael Murphy** and **Richard Price** (the latter fresh from a six-month stint in a mental institution back East, where he was zapped with electroshock treatments and heavy drugs on a daily basis), attended Aldous Huxley's lectures at the University of California Medical School at San Francisco and became converts to Huxley's "human potentialities movement," the British Fabians' euphemism for hallucinogenic drug-induced mind control. The Huxley lecture series was sponsored by the U.S. Information Service and was part of the CIA's MK-Ultra. Murphy and Price were steered to other MK-Ultra operators, including British intelligence figure **Gregory Bateson**, his wife **Margaret Mead**, and Stanford psychologist **Willis Harman**, and before long, were hosting weekend mind-bender seminars at a hot springs resort at Big Sur which had been in Murphy's family for generations.

That resort became the Esalen Institute, and within a few short years, the center was running year-round courses in group dynamics, psychodrama, Reichian sex therapy, out-of-body experiences, and other experiments too bizarre to

even describe. Willis Harman, the psychologist whose late 1960s study "The Changing Images of Man" would be the basis for the new education movement, and who today is one of the leading consultants to state education commissioners peddling OBE, delivered the first lecture series at the newly formed Esalen Institute on "The Expanding Vision." In November 1962, Esalen sponsored a seminar boldly titled "Drug-Induced Mysticism," delivered by **Dr. Paul Kurtz** and **Myron Stolaroff**. The two admitted LSD users had created an MK-Ultra front called the International Foundation for Advanced Studies to conduct their LSD experiments, and Kurtz was a leader of the Theosophist Society for Psychical Research.

By 1969, when the counterculture was reaching its violent apex, none other than mass murderer **Charles Manson** made visits to Esalen, spending the weekend there just before deploying his brainwashed followers to carry out the satanic Tate-LaBianca murders.

For several years, Esalen was the home base of **Dr. Abraham Maslow**, the founder of the Frankfurt School-linked self-actualization school of psychology. For many years afterwards, Maslow's leading student, **Carl Rogers**, played a pivotal role at Esalen. Toward the end of his life, Maslow came to the realization that his theories were all wrong, and were causing enormous mental damage to their practitioners. Rogers never owned up to the disastrous consequences of these brainwashing techniques, and today is a guru of the OBE movement. In one of his more insightful comments, Maslow said of Esalen: "If Satan himself came to Esalen, Mike Murphy would have invited him to lead a seminar."

Despite this unblemished history of countercultural kookery, Esalen has been as actively involved in the OBE process as NTL or Tavistock. Willis Harman is today perhaps America's leading educational "change agent," devising blueprints for the schools of the future based on economic projections of a post-industrial America in which the majority of the labor force is to be a docile collection of low-skilled clones.

During the formative years of the "new education" offensive, the Ford Foundation bankrolled an Esalen experimental program using group-sensitivity techniques on grammar school children in public schools all over California. The findings of that several-year-long study, published by George Brown in a book, *Human Teaching for Human Learning*, noted that children responded particularly well to some of the role-playing techniques which, after all, were very similar to many children's games. Brown felt the need to include a chapter, "Proceed with Caution," warning that the introduction of group-sensitivity methods to the classroom proves to be more successful in destroying pre-existing values and learning than in replacing the abandoned values and knowledge with anything positive.

Twenty years later, Brown's warnings about the effects of the Esalen methods are a fitting epitaph to the American school system.

The racist roots of OBE: Nazi doctors in the classroom

by Suzanne Rose

In the 1960s, proponents of the “post-industrial society” united with eugenicists to produce what we know today as outcome-based education (OBE). The policy shift into a “post-industrial age” was announced by University of Chicago President Robert Hutchins, with the publication of *The Triple Revolution*. According to the proponents of this view, American science and industry would not continue the buildup of the Kennedy years. The economy would shrink, and there would be a need for fewer scientists, engineers, and skilled workers. The image of man appropriate to the age of industrial production was declared to be outmoded. Man as a producer, who is created in God’s image to achieve dominion over nature, to be fruitful and multiply, was to be replaced by man as a “steward,” a guardian of shrinking physical resources. Social engineers were brought on line to attack the values of western Christian civilization and to promote outlooks which better reflected the consumer-driven paganism of the New Age. Education policy would reflect this change.

At the same University of Chicago where the thesis of the “post-industrial society” was born, psychologist Benjamin Bloom cooked up the theory of “Mastery Learning,” which later came to be known as OBE. In 1964, Bloom authored the book *Stability and Change in Human Characteristics*, in which he wrote that intelligence is a stable characteristic like other physical characteristics, such as height, with its own specific rate of growth and development. It is therefore relatively fixed in potential. Five years later, eugenicist Arthur Jensen used Bloom’s description of the intellect as a stable or “fixed” inheritable characteristic in support of his racist theories of education, arguing that genetically inferior blacks and other lower-class people should simply be taught a skill and put to work. In 1983, this philosophy was implemented by the Boston school system, acting on the recommendations of behaviorist educators at Harvard, Yale, Stanford, and the University of Chicago. Boston businesses established contracts with cash-starved schools under a program known as “The Boston Compact,” and took ninth and tenth graders out of classrooms to learn on the job.

This racist philosophy is a fraud. In 1981, a group of black Chicago parents became aware that their children were

not being taught to read at the local elementary school. They investigated the new method of teaching reading which the Chicago school system had adopted in 1974, and decided that that was the problem. Angry, they charged that they were victims of racism, and mobilized a boycott of the school. They filed a lawsuit against the school district, demanding that the program be removed as “education malpractice.”

What the Chicago school system had adopted was Benjamin Bloom’s “Continuous Progress-Mastery Learning” program.

When tests of reading comprehension were administered in Chicago the following year to high school students, the first time that students had been tested since the program had been introduced into the elementary school system in 1975, the parents were proven correct. The results showed a 5% drop. It seems that the new method, which consisted of breaking down the act of reading into discrete skills and testing the students on their mastery of the skills, resulted in the mastery of those specific skills or “outcomes,” but without developing reading comprehension. The Bloom program was eventually thrown out of the Chicago schools after a protracted fight, only to be replaced by an updated version of the same method, when the Illinois State Board of Education adopted “goals for learner outcomes” in 1985, spreading the same poison, now known as “outcome-based education,” into every school district in the state.

The Cozi ‘feel good’ method

In 1988, OBE was introduced into a black elementary school in Norfolk, Virginia. Busing to end segregation had been stopped for lack of funds, and the community was promised that the new educational methods would help their children learn. The program introduced at the school is called the Cozi method, named after its two authors, Dr. James Comer, professor of child psychiatry at the Yale University Child Study Center, and Dr. Edward Zigler, professor of psychology at Yale.

Cozi is a pilot project for early childhood intervention. Social engineers had discovered that for the new education

methods to be accepted, it is necessary to involve the parents and the community. The Cozi method includes a School Planning and Management Team, a Parent Organization run by the Cozi "facilitator," and a Mental Health Team. It is funded by grants from the state and federal government, as well as the Carnegie Institute. Yale psychologist Sharon Kagan, speaking to an education conference organized by the Carnegie Institute in 1990, "Preparing American Youth for the Twenty-First Century," emphasized the aspect of community involvement. "While tacit endorsement of the importance of parents in child development has always existed, it is not a routine component of all early childhood/child development training."

Not only do Zigler and his cohorts believe that the vast and growing number of poor children can't learn through traditional methods, but they think that the families of these children are incapable of raising children, and that therefore the school should take over child-rearing from the family. They think that the emotional, social, physical, and intellectual development of the child is the responsibility of the school and the larger community. Some might respond with alarm: This is socialism! The New Age oligarchs behind this idea do not even believe that it is elected government officials who should control the child; they assert, rather, that mental health professionals and psychiatrically trained "facilitators" should be the ones to indoctrinate the child with the values of their New Age sponsors.

The Cozi method, Norfolk's Bowling Park Principal Dr. Herman Clark explained at a press conference on Oct. 26, means that children have to "feel good" about themselves before they can learn. But to be made to "feel good" without being subjected to the standards of real achievement, is to be brainwashed. Zigler was challenged at the press conference by an associate of Lyndon LaRouche, to explain how Cozi methods are different from the practices of Nazi doctors, because not only are his subjects chosen on the basis of race and social class, but Zigler's teaching methods will destroy their minds.

The day after the press conference, the *Virginia Pilot* newspaper reported that since the introduction of Cozi into the school, test scores have declined sharply.

Race 'science'

The idea that disadvantaged minorities learn differently, is racist. In fact, as the above cases demonstrate, the new learning methods result in a decline in cognitive levels. Outcome-based education, or the idea that learning can be measured as a performance or behavioral skill, is being applied not only to ethnic minorities, but to the vast majority of schoolchildren.

The idea that the nation had to develop a new method of teaching people who supposedly can't learn by traditional methods, was given currency by the alarm raised through national studies like the 1983 "Nation at Risk," showing

that the literacy levels of U.S. schoolchildren are dropping. President Bush called an education summit in 1989 of the nation's governors to deal with the problem. The governors adopted six national goals for learning, which were to be the basis for a new education reform effort. The goals involved measuring student progress by outcomes.

Where does the idea come from that learning methods have to be adapted to the particular needs of the child? In 1964, Benjamin Bloom convened a group of psychologists and educators at the University of Chicago for a conference on "Education and Cultural Deprivation," to discuss the new economic realities and come up with appropriate education methods. The report issued by the group says that because of the needs of minorities, and the fact that education is facing new requirements from a changing society and global economy, public education must be transformed. The report attacks traditional education as focusing too much on the small percentage of the school-age population which would go on to college. Instead, it said that we must offer options to all children, not just to the scholastic achievers. It then lays out the new direction education has to take, an emphasis on "problem solving," less emphasis on subject matter and imparting information, and more on finding ways in which the subject fields "relate to the real world," more stress on helping the individual to grow as a person and find satisfaction in the face of the harmful effects on the character supposedly produced by the "industrial age." The report calls for new teaching methods and new approaches to the teacher, student, and parent, and more emphasis on the needs of one-third of the student body that will not go on to attend college.

Among the participants in the conference was the eugenicist Arthur Jensen, whose article published in the *Harvard Education Review* five years later, "How Much Can We Boost IQ and Scholastic Achievement?" would shock the nation by claiming that race and social class determine IQ, and that because blacks and lower-class people measure lower on IQ tests, they are genetically inferior. Jensen contributed a research study to the Bloom conference which showed that rats raised in a stimulating environment perform better in mazes than those raised in plain cages.

Cozi founder Zigler, also a founder of Head Start, contributed a study which demonstrated that lower-class and retarded subjects perform better when their behavior is reinforced with tangible rewards, whereas middle-class subjects perform effectively under "intangible" reward conditions.

In his 1969 piece, Jensen, who had previously operated in what passed for the mainstream of behaviorist educators, argued that the alleged genetic inferiority of blacks and lower-class individuals has implications for education. He wrote that we must find non-traditional ways of teaching these people, and must look critically at the traditional grading system, and the relationship between teacher and student, where the teacher is viewed as an authority imparting information. Jensen continued: "And in the post-Sputnik era, education has

seen an increased emphasis on cognitive and conceptual learning, much to the disadvantage of many children whose mode of learning is predominantly associative. Many of the basic skills can be learned by various means, and an educational system that puts inordinate emphasis on only one mode or style of learning will obtain meager results from the children who do not fit this pattern. . . . It may well be true that many children today are confronted in our schools with an educational philosophy and methodology which were mainly shaped in the past, entirely without any roots in these children's genetic and cultural heritage. The educational system was never allowed to evolve in such a way as to maximize the actual potential for learning that is latent in these children's patterns of abilities. Educational researchers must discover and devise teaching methods that capitalize on existing abilities for the acquisition of those basic skills which students will need in order to get good jobs when they leave school."

The destruction of cognitive powers

The economist and political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche recently commented that our nation is paying the price today for reinforcing the associative/affective in culture and education, rather than the cognitive. He said that the demand that educators address the associative forms of intelligence rather than the cognitive, is the essence of outcome-based education, and it means an emphasis on the emotional and irrational to the point of demanding the destruction of the cognitive. "OBE is feminism," he said, "in the sense of magic, in the sense of irrationality, in the sense of the worship of the associative emotional/irrational, and placing it above and demanding the destruction of the cognitive." It represents the destruction of children's minds.

Comer, Zigler, Bloom, and Jensen share the view that the post-Sputnik era put too much emphasis on the cognitive learning of children. When the associate of LaRouche challenged Zigler at the Bowling Green, Va. press conference to confess that he shared the theories of avowed eugenicist Jensen, Zigler responded, "I believe in cognitive learning, but I also know there are other forms."

Today's classrooms are engulfed in the education theories which sprang from the revival of eugenics thinking, alongside of the drift to a post-industrial society. Educators promote the idea that there are three, four, seven, nine, types of intelligence, all of equal value, each with its own pathway to learning. Indeed in his book *Head Start*, which documents his role in founding the program, Zigler says that although the IQ is fixed, the child can increase his performance level in the proper environment, one which gives him an experience of success. Zigler writes, "I thought that instead of trying to improve children's intellectual capacities, we would be better off trying to improve their motivation to use whatever intelligence they had." He attacks the golden age of "cognitive psychology" which prevailed during the period of the Kennedy administration, and the "high hopes" it engendered.

Profile: Alice Bailey

Satanic midwife to the New Age of OBE

by Stephanie Ezrol

Tracing the history of outcome-based education (OBE), one discovers the very influential role of an avowed Satanist, now deceased, named Alice Bailey, the founder of the Lucifer Trust. Now called the Lucis Trust, her group today has a religious center at the United Nations called the Temple of Understanding. A prominent associate of the Lucis Trust is former U.N. Assistant Secretary General Robert Muller, who boasts that his 1986 "World Curriculum" is the basis of OBE. A special U.N. design team for OBE, one of the 11 design teams in the country, was run through the University of Peace, of which Muller is currently the chancellor.

What is this Lucis Trust? Its officials today will tell you that it does not really have anything to do with the devil; but under pressure, they admit that yes, Lucis does refer to Lucifer. The reference is a cornerstone of the dogma of the gnostic movement, an oligarchical movement dedicated to the subversion of Christianity. The Luciferians claim to worship the Cosmic Christ, who is one of many ascended masters, and who occupied the body of Moses and Jesus as well as other prophets. Christ, they say, was also Lucifer, the light giver.

Alice Bailey, while almost unknown to most Americans, was a very evil, and very influential person. Sylvia Cranston, in her biography of Helena Blavatsky, the founder of the Theosophical Society of which the Lucis Trust was an offshoot, calls Bailey one of the most important thinkers of the twentieth century. The biography, published in 1993, was widely advertised and promoted by the media.

Bailey was born in 1880, in Manchester, England, to a family of wealthy landed aristocrats in the social circles of Queen Victoria. She worked as a Christian evangelist in India before her conversion to Theosophy in 1915. Bailey remained close with her family, which included an aunt who was the chief Deaconess of the Church of Scotland, throughout her satanic career. Her occult satanic predecessor, Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, was the granddaughter of a Russian princess, and traveled within the circles of the European royal families.

In 1919, Alice Bailey produced the first of many books which she says were either dictated or communicated telepathically to her by a dead Tibetan "ascended master who was close to Jesus Christ," who had also been known to

Helena Blavatsky. The works of this Tibetan, as published by the Lucis Trust, form the “underlying philosophy upon which the Robert Muller School is based,” according to the preface of the Robert Muller School’s “World Core Curriculum Manual.” These schools, which are “participating institutions in the Unesco Associated Schools Project in Education for International Co-operation and Peace,” begin with kindergarten.

Bailey went on to produce 25 books, the most important being *Education in the New Age* and *The Externalization of the Hierarchy*. Both stress the need for the occult students of her Arcane School to silently infiltrate all kinds of educational, peace, and other organizations. She tells her followers, who are primarily very wealthy and well educated, that their mission is to lose their own personal identity in order to achieve the superior power of the “group will,” in works to be revealed by the “ascended masters.”

This idea of group identity, according to Bailey, is necessary to the Aquarian Age into which we are now moving. Individual identity and the individual soul are outmoded ideas belonging to the Christian era which, they claim, was already beginning to be superseded in the 1930s. The Aquarian Age would not, according to Bailey’s 1930s writings, fully break out until the 1970s. The individual soul, she writes, is of no importance, because the soul will be reincarnated as something different in a new body in a new life. Reincarnation, a core belief of Bailey and the theosophists, in one stroke justifies racism, suicide of the “inferior,” eugenics, and euthanasia. Don’t worry if you were born inferior, buddy, because in the next life you will be better.

The making of a witch

The father of this Satanist ideology was Friedrich Nietzsche, who heralded the end of the Christian era and the bringing in of the Aquarian (or Dionysian) Age. After Nietzsche’s death in 1900, an array of kooks and cultists, including Alice Bailey and her fellow Satanist Aleister Crowley (1875-1945), began to develop the institutions that would usher in this New Age.

Crowley is better known, because of the popular revival of his works in the 1960s rock-drug-sex counterculture. He called himself the Great Beast 666, and was frequently described as the most evil man in England. Crowley preferred to call his god Satan, whereas Bailey chose the name Lucifer. Bailey and Crowley shared at least one common associate, the British novelist and author of *The Cosmic Christ* (1930), Violet Chambers Tweedale. Tweedale was a member, along with Crowley, of the satanic Order of the Golden Dawn. Bailey describes her 1932 meeting with Tweedale in Ascona, Italy as one of the most important things that every happened to her.

While Crowley worshipped Satan openly, Bailey’s script for dragging people into Hell was that warned of in II Corinthians 11: She clothed herself in the light of good will toward man, and preached a magical occultism. Bailey’s followers,

like the theosophists, claim that they only practice “white” magic, unlike their co-religionist Crowley, who was, in their terms, a “black” magician.

Bailey became active in the occult movement in 1915 when she joined the Theosophical Society, which was then headquartered in Hollywood, California. Her introduction to Theosophy was through two English women of the “same [aristocratic] social status” as she, who then introduced her to two other elderly women who had been personal students of Helena Blavatsky. She advanced rapidly in their ranks and in 1921 married Foster Bailey, who had become the national secretary of Blavatsky’s Theosophical Society in 1919, and was also a high-ranking Freemason.

At the end of 1919, Alice Bailey became editor of the Theosophical magazine *The Messenger*. The job only lasted until 1920 when her husband led a faction fight for control of the Theosophical Society at their Chicago convention. Both Baileys had argued for a rapid infiltration of non-occult institutions, but failed to win the majority of the theosophists to their position.

Satanists, socialists, and freemasons

The Baileys moved their operations to New York in 1921, when, probably through Foster’s masonic connections, he was offered, by Ernest Sufferm of the Theosophical Association of New York, a house, a job, and a platform to continue his efforts toward an occult breakout. Alice Bailey started a class on Blavatsky’s Secret Doctrine in New York City. That class became the Arcane School, in April 1923. By 1947, some 30,000 students had passed through the Arcane School, according to Alice Bailey’s autobiography. The Arcane School, the Lucis Trust, and a third Bailey group, World Goodwill, occupied the top two floors at 11 West 42nd Street in Manhattan.

The Baileys received a boost from high places in 1925, when Graham Phelps Stokes offered them rent-free, for several years, a large home with a beachfront and servants’ quarters on Long Island Sound in Stamford, Connecticut. Phelps Stokes was the president of the Phelps Stokes Corp., the Nevada Co., the Nevada Central Railroad Co., and the Nevada Central Motor Lines.

Stokes’s pedigree gives an idea of the circles in which Bailey moved, and which supported her occult efforts. He had been a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, and the president of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, before switching in 1917 to the Social Democratic League. Besides running for several offices as a Socialist candidate, Stokes was an activist in the military reserves and officers associations, and the chairman on National Defense for the Military-Naval Club. The Stokes family deployed its other sons into the Episcopal Church and the Rockefeller-allied eugenics movement, as well as business and educational operations in China, India, and other parts of Asia.

Will Big Brother take your child away?

by Scott Thompson

In his book *Brave New World*, British establishment kook Aldous Huxley forecast a world without families. Test-tube babies, genetically engineered at various convenient mental levels ranging from cretins to geniuses, would be raised in creches to fill certain categories of social and economic functions. Children would be raised by social workers to respond to the words “mother” and “father” with disgust. The child would owe all his allegiance to the state.

Sound far-fetched? Not when you look at the Parents as Teachers (PAT) program, which is being implemented to varying degrees in 40 states, and which is also being proposed on the federal level through House of Representatives bill H.R. 485 (“America 2000”), part of the Clinton administration’s legislative package on education reform.

Starting with a St. Louis, Missouri pilot project in 1981, “co-parenting” programs have been introduced to replace parental authority with that of social workers, starting, whenever possible, in the pre-natal period.

Laura Rogers exposed key features of PAT in an article titled “In Loco Parentis: The Brave New Family in Missouri,” which appeared in the February 1991 issue of *Chronicles: A Magazine for Educators*, published by the Hoover Institute. Rogers notes that only four years after PAT’s introduction in four Missouri school districts, “the Missouri Legislature had mandated the Parents as Teachers program for all schools and all children.” Now, PAT has spread to 40 states and 8 foreign countries.

PAT was promoted at the Bush administration’s Governors’ Conference on Education in 1989 by such social psychiatrists as Shirley McCune, who told the governors that the “strategic direction” of American schools must be to bring about “a total restructuring of the society.”

The body snatchers

PAT’s concept of social workers determining how a family raises its children, and taking the children away if the family does not comply, is reminiscent of the 1950s movie “Invasion of the Body Snatchers.” The film, an attack upon communist collectivism, showed human beings being turned into “pod people” who were controlled by a state with alien values. In a similar way, PAT snatches children from their

parents, to make their beliefs and attitudes conform to a “politically correct” paradigm shift in society’s values.

According to Rogers: “The process begins when a ‘parent educator,’ through home visits and school visits, bonds herself to a family. . . . First, under the guise of education screening, parents and children are evaluated, the child is given a personal computer code number, and a computer record is initiated that will enable . . . [the tracking of] each child for the rest of his life. . . . There is no code for normal.

