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From the Editor

The *Feature* continues our serialization of a writing by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. which he described in his recent keynote address to the ICLC-Schiller Institute conference in Washington, as the elaboration of the concepts he presented there. The subject is the science of political economy; but in reality, it is nothing less than the question of how we may be certain of the truth.

The Presidents' Day weekend conference marked the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Schiller Institute as a think-tank for republican policy in 1984. Five years ago, in May 1989, the Schiller Institute met near Washington for the first time after LaRouche was imprisoned, during the heady days of the Chinese democracy movement's demonstrations in Tiananmen Square.

Days after that conference came the Beijing massacre; in response, over the summer and fall of 1989 the worldwide anti-Bolshevik resistance movement, which Lyndon LaRouche had invoked at the end of 1988, sparked the peaceful revolutions which toppled the Berlin Wall and brought down communist dictatorships from central and eastern Europe to the Soviet Union itself. Meanwhile, the resistance spread to Ibero-America as in Brazil, Haiti, Peru, and Venezuela, free-trade dictatorships imposed by the United States under the false banner of "democracy," and enforced through narco-terrorist armies, have been challenged and sometimes overturned.

As Helga Zepp-LaRouche unfolded during her speech to the same conference, these five years have witnessed the collapse of credibility of the ruling elites in the West to a degree unheard-of since the middle of the 14th century, when the 1342 collapse of the Bardi and Peruzzi banking houses, and then the 1348 Black Death, left every institution in shambles. The Bush-Thatcher "New World Order" was heralded in 1989, the year of LaRouche's imprisonment, by George Bush's invasion of Panama. In 1990, it was "Desert Shield," and in 1991, "Desert Storm," which carried out the same wantonly illegal, genocidal policies on a far larger scale.

The Bosnian tragedy and the ongoing spread of Satanism under high-level protection in North America, both detailed in this issue, are two more manifestations of the same breakdown. LaRouche's article lays the basis for the emergence of a just moral and economic order and a cultural renaissance on the ashes of the old.

Nora Hamerman

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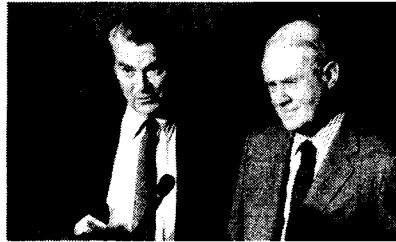
Feature

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Part 2 of a series by Lyndon LaRouche, "The Science of Physical Economy as the Platonic Epistemological Basis for All Branches of Human Knowledge." "All true human knowledge is Socratic," writes LaRouche.

"... Knowledge begins as we shift our attention away from [the empiricist's] faith in his sense-perceptions, as we begin to search out the hidden, axiomatic assumptions which permeate and control the way in which we judge our own, and others' conscious processes of judgment, of opinion-making."

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Lord David Owen (left) and Cyrus Vance at the United Nations, April 1993. The British have, by bringing Russia into the eye of the Balkans storm, pushed it onto a confrontation course with the West.

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Universal health care? Only if economy is revived

by Marcia Merry

The most commendable facet of the administration's health care reform package is, as taken from President Clinton's statements, the goal of providing universal health care to Americans. However, the proposed 3,000-page Health Security Act, and the congressional debate to date, fall far short of even grasping the physical and related means to meet that goal. At worst, measures are proposed to merely aid private financial interests, through federal budget-cutting and insurance maneuvers that will make the general economy, and health care delivery, even worse than at present.

In testimony submitted to the Senate Finance Committee on Feb. 9, *EIR* offered these three points for consideration in analyzing what is required: 1) The country is right now in a state of crisis in terms of public health care, essential infrastructure and the general economy. 2) The postwar "Hill-Burton Act" type of health care system, involving public and private collaboration, insurance arrangements, etc., is the model that should be used again. 3) To provide adequate health care, the physical means for delivery can come only from a rejuvenated economy, which, in turn requires national economic emergency measures.

These points are in sharp distinction to the prevailing "money only" standard for discussing health care reform.

Public health care crisis

The state of crisis in the general health condition of the nation can be seen in the resurgence of once-controlled infectious diseases, and the spread of AIDS. This has come about as general poverty increased, at the same time as the adequacy of vital services—safe water, sewage treatment, inoculation programs, good nutrition, adequate housing—has declined drastically. In the more or less contiguous parts of the eastern seaboard megalopolis, there are whole areas

of poverty where people have been turned into hosts for the spread of diseases, and incubation of new mutations. An example of this is the spread of drug-resistant tuberculosis.

At the February meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in San Francisco, researchers warned that common bacteria that cause pneumonia, children's ear infections, and other ailments, are evolving into forms untreatable by the standard medicines. Dr. Alexander Tomasz of Rockefeller University in New York City reported that before 1980, only a few cases were known where there was a resistance to penicillin by pneumococcus (responsible for pneumonia, and also for about 12 million doctor's office visits for earaches a year). But now, penicillin-resistant strains are appearing everywhere. The same process is under way with other bacteria.

Therefore, sanitation, good nutrition, medical research, and most importantly, universal care, are all the more essential.

Yet, while public health levels (sanitation, diet, inoculation) have declined, the availability of medical essentials for specialized treatment has also drastically declined. This is manifest in terms of numbers of hospital beds per thousand persons, equipment per thousand persons, trained personnel, etc. If tomorrow, all funding problems were suddenly solved, and people were told to go out and get what services or treatment they required, they couldn't get it, because it physically does not exist.

The physical health care delivery system in the nation has been "downsized" along with the general economy.

'Hill-Burton' standards of universal care

Following World War II, the standards of medical care and public health embodied in the 1946 Hill-Burton Act were

implemented in many parts of the country, with good results. Those standards are applicable today.

The guideline is, "If you need doctoring, you get it." This is for your good, and for the protection of the general population. Besides being disease free, we want to prolong life, so that wherever skills, wisdom, and inspiration may be had—in particular from the elderly—they are passed on for the good of society and future generations.

Look at what this means in terms of physical plant and equipment. The Hill-Burton standard for hospital beds was 12 per 1,000 people. Of this total, the recommendation is for 4.5-5.5 beds for "general" hospital purposes, plus 5 for mental hospitals, and 2 for chronic disease of all types.

During the late 1940s, through the 1950s and early 1960s, communities built hospitals with this standard in mind. The average of 12 beds per 1,000 people was maintained in many regions.

However, after about 1970, the turning-point period marking the decline in maintenance of essential levels of "hard" infrastructure systems (water, power, transport), the desired number of beds per 1,000 people fell below the 12-bed standard, and similar declines set in for all forms of "soft" infrastructure facilities (schools, libraries, as well as health care).

In 1972, the national U.S. average of beds per 1,000 persons was 7.6. By the late 1980s, this fell to only 5—less than half the standard adopted after the war. By January 1994, we had fallen further still.

Over the 1980s alone, 761 hospitals were shut down. The import of these declining numbers of beds per thousand people is *not* that outpatient care and healthier people have made beds redundant. Far from it. People just aren't getting care. There has been a movement to attempt to replace hospital stays by outpatient treatment. In 1972, there were about 219 million outpatient visits in the United States. In the late 1980s, this was up over one-third, to 336 million visits. The beds just aren't there to accommodate inpatient treatment.

Look at Germany in comparison to the United States. Today, Germany has more than 7.4 beds per 1,000 people, which is nearly double the average in the United States.

Moreover, the national average of beds per thousand conceals great discrepancies from region to region in the United States. In vast areas of the farm states, and such southern states as Alabama, for example, a pregnant woman cannot even expect to have hospital facilities within reasonable distance for the delivery of her baby. There is not 1 bed per 10,000 people.

In contrast, in northern Virginia—the commuter belt for Washington, D.C.—there are an average 11-15 hospital beds per 1,000 people, far above the postwar standard, and far above the rest of the country today. There is also 1 doctor for every 250 people. But this is the exception, not the rule. In the rest of the United States as of the late 1980s, there was only 1 doctor per 400 people. Vast parts of the United States

have no doctors, as well as no hospitals.

This same type of physical standards per population should be used for evaluating the adequacy of providing all essentials of medical care, such as numbers of nurses, operating theaters, and advanced diagnostic scanning equipment.

Where do the beds come from?

The only way to support the medical system necessary for universal health care is to mobilize the general economy, creating the physical means and the tax base and supporting the skilled manpower to succeed.

Briefly, the steps required are:

1) Declare a national economic emergency for reasons of the manifest crises in unemployment, disease rate, infrastructure, and related crises.

2) Nationalize the Federal Reserve System, which for decades has backed speculative financial practices, at the expense of the physical economy.

3) Initiate a national infrastructure-building program, including inputs for an adequate medical care delivery system and public health system. These and related measures (such as imposing a tax penalty on derivatives trading and other speculation now destroying the economy), will in turn result in a demand for employment on the scale of 6-8 million jobs in productive activity, and set up a chain reaction of orders for bills-of-materials inputs that can resuscitate industrial life.

For example, look at the impact on the construction industry of carrying out the right health care "reform" program. Millions of new square feet of floor space need to be built. At present, the annual rate of construction of new hospital floor space, on a per capita basis, is 20% below where it was in the 1960s.

(A detailed analysis of the scope and rate of decline in the U.S. physical economy over the past 30 years, using the extensive *EIR* economic database, was published in *EIR* of Jan. 1 and Feb. 4, 1994.)

Who will pay?

When you "needed doctoring" in the period of the Hill-Burton Act hospitals, if you lived in New York City or other areas where the system worked well, you got what was required. Then it was figured out how to pay the bill. To start with, the number of weeks of wages needed to pay the bill of the average hospital stay in the 1950s was 1.2 weeks. Today, it is over 12 weeks and rising.

If you didn't have the means, the relevant people would figure something out in the course of meeting the community's needs. Private and public officials met periodically on such bills, on planning for future facilities, and other projects. Blue Cross/Blue Shield and some other plans did not cost an arm and a leg, and played a role.

With a functioning economy and tax base, this is the model that can and should work again.

Economic reforms bankrupting capital goods sector in India

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

One of the fundamental differences between the fast-growing Southeast Asian nations and the stodgy Indian economy was that while India had developed indigenous manufacturing capabilities over the years, the Southeast Asian nations were making money off money or through "screwdriver" technologies imported from abroad. Though flawed and technologically vastly inept, this manufacturing capability gave India the long-term edge, at least potentially, over faster-moving neighbors. But, this capability has now come under intense pressure with the increasing "globalization" of the Indian economy. The capital goods sector, the backbone of India's efforts to build the nation following the end of the British Raj, is in deep turmoil as cheap imports of new and used machinery are choking off the much-touted prospect of modernization and growth of this sector. "Most of us [manufacturers of capital goods] will not make any investments to expand or modernize our units if this situation continues," a captain of industry recently warned.

The increased flow of imported machinery could not have begun at a worse time. Already the industrial sector, particularly the manufacturing sector, has been undergoing a severe recession for more than three years. High interest rates, slashing of development budgets by the economic reformers, and suddenly exposing Indian manufacturers to technologically advanced foreign competitors are the principal reasons. In addition, the deep recession in the West, which has enhanced availability of new and used machinery at a lower cost, has brought further woes to local manufacturers. In the third quarter of this fiscal year, the manufacturing sector grew at a rate of a measly 0.6% over the previous year's growth in the corresponding period. If this trend continues, the annual growth rate of the manufacturing sector will be close to 1%, a growth rate India can hardly afford. Faced with the Darwinian socialism which seems to be the mind-set of many in the Finance Ministry, major manufacturers such as ABB, Larsen and Toubro, Triveni Engineering Works, Godrej and Boyce, Lakshmi Machine Works, Usha Telehoist, Bharat Frit Werner, Alfa Laval, Walchand Industries, MOI Engineering, and Frick India Ltd., have written to the premier industry organization, the Confederation of Indian Industry, for immediate government intervention.

It has also been reported that a leading engineering com-

pany has already lost orders worth 6 billion rupees in the fertilizer and refinery sector as clients have opted for imported machinery and is apprehensive of losing orders of similar size from new projects. There are also reports of textile machinery manufacturers who are losing orders against this onslaught of imported machineries, old and new.

The avalanche began when the government changed its export promotion capital goods (EPCG) regulations on April 1, 1992. The new EPCG permitted import of capital goods at a concessional duty of 15% and the export obligation was stipulated at four times the cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) value of imports. The period allowed to discharge the export obligation is five years, which counts from the date of the issue of the EPCG. The ostensible reason behind the change in the EPCG, which reduced the concessional rate of customs duty from 25 to 15%, was to encourage exports of manufactured products. It was argued that with the help of more advanced machinery, Indian manufacturers who are committed to export will stand a better chance in the global competition and reduce India's perennial trade imbalances. No matter what the argument, the fact was that it put pressure on existing manufacturing facilities at a time when investors were shying away from fresh investments and the flow of fresh orders were few and far between. The hard-core backers of the economic reforms argued, again without apparent concern about the on-the-ground realities, that to become competitive and strong, Indian manufacturing industries have to face foreign competition, and the stark realities of this competition will force these industrialists to pull themselves up by their shoelaces and modernize their plants.

Cheaper imports

Armed with such arguments, Indian Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh brought down the tariff ceilings on finished capital goods to between 0 and 35%. Furthermore, imported capital goods are not subjected to countervailing duties, whereas domestic products attract excise duties and sales tax. As a result, the manufacturers of capital goods are confused and hurt. They are questioning the government's much-professed statements that Indian industries must improve their performance. If that statement is sincere, the manufacturers ask, why has the government clamped a 70-

85% tariff on raw materials required for capital goods and 40-50% on various components? Moreover, if the government's high principles dictate that Indian industries must improve their competitiveness in the global market, why, then, does the EPCG allow importation of used machinery which is, by definition, less efficient and technologically inferior? So far, the government has not answered these thorny questions, and the grave silence that prevails indicates that the anomalies in the tariff structure, for whatever reason they were imposed, have been taken note of.

Quicksand

There is no question that the economic reform has run into serious trouble once the minor objective of having a comfortable foreign exchange reserves position has been attained. The more important issue of improving the health of the economy—in other words, to improve the infrastructural capabilities, to modernize industries, to improve agricultural productivity and to improve the living conditions of hundreds of millions—is yet to be tackled. The reformers continue to harp that if India's creditworthiness improves, India can modernize its industrial and agricultural sectors. However, what we are seeing at the moment is the growing fear that increased foreign exchange reserves may give a boost to inflation, and this fear itself is preventing the lowering of interest rates that the investors demand. There are indications that the government, fearing higher inflation caused by the growing foreign exchange reserves, will be willing to allow some foreign exchange to remain parked abroad. Also, a new line of thinking advocates paying off the International Monetary Fund-World Bank loans in advance. In addition, the government is doing its best, by selling billions of dollars, to keep the rupee weak and thus enhance exports.

The anomalies exist not only in the present tariff structure, but also within the entire economy. The slashing of the developmental budget has given rise to, among other things, recession in industrial activities. As a result, industry has begun to decay and the issue of modernization is now a mere dream for some; the slowing down of industry has cut down on the orders placed to the manufacturing sector and this, in effect, has brought about reduced bulk freight in the railroads, causing the railroads to suffer increased losses; the lack of modernization has made industry even more uncompetitive, allowing imports to be even more attractive; lowering of tariffs has opened the floodgates to the EPCG, but lowered tariffs and the slowing down of industrial activities have reduced government revenues.

In order to reduce the deficit of an even more austere budget in the offing, the government is passing the buck to certain sectors, causing further anomalies. For instance, the petrochemical sector, a heavily capital-intensive sector, is in the same predicament as the capital goods sector. Besides the dumping of various chemical products by foreign manufacturers, an offense against which the government is ill-



An industrial fair in New Delhi in 1980. Now economic reforms which make India's exports unattractive threaten the country's industries.

equipped to fight, the petrochemical industry in India has been made more inefficient because of bad policies. As an economic journalist in *The Hindu* pointed out recently, the Indian petrochemical industry was heavily protected for the past three decades through import bans and high tariffs. In 1993, tariffs were brought down from 150% to 85%. However, the actual duty on finished products ranges from 45 to 75%. The lower tariffs have increased imports and cut heavily into industry's profits.

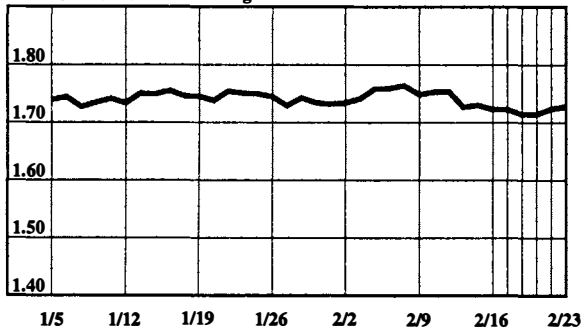
While the reformers point out that industry should be able to cope with the tariff barrier that exists, the fact remains that industry has to pay far higher prices for its raw materials and intermediaries than its foreign competitors. For instance, the present administered price of naphtha, the feedstock for petrochemical products, is \$215 per ton. This is not only some 50% higher than the international price as of the end of December, but some \$15 more than the average price of naphtha over the past 20 years. This is all happening at a time when petrochemical prices are at their lowest in two decades internationally.

While it is obvious that the government is making a "killing" by selling Indian manufacturers feedstock at such a high price, since other sources of revenue have nosedived thanks to reforms-related policies, the process is killing off the petrochemical manufacturers fast and sure. There is now talk of reducing the tariff further, and this has created a panic within the industry.

Currency Rates

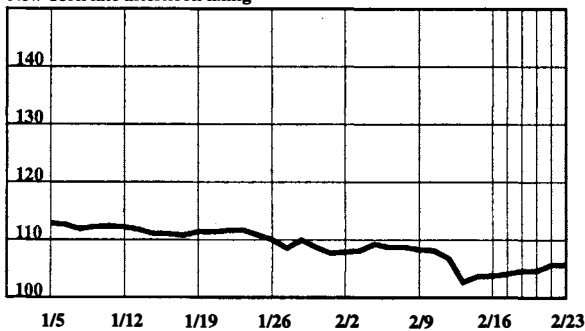
The dollar in deutschmarks

New York late afternoon fixing



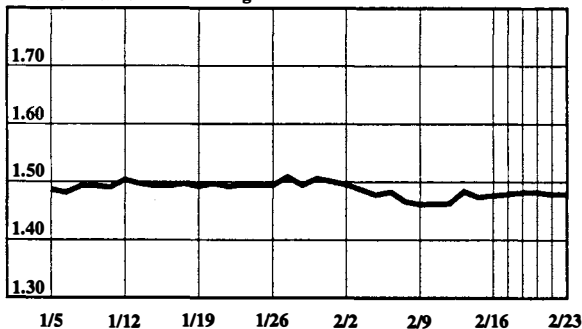
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



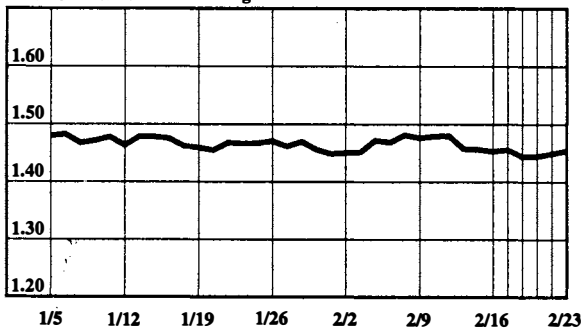
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Swiss voters cut Italy off from Europe

by Alexander Hartmann

Only a few weeks ago, a report issued by the traffic commission of the Council of Europe praised Swiss voters for their decision to build two new major rail connections, with tunnels of 49.3 and 23 kilometers at Mt. St. Gotthard and Mt. Lotschberg, respectively. Now, the same Swiss voters have taken decisions that will be less appreciated by European authorities, and will have repercussions that will force the question of trans-Alpine traffic onto the agenda with much more urgency.

On Feb. 20, Swiss voters decided five legal initiatives concerning traffic issues. Four of the propositions were supported by the Swiss government, and concerned an increase of road tolls, trucking taxes, and new air traffic regulations that will reduce investments in air traffic infrastructure and impose "ecological" criteria for flight taxes. These propositions passed with comfortable majorities of between 61% and 72% of the vote.

But even if these decisions will increase the costs of truck transport through Switzerland, they were not the hot issue. Much more contested was the fifth proposition on the ballot. Against the explicit advice of the government, the Parliament, and most of the business groups and political parties, 51.9% of the voters approved of the Alp Initiative, which mandates that after Jan. 22, 2005, all transit truck traffic through Switzerland will have to go by piggyback on rail. There will be no transit truck traffic on roads, period.

It's a good idea, of course, to use rails for long-distance freight transport wherever this is possible and economical. For traffic across Switzerland, this is especially the case, with more than 200 miles and steep grades in the Alps that make trucking even less economical. Therefore, it's no surprise that 90% of trucks already use rails for transit.

That does not mean the new law will have no major effects. There is hardly any unused rail capacity left, and traffic experts expect international traffic to increase massively over the next decade. While new rail tunnels at Mt. St. Gotthard and Mt. Lotschberg have been approved, they will not be completed before the year 2008.

This means that the law will indeed massively affect goods transport across the Alps after 2004, since most of the current transit truck traffic crossing Switzerland and any growth of the transport volume until then will have to be rerouted around Switzerland, either by way of France, or

through Austria, which has its own problems with truck traffic crossing the Tyrol. When the results of the Swiss vote became known, Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock and Austrian Transportation Minister Viktor Klima voiced concern that Austrian citizens might follow the Swiss with a similar referendum. Worst affected by the decision will be Italy, whose geographical situation on the south side of the Alps is already a handicap for its economic competitiveness. The distance will become longer, while traffic experts have demanded better traffic relations for a long time. Essentially, Swiss voters have cut Italy off from Europe.