“The next step of the PAT program is to change and usurp the relationship parents have with the children. The change agent, the ‘significant other,’ will be working with the children in a ‘mentoring program’ or perhaps as a ‘certified parent educator.’ ”

In many states, like Missouri, the “parent educator” is required by law to report the remotest sign of abuse to a telephone hotline. If, as a result, a judge deems the child to be “at risk,” the parents will lose legal custody over their child.

Rogers writes: “The ‘certified parent educator’ may prescribe mental health services and perhaps a drug like Ritalin. . . . If a parent refuses recommended services, the state can remove the child from the home, place it in a residential treatment center, and force the parent to take psychological counseling for an indefinite period.”

‘Risk factors’

According to Rogers’s report, the 12 “risk factor definitions” used in all states where PAT is found, include:

- “Inability of parent to cope with inappropriate child behavior (e.g., severe biting, destructive behavior, apathy).”
- “Low-functioning parent (due to limited ability or illness).” Parents who are ill, overweight, tired, depressed, have low-level intelligence, are substance abusers, handicapped, or injured are all considered candidates for the category of “abusive parents.”
- “Undue stress that adversely affects family functions.” This could include grieving over a death in the family, divorce, separation, frequent travel by a parent, prolonged illness, or low income.
- “Other (that wonderful catch-all!).” The official guidelines explain: “This can include a wide variety of conditions. . . . Consider such things as allergies, heavy cigarette smoking in the house, family history of hearing loss. . . .” In a word, PAT’s “change agents” boast that *anything* can be considered a warning sign of “abusiveness.”

PAT’s “body snatchers” can thus make a child a ward of the state if, in the judgment of a self-proclaimed “parent educator”—and without due process of law—a parent is overweight, a smoker, a person who gives too many toys, or is grieving over a death in the family. This system of child snatching could soon get a federal mandate, if President Clinton’s “America 2000” education bill is not blocked in the Congress.

Russian military shapes Yeltsin's imperial policy

by Konstantin George

The release on Nov. 3 of unclassified selections of a new military doctrine for the Russian Federation fully bears out *EIR's* analysis of the imperial turn in Moscow's policy, especially since Boris Yeltsin's bloody massacre at the Parliament building on Oct. 3-4. The unveiling of carefully excerpted portions of the 23-page document occurred at a Moscow press conference given by Defense Minister Pavel Grachev and Deputy Secretary of the Russian Security Council Valeri Manilov. Despite pious assertions to the contrary, the doctrine is anything but "defensive," and indeed, concerning its external applications, can be rightly called a second Brezhnev Doctrine, legitimizing the use of armed force to keep neighboring nations within the Russian imperial sphere of influence. Beyond that, the doctrine for the first time in modern Russian history "legally" gives the Armed Forces the right and the duty to intervene *internally* to protect and maintain the security, integrity, and unity of the Russian state.

The doctrine's release was accompanied on the same day by statements from President Yeltsin. First, he declared that in the new Constitution, the "autonomous republics" of the Russian Federation will no longer be characterized as "sovereign," thus reducing their status to that of mere regions. Then, he made official what he had all along intended: not to hold presidential elections during 1994, saying that he intended to remain President until his term expires in 1996.

The main points of the new military doctrine, as announced, are:

1) The Russian Armed Forces are assigned the mission of intervening outside the territory of Russia or the Community of Independent States "to defend the life and death interests" of Russia, its CIS partners, or any country allied with

Russia on a bilateral basis, such as Georgia.

2) The doctrine emphasizes Russia's right to first use of nuclear weapons, specifically in the case of "defending" itself or any ally against "aggression" employing conventional weapons, if the country concerned is the ally of a nuclear power. This aspect of the new doctrine constitutes, for one thing, a virtual ultimatum warning NATO member Turkey not to intervene into the Caucasus. It is also a dramatic escalation in the Russian blackmail against the nations of eastern Europe not to join NATO. It tells Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia that joining NATO will put them on the nuclear target list. Valeri Manilov, who presented this to the press, was unambiguous: "The Russian Armed Forces will use all means at their disposal to repel an attack on Russia or its allies, and defeat the aggressor."

3) The new doctrine makes official a policy first verbally proclaimed in July, when Yeltsin, at Defense Minister Grachev's prodding, ordered the Russian Army to intervene in Tajikistan, with Yeltsin declaring then that the "external border" of Tajikistan, and all other "external borders" of CIS states, constitute "the border of Russia" as well. Manilov declared that any notion of defense that was limited to the borders of the Russian Federation itself was "extremely expensive" and inconceivable. Defense of the "borders" meant the borders of the entire CIS, and there could be no talk of Russian forces ever withdrawing to just the territory of Russia. Minimally, this means the permanent basing of Russian forces in all the CIS states, including Georgia, the latest addition to the CIS. In effect, this part of the doctrine already includes the independent Baltic states of Estonia and Latvia, where Russia has stopped its agreed-upon troop withdrawals

and insisted on the permanent stationing of troop contingents there.

4) Finally, the official role of the Russian Army has been vastly expanded, to include its use in maintaining internal order and security. This new role, in which the Army serves as the pillar of a dictatorship, includes the use of the military to suppress any separatist or opposition tendencies in the regions and autonomous republics of the Russian Federation.

The transitional dictator

Going into the long Russian winter, Yeltsin is walking a tightrope, trying simultaneously to please both the military, to which he owes his present status as dictator-autocrat, and the vicious western-backed practitioners of "shock therapy," the so-called reformers led by Deputy Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar and Finance Minister Boris Fyodorov. It is a dictatorship of the military and security forces that is actually ruling the country, with Yeltsin as their point man. He cannot go on forever taking measures that please both groups. If he breaks with shock therapy, then he has the chance of greater longevity. Should he continue to promote the shock therapy course and thereby plunge Russia into its worst destabilization since the post-1917 period, then his uniformed benefactors will begin the search this winter for a replacement.

Sensing the extreme fragility of the current situation, and the threat to his own position, right before the unveiling of the new military doctrine, Yeltsin launched into a tirade against "the government"—forgetting to note that "the government," after all is *his* government—for having allowed the crisis to nearly go out of control. The attack, issued, Nov. 2, confirmed that the possibility of forming a new government is now on the agenda. It also gave the most recent and strongest indication that the present Russian government is being torn apart by frictions, and will not survive the Dec. 12 elections (which, as *EIR* has underlined, will hardly be democratic). Sometime soon thereafter, if not before, it will fall.

The language of Yeltsin's tirade provided clear evidence of the strain he is under. First, using the language of the military and security forces, Yeltsin, accused the government of underestimating the "danger" of "political terrorism," both before and since the Oct. 4 events. "It must be admitted that we underestimated this danger and showed unforgivable complacency," he said. He called for tough new emergency measures, criticizing the law enforcement authorities for having allowed "armed groups" who had backed the Parliament to operate "in the open," further accusing the government of having mishandled the "rebellion." "We now need emergency measures—political, legal and organizational—to curb political terrorism," he said, and those "responsible" for the bloodshed will be "prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law"—evidently not in reference to himself.

On other matters, clearly showing that he will wait before committing himself to a particular faction of the government, Yeltsin spoke out of both sides of his mouth, attacking both

the shock therapy and anti-shock therapy groupings. He first lashed out at the government's "slow pace" of "reforms," but then also criticized its inattention to the "social needs" of the population, saying that this policy—meaning shock therapy, but without using that term—had "fueled the rebellion" of the Parliament.

Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin is already talking like a lame duck. After Yeltsin spoke, the prime minister stated that he himself will not be a candidate in the elections, and has "little interest" in who will be named prime minister after Dec. 12.

Government disarray

With the fall of the government inevitable, all factions are maneuvering to dominate or control the next cabinet. The pro-International Monetary Fund (IMF) faction in Moscow has joined the fray, with Finance Minister Boris Fyodorov declaring war on the Chernomyrdin regime. The situation, however, is so volatile, that what yesterday were coherent policy factions, are today torn by acute personality clashes, adding to the chaos as winter approaches.

The Fyodorov enunciations illustrate this. In a statement released on Nov. 1, an angry Fyodorov said he would not be part of any "coalition government" emerging after the Dec. 12 elections, and for the first time also attacked his own factional allies as well. He noted that the government of Viktor Chernomyrdin is filled with political and personality clashes, and is incapable of implementing reforms: "I don't have the intention of working with a government that doesn't share my convictions, and which doesn't work in a cohesive and professional manner. . . . I don't understand why amateurs are running around with many problems, and why the number of ministers and departments has grown so much that it's already impossible to keep in one's head the names of the government's members."

The brawl in the government has gone way beyond a scrape between the IMF crowd as such and the Chernomyrdin group. Fyodorov lashed out at "those ministers" who are devoting most of their energies to the election campaign instead of to their government work. This was an unmistakable jab at his pro-IMF political bedfellow Yegor Gaidar, who heads the "Russia's Choice" electoral bloc, and also at Deputy Prime Minister Sergei Shakhrai, who heads the Russian Unity and Concord electoral bloc. Fyodorov declared: "I deeply denounce this election campaigning, this struggling for future positions, these attempts to postpone important decisions."

How Yeltsin handles the question of forming a new government will determine whether or not he, too, joins the same lame duck category that the cabinet now has. On this basis, the real controllers of the Russian military dictatorship will make up their minds how fast to move and dictate their own succession agenda, starting with the present dictator-autocrat, Boris Yeltsin.

Is Germany's Christian Democratic Union party a 'mammoth cult'?

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, federal chairman of the Civil Rights Movement-Solidarity

During a party caucus meeting in late October, members of the liberal wing of the Germany's ruling Christian Democratic Union (CDU) did not prevail with their criticisms of Stefan Heitmann, the justice minister of the eastern German state of Saxony who has been proposed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl to replace Richard von Weizsäcker as President next May. Heitmann's candidacy was upheld; and in order to explain their failure, the liberal critics presented a quite remarkable explanation: Mrs. Rahardt-Vahldieck, the Hamburg official who is not otherwise easily cowed by her opponents, said she had been exposed to "psycho-terror" by her colleagues, while the former department head of the CDU central party office, Wahnfried Dettling, manically concluded that the CDU was turning into a "mammoth cult." In the Monitor broadcast which reported on this, commentator Bednarz mused, "The CDU a mammoth cult? We must bear that in mind!"

Considering the undemocratic activities of Rahardt-Vahldieck against the Civil Rights Movement-Solidarity (she described us in a circular letter to all federal officials of the CDU as a dangerous, cultlike association), we could easily enjoy leaning back in our chairs and registering malicious pleasure that this actually not-so-liberal lady is getting a taste of her own medicine. And if the CDU is a "mammoth cult," as Mr. Dettling says, then by implication Chancellor Kohl is a cult leader, and Mr. Dettling himself is a cult member. Even this thought does not lack a certain amusing side, because Mr. Kohl has not lifted a finger to rein in Rahardt-Vahldieck's drive against us.

But the political situation right now is such that we cannot relish such malicious pleasure for long. For, on the one hand, this explanation sheds a sad light on the political level at which differences of political opinion are being discussed in this country. We hear so much talk about our "culture of strife," but in reality there exists a precisely prescribed list of "politically correct" opinions, and woe to anyone who dares to shake up the taboos.

Anyone who dares today to infringe on the spirit of the times, will have to reckon on reprisals, just as during the times of Goebbels, as a Polish professor of theology recently put it during a conference in Berlin. And Mrs. Rahardt-Vahldieck certainly believes that she reflects the spirit of the times better than the Civil Rights Movement-Solidarity.

Besides, these internal party spats are not occurring out

of the blue, but against the background of a rapidly unfolding strategic crisis, in which certain forces are continuing to work toward a geopolitically motivated destabilization of Germany and of the Kohl government.

The arguments of those shallow political thinkers, who have promptly started squawking about "conspiracy theories" the minute such considerations are raised, have fortunately taken a back seat since the publication of former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's memoirs, since in her book, the "Iron Lady" also makes no bones about her preference for the Iron Curtain, nor about her bias against Germany and her resulting policy commitment to destabilize Germany—a policy which has not changed under the government of her successor John Major.

Kohl acted correctly at the end of 1989 and the outset of 1990, when he exploited the brief moment in which reunification was possible, and for that he deserves to occupy a page in history. But from then on, he buckled under to pressures from Thatcher and U.S. President George Bush, and to a lesser degree, from French President François Mitterrand.

Instead of implementing a Marshall Plan for the East, by the same dirigistic methods which had been used for the rebuilding of the Federal Republic of Germany—a policy which had been proposed by Deutsche Bank chairman Alfred Herrhausen for Poland at the point when he was assassinated on Nov. 30, 1989, and by American economist Lyndon LaRouche in the form of the "Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle"—Bonn capitulated to Anglo-American interests.

Almost no matter what subject is under discussion, a pained cry of "Don't go it alone!" would be intoned in Bonn, and people obsequiously subordinated themselves to a policy which, as we should be grateful to Mrs. Thatcher for explaining, led to the weakening and destabilization of Germany.

An indirect part of this was also the International Monetary Fund's obviously incompetent "shock therapy" for Russia and eastern Europe, with its predictable result that today we are facing chaos, dictatorship, and war in the East. Certainly, in the already inevitable debate over "Who lost Russia?" the historical blame sticks to George Bush and Margaret Thatcher; but also those who continuously harped on their "Don't go it alone!" shibboleth, clinging to their Anglo-American position, won't come out covered with glory, either.

The problem is that the geopolitical motivations which Mrs. Thatcher describes in her book, are continuing in effect

ADL 'cult' slander countered in Germany

The growth of support for the freedom of U.S. political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche, coupled with the woes of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) in the United States, is being answered by a flurry of renewed slanders of the LaRouche political and intellectual movement in Germany.

The British-modeled Hamburg news weekly *Der Spiegel*, in its issue No. 33 of 1993, attempted to discredit the advertisement which had run six weeks earlier in the *Washington Post*. In that ad, 300 parliamentarians from 25 countries called on President Clinton to free opposition leader LaRouche, who has now spent nearly five years in federal prison following his unlawful frameup on conspiracy charges in 1988. Among the signers were the celebrated Italian anti-mafia judge, Carlo Palermo, and former Argentine President Arturo Frondizi. Out of all 300 lawmakers, *Spiegel* only managed to strongarm two Germans and 11 others to backtrack on their support for the letter. The liberal magazine went on to pack an astounding number of defamatory lies into an article of merely 40 lines.

This ADL-liberal hate campaign, which is also being channeled through organisms of the ruling, nominally Catholic, Christian Democratic Union party, flounders in the face of open challenge. For example, in late October, the CDU in Mainz called a public meeting on "Cults on Our Doorstep." The speaker, local "cult expert" Mr.

Türk, heavily focused on three groups inspired by LaRouche: the European Labor Party, the Schiller Institute, and the Anti-Drug Coalition. As criteria for deciding what a cult is, he mentioned, among other things, the "leadership principle," the alleged difficulty of leaving the group, claims to a monopoly on truth, allergy against criticism, looting, the "penchant for finding a reason for everything," and "camouflage."

Representatives of the Schiller Institute, founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, were among the 15 or so people present, and they quickly set the record straight. The "cult" label, they showed, had originated from the ADL, and was circulated by official institutions in Germany. The spread of cults is facilitated by the tendency to destroy all moral values and by the loss of understanding of any differentiation between good and evil, they said, reminding people that it would be good to study *Veritatis Splendor*. This new papal encyclical reiterates the Catholic Church's insistence on absolute truth, one of the "criteria" which Türk had tried make into the hallmark of a cult. As Türk sputtered, the Schiller Institute members briefed participants on its positive program. Finally, Türk lost control: "These people are very dangerous, they are world-conspirators."

At the end of a stormy debate, people came up to ask for copies of the Schiller Institute's newspaper with comments like: "Well, after all, you are right, according to his criteria, the Catholic Church would also be a cult, since they have fixed criteria," or, "You were right in what you said, that there is no justice any more."

at present, and are determining the policy of certain Anglo-American circles. The hallmark of this policy is the relentless insistence on the "special relationship" between Great Britain and the United States, and the obvious attempt to build up a condominium with the dictators of a new imperialist Russia in order to exert dominion over the world.

It is monstrously indicative of the spirit of the age that the liberal American writer Gore Vidal has come out calling for a new Confederacy in the "white" lands of the North against the "colored" lands of the South, while Social Democratic politician Erhard Eppler is not ashamed to present quite "objectively," in *Spiegel* magazine, a book by French author Jean-Christophe Rufin, *The Empire and the New Barbarians*, which alleges that it is inevitable that all the rich lands of the North will build a new "Roman wall" to defend themselves against the starving people from the South.

In short, the idea of establishing an Anglo-American/Russian condominium is directed against the South, but also against an independent and economically strong Europe. The privileges of a tiny, vanishing, moneyed elite should ulti-

mately be defended at all costs—hence the "free market economy" and liberal reforms in the East—even if the whole world sinks into chaos as a result.

What is the real basis for the current massive campaign of Great Britain against German-Iranian trade, and why is such trade even being defended by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, from whom one would expect the traditional reservations against Iran? Perhaps in Israel there is a better grasp of Anglo-American geopolitics than in Bonn.

Whatever is being played out in Bonn, it is not taking place in a vacuum, and the arguments presented up front are not always identical with the real intentions. Let us hope that Helmut Kohl is clear that the problem with Mrs. Thatcher does not primarily stem from the fact that her thinking goes back to the "pre-Churchill era," but that it is to no small degree thanks to her actions, that the historic opportunity of 1989 was lost. And perhaps he will also find the time to think over what this has to do with those who describe those who oppose her as a "cult." So in a way, Herr Kohl, now we're both sitting in the same boat.

Haitians being starved to reimpose Aristide

by Carlos Wesley

Two weeks after the United States and the other powers of the United Nations imposed a naval blockade around Haiti to force the return to power of Pol Pot-like former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, reports are that it could soon lead to the outright disappearance of that Caribbean nation.

The blockade, which resumes a two-year embargo against Haiti after a four-month hiatus, was imposed even though senior officials in the Clinton administration now acknowledge that during his presidency, the deposed Aristide at least tolerated the murder of his political opponents. But, according to news reports on Nov. 4, the officials insisted that Aristide must be restored to office because he was “democratically” elected.

Hopes for a quick settlement under the U.N.-dictated Governor’s Island agreement—by which Aristide was supposed to return to Haiti from his exile in Washington on Oct. 30, while Army Commander Gen. Raoul Cédras and police chief Col. Michel François left the country—were dashed when, during a speech to the U.N. General Assembly on Oct. 28, Aristide also demanded the resignation of Haiti’s entire high command. Further, Aristide said that he would request that Parliament grant amnesty to the military *after* their departure, not before, as called for in the agreement.

The collapse of the accord left the Clinton administration with only two options if it intends to pursue the policy designed by the pro-drug-legalization Inter-American Dialogue, of “restoring democracy” to Haiti: a military invasion, or starving the Haitians into submission. It is currently pursuing the latter course.

‘Democratic’ genocide

Roughly 600,000 people, about 10% of the Haitian population, depends on CARE for their food. But “delivery of emergency food aid to northwestern Haiti, the poorest region of the poorest country in the western hemisphere, has slowed while the number of people relying on the service has shot up” since the U.N. imposed its oil embargo, reports Reuters. Workers for the relief agency are now considering switching to donkeys to deliver food to CARE’s 1,500 distribution centers. “Every day we wake up wondering if we are going to have fuel for delivery trucks,” said a spokeswoman. “The international community talks about embargo, embargo, em-

bargo, but we never see any benefits,” one Haitian told Reuters.

Unemployment, which in the best of times affects nearly 80% of the population, is now above 90%. According to the *New York Times*, it is estimated that about 100,000 jobs have been lost and that the GNP has dropped 15% since the Bush administration first imposed sanctions on Haiti, following Aristide’s 1991 overthrow.

The *Times* reports that the streets of Port-au-Prince, the capital, “are increasingly piled with garbage, factories are shut down, power blackouts are occurring more frequently, and armed gangs are operating more freely as they rob stores and extort money from people.” Gasoline is still available on the black market at \$14 a gallon, but “the price could go to \$20.” The oil cutoff is speeding up the disappearance of Haiti’s forests which, even before people were forced to chop down more trees for fuel, were only expected to last another seven years.

“I thought after Vietnam we had heard the last of destroying a nation in order to save it, but that is what we are doing here,” a diplomat told the *Washington Post*.

Aristide defends ‘necklacing’

Aristide, the defrocked Marxist priest on whose behalf this genocide is being committed, is patterned after Haiti’s previous dictator, François “Papa Doc” Duvalier, another creation of the Anglo-Americans. Like Aristide, Papa Doc was elected as the champion of the downtrodden poor black masses of Haiti, long oppressed by the lighter-skinned upper classes. Aristide, like Papa Doc before him, promoted the syncretic voodoo cult to increase his hold on the population. And where Papa Doc had the dreaded Ton Ton Macoutes, Aristide unleashed the Lavalas mobs and attempted to set up his own private militia, a move which precipitated his ouster.

While many of Aristide’s supporters claim that a recent CIA report stating that their leader is a manic-depressive homicidal psychopath in need of psychiatric medication, is fraudulent, it doesn’t take a degree in psychology to see that the man is not playing with a full deck. He let his blood-lust show through in his Oct. 28 speech at the U.N. when, after he described the horrible effects of the embargo on Haiti’s neediest, he nonetheless demanded “a total and complete blockade, which is necessary, nay, even essential.” And he unashamedly defended the practice of “necklacing”—burning people alive by igniting a gasoline-filled tire around their necks, after chopping off their arms. In an article in the Nov. 4 *New York Review of Books*, Mark Danner, who is writing a book about Haiti, reports that he asked Aristide how he, a priest, could countenance burning his political enemies on the street. According to Danner, Aristide replied: “One must know when to look at the acts of the people and judge them as a psychologist, not as a priest. . . . It was the people who suffered and the people themselves who decided to act; and in this they were doing God’s work.”

United States reopens ties to communist Chinese military

by Cho Wen-pin

It was reported recently that the Clinton administration has shifted to a friendlier policy toward China, codified in a classified "action memorandum" signed by President Bill Clinton last month, which includes the first direct, high-level contact in four years with China's military. Under the aegis of this new strategy, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Regional Security Charles Freeman traveled to Beijing in late October.

Mao Zedong used to characterize the world situation in the Cold War era as the "East Wind" versus the "West Wind," in mah-jong terms. He predicted that the former will eventually prevail. During the 1980s, when dozens of China's intermediate-range CSS2 missiles had traveled along the "silk route"—to as far as Saudi Arabia—where the "West Wind" also blew, the missiles themselves happened to be named "East Wind."

For the past decade, China's arms sales in the Middle East region have totaled in the billions of dollars. Many of China's arms sales to such western-friendly countries as Saudi Arabia occurred with the assent of the Pentagon—especially of Bush, who did not seem reluctant to aid the Chinese.

Yet, 1993 has seen some change. China, though it had been backing up the Palestinian cause with long and staunch support, finally established diplomatic relations with Israel in January 1992. David Levy, then Israel's foreign minister, traveled to Beijing at that time to cement ties. He was followed by then-President Chaim Herzog last December, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres in May of this year.

Peres told Beijing at that time that the ninth round of Middle East peace talks was making progress, and he asked China to use its connections with Arab nations to help find a solution to the Middle East conflict. He extracted a promise from Beijing that China would cut arms sales to Israel's Arab foes.

China plays geopolitics, makes up own rules

Nevertheless, when Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who doubles as defense minister, visited Beijing in October, he heard a rather different song. China's Prime Minister Li Peng told his Israeli counterpart that "China's role [in the Middle East] is quite limited, but we are ready to play our role," according to Chinese spokesman Wu Jianming. The specific demand made by Rabin in the 105 minutes of talks

between the two remains secret, but what is known to the press indicates that Li Peng rebuffed Israel's requests for limiting China's arms exports to Iran or leaning on Iran to recognize the peace pact between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On the day of Rabin's arrival in Peking, the Iranian daily *Kayhan International* warned Beijing that Rabin would try to undermine ties between Iran and the People's Republic of China (P.R.C.). The official Iranian news agency IRNA quoted the paper as saying that "Rabin's priority during his first visit to China will be to seek a halt of missile sales to Iran and Syria. . . . Rabin knew well that Chinese foreign policy was not under Washington's influence, and that it was economically and politically strong enough not to surrender to U.S. bullying tactics."

IRNA further quoted the newspaper as saying that "Rabin's China visit is not only to plead his own case against Syria and Iran, but also that of the Americans."

As the Third World's main military supplier, China has dealt out just about every kind of military gear, from assault rifles and missiles to nuclear weapons, to 25 countries, from Albania to Zimbabwe. China has shopped for Israel's advanced missile technology and in-flight refueled jet fighters from Russia, and is looking for an aircraft carrier, such as the Ukraine's 67,000-ton *Varyag*, which is nearing completion at a port near Nikolayev, Ukraine.

According to an article by Larry Engelmann titled "China's Arms Business," carried in the China News Digest newswire network, a former officer of Poly Technologies, one of the two arms import-export corporations which market anything in the arsenal of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, said, "We see a different new world order than your defeated President does. The world Mr. Bush wanted to build was based on U.S. dominance."

While China's aggressive weapons acquisition program is breaking the Anglo-Americans' one-world gameplan, its arms sales are certainly disturbing the peace in the rest of the world, while China's hegemony in Southeast Asia has alarmed China's immediate neighbors. But back home, the same old Chinese tactic prevails—a skill possibly learned from Genghis Khan—of "shooting two hawks with one arrow," and getting the arrow back, too. According to such scheming, China would supply weapons to both Iran and Iraq

in order to keep wars going in the Middle East, so that China could earn hard currency.

But the worst comes for those targeted by the second hawk. To understand this second tactic, one may look at China's policy toward Taiwan. Recently, James Soong, governor of Taiwan province and one of the top five political powers in the Republic of China (R.O.C.), alleged that for the past few years China has been flooding Taiwan with drugs in order to destabilize the island, which is ruled under a non-communist government but is still considered to be part of China.

Poly Technologies is controlled by the so-called princelings' party, the Taizidang—the sons and daughters of founders of the P.R.C. General Manager He Ping, who is said to be worth \$30-40 million, is married to one of Deng Xiaoping's daughters. This type of "family-run" arms business brings in sizeable capital for financing China's army and military high-tech development, but is done at the expense of multiple violations of the sovereignty of both foreign countries and of China itself, thus hurting China's would-be image as a "republican" country, and creating hostility which blocks China from even exporting cheap goods to earn hard currencies.

So when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs complained that some of Poly's deals would cause the United States and others to issue strong protests, perhaps meaning Beijing would lose its trade benefits and other privileges, Deng said he would resolve the issue personally. Under his pragmatic rule, he has been attempting to strike a balance between the arms sales—representing the financial interest of the military which often acts outside of the Constitution—and foreign policy considerations, supposedly aimed at protecting the nation's interest as a whole—i.e., tipping the balance of the world superpowers in China's own political and economic favor. Yet the crisis keeps deepening, as China's current policy remains under the strong philosophical influence of the founders of the communist state.

At home, China continues to threaten the security of its rivals across the Taiwan Strait, providing an excuse for the R.O.C. to promote its own political independence, such as buying votes from six small central American countries and appealing to Western powers for its U.N. membership bid. The world may not go along with Taiwan's proposal, yet such actions further destabilize the already chaotic situation of the "multi-party" politics in Taipei, forcing the ruling party to spend more of its huge foreign reserves on weapons.

U.S. plays Taiwan and Israel like mah-jong

While Taiwan gets arms wheeling and dealing from the U.S. side, for more than a decade Israel has been providing China with advanced military know-how that the United States and other western countries would not supply directly. But ironically, weapons enhanced with such technology often fall into the hands of Israel's sworn enemies, such as

Pakistan and Iran.

To those writing for the *New York Times*, "Israel's burgeoning cooperation with China is puzzling in the wake of progress in autonomy talks with the Palestinians and the prospect of peace with all its next-door neighbors." But the answer is clear if one compares Israel with Taiwan, besides the fact that Israel could have obtained from Beijing valuable information which has been collected by intelligence agents teamed up with Chinese overseas firms, concerning the Arab countries' construction sites.

Israel and Taiwan are similar in two respects. First, both are recipients of U.S. military technology, and both are being played as cards to balance the power: Israel is used to counter-balance Arab countries in the Middle East, while Taiwan—which, ironically, at one time was being supported by Moscow to offset the wayward Chinese communists—is now increasingly used and supported by America to counter Beijing. Second, both have domestic and international policies which are influenced by their overseas ethnic individuals and groups, who are often backed by the U.S. administration and its various semi-official organizations.

In the feature article "Israel's Secret Weapon" in *Time* magazine Oct. 25, the man who "opened the doors for China to Israel" is identified as Shaul Eisenberg—"the real-life version of the international power brokers who appear in the pages of popular thrillers. . . . He is a legendary figure in Asia, a modern taipan."

In early October, after China went through with its underground nuclear test in Xijiang, but during Rabin's visit to Beijing, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency alleged that after having "conducted a study" on arms proliferation threats in the 1990s, it had ascertained that Israel has sold military technology to China that could be worth "several billion dollars." In a written statement to the Senate Governmental Committee, CIA director James Woolsey reported that Israel had assisted China with technology for jet fighters, tanks, and air-to-air missiles.

This is hardly a new discovery. In 1978, more than a decade before China established diplomatic relationship with Israel, Shaul Eisenberg started pushing arms exports to China, with exclusive rights granted by then Prime Minister Menachem Begin, to ostensibly increase influence over a country that supported Israel's Arab enemies. Israel claims that since 1979 it has sold \$3.5 billion in military parts and processes, although Woolsey claims it's \$10 billion, which has permitted the creation of a new generation of Chinese weapons ranging from improved tank guns to armor, targeting systems, missiles, aircraft electronics, computers, etc.

All this intense trade activity happened right under Uncle Sam's nose; but for more than a decade, Uncle Sam chose to keep silent about it. But now the American geopoliticians have decided to make China the number-one enemy, based on the false assumption that China and the Arab countries might make an alliance.

Stop the holocaust, stop geopolitics, boycott Britain! says new movement

by Umberto Pascali

While Bosnia is entering the worst period of the holocaust it has yet experienced, winter is raging, Britain's MI-6 is escalating its evil tricks in central Bosnia, and international "negotiators" push for its final partition, a new, coordinated push to stop the genocide is emerging in Europe, America, and Asia. Though there is no guarantee that these initiatives will be successful, it is to be underlined that participants are focusing on the key question behind the ongoing genocide in former Yugoslavia—British geopolitics.

The credit for the initiative to a large extent must go to the government, the Parliament, and the prime minister of Malaysia, Dr. Mahathir Mohamad. Dr. Mahathir has taken a moral stand on the issue of Bosnia, and thus has taken responsibility to denounce the executioners of Bosnia. *EIR* has already reported the courageous words he addressed to British Prime Minister John Major during Major's visit to Kuala Lumpur on Sept. 21, and his speech at the United Nations (see *EIR*, Oct. 22). We publish below excerpts from his recent speech at the meeting of the British Commonwealth countries in Cyprus. His stand is supported by the Malaysian people.

Such a heavy foreign policy responsibility—to stop the genocide—that should have been taken by the United Nations Security Council or by the United States, a "superpower," was instead taken on by a relatively small Asian country. Malaysia has done more to solve the crisis in former Yugoslavia than the big powers, all of which are under the spell of British geopolitical dogma. The Malaysian Parliament unanimously voted up on Oct. 28 a motion calling for concrete measures to stop the genocide. Many parliamentarians called for a boycott of British goods, including the cancellation of multibillion-dollar contracts.

On the same day, in a press conference in Washington, the secretary general of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry issued a friendly challenge to the United States to free itself from British influence. "I am most concerned about a tendency of the United States to see this situation mainly through British eyes," he said. The diplomat deflated the myth that Europe is unified behind the British and their mediator, Lord Owen. "I have been to the European capitals. I can tell you

there is no unity of support for the European Community's official position regarding Bosnia. There is great dissatisfaction with the Owen peace package." The United States would have a lot of support if they were to seriously oppose the British bloody diktats, he indicated.

'Isolate the Brits'

As if responding to these arguments, the young German parliamentarian Stefan Schwarz stated: "The Bosnians are paying the price for Britain's balance-of-power politics." Schwarz, who is under 24-hour security protection following innumerable death threats from Serbian terrorists, called for a U.S.-German common initiative. Its aim, he said, should be to "isolate the Brits and keep the French neutral," and intervene to stop Serbian aggression.

The same strategy was proposed by Roberto Formigoni, Italian deputy minister for the environment and a member of the European and Italian parliaments. In an interview with the German newspaper *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Formigoni accused the United States and, above all, the British, of having "prevented the pacification of the Balkans out of political calculations." He warned against a war of religion, and accused those same Anglo-Saxon financial interests that are opposing peace in former Yugoslavia of fomenting this scenario.

The key issue thus becomes whether U.S. foreign policy can be changed and changed fast. The Bosnia disaster is closely connected with the strategic foreign policy disasters in Russia, Somalia, and Haiti. It is part of the same new world order insanity that is imposing genocidal conditions on Iraq through the embargo.

The international forces that want to save Bosnia are now applying pressure on a strategic singularity: to change Bill Clinton's foreign policy. A courageous congressman, Frank McCloskey (D-Ind.), requested exactly this. "As a loyal Democrat and supporter of Bill Clinton, I believe the secretary of state, Warren Christopher, should resign," he wrote in the Oct. 24 *New York Times*.

The battle to save Bosnia and, quite possibly, to save the world from World War III, is now on. McCloskey, Formi-

goni, and Dominic Puthuchery of Malaysia are the three co-chairmen of the International Parliamentarians against Genocide in Bosnia (IPGB). The IPGB has promoted a visit of an international delegation to Sarajevo, and is now promoting a series of initiatives and conferences in several parts of the world, including Kuala Lumpur.

That forces from the Third World, Europe, and America are joining in a political fight against the horrors of the new world order and its geopolitical dogma, is awakening hope in many quarters. Representatives of all the main religious organizations, for example, are expressing their willingness to work together to put a stop to the holocaust in Bosnia. Muslims and Catholics are in the forefront of this effort.

The historical challenge now is to create from the sacrifices and pain of this battle, a new set of relations among the nations involved in this effort, so that a just world order can finally emerge from the ashes of the Versailles and Yalta geopolitical agreements.

Malaysian government pleads case of Bosnia

Tan Sri Ahmad Kamil Jaafar, secretary general of the Malaysian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been "traveling as the special envoy of the prime minister of Malaysia to plead the case of Bosnia-Hercegovina" for the last six months. During the last week in October, he visited Washington and New York City. His message was direct: "Only the United States can bring an equitable peace to Bosnia. It is immaterial whether the Americans go through the U.N. Security Council, or act unilaterally. The quickest, most efficient way is the best way; the diplomatic niceties do not matter."

The following excerpts of the secretary general's plea to the Clinton administration and U.S. lawmakers, were delivered at a Washington press conference Oct. 28.

. . . A [Malaysian] journalist named K.P. Waran was in Sarajevo less than two weeks ago with an international group of parliamentarians. Here's part of what he wrote: "A drive from the Sarajevo Airport to the presidential palace about 5 kilometers away revealed a once-thriving city reduced to ruins. Shells of buildings stood—many with gaping holes and shattered glass panes while others were mere piles on the ground. Houses, no longer habitable, with collapsed roofs, partially or totally destroyed, stood as eerie portents of the final destruction. . . . Except for a sprinkling of U.N. armored personnel carriers and tanks, not a soul was about—a far cry from Sarajevo's heyday as capital and cultural center

of Bosnia-Hercegovina. . . ."

The conflict in Bosnia-Hercegovina is part of the grand plan of Slobodan Milosevic—a plan well documented over the years—to bring into being a Greater Serbia. This plan is by no means supported by all Serbs.

Although most defenders of Sarajevo are Muslims, many Serbs and Croats are included in their number. This mix is also reflected in the government. They are all Bosnians. The point I am making is that the bloodshed in Bosnia is not about war between the Muslims and the rest. It is about people and certain powers with evil designs toward a once-peaceful, multi-ethnic, and multi-religious nation-state.

Today the Bosnian Muslims are confronted with the choice—either accept the tattered remnants of Bosnia-Hercegovina, or risk being wiped off the map of the world. How has this happened? Three main reasons come to mind:

- First, the European Community and the United Nations Security Council failed to respond decisively to the Bosnian government's desperate appeal for help.

- Second, Cyrus Vance and David Owen inexplicably accepted the spurious case for the "cantonization." In the Geneva negotiations, Owen has consistently ignored one of the basic principles of the London Conference—that no territory gained by force would be recognized by the international community.

- Third, a well-conceived and successful strategy to split the peoples of the newly formed country—to cause Bosnian Croats to abandon the Bosnian part of their identity and to dissolve their traditional alliance with Bosnian Muslims. . . .

In Bosnia-Hercegovina the aggressors hold sway and commit crimes with impunity. The Serbs have devoured territory through savagery. A holocaust has taken place in Bosnia-Hercegovina. The American people know well what a holocaust means: One of the largest holocaust museums in the world is right here in Washington, only a short walk from where we meet today.

Has America lost its will for leadership?

As I visit this great country, here are questions that are on my mind: 1) Is President Clinton waiting for somebody else to set the stage for an American entry into Bosnia-Hercegovina? 2) Has America lost its will for leadership in international affairs? 3) Is Bosnia-Hercegovina so strategically unimportant to the United States—so distant—that even despicable international behavior and blatant disregard for international humanitarian law do not cause the American government to act?

Bosnia-Hercegovina is not a mere geographical hole between Serbia, Croatia, and Albania. It is one of Europe's oldest countries. The Bosnians are southern Slavs. They came into the area from central Europe at about the same time as did the Serbs and the Croats. And they settled in the territory that is now Bosnia-Hercegovina. . . . Bosnia-

Hercegovina certainly has as strong a historical claim to exist as does its neighbors.

There seems to be, on the part of the Americans, the perception that Bosnia-Hercegovina is a European affair, that this agony is a problem to be left to the Europeans to solve. I am most concerned about a tendency of the United States to see this situation mainly through British eyes.

The United States cannot afford to allow this saga of death and destruction to continue. It has the capacity to disrupt irreversibly the very foundations of international peace and security. If we, the international community, leave the fate of the Bosnian Muslims to the Serbs and the Croats, there will be repercussions far beyond the Balkans. We will have set the stage for disorder well into the future.

The official position of the European members of the U.N. Security Council on the case of Bosnia-Hercegovina, in my view, is based on short-term considerations of *realpolitik*. Forget the merits of the case. Forget peace and stability in Europe as a whole. And, I submit, forget the long-term global interests of the United States as well.

I have been traveling as the special envoy of the prime minister of Malaysia to plead the case of Bosnia-Hercegovina. I have been to the European capitals. I can tell you that there is no unity of support for the European Community's official position, such as it is, regarding Bosnia. There is great dissatisfaction with the Owen peace package. There is great dissatisfaction with Owen's lack of consultation with the EC—which appointed him and whose creature he is supposed to be. . . . Thus, among the leaders of Europe and elsewhere, there is a constituency for effective international action on Bosnia-Hercegovina. It is potentially a huge constituency.

That body of opinion can be mobilized, and it can be led. . . . Only the United States has the proven record—look at the miracle of the Middle East. . . .

Immediately, Tuzla Airport must be opened to enable food, blankets, and other essential needs to reach the major towns. . . . I cannot see any logic for the continued closure of Tuzla Airport except to give strategic advantages to those who are bent upon crushing the will of a people and a nation called Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The Security Council must now demand, and must be prepared to back its demands by the use of force if necessary—not mere threats but actual force—to make the aggressors comply with certain critical requirements. Among others: 1) The siege of Sarajevo must be lifted forthwith, particularly by removing the Serbian guns on the hills around the city; 2) the delivery of humanitarian assistance must be allowed to be effected without disruption; 3) the International Committee of the Red Cross must be given free access to all detention camps. . . .

We must consider exempting Bosnia-Hercegovina from the U.N. arms embargo. Bosnia-Hercegovina has a legiti-

mate right of self-defense inherent in Article 51 of the U.N. Charter. This right must be restored to that sovereign state. If the Security Council is unable to defend Bosnia-Hercegovina, it is absolutely immoral to prevent the Bosnians from defending themselves. It is immoral for all of us to delude ourselves that the issue of Bosnia-Hercegovina is the story of a simple civil war. It is, behind the thinnest of disguises, external aggression.

Documentation

Parliamentarians attack capitulation to Serbs

German MP Stefan Schwarz

From the International Herald Tribune on Oct. 26:

“One of the youngest members of Germany's lower house of parliament, Mr. Schwarz, 34, entered the limelight in December with a passionate 10-minute speech that compared the West's indifference to Serbian atrocities in Bosnia to its tragic appeasement of Nazism in the 1930s. That speech, his first, ended on the words: ‘I say we should intervene, I'm tired of keeping quiet,’ to thunderous applause.

“Ever since, the down-to-earth Christian Democrat from Rhineland-Palatinate has been speaking his mind freely—and to the overwhelming approval of Germans infuriated by the West's do-nothing role in the Bosnian conflict. ‘Everywhere the clock seems to be turning backward. . . . This is about principles, not just national interests.’ . . .

“‘The Bosnians are paying the price for Britain's balance-of-power politics,’ he said, accusing the British, and to a lesser extent France, of rewarding Serbia for its support of the Allies during World War II. This idea might sound outlandish were it not also advanced elsewhere—for instance, in a recent front-page editorial in the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, a conservative Swiss daily.

“Schwarz's answer to the Bosnian conflict, which relies heavily on U.S.-German initiative, is [to] ‘isolate the Brits and keep the French neutral’ while striking Serbian military targets and aiding civilians.”

Italian MP Roberto Formigoni

From the German daily Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on Oct. 26:

“The well-known Italian Christian Democrat Roberto

Malaysian Parliament stands up for Bosnia

The following is the historic resolution sponsored by Malaysian Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, and unanimously approved by the Dewan Rakyat (Malaysian House) on Oct. 28. In offering the motion, Abdullah had stated: "It is important for this House to reject the peace proposal which divides the state based on ethnicity and religion."

The passage of the resolution followed by just three days Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad's high-profile intervention on Bosnia at the British Commonwealth summit, held in Cyprus. There, Britain's John Major came under strong attack from the prime minister, BBC reported on Oct. 25. Directing his remarks at Major, Mahathir is quoted saying: "The West has been talking so much about human rights. . . . Here you see clearly people being raped, murdered, slaughtered, shot at, and you do nothing. . . . You are so keen on Iraq, so much so that even if they turn their radar on, you are prepared to shoot them. In the case of Bosnia, nothing is done."

Prime minister to move:

That, in accordance with Standing Order 27(3) of the House of Representatives, I hereby move a motion, as follows:

That, the sovereignty and human rights in the state of

Bosnia-Hercegovina have been violated by acts of aggression by the Serbs;

That, acts of atrocities have been inflicted on the Muslim population of Bosnia-Hercegovina by the Serbs;

That, failure on the part of the United Nations Security Council to take positive steps has resulted in continued acts of "genocide" and "ethnic cleansing" by the Serbs;

And that, the delineation of boundary based on racial descent or religion does not perpetuate peace and settlement of the issue.

The House, **hereby** resolves as follows:

1) To condemn the acts of aggression and all forms of violation of human rights of the Muslims in Bosnia-Hercegovina especially "genocide" and "ethnic cleansing."

2) To request the United Nations Security Council to fulfill its responsibility by taking positive steps to implement the resolutions of the House, namely:

a) to free Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia-Hercegovina from attacks and intimidation by the Serbs; and

b) to open up Tuzla Airport to enable food and medical supply aid to reach the war victims in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

3) To urge the United Nations Security Council to repeal the ban on armaments imposed on the State of Bosnia-Hercegovina; and to urge France and Britain especially not to impede this effort; and

4) The House also resolves to convey this resolution to the House of Parliament of all nations concerned, especially of France and Great Britain.