Another part of the law prohibits any construction that increases the capacity of transit highways. But what is a transit highway? The opponents of the legislation argued that there is no clear definition of the term, and essentially every major road in Switzerland is used for transit traffic. These roads cannot be upgraded from now on, even if local traffic requires it. How can one prove that increased capacities will only help local traffic, but not transit?

The vote followed strictly regional interests, and ignored European repercussions. Cantons situated along the Gotthard highway, such as Lucerne, Nidwalden, and Ticino, and Uri with a record 87%, voted in favor of the law. Obviously they felt there was no other way to stop noise and pollution from trucks. In canton Wallis, which is still waiting for an urgently needed highway to develop the upper Rhône River valley, more than 60% were opposed.

Observers pointed out that the vote again reflected the ethnic division of Switzerland, following a pattern seen in the plebiscites on the European Common Market and on the future of the Swiss Army and Air Force. Cantons less affected by the law voted in solidarity with the speakers of their language: The French-speaking cantons followed Wallis in opposing the legislation, while all of the German-speaking cantons except Aargau voted in favor.

But the majority, 60.2%, stayed at home. While this might seem normal to American voters, it is rare in Europe. In the end, the difference was only 70,000 votes.

Rail connections needed

The Swiss government is afraid that the vote will have a negative impact on relations between Switzerland and the European Union. Formally, the traffic accord signed last year is not affected by the law, but any economic negotiations will be tougher, and retaliatory measures by the EU cannot be excluded.

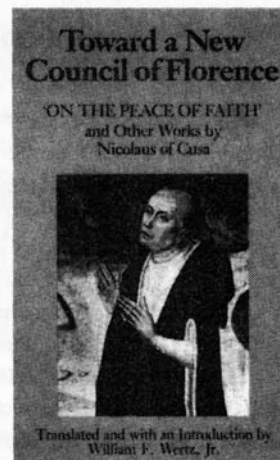
One positive result the vote might have would be to increase political pressure to build additional rail connections across the Alps. Projects such as a new high-speed rail tunnel at the Brenner Pass, which is under negotiation among the German, Austrian, and Italian governments, are more necessary now than ever before. And someone will have to talk to the Swiss about additional rail links under their mountains, too.

Toward a New Council of Florence

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The Schiller Institute has just released this new book of translations of seminal writings of the 15th-century Roman Catholic Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, who, through his work and writings, contributed more than anyone else to the launching of the European Golden Renaissance. The title of the book, *Toward a New Council of Florence*, expresses our purpose in publishing it: to spark a new Renaissance today.

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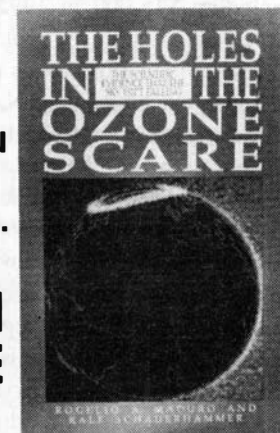
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Soros a leading funder for drug legalization

by Scott Thompson

Arnold Trebach, president of the Drug Policy Foundation, recently confirmed that speculator George Soros's Open Society Funds has been perhaps the leading funder of the DPF for one-and-a-half years. The DPF is the leading voice for legalization in the United States of every kind of deadly, illegal drug, and it has used every trick, from claiming drugs are harmless to seeking their medical use as a foot in the door, to get these substances legalized.

Trebach said that he has met Soros and Aryeh Neier, the president of the Open Society Funds, many times. Soros, he said, argues that in an "open society" (a concept he got at the London School of Economics from British Aristotelian Society leader Sir Karl Popper) it is all right to debate all strategies for dealing with drugs, except for the law enforcement approach, which Soros and his cronies argue is not working.

Soros was the main funder of the DPF's conference in Baltimore last year. It was hosted by Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke, who is an advocate of "decriminalization." Trebach characterized Soros and Neier as being like Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders, who said that the law enforcement approach was just increasing criminality, but he never openly broached the legalization alternative. Elders's statement has been rejected by the White House and Attorney General Janet Reno.

DPF vice president and counsel Kevin Zeese has stated that Soros has made ever-growing contributions to the DPF, including \$75,000 in 1992 and \$500,000 in 1993. He is expected to double his contribution to \$1 million in 1994.

Neier is in close touch with DPF pro-legalization board members such as Ethan Nadelman at Princeton University and Mithea Savry at Cornell Medical Center. The DPF works closely with the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, and works with the Alliance for Cannabis Therapeutics (ACT). According to statements made at DPF conferences, ACT is a ploy to legalize the use of marijuana for treatment of cancer and glaucoma, thereby opening the door for comprehensive legalization.

Zeese reports that he is very close to Soros personally. He added that although Aryeh Neier pretends he is above the outcome of a debate on drug policy, Neier has previously spoken out in favor of legalization.

According to the winter 1994 issue of Soros's *Open Society News*, Soros named Aryeh Neier to be president of his Soros Foundation's Open Society Funds in September 1993.

For 12 years, Neier was executive director of Human Rights Watch, and he worked with the American Civil Liberties Union for eight years as national director. Neier is working on two projects in the United States: Nazi-like "death with dignity," and "a non-law enforcement approach" to drugs. He elaborates:

- Nazi euthanasia: "We seek to promote a culture of dying that permits death with dignity, death with comfort, death under circumstances which allow the dying and their families to communicate and achieve reconciliations."

- Drug legalization: "We don't espouse a particular approach. . . . However, we do think that the law enforcement approach has made a bad situation worse. . . . [We want] to create a national debate over drug policy."

Neier added: "Both the concern with dying and the drug issue have this basic philosophical commitment. . . . We want the dying to gain greater control over the way in which they die and we want persons involved in the drug culture, who are currently treated as objects of state action, to regain control over their own lives."

Neier states that this is coherent with the Aristotelian philosophy of the Open Society Funds. In fact, it is a formula from Aristotle's *Politics* for creating a sub-class of sense-certainty, pleasure-seeking helots, who are reduced to something less than human.

Ties to Jeffrey Sachs

At the same time as Soros is pushing drug legalization, he is also pushing economic policies that foster the proliferation of illegal drugs, as his ties to Harvard's Jeffrey Sachs show. On Nov. 20, 1993, Sachs, whom Soros hired to implement International Monetary Fund shock therapy throughout the former East bloc, gave a lecture to some 400 of Colombia's elite. Sachs first came to Soros's attention for his imposition of IMF shock therapy in Bolivia, which destroyed the real economy in favor of increased cocaine cultivation.

EIR recently confronted Sachs in Bogotá on his record of spreading misery, as exemplified by Poland, where production dropped to 30% of what it had been under communism. "You yourself have admitted that your shock therapy program caused mass unemployment in Bolivia and that many of the newly unemployed went to work on the coca fields," he was told. Sachs argued that his Bolivia program had been a complete success. Sachs praised Soros, saying, "He is a great philanthropist. . . . We are very close friends."

Asked by presidential candidate Llorentes about financial liberalization and drug dollars, Sachs said he favored liberalization of markets. And, as for drug legalization, he said that there was a debate on the question, and those supporting legalization included "Chicago School" monetarist Milton Friedman and former Secretary of State George Shultz.

EIR later asked Sachs privately, "Are you or are you not in favor of dope legalization?" Sachs admitted, "I tend to lean in that direction."

Wheat dispute is a boon for cartels

U.S. and Canadian farmers are overlooking the real issue in the fracas over grain imports across the border.

Some 500 farmers from North Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota demonstrated on Feb. 3 at two locations on the North Dakota border with Canada—Peace Gardens and Maida. The demonstrations followed smaller rallies of farmers in Montana at the Canadian border a month earlier. All of the protests were against the flood of grain imports across the border into the United States, which have been mounting each year since the signing of the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement in 1988.

Prior to the free trade agreement, Canadian wheat shipments to the United States were virtually nonexistent. This year they are expected to reach 70 million bushels. Many other products are also flooding across the border to take advantage of price differentials, and to depress producer prices in the United States, such as for barley, pork, beef, live cattle, and hogs.

The Montana demonstrations blocked Canadian trucks unloading grain at elevators on the U.S. side of the border. The North Dakota demonstrations focused on the trade agreement itself. Although organized at the grassroots level, the demands reflected the policy of the official farm organizations such as the National Farmers Union: a call for an investigation of the situation, and an emergency enactment of Section 22, a provision of the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1933 which authorizes the President to restrain imports by imposing quotas or fees if the imports interfere with federal farm price support programs, or reduce the U.S. production of processed farm commodities. In this case, the

farmers are charging that the imports are interfering with programs that are supposed to support the price of farm products.

After the Montana farmers' demonstrations, state lawmakers called for an investigation, which is expected to take six months.

After the larger and noisier demonstrations in North Dakota, some North Dakota congressmen are reportedly in discussion about introducing legislation to pull the United States out of the agricultural part of the free trade accord.

Much of the clamor has focused on Canadian policies in pricing of farm commodities—which are not disclosed publicly—as well as charges that the Canadian government subsidizes the transport of Canadian grain, and the fact that Canadian grain coming into the United States is not required to have end-use certificates. This has led to speculation that the United States is becoming just a transshipment point for grain which is immediately shipped abroad, while becoming eligible for generous taxpayer-financed subsidies to the grain trading companies under the Export Enhancement Program.

In whose interest is the cross-border trading of agricultural produce, when the countries involved produce exportable surpluses of the commodities in question? The only interests served are those of the international food and commodity trading companies and agribusinesses.

Since the end of World War II, the multinational corporations which control world commodity flows for profit and political reasons, have

turned the agricultural sectors of the United States, Canada, and Australia into granaries for the world. Instead of developing partnerships for food self-sufficiency and industrial development with the Third World, these nations, under the influence of the Anglo-American establishment, have dumped food exports on poorer nations, forcing them to become dependent on food imports. This dependence leads to political control as well. Now, as the worldwide depression deepens, the Third World and other economies, such as the newly freed former Soviet republics, can no longer afford these imports, and the grain traders lose their markets.

Now we have the spectacle of the dominant grain trading companies, such as Cargill, destroying their host farmers in the advanced sector. Cargill, which dominates the Canadian grain trade, has succeeded in eliminating price protection for Canadian farmers in the last few years. After the signing of the U.S.-Canadian Free Trade Agreement, the cheapened Canadian wheat and barley have been shipped to the United States for sale.

In the United States, Cargill and the other dominant grain traders buy the Canadian grain and use it to take advantage of generous export subsidies available in the United States. U.S. farmers, meanwhile, lose the market for their grain, while the traders buy the cheaper Canadian grain, which drives down the price.

The process leads to the destruction of farmers in both nations. Rather than calling for an investigation of the factory which is producing the gun pointed at their heads, farmers on both sides of the border should demand that their governments protect all producers from monopolies such as Cargill, which operate above the law and outside the jurisdiction of any government.

Business Briefs

Technology

Is German SPD making pro-technology shift?

The German Social Democratic Party Program Commission under Peter Glotz has released a paper that is intended to define an SPD election platform for the 1994 elections which will be published at the end of March. The paper appears to signal a shift away from the radical environmentalist policies which have dominated the SPD in recent years, and comes as the official unemployment level in Germany has topped 4 million.

The paper calls for giving up the SPD policy of strictly separating research from industry, and argues that industry should be supported by research and transfer of technology. It emphasizes that the wealth of society is based on technological progress. The paper says that while it is useful to assess the risks of new technologies, without new technologies the problems of mankind cannot be solved. It calls for a federal advisory board to coordinate technology policy, to be made up of government, industry, and science community representatives.

Africa

Privatization of Elf signals French pullout

After the devaluation of the CFA franc in Africa, the ongoing privatization of Elf Aquitaine, France's main oil company, confirms that France is withdrawing from Africa, according to Jean Pierre Tuquoi in the Feb. 16 Paris daily *Le Monde*. Tuquoi attacked Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's decision to hand over Africa to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

With the end of public control over Elf, the state will lose a key instrument of its African policy. Created in 1966 by Charles de Gaulle, and headed by Pierre Guillaumat, a former member of de Gaulle's intelligence service in London during World War II, Elf was part of de Gaulle's design to develop an independent network of oil supplies in order for France to carry out independent policies. Elf developed

those capabilities partly in Africa, where the exploration and development of production and distribution networks were also in the interests of African countries.

The further withdrawal of France from Africa will worsen the already horrible conditions there. Elf is economically vital to many African nations. In Congo, for instance, Elf accounts for 75% of the oil production of the country and is its main taxpayer. The relationship between Elf and the state finances is so intertwined that the country's oil revenues are already mortgaged to Elf for the next four years, because of financial advances extended by Elf. The situation is similar in Angola, Gabon, and Cameroon. Two-thirds of Elf's crude oil production of 30 million tons a year comes from Africa.

Finance

Japan believed a target of economic warfare

Several leading Japanese officials and industry leaders now believe that the current economic "recession" in Japan is the result of a five-year economic warfare operation launched by Wall Street and the economic warfare unit of U.S. intelligence, sources in Japan report.

Under the "Webster doctrine" (of former CIA director William Webster), which considers the economic capabilities of U.S. allies as a national security threat to the United States, U.S. intelligence has penetrated Japanese financial and economic institutions and provided critical intelligence to help target and weaken the dirigist economic institutions of Japan. One Japanese source told *EIR* that Tokyo is starting to look at the role of the various U.S. assistant and undersecretaries of the treasury, commerce, and state departments, and the National Economic Council as part of the ongoing destabilization. This source also cited the role of the American International Group, led by Maurice Greenberg, a business and personal associate of Henry Kissinger, as playing a leading role in demanding that the Japanese insurance companies deregulate their financial services. Part of the operation, according to Tokyo sources, comes from Kroll Associates, which is now partially owned by AIG. Kroll's Tokyo office is housed in AIG's building in

downtown Tokyo.

Japanese observers believe there is a potential for a "nationalist" reaction against the ongoing economic warfare. After Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's meeting with President Clinton, Japanese officials may begin to reexamine their thinking about the nature of their ongoing economic difficulties, and shift toward the view that the globalization drive and deregulation demanded by the western financial institutions should not be the direction Japan takes.

Speculation

Bank of England may join consensus for controls

In a recent speech which has been largely ignored in the British financial press, a director of the Bank of England pointed to the "systemic dangers" of uncontrolled international derivatives trading. According to City of London sources, the Bank of England has reluctantly decided to move in the direction of the continental European central banks in an effort to develop "capital adequacy" rules for derivatives which would include "transparency" or full disclosure of "off-balance sheet" or "over the counter" derivatives contracts held by banks, as well as mandating a larger "margin" to back up a bank's derivatives risks.

"The bank is concerned that present abuses could threaten a systemic crisis, so they seek to act in a way which will not close down the entire derivatives business, which is highly lucrative for the City of London," the source said.

Energy

Russian nuclear plants running out of fuel

Russian nuclear power plants were expected to run out of fuel by March, the daily *Komsomolskaya Pravda* reported on Feb. 11. While nuclear power plants in St. Petersburg and in Kursk then had fuel for two more weeks, the plant in Smolensk had only nine days' worth

of fuel. These three power plants produce electricity for Moscow, St. Petersburg, and many cities in central Russia.

Nuclear power supplies 80% of this region's electricity, but the plants no longer have money for nuclear fuel. All nuclear power plants have been ordered to reduce their production by 70%. According to Interfax, the nuclear power plant in Balakovsk has already been shut down. Novovoronezh will be shut down soon, because employees cannot be paid. The Russian Ministry for Atomic Energy has now informed Vice Prime Minister Oleg Soskovetz that Russian nuclear energy could run into a "potentially dangerous situation" and this would create a threat to the security of the country.

Middle East

World Bank sabotaging Israel-PLO accord

A conference on the economic possibilities in the Middle East peace process sponsored by the Danish Confederation of Industries in mid-February in Copenhagen, demonstrated how the World Bank is sabotaging the Mideast peace accord.

The keynote speaker, Danish Minister for Development Aid Helle Degn, declared that it was imperative that visible economic improvement be felt by the Palestinians within 3-6 months. She and other speakers indicated how the World Bank has in effect made that impossible. Degn reported that all bilateral aid from individual donors to the Palestinians has ceased and that all programs must be channeled through the World Bank, which controls 70% of the funding, and the European Union which controls the rest. She revealed that the Danish government had to wage a serious fight to ensure that 50% of its aid would be channeled to specific projects.

Danish Ambassador to Tel Aviv Jacob Ritter stressed that "not one penny, not one penny" in aid has been released by the World Bank. Jørgen K. Hanson of the Confederation of Danish Industries warned investors and potential donors that the World Bank bureaucracy was "ten times worse" than any other. He said that because all projects had to be certified by the World Bank and the U.N. Refugee Re-

lief Agency (UNRRA) in Gaza, it would take at least 27 months to get any single project approved. He compared the situation to the failure of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to aid economic development in eastern Europe.

Morgans Heering of the Danish Cowiconsult firm, which does studies for the World Bank, stated that infrastructure projects such as the Gaza seaport and airport were not to the "appetite of the World Bank," even though he admitted there were good political and economic reasons for the projects.

Health

Millions dying from preventable diseases

Over 2 million children are dying annually from vaccine-preventable diseases such as poliomyelitis, measles, hepatitis B, and neonatal tetanus, *World Epidemiological Review*, the magazine of the World Health Organization, reported in February. The WHO's program on immunizations reported:

- **Poliomyelitis:** Resources are insufficient to allow all countries wishing to implement essential strategies for poliomyelitis eradication to do so. Progress is being made in the development of an oral polio vaccine that is stable for seven days, of a rapid diagnostic test for poliovirus infection, and suitable methods of intratypic differentiation of isolated polioviruses.

- **Neonatal tetanus:** Progress toward neonatal tetanus elimination has been made in many developing countries, particularly in the Americas. The major constraints to global elimination are: High-risk areas are not being identified in many developing countries; inadequate health infrastructure and services exist to allow deliveries in a sterile environment; and insufficient funding.

- **Measles:** Achieving high levels of control and eventual global eradication will require supplementary immunization strategies that have maximum impact on interrupting transmission of the virus, such as non-selective campaigns in which all children below a certain age are vaccinated regardless of prior immunization status.

Briefly

- **CATTLE IN BRITAIN** have been found for the first time to be infected with bovine immunodeficiency virus. Related to HIV which causes AIDS in humans, BIV was first detected in 1969 in the United States. It infected a British herd originally imported from Germany and Holland.

- **INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS** in China are claiming the lives of an average of 500 people each week, the Feb. 13 London *Observer* reported. Factory workers, trapped by locked windows and doors intended to prevent them from leaving work, are dying in fires. Workers are also collapsing from exhaustion after being forced to work night and day without a break to fill "rush" orders.

- **GOLDMAN SACHS'S** London derivatives trading department lost \$640 million in its holdings of derivatives in Japanese Government Bonds in January alone, City of London sources report. "This also explains its frantic efforts a week ago to reverse the impact of the Federal Reserve's interest rate rise," one said.

- **BUBONIC PLAGUE** has returned in 11 of 12 districts of the Bunia region in Zaire, which could spread to the rest of the nation. The disease came with the Belgian colonialists, but after outbreaks in the 1920s it was carefully controlled by the colonial authorities. Roughly 70% of the health centers in Zaire are closed.

- **CHINA** will soon begin to build the Longtan hydroelectric power station in Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region (west of Guangdong), *China Daily* reported Feb. 17. The station is 1 of 10 planned along the Hongshui River and would be second in scale only to the Three Gorges Dam project on the Yangtze River.

- **'RUSSIA is boiling,'** the German *Bild Zeitung* reported Feb. 17. The daily noted that workers in many sectors in Russia have not received a salary for four months, and said that it is not certain how long they will stay silent.

Physical economy is the basis of human knowledge

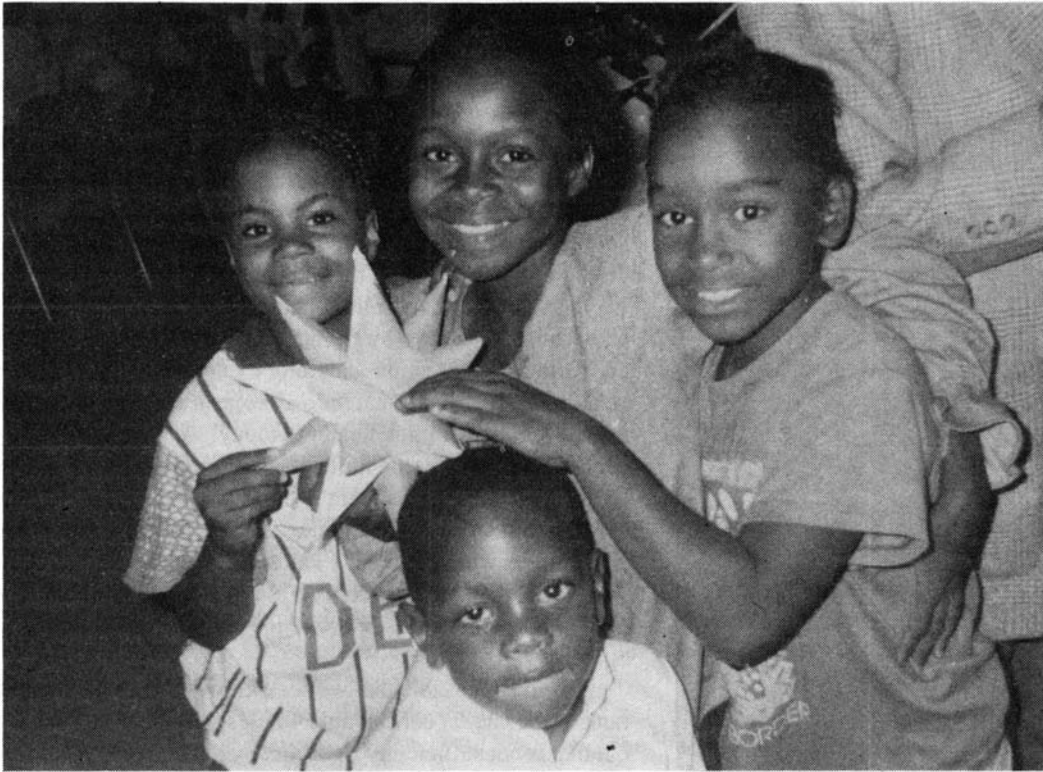
by Lyndon LaRouche

American statesman and physical economist Lyndon LaRouche was freed from prison, where he was held a political prisoner for five years, on Jan. 26. The following is Part 2 of a series entitled "The Science of Physical Economy as the Platonic Epistemological Basis for All Branches of Human Knowledge." Part 1 appeared in our Feb. 25 issue.