Formigoni has proposed a special conference to take place either in Germany or in Italy for the world community to change its Balkan policy. Formigoni is a member of the national and of the European Parliament, founder of the Popular Movement [a Catholic political movement], and co-chairman of the International Parliamentarians against Genocide in Bosnia, an organization comprising 300 parliamentarians from 30 countries. Formigoni makes serious allegations. The genocide in Bosnia is consciously accepted by some countries and institutions, and by others willingly promoted, he says. He does not hide names: 'The British Owen and the Norwegian Stoltenberg have, from the beginning, based their peace plan on wrong assumptions. They have thus accepted the extermination of Bosnian Muslims.'

"Catholic Formigoni criticizes the policies of both Great Britain and the United States. 'They have prevented the pacification of this part of Europe [the Balkans] out of political considerations.' Formigoni criticizes both American Secretary of State [Warren] Christopher and British Prime Minister

John Major, claiming they are attempting to minimize the extent of the war of extermination against the Bosnian Muslims.

"Formigoni charges that in the Anglo-Saxon world, there are those in specific economic and financial groups who have an interest in preventing European unity. He charged that this grouping, in the current situation, wants to create, out of the conflict in former Yugoslavia and the Serbian push for power, a religious war: play Muslims against Christians, and eventually Catholic against Orthodox Christians. After drawing the comparison with Lebanon, Formigoni states that 'by threatening the existence of Muslims in Bosnia, the most important Muslim enclave in Europe, unrest will spread to Islamic minorities in western Europe, first of all in Germany and France. Through this destabilization, a blow against European unity would be delivered.' Therefore, says Formigoni, the parliamentarians want to bring the genocide in Bosnia before the U.N. General Assembly and request a special debate.

U.S. Rep. Frank McCloskey

From a commentary in the Oct. 24 New York Times, and the Oct. 25 International Herald Tribune:

“As a loyal Democrat and supporter of Bill Clinton, I believe, with regret, that Secretary of State Warren Christopher should resign. He has severely damaged the national interest through failed leadership in difficult situations that have required a firm hand. These crises, in the former Yugoslavia, Somalia, Russia, and Haiti, are likely to worsen because of the administration’s flawed policies.

“Our Bosnia policy has been an utter failure. Mr. Christopher has vacillated and obfuscated the issue of Serbian aggression. . . . Mr. Christopher steadfastly refused to describe atrocities by Bosnian Serbs as genocide. Why? More than 200,000 Bosnians have been killed, and half of all the remaining Bosnians have been driven into exile. More than 380,000 people are in the 18th month of the Sarajevo siege, but Mr. Christopher will not describe this situation as terrorism. . . .

“In Russia, the administration identifies Boris Yeltsin as the embodiment of democratic reform and is investing all of its faith and aid to Russia in his survival. I gravely doubt whether he is a true democrat. His erratic behavior and the crackdown on his opponents and the free press are perplexing.

“More importantly, we are encouraging violent ultranationalists and secessionists throughout the former Soviet Union, by failing to address Serbian aggression in the Balkans. . . .”

Malaysian parliamentarians

From the Malaysian New Straits Times on Oct. 29:

“The Dewan Rakyat today unanimously resolved to condemn the acts of aggression and all forms of violations of human rights, especially genocide and ethnic cleansing of Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina [see box]. . . .

“Debating the resolution, Datuk Dominic Puthuchery (BN-Nibong Tebai) criticized the control of the western media in not exposing two World Court decisions which found the Serbs’ aggression as genocide. He added it had been reported that John Major had told Clinton that if the arms sanctions against Bosnia were lifted, the chances of Major being reelected would be affected. Puthuchery called for U.S. strikes on Serb strongholds in Bosnia-Herzegovina. . . .

“Sukri Mohamad (S46-Kok Lan) urged the government to rescind its contracts with British companies, especially those signed during Major’s visit last month. ‘To show our disgust over the British stand in not resolving the Bosnian issue, Malaysians should stop buying British goods,’ he said. . . .

“Badruddin Amirudin (BN-Jeraj) said Malaysians should boycott goods from the United States, Britain, and

France as these countries were not doing anything to stop the atrocities, and Malaysia should also call for the resignation of U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali for his failure to find a solution.”

According to New Straits Times on Oct. 26, the parliamentary debate began several days earlier when MP Datuk Dominic Puthuchery reported on his trip to Sarajevo:

“Speaking to a group of MPs and guests at Parliament House, Puthuchery stressed that the western powers were playing a dangerous game by pitting the Serbs, Croats, and Bosnians against each other and watching as genocide was being committed. ‘Serbia is a sovereign nation and so is Croatia . . . and if these foreign forces have usurped Bosnian land and establish their own strongholds . . . it cannot be a civil war . . . it is outright invasion,’ said Puthuchery, who is co-chairman of an international parliamentary group on Bosnia. ‘If the international community could join forces in the liberation of Kuwait when Iraq overran it . . . what is so different in this situation?’ he asked.

“He insisted that the Bosnian government does not want the creation of Muslim enclaves in his country, but a sovereign, multi-religious, multi-racial Bosnia-Herzegovina. He said [Bosnian] President [Alija] Izetbegovic had made it clear that the interference of Serbia and Croatia and the western powers had resulted in the country being torn apart by clashes. He said a motion on B-H [Bosnia-Herzegovina] would be tabled [introduced] in Parliament and its decision distributed to countries around the world.”

Australian MP Paul Filing

From a press release on Oct. 13, “Dangerous Times for World Peace”:

“The Federal Member for Moore, Paul Filing MP, today called for the resignation of United Nations Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. Mr. Filing, speaking from Zagreb in Croatia, has just returned from an international delegation to the besieged Bosnian capital, Sarajevo. . . .

“ ‘Mr. Boutros-Ghali has overseen the worst disaster in which the United Nations has been involved. Bosnia, and now Somalia, represent opposition for U.N. intervention, due to the disrepute into which the U.N.’s actions have fallen, and it is going to be virtually impossible to develop the will to intervene and stop further carnage in Bosnia. . . . Surgical air strikes against the heavy artillery positions surrounding Sarajevo should be used if the guns are not withdrawn. . . .

“ ‘The drift in leadership must be attributed to Boutros-Ghali. The United Nations has lost the plot and a change is desperately needed. This is a very dangerous period for peace and security. . . . The post-Cold War scenario is a colder and more savage environment, thanks to the most recent examples of the lack of leadership. Boutros Boutros-Ghali should wear much of the criticism as should President Clinton.’”

In defense of national sovereignty

Venezuelan Rear Adm. Hernán Gruber Odreman analyzes the role of the armed forces in the defense of the state and the honor of its people.

Admiral Gruber is currently imprisoned in Venezuela for his role in leading the November 1992 military uprising against the government of Carlos Andrés Pérez. Last August, Admiral Gruber published a book entitled The Military Insurrection of Nov. 27, 1992: For the Honor of the Armed Forces, in which he denounced the United States' plans to employ multilateral forces to impose a false "democracy" in Ibero-America. In one of the book's chapters, Admiral Gruber wrote:

"A study carried out by the Aspen Institute in the United States reveals how a series of retaliatory measures would be taken against any government which overthrew Latin American democracy, under the auspices of the Organization of American States (OAS), but as an undisguised initiative of the United States.

"If the intention were to preserve what in its original definition was known as democracy, the initiative might be accepted and, if necessary, even supported.

"But what is the democracy whose defense requires the use of multilateral forces, with the ensuing violation of national sovereignty? What type of democracy justifies for its defense diplomatic, economic, and military measures which destroy the nation? Are we speaking of a democracy enforced by a government which has systematically violated the constitutional principles of equality, justice, and well-being? Who is invoking the sacred name of democracy to save a government rejected by its own people? Which dark interests hide behind the constant interference and threats made by the U.S. ambassador?"

A translation of Admiral Gruber's article follows. We have added subheads.

One of the highly controversial issues under debate today has to do with the interest on the part of certain world powers in redefining the traditional concept of sovereignty.

It has been claimed that the advances of the modern world, new economic relations, cultural interchange, and so forth all demand the elimination, or at least reduction to its most minimal expression, of the concept of sovereignty.

Many have denounced this view as inappropriate and prejudicial to the highest interests of the republic. I add my voice to this chorus because the laws of military honor demand it, and because the venerated memory of my revolutionary forefathers—whose blood nourished the birth and

growth of a free and sovereign nation—demands it.

It would be very easy for me to propose to a neighbor lacking in economic, technological, law enforcement, and military resources to make a pact that would eliminate barriers such that I could enter his territory in many different ways, and he mine. I would be able to do so whenever, however, and wherever I chose, but my neighbor would be limited to watching everything I did on his property with his arms crossed. Elementary logic tells us that this is bad business for my neighbor, but good for me. And this is exactly what we would be exposing ourselves to, if we allowed ourselves to be enchanted by false expectations.

National sovereignty is a vital question for the survival of a state, and one cannot weaken it without running the risk of seriously harming the security and defense of the fatherland.

Note the fact that without having agreed to yield anything with regard to the sovereign exercise of the state, its territory and authority have been violated by forces which make use of their power; what would happen if the limitation of our national sovereignty were completely accepted?

The targeting of the armed forces

At the same time, and here lies the crux of the problem, among the results of limited sovereignty is the reduction or elimination of the armed forces. As justification for this, it has been claimed, among other things, that the United States has been dismantling—withdrawing—a part of the huge overseas military apparatus with which it maintained the balance in the Cold War that the East-West conflict posed, a conflict now gone, as is the Soviet Union. But the questions remain: Should we Latin American countries proceed to eliminate our armed forces because of the simple fact that the United States has withdrawn a large portion of its NATO forces? When were we Latin Americans committed militarily, as a group, to NATO and against the Warsaw Pact? Has U.S. military power declined with regard to the relative combat power necessary to safeguard its national interests? That is, is the United States capable of reducing its Armed Forces to a level that would only admit a moderate margin of superiority over the military power of its neighbors as a logical measure of protection? Who would really be giving up their armed forces, those who have only that necessary to safe-

guard the constitutional objectives of peace and banning of war as a means of obtaining a political goal, or those who have maintained an overwhelming military machine as an instrument of policy? Who, finally, would have an armed forces capable of imposing—by means of military violence—the wishes of a superpower?

As justification for reducing Latin America's militaries, it has been argued that the savings that would result from this reduction of defense expenditures would be reassigned to social programs. This is a utopia, because the armed forces can in no way be blamed for those failures in the social order which have left their imprint on the course of so many Latin American nations.

Many questions need to be asked. For example, didn't immense financial resources assigned to social programs get flushed down the sewer of corruption? Who can guarantee that sacrificing the armed forces by allocating its budget to other purposes, will not meet the same fate? Who, in the midst of this moral breakdown, would dare to assure it? In the case of Venezuela, is it or is it not justified to have an Armed Forces capable of protecting and guaranteeing full enjoyment of national territorial and maritime wealth for today's generations and tomorrow's? Or in the case of Peru, is it or is it not justified to have a Navy capable of defending its maritime wealth as a primary economic resource? And what can one say of Brazil, or Argentina?

Our liberty and economic development

One cannot and should not accept as an excuse for eliminating Latin America's armed forces the fact that social categories require funds now allocated to the military. If the armed forces by chance bear some responsibility for the sea of calamities in which our countries are sinking, seek an explanation from those responsible for the economic and social deterioration of the Ibero-American countries, namely the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

The armed forces have been, and continue to be, the fundamental support for the development of Latin America's nations. This is not mere rhetoric; it is a tangible fact that can be seen in the quality of education given in the military training academies and which contrasts, as in the case of Venezuela very lamentably, with the intellectual deterioration of youth tossed onto the trash heap by those who today demand for themselves the economic patrimony of the military institution. This fact can also be seen in the technical, agricultural, and livestock training programs in the military academies, which show a certain degree of contribution to socio-economic development. And what can be said of those thousands of youth who, upon returning to civilian life after having completed their military service, bring with them positive accomplishments which will serve them well in their new role as citizens?

There is no denying that the germ of corruption has appeared within the armed forces as well, but the institution cannot

be blamed for this evil. Instead, one must seek the blame among those politicians who penetrated it out of their own personal interests, even managing to turn it in certain cases into a kind of Pretorian Guard, and whose contemptible circumstances should not in any case affect the corps in general, but the corrupt command which by omission, commission, or sheer negligence allowed the forces to be thus degraded.

I do not believe that the spirit of our forefathers would be at peace today to see their work of sovereignty and liberty so threatened. I do not believe that future generations would be satisfied when, in reviewing our glorious history, they would come across the blank page representing the death of an institution which gave life to the fatherland, which upheld the tradition of honor, the armed guarantor of its security and its future.

Whoever rules in his own house must impose the law within the framework of social coexistence with the other peoples of the planet.

In suppressing the concept of sovereignty, Venezuela would be risking everything—in exchange for what?

The Latin American armed forces are an essential part of their people, they are the essence and life of the nation, and no power on earth should dare to raise its sword against an institution which, flag in hand as in the case of Venezuela, has sown freedom in its victorious march across the fatherland.

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Fujimori wins plebiscite

The narrow margin of victory in Peru confirms that the vote went for Fujimori, but against free-market economics.

Peruvians went to the polls Oct. 31 to vote on a new Constitution drafted following President Alberto Fujimori's April 5, 1992 purge of the terrorist-infiltrated Congress and judiciary. Although Fujimori was expecting a "yes" vote of at least 70%, he had to settle for an unexpectedly narrow margin of victory of 53% to 47%. While the approval of his Constitution ratifies Fujimori's decision to change the institutions in order to save the nation from disintegrating from Shining Path's terrorism, the slim six-point lead is an unmistakable warning to the Peruvian head of state to reverse the country's economic crisis while there is time.

The "no" propagandists were largely a combination of the old political parties that have lost influence since April 1992, and the agents of the U.S. "Project Democracy" who have run cover for narco-terrorism in Peru for years.

Expreso newspaper reports that when organizers of the "no" vote saw that their "anti-authoritarian" polemic against Fujimori was not getting them any support, they shifted to organizing on the basis of "economic desperation" to build anti-Fujimori sentiment. That proved more successful: According to press commentators, 14 of Peru's provinces, many of them in the impoverished Andean highlands, rejected the new Constitution. Five out of six employable Peruvians are either under- or unemployed, and the vast majority of the population lives below subsistence levels. At least a third of the "no" votes, according to media evaluations, were garnered by the op-

position's lie that the new Constitution eliminated free universal education.

Fujimori is not ignorant of the implications of his narrow victory, and has already announced at a press conference that he will dedicate the rest of his term to "improving the economy." Unfortunately, his new Constitution will do precisely the opposite, by codifying a free-market approach and opening the country up to foreign looting. According to the newspaper *Gestión* of Sept. 22, the new Constitution "puts to one side norms by which the state could intervene directly or indirectly in the economy," and makes no attempt to control or outlaw monopolies.

Moreover, any contract signed by the state with foreign companies, for example, will establish guarantees with "constitutional protection and cannot be modified by law or any other type of resolution." In these cases, the Constitution will end up protecting foreign rather than Peruvian interests. An escalated drive to privatize Peru's remaining state companies will now begin.

At his post-referendum press conference, Fujimori argued defensively that he does not consider himself a "neo-liberal" on economic policy, and pointed to his policy of restricting agricultural imports to protect that vulnerable sector as well as his support for the National Housing Fund as proof. He nonetheless insisted on a thoroughly open market economy, adding that with the new Constitution, Peru will become "the Pearl of the Pacific" for foreign investors. But so-

called investors like George Soros, who have been publicly drooling over Peru's abundant mineral and other natural resources, are less interested in what they can put into Peru, than what they can gouge out.

Already, the international financial interests are warning that should Fujimori pay too much heed to the 47% protest vote against his economic policy, the ardor of foreign investors for Peru may suddenly cool. One report from Reuters news agency says that would-be investors are "wary," "skittish," and "skeptical" over Fujimori's narrow referendum victory.

While the issue of economic policy will thus clearly dominate the remaining period of Fujimori's mandate through 1995, the Oct. 31 referendum unquestionably provided crucial backing to the President's highly successful prosecution of the war against the narco-terrorist Shining Path, and allowing that war to be pursued with undiminished vigor.

The "yes" vote also permits the reelection of a sitting President, paving the way for Fujimori—who still enjoys a high approval rating because of his successes against Shining Path—to run for reelection. He has not yet indicated whether he will pursue such an option, but he is widely expected to do so. The new Constitution also strengthens the power of the Executive branch with respect to the legislature, which is now limited to one chamber.

Efforts by the remnants of Shining Path to disrupt the referendum vote included a series of bombings that blacked out the capital city of Lima 36 hours before the polls opened, a number of car-bombings, and the dynamiting of several government offices, including the congressional building. The terrorism had some effect, but clearly not enough to invalidate the referendum.

U.S. boosts Kashmiri secessionists

After Somalia and Haiti, is President Clinton planning an intervention in the Indian state of Kashmir?

Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Robin Lynn Raphel, on Oct. 28 at a press briefing in Washington, issued a strident declaration that the United States considers the whole of Kashmir as a disputed territory and therefore does not recognize "the instrument of accession" by which the Maharajah of Kashmir made Kashmir an integral part of India in 1947. Many here are now suspicious of the prospect that the Clinton administration, bogged down in Somalia and Haiti and paralytic over the developments in Bosnia, is now planning to get involved in the Kashmir conflict.

The U.S. State Department's official response to the spate of Indian protests has failed to convince anyone. One diplomatic troubleshooter dismissed the U.S. reply as a "carefully drafted clarification which seeks to maintain what she [Raphel] has said more overtly."

Raphel's press briefing itself was an exercise in doublespeak. She declared that the Shimla Agreement, signed by India and Pakistan in 1972 as an instrument to resolve bilateral conflicts through negotiations and without resorting to force, may no longer be an effective instrument for resolving the Kashmir dispute. "It is 21 years old and there have been very few discussions, if any, under that accord in terms of resolving the Kashmir dispute," Raphel said.

Raphel is a friend of Bill Clinton, who prior to her appointment as assistant secretary of state served as political counselor at the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi for almost two years. She

indicated that the United States was now interested in mediating the Kashmir dispute "if all parties to the dispute want it."

But her press briefing also indicated that for the first time the U.S. government is veering toward the policy avidly put forward by British Lord Avebury in the House of Lords, that Kashmir should become its own independent country. Raphel pointedly noted that "no resolution [on the Kashmir issue] can be stable and lasting unless agreed to by the people of Kashmir."

Raphel also indicated that the United States is now set to engage Russia in a formal consultation on South Asia, and that she would be undertaking a trip to Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, as well as Russia, early in November.

On the same day as Raphel's press briefing, Stephen Solarz, former congressman from Brooklyn and President Clinton's nominee for ambassador to India, raised the "hypothetical question" of the impact on India's stability in the event Kashmir were allowed to secede. He referred to two alternative views: one stressing the damaging consequences to Indian unity, and the other suggesting that Kashmir is a unique problem, and its separation is unlikely to affect the unity of India.

Raphel's concern about the views of the Kashmiri people was earlier expressed at an Asia Foundation dinner where, in answer to questions, she said that she was happy to report that the Kashmiri people, who had hitherto

eschewed any political dialogue, are "getting together and organizing themselves so that they have someone who can speak for them as a whole, as a group." The statement suggests that during her posting in India, Raphel was in touch with Kashmiri secessionists.

India and Pakistan have fought three futile wars over Kashmir, and came close again in 1991. The region has been a trouble spot for the last four decades and more. Kashmir is now split four ways, with almost two-thirds of it belonging to India. Of the Indian part, one section is the Kashmir Valley, inhabited mostly by Muslims. The other two parts are Jammu, a Hindu majority area, and Ladakh, with a largest Buddhist community, bordering China. The Pakistan-occupied part of Kashmir is in turn split into three parts. The Kashmiris themselves have little loyalty toward either India or Pakistan.

The People's National Party (PNP) representative of the Pakistani-held part of Kashmir, Shaukat Ali Kashmiri, unveiled at the Round Table on Kashmir in Amsterdam recently a map of the "United States of Kashmir," which includes the whole of Kashmir. He said, "We accept neither accession to India nor Pakistan."

Kashmiri also blamed the United States and Europe for wanting to keep the regional conflicts going, so that they could influence events. He said the Kashmiris felt threatened by the rapid industrialization of the two Asian giants, China and India.

Another speaker at the Round Table echoed Raphel's positive affirmation of the Kashmiri separatist movement, noting that although it was true that the Kashmiris do not have leaders of the stature of Mahatma Gandhi or Nelson Mandela or Yasser Arafat, still the Kashmiri movement is beginning to produce its own leaders.

International Intelligence

KGB man arrested in 'umbrella murder'

British authorities on Oct. 31 arrested former KGB general turned "dissident" Oleg Kalugin, charging him with involvement in the 1978 murder in London of Bulgarian dissident Georgi Markov. Markov was stabbed with the tip of an umbrella, which was apparently fitted with a poison barb.

According to the Russian news agency Itar-Tass, Kalugin has denied all charges and has offered to collaborate with the British authorities, while the Russian Embassy has demanded that he be released immediately. An informed British source, when asked about this sudden development, said that it had come as a surprise and definitely represented "an important signal of some kind."

Kalugin, in his "dissident" capacity, over the past few years, had been the object of widespread, favorable publicity in the British press. This had produced informed speculation that Kalugin was either a double agent, or a go-between for the KGB with British intelligence.

Bolivians charge U.S. 'sting' against court

Edgar Oblitas, the president of the Bolivian Supreme Court, and Freddy Ontiveros Cabrera, an official of the Bolivian Workers Central, on Oct. 29 denounced the U.S. Embassy for allegedly trying to set up the Bolivian Supreme Court to be purged.

Oblitas charged that "there are indications that the U.S. Embassy is pressuring the Executive branch in order to have a lenient Supreme Court that will grant all the extradition requests submitted to the court," despite the absence of an extradition treaty with the United States. Ontiveros went further, accusing the embassy and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) of violating Bolivia's sovereignty by trying to set up a "sting" against the president and other members of the Supreme Court.

The case involves a Nicaraguan drug

runner, Antonio Ibarra, whose extradition was requested by Nicaragua, and who happens to hold dual U.S. citizenship. The DEA, with knowledge of the embassy, helped Ibarra to create the appearance of court corruption by secretly filming a meeting he had with the former Supreme Court president, Hugo Galindo, in which Galindo told Ibarra that each of a number of justices, including Oblitas, would require a \$15,000 bribe to vote against his extradition. There is no evidence that any money was ever passed to any justices.

Bolivian President Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada, who favors drug legalization and is the darling of the U.S. State Department, and who implemented the "shock therapy" program of Harvard flea market economist Jeffrey Sachs from 1985-87, has filed a suit against Oblitas and several other justices for corruption—a transparent attempt to purge the court and appoint his own flunkies.

On Oct. 23, the Supreme Court issued a statement to the people of Bolivia, denying the slanderous charges against it.

Russian's Kozyrev: Don't extend NATO

Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, speaking at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London on Oct. 27, opposed NATO's admission of any of the countries of eastern Europe, saying that instead, Europe should help bolster Russian "peacekeeping" capabilities in the former Soviet Union, effectively recognizing a Russian sphere of influence.

Kozyrev questioned whether "an accelerated admission of any new country to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization" could "promote the settlement, shall we say, of the conflict in former Yugoslavia? Would it help to convince my compatriots that NATO is Russia's strategic partner which does not seek to isolate it from the rest of Europe and which takes into consideration Russian interests?"

Rather than expanding NATO, he said, the European countries should strengthen the Conference on Security and Coopera-

tion in Europe (CSCE) and the United Nations. He called for a policy of assistance to Russia and the Community of Independent States "in peacekeeping in the post-Soviet territory where Russia has to shoulder the main burden of responsibility and financial costs. No substitute for our efforts here is in sight. My discussion last night with my colleague Douglas Hurd indicates a growing realism in assessing the situation. Russia's withdrawal from its peacekeeping role would threaten the former Soviet Union with a Yugoslav scenario. This threat probably is no less in magnitude than the adventures professed by our 'red-browns' and 'pseudo-centrists.' "

Kozyrev went on: "Instead of fanning fears over the Russian neo-imperialism, we think it is high time to seriously consider the possibility of sharing this peacekeeping burden with Russia. In particular, this matter could be resolved by setting up a voluntary fund aimed at contributing to the peacekeeping efforts in the territory of the former Soviet Union."

For an incisive analysis of this issue, which argues strongly for the inclusion of several eastern European countries in NATO, see *EIR*, Oct. 15, 1993, "Russian 'Revolution from Below' Brings Threat of War and Conquest," by Gen. Paul Albert Scherer (ret.).

Sudan rejects U.S. mediation in civil war

A Sudanese Foreign Ministry official said on Oct. 26 that the United States had wrecked its chances of mediating in the Sudanese civil war by sponsoring an attempt to reconcile the two main groups of southern rebels.

According to Reuters, Omar Yousif Barido, the first undersecretary in the ministry, told reporters, "The United States has disqualified itself from playing any role in bringing about peace in Sudan." Edward Moose, U.S. undersecretary of state for African affairs, helped arrange negotiations in Washington the week before between the

U.S.-backed John Garang, founder of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), and Riak Machar, chairman of the rival SPLA-United faction of the rebel movement. An SPLA-United spokesman said a reconciliation and cease-fire agreement was ready for signing, but Garang refused to sign it as long as it employed the new name SPLA-Mainstream, because his group, he said, is the "original and only SPLA."

Barido said that the United States, by arranging the talks, had shown that, like the SPLA, it wanted to bring down the Khartoum government and also favored the secession of the south. He said that the Sudanese government had turned down an invitation to take part in the talks, because it did not like the motto of the Washington negotiations, "Sudan, the Forgotten Tragedy," and because the meeting was dominated by the opposition.

Thatcher raves against German reunification

Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, during a visit to Paris at the end of October promoting her recently published memoirs, continued to beat the drum against Germany and its alleged domination of Europe. "I will not submit to it. The people won't either," she shrieked to the daily *Le Figaro* in an interview published Oct. 30.

Thatcher insisted that she has been right all along, and other leaders wrong, in her estimation of the situation in Europe. She said that the "nation-states" must rally to defend themselves, and there are only four of those in Europe: France, Great Britain, Portugal, and Spain. Asked by *Le Figaro* whether Germany is not a nation-state, she replied scornfully, "Germany has only been a nation since 1870."

Now, she complained, Germany is "the only country that dominates Europe. . . . There's no point in denying it. What Germany says, Germany gets." She defended her attempts to impede German unification, saying she tried to stop it "because I thought it would destabilize Europe. That is what has happened." Thatcher complained that,

although French President François Mitterrand agrees with her, in substance, on the threat posed to Europe by Germany, he insists on maintaining the Franco-German axis.

Asked, "Do you really believe that reunification should have been slowed down?" she responded, "Yes, I believe it." While she admitted that the policy of the Atlantic Alliance was always to support German reunification, in principle, she affirmed that "we didn't think it would happen in this way, causing such immense problems."

Thatcher complained that neither Mitterrand nor Mikhail Gorbachov effectively stood up to the Germans on the reunification question. As for German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, "He did business with Gorbachov, who needed money. After which, he did what the Germans have always done: He drove his bulldozer over the rest. And you [French] supported him. I repeat to you: Germany is no longer a partner of the [European] Community, it is the dominant country."

King Hussein doesn't fear ties with Israel

Jordan's King Hussein said, in an interview with *U.S. News and World Report* published on Oct. 30, that he saw tremendous potential for greater cooperation between Israel and Jordan due to the Israeli peace accord with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"In the past, one might say we've been the best of enemies," he said. "In the context of peace, I think the possibilities . . . are unbelievable for joining together to secure a better future for everyone."

"I have no fear whatsoever. This is a period of very rapid movement," he said, although he noted that many issues needed to be resolved before any economic or other cooperation agreements could be signed. It was also important to "build a solid foundation of trust," he added. "Let's dispel all these misconceptions of our having any ambitions except to move ahead and secure the freedom for people to eventually decide what they want."

Briefly

● **FRENCH** Foreign Minister Alain Juppé lashed out at Margaret Thatcher and her baneful influence on British Prime Minister John Major, in an open letter to his constituents. "John Major, who has the shakes when faced by the former Iron Lady Maggie Thatcher, cannot find any better way of stiffening his courage than insulting our peasant farmers and the French in general," he said.

● **A NEW RUSSIAN** political party opposed to shock therapy has been formed to compete in the December elections. Called the Civic Union for Stability, Justice, and Progress, it is headed by entrepreneur Arkady Volsky, who has headed the Civic Union group for the past few years. Volsky said the new party would be led by "reasonable realists," who are opposed to the monetarist "shocks and experiments" in Russia.

● **THE CHINESE** People's Liberation Army is undergoing reorganization, Japan's Kyodo News Service reports. The Communist Party's Central Military Commission will hold an extended meeting to reorganize the Army's leadership, according to a Beijing source. The main task of the meeting will be to rid the military of corruption and to promote younger leaders, said the source, who is close to China's military leadership.

● **PERU'S** former President Alan García is seeking to become a naturalized citizen of Colombia. García is sought by the Peruvian government on charges of embezzlement, and is applying at the same time the Colombian government is offering amnesty to narco-terrorists and drug kingpins. García will not surrender his Peruvian citizenship.

● **MEXICAN** President Carlos Salinas de Gortari entertained pop star and alleged child molester Michael Jackson at his residence, providing him with greater security than is normally given to a head of state.

Zbigniew Brzezinski's unresolved contradictions

by Mark Burdman

Out of Control: Global Turmoil on the Eve of the 21st Century

by Zbigniew Brzezinski

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1993

240 pages, hardbound, \$21

At times, on reading *Out of Control*, one is tempted to think that Zbigniew Brzezinski is making a serious effort to morally redeem himself. Here we have the man who served with such ill repute as Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, issuing an "urgent warning" that the world is heading toward disintegration and disaster because of "the absence in the West of any binding moral imperatives," "careless toying with relativistic agnosticism," and "uninhibited relativism." These arguments would appear to be consistent with those of Pope John Paul II in the latest encyclical *Veritatis Splendor*. We read him bemoaning that the United States has become a "permissive cornucopia," in which the drive for "instant self-gratification" prevails over all else. We have Brzezinski soberly depicting the 20th century as a period of massive criminality, barbarism, and "megadeath," and purporting to seek to define a new philosophy and ethic to avoid further disaster. Elsewhere, we read a sober analysis of the Russian situation, containing a warning that the West should desist from its insistence on "liberal free market" prescriptions for Russia, and postulating the near-term reemergence of a "Third

Rome" imperial force ruling in Moscow.

Despite the Brzezinski-speak, there is little in such segments that any sane person could disagree with, in substance. Is this the same Brzezinski who touted the "post-industrial technetronic age" in his mid-1960s book *Between Two Ages*, who architected a lunatic "arc of crisis" strategy for destabilizing the Islamic regions of the Middle East and Central Asia, who has been the chief theoretician of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission, who participated in the notorious "1980s Project" of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, which recommended the "controlled disintegration" of the world economy and harsh measures of population control for the Third World?

The answer is, "no—and yes." Interlaced with seeming appeals to sanity are the worst imaginable outbursts of globalism, British geopolitics, and, at determining moments, a combination of stoicism and gnostic gobbledygook converging on outright ecological fascism. While much of his diagnosis appears to be sound, Brzezinski's proposed solutions are, in the main, politically and morally abhorrent.

Such contradictions make *Out of Control* intriguing reading. Brzezinski himself might soon again play a significant role in a Washington administration. On Oct. 17, the London *Sunday Telegraph's* Washington correspondent mooted him as a potential replacement for a discredited Warren Christopher as U.S. secretary of state. Brzezinski's recent pattern of attacks on U.S. policy toward former Yugoslavia, Russia, Haiti, etc., would imply that he is, indeed, poised for a rise on the power curve, pending the anticipated collapse of the current power arrangement and policy course of the Clinton administration.

More broadly, Brzezinski has always been a weathervane, pointing to certain “prevailing winds” in Washington and in various policymaking capitals, West and East, all the more so as he is ambitious. The book undoubtedly reflects his desire to be seen associating himself with more realistic factions in the transatlantic policy establishment, those who see that the current arrangements in Washington are leading to the demise of the utopian “democracy and liberal free trade” new world order consensus that has prevailed. Insofar as he addresses moral issues in this way, Brzezinski presents a profile of himself as sympathetic to views expressed by leading spiritual and religious spokesmen, ranging from Pope John Paul II to Russian emigré writer Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. The book’s combined critique of moral degeneration and its promotion of “ecologism” and “self-limitation” is eerily similar to the polemics of Solzhenitsyn in his speeches in western Europe, since he arrived on the continent from the U.S. in late summer.

In “theological” terms, the ultimate problem of *Out of Control* is that there cannot be redemption without repentance. It is odd, although comprehensible from a standpoint of pragmatic self-interest, to see a Zbigniew Brzezinski bemoaning the moral decay of the West, without mentioning the fact that policymaking in the United States and western Europe in the last 25 years has been dominated by such institutions as the Trilateral Commission, Club of Rome, and Council on Foreign Relations, in which Brzezinski has been a leading figure (he is, in fact, listed as a featured speaker at the Dec. 1-3, 1993, twenty-fifth anniversary conference of the Club of Rome in Hanover, Germany). His role in these institutions, and therefore in abetting the plunge of the United States and other western countries into a post-industrial hellhole, cannot be disputed.

By such omissions, Brzezinski remains a prisoner of the same oligarchical-geopolitical worldview as in the past, with devastating consequences for the policy prescriptions that he now proposes. The “Brzezinski factor” in U.S. establishment policy disorientation has been incisively analyzed more than once by Lyndon LaRouche (see *EIR*’s Special Report, “The Trilateral Conspiracy Against the U.S. Constitution,” September 1985). Indeed, it is hard to escape the suspicion that Brzezinski is trying, in this new book, to adapt his arguments to counter the deepening influence of LaRouche, the intellectual author of the Strategic Defense Initiative, among strategic thinkers in both the East and West. Of course, Brzezinski never mentions LaRouche, although it would be impossible to deal seriously with the subjects he purports to address without citing LaRouche’s diagnosis of the same problems and his series of positive proposals for solutions over the past more than two decades, and especially LaRouche’s major writings since he was framed up and sent to federal prison in 1989, such as *The Science of Christian Economy*, and “History as Science: America 2000,” published in the Autumn 1993 issue of *Fidelio*.

The ‘moral depravity’ of Manchester capitalism

As to the positive side of the ledger:

Brzezinski is—or has become—realistic enough to see that the push for a “new world order,” premised on a utopian concept of “liberal democracy” mixed with Manchester capitalism forms of “free trade,” will not succeed. He writes: “Democracy, based on the free market system, appears to be currently triumphant. But its triumph is derived more from the failure of communism than from the successful demonstration of the viability of democratic ideals under all and any circumstances. To much of the poorer world, that case is yet to be made on the practical level of life. Procedural freedom, without substantive freedom from basic wants, may not be enough—while the cultural hedonism of the West may appear to be less proof of the inherent superiority of the free market and more the consequence of wider global inequality.”

Elsewhere, he questions whether there is really “a universal surge in the appeal and staying power of democracy as such,” despite the universal “lip service” now being paid to the idea: “It would be an . . . egregious error to confuse the rhetorical uniformity with philosophical consensus. Though the notions of ‘democracy’ are fashionable, in much of the world the practice of democracy is still quite superficial and democratic institutions remain vulnerable. There is no shared global understanding of the real meaning of democracy, and especially to what degree democracy should go beyond the political realm and also entail at least minimum guarantees for individual material well-being. Confusion is even more evident in the concept of ‘the free market.’ . . . In many parts of the world, the understanding of its inner workings, and of its cultural mainsprings, is quite shallow. Moreover, unless democratic practice, and especially the economic performance of the free market system, leads to a demonstrable improvement in social conditions, it is only a question of time before a negative reaction to these concepts sets in.”

At one point, he associates himself with the critiques of “the free market” in the recent papal encyclicals: “The Catholic Church, the most powerful branch of contemporary Christianity, has more and more been pointing at what it considers the negative cultural manifestations of capitalism: its preoccupation with individual material and sensate self-gratification, regardless of social consequences. Papal encyclicals and exhortations, while accepting the productive efficiency of the free market, have been sharp in their denunciation of the moral depravity inherent in a culture that places the satisfaction of all and any individual desires above social responsibility and of the dangers inherent in a market—including the role in it of the mass media—that competes in the constant stimulation of such desires. . . .”

Brzezinski’s critique of the collapse of universal moral standards cannot be disputed. His warning that the United States cannot truly be a workable global superpower, under

conditions of a general moral, cultural decay threatening internal disintegration, must be taken seriously. He raises a central paradox. While the U.S. would seem to be the “peerless global power” at this point, the internal dynamics in the U.S. could quickly render it incapable of acting effectively in the world.

Brzezinski lists “20 basic dilemmas requiring some degree of redress,” which “constitute, in effect, the agenda for America’s renewal and for the effective reaffirmation of America’s capacity to exercise global leadership.” Among

What does all this gibberish mean? The giveaway is the verb “plunge”: Who in history ever “plunged” into space (or could have, if he or she had wanted to)? We catch sight of a Brzezinski still in the ideological and philosophical straitjacket that has characterized the past 25 years of his career.

the entries, there are “indebtedness”; “low productivity growth rates”; “deteriorating social infrastructure and widespread urban decay” (for example, “a highway system, including bridges, in need of major repairs, a practically nonexistent fast-rail transportation system, as well as inadequate sewage, dams, and other facets of modern social infrastructure”); “a greedy wealthy class”; “a truly parasitic obsession with litigation”; a strong emphasis on the spread of poverty, crime, violence, drugs, and social hopelessness; “the massive propagation of moral corruption by the visual media”; and “the emergence of potentially divisive multiculturalism,” which threatens to “balkanize multi-ethnic America by the deliberate deemphasis of the nationally unifying and socially equalizing effects of a common language and of shared historical traditions and political values.”

Writing in italicized emphasis, he warns: “*The real challenge to America’s special global role increasingly comes not from without but from within. In effect, America’s principal vulnerability may not be the tangible challenge of its rivals but the intangible threat posed by its own culture, which increasingly weakens, demoralizes, divides and incapacitates America domestically, and which simultaneously attracts, corrupts, alienates, and revolutionizes the outside world.*”

Elsewhere, he warns that Europe could be heading in the same direction, increasingly rejecting Christianity as a “ritualistic anachronism” and replacing it with “a secular and

predominantly hedonistic mass culture.”

Congress of Vienna’s seeds of destruction

In dealing with Europe and other vital questions, Brzezinski never breaks out of his geopolitician’s straitjacket, and therefore tends to undo his own good arguments. After his prefatory section warning of growing “disintegrative forces” in the world and of a threat to America represented by “the massive collapse . . . of almost all established values,” his first chapter, “The Politics of Organized Insanity,” begins: “The 20th century was born in hope. It dawned in a relatively benign setting. The principal powers of the world had enjoyed, broadly speaking, a relatively prolonged spell of peace. Only three major eruptions of international violence had disrupted the basic tranquillity sustained by the system established during the Congress of Vienna of 1815.” Later, he speaks of 19th-century Britain “exercising a balancing role in order to prevent the emergence of a single globally dominate state” and “providing needed equilibrium.”

This is all pure rubbish à la Henry Kissinger and Kissinger’s British mentors. The Congress of Vienna founded an oligarchical system, aimed at wiping out the ideas associated with the American Revolution and the 1809-13 “Wars of Liberation” in Germany. By so suppressing republican culture, the Congress of Vienna sowed the seeds for what Brzezinski calls our own “century of megadeath.” In fact, his concluding recommendations for a strengthened “trilateral” relationship among the United States, Europe, and Japan, linked to a reinforced “confederal United Nations,” is, in substance, an imperial system modeled on the Congress of Vienna.

Similarly, much of his discussion of Europe, and Eurasia more broadly—outside of the astute chapter on Russia—is geopolitics mixed with scenario-mongering written in Brzezinski-speak. The former Soviet Union is cast, in terms lifted from early 20th-century British geopolitician Halford Mackinder, as the “heartland empire,” the disappearance of which allows the United States to operate in Eurasia for the first time. “Geostrategically . . . the collapse of the heartland-based empire means that the 40-year-long effort to expel America from Eurasia is . . . over,” Brzezinski writes, elsewhere adding that the collapse of the Soviet Union “creates openings for the potential projection of American influence into the Eurasian vacuum.”

In Brzezinski’s strategic outlook, this region of the world becomes “the Eurasian oblong of maximum danger.” Here, Brzezinski exercises his penchant for geopolitical terminology fetishism, as he had done in the late 1970s with his “arc of crisis” fulminations.

What we see here is the complete absence of any *positive* program for Eurasia, under the charitable assumption that Brzezinski is not actively striving for the destabilization of this region. Implicitly, Brzezinski is only providing further proof that without implementation of LaRouche’s Eurasian

development program based on a “Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle” from which infrastructural and agro-industrial projects can emanate, that region will rapidly become the epicenter of the most violent outbreaks in the world.

U.N. eco-fascism?

The deeper problem is not only that Brzezinski seems to have no understanding of economics, but he commits the axiomatic flaw of decoupling morality from economics. This contrasts sharply with LaRouche, whose warnings about the demise of western civilization Brzezinski otherwise echoes or parodies.

Thus Brzezinski writes: “While religions can intensify the worldwide concern with the issue of inequality, it is far from clear whether they can provide a concrete model as the answer to the felt need for an effective and globally appealing social order. Christianity can perhaps stir the West’s conscience and Islam can mobilize Muslim resentments. But neither at this stage offers a practical response to the central dilemma. There is neither a viable Christian economic model nor an Islamic example of a modern society.” He also invokes Pope John II’s *Centesimus Annus*, to make the case that one cannot derive a valid economic and social system from moral strictures. Whether he is faithfully representing the Vatican’s view in this respect is not here to be discussed. Insofar as he is faithfully representing it, the reader is referred to Lyndon LaRouche’s book *The Science of Christian Economy* for a rigorous critique.

In Brzezinski’s case, his divorce of morality from economics intersects a more noxious problem. He has a gnostic’s paranoid reaction to science and technology, to what he calls “physical power—over nature, over humanity’s life and death.” He writes that “it is an illusion” to think that any transformation in this domain is “truly controlled by mankind. . . . Man does not control or even determine the basic directions of his ever-expanding physical powers. The plunge into space, the acquisition of new weapons, the breakthroughs in medical and other sciences are shaped largely by their internal dynamics. Each innovation breeds another; every expansion of knowledge, skill, or capability is but a step forward, not just in opening new doors to the future but actually in leading mankind into that future. The human being, while the inventor, is simultaneously the prisoner of the process of invention.”

What does all this gibberish mean? The giveaway is the curious use of the verb “plunge”: Who in history ever “plunged” into space (or could have, if he or she had wanted to)? We catch sight of a Brzezinski still in the ideological and philosophical straitjacket that has characterized the past 25 years of his career. The Trilateral Commission, the Club of Rome, and related organizations have always had a paranoid hatred for exploration of outer space. The Club of Rome, with its malthusian “limits to growth” propaganda, was created, in significant part, with the aim of stopping the U.S.

space program. Brzezinski was involved in the mid-1960s discussions that led to the creation of the Club of Rome, and his “post-industrial technetronic age” concept was launched as a result of these pre-Club of Rome planning sessions.