It would be an exaggeration, to say that the range of behavior of an animal species is delimited in a way which corresponds neatly to a notion of the formal logician's "hereditary principle." We can say, that members of animal species cannot transmit axiomatic-revolutionary forms of discoveries, as conceptions, from one generation of that species, to the next. It appears that, in sharp contrast to the human species, an animal species cannot willfully improve its behavior in the way the radiation of an individual person's scientific discovery of an axiomatic-revolutionary quality is the cause of a revolutionary advancement of the potential population-density of the human species.

Although "animal intelligence" does not correspond simply, ontologically, or otherwise to any system of formal logic, animals lack that principle of intelligent behavior which otherwise sets intelligent behavior apart from, far above any formalist's view of today's generally accepted classroom mathematics. "Animal intelligence" manifestly shares one quality with formal logic; it excludes ontologically the distinguishing, creative characteristic of human reason.

Human knowledge up to the present day is the continuing elaboration of an accumulation of successive, axiomatic-revolutionary discoveries over perhaps as far back as 2 million years. Reaching back less distantly, to recent millennia of European culture, we can trace all that we know of the roots of modern science through early discoveries in geometry, such as the Pythagorean theorem, Eudoxus' principle of exhaustion, and Plato's treatment of the regular polyhedral solids. With less exactness, but with essential certainty, we can trace back certain features



Construction of a stellated dodecahedron at a geometry class at the Child o' Mine day care center in Southeast Washington, D.C. "Reaching back . . . to recent millennia of European culture, we can trace all that we know of the roots of modern science through early discoveries in geometry, such as the Pythagorean theorem, Eudoxus' principle of exhaustion, and Plato's treatment of the regular polyhedral solids."

of this development of science to times and places long before Classical Greece, chiefly through the development of solar astronomical calendars: before 6,000 B.C. by channels of the Vedic culture of Central Asia, through such channels as Egypt before the pyramids, and also from the ancient roots of China's culture, perhaps earlier than 15,000 years ago. In general, we can prove geometrically that each step among even those more remote discoveries required an axiomatic discontinuity with respect to any attempted formal representation of a preceding state of knowledge. We also know that such discoveries have an implicit, although not necessarily denumerable successive ordering, an ordering determined by the notion of necessary predecessor.

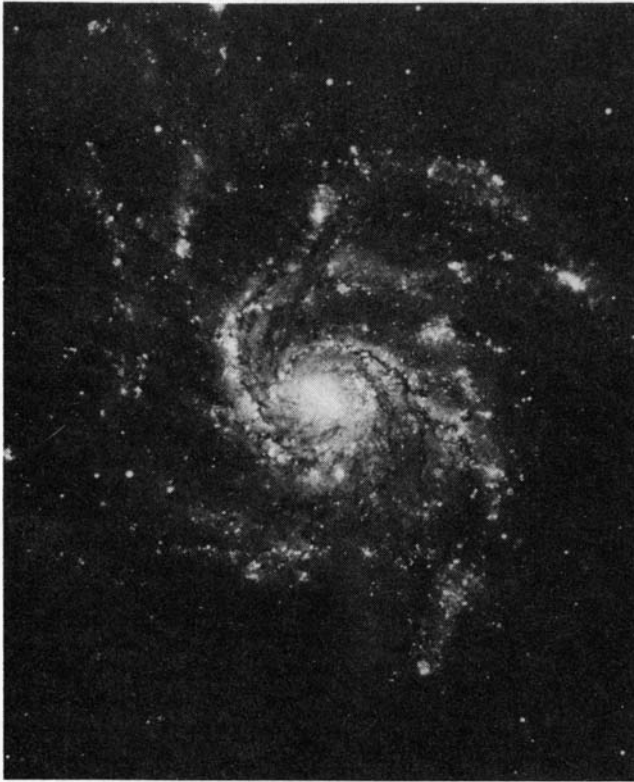
We have shown earlier in other published locations a similar, philological and physiological case for the rational development of European Classical music, for example, from the vocalized poetry of many thousands of years ago, through the necessary, most recent development of Classical polyphony by Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven: all on the foundation of earlier development of Florentine methods of *bel canto* voice-training and of J.S. Bach's more immediate well-tempered revolution in counterpoint.

To grasp adequately this principle of axiomatic-revolutionary discovery, otherwise termed "Platonic hypothesis," we must rise above the popular myth of so-called "scientific objectivity," to the higher vantage-point of "scientific subjectivity." This is the place in the present report to supply the following interpolation.

Science as Classical poetry

Contrary to prevailing opinion among today's professionals, and also contrary to today's popular opinion, the "secret," if you will, for accessing true human knowledge was presented in a fresh way by Georg Cantor's treatment of the transfinite. At this point in our report, that principle of knowledge is located by "triangulation" of three points of reference: Cantor's principle of transfinite *types*, Cantor's direct comparison of that principle of the higher mathematics with Plato's treatment of the relationship between the *Becoming* and the *Good*, and a comparison of Cantor's work and Plato's method with the inner artistic principle of composition of Classical tragedy. We now describe that summarily, as follows.

In each of those three facets of today's accumulated human knowledge, and in all taken together, we see that, relative to any attempted formalist representation of knowledge, that knowledge exists in no such formalism, but rather in no less than that Cantorian type of principle by which each and all successive phases of man's progress are ordered. To sum up this point in the simplest admissible terms: In contrast to a formalism, such as today's generally accepted classroom mathematics, knowledge is not symbolic, but is premised upon a process of successive axiomatic-revolutionary discoveries. Knowledge lies not in any among those successive discoveries as individual elements of a series, nor in an formal construction derived from a collection of such elements. In contrast to the formalist standpoint, knowledge appears as



A spiral galaxy in Ursa Major (32 NGC 5457). "Perhaps we shall not reach deeply enough into the interior of the atomic nucleus until we have completed the appropriately corresponding work of exploration of space."

a succession of those "mathematical discontinuities" which mark the formally impassable boundaries separating the lower form of knowledge from the higher.

These boundaries, these singularities are bridgeable only by that principle of discovery under which Plato subsumes commonly the distinctions among hypothesis (discovery), higher hypothesis (principle of successive discoveries, or type of discovery), and hypothesizing the higher hypothesis (the ordering of revolutionary improvements in method of discovery).

As a matter of contrasts, modern empiricism is formally *reductionist*. It seeks to find the smallest, ostensibly indivisible element of matter, to the purpose of defining the universe as a whole inductively, by building upon the assumedly most elementary relationship among the most elementary building-blocks of matter. As that reductionist method is exemplified formally in the extreme by Bertrand Russell and Alfred North Whitehead's *Principia Mathematica*, such radical empiricists or positivists adopt the same fallacy met in today's popularized neo-malthusian foolishness of "non-parametric" statistics: the absurdity of seeking a substitute for causality within the empty expanses of bare linear space-time.

On the contrary, the ontological principle illustrated by Plato's *Parmenides* obliges science to seek knowledge by as-

ending to that inclusive whole which is not comprehensible as a member of the set which it externally bounds and defines. In a sense, we must find the pathways to the secrets of micro-physics in astrophysics; perhaps we shall not reach deeply enough into the interior of the atomic nucleus until we have completed the appropriately corresponding work of exploration of space. We must find the lawful basis for causal determination of the relationship among parts in the principles of ordering of the universe in the astrophysical very-large.

It is relevant, that the most ancient known roots of modern physical science may be found, tens of thousands of years ago, in the solar astronomical, long-cycle calendars of Central Asia from which historical Indo-European and Chinese civilizations sprang. Coming nearer to today, we have similar evidence of the development of solar astronomical calendars in Egypt long before the great Pyramids were designed. According to such ancient evidence, even before historic times, any culture which lacked a calendar of more than 26,000 years, based on a sound conception of sidereal and solar cycles, was pathetically poor in its relative cultural development.

It is indispensable that we seek knowledge in the highest rank of the largest conceivable wholes, not the smallest part; but that is not sufficiently rigorous, by itself. We must examine the accumulation of human knowledge by means of a constant criticism of our own thinking-processes at each stage of generating, regenerating, and transmitting scientific knowledge. In each successive phase of this process, we must attain a higher level of conscious reasoning by adopting the relatively lower levels of our own thinking as the sensuous-like objects of consciousness. This is the method of Plato's Socrates, of ferretting out and rendering intelligible the often hidden, often provably false axiomatic assumptions which underlie carelessly a tolerated blind faith in that received as authoritative opinion.

What else could be a more useful method today? Virtually all governments have been ruining the planet over decades, by tolerating generally accepted academic opinions on economics, opinions which have all long-since proven themselves, by events, to have been virtually a global mass-suicide pact among nations.

It is not sufficient to accept the fact, that we must achieve conscious control of those blind assumptions which govern the tongues of the illiterate Ph.D.s, and of others today. To render this Platonic method, and its terminology, truly intelligible, Plato himself would have considered it quite proper that we imagine this Socratic process as like a classical tragedy being performed before a theater audience. After all, are not his dialogues written as dramas? The players are performing the script on stage. The audience is watching the minds of each of the characters on stage, and the playwright, seated in a box above both stage and audience, is watching the minds of the members of the audience, and thus seeing his own mind's activity more clearly in that way.

Let it be said, in memory of Plato, Dante Alighieri, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael Sanzio, Johannes Kepler, and Gottfried Leibniz, that without a mastery of the Classical fine arts, there can be no true physical science. Without rejecting the irrationalist, romanticist aesthetics of Immanuel Kant, the skills of the physical scientist dwell in but a small imperilled oasis within a Dionysiac wilderness of a Wagnerian opera, within the irrationalist, romantic mind of a raving, existentialist beast. Unless the leaders in physical science reject Kant and Friedrich Karl Savigny's barbaric dichotomy of *Naturwissenschaft* (natural science) and *Geisteswissenschaft* (art), unless they reject contemptuously the existentialist lunacy of "art for art's sake," physical science as a whole tends to become sterile; powers of creativity are lost, and only the soulless formalities of a no longer creative, dead science remain, until even that, too, is rotted away. "The play's the thing, to catch the conscience of the king"; in the great Classical tragedies of Aeschylus, Miguel Cervantes, William Shakespeare, and Friedrich Schiller, the doors to the innermost secrets of creativity in natural science are opened for the sake of those willing to enter. Imagine the tragedy as a Plato dialogue, and discern the structure of that dialogue to parallel Cantor's exploration of higher reaches of the transfinite.

Imagine that that play we chose to watch, follows the practice of such classic Platonic tragedies as Cervantes's celebrated prose-drama *Don Quixote*, in which the characters within the tragedy step briefly out of their roles to address the audience in soliloquies. These soliloquies have the effect of a character's showing his or her awareness of the audience; but, there is a certain ambiguity about this: Is the player speaking to the audience in his capacity as the character portrayed, or as the actor playing that part? As the audience is watching the drama, the drama is looking into the mind of the audience; this is the case at the same time that the soliloquist is presenting a view of the state of mind of the characters within the ongoing drama.

The common essential of all these relations, within the performance of the author's drama before an audience, is conscious viewing of consciousness as were that latter consciousness itself a sensuous object. The audience is watching the consciousness of the characters portrayed, as it is prompted to do so by such devices as Shakespeare's or Cervantes's soliloquist. The playwright is focused upon the conscious processes *within the minds of the members of the audience*. In a great tragedy, such as the *Prometheus* of Aeschylus, the tragedies of Shakespeare, and, most clearly of all, of Schiller, the interplay inhering in one consciousness being treated as an object by another consciousness is a truly Socratic dialectic.

All true human knowledge is Socratic in that sense. We touch knowledge as we rise above the beasts, as we rise above the empiricist's folly of knowing no objects but his blind faith in his felt reaction to the object-images of his sense-experience. Knowledge begins as we shift our attention away from his faith in his sense-perceptions, as we begin

to search out the hidden, axiomatic assumptions which permeate and control the way in which we judge our own, and others' conscious processes of judgment, of opinion-making. Knowledge begins as we explore the implications of making indispensable modifications of those previously hidden assumptions which we are able to uncover, those axiomatic beliefs earlier hidden from our awareness.

Thus, great drama, especially the great classical tragedy reflected by such as Aeschylus, Shakespeare, and Schiller, is a wonderful, health-giving stimulus, a taking of pleasure

Viewing Classical Greece through the eyes of Plato, one sees that knowledge begins by rising above contemplation of blind faith in sense-experience, to examining the states of consciousness associated with judging sense-experience.

in scientific rigor. Merely accepting a taught formal mathematics, is learning, not knowledge. As both the known and hidden axiomatic assumptions of all mathematics are treated as conscious processes, which are, in turn, properly objects of conscious criticism, that joyous experience which is truth-seeking knowledge begins.

This dramatically Socratic criticism of assumptions is no merely arbitrary negation. This point is conveniently illustrated by recognizing that Cantor's discoveries are a reflection of that same method of exhaustion we meet in the work of Plato and Archimedes, for example. The principle of solution in the case of Plato's *Parmenides* ontological paradox, as Cantor and Kurt Gödel have addressed this successively, is key to understanding the way in which the method of exhaustion succeeds. Briefly, we have the following.

Given, the recent 2,500-odd years of known history of civilization, and of education: The formal side of the proper education of the child, for knowledge instead of today's slapdash, behavioristic learning, comes into focus near the onset of adolescence, with the study of classical geometry, and a concurrently included study of Classical Greek culture from the reference-point of Plato's dialogues. In contrast to such stupefying empiricists as Pietro Pomponazzi, Francis Bacon, John Locke, David Hume, and so forth, Plato aids the student in overcoming the bestiality of blind faith in sense-experience as such. Viewing Classical Greece through the eyes of Plato, one sees that knowledge begins by rising above contemplation of blind faith in sense-experience, to examining the states of consciousness associated with judging sense-experience.

The method of judging is typified by Eudoxus' principle of limits. Drive every assumption to its limits, seeking out the way in which the ontological paradoxes, of the type presented in Plato's *Parmenides*, are forced into consciousness. So, the higher (than empiricist) state of consciousness associated with Platonic *hypothesis* is made a subject of consciousness. Our awareness of a state of consciousness of *hypothesis* as a Cantorian type, is consciousness of *higher hypothesis*, and so on. Thus, the secrets of physical scientific discovery are embodied in great dramatic tragedies.

The limit which situates the hypothesis of axiomatic-revolutionary discovery, is always as Plato's *Parmenides* defines it. This is the definition illustrated by Nicolaus of Cusa's revolutionary solution to Archimedes' formulation of the paradoxical chore of squaring the circle. By leaping directly to the outer limit of a process of generating evermore many-sided, regular, inscribed and circumscribed polygons, it is shown that such an increasingly precise method for estimating a numerical value of π could never bring congruence between the perimeters of the polygon and that of the circle. The two are of different species, the principle of *circular action* the superior species bounding "externally" the process of generating the polygons.

In that circa A.D. 1440 discovery by Cusa, we have the axiomatic germ of Leibniz and Jean Bernoulli's demonstration of a non-algebraic form of universal least action. Similarly, Carl Gauss's derivation of his *pentagramma mirificum* from examination of the principles of Keplerian regular and semi-regular partition of the internal surface of a spherical shell, is a fresh insight into the nature of the Golden Section in respect to the Platonic solids, not as a coefficient in Galileo's dynamics, but as an external bounding of a geometrical process driven to its limit.

Cusa's discovery of the absolute distinction between a circle and *circular action*, the germ of modern transcendental functions, is taken as an intelligible example of the principle of hypothesis. Grasp that discovery in terms of the type of generating principle to which it belongs; reach thus an intelligible representation of the notion of Platonic higher hypothesis. Once the preconditions for Cantor's work are seen in this kind of classical-tragic dramatic setting, as prompted by the relevant paradoxes treated earlier by Gauss, P.G. Lejeune Dirichlet, Bernhard Riemann, and Karl Weierstrass, the students' consciousness is lifted above the chimeras of naive denumerability, and the once awesome face of hypothesizing the higher hypothesis assumes friendly, intelligible form.

Cantor's writings reflect his own experience with such discoveries. Yet, more stunning at fresh encounter than even all the reflection upon the role of hypothesis in scientific discovery, is the re-reading of Philo *On Creationism*, and the Christian writers on the interrelated topics of *imago Dei* and *capax Dei*. Acknowledge Plato's conceptual distinctions between "Becoming" and "Good," as Cantor insists that these parallel his own distinctions between "transfinite" and "abso-

lute"; see then the meaning of *imago Dei* and *capax Dei* as that species-nature of the individual person which, according to Genesis 1:25-28, sets mankind absolutely above all other existence within a temporal universe.

Man's ability to replicate the behavior of Aristotle and Bertrand Russell's formal logic, we can simulate by a mere machine designed to handle such ontologically trivial matters as simultaneous linear inequalities. Poor Aristotle, poor Immanuel Kant, poor G.W.F. Hegel, poor Russell; one must wonder if they are not condemned to reside in Dante's Inferno forever, their tantalizing punishment that of being instructed monotonously throughout eternity in "the practical reason" by one of poor John Von Neumann's machines! Their crime, for which they might be punished so appropriately, is that their evil life's work was devoted to preventing their dupes from discovering the beauty of what it can be to be human.

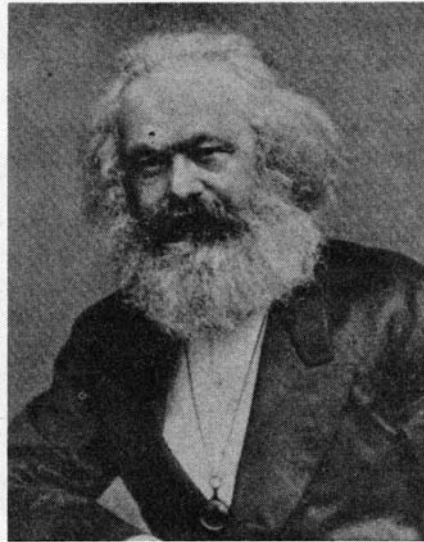
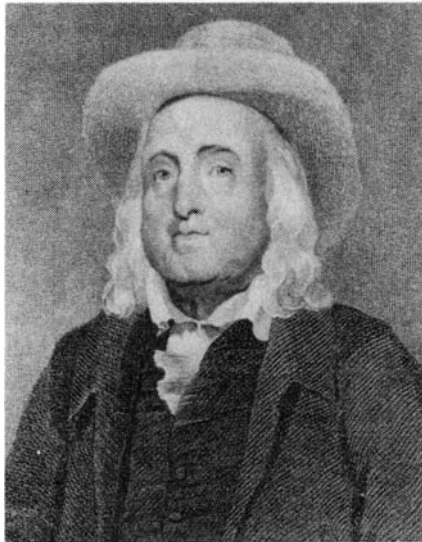
The form of the interdependent qualities of *imago Dei* and *capax Dei* is reflected uniquely in that quality of supra-formalist creative reasoning which is directly illustrated in valid axiomatic-revolutionary discoveries in science, and in analogous discoveries in the Classical forms of the fine arts. From the standpoint of making ourselves conscious of the successively higher layers of our own capacity for scientific and artistic thinking, we recognize hypothesis, if but negatively, at the paradoxical, Eudoxian limit typified by Plato's *Parmenides* and Cusa's *De Docta Ignorantia* and *De Circuli Quadratura*. We recognize creativity, in its form as hypothesis, as the formal discontinuity implicit in any axiomatic-revolutionary form of discovery.

With those considerations of scientific progress as a subject of Classical tragedy in view, now view the conflict among Leibniz, the Physiocrats, and the British free traders as such a tragedy.

The tragedy of empiricism

The essential falsehood, the lie upon which the teaching of the Physiocrats, Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, Karl Marx, John Stuart Mill, and John Von Neumann is commonly premised, is the same lie about mankind for which Aristotle, Kant, Hegel, and Russell might be justly tantalized forever in Dante's Inferno. Contrary to such persons, that historical increase in mankind's potential population-density which sets mankind apart from and above all other creatures within temporal eternity, defines individual persons as in the imperfect image of the Creator. This is so by virtue of manifest powers of axiomatic-revolutionary forms of efficient creative powers: in Latin, the powers of *imago Dei* and *capax Dei*.

One of the subjects of this report is, that those customary pagan Gaia-worshippers, the Physiocrats, deny such creative powers to man. It is appropriate that the core of these Physiocrats was provided by a political union of feudal landlords and financial usurers, like the North American defenders of the institution of chattel slavery. In the opinion of such worshippers of that old whore of Babylon earth-mother, it is a capital



Contrary to the beliefs of empiricists like (left to right) Jeremy Bentham, Karl Marx, and John Von Neumann, the historical increase in mankind's potential population-density sets man apart from and above all other creatures, and defines individual persons as in the image of the Creator.

crime of *hubris* to attribute the image of the Creator to that mere serf, or slave for whom they would care no more, perhaps less than the cattle they compassionately fatten for slaughter.

Adam Smith's employers were a late-eighteenth-century variety of British Liberals, radical empiricists. Therein lies the nub and source of their differences with the Physiocrats.

The Physiocrats, together with their allies among the banker usurers, were defending their traditionally greedy bucolic's forms of feudal oligarchism, defending their usurious social customs, so to speak, against the encroaching social, economic, and political outgrowths of the fifteenth century's, Florence-centered Golden Renaissance.

The radical empiricists Earl of Shelburne and Jeremy Bentham exhibited the point of conflict with the Physiocrats, as they, from London, directed the Jacobin Terror of their agents Orléans, Robespierre, Danton, and Marat against France. The British East India Company's radicals were the Physiocrats' allies against the heritage of the 1439-40 Council of Florence, but were unwilling to subordinate their rapacious utilitarianism, their neo-Roman lusting for world empire, to the restraining force of any form of social custom, even that their sometime feudal Physiocrat allies. So, later, did Lord Palmerston's "Young Europe" revolutions of 1848-49 treat Britain's faithful allies Metternich, the czar of Russia, and the king of France most ungratefully.

Formally, there are two essential differences between the empiricists and the best spokesmen among the Physiocrats, Quesnay and Turgot. First, the best Physiocrats have a clear sense of the structure, if not the functional characteristics of the productive process, where the empiricists, from Smith through John Stuart Mill and Jevons, never have. It is essen-

tially on this single count of Marx's debt to Quesnay that he is superior as an economist to his Haileybury predecessors, and to the modern monetarists. Secondly, the leading Physiocrats believe in the existence of a net social profit to society as a whole, whereas the empiricists do not. Although Marx the economist is superior to Smith and David Ricardo on one point, he is otherwise, mathematically, the faithful follower of Bentham and Ricardo. That said, we have situated ourselves to concentrate upon the formal side of empiricist economics.

The key to a mathematical reading of the economic dogmas of Smith, Bentham, Thomas Malthus, Ricardo, Marx, and Mill is the social doctrine of John Locke. In Locke's system, society is merely the aggregation of a large number of discrete, neo-Aristotelian particles, people, into an interacting, polymorphous tangle defined essentially by the consideration that each of these particles is motivated by nothing more than three primary impulses: to stay alive (Life), to pursue sensual gratifications (Liberty), and greed (Property). For Locke, there are no "innate ideas." Excepting a lively, utterly amoral libertarian zest for greed, the individual is born a "blank slate" (*tabula rasa*). This, Locke's definition of "human nature," serves as the axiomatic basis for the "hedonistic calculus" of Bentham, and, later, the radical-positivism "systems analysis" doctrine of Von Neumann et al.

Each and all of the formal systems presented by Smith, Marx, et al. demand no more sophisticated a form of mathematics than a system of simultaneous linear inequalities. Marx's would not be as crude a model as Von Neumann prescribed, but there is nothing essential in *Capital* which is not implicitly encompassed by such a general system. For this reason, the mathematical form of the ideas of each of

these political economists, from Smith and Marx, through Von Neumann and his followers, produces a zero-growth model. Perhaps what we have just said on the distinctions and kinships of Marx and John Von Neumann was in the minds of Cambridge's Joan Robinson and Nicholas Kaldor, as they blended portions of Marx, John Maynard Keynes, and Von Neumann to cook a poisonous Cambridge proprietary "systems analysis" stew for export into the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis's (IIASA) Moscow.

The crux of these connections is, that systems representable in the form of simultaneous linear inequalities describe only "zero-growth systems," or, more precisely, entropic processes. Consequently, to the degree a successful effort is maintained to regulate any physical process according to the specifications of such a mathematical system, that physical process will have imposed upon it in this way a negentropic form of degeneration. We should add the corollary observation, that even processes which are not otherwise inherently entropic will, if so controlled, either slowly degenerate in this way, if they do not abort such control by collapsing outrightly.

Under these conditions, a policy-shaping system which describes mathematically an entropic process, if used to control a society, will drive any society so controlled to entropic collapse. That is the key to the ongoing spiral of collapse of both the former Soviet and the Anglo-American systems.

3.0 Negentropic processes

The essential lesson which all literate persons must learn from the presently ongoing collapse of the global economy as a whole, is that whenever a physical process, such as an economic process, is efficiently regulated by ideas whose mathematical representation is entropic, the result will be a collapse of whatever process was effectively regulated in this way. Thus, we have indicated that the efficient, increasingly strict imposition of the ideas of John Locke, of Adam Smith, et al. upon more and more of the world's economy, is the leading cause for the want and chaos spreading throughout the United States and the world as a whole during the recent quarter-century.

To this effect, we have indicated already that the attempt to express the political economy of Adam Smith, Karl Marx, John Von Neumann, et al. in a form suited for administration of economic affairs, such as accounting, imposes an entropic collapse upon any economic process efficiently regulated in this way. We have emphasized that all possible mathematical descriptions of any among the British and derived dogmas in political economy, that of Marx's *Capital* included, has the inherently entropic characteristic more nakedly presented by Von Neumann's (zero-sum) systems of simultaneous linear inequalities. They are each and all, in fact, zero-growth models; therefore, they are each and all entropic models.

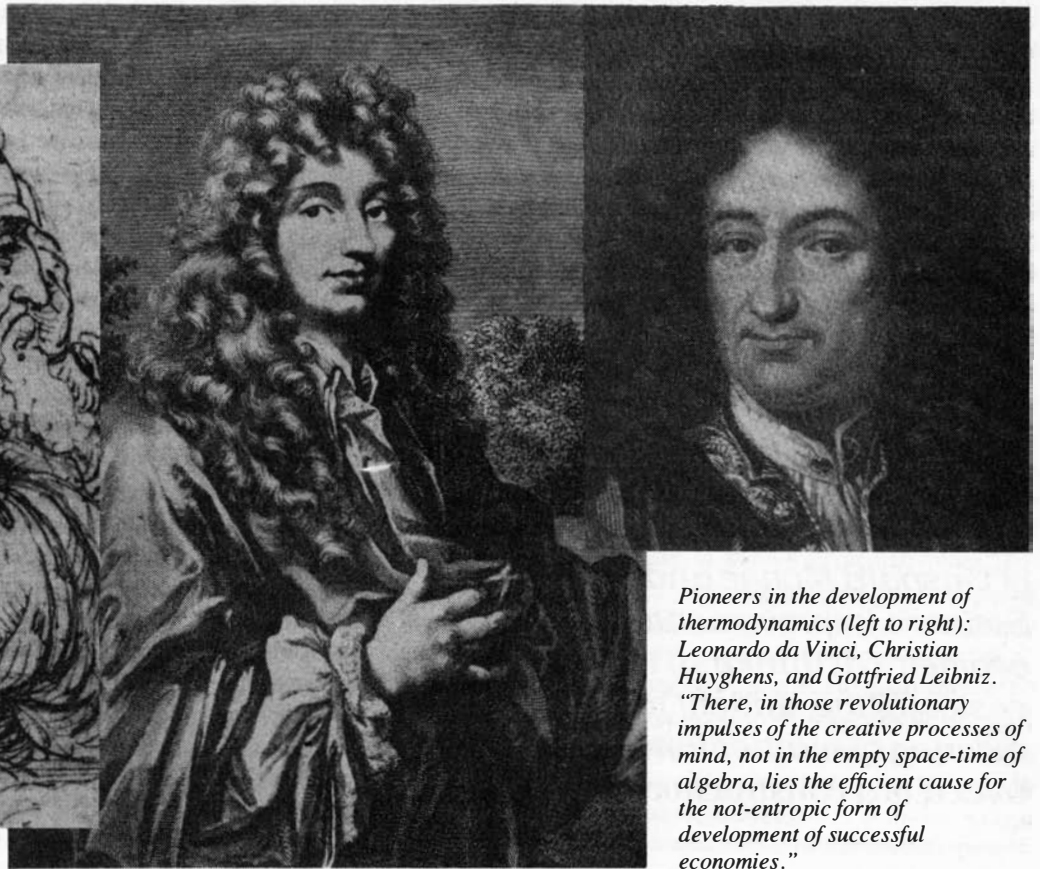
We have also indicated that, although the leading Physiocrats did recognize the possibility of a net physical profit to society as a whole, they denied that the generation of such a physical profit could be induced originally by willful human intervention.

We have indicated that real economic growth must be compared with such evolutionary models as our biosphere, or that implicit in such a view of our universe's generation of that array of elements and isotopes presented by the Periodic Table. We have stressed, that this "model" is certainly not entropic, but neither is it merely "negentropic" in the sense that the work of Ludwig Boltzmann, Norbert Wiener et al. define "negative entropy." Any consistent apologist for Boltzmann would be obliged to emphasize, more or less readily, that Boltzmann allowed the occurrence of reversed entropy only within the limits of what Von Neumann termed a "zero-sum game" for economy.

All of those British and derived models of political economy which are found in the pantheon of "Economics 101" are dangerously absurd, in that sense that any economy efficiently regulated by them must suffer a general collapse. Emphatically, any national or global economy tightly administered on behalf of present-day "neo-conservative" ideas of "democracy and free-trade," or of so-called "International Monetary Fund conditionalities," is doomed to collapse into a state of economic and political disintegration, into chaos.

We have also noted, in contrast to that dismal side of the matter, that the human race has exhibited some notable successes in political economy. We have risen from a species endowed naturally with cultural potentials at the level of baboons, from a potential living population of not more than approximately 10 million, short-lived persons, to a present global potential, at present levels of existing technologies, of about 25 billion and rising. We have taken the first steps toward the feasibility of not merely exploring, but colonizing nearby space. We have increased vastly the productive power and feasible standard of living and average life-expectancy in regions of the world economy which have access to the benefits of investment in scientific and technological progress. Such evidence of long-range, quasi-evolutionary forms of upward social development of systems of political economy is what we understood during 1945-63, for example, as the kind of referent which defined modern civilized use of the term "economic growth."

Although the causal principle of this progress cannot be represented in any existing form of generally accepted classroom mathematics, there are crucial adumbrated features of this process which, although anomalous in mathematical-physical implications, we may define more or less readily in terms which admit of representation as mathematically comprehensible forms of physical constraints. Those crucial adumbrated constraints show us that the process so reflected is absolutely not entropic. Although these constraints define an ordering which does not fit within the axiomatic assump-



Pioneers in the development of thermodynamics (left to right): Leonardo da Vinci, Christian Huyghens, and Gottfried Leibniz. "There, in those revolutionary impulses of the creative processes of mind, not in the empty space-time of algebra, lies the efficient cause for the not-entropic form of development of successful economies."

tions underlying the so-called three laws of Clausius-Kelvin thermodynamics, that ostensibly anomalous characteristic is precisely what must be represented. That representation suffices to show that the proper descriptive term for this anomaly is not "negative entropy," but the more modest term "not entropic."

This anomaly does not represent a reversal of entropy, but rather a completely different ordering of the relevant processes.

This anomalous form of the process parallels the similarly anomalous forms of living processes. Thus, we may say, that as the Classical Greeks of Athens carved their geometrical way of thinking about life in Acropolis stone, and as Nicolaus of Cusa, Luca Pacioli, Leonardo da Vinci, Kepler, et al. have presented this case during the past five and a half centuries of the existence of modern science, living processes are certainly not characterized by a statistical notion of "negative entropy," but are better described as simply "not entropic."

Consider the following, interpolated summary of the way in which a simplified, but indicative set of such constraints is built up for statistical comparisons.

As we have indicated above, the set of constraints which shows this anomaly must be derived from an expression of mankind's practical relationship to the universe as a whole. Obviously, since man's relationship to the universe is cur-

rently expressed in terms of Earth's location within our solar system, all these relations are reflected in mankind's habitation upon the planet's surface: per square kilometer. The functions of production and consumption, and correlated functions, of survival (reproduction) of the human race are expressed thus in per-capita values. Since the individual's demographic existence is a function of the family household, we must reflect this, too. We have, thus: total, per capita, per household, per square kilometer.

Man's activity on this account is represented chiefly as a correlative of *physical* production and consumption. The only forms of *services* which are closely correlated with those physical features, are education, professional medical care, science, and classical forms of the fine arts of poetry, drama, music, painting, sculpture, and architecture. However, the requirements for these forms of *services* are implicit in the cultural levels underlying sustainable successive increases in per-capita and per-square-kilometer physical productivity.

So, the indicative parameter of the reproductive relationship between the universe and mankind as a whole, is the Cantorian *type* of process represented by this view of humanity's consumption of its own production. This kind of "input-output" relationship is the pivot for an adumbrated notion of statistically representable "function." This undertaking is broadly analogous to squaring the circle. In the latter case,

as treated by Nicolaus of Cusa, the attempted squaring provides a linear approximation of the value of π , whereas the use of the method of exhaustion to show an absolute species-difference between the polygonal and circular perimeter forces the mind to recognize the superior ontological actuality of substituting non-algebraic *circular action* axiomatically for the naive Euclidean axiomatics of point and straight line.

The analytical key datum for defining this function, is the ironical relationship between the physical quantity of contents represented by the per-capita household or produc-

Unfortunately, to the degree mathematical training lays more or less primary emphasis upon algebraic thinking, rather than that of Gaspard Monge and Jakob Steiner's improvements in geometrical thinking, it is much easier for the student to lose that mooring of mathematical sanity which is a constructive geometry.

er's market-basket and the number of labor force working-years of production per capita required to produce that per-capita market-basket of consumption. This market-basket, in turn, is correlated with relative cultural level of physical productivity per capita, per household, and per square kilometer. The physical constraints immediately associated with these ironical input-output relationships form the keystone for building the required statistical representations.

The first approximation made to this purpose, is the definition of *productivity*.

The first term of the general function for statistical representation of productivity is: The content of the physical market-basket must be improved in quantity and quality over successive intervals, but the proportion of the per-capita working year required to produce that improved market-basket must be less than the proportion required formerly to produce the old.

The second term of the same general function is: the ratio of per-capita expenditure for producers' goods, relative to households goods must increase, without lowering the per-capita households' goods market-baskets. This reflects the necessity for increasing "capital-intensity."

The third term of that same pivotal function, is the requirement of an increase in the ratio of "free energy" to "energy of the system." For this purpose, free energy signifies the increase of total market-basket physical value pro-

duced with respect to total market-basket physical value consumed. This margin of increase is absorbed chiefly twofoldly: in expanding the scale of the physical economy, and in increasing the capital-intensity of investment in production. These gains must be expressible not only in terms of production as such, but also physical values per square kilometer, per capita, and per household.

This type of function is obviously anomalous mathematically. Nonetheless, it describes the relevant statistical appearance of those qualities of phenomena which accord with successful economic growth; also, it describes the statistical reflection of actual processes conforming to successful growth of physical economies. Although other constraints must be considered in a fuller statistical treatment, the kernel of the anomaly is situated within this set of axiomatically pivotal terms of the function as a whole. This typifies the statistical appearance of the constraints adumbrated by a "not-entropic" process.

This pivotal, core set of interlocking constraints is closely associated with central features of Leibniz's representation of a physical economy based upon the principles of heat-powered machinery. Firstly, it was Leibniz's initial objective to provide mankind with the benefits of the fact that one man, employing a heat-powered machine, could accomplish the work of 100 others not so equipped: Broadly, a "not-entropic" form of rise in productive powers of labor requires a trend of increase of both the quantity per capita and the "energy-flux density" of power supplies. Secondly, it requires a coordinate advance of the level of technology. Also, the quantity of usable qualities of water, for both personal and other essential consumption available per capita, per square kilometer, per day must increase. The ton-miles of freight moved per hour, per square kilometer, and per capita must increase, and the relative physical cost of moving a ton-mile must decrease. The relative duration, facilities for, and intensity of that type of leisure devoted to science and classical forms of fine arts must increase, to foster thus the extent and rate of development of the creative powers of the individual mind.

Within the constraints of systems analysis, for example, such a set of constraints could not be satisfied. Wherein lies the paradox?

It is the same paradox referenced by Isaac Newton, in warning the reader against the tendency of his *Principia* to paint the universe in the color of what we call "entropy" today, a universe which could not exist were God not to wind it up periodically. That is the same Newton "Clockwinder" paradox famously referenced by Leibniz in the book of Leibniz-Clarke-Newton correspondence. The fact that we can locate within a set of statistical constraints a type of result which cannot appear in systems analysis ought not to be considered surprising, unless a mathematician were committing an all-too-common elementary blunder of the positivist, the naive ontological blunder of attributing the quality of causality to the space-time gaps of an algebraic function.

The function of the mathematics of denumerable orderings is to map space-time relations, not to attribute to space-time itself the causal principle governing the physical processes situated in that space-time. If we do not make that crude ontological blunder, we are at liberty to describe statistically either entropic or not-entropic relations; if we commit that ontological blunder, we fall into the "Clockwinder" paradox of which both Newton and Leibniz spoke so famously nearly 300 years ago. Unfortunately, to the degree mathematical training lays more or less primary emphasis upon algebraic thinking, rather than that of Gaspard Monge and Jakob Steiner's improvements in geometrical thinking, it is much easier for the student to lose that mooring of mathematical sanity which is a constructive geometry. The student who depends too naively upon algebraic methods, may lose a developed sense that algebraic thinking, at its best, represents pictures painted in mere space-time, which is never to be mistaken for the higher domain, the real domain, of physical space-time.

I think that nothing could expose this problem, and its implied solution more clearly than the science of physical economy.

The set of interlocking constraints we have described just above, describes the form of a not-entropic process in a special choice of phase-space, that shadow of the actual process being examined. Within those chosen limitations of the description used, that is the *form* of the transformation described by the constraints; what is the *content* of the same transformation? What are those causal features of the transformation which exist outside the domain of mathematical formalism as such?

The efficient cause is the mind of man, those processes of relatively more or less developed powers of creativity which are the source of the generation, transmission, and assimilation of ideas which represent a valid, axiomatic-revolutionary transformation in previously established opinion.

By their very nature, such ideas of discovery cannot be represented mathematically, nor communicated explicitly by any form of language; relative to any established formal system of representation, an axiomatic-revolutionary discovery is an absolute discontinuity, for which no consistent representation is possible. However, one man, the discoverer, may prompt the reoccurrence of that act of discovery in another person, by presenting effectively the paradox—the failure of the hearer's previously existing formal knowledge to be able to comprehend a relatively anomalous, hence, "paradoxical," phenomenon.

This form of communication is identified as belonging to the class of metaphor. Axiomatic-revolutionary discoveries cannot be communicated within the medium of previously existing forms of a language. They can be communicated only by employing the methods of paradox to generate a metaphorical, indirect form of artistic communication, by activating within the hearer the creative mental processes

which are capable of replicating the creative-mental act of axiomatic discovery being described metaphorically by the speaker.

The form of not-entropic growth of economy which we have identified here is a result of the reorganization of human productive and related practice under the influence of scientific or analogous forms of beneficial, axiomatic-revolutionary discoveries. Although it is important that we understand the development of science and fine arts from the earliest knowable portions of our species' past, during most of the recent six centuries of European history, until approximately 1967-74, there has occurred a general rate of growth of per-capita and per-square-kilometer productivity, beyond any precedent in the known evidence of the existence of the human species during the preceding 2 million years. This is associated with a correlated pace and intensity of revolutionary discovery in physical science and the Classical forms of fine arts beyond compare in known preceding times. Although there has been a generally accelerating collapse in literacy and the extent of Classical fine arts practice during the course of this century, especially during the recent 30 years, we have reached the condition that to maintain acceptable rates of progress in economy, we must devote up to 5% or more of the total employment of the labor force of leading nations to the generation and development of new technologies as such, in science and engineering.

Axiomatically, the implications of the recent centuries development of science-driven industrial society are but a continuation, albeit with qualitatively greatly intensified force, of what was always true for mankind. Nonetheless, the transformation of the required structure of the total labor force's employment over the recent 600 years, from over 90% rural as recently as the U.S. census of 1790, to less than 2% required directly today, and the growth of increasingly capital-intensive, energy-intensive urban manufacturing, with the latter's large science-driver requirement, has brought us to the verge of the colonization of locations within what science has redefined for us as relatively nearby space. The margin of the population required to be employed specifically in generating both fundamental scientific and technological progress, has thus grown from the relative scale of Plato's Academy at Athens, to a number of household-members supported by science and technology which would be greater than our total population of this planet 600 years ago. We have not yet reached those required levels of such employment, but the requirement itself, approximately 10% of the world's total population, is not the less indicative of the quality of change which has occurred over the preceding six centuries.

Unless this planet collapses into a prolonged "New Dark Age" about the onset of the new century immediately awaiting us, the tasks of physical economic recovery will have obliged us to move, at an accelerating rate, in the direction of virtually a purely science-driver form of global econo-

my. Under such conditions, it is an intelligible prospect that, within several generations, more than half of the world's labor force might be employed in developing the ever-more productive technology which the remainder of the labor force requires.

This is a transformation which began during the fifteenth century, centered then in Italy, around such central figures as Filippo Brunelleschi, Nicolaus of Cusa, the Paolo del Pozzo Toscanelli who constructed the map used by Christopher Columbus, Luca Pacioli, and Leonardo da Vinci. This is the outcome of the design of the industrial revolution based upon heat-powered machinery, a revolution already foreseen and designed during the seventeenth century by the Christian Huyghens who pioneered the piston engine using explosive fuels, and the Leibniz who shaped the development and application of the coal-fired steam engine.

There, in those revolutionary impulses of the creative processes of mind, not in the empty space-time of algebra, lies the efficient cause for the not-entropic form of development of successful economies. The constraints of that not-entropic economic process represent the preconditions which society must mobilize itself to fulfill, if that form of development is to be achieved. In effect, the form of not-entropic result defined by those constraints informs us, who must cause this to occur, that we must be willing to incur certain relative amounts of cost for certain essentials, such as science-driver, capital-intensity, educational, health, and power-intensity elements, or fail to realize those not-entropic goals. It is not the mathematician's empty space-time, but we, with our creative powers of mind, who are the cause of not-entropic forms of economic growth.