Where this all takes us is summed up in the following astonishing passage, near the end of the book: “Ultimately, . . . the effort to gain control over the collective destiny of mankind will succeed or flounder on the critically important philosophical/cultural dimension. . . . To reiterate a point made earlier: Cultural and philosophical change is a matter of historical waves and not of disparate policy decisions. That change can be influenced by a heightened moral and ethical awareness but it cannot be directed politically. Change can only come out of a fundamental reevaluation of the core beliefs that guide social conduct and from a recognition of the need for a globally shared concept of the meaning of the good life, with the latter based on notions of self-restraint in social self-gratification. The West’s ecological movement—whatever may be said about some of its specific advocacy—may be the first step toward such self-limitation.” Still further, he insists that “the imperative of self-restraint . . . has to apply to physical power, which has to be deliberately restrained through international agreements and voluntary moral codes.” Brzezinski has become so carried away that he has contradicted, with his “deliberately restrained through international agreements” demand, what he had just said, that the required change “cannot be directed politically.”

Specifically, his view is that “historically responsive trilateral cooperation can also help to infuse into the United Nations a more constructive sense of direction.” (This reader counted no fewer than nine uses of the word “trilateral” in his concluding pages.) He continues, in his emphasis: “*The U.N.’s time has finally come. It is only within the framework of that global organization that the common problems of mankind can be collectively addressed. . . . The enhancement of the role of the U.N. is likely to be more significant in such less political areas of central concern to human survival as assuring global habitability, environmental lawmaking, a worldwide consensus on population policy, and the encouragement of increased flows of overseas development aid to the poorer states. . . . Despite existing global cleavages, an incipient global consciousness of a common destiny, inherent in the growing awareness of the finite nature of resources and the vulnerability of the world’s ecosystem, is maturing.*”

We are right back to a United Nations-guided ecological police-state, a globalist utopianism—admittedly of a different character than the “democracy and liberal free trade” that we hear so much about these days. Brzezinski would have been better off really repenting for his sins, and rethinking the axioms and postulates that led him in the past to make crucial mistakes in defining policy and that have contributed to bringing the world toward that hell that, in this book, Brzezinski presumes to be trying to prevent.

Blazing the trail for the next generation of biomedical researchers

by Denise M. Henderson

Working in a Very Small Place: The Making of a Neurosurgeon

by Mark Shelton

Random House/Vintage Books, New York, 1989
315 pages, paperbound, \$9.95

I was browsing in a very large bookstore known for its wide selection the other day. In particular, I was looking for a book on the anatomy of the brain. I would have settled even for a Time-Life book on the nervous system. But all I could find under the science and health sections, were books on holistic medicine, including things like acupuncture.

The acupuncturists claimed that they could cure trigeminal neuralgia, also known as tic douloureux, a condition in which the fifth cranial nerve sends spasms of pain throughout the entire left or right side of one's face. However, one reads in *Working in a Very Small Place* that many of those who finally wind up in the clinic of Dr. Peter Jannetta, the book's protagonist, had tried acupuncture to cure their excruciating, omnipresent pain.

This is another indicator of how far we have descended from the 1960s, when Dr. Jannetta, as a research assistant at the University of Pennsylvania, first made the observations which led him to the hypothesis that many nerve disorders, like trigeminal neuralgia and hemifacial spasm (an uncontrollable tic on one side of the face), are caused by the compression of tiny blood vessels on the nerve at the stem of the brain. As author Mark Shelton emphasizes several times, Dr. Jannetta's breakthroughs occurred during a period of scientific and technological progress: "It is possible to consider Jannetta's work in the context of this march of technology as being somehow almost inevitable, because if Jannetta has had one major collaborator, it has been technological advance. Before the advances of the postwar era in anesthesia and pharmacology, only the superstars of the specialty could

work successfully in the cerebellopontine angle. The development of self-retaining retractors with malleable paddles eliminated much of the trauma to the cerebellum; the microscope changed forever what the surgeon could see; something as seemingly prosaic as 'shadowless' lighting sources gave the neurosurgeons of Jannetta's time a clearer view of what they were doing than their teachers had had when they were learning."

In fact, the material with which Dr. Jannetta is working, is itself a product of the space age: Teflon cushions are inserted between the offending blood vessel and the nerve to relieve pressure. Jannetta's success rate in the case of trigeminal neuralgia is almost 100%, with few instances of hearing loss, always a danger in these procedures; his success rate in hemifacial spasm cases is equally high. Jannetta is now attempting to expand his work into several other areas, including the possibility of relieving high blood pressure by this method, although that is a longer-term project.

'Someone has to be the lightning rod'

But, as Shelton stresses, Jannetta is responsible for much more than these particular innovations. At Presbyterian-University Hospital and the University of Pittsburgh Medical School, Peter Jannetta has created a teaching program in the field of neurosurgery which promotes research and development among its residents. Jannetta has instituted a requirement that its neurosurgeons in training spend a year in research. "Sometimes," says Jannetta, "someone has to be the lightning rod. Someone is going to be at the center of things. That's sometimes the only way that things can change."

In other words, Dr. Jannetta has kept alive the spirit of the Kennedy era, when research and development and their results—from Tang to Teflon—were a daily part of every American's life; when teachers stopped their classes so that their students could watch the latest space launch; when the average man in the street would look up at the Moon and say, "Someday my kid is going to live there."

That spirit of innovation is what allowed Dr. Jannetta to

make his breakthroughs, just as it allowed the creation of and ability to successfully use the artificial heart as well as a thousand other new capabilities in medicine.

Mark Shelton captures this spirit very well, in describing both the day-to-day operations of the neurosurgery department and the broader implications of its work.

Dr. Jannetta's weekly schedule includes many components. On the days that he operates, he usually operates on several patients at once. As a specialist, he can leave the initial cutting to his residents and concentrate only on seeking out the blood vessel which is pressing on the patient's trigeminal nerve or in the case of hemifacial spasm, on the eighth nerve. These operations are extremely delicate due to the danger of damage to the auditory nerve in particular, and one of the dangers of operating at the brain stem is loss of hearing. At Pitt, there is a special team dedicated to monitoring the patient's hearing via an electrode attached to the auditory nerve, with short bursts of sound delivered to the nerve at short intervals to note any changes in the patient's hearing. It is this team's responsibility to warn the surgeon if the monitor indicates that he is moving the auditory nerve too much.

Jannetta also attends in-house conferences on cases of patients who have died of brain disorders for which there currently are no cures, and he attends the weekly seminars at which residents present detailed papers on areas of work related to neurosurgery. As well, there is a time reserved for discussion of cases where something went wrong, either during the operation or during the recovery period.

One of Dr. Jannetta's roles as chief surgeon is to emphasize to the residents that they can't assume that they can cure every disorder that they see, that is, that they are not God. Along with that, Jannetta emphasizes the need for research in new directions and tries to ask his students the questions which will encourage them to seek solutions for longstanding problems in the field.

This is a unique look at one of the most difficult of the medical fields and how it has developed over the past century.

The United States is now facing a very broad economic crisis. Although the medical profession may not understand the full implications of that, without steel plants—formerly the basis of Pittsburgh's economy—and auto plants and an export trade based on scientific and technological progress, there is no economic base to support the remarkable work being accomplished at places like Presbyterian and many other medical institutions around the country.

Yet, that is no excuse to replace advanced surgical techniques with acupuncture or other "alternative medicines"; and it is certainly no reason to buy what Hillary Clinton, in what seems to be her ignorance, is trying to sell, i.e., a health plan based on potentially "downsizing" the types of programs for which Jannetta is responsible and possibly decreasing the numbers of patients who would have access to such care.

On the frontier of vascular neurosurgery

by Janice Chaitkin and Gabriele Chaitkin

The Healing Blade: A Tale of Neurosurgery

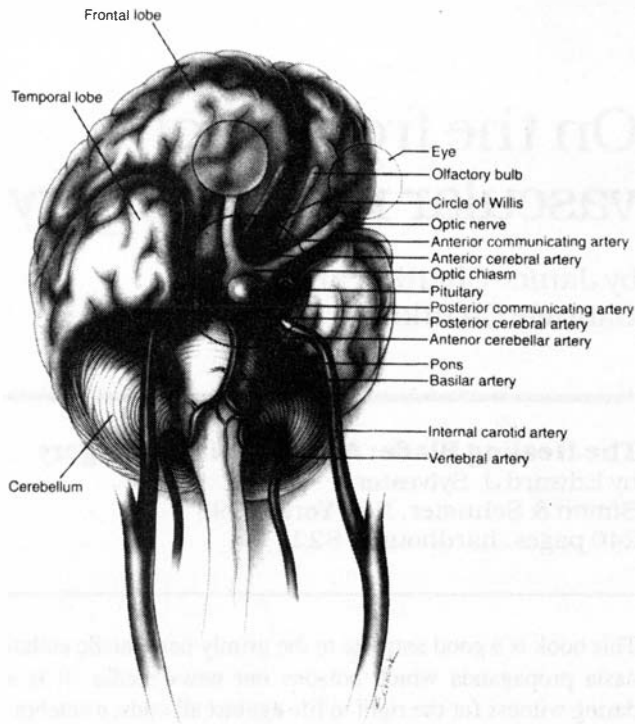
by Edward J. Sylvester
Simon & Schuster, New York, 1993
240 pages, hardbound, \$22

This book is a good antidote to the grimly pessimistic euthanasia propaganda which poisons our news media. It is a daring witness for the right to life against all odds; a celebration of the power of the human mind. Edward Sylvester, a professor of journalism at Arizona State University, draws the layman into the subject of neurosurgery—especially vascular neurosurgery—by focusing on Barrow Neurological Institute (BNI) and its director, Dr. Robert Spetzler, one of the world's leading vascular neurosurgeons. Sylvester spent countless hours at BNI in Arizona, following several cases over three years.

Especially noteworthy features of the book are its lucid descriptions of complex medical procedures and of the structures and functioning of the brain. Very helpful for the layman is the depiction of the brain and its main arteries on p. 20, shown here.

Very simple and effective, for example, is Sylvester's description of the "circle of Willis," a major thoroughfare for the blood to the brain: He asks the reader to hold up his arms, press them together and hold the fingers up forming the palms into a circle. There you have your "circle of Willis," the only circular flowing stream of blood in the body, and the main infrastructure for blood supply to the brain. The fact that it is circular is important, he says later, because if one of the delivering arteries is shut off, the other side can provide blood for all of the brain. In this way, he is able to show the high adaptability of the brain, and how nature has come up with some astonishing solutions to potential problems.

While detailing some of Dr. Spetzler's most challenging cases, Sylvester relates the history of neurosurgery and its pioneers. He also introduces us to modern technologies, such as the intraoperative microscope, which was only introduced in the 1960s, the special clips to close off aneurysms, and the three-dimensional monitoring field, especially helpful for the



Artist's depiction of the brain and its vascular system.

observing resident physicians. This book helps the reader better understand the brain and some aspects of our own cognitive capacities.

The book begins with a description of one of the most rarely performed medical procedures, a hypothermic arrest, used in this case to clip a ruptured cerebral aneurysm (an aneurysm is a ballooning of the wall of a weakened artery). Sometimes called a "standstill," the procedure makes it possible for the skilled surgeon to operate deep within the brain. The operation proceeds "in normal fashion" until the surgeon requires an operating field free of blood. At that point, the anesthesiology team and the cardiovascular surgeons begin slowly cooling down the body of the patient by pumping his blood through a refrigerating machine outside the body. Simultaneously, sophisticated barbiturates, which have been constantly refined over recent years, lower the patient's brain wave activity.

When the body temperature is just under 61°F and the brain temperature is about 63°F, the blood is drained out of the body, the heart is stopped, and the brain activity slowed to a "standstill." The neurosurgeon, now able to operate in a blood-free field, clips the aneurysm. The neurosurgeon has less than one hour to perform this operation before re-warming has to start. In the case Sylvester presents, the clipping of the aneurysm took only 18 minutes. Now the difficult

process of bringing the patient "back to life" begins.

Sylvester's book instills in the reader an awe for the amount of work and technology which is necessary to save one human life, causing an appreciation of the years of work and thought—and yes, love—put into every little detail of neurosurgery.

Early calling to neurosurgery

Dr. Robert Spetzler is one of the world's most skilled vascular neurosurgeons. Born in Germany, he and his family emigrated to the United States after World War II. Following the failed July 20, 1944 bomb plot to kill Hitler, Spetzler's father and uncle were accused of building the timing device for the bomb, and his uncle was shot by Hitler's henchmen. As a young child in postwar Germany, Robert Spetzler contracted tetanus, and was able to survive only because he was one of the first to receive penicillin from the Allied troops.

While still a high school student in suburban Illinois, Spetzler had already decided to become a brain surgeon. He chose to study at Northwestern with Paul Bucy, because Bucy had been a student of Harvey Cushing, the legendary founder of the discipline of brain surgery. He subsequently studied with two other of the great names in the field: Gazi Yasargil, most famous for inventing the clip for aneurysms; and the demanding Charles Wilson, who set up one of the nation's top neurosurgery training programs at the University of California at San Francisco. Spetzler is also a gifted pianist and keeps a piano in his office at BNI. While he operates, he listens to Mozart.

According to Sylvester, Spetzler is striving to educate a new generation of neurosurgeons, who will go beyond his own high level of achievement.

Spetzler has a very inquisitive mind. He is described by colleagues as an individual who can concentrate on something absolutely and exclusively. Many neurosurgeons will operate from a particular angle, whereas Dr. Spetzler has the rare capacity to operate from all angles, giving him great flexibility and the ability to reach otherwise inoperable problem areas. In the book, Dr. Spetzler describes the painstaking preparations he makes to ensure that there are no surprises during an operation. Modern breakthroughs in diagnostics and the constant refinement of various scans give the surgeon his "roadmap," since each person's brain and vascular system are a little bit different. The night before surgery, Spetzler reveals, his nightmare is that there will be a surprise, something unforeseen.

He and his associates also learn from mistakes, sometimes deadly ones: "There is nothing worse than losing a patient," he says. "It leaves me devastated for days. I am sometimes brought to tears. There is nothing to be done about it. Because you have to take it personally. I always tell the residents that: I don't want to see you toughing it out. I don't want to see you getting it out of your system too quickly. It is a terribly personal thing. Take it personally."

The life-saving laboratory

Failures in the operating room are reevaluated in his laboratory, where the tools and techniques of his art are invented. The failures make starkly clear the importances of laboratory and animal studies to medical research and the horrible absurdity of the so-called animal rights advocates.

Sylvester's book also stresses the importance of the technological advances in the tools of surgery. Though Spetzler acknowledges his special gift for vascular surgery, he wants to ensure that all vascular surgeons can have the physical capability to do what he can. Toward this end he is deeply involved in designing new instruments and robotic devices: For example, he has developed an instrument which helps to place an aneurysm clip correctly, thereby, he says, making "any neurosurgeon a very good neurosurgeon."

Listening to the fugue

However, Spetzler's main ambition is to make his profession obsolete: finding cures, being able to replace damaged brain tissue, to "repair" the brain, or prevent problems from arising. " 'Neurosurgeons will play a critical role in bringing all this about,' Spetzler says, and in doing so may put themselves out of business. But, 'It is not an unglorious occupation to put yourself out of business. That requires all of the very best talents. The sin is to try to hang on to the past only to have a profession, rather than using discoveries to make a glorious step into the future, to be part of whatever comes next.' "

Spetzler became director of Barrow Neurological Institute in Arizona in 1986 and developed it into one of the most modern centers for neurosurgery in the world. He emphasizes teamwork in all the disciplines necessary for his field, and

teamwork, he is convinced, is the secret of the many successful "standstill" procedures he has performed there. Another factor is certainly the great amount of excellent research done at Barrow.

Spetzler also rejects the argument that there is any procedure too expensive to perform. This book beautifully proves that surgery "on the frontiers" will repay the cost many times over, eventually becoming a standard procedure, thus pushing the boundaries of life back, one step at a time.

Sylvester insightfully compares the interplay of questions posed and answered in neurosurgery to a fugue in Classical music: "Finally there is the fugue, the most complex of the three [musical forms including the round and the canon], that follow this same idea of introducing higher-level repeats that are not quite repeats. The fugue, too, goes on and on, with a newly entering musical voice overlaying a theme so similar to the preceding that it catches your ear, your mind's ear. And endless in repetition it is, and not quite a repetition, now faster, now slower, and sometimes working in upon itself." Sylvester might have added that while listening to a fugue, you do not hear the composer's whole intent in any one voice or even in the successive voices. You suddenly hear a voice which seems to unify all the different voices and ideas into an altogether new idea: one which is not to be found anywhere in the notes, or, for that matter, in the three pounds of tissue in your skull.

Books Received

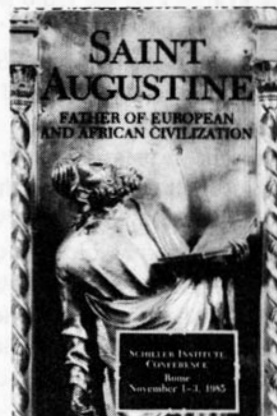
The Downing Street Years, by Margaret Thatcher, HarperCollins, New York, 1993, 914 pages, hardbound, \$30

The Struggle for Russia: Power and Change in the Democratic Revolution, by Ruslan Khasbulatov, edited by Richard Sakwa, Routledge, New York, 1993, 270 pages, hardbound, \$29.95

Tower of Secrets, A Real Life Spy Thriller, by Victor Sheymov, Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, Md., 1993, 230 pages, hardbound, \$24.05

Dorothy Maynor and the Harlem School of the Arts: The Diva and the Dream, by William F. Rogers, Edwin Mellen Press, Lewiston, N.Y., 1993, 286 pages, hardbound, \$79.95

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LaRouche sees Terry defeat as sign of cultural shift

Imprisoned statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. heralds the landslide defeat of former Virginia Attorney General Mary Sue Terry in the Nov. 2 election for governor of Virginia as one sign of a “cultural shift in the mood” of voting populations, “against the trends of the middle 1980s through the very early 1990s.”

The Democratic nominee Terry lost, by a historic 17% margin, to the Republican George Allen after having tried to build a political career for the past seven years around her record as a persecutor of the LaRouche political movement. It was the widest margin of any loss for a Democrat in the governor’s race in the 20th century. Terry’s independent rival, longtime LaRouche associate Nancy Spannaus, picked up significant support in traditional Democratic Party constituencies in the last weeks of the campaign, including endorsements by trade unions.

In an interview with Webster Tarpley on the radio program “EIR Talks” on Nov. 4, LaRouche pointed out that “as of the first of October, it was pretty obvious that Mary Sue Terry was an electoral disaster as well as another kind of disaster.

“This was picked up by the London press a couple of weeks ago,” he continued. “Within about six days after that, it was picked up by some of the U.S. press, *Washington Post* et al., indicating that we had a pattern here, which we can sum up as, say, Liz Holtzman in New York, Kim Campbell in Canada, Mary Sue Terry in Virginia; that these women, who had represented a certain kind of trend apparently into 1992, were all flopping over and going down to defeat, one after the other.

“This means in part, as some other developments around the edges indicate, that there is an international turn—we might say almost a paradigm shift, a cultural shift in the mood of circumstances and of voting populations, and of other parts of the population, against the trends of the middle 1980s through the very early 1990s, through the Bush period.” He explained, “Bush of course and his friends were

taking over from about 1985 on in the Reagan administration, so that the second Reagan administration became no longer a Reagan administration but became a Bush administration supervised by Reagan.

“So this whole period—the Bush period—has bitten the dust; and with it, irrational figures, madwomen, of the type of Liz Holtzman, Kim Campbell, and Mary Sue Terry; the fact that these madwomen are being defeated, is indicated, of course, by the victory of Christine Whitman in New Jersey, even though it’s a narrow one and she made a number of mistakes. Nonetheless, it’s not *women* who are being voted against, but rather it’s *madwomen* of the type of Liz Holtzman, Mary Sue Terry, and Kim Campbell.”

The image “of a madwoman being an automatic winner” is over, and “that reflects something much deeper in the population,” he underscored.

A vote against outcome-based education

“Around the country there’s a rising revolt against what’s called generically outcome-based education or World Core Curriculum, or whatever they call it,” LaRouche said, responding to a question from Tarpley about the role of the education battle in the campaign. “Parents are terrified at the brainwashing of their children. A child comes home, and gradually there are changes, even in young children; strange changes. And then one day the child blurts out something: ‘Well, I don’t have to listen to you, you’re not my real parents, my school is my parent,’ and so forth and so on.

“Then the parents begin to compare notes with other parents and find out that it’s coming from the schools. Then they find out, with confirming information, that it’s the guidance counselor. Then they begin to look more suspiciously at what’s being taught in the schools; and they’re *horrified*.”

Further investigation, LaRouche said, shows that “if you look at competent textbooks as against the *incompetent* textbooks that are going into the schools . . . you find that school boards will not buy available, good textbooks, but are buying

this absolute New Age rubbish.

“So what we are seeing is the destruction of our children; and this was a very significant factor early on in the fall election campaign, from the late summer, August-September on. Mary Sue Terry obviously sided with the OBE education in Virginia—the brainwashing of children—whereas [Gov. Douglas] Wilder came out forthrightly, and said he’s suspending it.”

Instead, “Mary Sue Terry continued to waffle, and it became obvious to everyone that she was for it, that she is the New Age candidate.” Her refusal to disassociate herself from that, LaRouche said, was one of the key issues that brought about her defeat.

The LaRouche factor

The OBE issue was raised by independent gubernatorial candidate Nancy Spannaus, a close friend and political collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche. “She has been given about 1% of the vote in the official tallies but undoubtedly had a tremendous impact on making the defeat of Mary Sue Terry as big it was,” Tarpley commented, and went on to discuss results in other elections which were held on Nov. 2. In New York City’s mayoral race, Rudolph Giuliani narrowly defeated incumbent David Dinkins. Richmond County (the Borough of Staten Island) voted to secede from the City of New York, and in some other elections, gay rights bills were voted against in Cincinnati, Ohio, Lewiston, Maine, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire. “Do you see any pattern in these other results?” Tarpley asked.