3.1 The politics of growth

The political implications of the fifteenth-century Golden Renaissance ought to be implicit for anyone who examines the prophetic quality of U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton's 1791 Report to the Congress *On the Subject of Manufactures*.

Leibniz cautioned that heat-powered machinery, such as the successful steam-engine designed by his collaborator Denis Papin, should be applied initially with an emphasis upon the improvement of mining. Then, the improvement of the extraction of coal in increasing amounts and cheapness appropriate to general requirements of heat-powered machinery was a precondition for the general application of heat-powered machinery. Hamilton, following Leibniz's conceptions, showed how the use of the "artificial labor" of powered machinery could be used to develop urban industries, while at the same time reducing the percentile of the population employed in agriculture, but increasing the per-hectare yield of farming above that earlier.

This transformation requires a relatively high quality of universal compulsory education of young children and adolescents. This must be a training which qualifies the young

in general scientific principles, as a rigorous training in geometry grounds such capabilities, since the required character of employment will require included emphasis upon the assimilation of technologies derived from new discoveries.

If we educate the young accordingly, we produce a population which knows that all men and women possess that potential for creative reasoning which marks them, each and all, as in the living image of the Creator. Such a population will be inclined to accept, as useful to all, the practical recognition of development of relatively greater merit in some other person, but will resist the notion that inherited name or wealth constitute the members of a social class or caste morally better than themselves. The kind of world populated almost entirely by well-educated plebeians of that republican disposition is not a happy prospect for the classes of parasites whose wealth and power depend upon financial speculation and kindred forms of usury.

For the sake of Life, Liberty, and Property as empiricist John Locke defined these, the oligarchs prefer the charms of serfdom's bucolic imbecility, and a hard-working, low-paid, simple sort of general urban population. The oligarch's utopia is a world in which the young are taught desirable attitudes, but not compelled to assume their duties of any fully free and mature human being, to assume responsibility for such knowledge as classroom development of the individual's cognitive powers for geometry, Classical fine arts, and knowing also the intrinsic intelligibility of that kind of a world of work and everyday family life which is dominated by the impact of the physical sciences.

For as long as history records such matters, and as the sundry kinds of surviving shards of the archeological record confirm this for pre-historic periods, the essential, global political conflict dominating all general and individual human life, has been: Which kind of a world shall we have, the oligarch's world in which scientific and technological progress is suppressed to the purpose that the overwhelming majority of people are kept as stupefied, manipulable brutes, or a world designed to fit the requirements of individual persons in the image of the Creator?

British "free trade" dogmas were developed by the self-styled "Venetian Party" of Britain, the oligarchical party. Those dogmas were formulated at the behest of "Venetian Party" leader Shelburne beginning at the time, 1763, Britain had broken the maritime power of France. This victory allowed Britain to achieve worldwide what Venice had earlier achieved as the pivot of its imperial power throughout the Mediterranean—absolute supremacy in sea-power. During that same post-1763 period, Shelburne and his lackey Bentham launched Edward Gibbon into production of his celebrated *Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire*: Britain's Liberal Party, the formal name for the "Venetian Party," intended to establish a British worldwide empire in fact, establishing London as the global capital of a "Third Rome." As Britain's brutalization of its colonial subjects attests, Britain's global

utopia was a world in which most peoples of the planet were kept ignorant, barefoot, and pregnant, but, by aid of disease and famine, not populous.

Britain has become almost a worldwide empire, even though the British Isles have become a post-industrial rust-bucket, large portions of its population reduced to the status of Yahoos, and its military power scarcely even a symbol of its former potency. It dominates the world not as a nation, a people, but through the nearly unchallenged hegemony, in all national capitals of the planet, of an empiricist's axiomatic assumptions of policy-shaping.

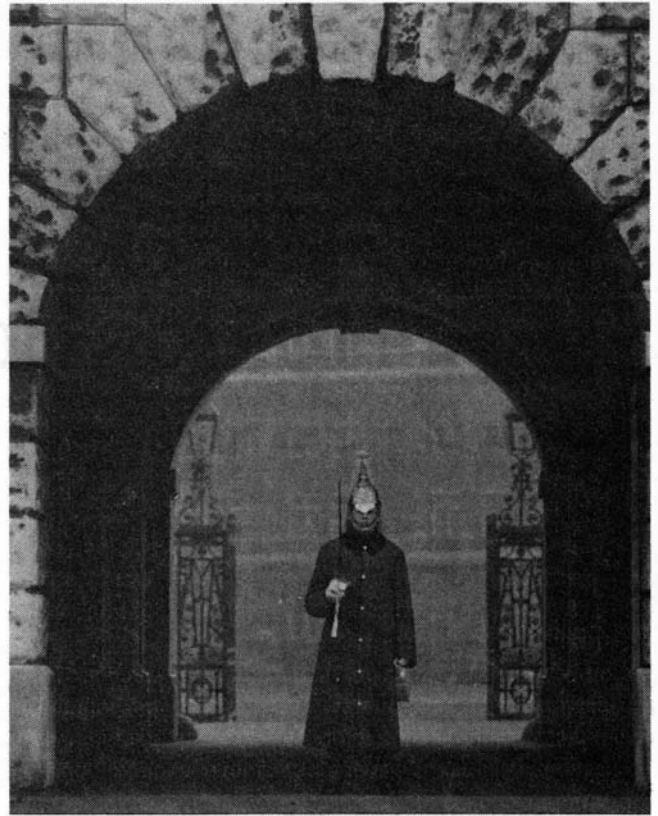
Today's Britain's world-empire does not fly the Union Jack. The old red coats of uniformed tyranny are no longer visible. Today, the empire exists in the more easily managed form of a multicultural human zoo, in which each nationality or ethnic grouping thus victimized is pitted against all others in that Hobbes form of conflict which Kant termed "heteronomic." Although the special belief of the respective tribes are mutually exclusive in this sense, each and all of this multicultural array of cult-dogmas is premised upon the underlying set of empiricist axioms as all others. Thus, each nationality is a gamepiece operating according to rules of the game embedded in each and all by the British ideological gamemaster. In the same way, each is a theme-park creature in a human game-preserve for which British empiricism is the gamekeeper.

This same imperial function of British empiricism extends to the domain of political economy, into the fine arts, and into the domain of physical science.

From the middle of the seventeenth century until about 1827, the anti-Descartes, and anti-Newton factions in France represented virtually unmatched world leadership in science and in technology. From about 1827 through World War I, the standard of competence in both education and physical science was Germany. The neo-Newtonians were brought into prominence in France by order of the victors at the 1814-15 Congress of Vienna, as the leaders of France's world supremacy in science at that time, Lazare Carnot and his teacher Gaspard Monge, were expelled: Carnot was sent into exile, in Germany, and Monge was expelled, together with his program of education, from the Ecole Polytechnique which he had built. It was the power of the victors of the 1815 Vienna Congress and the British house of Welf-Hanover, which imposed anti-Leibnizian, British empiricism's ideological influences, Kantian forms of romanticist irrationalism, Hegel, and Savigny upon post-1815 Germany.

Similarly, it was Britain's participation in the victors' role at the close of World Wars I and II, as in the Congress of Vienna earlier, which has made British empiricism hegemonic in law, in political economy, and the ideology of physical science throughout most of the world today.

None of this was done to the advantage of the British population—poor wretches that most of them are today. It was done for the sake of a parasitical form of oligarchical



Standing guard at Whitehall. "As Britain's brutalization of its colonial subjects attests, Britain's global utopia was a world in which most peoples of the planet were kept ignorant, barefoot, and pregnant, but, by aid of disease and famine, not populous."

financial system which inhabits the United Kingdom, not as a citizen, but a succubus. As we dumb-down the cattle we breed for meat and milk, so the British imperial succubus dumbs-down the breed of human victims which it breeds and exploits like mere cattle. To accomplish this, it is not sufficient merely to destroy the victims' minds with "outcome-based education"; it is also necessary to remove from the economic process that factor of technological improvement of quality of goods and of productivity of labor, which depends upon fostering the cognitive powers of the mind of child and adolescent.

So, these succubus-imperialists of the Anglo-Saxon oligarchy treat all mankind as cattle, by turning all humanity into a Giuseppe Mazzini-style, multicultural zoo, one theme-park's ideology more imbecilic than the other. What is forbidden, above all, is to teach children and adolescents the form of scientific literacy which can be achieved only by shifting emphasis away from the schizophrenia of formal proofs to replicating in one's own mind the acts of axiomatic-revolutionary discovery of the exemplary greatest discoverers in all known history before this time. That prohibition, that state of mind comparable to the fertility of the eunuch, is what is called empiricism.

Script for Bosnia holocaust was written in London

by Katharine Kanter

In late February, for the first time in recorded history, and at the invitation of the U.N. (i.e., England), Russian troops in the guise of Unprofor (U.N. Protection Forces) blue helmets entered the ancient nation of Bosnia; once they reached the Serbian stronghold at Pale outside Sarajevo, they were greeted by cheering Serbian troops with flowers, bread, and salt shouting "Greater Serbia" and "Long Live Russia." Serbian soldiers told the western press: "There will never be air strikes now. The Russians are on our side." That very day, Vitali Churkin, Russian special envoy to the Balkans, stated, in almost identical terms to those of Russian Air Force Chief Deinekin: "In Bosnia there can be no such thing as strike and negotiate. You can have either negotiations, or an all-out war."

This perilous Anglo-Russian gambit has been some time in the making: Reports have come in recently from Italian radio and Radio Sarajevo, that beginning in January the Russians had already begun moving heavy military matériel, including *anti-aircraft* weapons. Since the Bosnians have no air force whatsoever, while NATO, one is led to believe, does, the eventual target of such attention is not exactly shrouded in mystery.

To any serious student of history, the pitiful come-down for NATO in Bosnia will appear in its true light as a strategic reversal on a par with the agreements of Teheran and Yalta, and another ratchet downwards on the slide toward war. Like Shakespeare's traitor Iago, offering nothing of substance but playing both ends against the middle to the Russian Othello, the British have, by bringing Russia through secret negotiations into the eye of the Balkans storm, pushed it onto a confrontation course with the West, one against its own best interests, but which only the most bold and decisive action from the United States can now deflect.

The deed once done, Iago must shriek to the four winds,

"T'was I!" and indeed, on Feb. 19 one read the following admission in the London *Independent*: "John Major and Douglas Hurd were told that the Russians planned to send troops to Bosnia during John Major's trip to Moscow this week but Mr. Major *decided not to pass this on* to the allies because it was told to us in confidence and we got the impression it wasn't something they wanted broadcast to the world" (emphasis added). Just so, to make the point, to those of us who labor still under the illusion that Great Britain and the United States are military allies in a broken-down old thing called NATO.

The so-called Serbian withdrawal from artillery positions outside Sarajevo under the "threat" of NATO air strikes by midnight Feb. 21, is an evil joke, an open secret, covered on the front page by dailies such as the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* in Germany: The Serbians handed over to U.N. "control" only broken, unusable equipment. Then, protected by their Russian friends, they moved the good stuff off toward the front lines, the better to besiege the rest of Bosnia: Maglaj, Bihac, Tuzla, all besieged, all the scene of extremely heavy fighting.

Bosnians demand written material

Immediately following the NATO ultimatum of Feb. 10, Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic set up a crisis headquarters, headed by Vice President Ejup Ganic. As the Russians flew in and NATO backed down, Ganic stated: "What was the aggressor's aim—and, I must say, the aim of some states who have their troops within Unprofor? The aim was to drag us into futile negotiations at the airport, in order to make it look, when the deadline expired, as if we could not agree with the Serbians on the withdrawal, and that both sides were to blame for the failure to implement the NATO resolution.

“We adopted a very clear strategy. We will maintain contact with Unprofor on a strictly written basis, insist that we have *written* material, and that everything be meticulously documented. This used to drive them insane. . . . Naturally, they failed to accomplish anything with the Serbian side over this eight-day period. Unprofor made a serious blunder—yet to be elucidated—because it used the NATO ultimatum as working material for negotiations with the Serbians. . . . This was the result: Unprofor people scattered all over the hills discovering weapons . . . the outcome of this, confirmed by Mr. Akashi of the U.N. who said that 20% of the Serbian weapons were not under control, but in fact this percentage is much higher. Therefore, the NATO resolution has not been respected by the aggressor.”

The British are playing the Great Game; this week, they have proven they do not shrink from throwing to the Russians the entire Adriatic and eastern Mediterranean, which means, potentially, thermonuclear war, in order to crash any future Russian-American economic alliance with continental Europe. Whilst the British moves are *strategic*, as they re-draw the Yalta agreement unopposed, blithely moving the front line of the Russian empire from eastern Europe right up to the Italian border—on Feb. 22, in fear, even the former Italian communist party’s (now PDS) newspaper *Unità* called for maintaining the territorial integrity of Bosnia at any cost, and Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi called for an immediate increase in the Italian defense budget—the United States has been trying to outflank the British with *tactics*.

Croatia and Bosnia sign agreement

Not that the agreement between Croatia and Bosnia, brokered in Zagreb Feb. 22-23 by U.S. diplomat Charles Redman, and signed by the Croatian and Bosnian commanders, is unimportant, the more so, since the agreement does *not* recognize the Owen-Stoltenberg plan for Bosnia as its basis, but rather the territorial integrity of Bosnia as a whole. Nor is the American decision to blow open the case of Aldrich Ames, the CIA’s former chief of anti-Soviet counterintelligence, insignificant. The British, in fact, are far more upset by the scandal than the Russians. While the head of the Russian intelligence service, Yuri Kobeladze, casually remarked that the Ames case “does not affect us. It was purely a matter for the United States.” London finds it less droll. A senior British intelligence officer told the *Guardian* on Feb. 24: “It is a setback, and the timing is very *unfortunate*—just as the Russians are being helpful and coming on board over Bosnia. It’s a Cold War echo just when we don’t want it.”

There may indeed be a re-thinking of alliances going on in the United States, but it is *not coming fast enough* to stop Bosnia from being wiped from the map. On Feb. 23, a senior policy adviser to Clinton, Charles Kupchan, formerly European desk chief at the National Security Council, told the French daily *Le Figaro*: “During the historical anomaly of the Cold War, England had the upper hand, but we are now beginning to realize

that France has more to offer the United States. . . . Clinton feels closer to France than to England. . . . England tried to break the developing Franco-American axis, by opposing it brutally. A silly calculation! They have isolated themselves, worse, they have marginalized themselves.”

Again, tactics, irritating tactics on the part of the United States, but no more than tactics so far: the appointment of Adm. William Crowe (ret.) as ambassador to London. An opponent of the Persian Gulf war, he is already being stigmatized by the British press as an uncouth, overgrown, overweight cowboy. Hard on the heels of the Gerry Adams affair, London’s journalists were much exercised these days by the arrival in Belfast of the Kennedy clan, there to defend from a murder charge the Irishman Paul Hill of the Guildford Four. Hill happens to be married to Courtney, the daughter of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy.

But can the United States afford to be tactical, when the survival of the whole of Europe is at stake?

Lyndon LaRouche’s attack upon British geopolitics has been echoed with audacity by the Bosnians, who depend on the British troops for their *food supplies* and therefore have everything to lose. Yet again, on Feb. 11, the day after the NATO ultimatum, British commanders in Bosnia announced that their troops would no longer be taking food convoys to central Bosnia, because the ultimatum made it “too dangerous”! In the face of this blackmail, on Feb. 23, Stjepan Kluic, a Catholic member of the Bosnian Presidency, told the Danish daily *Politiken*:

“Great Britain, France, and Russia are siding with the Serbs. For the first time in history, the Serbs and the Russians have crossed the Drina and are on their way to the Adriatic Sea. The West does not see that the Russians are trying to accomplish their centuries-old dream of reaching the Adriatic. What neither the czar, nor communism succeeded in doing, Yeltsin has. No Bosnian refugee would return to areas where there are Russians. A new Berlin Wall will be erected in Sarajevo.

“Lord Carrington and Lord Owen have collaborated with British intelligence in dividing Bosnia. It is very telling that it was the British commander of the U.N. troops in Bosnia, Gen. Sir Michael Rose, who was the first to say that air raids against the Serbians’ positions would never be carried out.”

Or, as LaRouche recently told a Croatian journalist: “If the victims, the people of the Balkans come to recognize this British imperial game, they will be able to see themselves and other forces within the region as commonly victims of British imperial manipulations. They will then recognize the degree to which the holocaust in this region is conducted according to a script written in London. . . . Without concerted and openly stated agreement by the governments of Bosnia, Croatia, and perhaps the United States, too, that the continuing cause of this spreading and worsening Balkan holocaust is British geopolitics, no attempted practical measure could succeed in halting it.”



'We want peace and an undivided Bosnia-Hercegovina'

Prof. Zvonimir Separovic is the former foreign minister of the Republic of Croatia, and a member of the executive committee of the World Society of Victimology as well as president of its Croatian section. At the time of the Feb. 6 Sarajevo massacre, he was in the Bosnian capital for talks with the Bosnian government, aid organizations, and intellectuals on humanitarian and political questions. On Feb. 6, he participated in the Assembly of the Parliament of Bosnian Croats, along with over 700 representatives of the Croatian population of Bosnia-Hercegovina; there he argued in favor of maintaining Bosnia-Hercegovina as a unified state, and for cooperation between Croats and Muslims in Bosnia. At that conference, the Muslim side was represented by Bosnian Vice President Ejup Ganic. Professor Separovic was interviewed by telephone on Feb. 16 by Elke Fimmen on behalf of EIR, shortly after his return from Sarajevo.

EIR: You visited Sarajevo over the weekend of Feb. 5-6. On Feb. 6 the city was the scene of a gruesome massacre by Serbian bombs. What were your impressions?

Separovic: My visit was a terrible, unbelievable experience. You get there and find that your life is constantly in danger. The city has been destroyed. The road from the Holiday Inn to the city center is a line between life and death. Snipers are stationed right on the other side of the river. One of the bridges across the river was the one where [Archduke] Ferdinand of Austria and his wife were murdered in 1914.

A half-hour before the massacre, I drove by that location, and saw many people there selling every conceivable item in order to survive. These were the people who fell victim to the attack. At least 200 people were seriously injured, and almost 70 of those died. After my talks in the morning with the president of the Bosnian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Professor Hukovic, with whom I drew up a joint declaration in opposition to the war, and then with officials of the Institute for the Investigation of War Crimes, there was a concert at about noon, celebrating the 100th concert given in Sarajevo during the war. The Sarajevo String Quartet of the Repertory Theater 45 played Mozart, Grieg, and then the string quartet in D minor, the "Death and the Maiden," by Schubert. It was

dedicated to Suada Dilberovic, who was the first civilian victim of this war. Then President [Alija] Izetbegovic entered the concert hall. He waited until the quartet was over, not wanting to interrupt it, and then explained that he had arrived so late because something terrible had just happened. With great gravity he said: "More than 40 people have been killed by a grenade."

In the afternoon, I visited the site of the massacre, and watched as the Unprofor [U.N. Protection Forces] people were hosing down the pavement to wash away the blood. That's a fitting metaphor for Unprofor's role in this war: Instead of preventing or stopping something like this, they come in after it's all over, wash away the remains, and then wash their own hands.

People in the city are pale and have lost a lot of weight, but despite this they continue to show courage and inner strength. Everyone still lives together here—Croats, Muslims, and even Serbs. I have gotten to know humanitarian organizations from each of the three ethnic groups, and I am working with them on a proposal to start an airlift for Sarajevo. We met together with the bishop of Sarajevo. You can see here that it's possible to live with each other—even if some hotheads who don't want that may dispute it. I also believe that in the future, people will be able to live together with each other; this is possible, and is a part of human nature. You have to work at it.

EIR: You met with representatives of the Bosnian government in Sarajevo. What is your impression of the Bosnian side's readiness and ability to collaborate with the Croats against the Serbian aggressor?

Separovic: I had a friendly, hour-long talk with President Izetbegovic, whom I know well and regard highly. We talked not only about the humanitarian convoy, but also about the general situation in Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina. I told him: "My dear Mr. President, the Croats in Sarajevo have reported to me that they are being discriminated against, and that in government buildings they are being greeted with 'salaam aleikum'—which is absolutely unacceptable for a secular state. They say they are receiving less humanitarian

assistance, are being fired from their jobs, etc.” His answer was that this may be the case locally, and he promised to investigate it. He said we are still in a war, that we need time to reorganize the entire administration, etc. I also told him that the radicals on both sides—Croatian and Muslim—must disappear from the scene. At present, Boban still holds his official posts. A break must be made with the fundamentalists or the Mujaheddin who are fighting in Bosnia, so that normal people can work together and achieve peace.

We also spoke with Mr. Ejup Ganic. It was a very friendly conversation. We know each other from Zagreb, when he was a professor and I was rector of the university. I told him: “Mr. Ganic, your interviews, especially in *Der Spiegel*, where you took such a strong stand against Croatia, and expressed interest in collaborating with the Serbs against the Croats, were not well received in Croatia.” He denied having taken such positions—although it is clear that he is one of the strongly fundamentalist-oriented people who perhaps are having a negative influence on the situation. But to me he spoke in a positive tone. He, too, had attended the conference of the Parliament of Croats [in Bosnia]. That was perhaps a slip-up on President Izetbegovic’s part, because Ganic is a militant fundamentalist and an anti-Croat. That didn’t have to be. So now people are cursing the Croats in Sarajevo and the conference, and are saying: “Sure, how can you have had a good conference, if someone like Ejup Ganic was there?” . . .

But I believe that we can arrive at a working arrangement, and that President Izetbegovic’s position that the Serbs are the aggressors and have occupied large parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina, is meant seriously. That is true, and people should work together against this aggression. The Muslim and Croatian population of Bosnia-Herzegovina, but also both states themselves, have so much in common. For the Muslims in occupied Bosnia-Herzegovina, the road west leads through Croatia, and not through Serbia. That is why I believe there are good chances for cooperation between the two states.

EIR: During your stay in Sarajevo, you participated in a very important conference of Croats, with over 700 attendees. Can you give us a brief overview?

Separovic: It was a good conference with parliamentarians who represent the 600,000 Croats from Bosnia-Herzegovina. These people are either elected parliamentarians or representatives of municipalities, largely from Bosnia. The Croats from Livno and Mostar, on the other hand, are predominantly oriented toward Herzegovina.

The most important resolution made at this conference, was to put muscle behind the results of the 1992 referendum—namely, that the integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina is to be maintained—while, of course, preserving the sovereign rights of all constituent groups—and hence a state not dominated one-sidedly by the largest nationality, which in this

case is the Muslims. That was the main idea. They said: “We are Croats and for the most part Catholics, but first and foremost we are Bosnians. We want our rightful place in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian state.” That is well-grounded historically and otherwise. “In the past, we have lived together peacefully, and we want it to be that way in the future. The chief danger is the aggression of the Serbs, who started the war and who have occupied large parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina. What we need, is peace and the preservation of the state of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Nobody has the right to divide up our homeland, and we would like to present that position ourselves in Geneva and elsewhere.”

The parliament has elected a national council under the chairmanship of Dr. Ivo Komsic. He is a remarkable person, a calm man, and a member of the Presidium of Bosnia-Herzegovina from Sarajevo. He is a loyalist, and works together with Izetbegovic; but first and foremost, he is a representative of his own people, the Croatian Bosnians. He favors a federal state of Bosnia-Herzegovina, based on modern, decentralized regionalism. His proposal provides for 17 cantons and three republics. That’s a complex state. The cantons are either directly represented in the federal parliament, or are treated as parts of their respective republics. In addition to these cantons, he proposes three zones with special status: Sarajevo, Mostar, and Banja Luka, the capitals of the three ethnic groups. These should remain somewhat like protectorates, until such time as everything has been more or less stabilized. Then there should also be a special status for Bosnia-Herzegovina’s access route to the sea. There should not be any splitting up of the Croatian coastline; rather, functional sovereignty should be granted to Neum as a port for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

An especially good feature is that 11 of the 17 cantons are to have majorities of a single nationality grouping. Each republic will have two cantons with a relative majority of other nationalities. This is necessary, because this proposal must deprive the Muslims and Croats, but also the Serbs and everyone else, of any grounds for fighting over territory.

The Serbs will have the same rights as the others, but they will not get any of the occupied areas containing an absolute majority of Croats and Muslims. Serbia will have to accept that. Pressure will have to be applied to Serbia, but also to all three, by the United States superpower, but also by Germany, Austria, the Vatican, and also the Islamic countries, in order to bring peace to Bosnia-Herzegovina and to preserve its integrity.

The HDZ, [Croatian] President Tudjman’s party, wanted to belittle the significance of this conference, by letting it be known that no one could oppose a partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina. What they really wanted to do, was to deprive this conference of its legitimacy. But the representatives in Sarajevo are more legitimate than those who held a similar conference two days later in Livno in Herzegovina. [This is

a reference to the parliament of the "Croatian Republic of Herceg-Bosna," founded by Mate Boban—ed.]

The toppling of Mate Boban may have been the result of these conferences. His resignation was an absolutely positive step. Whether this is a sign of a change in Tudjman's policies toward Bosnia-Hercegovina, no one can tell. But one thing is sure: Cooperation already exists between Muslims and Croats.

I consider this development to be very positive, and this also goes for the Croatian population, insofar as they are not under the strong sway of the mass media—particularly television—or have not themselves fallen victim to the war between Muslims and Croats. The others are thinking along these lines, and are saying: "We can and must live together, and we have already lived together in past times."

It is clear that the Geneva declaration made by [Serbian President] Milosevic and Tudjman, and their cooperation with each other, was understood by all as going in the direction of partition. That is bad, and it shouldn't be. Maybe we'll see new developments. But it's certain that people outside of these official circles, people from the academies, from public life, opposition parties, etc., are in favor of peaceful coexistence of Croats and Muslims—and also with the Serbs, of course, since we need peace.

But as I already said once in Bonn, the aggressor must learn that it is not worth it. It is contrary to all the aims of the United Nations Organization, against international criminal law, and against justice, to violently alter borders and to occupy other people's areas, to carry out ethnic cleansings, etc.; that cannot and must not be accepted. In order to pre-

Croatia policy to shift?

On Feb. 6, at a major convention in Sarajevo with 700 participants, the "Assembly/Parliament of Croats of Bosnia and Hercegovina" was founded under the leadership of Komsic, a Bosnian Croat. The new association's policy can be summed up in three points: 1) The tripartite division of Bosnia-Hercegovina is vehemently rejected; the republic must remain a unified state, subdivided into cantons. 2) Unity between Croats and Muslims must be regarded as the basic condition of the survival of both Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina. 3) Croatian President Franjo Tudjman policy's of rapprochement to Serbia is rejected.

One day before the founding convention, on Feb. 5, a Serbian mortar shell hit the market in Sarajevo, causing a bloodbath in which 68 people died and some 200 were wounded.

Many participants in the Assembly were already in Sarajevo when this occurred, among them former Croatian Foreign Minister Zvonimir Separovic (see interview).

The participants included Bosnian Croats who had been elected in the 1990 elections to the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina and to the Presidency, chairmen and vice-chairmen of local and community assemblies, members of the central and main boards of Croatian political parties, the main office of the Croatian Cultural Society Napredak, representatives of the Catholic Church, the Assembly of Croats of the Bosnian Posavina region and central Bosnian region state organizations, as well as eminent Croats from a number of cultural, scien-

tific, economic, medical, and educational institutions.

The newly founded body released an official declaration on Feb. 6 which we excerpt here below (the statement was received in English and we quote verbatim, excepting minor spelling corrections):

"1) According to the political will of Croats of Bosnia and Hercegovina, stated at referendum on 29th February 1992, the Assembly as a supreme political representative body of Croatian people of Bosnia and Hercegovina confirms that the entirety of the State of Bosnia and Hercegovina is [in the] vital interest of Croatian people. That entirety is conditional on historical, geographical, economical, traditional, ethnic, and political reasons, but also on [the] interest of each of its nations. All of that is confirmed by the act of international recognition of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

"The Assembly requires an urgent and absolute cessation of all war operations in all battlefields. That is the first condition to solve [the] Bosnia and Hercegovinian crisis by negotiations, and to assume stability of the country of Bosnia and Hercegovina in the future by parity and proportional participation of each of the nations in political life and authority on the basis of modern democracy and basic rights of people and nations. . . .

"6) The Assembly refuses every solution of the crisis in Bosnia if it would sanction previous ethnic exiles and enable continuation of ethnic cleansing, so-called humane moving of nations, and if it would satisfy occupier and aggressor, and disavow [the] standpoint of U.N. and European Community that any territorial situations gained by force and occupation can not be accepted. The Assembly points out that for [the] Croats of Bosnia and Hercegovina territorial occupations and their legalizations, whoever legalizes them, are unacceptable.

clude and stop things like this, there must be military intervention against the Serbs' military capabilities. For this reason, air attacks against military positions around Sarajevo are not enough; one must also think about destroying the military might of those who actually caused everything in the first place, and who control two-thirds of Bosnia-Herzegovina and one-third of Croatia.

EIR: What would a solution for Bosnia look like?

Separovic: The plan presented at the Sarajevo congress of Croats is a solution which I support. Archbishop of Sarajevo Kulic has stated: "When you draw up maps, don't forget the people." One must be cautious. I believe that Bosnia-Herzegovina should absolutely not be partitioned. You cannot cut this country into three pieces, as the prevailing philos-

"The Assembly requires assurance of the return of all exited and refugees from [the] entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Every peace treaty must assure that right and anticipate international guarantees for their realization.

"9) The Assembly requires that their elected representatives are included in all the future negotiations about solving the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina and that nobody is [the] authorized person to sign the division of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and if somebody signs, it will be considered invalid."

With the founding of this Assembly/Parliament the central Bosnian Croats have sharply separated themselves from the Herzegovinian Croats, who see themselves represented by the "Parliament of the Croatian Republic of Herceg-Bosna" and have always tried to lean closely on the regime in Zagreb. Their chieftain, Mate Boban, calls for an ethnic partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina and thus bears the blame for the conflict between Muslims and Croats. Not only the central Bosnian Croats, but also the opposition in Zagreb, such as the Croatian Social Liberal Party (HSLP) under Budisha, have consistently criticized the Tudjman regime's unilateral support for the Mate Boban-led Herzegovinian Croats, which has left the central Bosnian Croats largely in the lurch.

It is all the more remarkable that two days after the Assembly/Parliament was founded in Sarajevo, on Feb. 8, in Livno at the Croatian-Herzegovinian border, a special session of this "Parliament" was convoked. In the presence of Croatian Foreign Minister Granic and opposition leader Budisha, Mate Boban's resignation as chief negotiator for the Croats in the peace talks was announced. Boban's successor is allegedly more favorable to Muslim-Croatian understanding.—*Gabriele Liebig*

ophy is currently dictating, without getting new ethnic cleansings and new injustices. Everything must therefore be done in order to preserve the integrity of the entire state, while of course upholding all rights for all sovereign peoples. The international community must get itself better oriented in this area.

I am in complete agreement with what Count von Kielmansegg said recently in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* on the role being played by certain NATO countries' nationalist political interests in connection with the Balkan war. I see that even though there are certain changes in France concerning NATO air attacks, the English and circles in France are for a continued strengthening of Serbia, are for maintaining Yugoslavia in one form or another, and are for a lesser Yugoslavia, a confederation or something in that direction. That is a pipe-dream of those who still hope for a single Yugoslavia, and who in any event want a weak Croatia and a weakened Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Geopolitical interests are being expressed via Lord Owen and also [Thorwald] Stoltenberg. Owen is a pathetic, absolutely negative person. His activities are aimed at partitioning Bosnia-Herzegovina, as is shown in his *Realpolitik* of negotiating with the Serbs over 2-3% of the territory occupied by them. The issue, however, isn't the 2-3%, but rather the principle that the Serbs have occupied these areas, and that they are waging a war of aggression. He should not continue to act as Europe's representative on Bosnian affairs. We need new people, new voices, and a new understanding of this region. We need people who are completely detached from their own national interests and from the geopolitical interests of certain circles.

I don't know what Mr. Akashi, the representative of [U.N. Secretary General Boutros] Boutros-Ghali, is doing right now. The decision to intervene militarily rests with him. But just because he may have been successful in other cases, such as in Cambodia, does not give us grounds to assume that he can keep the situation in hand in this case, too. He's going everywhere—to Belgrade, Pale, Knin, and also Zagreb and Sarajevo. His first statements were: "Everyone is at fault, all are equally bad." That's what Cyrus Vance also said about the Croats and the Serbs in the beginning of 1992. Because of that, we got these UNPA [United Nations Protection Areas] zones with 15,000 soldiers, who are very expensive, completely inefficient, and who are also not exactly independent from the Serbian side. They are actually defending the occupation of Croatian territory.

Earlier we mentioned the nationalist interests of certain NATO states. There is something more than that, namely, Russia and the Moscow-Belgrade-Athens axis. This axis is religious—Orthodox—with political and historical roots. This was recently highlighted once again in statements by Zhirinovskiy, but also by Yeltsin and Kozyrev, who are actively engaged in the former Yugoslavia, especially in Serbia

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and Montenegro. Therein lies a great danger. The world must therefore be very careful, and must closely follow developments in Russia—not only Zhirinovskiy, who, I hope, will never come to power. Here lies a danger for this part of the world—for Croatia, for the Muslims, for all of southeastern Europe. This must be watched; here we have a geopolitical danger of the greatest proportions.

EIR: You have taken over the protection of humanitarian convoys from Croatia into Bosnia. Can you report anything more to us about this initiative?

Separovic: This was one of my reasons for coming to Sarajevo. In Zagreb, I am the president of a committee of intellectuals, academics, and others for the support of humanitarian convoys. This time, unlike previous initiatives, it was a joint action by two different religions and their respective humanitarian organizations, Mehmet and Caritas. . . . These convoys bear the name "Humanitarian Roads to Peace and Love for Bosnia-Herzegovina." The first of four convoys is currently moving out of Split toward central Bosnia, and we hope that we will be finished by the end of [the Muslim holy month of] Ramadan on March 13. The convoys are going into central Bosnia in order to provide assistance to all who live there. They will drive to Zenica to meet the Muslims there, and to Nova Bila and Nova Travnik, where the Croatian population lives.

It is remarkable that two leading religious figures are traveling with this convoy—an important guardian of the Franciscan Order in Bosnia, Fra Angelovic, and an imam, Zerko Omarbagic. They are heading up the convoy. In the event that Croats or Muslims shoot at this convoy, one or both of them would be hit. We hope that this will provide protection. We would like to make this convoy fully international, so that organizations from other countries—from Germany, Austria, Italy, Hungary—also take part. That way, we would get through more easily, and it would also receive more publicity. We have virtually everything by way of goods; what we lack is trucks. I asked the German ambassador in Zagreb for help. He answered that he has nothing available; because he has already made many trucks available to the humanitarian organizations that come into Croatia. But maybe we should just try one more time. . . .

President Izetbegovic has accepted our action. He agreed, and promised that the Muslim side would not give us any trouble and would do everything to ensure that these convoys would get through. . . . Thanks to a few well-meaning people from Unprofor in Zagreb, I was able to take 100,000 deutschemarks worth of medications along with me to Sarajevo—antiseptics, especially valuable antibiotics, and blood plasma. Normally you can only take 30 kilograms of luggage along with you on the Unprofor flights, but this was more than 100 kilograms. In an embargo-like situation, where outside of UNHCR [High Commission for Refugees] you can't bring anything, or virtually anything, into Sarajevo, something like this is very important. I handed these medications over to the director of the Kosevo Hospital only hours before the massacre. This very famous hospital is taking care of the worst cases, which will then be cared for in other places around the world.

After my visit to the hospital and my talks with the humanitarian organizations (Caritas, Mehmet, and the Serbian humanitarian organization Dobrotvor), I came to the conclusion that the world must do something for Sarajevo. People are dying here, not only from bombs, but also from hunger and lack of medical supplies. There are 7,115 children on a list of people with life-threatening conditions, and on top of that there are those needing dialysis or who have other diseases, such as anemia and diabetes. All these people's lives are at risk. After I made this proposal for an airlift last Sunday at the parliamentary session of the Croats of Sarajevo, the Catholic bishop of Sarajevo, Dr. Sudan, organized a meeting with all three humanitarian organizations; a minister of the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the American ambassador were also present. They agreed to work on the idea. Perhaps the situation is changing now. I hope that the whole world, and especially the United States and Germany, will support this idea.

EIR: What do you have to say about the NATO ultimatum? Isn't it necessary to link it up with a lifting of the arms embargo for Croatia and Bosnia?

Separovic: The NATO ultimatum is the least that can be done at this point. We shouldn't wait for a new massacre of hundreds and thousands of people, because so many horrible

things have happened already. The lifting of the arms embargo is necessary, but it has a dangerous aspect to it. It could bear out what those are saying, along with Douglas Hurd: "Let the people kill each other off, and then there will be an cease-fire and peace." That would be bad. But otherwise, the lifting of the embargo is part of the concept of self-defense and the rights of the individual as well as of a people or a state. The fact remains that the Serbs have been able to proceed so strongly against Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina by using large military forces out of the arsenal of the former Yugoslavian People's Army. The Muslims and Croats had almost no weapons, and had no real defense.

A lifting of the arms embargo is not the most important thing at this moment. Pressure against the Serbian military power is much more necessary than such a measure. I fear that this might perhaps strengthen more radical circles among the Muslims. The situation of the Croats in central Bosnia is very weak. The radicals—and there are radicals on all sides, but right now I'm speaking about those on the Bosnian and Serbian side—would try anything to attack the weakest flank, and that is the Croats; and this would in turn tempt Croatia to enter the country in order to protect its own people. That is a very dangerous situation. I believe that at present, we are talking here about volunteers to the Croatian forces in Bosnia, even though the rest of the world thinks otherwise. I hope that the Croatian government sees the danger of sanctions, and will learn the lesson that it is too dangerous for Croatia, and that it will act accordingly—i.e., that it will also see to it that the volunteer soldiers return back home.

EIR: What are your perspectives for the re-establishment of Croatia's sovereignty, after one-third of Croatia's territory has been occupied either directly or by the Unprofor troops?
Separovic: I recently held a public discussion in Zagreb on the topic "The Evidence of War," which will now be continued every Saturday. I began by discussing how the cultural treasure-house city of Vukovar [in Croatia] was destroyed. My next topic will be the situation in Promina, part of Dalmatia. Since Unprofor moved into there, 36 people have been killed. This is the Unprofor people's fault, at the very least because they neglected to provide protection for these people. They can also be held responsible for neglect in the eyes of criminal and international law. We are going to prepare a formal indictment against Unprofor. Cedric Thornberry, the second most important person for Unprofor, was responsible for civilian affairs. We know what the Serbs and the Chetniks have done. What isn't known, is that everything happened in the presence of these expensive, inefficient, partisan Unprofor military forces. We will hold a public meeting every Saturday, each time on a different topic. For example, we will talk about the destroyed churches. Those who were imprisoned will report about the terror and the unbelievable atrocities they experienced in Knin and other Serbian prison

camp. We are also collecting this evidence for an international war crimes tribunal to be held at The Hague.

With these events, we also want to protest against the visit to Zagreb this week of the vice president of the so-called federal state of Yugoslavia, Mr. Simic. They're acting as if nothing had happened. Now they're talking about a normalization of relations between Serbia and Croatia. Normalization is of course positive—peace, too. But when, where? That is the question. In 1992, when Mr. Kozyrev, this little man with blue eyes, came to Zagreb for the first time to inquire about the future of Serbian-Croatian relations, I told him: "Sir colleague, normalization, yes. We cannot and do not want to change neighbors. We must have peace sometime—the quicker, the better—but under certain preconditions. First: recognition of Croatia in its pre-war borders. Second: ascertaining the fate of missing persons. Third: return of refugees. On top of that come reparations payments, making war criminals answer for their crimes, etc. The first three principles are the preconditions for any normalization."

Now we have the Serbs here. In March, Foreign Minister Granic is going to Belgrade, and it is said that today Tudjman might meet with Milosevic in Romania. That is foolish. It is necessary to have trust between two peoples; but how can you put any trust in politicians such as Milosevic who have done so many terrible things? How can you open up an office here at a time when Chetniks are only four bus-stops away from here, at a time when Serbs are still in Vukovar, Knin, etc., and have occupied a part of Croatia? Normalization affects telephone connections, the Belgrade-Zagreb highway—those serve the Serbs' interests. Now, when Milosevic is at the end of his tether, is in trouble because of the sanctions, and has a bad image following the massacres in Sarajevo, Tudjman shows him a friendly face, at a time when so-called Yugoslavia—i.e., Serbia—is not recognized by the world, and when even Croatia is not formally recognized by Serbia. That is very tragic and negative, because the preconditions do not exist for an otherwise positive normalization. People should be more cautious than President Tudjman has been on this matter.

According to the call for the institution of an airlift into Sarajevo, UNHCR is currently bringing in only 40% of the amount of relief actually required in Sarajevo. The organization insists that there is not sufficient capacity at the Sarajevo Airport for additional flights, and is shutting out other humanitarian organizations. According to the June 5, 1992 agreement for the use of the airport at Sarajevo, free deliveries from all humanitarian organizations should be conducted under the control of Unprofor. A few more flights per day above and beyond the current 21 per day limit could be worked in. There are adequate supplies of relief goods stockpiled in Frankfurt, Ancona, Zagreb, and Split, which could be flown in. The American government should be willing to make freight aircraft available.

Head of German anti-LaRouche network exposed as Stasi spy

by Our Special Correspondent

In early February, the German Federal Attorney General's Office in Karlsruhe confirmed that it is conducting an investigation of 81-year-old journalist Kurt Hirsch for espionage on behalf of the former East German secret police's Department X (disinformation) of the Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung (Main Intelligence Administration—HVA). Hirsch's home in Munich was searched by the Federal Criminal Police officers. It is believed that Hirsch, codenamed "Helmet," was at times under the direct supervision of the deputy director of the disinformation department of the Stasi, as the intelligence service is unpopularly known. And so, a key figure of yet another important East German communist disinformation network has been uncovered.

Hirsch's entrée into west German political journalism was his slandering of American political figure Lyndon LaRouche.

Back in August 1992, Dr. Herbert Brehmer, an ex-Stasi officer, also from HVA Department X, detailed how he had put the investigation of the murder of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme "on the wrong track" on behalf of the Stasi, linking Lyndon LaRouche to the killing. In 1968, Kurt Hirsch initiated the left-liberal Pressedienst Demokratische Initiative (PDI) and soon became its editor-in-chief. PDI developed into an information pool for an extensive network of journalists, politicians, and trade unionists, which Hirsch used to the hilt to disseminate his publications and his information, which were being carefully and cleverly fed by the disinformation department.

Beginning in the mid-1970s, Hirsch also maintained close relations with Klaus-Henning Rosen, who headed up the Social Democratic Party's (SPD) working group on "right-wing extremism," and for some time had been the bureau chief of SPD chairman and German Chancellor Willy Brandt. Rosen is also known to be a key liaison figure to the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith in Germany.

It was on Rosen's personal initiative that Hirsch's PDI publication *Blick nach Rechts* (*Glance to the Right*), founded in 1980, was taken over by the SPD in late 1983, at a point when it had nearly ceased publication for lack of funding. Beginning on Sept. 1, 1983, the Social Democratic Press Service in Bonn issued *PDI-Blick nach Rechts*, which kept the same political line and used the same team of writers, including Kurt Hirsch and Bernt Engelmann, with Klaus-

Henning Rosen making regular contributions.