LaRouche observed that “the two conspicuous losers in the Tuesday elections, were Dinkins as mayor in New York, and Mary Sue Terry as gubernatorial candidate in Virginia. Apart from the other features of Mary Sue Terry’s campaign, which made her unpopular with so many Virginians, is the fact that she devoted the last seven days of her campaign to attacking me. This was her desperate effort to recover lost ground at a time when she had estimated that she was 17 or so points behind the Republican front-runner. It didn’t work at all. But she said that I was her principal enemy; and went as far as to say, in her own voice on a radio actuality in part of her campaign, that I was behind her gubernatorial Republican opponent. But she said in Alexandria, at a major event there, capping the campaign, that I was the major target of her politics, and that her qualification for office, was her opposition to me.

“Now Dinkins, in the primary campaign, did something similar. Dinkins used *me* as the principal issue in the debates with his competitors in the Democratic primary campaign. So we find an interesting pattern of people who go after me, opportunistically, as being defeated in these elections.”

The imprisoned former candidate for the U.S. presidency and Congress added, “I think there are several things going on. First of all, I’m very well known among the public. The public is afraid because of the attacks on me by the news

media. But the public at this point has had its bellyfull of these attacks on me. It views me as clearly a political prisoner; and views these kinds of attacks on me, by this indecency by Dinkins, and by the indecency and disgusting character of Mary Sue Terry on the issue,” with disgust. “They say, ‘You put the guy in prison, you framed him up, you railroaded him, and now you’re gloating over it; we don’t like you. Because you’re also gloating over *our* conditions of life, which are becoming worse. We don’t like you.’

“And the result is, that they alienate people who otherwise might tend to tolerate them on issues because the Bush policies, of course, are not very popular these days; and the Republicans suffer from the Bush problem. But they alienated their voters with that kind of immoral tactic. So Dinkins went down; I think that his attacks on me, really helped to bring him down. He alienated a whole section of the voters who would look upon such remarks of his, particularly since they were the featured part of the last phase of his primary campaign, with disgust.”

‘Clinton is avoiding the real issues’

Tarpley interjected, “The morning line from the pundits is that this is also a problem for President Clinton, who had campaigned for Dinkins in New York as well as for Governor Florio in New Jersey. Governor Florio’s defeat, of course, is very narrow. Is there anything to this?”

“Yes, there is,” said LaRouche. “Look, Clinton is not addressing anything so far; he started to, with his growth pattern, even if it was only token. That was shot down; and Clinton reverted to a pattern he had in Arkansas earlier as governor: to avoid defeat, he would drop an issue, and go over to the opposition side.

“For example, in his first term of governor, he was opposed to the radical use of the death penalty and did make a number of clemency decisions. These clemency decisions were then used to defeat him in his reelection run. And after that reelection run, he came back again, was elected, but became a firm advocate of the death penalty.

“Now this is what’s happened with Clinton: You don’t use the word growth, economic growth, around the White House at present. It’s a banned word—even though it was the word that was being used by Clinton during his presidential campaign, ‘to grow out of our problem,’ ‘put some growth in the economy’—now he doesn’t dare use it around the White House.

“Clinton’s avoiding real issues; he refused to face up to the Bosnia question, even though he articulated what the problem was, in part; he blundered in Somalia, or allowed it to blunder; he blundered in Haiti, up to the recent point, now he’s backing off from it a bit; and he’s confined himself to a couple of issues: NAFTA, which is a loser, a job-losing loser; and he is playing with a health care program which he now has to realize, the way it’s being planned is to the benefit of the insurance companies and not the American people.”

ADL judge flaunts corruption in vengeance sentences

by Warren A.J. Hamerman

Corrupt Roanoke, Virginia Judge Clifford Weckstein sent four associates of Lyndon LaRouche to prison for sentences of between 25 and 39 years on Nov. 4, only two days after Virginia voters had resoundingly rejected former Attorney General Mary Sue Terry's gubernatorial bid, which had run ads identifying a public enemies list headed by LaRouche. The four political organizers had been tried and sentenced in Weckstein's court in 1991 on charges of "securities fraud," after the state of Virginia determined retroactively that political loans were "securities," making it a felony to solicit such loans without a broker's license. The Nov. 4 sentence reduction hearing was held after all appeals in the state had been denied.

Weckstein's decision not to reduce the outrageous sentences in these political cases came at the exact moment that virtually every political and community force in the state, Republican, Democrat, and independent, from the State Legislature, the governor-elect, to the delegate who sponsored Weckstein's judgeship, is on public record opposing the imprisonment of nonviolent first-time offenders, let alone sending them away for decades for securities violations that routinely receive small sentences.

Weckstein ordered Anita and Paul Gallagher, Laurence Hecht, and Donald Phau to jail in Roanoke for sentences of 39, 34, 33 and 25 years, respectively. Thirteen members of the state legislature had written to the judge to advise him that these sentences were excessive when compared to the sentences of notorious white collar criminals Michael Milken, Ivan Boesky, and Charles Keating. Weckstein refused to consider proposals of alternative sentencing programs for each defendant, which were presented to the court by a nationally recognized sentencing expert with experience in more than 800 trials across 40 states.

Thumbing his nose at public policy, the sense of the community, and the facts in the case—not to mention justice and mercy—Weckstein rejected testimony for moderating the sentences. Those who gave testimony included family members of the defendants and Rev. Charles Green, a community leader and president of the Roanoke branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Green told the court that it was the sense of the community in Roanoke that these sentences were excessive and unjustly vengeful.

Prosecutor plays the ADL card

Weckstein is notorious for his correspondence, during the trial period, with the leadership of Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), a hate group now under criminal investigation for running a spy service. Throughout the hearing, Weckstein allowed prosecutor John Russell to play the ADL card in the court room. Russell introduced only three items of evidence at the hearing, including the introduction to *EIR's* book *The Ugly Truth About the ADL* and a press release by defendant Paul Gallagher, to argue that no mercy should be shown because the four were members of a "cult." Instead of rejecting Russell's inflammatory tactic, Weckstein commented that he was familiar with the views of the defendants' organization on the ADL, having read two of their books on the subject, *The Ugly Truth About the ADL* and *Travesty*.

Prosecutor Russell, whose perjury on the witness stand in the Kidnappers, Inc. trial of Don Moore, Galen Kelly, and the father of LaRouche associate Lewis du Pont Smith is documented in the *Travesty* book, tried to exclude from the record letters from 13 members of the State General Assembly urging sentence reduction. Russell claimed that these letters were an unconstitutional "intervention into an ongoing proceeding." Russell's boss, Attorney General Stephen Rosenthal, had the week before called the legislators to strong-arm them into withdrawing their letters. When this tactic failed, Russell went to the media to denounce the letters as a "highly improper participation in ongoing litigation."

William Robinson, attorney for Don Phau, and himself a member of the State Legislature, told the court that Russell's attempt to muzzle legislators from expressing policy views was insulting, unconstitutional, and a diversion from the fact that the sentences were excessive, disproportionate, unnecessarily vengeful, and out of line with public policy. The court has the legal authority to moderate these unjust sentences, and should, he said.

When the letters were allowed into evidence, Russell responded with even more crude lies, brazenly arguing that since the four defendants fundraised over years and have not left the "cult" or renounced their beliefs, they really could not be considered nonviolent first offenders, despite the fact that this was indeed their first offense and the crimes were nonviolent.

Gerald Zerkin, lawyer for Larry Hecht, forcefully demolished prosecutor Russell's cult-baiting: "I've known these people through many trials and they are not a cult. Cults shut themselves off from society, insulated into their own world, and unconcerned about society at large. These people are anything but. They are being persecuted—not prosecuted—because they have committed their lives to their beliefs. They are doing what our society is supposed to value but doesn't. They do serious politics, intervening for the good of our nation and society, in the political policy debate from morning to night. And they live their lives accordingly."

Tapes show FBI failed to stop World Trade Center bombing

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The Federal Bureau of Investigation received warnings months before the Feb. 26, 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center that a terrorist plot was afoot targeting New York City's office skyscrapers. Yet, despite those warnings, the FBI failed to successfully take any preemptive action. These are among the charges that have been leveled since Oct. 26, when 900 pages of transcripts of taped conversations between an FBI informant and his Bureau handlers were released to the *New York Times*. The informant, Emad A. Salem, a former Egyptian Army colonel who infiltrated the inner circles of Muslim cleric Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman, covertly taped hundreds of hours of conversations with FBI agents, and those tapes were released late last month to defense attorneys in one of the two federal cases brought against alleged Islamic terrorists. Although Judge Michael B. Muckasey ordered that the tapes remain under seal, several New York newspapers obtained copies and have been publishing excerpts.

The tapes paint a picture of an FBI anti-terror squad riddled with internal conflicts, mismanagement, and inexperience. According to Salem, he was ordered to drop his infiltration of the Sheik Rahman circles by an FBI supervisor six months before the Trade Center bombing, although he had already provided the Bureau with a short list of terrorist targets, including the World Trade Center. Allegedly, Salem, along with FBI special agents, had worked out a strategy to infiltrate the group making the bombs and replace the explosive powder with an innocuous substance. The supervisor allegedly nixed the idea and instead pushed for Salem to wear a body wire into the group's meetings in order to shore up his ability to serve as a witness later. In one of the 70 conversations he covertly taped with his FBI handlers, Salem bitterly complains about the supervisor: "He requested to meet me in the hotel. He requested to make me to testify and if he didn't push for that, we'll be going building the bomb with a phony powder and grabbing the people who was involved in it. But since you . . . we didn't do that."

In another conversation with FBI agent Nancy Floyd, Salem is heard saying: "Since the bomb went off I feel terrible. I feel bad. I feel here is people who don't listen." Agent Floyd responds: "Hey, I mean it wasn't like you didn't try

and I didn't try. You can't force people to do the right thing."

According to Salem's tapes, another of his FBI handlers was also dissatisfied with the unnamed supervisor. On the tape, Salem describes his conversation with John Anticev to Floyd: "I said, 'Guys, now you saw this bomb went off and you both know that we could avoid that. . . You get paid, guys, to prevent problems like this from happening.'" Salem asks Anticev: "Do you deny your supervisor is the main reason of bombing the World Trade Center?" Salem tells Floyd that Anticev and another member of the anti-terror task force, Detective Napoli, affirmed his description, adding, "We was handling the case perfectly well until the supervisor came and messed it up, upside down."

Floyd, on another occasion, also elaborates on the mismanagement by Bureau higher-ups on tape. Describing conversations she had with FBI superiors after Feb. 26, she confides to Salem: "I said that the bottom line comes to this, that in my opinion this thing was handled completely wrong from the very beginning. . . . I told them that I didn't think that the people on the squad had a clue of how to operate these things. That the supervisors didn't know what was going on. That they hadn't taken the time to learn the history or to sit down and talk to him [Salem] and use him for knowledge. I know they had something going, but I know that it was pooh-poohed and I know that's part of the problem, and that's one of the things they're looking at."

In yet another tape, recording a conversation between Salem, Anticev, and Napoli, Salem says: "I told you so, that this is one of the targets. You forgot. You have your papers. Go back to it. World Trade Center, Empire State Building, Grand Central, Times Square." He later adds: "All of these things, you didn't think it was serious. You didn't think," to which Napoli responds: "We knew it was serious. It wasn't that we didn't believe you. It was just that the only way you could have to stay [inside Sheik Rahman's circles] was that you had to testify." Anticev then pipes up: "We couldn't let you make a bomb and then give that bomb to whoever, because later on if that bomb, let's say goes off at a synagogue and kills two, three people, and that it comes out that an agent of the FBI participated in making the bomb, forget it. They

would go berserk. The press would say we knew, we'd be sued, people would be fired."

The Aug. 25 bomb plot

Yet, immediately after the World Trade Center bombing, which killed five, Salem was recruited once again to penetrate the Rahman circles on behalf of the FBI. This time, the FBI provided him with bomb components to pass on to his alleged co-conspirators to prove his bona fides, enabling him to quickly insert himself back into the Rahman network. When the FBI arrested 15 people, including Rahman, for a second bomb plot Aug. 25, Salem's bomb detonators were among the components seized as evidence of the plot to blow up a half-dozen sites, including the Holland Tunnel and the United Nations headquarters.

The attorneys defending Rahman and the others immediately charged "foul play," saying that Salem was actually the instigator of the bomb scheme. By Aug. 29, defense attorneys had learned of Salem's two sets of tapes: One set recorded on behalf of the FBI, of conversations he had with members of the Rahman circle; and the others he covertly recorded while he was meeting with his FBI handlers. In several of the tapes of Salem's conversations with Sheik Rahman and other group members, Salem is clearly heard instigating actions, including the attack against the U.N., which Rahman rejects: "It is not forbidden, but it would put Muslims in a bad light. Think of something else, because the U.N. is considered to be the center for peace."

It's "the fireman starting his own fires," one defense attorney told the *New York Times* on Aug. 29 after reviewing some of the transcripts.

Levels of complicity

Some of the most crucial questions about the World Trade Center bombing may never be answered. Even if it is proven that the four men now standing trial for the Trade Center bomb were involved in the bomb plot, there is a far more important question: Who ordered the attack? That remains a mystery.

At least two individuals implicated in the bombing, one of whom is a defendant in the ongoing federal trial in New York, have been linked to Israeli intelligence. The defendant, Ahmad Ajaj, was a petty criminal in the Israeli Occupied Territories who was recruited as a Mossad spy while in jail on counterfeiting charges, according to a recent *Village Voice* story by Robert Friedman. Ajaj came to the United States on Sept. 1, 1992 along with Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, the only alleged Trade Center defendant who is still at large, and apparently kept Israeli intelligence informed of the Trade Center plot. Although Ajaj was already in jail when the bomb went off, sources close to the probe say that through Ajaj—and possibly even through Salem—Israeli authorities were also aware of the bomb plot.

Furthermore, nearly all of the 15 defendants named in

the August conspiracy indictment, charging them with "conspiracy to levy a war of urban terrorism" under a rarely used sedition law, were involved with the Central Intelligence Agency's covert war against the Soviet Army in Afghanistan. Even Sheik Rahman, whom an Egyptian court acquitted in the October 1981 assassination of Anwar Sadat, was allowed to illegally enter the United States, because he was an asset of the CIA's not-so-secret surrogate war in Afghanistan. Allegedly, when the Soviets withdrew in 1989, the CIA reneged on its promises to many Afghan fighters, causing tremendous resentments, and steering some of them to hook up with drug-trafficking organizations and a number of intelligence services and rogue networks.

Beyond the FBI's bungling, the circulation of a line propagating Islam as the West's new, post-Cold War "enemy image" months before the bombing, is all the more disturbing since it was coming from Israeli hardliners opposed to any peaceful settlement in the Middle East and their allies such as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL).

Just days after the inauguration of President Bill Clinton, the United States was hit with a string of shattering terrorist incidents, beginning with the January 25 shooting of five people outside the CIA headquarters in McLean, Va. Two days after the World Trade Center blast, agents of the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) laid siege to the Waco, Tex. compound of the Branch Davidian sect.

The confluence of the ADL-led propaganda drive and the string of high profile terrorist incidents prompted *EIR* founding editor Lyndon LaRouche to warn of an emerging "strategy of tension" directed against the United States and particularly the new administration. LaRouche later warned that the FBI's predictable mishandling of the Trade Center case would greatly diminish the prospects of ever getting to the bottom of the "strategy."

In his weekly *EIR* radio interview on Nov. 3, LaRouche commented on the new revelations: "There is no question that FBI officials and others, knew full well that the World Trade Center was the target of a major bombing attack no later than August of 1992. So the bomb went off, and for various reasons somebody in the hierarchy passed down the word not to prevent it, or effectively not to prevent it. This is a major scandal and heads must roll. Remember that this problem, this policy, occurred under the Bush administration and under those elements of the Justice Department which were Thornburgh-connected. A lot of this stuff is the heritage of the Bush-Thornburgh Justice Department. . . . It's a very significant case; it ties into, very significantly, the ADL case in California and San Francisco and elsewhere. It's a stinker; it probably is going to blow."

The FBI's new director, Louis Freeh, has reportedly initiated a quiet, in-house investigation of the FBI actions in the Trade Center fiasco. A serious housecleaning is long overdue.

Nambla leader fired from teaching post

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The New York City Board of Education voted unanimously in September to fire physics teacher Peter Melzer from his post at the prestigious Bronx High School of Science, after a WNBC-TV series exposed Melzer as a leader of the North American Man/Boy Love Association (Nambla), the nation's most active pedophile ring.

Over the past 10 years, 15 Nambla members have been convicted and jailed for pornography, kidnapping, sexual abuse, and related crimes. The FBI estimates that the group has 1,000 members, and suspects Nambla of being engaged in a worldwide child slavery ring. Recently, the FBI busted up a child pornography ring operating in 40 locations in 15 states across the country, which federal officials suspect of being linked to Nambla.

Pedophiles in the classroom

On March 2, 3 and 5, 1993, WNBC-TV aired an exposé, "The Nambla Tapes," by reporter John Miller, revealing that three leading members of the New York City Nambla chapter were current or former New York City public school employees, all working directly with students. Melzer, a longtime Bronx Science teacher, was for years the editor of the *Nambla Bulletin* and the secretary of the group. Chris Ash, a more recent Nambla recruit, is still a school librarian at George Washington High School in the Washington Heights section of Manhattan. And up until 1990, Roy B. Radow, another Nambla member, was a school psychologist at Public School 75 in Queens, where he specialized in dealing with children with severe behavioral problems.

WNBC spent five months infiltrating a reporter into the New York City Nambla chapter, and managed to covertly videotape several recruitment sessions and chapter meetings at such locales as a pizza shop near Times Square and the atrium of the Citicorp building in Midtown Manhattan. The television series featured Melzer instructing other Nambla members employed by the New York system to keep their membership a secret until after they obtain tenure.

Most revealing, however, was Melzer's boasting that he had been able to sidestep a 1985 Board of Education probe of his Nambla links, gloating to fellow pedophiles at one chapter meeting that board officials "had their teeth gnashed because they couldn't find anything to nail me on." The Board of Education probe was initiated by the New York

Police Department, which had infiltrated an officer of its morals squad, Kevin Healy, into the steering committee of Nambla. Melzer had boasted to Healy about a trip to the Philippines to attend an international teachers' conference where he also indulged in sex with children. While Melzer claimed that there were no legal grounds to fire him or prosecute him, sources close to the Board of Education believe that it was the appointment of Robert Wagner, Jr. as school chancellor that saved Melzer's job.

Study called for Melzer's firing

Although the school chancellor and the principal at Bronx Science had known about Melzer's Nambla membership since 1985, other teachers at the school and parents were kept in the dark until the March 1993 WNBC-TV broadcasts. Parents wasted no time in demanding Melzer's removal. Melzer, who was on sabbatical, was barred from even entering school property unescorted once the probe was launched.

In September 1993, Edward F. Stancik, Special Commissioner of Investigations for the New York City School District, issued a report calling for Melzer's firing. The report, "An Investigation into Misconduct Relating to Pedophilia by Peter Melzer, a Teacher at the Bronx High School of Science," was prepared by Special Counsel Sean Courtney. A carefully worded and well-documented 47-page report, with nearly 100 pages of appended Nambla documents, the study found that even if there were no evidence that Melzer had sexually abused any students at Bronx Science, his public advocacy of pedophilia and his association with a group linked to child pornography, kidnappings, and the dissemination of techniques for seducing and manipulating minors into sexual perversion, warranted his removal.

"It is clear," the report concludes, "that the Board of Education's interest in removing Melzer from the classroom is overwhelming. Based on the evidence we have produced on Melzer's pedophilia, his having acted on sexual desires for children, and his active promotion of sexual abuse of children, parents can reasonably fear for their children's safety if entrusted to his care. . . . Even beyond the risk Melzer poses, the articles he wrote or published promoted the sexual abuse of children and others. There is no way of knowing, of course, how many children were sexually assaulted with the assistance of the advice rendered in the *Nambla Bulletin*, but the risk of such abuse cannot be said to be removed."

The firing of Melzer in and of itself, however, offers little comfort to parents and teachers fighting to keep the New York public schools from being overrun by perverts and brainwashers. The forces that mobilized a year ago to force the firing of School Chancellor Joseph Fernandez, for his advocacy of the "Rainbow Curriculum" of radical multiculturalism and homosexuality, made a rotten compromise, allowing the appointment of a successor, Raymond Cortines, who is an advocate of the same curriculum that prompted Fernandez's ouster in the first place.

Biological survey threatens economy

The House voted 255-165 on Oct. 26 to create a new agency within the Interior Department that will study, monitor, and catalogue the nation's plant and animal life. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, a darling of the environmentalist lobby, proposed the creation of the National Biological Survey (NBS) as a way to consolidate the biological research efforts of eight separate bureaus within his department, and to give the federal government a more reliable database of America's biological resources.

The intent of the NBS is to identify allegedly "endangered" species and sub-species. Babbitt claims the survey would provide an "early warning" of chronic declines in plant and animal species, allowing the federal government to intervene at an early stage to stop industrial development in areas where such "threatened" species are said to inhabit. An example of this policy is the ongoing effort to "save" the spotted owl by stopping logging in the Pacific Northwest.

Republicans and conservative Democrats tried to water down the bill, but with only marginal success. The House did approve several amendments that would protect the rights of private landowners on whose property Interior Department officials would collect data for the survey. One amendment by Rep. Billy Tauzin (D-La.) would ban the use of volunteers to conduct the survey, a measure which drew protest from John Echerria of the National Audubon Society, who complained that many environmentalists participate each year in compiling the Christmas "bird count."

Other attempts to limit the economic damage of the bill included a measure which would have required the NBS to research the economic impact of its own activities, and a measure which would have required gov-

ernment compensation to private property owners whose land value dropped more than 50% as a result of NBS activity. Both of these amendments were defeated.

Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.) warned that the bill would give the interior secretary too much power over science and wildlife. Other legislators were more blunt. "This is a terrible, atrocious idea," said Rep. Jack Fields (R-Tex.). "It creates a monster, which will never be under control again." The Senate is expected to take up the bill next year.