According to the Institute for Contemporary History of the Free University in Berlin, the PDI archives taken over by the SPD were the "most extensive documentation on German neo-fascism and right-wing conservatism since 1945." The task assigned to the PDI was to "warn about the threat from the right" in the Federal Republic of Germany. Since the Stasi and the KGB had their own fingers in right-wing extremism and terrorism, this often meant a "home-team advantage" for PDI attacks against "anti-democratic and right-wing extremist developments" in pamphlets and paperback books, which reached a circulation of up to several hundred thousand.

The effectiveness of PDI's methods can be seen from the so-called "black books" of Bernt Engelmann, documents that were also, as is now known, prepared from Stasi materials, and which sold up to 750,000 copies and were actually able to influence election outcomes. As PDI's founder and editor-in-chief Hirsch put it: "We polarized election campaigns—something the SPD could and did not want to do. We kept young voters from voting for people with certain backgrounds."

Source of disinformation against LaRouche

Hirsch's network is an essential source of disinformation against LaRouche. Since 1985, the PDI's *Blick nach Rechts* have contained approximately 30 articles and/or "hints" on alleged "right-wing extremist" or otherwise negative connections of LaRouche. This included several pieces written by Hirsch and Rosen personally. Since *Blick nach Rechts* was the only regular publication dealing exclusively with "right-wing" tendencies in Germany, and was mailed to all federal and state parliamentarians as well as to all SPD offices and many trade union activists and journalists, the offsetting effect against LaRouche's policies was correspondingly large.

The biggest anti-LaRouche disinformation piece by the PDI appeared back in November 1980, when Hirsch offered the publication capabilities of PDI to "cult minister" Rev. Friedrich-Wilhelm Haack, another key slanderer of LaRouche in Germany. Haack, a Protestant minister, wrote the *PDI Paperback 7 on Youth Religions and Political-Religious Youth Sects*. In this book, Haack coined the expression "political cult" and "political-religious youth cult" to de-

scribe LaRouche's political organization, a formulation which was then picked up again and again, without any journalist ever considering the source of his information.

From the Stasi's standpoint, this paperback represented an extraordinarily successful operation. Haack had come to West Germany from the German Democratic Republic in 1955, and in 1969 had reached the position of the first Commissioner on Questions on Cult and Ideology of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Bavaria. In the mid-1970s, Haack was slandering LaRouche hysterically. One of those spreading Haack's anti-LaRouche diatribes was Klaus-Henning Rosen. For ten years, Haack served as the PDI's exclusive "cult minister." It was only in August 1990 that another "cult commissioner," Rev. Thomas Gandow from Berlin, began writing in Hirsch's *Blick nach Rechts*.

Anyone who had earned a name in the disinformation and slander campaign against LaRouche soon became part of Hirsch's network. Freimut Duve, Helmut Lorscheid, and Leo Müller, authors of the 1986 anti-LaRouche book *Deckname Schiller (Codename Schiller)*, published by Rowohlt in Hamburg, belonged to it. Duve, together with Klaus-Henning Rosen, also a member of the editorial advisory board of PDI, was the publisher of the "Rororo Aktuell" book series, in which the Lorscheid-Müller diatribe appeared. For many years, "freelance" journalist Helmut Lorscheid, together with Hirsch and Rosen, was a major writer in *Blick nach Rechts*. His partner Leo Müller started his work with *Blick nach Rechts* on Sept. 28, 1987 with an article slandering LaRouche.

Ulrich Wickert, who anchors the daily television news show *Tagesthemen*, is also in the PDI's circle. His very first show, on July 1, 1991, contained a slanderous piece against LaRouche which followed Haack's "political cult" line. But it seems that viewers did not appreciate his arguments, since *Tagesthemen's* ratings have dropped by half, according to recent polls. Wickert has been one of the exclusive 146 members of Hirsch's PDI from the very beginning.

Other journalists and politicians endeavoring to boost their prestige and career by slandering LaRouche, also have their roots in the PDI milieu. Journalist Rainer Fromm of Wiesbaden, who together with Ulrike Holler, a journalist for the Hesse state television and Hessische Rundfunk radio, who is also wife of Frankfurt Mayor Andreas von Schoeler, has tried to whip up sentiment against LaRouche more than once, and also writes for the PDI.

Rosen saves Hirsch's paper

After Rosen brought *Blick nach Rechts* into the SPD's fold, it was continued in the same spirit. Rosen's articles demonstrate his central role in the paper. He wrote about the ADL yearbooks which attack the "extremist" LaRouche. In September 1989, Rosen opened the pages of *Blick nach Rechts* to the anti-LaRouche specialists of British "anti-fascist" magazine *Searchlight* of Graeme Atkinson. Starting



An "antifa" demonstration in Mainz in 1993. The banner proclaims, "Behind fascism is capitalism." The same group called the LaRouche movement "fascist," a slander whose origin in the hated East German communist intelligence service, Stasi, has again been confirmed.

early 1990, British propaganda against an alleged resurgence of a German "Fourth Reich" was also repeated in *Blick nach Rechts*.

Rosen also predicted the "demise" of the LaRouche group in one of his regular analyses of election results of "right-wing" parties in 1990. In order to speed up that anticipated demise, Rosen and other authors demanded repeatedly in *Blick nach Rechts* that the Office for the Protection of the Constitution and other official agencies take on the "neo-fascist," etc. LaRouche group. In November 1986, following the October police raid and just-averted assassination of LaRouche by a U.S. federal, state, and private "Get LaRouche" task force, Helmut Lorscheid noted contentedly that according to observers, the "U.S. administration" wanted to dissolve the "LaRouche organization." In reviewing Lorscheid's and Müller's book *Codename Schiller*, Klaus-Henning Rosen wrote in December 1986 in *Blick nach Rechts* that finally there was an "extensive report," and that the "documentation of facts" on LaRouche's activities in Germany, "in the light of the silence of the German secret services, should hopefully serve as a stimulus for official activity."

We impatiently await the results of the investigation into Hirsch's espionage activities. In the course of this, it may very well be that some quite remarkable East-West networks will come to the light of day.

A civil-military electoral alliance can restore the Colombian nation

General Zuluaga heads a slate of 15 senatorial candidates, representing an electoral alliance between the Colombian branch of the continent-wide Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) and the National Participation movement, the latter an organization of retired military officers headed by General Zuluaga. The candidates are running on a "program for peace," which includes the following points: 1) defense of the right to life, national sovereignty, and the Armed Forces; 2) fight against corruption, criminality, and the impunity of criminals; 3) exploitation of the Cusiana oil fields to industrialize the country and create new jobs; 4) protection and strengthening of the agricultural and industrial sectors; 5) education to restore national values and Christian moral principles; and 6) construction of great infrastructure projects to achieve Ibero-American integration. The elections are scheduled for March 13, 1994.

This interview was conducted on Feb. 14 by Bogotá correspondent Javier Almario.

EIR: Why does a retired general seek a Senate seat?

Zuluaga: Because a retired general has been committed, since his youth, to honest service to his country, the institutions, and the citizenry. The truth is that one retains this commitment, under oath, upon leaving active service, even unto death. I persist in this, in continuing to serve my people and Colombia with honesty, with firmness, with character, with the spirit of service.

EIR: How will you apply these qualities in the Senate?

Zuluaga: There is a great deal to do in the Senate. The first is to defend national sovereignty, the national institutions, the Armed Forces and, naturally, to fight against corruption, immorality, injustice, and the impunity of criminals. I believe that Colombia has been going through a difficult situation, a crisis situation, for several years. New alternatives must be opened up for Colombia, new possibilities must be created; Colombia must be given an organization through which to express itself and in which it can authentically participate, with a real, not a false democracy, such as the one we have had for many years in Colombia.

The reality is that certain destructive tendencies threaten the nation and its Armed Forces. There are both international and national non-governmental organizations which are aim-

ing their guns at the very concept of the nation, to do away with the backbone of the nation which is its Armed Forces and its Catholic Church, especially in the nations of Ibero-America.

There exists an organization called the Inter-American Dialogue, which is sponsored by the United States, is made up of traditionalist politicians from all the countries and parties of the continent, and which, in supposed "defense of democracy," has dedicated itself to destroying the very concept of the nation and of the Armed Forces. Its precise objective is to do away with those institutions so that we revert to the condition of a colony on the eve of the 21st century. Their strategy is to reduce our Armed Forces to a shadow of their current selves, to fade them out and practically eliminate them, because without the Armed Forces there can be no sovereignty, there can be no nation, and then the [U.N.'s] Blue Helmets could enter as if they own the place, as they already are doing, to rule us, because they believe we are all still children, that we have not yet come of age within the concert of nations.

EIR: People who defend the new order that was brought in by the Bush government, allege that national sovereignty is an obsolete concept, that the Armed Forces are no longer necessary, because the military force of the United Nations or of the United States is adequate to control conflicts among nations. What do you think?

Zuluaga: That is totally wrong. The fact is that they don't want us to have an idea of what a nation is and what its institutions are, to be better able to make our nations into whatever they please. The truth is that the industrialized nations have a serious overproduction problem which has driven them into a recession. They want to open the markets, but in a one-sided way. Everything for them and nothing for us. They want us to lower tariffs, to fill up on luxuries and other products and then, to restrict our own chances for progressing and industrializing, for giving adequate employment to Colombians. To simply relegate ourselves to the role of producing exclusively raw materials. So, they sell to us at the prices they set, and they buy from us, also at the prices they set. They want to relegate us to becoming the overseers on a plantation called Colombia, which they can then use to squeeze all the benefits out of it, leaving us behind as their pawns.

EIR: There are two countries which do not have armed forces, which are Costa Rica and Panama. In the case of Panama, the Armed Forces were destroyed by means of the U.S. invasion. Now some present those two countries as models of how nations can function without need of armed forces. What do think of these supposed models?

Zuluaga: This is a fiction. Costa Rica and Panama have had a National Guard, but it is a National Guard that carries out all the functions of the armed forces. They have a navy, air force, army, police. It is all a question of what you call them. The concept of an armed forces exists within that National Guard or Security Guard, or what have you. That is simply a democratic feint to try to weaken the armed forces.

EIR: In the program of your electoral alliance, you defend the integration of Ibero-America. Would you compare this proposal with Simón Bolívar's ideal of making Ibero-America into one great nation?

Zuluaga: The vision of the Liberator becomes more urgent every day. We cannot enter the 21st century without having realized this magnificent vision. Isolated and alone, the people and nations of Ibero-America can do nothing against the great economic and political power blocs that exist. The only possibility for defending our interests and those of our people is by forging a political, economic, social, and military bloc of nations. This is the only way in which we could manage to free ourselves from the impositions of the great powers, of the International Monetary Fund [IMF], of the World Bank, and of all those agencies which send us recommendations which are in fact orders for us to carry out, and which our governments resign themselves to carrying out in full.

Every once in a while they give us a new formula. And ten years later, they tell us it wasn't the right one, it was a failure. Then they tell us we must try another formula. Here we had the ECLA [the U.N.'s Economic Committee on Latin America] idea for at least ten years, and then they told us that wasn't the right one, and that the fashion now is the "opening." Who knows what will come later? The point is that we must have autonomy, we must have authenticity. We must be ourselves, and to be ourselves we must unite in a bloc so that we can have representation, so that we can have solidarity which will place us on a level of equality with the other great blocs that exist in the world today.

EIR: What exactly are you referring to when you say we must carry out a new liberating campaign like the one that gave us our independence?

Zuluaga: It is a campaign for economic freedom, for social freedom, for complete freedom. At the beginning of the last century, we had a campaign to win political freedom, but over time we lost that political freedom. We must now make a campaign for complete freedom. This must principally be carried out through the weapon of intelligence, through the weapon of conciliation, of unity, of character, of creativity,

of our integrity, our principles, our values, which will make us respected because we are still viewed in the world as third-rate citizens; they still believe we are colonies. We are people with our own identities, with what belongs to us, and we are going to fight for that because that is how we will raise ourselves as a people and recover our dignity.

EIR: What is the economic program you are going to uphold in the Congress? You have said in your speeches that the current finance ministers do not represent their countries, but rather the IMF and World Bank.

Zuluaga: We have to come up with our own economic policy. Our own, which is not imported, nor prescribed by Harvard or by anyone else, which is based on what we are and on what we can be, based on our natural resources, which are: land, minerals, forests, agriculture, oil. Of course, our most important resource is our people, who are intelligent, who are active, and who are dynamic. We have to find a middle ground between dehumanized capitalism and radical socialism.

We have to move toward a concept of economic positivism, but with a view toward the social impact. That is, we must locate ourselves within something more rational, more human, more dignified, more Christian, more compatible with our culture, with our way of being, with our potential. And we have to find this economic positivism, that is, a middle ground between savage capitalism, that of the "opening," of privatization without any social sense, and an absolutely closed communism, in which freedom of thought and action are eliminated, and which brings on calamities, starvation, and disgraces on account of an ideology which today is obsolete and meaningless for the whole world. We must find our way and develop it.

EIR: Your words remind one of the social encyclicals of Pope John Paul II and what has been called the social doctrine of the church. Is your political thought influenced by the church's social doctrine?

Zuluaga: We share the social doctrine of the church because in it, man and his dignity come first. It really is the state, it is the economy, it is the means of production, which must be at the service of man and of his dignity and action. We are identified with many of the ideological assumptions contained within this doctrine. We want to ground that doctrine in the national reality, and in doing so find an authentic pathway for ourselves.

EIR: Let us turn to an issue of great importance for all Colombians, the question of security. You were a general during the Belisario Betancur government, which initiated dialogue and negotiations with the so-called Marxist guerrilla groups. After 13 years of negotiations and dialogue, what is your evaluation of the results of that dialogue and what would your proposal be for truly achieving a lasting and not a fictitious peace?

We retired military men should be the authentic political arm of the active-duty military and the fundamental political support for the values, the principles, of all that represents the authenticity of our nations.

Zuluaga: The focus that has been given to the issue of violence, the guerrillas, the drug trade, crime, subversion, has not been in any way complete. It has always been partial; sometimes with a strong bias toward the military, and other times with a purely political angle, but never thinking in terms of using all the powers of the state, in order to converge on a solution to the problem.

But to reach a solution, one must eradicate the causes, not merely fight the effects. The guerrillas, violence, kidnapping, extortion, the drug trade itself, are nothing but the effects of more profound causes which are social. So one must address these social causes if one wants a lasting peace. I am not saying anything other than that we must give the Colombian people a complete response, with all the powers of the state functioning in unison in pursuit of an objective which is lasting peace. Not a peace painted on the wall with little white doves, or a peace painted on the grave as the communists, the guerrillas, the criminals are wont to do. They speak of a peace, but it is the peace of the grave for the peasants, for citizens of good will, for our working citizens. No, that is not peace. We do not seek the peace of the little painted doves, but a true and lasting peace, a complete peace, a spiritual peace, a peace of the soul which can only come about when one takes a deep look at the social roots behind the phenomena we are now experiencing.

EIR: According to what you are saying, a true peace cannot be achieved under the current economic "opening," the plan to apply the conditions of the International Monetary Fund, of economic looting?

Zuluaga: There is no way. Peace cannot be achieved through unemployment, through abandonment of the Colombian countryside, nor with marginalization, with the pitiless layoffs of workers. New companies must be created to make room for the people who will soon overwhelm the bureaucracies. But we cannot subject the Colombian population to hunger, to lack of protection.

EIR: You have said that one way of achieving the peace is to repeat what was done in the 1960s, when there was a period of peace. Can you clarify this?

Zuluaga: In the '60s in Colombia, we had guerrillas, bandits they were called, some liberal and others conservative, who murdered, extorted, ambushed, kidnapped, and did exactly the same things that those who today claim to have a foreign ideology are doing. But that phenomenon reached

the point at which something had to be done to put an end to it and attack its causes. At the time, a complete strategy was designed, in which all the public powers collaborated in meeting an objective. The military was not sent merely to fight with the rifle, but also by making schools, bringing teachers, building bridges, improving highways, creating health brigades. Then the people felt the presence of the state, and the military had the resources to establish that presence.

By doing this, a helping hand was provided. The guerrillas and bandits were thus isolated, because the people were not with them but with the state, with the Army, with the Armed Forces. For lack of material, the bandits disappeared and peace reigned throughout Colombia. I am from Tolima, from the state most affected by that bandit violence. And peace has reigned in Tolima since that time. It is only now, with the coffee crisis, that armed groups are beginning to return to my land, because of the government's apathy. But this could be stopped with a conception different from that now being applied.

Colombia had peace for many years, in many states, because a different strategy was applied and yielded results, but the political class has forgotten it. . . . The peasants, the humble people loved us very much and the politicians became jealous and said that the military had to be removed from playing such a role because we were winning too much sympathy, and so they took away all the money for civic action, and they turned that money into what has come to be known as *auxilios parlamentarios*, or congressional slush funds, from which the political elites could steal. It was supposed that the political elites would build the schools, the colleges, the bridges, hire the teachers, etc., but the politicians instead gave to foundations that put money back into their own pockets and those of their families. And the Colombian people, in the countryside and in the slums, were left without a solution by the state. That is the real truth.

EIR: Are the politicians still jealous of the military?

Zuluaga: Of course! The Inter-American Dialogue is proving it. The only opponent of the pseudo-democracies, which are in fact party-ocracies, is the military, because we are the only ones in Colombia and in the other countries who feel for the nation, who truly feel for the Colombian people. Because we are the children of that people. I am a peasant before I am a general. I was born in the countryside, to my honor, and I know the Colombian peasantry, the humble people. What happened is that I bettered myself, and I am a general; I

improved myself with regard to social appearance, but my roots are in the peasantry, and I will continue to be a peasant, and I will therefore continue in defense of the people. I dedicated my military career to that and I will dedicate my political career to that.

EIR: General, another example of a period of peace and prosperity was the period of regeneration, of Rafael Núñez. Núñez managed to defeat the different radical groups. Do you believe that that period could serve as an example for our current situation?

Zuluaga: Rafael Núñez achieved the national unity that was shattered by radicalism. Through radicalism we had many wars in the past century and many different constitutions, many petty tyrannies. He succeeded in rooting out those tyrannies, rooting out recalcitrant regionalism through a national unity that was concretized in the Constitution of 1886. Now they want to return us to that period because they want us to fight one another within a concept of regionalization. It is very good that the regions are given a budget, that there is not the political and budgetary centralism that existed then, but we cannot reach the extremes in which we have 25 or 26 different republics within a single republic which is Colombia. If we do not coldly and honestly consider where we are leading the country, we are going to return to those periods.

EIR: You mentioned that the Inter-American Dialogue's campaign against the armed forces is not only in Colombia but also in all of Ibero-America. Would you recommend that retired military personnel from other areas do the same thing you are doing, that is, to enter into electoral politics?

Zuluaga: Yes, definitely. We retired military men should be the authentic political arm of the active-duty military and the fundamental political support for the values, the principles, of all that represents the authenticity of our nations. We must defend this, we must defend our people, our institutions, our religion, our culture, and we can only do so by forming ourselves into the political arm of the armed forces, into the patriotic arm of our nations.

EIR: What should be the relationship between Ibero-America and the United States?

Zuluaga: Ibero-America and the United States should have the best relations in the world because, after all, we are on the same continent. We have much to learn from the United States; not so much from the government of the United States as from the North American people, who have been a vigorous, intelligent, progressive, giving, hard-working, and courageous people. The problem is that we must have a relationship of equality, demanding respect from its powers, from its governments, from the people, from the bankers, those who believe we are still under-age, who believe that we should be an Indian reservation called Colombia, where they can enter with their laws and their orders and dictate what we should or should not do.

I respect the North American people greatly. I respect the United States; what's more, I've lived in the United States several times and am enchanted with the order, the authority, the discipline, the sense of work, the social sense. There are many things I love about it. But, one must maintain an appropriate relationship, because we too are a worthy people, an intelligent, independent, creative, hard-working people, a people who want to be treated as part of the world community. I believe that the American people understand this. Often the governments do not, but they will come to understand it under pressure from the American people.

EIR: Do you believe that Lyndon LaRouche's freedom will contribute to improving relations between the United States and Ibero-America?

Zuluaga: I see Lyndon LaRouche as an apostle of a generous and loving cause concerned with the aspirations of the Ibero-American nations. Now free of the injustice that sent him to jail, he is going to continue to uphold the banner of much more human relations with the Ibero-American continent. He has defended the idea of relations more rooted in respect for our culture and our values. If he continues on that path which I believe he has pursued for a long time, he is going to find tremendous receptivity in every country of the continent, from Mexico to Patagonia.

EIR: What do you most remember from your military career?

Zuluaga: My military career was marvelous and extraordinary. I was successful in every endeavor. I never experienced a failure. I have to remember it in its entirety, because it was a miracle, from beginning to end. In life, one may remember anecdotes, hold some memories stronger than others. But I believe that in my military life, the most important thing was having made the decision at the right moment to leave behind that which I loved most, which was everything to me, so that I would not have to alter my behavior, nor my values, nor my principles; so I would not have to get on my knees when the government wanted to force us to our knees. That I remember with much joy and much pride, that I had the ability to resign my military career and all that it represented for my life, so that I would not have to surrender the principles and values I pursued for 33 years, serving Colombia as a soldier and as a general of the republic.

EIR: But what happened?

Zuluaga: The country began to lose the image of the soldier; the image of the constitutional mission that we held. The government tried to discredit us, to humiliate us, to place us under conditions inferior to those of the enemies of the fatherland, who are the bandits, the guerrillas, the criminals, the extortionists. Then, they began to give houses, cars, scholarships, and other sinecures to the criminals and to deny us even the most sacred of rights, which is the right to speak, to recommend, to defend Colombia and the Colombian people.