Impose sanctions on Iran, says D'Amato

On Oct. 25, Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) introduced a bill which would impose economic sanctions against Iran. In his remarks on the Senate floor, D'Amato, noting the \$750 million in American exports to Iran, complained that export rules were making it "easier to slip dual-use material through the oversight process and for Iran to convert for use in its military and nuclear program."

D'Amato decried Iran's "territorial expansion" into North Africa and Central Asia, which he said was "being ignored" by U.S. policymakers. He listed several countries where allegedly Iranian-supported terrorists are active, warning, "Iran's spreading influence is indicative of a wider effort designed to build an anti-American bloc. This much has been alleged regarding suggestions of some Sudanese role in the bombing of the World Trade Center." He said that if the world wishes to avoid another Middle East war, "we must join together to take any and all steps necessary to prevent Iran from its goal of nuclear domination of the Middle East."

D'Amato urged severing "any re-

maining trade between the United States and Iran, to ensure that we do not provide them with anything that will come back to haunt us."

Haiti policy, Aristide attacked by Republicans

A group of Republican congressmen, in a colloquy on the House floor on Oct. 27, criticized President Clinton's policy toward Haiti.

Rep. Tim Hutchinson (R-Ariz.) said that international sanctions had done nothing but destroy what little semblance of commerce there was in Haiti, and that it had led to "near starvation and an almost complete shutdown of Haiti's rudimentary health care system. . . . If the United States and the United Nations continue their present policy of sanctions, the likely result will be thousands of deaths from starvation and disease in Haiti, coupled with additional thousands of refugees teeming to United States shores in creaky boats." Certainly, the United States "has an interest in political events in Haiti," Hutchinson said, "but a series of crippling economic sanctions are not going to turn hardened military leaders away from their tyranny." Hutchinson emphasized the oppression and the "grinding poverty" that the Haitian people are suffering.

Rep. John Doolittle (R-Calif.) said that while there were problems in Haiti, there was nothing "which is a threat to the international peace and security," and therefore there was not sufficient justification for involvement of U.S. military forces.

Referring to the U.S. military occupation of Haiti from 1915 to 1934, Rep. Tom DeLay (R-Tex.) said that "not only does it seem that this administration does not understand what military power is, how it should be used, and in what way it should be

used. . . . Obviously they . . . have not even had any sort of historical perception or historical basis. I mean, it would seem to me that you would look back at the history of our involvement with Haiti and understand that you just cannot do what you are intending to do, that it did not work then, and it will not work now." DeLay cited the reports about Aristide, including his love of killing opponents by "necklacing" and his mental instability. "If I were going to send U.S. troops to Haiti," he remarked, "it would be to eradicate Aristide, not to install him back as the President."

C rime Bill dumped over death penalty

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jack Brooks (D-Tex.), in the face of adamant opposition from Democratic freshmen and members of the Congressional Black Caucus on the committee, decided on Oct. 28 to scrap the Omnibus Crime Bill, which would have expanded the use of the death penalty to 64 federal crimes and placed restrictions on federal court appeals by death row inmates.

Provisions of the bill will now be dealt with individually. One item, the five-day waiting period on handgun purchases, the so-called Brady Bill, was passed on a 10-3 vote by the Crime subcommittee on Oct. 29 and sent to the full committee. The bill calls for local police to run background checks on gun buyers during the waiting period to see if they have criminal records or mental problems. The measure has been strongly opposed by the National Rifle Association.

Other measures which will be taken up separately include the proposed grants of \$3.4 billion over six years to

cities to pay for 50,000 more police officers, federal grants for drug treatment programs, setting up military-style boot camps for young offenders, educational programs, and anti-gang efforts.

N AFTA close to defeat, says Bonior

At a press conference on Capitol Hill on Oct. 26, House Majority Whip David Bonior (D-Mich.) estimated that opponents of the North American Free Trade Agreement were within 10 "solid votes" of the 218 necessary to defeat the agreement in the House, although the Clinton administration is in a full-court press to get legislators to support it. A vote on the pact is set for Nov. 17.

"We're picking up a few each day," Bonior said, "and we expect we'll have the number that we need some time within the next week."

Bonior stated that Canadians had "sent a clear and a powerful message" against NAFTA in the recent elections, which saw the victory of Liberal Party candidate Jean Chrétien as prime minister. Chrétien has been calling for NAFTA to be renegotiated.

F ilibuster continues to stall grazing fee hike

Senators opposed to administration plans to raise grazing fees for western ranchers, have so far blocked the legislation with a filibuster. The grazing fee increase, the brain-child of Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, is one of a number of measures intended to encourage more "environmentally friendly" grazing practices on federal land, and is part of a \$13.4 billion

spending bill covering the Department of Interior.

The Senate leadership has failed to mobilize the 60 votes needed to break the filibuster. The measure would raise the current grazing fee of \$1.86 per "animal unit month" to \$3.45. An animal unit month is the forage needed to feed a cow and calf, a horse, or five sheep for a month. Babbitt is now warning that if the impasse continues, he will use his administrative powers to impose his original proposal for tougher environmental standards on ranchers, including allowing environmentalists a role in rangeland planning and tying the length of grazing permits to how ranchers treat the land.

B ipartisan group pushes greater budget cuts

Reps. John Kasich (R-Ohio) and Tim Penny (D-Minn.) announced on Oct. 27, one day after President Clinton unveiled about \$10 billion in proposed spending cuts over the next five years, an alternative which includes more cuts than the Clinton program. "This package represents the sorts of choices that need to be made if we are to seriously cut the deficit," Penny said.

More than one-quarter of the additional savings claimed for their proposal would come from a cut in the federal work force by 252,000. They claim that this will generate \$26.7 billion in savings.

The Kasich-Penny proposal would require European nations to assume an additional \$5 billion of defense costs now paid by the United States, defer \$5.5 billion in cost-of-living adjustments for military retirees until age 62, and tighten up home health services and clinical lab services for those on Medicare, for a savings of \$25 billion.

National News

Omaha child sex abuse case may be re-opened

Troy Boner, a victim and a principal witness against a satanic ritual child abuse and murder ring based in Omaha, Nebraska, has admitted that he was coerced and intimidated to falsely recant his testimony. The case originally started to uncover a nationwide ring, including some prominent personalities, when the state legislature began in 1988 to investigate the failure of the Franklin Community Credit Union and its president, Larry King. Two victim-witnesses were imprisoned on perjury charges, after Boner recanted his testimony against the abusers. Attorney John DeCamp, author of the best-selling book *The Franklin Coverup*, has filed suit for a new trial for his client, victim-witness Alisha Owen.

The shocking new admissions by Troy Boner (pronounced "Bonner") implicate the FBI and members of Omaha's high society. According to the Oct. 30 *Omaha World-Herald*, "Troy Boner, who was a witness at her trial, has submitted an affidavit saying that he lied both at the trial and to a grand jury, according to documents filed in court seeking a new trial for Miss Owen. In his affidavit, Boner alleges wrongdoing by some prominent Omaha men and says he lied to the grand jury and at the Owen trial because he was afraid of being harmed and because the FBI encouraged him to lie."

Virginia may change law for death penalty appeals

Virginia legislators are now more actively considering a change in Virginia's death penalty law, prompted by the Earl Washington case, according to the Nov. 1 *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. A legislative subcommittee that has been considering, but has not acted on, changing the law that makes it impossible for new evidence to be admitted to court 21 days after sentencing, is now planning to hold more hearings on the question, in late November or early December.

Earl Washington, who is the next death row inmate scheduled to die in Virginia's electric chair, is retarded, and DNA evidence of semen found on the murder victim proving his innocence was never presented at trial.

Committee Chairman Del. Clifton A. Woodrum (D-Roanoke) is quoted on Washington's case: "The idea of a person wrongfully convicted is bad enough. But the idea of a person wrongly convicted and suffering the death penalty as a result is simply terrible. It is something we should not tolerate as a civilized society."

Washington has spent 10 years on death row, accused of a rape-murder. Evidence that he was not the murderer was released by Virginia Attorney General Stephen Rosenthal last week, but Rosenthal has refused to call for Washington's freedom, and Gov. Douglas Wilder has refused to grant him clemency, until all his appeals are exhausted.

Rev. Lumpkin sues San Francisco

On Oct. 28, Rev. Eugene Lumpkin filed a lawsuit in San Francisco Superior Court against Mayor Frank Jordan, stating that he was fired from the city's Human Rights Commission solely because of his religious beliefs. The suit charges that the removal of Reverend Lumpkin was a violation of federal and state law prohibiting employment discrimination based on religion. Lumpkin had earlier this year publicly asserted his agreement with the Bible that homosexuality is a sin, and was forced off the Human Rights Commission.

In a related development, on Oct. 27, the San Francisco Police Department announced that it will seek criminal indictments against some of the homosexual rioters who took part in an attack on Sept. 19 on the Hamilton Square Baptist Church, where Reverend Lumpkin had been invited to address a service. During the riot, police repeatedly claimed they could not stop the largely homosexual mob from blocking the entrances and attempting to beat down the fire exits, because the event was open to

the public. It was, in fact, a regular prayer service, known only to the parishioners, and plans for disruption were advertised in area homosexual papers. No arrests were made during the riot.

After five weeks of intensive efforts by Hamilton Square's pastor, Rev. David Innes, to force prosecution, Police Capt. Rich Cairnes was quoted: "I was upset that it did get that far . . . that the rights of people going to church should be attacked. That's one of our basic freedoms in this country. And it's something that just won't be tolerated again."

AAAS proposals will wreck science education

The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) has released a 400-page report recommending changes in science and math teaching which the *New York Times* on Oct. 26 described as the most fundamental shift since the Sputnik era. Developed within the framework of outcome-based education (OBE), the "Benchmarks for Science Literacy" program is advertised as teaching all students a basic core of knowledge.

Standards are extremely low, including such outcomes as: "By the end of the eighth grade, students may be expected to know . . . how to compare two dishwashers on the basis of cost, features and durability; and how to use a street map." F. James Rutherford, who directed the \$8 million program, told the *Times* that "mountains of material must be turned into molehills."

White House scrambles in foreign policy morass

The White House has rejected suggestions for a major overhaul of its foreign policy staff, *Washington Post* commentator Jim Hoagland wrote on Oct. 31, adding that insiders report that Republican David Gergen (who made his attendance at National Security Council meetings a condition for his

joining the Clinton staff) will be added to the smaller "principals' group" which makes policy. Hoagland blasted Clinton as a "hyperthyroid President" who is "constantly changing the wrapper and the advertising" on his foreign and domestic policies, giving "the appearance of inconsistency," and being blown "this way and that by a never-ceasing series of tempests. . . . A President who dithers . . . will be made to pay," he concluded. "Ask Jimmy Carter."

The administration's flailing in the area of foreign policy has drawn fire in the European press, too. The German daily *Süddeutsche Zeitung* on Oct. 25 published a commentary by editor Josef Joffe, calling for Clinton to fire the Secretary of State Warren Christopher and his entourage, and develop a foreign policy of his own. Clinton's freedom of action and reputation are burdened by the fact that with Warren Christopher, Anthony Lake, and Madeleine Albright, three key posts of U.S. foreign policy are occupied by diplomats whose mind is still shaped by the Carter era, Joffe wrote.

Aspin: 'We can't count on disarmament treaties'

In his Oct. 29 press conference announcing the start of a U.S. Nuclear Posture Review, Defense Secretary Les Aspin expressed doubt that signed nuclear disarmament treaties will ever be fulfilled: "As for arms control, the question we face is, will pledges turn into deeds? We hope so, but at this point, we can't count on it."

Stating that meeting "the demands of the new world" was the objective of the review, Aspin added: "The Cold War is over; the Soviet Union is no more. But the post-Cold War world is decidedly not post-nuclear."

Aspin continued with a fairly realistic assessment of nuclear dangers: "This new nuclear danger has two wellsprings: first, the continued existence of the former Soviet Union's nuclear arsenal amidst revolutionary changes that are taking place in that country. This gives rise to a host of potential problems, which include the creation of new

nuclear states, the potential for loss of control over the weapons through accident or unauthorized use. It means the leakage of weapons or material and of know-how, including possibly the brain-drain of people who know how to make nuclear weapons, and general proliferation." Aspin continued, "The second source of the new nuclear danger is the familiar problem of proliferation generally and the potential for nuclear terrorism."

Retiring DEA chief says heroin use rising fast

Heroin use is in a "dramatic" resurgence in the United States, aided by Clinton's "absence of leadership" in the anti-drug fight, outgoing Drug Enforcement Administration chief Robert Bonner charged in a blistering interview published in the *Washington Post* on Oct. 31. He also attacked the "real feel good" approach to fighting what he considers is still "the greatest serious threat facing America." The Clinton administration's anti-drug policy is largely "rhetorical," and will fail.

"In terms of leadership at the White House, this is a non-issue," Bonner charged. He decried the talk of replacing interdiction with drug treatment centers, which ignore the fact that "there isn't any effective treatment for cocaine and crack addiction. . . . It doesn't deal with any enforcement of the laws. It makes everybody feel all warm and fuzzy." The "clear strong signal" of social disapproval of drugs has become "muted, and we're beginning to backslide."

The results? Bonner charged that there has been a "dramatic" resurgence in heroin abuse, with new users "snorting" or smoking the drug. With worldwide bumper crops of poppies in the late 1980s, "there is more heroin available in the U.S. today than perhaps at any time in the nation's history," Bonner estimated. No hard numbers are available, but he believes that the total number of users may have doubled from traditional estimates of 500,000 users, to perhaps 1 million.

Briefly

● **STEPHEN SOLARZ**, the former New York congressman and designated ambassador to India, has run afoul of his FBI background check. *New York Newsday* reported on Oct. 30 that the FBI and Immigration and Naturalization Service are now investigating him for some unspecified "misconduct," and have even issued subpoenas in the case. While in Congress, Solarz often acted as a pointman for "Project Democracy" destabilizations of Asian countries.

● **HEAD START'S** 48-member advisory committee is preparing a report to Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala recommending that pre-school education begin "from the prenatal period onwards"; the proposed expansion would also provide full-time day-care, and involve "home visits" by Head Start workers.

● **AN INDIAN GAMBLING** summit in Minneapolis in the first week of November was picketed by a Native American group. According to UPI, Frank Reese, an organizer of the protest from the Leech Lake Reservation, said that tribal officials have been pocketing gambling proceeds from reservation programs.

● **EARTH SHARE** and a coalition of other extremist green groups have raised over \$20 million from contributors such as Sony, Citibank, Nike, Nissan, Wells Fargo, J.P. Morgan, Time Warner, and the *New York Times*, over the last five years.

● **CARL POHLAD** and other friends of Minnesota Attorney General Skip Humphrey were hit with a federal lawsuit charging them with fraud and deception. Pohlad and co-defendants Curtis Carlson and Irwin Jacobs were exposed as the criminal heirs of the Twin Cities organized crime "Combination" run by the late gangster Kid Cann, in a white paper exposing Humphrey's corruption published by the *New Federalist* newspaper. The class action suit was filed by two shareholders against officials of the failed MEI Diversified.

The defeat of feminist politics

Even before the election day defeat of Mary Sue Terry in the Virginia gubernatorial race, a number of commentators were pointing to the demise of Canada's Kim Campbell and the predicted defeat of Terry as a repudiation of the "feminine mystique." Margaret Thatcher must be included in this picture as well.

The Thatcher phenomenon is the clearest case. Despite her efforts in her recently released memoirs to present herself as a rational being, Thatcher's special role in international politics has been the use of irrational vituperation and hysterical outbursts to rule out any process of reasoned deliberation. Her behavior was intended to drive home the message that the Anglo-American establishment intended to establish its will by whatever means necessary.

In the case of Mary Sue Terry, her scope was more limited but equally vicious, as witness her attacks against the pension rights of the elderly, as well as her vindictive and corrupt campaign to impose what are in effect life sentences upon associates of Lyndon H. LaRouche, for crimes of which they are innocent, and which are in any case white collar offenses, usually incurring only fines.

Feminism is not really a woman's problem. It is an attack against reason which is marketed under the false label of women's rights, as if being hysterical and irrational were somehow inherent to women, and therefore something which women should defend. Indeed, a classic example of feminism was the Carter administration, which produced a reactive mood in the United States in 1979-80 (especially after Federal Reserve Board Chairman Volcker raised interest rates in October 1979); after that a mood of "anybody but Carter" prevailed.

The Carter administration represented a radical left turn in U.S. policy which was, in the eyes of the American voters who elected President Reagan by a landslide, irrational, unpredictable, and unstable. This virtual insanity was repudiated by the American voters in 1980—by men and women alike.

The modern movement for so-called women's rights was closely associated with the rise of the count-

erculture of the 1960s, although in fact it had its beginnings in the late 1950s. The movement was an attack against the authority of reason. The false assertion was made that men and women think in different ways, with women's strength lying in emotional responsiveness rather than cognition. Reason was thus counterposed to associative thinking. It is in this sense that Carter is a feminist.

In 1980, the American people had a nostalgic yearning for the better times such as the 1950s and also the Franklin Roosevelt period, and they chose Reagan. Reagan was easily accepted because he fit the image, at least, of a return to sanity. Unfortunately, by 1986, the Reagan administration had lost its grip. As Thatcher began to wield control over the Reagan camp, feminism again took hold in American politics. Feminism was the characteristic of a completely prejudiced and irrational American President—George Bush—who took a public stand on the issue of broccoli!

"Yuppies," whose formative period was in the late 1960s, tend to be feminists in their orientation. Their rising predominance is a weakness of the Clinton administration. It is also the weakness of an American economy which is being destroyed by speculative markets (derivatives and junk bonds), free-market ideology, and the bizarre idea that it is unnecessary for a sovereign nation to produce its own means of subsistence.

What else is the myth of the post-industrial society, a society dedicated to service industries, but the epitome of feminism run rampant? How else explain the spiritual abuse of children now being perpetrated in public schools which are increasingly devoted to mind-control rather than education?

Bearing all of this in mind, we should be hopeful that Mary Sue Terry's defeat at the polls is indicative of a shift in the cultural paradigm toward a return to cognitive thinking. More and more Americans fear for their jobs, fear for their families, and they are no longer willing to tolerate the lunatic fringe who would destroy everything worthy in our civilization.

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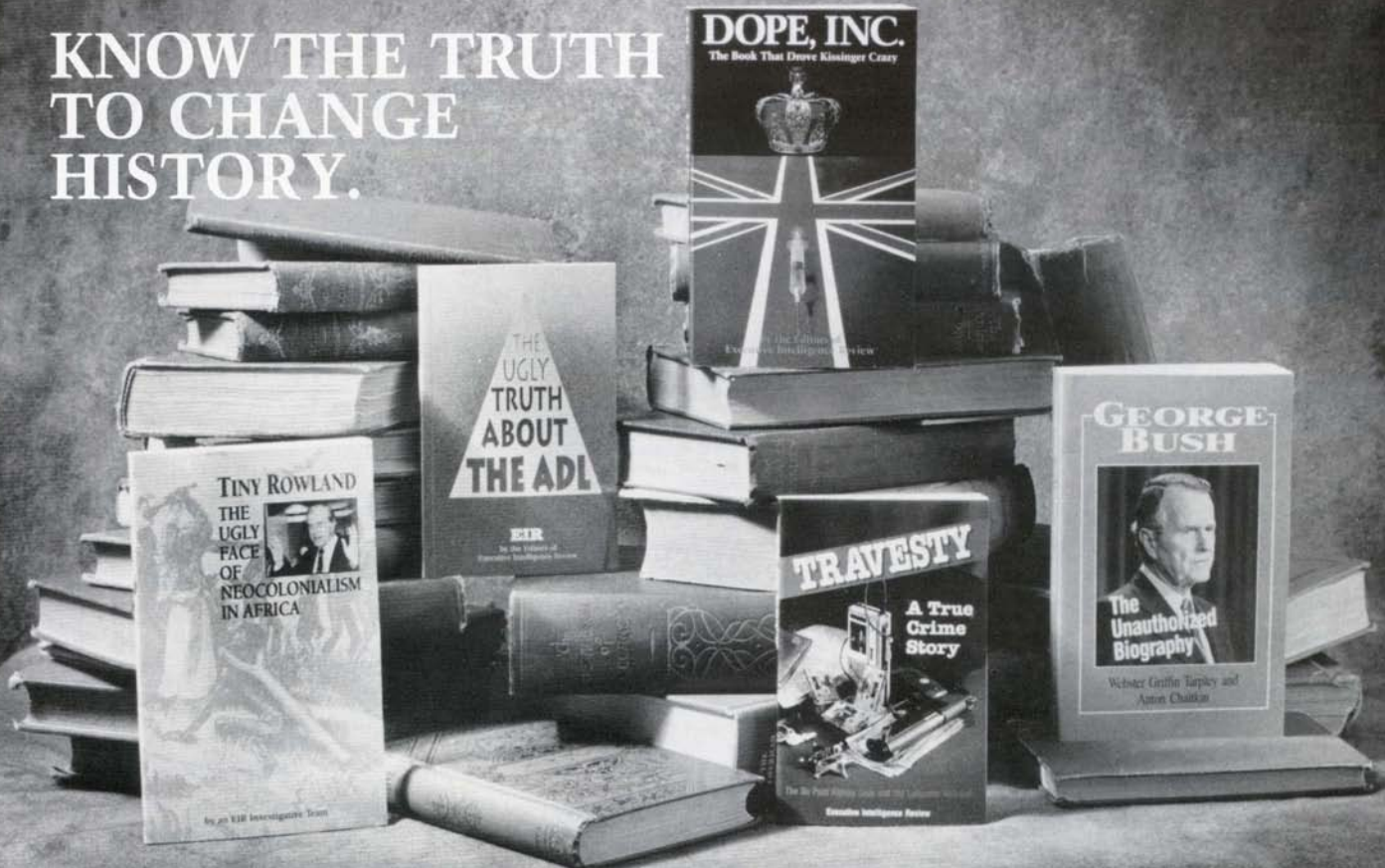
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