Who's bankrolling Gaza-Jericho foes?

by Dean Andromidas

The implementation of the Gaza-Jericho peace accord signed last September between the Israeli government and the Palestine Liberation Organization, has been stalled for months, supposedly because of questions dealing with border security and the exact size of Jericho and security of Jewish settlements. Observers are also quick to cite strong opposition within the region in both Israel and among the 10 Palestinian groups opposed to the accord. Others cite the dark hands of Syria and Iran. But the most important opposition is not from the region. While much of this opposition is quite real, one should also look at the vast financial transfers from anti-accord circles in the United States to Israeli opposition circles.

On the surface this involves a network of Jewish groups traditionally linked to support for establishing Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. But these groups, through their links to such organizations as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), in effect function as the cat's paw of more serious opposition among powerful Anglo-American policy circles as represented by Kissinger Associates. The *Jerusalem Post*, which has become a mouthpiece of the opposition in Israel, is owned by the Canada-based Hollinger Corp. of Conrad Black, whose international advisory board includes Henry Kissinger, Lord Rothschild, Margaret Thatcher, Richard Perle, Lord Carrington (also of Kissinger Associates), and Paul Volcker, among others. The *Post's* vitriolic opposition to the accord has prompted the Israeli Foreign Ministry to cancel 1,000 of its nearly 1,200 subscriptions, despite the fact that they receive them free of charge. Hollinger's mother firm, the Argus Corp., had been established by a half-dozen officials of the British Special Operations Executive economic warfare department after World War II.

These circles have tapped their loyal agent in Israel, Gen. Ariel Sharon (ret.), former housing minister in the Likud government of Yitzhak Shamir. Sharon has made himself the central spokesman, fundraiser, and leader of movement against the Gaza-Jericho accord. This primarily involves the Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza, the more militant This Is Our Land Movement, Gush Emunim, and various proto-terrorist groups associated with the Kach Party of the late Meir Kahane.

The Kach Party has been the object of Israeli police investigations that have led to arrests of several of its members for gun-running from the United States and for attacks on Palestinians and Palestinian targets. The Kach has also called for the formation of an independent state of Judea if the government attempts to uproot settlements in the territories. In the first week of February, the Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza along with the Joint Committee, representing anti-accord activists within the Green Line, launched a \$500,000 campaign to derail the accord.

It must be said that although the euphoria of the early days of the accord has substantially dissipated, a broad-based opposition in Israel itself has yet to materialize. Most political unease is a result of continuing violence and murders of Israeli citizens. As one senior Israeli source told *EIR*, "In Israel, there are, of course, a few of these fanatical settler movements, and, of course, there is a strong public feeling each time someone is found murdered. But, by and large, the public sentiment is that there is going to be a deal, and that is a good thing."

While the settlers' movement has been leading an extremely active, vocal, and sometimes not so non-violent campaign, it represents a small minority in the population. Of the 5 million Israelis, only a little over 100,000 live in the West Bank and Gaza. Meanwhile, the established opposition parties appear to be in disarray. The formerly ruling Likud is deeply factionalized among a half-dozen figures vying for leadership, seemingly more concerned about the 1996 elections than about destroying the accord. The right-wing Tsomet and Moledet parties have both split, prompting the *Jerusalem Post* to lament that this "betrays not only political irresponsibility but a death wish which may be fulfilled."

More importantly, the settlers' movement has no financial resources of its own and is totally dependent on foreign resources, not only for political activities but also the very physical existence of the settlements. As for the political parties, the last elections have left them deeply in debt. Led by Ariel Sharon, the opposition has made steady pilgrimages to the United States where their coffers have been amply filled. As one Israeli insider told *EIR*, "The whole opposition movement to the peace deal with the Palestinians is in the United States rather than Israel."

In March, Ariel Sharon is expected to embark on yet another tour of North America, his third or fourth since the signing of the agreement last September. Sharon is said to work out of the headquarters of the Heartland Campaign at East 45th Street in New York City. His fundraising tours have taken him to Chicago, Seattle, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Houston, and Toronto. Among the leading groups that have come forward in support are Americans for a Safe Israel, the World Committee for Israel, and Pro Israel.

Another key group is the Brooklyn, New York-based



Yasser Arafat surrounded by German government officials, in a visit to Bonn in July 1993, shortly before the Jericho-Gaza accords were announced that September. Inset: Ariel Sharon in New York City, 1982.



Hasidic Lubavitcher sect which runs the Habad Movement in Israel and the Occupied Territories. Unlike other Hasidic sects that are anti-Zionist and stand in opposition to the state of Israel for religious reasons, the Lubavitchers are not only staunch supporters of the Israeli state, but are also militantly committed to the settlers' movement. Unlike other Hasidim, they are vigorous proselytizers and fundraisers among Jews throughout the world. Their Rebe, Rabbi Schneerson, who they also believe to be the true Messiah, was close friends with the late Menachem Begin and also with Ariel Sharon.

Support is also coming from Christian fundamentalist circles. TV evangelists Jerry Falwell and Pat Robertson are both expected to meet Sharon and leaders of the settlers' movement. The movement is also getting support from the Christians for Israel; the Christian Coalition for Israel, led by Dick Hellman; and the Christian Political Action Committee.

The real danger posed by this type of outside support is not so much the financing of a few noisy demonstrations in Israel. Israel, more than any other country, is extremely dependent on outside financial support. In addition to \$3 billion a year it receives in economic and military handouts from the United States, as well as the \$10 billion in loan guarantees, it receives as much as \$2 billion from various American-based organizations such as the United Jewish Appeal and the Zionist Organization of America.

The latter is the American chapter of the World Zionist

Organization based in Israel, which is a key financial backer of economic and social projects throughout Israel, particularly dealing with the massive immigration from the former Soviet Union. While the so-called Jewish lobby has been the most effective in mobilizing support for Israel, it can, by the same methods, destabilize the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. In elections held last December, the entire leadership of the World Zionist Organization changed hands, bringing to power Morton Klein, former head of the ZOA Philadelphia chapter and an outspoken opponent of the Gaza-Jericho accord as national chairman. His slate of 10 candidates also won. These circles have been key in working behind the scenes in Washington to force out Clinton appointees who support the Gaza-Jericho accords.

The role of Ariel Sharon cannot be underestimated. As a retired general and former defense minister, Sharon enjoys influence among active military officers as well as the security and intelligence establishment. Sharon's influence could explain reports of growing doubts about the peace process among military and intelligence circles. Sharon is also said to be using the settlers' movement both as a battering ram against the accord and as a political machine in order to contest the next Israeli elections. Scheduled for 1996, these elections will see for the first time a popularly elected prime minister. Sharon has already announced that he will be running.

China: The battle of the 'Ancients'

by Mary Burdman

Every year, at the time of the lunar New Year, China's most important annual holiday, the remnants of the old Communist Party leadership make their appearance. This year, the appearance of the leading "Ancient," Deng Xiaoping, 89, on Feb. 10 was a calculated risk by the supporters of the all-out "high-speed growth" faction in China, and their gamble may not have paid off. To all accounts, Deng appeared nearer death than life. Observers said his condition was reminiscent of Mao Zedong's during the last period of his life, when others used the sick and semi-conscious Mao for their own purposes. Deng's daughter, Deng Rong, is both his "ear" and his mouthpiece, interpreting Deng's otherwise incomprehensible mumblings as messages for the world. Deng Rong published a biography of her father last year—something generally not done in China before the subject is deceased.

Deng had almost disappeared from public view, although reports of his "sayings" would come out in the press periodically, always urging rapid, all-out "growth." What Deng means by growth, however, is giving free rein to the coastal Special Economic Zones, where Chinese workers are paid a pittance to work in foreign-funded, cheap-exports factories. But all is not well in the SEZs. Working conditions and over-long hours are so bad that, according to reports in the European press from the coastal cities, an average of 500 people die in industrial accidents each week. For many millions more, there is no work at all. Of the 30 million unemployed peasants who will reach the coastal cities this year, only one-third will find any work; the rest will walk home or turn to crime, an ever-growing problem in China's cities.

In this situation, the TV appearance of the other leading "Ancient," Chen Yun, 88, at the New Year, was his first in well over a year. Chen's influence, especially on economic policy, is second only to Deng's. But Chen's appearance was different. In contrast to Deng, Chen appeared very much alive.

Chen presents other contrasts to Deng. One of the oldest communist ideologues in China, he is known for his "bird-cage theory" of economics, which says, in essence, that the free-market "bird" should only be allowed to fly within the confines of a planned economy "cage"; otherwise, the bird will "fly away." Throughout his long career, Chen has consistently warned of the dangers of overly rapid growth. On the TV evening news Feb. 9, Chen was shown saying that

"there are still quite a few difficulties and problems" in China, and stressing the importance of a strong central government. According to the official Xinhua news agency, Chen praised China's economic development, but said that special attention was needed to prevent the scale of construction from exceeding the nation's economic capabilities.

In contrast, Deng did not speak on television. He was shown at a reception in Shanghai with city officials and at an earlier event, inspecting the new bridge in the city. Deng, the announcer said, had recited a "poem": "Watching in joy roads built today, is better than reading for scores of years." Deng also said Shanghai "has good conditions to be developed faster," Xinhua reported.

China's economy may not be growing

In fact, serious questions are being raised inside China as to whether the economy is growing at all. A commentary in the official *Economic Daily* in January warned that local governments are "blowing up" their growth rates, but "you can only blow the balloon up so much before it pops. So it is with the economy. Some counties have become so competitive with others that they 'blow' their industrial output value out of proportion when reporting their output. One county reported that its industrial output value doubled in 1992, despite its consumption of industrial electricity increasing by only 14%. . . . These enterprises and townships usually have two sets of statistics—one for departments they report to and the other for themselves. The figures in the first set tend to be greatly exaggerated." Local officials exaggerate figures in order to increase their bonuses or to hold onto power, the article said; and some under-report figures to avoid paying taxes. "Such misreporting will cause the government to lose credibility and support from the people," it said.

The report recalls one of the greatest disasters of Chinese history, Mao's 1959-61 "Great Leap Forward." Mao had demanded impossible economic growth, and he got it—but only in the gross lies of the figures reported by party officials. Food and industrial production collapsed; tens of millions starved. During this period, Deng, the ultimate pragmatist, followed the Mao line. But Chen Yun, as even Deng had to later admit, alone refused to go along with the lies, and tried to warn of the coming disaster.

The contrast between the old, shuffling Deng, barely able to respond to those around him, and Chen, who, although confined to a wheelchair, engaged in lively discussion, had a big impact on the Chinese population, observers say. It underscored that a lot could depend on which of the Ancients dies first. If it's Deng, Chen or his adherents could move to curb the pace of the reforms. Especially important to Chen are the state-sector industries, many of which are threatened with shutdown and layoffs. Whether Chen would prevail is an open question, but the events of Feb. 9 should be a warning to those touting Deng's "reform" policies as the future of China.

Institutional coma

President Itamar Franco's scandalous behavior is accelerating Brazil's political demise.

The drunken behavior of President Itamar Franco during the Rio de Janeiro Carnival parades, where he was photographed embracing and kissing a semi-nude samba dancer, have provoked a tremendous scandal both inside and outside the country. Not only are the President's personal weaknesses exposed, but the state of moral decomposition of the present democratic regime, as well.

While Franco's weaknesses lent themselves to scandal, however, the incident was not entirely spontaneous. The O Globo media network, owned by media magnate and Anglo-American asset Roberto Marinho, aided in setting up the President. The samba dancer who so attracted Franco's attention agreed to have O Globo TV tape a phone conversation in which Franco expressed his passion for her, which was then played on the evening news. O Globo is notorious for contributing to Brazil's cultural and political collapse through the trash it puts out in its media.

Accompanying the President in his colorful adventures were various of his key advisers, among them Justice Minister Mauricio Correa, who could be seen stumbling over his own feet in a state of total drunkenness while trying to chase after and embrace several journalists. Correa has, among other things, defended the legalization of *bicho*, a popular lottery game controlled by organized crime.

It is rather ironic that the Franco government came about as the consequence of an impeachment process against President Fernando Collor de Mello, who was tried and convicted precisely because of his "lack of deco-

rum" in the exercise of his presidential functions; that is, he headed up a gang of thieves who were stealing from the public coffers, all in the name of modernity, neo-liberal globalism, and free trade.

The Collor government fell thanks to an immense "movement for ethics in politics," and President Franco, at least to all appearances, halted Collor de Mello's frauds. But the injustices of the free-trade economic policies imposed under Collor continue to grow with the same intensity as the collapse of Brazil's national institutions. In fighting for its survival, the so-called "party-ocracy" has adopted the same phraseology about ethics, but divorced from any moral content. Ironically, the same Justice Minister Mauricio Correa who was caught in the glare of the media's cameras at Franco's side in the samba parade, headed up the very congressional commission of inquiry that condemned Collor.

More serious is the absence of any institutional reaction. No one, neither the Parliament, the judicial branch, nor the military, dared to publicly censure this dishonoring of the presidency, as if the country were submerged in an institutional coma in which no one is accountable to anyone for fear of unleashing the country's fatal unraveling.

The fact is that the Rio Carnival showed the country that President Franco is only a figurehead, who lacks even minimal qualities for governing. His overseer is Fernando Henrique Cardoso, the finance minister "on loan" from the Inter-American Dialogue, who is trying to ensure that

Franco's belated display of adolescent behavior doesn't ruin his political agreements to impose on Brazil the Anglo-American banking community's agenda for "stabilizing the economy." A key aspect of this is adopting the U.S. dollar as the national currency.

Cardoso is currently negotiating congressional approval of the Social Emergency Fund (FSE), the size of which will barely address the effects of an economic austerity shock implied in the 20% cut in this year's federal budget. This will signify a new earthquake in the public sector's already shattered structure. Now, the approval of the FSE, on which the government has made itself dependent for its political existence, implies greater concessions to free trade groups. The latter are demanding that a reform of the existing Constitution include eliminating large state monopolies in the telecommunications and energy sectors, particularly the enormous and lucrative state oil concern, Petrobras.

If this institutional vacuum continues, the coming months in Brazil will see an orgy of economic looting and the uncontrolled entry of speculative capital in search of depreciated public patrimony. Perhaps for some, it is a consolation that the inflation rate remains "stable" at 40% a month, or that real interest rates are fixed at 70% annually, at the same time as the unemployment and misery of 40 million Brazilians also remains "stable."

And in this coma-like "stability," the only ones who show signs of life are the financial speculators, who circle like vultures over the remains of the state sector, or the followers of the Workers Party (PT) and its presidential candidate, Luis Inacio "Lula" da Silva, whose growing influence is encouraged by the rate of national decomposition.

Menchú descends on Peru

The Nobel Peace Prize winner is lining up with the U.S. State Dept. to back terrorists against the Peruvian military.

Rigoberta Menchú, the self-professed Guatemalan terrorist who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1992 for her defense of armed insurgency, came to Lima on Feb. 19 to help organize a mass movement against the Peruvian Armed Forces. She had intended to stay a week, but she was driven out of the country only two days after publicly giving support to the narco-terrorist Shining Path at a press conference on Feb. 20. Her mission there was to further the efforts of the U.S. State Department to stop Peru's highly successful campaign against the Shining Path murderers, by using her involvement in the "indigenist" uprising in southern Mexico to breathe new life into their badly battered Shining Path cousins in Peru.

The immediate pretext for her mission was the decision made in the second week of February by all three branches of the Peruvian government that military men accused of killing 10 pro-Shining Path students at Cantuta University in the summer of 1992, be tried by a military court. During Feb. 7-11, the Congress passed, President Alberto Fujimori signed, and the Supreme Court ratified a constitutional amendment that permitted the court to send cases to a military court, as opposed to a civilian one, based on a 3-2 majority. The court had just previously ruled 3-2 to send the Cantuta case to a military rather than a civilian judge.

As publicly explained by leaders of the so-called human rights lobby in Peru, a civilian trial could be turned into a public media circus, and would permit accusations against the top lev-

els of the military, including Armed Forces Commander Gen. Nicolás Hermoza, to be aired, with the hope of forcing them to resign, effectively destroying the anti-Shining Path campaign.

Menchú, the U.S. State Department, and the human rights mob are in fact demanding that civilian judges try *all* terrorism cases, rather than military judges as at present. This would turn back the clock to the way matters were before President Fujimori's April 5, 1992 reorganization of the judiciary and his institutionalization of military trials for terrorism cases. Previously, judges routinely freed almost everyone arrested, either because of death threats from Shining Path or because of bribes.

Both U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Alexander Watson and U.S. Ambassador Alvin Adams have intervened into Peruvian domestic politics over the past few weeks, demanding that a civilian court try the Cantuta case and that all Shining Path prisoners, including hundreds already convicted, be tried, or retried, by civilian judges. Peru's Congress acted contrary to this U.S. pressure, and Fujimori told Adams to mind his own business, saying on Feb. 10, "What is important is the autonomy of the state. We should close ranks because Peru is a sovereign country, and we must maintain this independence."

Menchú, fresh from backing the Zapatista uprising in Mexico for the past seven weeks, arrived in Lima Feb. 19 to attend a four-day conference of the "Latin American Congress

of Rural Organizations," most of which organizations are terrorist or pro-terrorist. At a press conference on Feb. 20, Menchú announced a crusade against "impunity" for members of the Armed Forces accused of "human rights violations," and stated, "I have just come from Geneva, from the United Nations, and I know the level of concern" on this issue.

Partway into her press conference, a reporter from *EIR* demanded that she state whether she still backs armed struggle, as she had declared in her 1982 book *I, Rigoberta*. He also asked her if she was aware that her campaign against the Peruvian Armed Forces represented direct support for Shining Path.

A flustered Menchú tried to dodge the question, stating that "all armed conflicts have their origins." But when asked point blank, she refused to repudiate to any degree the use of terrorism and armed uprisings. Clearly unnerved, she launched into an hysterical defense of her 1982 book, saying, "That book is my life, my history, it is me, and I identify with it. . . . It is a sacred part of the memory of the peasants and the peoples."

EIR, along with a reporter from *La Mañana*, demanded that she condemn the massacre last year by Shining Path of hundreds of Ashaninka Indians, and insisted that she acknowledge that Shining Path committed genocide in this instance. Menchú refused to condemn Shining Path, and instead launched into an attack on the Peruvian Army for alleged killings and tortures.

Most of the media in attendance were stunned by this virtual admission of support for terrorism, and for Shining Path in particular, and they covered the exchange prominently the next day. Within 24 hours, Menchú had left Peru, three days ahead of schedule.

Behind the myth of Swedish neutrality

The Swedish elites have suddenly begun proclaiming their undying loyalty to the western alliance.

Has the rise of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy in Russia given the Swedish elites cold feet? During the last few months, the Swedish intelligence community has produced a number of reports and leaks, whose goal is to convince the world that Sweden has been a loyal and firm partner in the western alliance.

The truth is a little more complicated.

A few weeks ago, a government-appointed commission published an exposé of Swedish neutrality policy between the end of World War II and 1969. The social democrat Tage Erlander was the Swedish premier during this period. He stayed in power for 25 years and his policy was clearly oriented toward the West. The present Social Democratic Party chairman, Ingvar Carlsson, agreed that his party would collaborate with the non-socialist government coalition in the commission, on the condition that the period after 1969, when one of Erlander's protégés, Olof Palme, was in power, was left out of the investigation. Conservative Prime Minister Carl Bildt accepted this condition.

Except for a few question marks, the commission reported that Sweden was in close coordination with NATO operations during the entire period, and would even join the western alliance in advance if a war were about to break out between NATO and Warsaw Pact forces.

This was a clear violation of a strict neutrality policy. It is one thing to join NATO after a war has broken out, and another to prepare in advance to be part of the NATO alliance. One such advanced preparation was to give

a green light for American U-2 spy planes to fly over Swedish territory, beginning in 1955.

In other words, according to this "impartial" commission, the Swedes were on the "right side" during the height of the Cold War.

Other information which has been out in the media concerning the same period is the more or less official leakage of material from the interrogation of the Swedish spy Col. Stig Wenersström, in the early 1960s. He was caught in the summer of 1962 and had had access to very sensitive material which he had been selling to the Soviets for over a decade. Here, the old story about a Swedish DC-3 reconnaissance plane which was shot down by the Soviets over the Baltic is again leaked. That plane was part of NATO monitoring of Soviet territory, and that is why it was shot down.

More sensational was the leak that the Soviet military had plans for a nuclear attack on Swedish airstrips, because the Swedes were partners of NATO. This information was played up in *Sydsvenska Dagbladet*, the main liberal newspaper in southern Sweden.

Thus the mistaken impression is conveyed that Sweden's pro-NATO policy continued through the 1970s and '80s. The 1980s, however, was the period when Prime Minister Olof Palme conducted his appeasement policy toward the Soviets and did nothing in the face of Soviet submarine intrusions, etc. It seems that someone in the Swedish elite is trying to whitewash the policies of the 1980s by lying through his teeth.

During the 1980s, Sweden be-

came infamous as a transit country for smuggling technology into the East. Part of Swedish industry was deeply involved, and in that respect Olof Palme had a broader backing for his role in decoupling the United States from Europe. This broader backing is what the Swedish elite today wants the western world to forget all about.

Why? It is most likely that we are witnessing a conversion under the threat of being led to the gallows because of the dramatic developments in Russia. The Swedes have been in conflict with the Russians since the 10th century. They have, by necessity, acquired some knowledge on how to read the Russian situation.

They are now seeing a process which makes them shiver, and they realize that Sweden needs to cover its back. An indication of this was the attack by Col. Bo Hugemark (former director of the department for research on military history at the Military Academy in Stockholm) on the political establishment in the West, including the Swedes, for already having struck a new Munich deal. Colonel Hugemark is seen as a close adviser to the present government.

Another indication comes from Foreign Undersecretary Lars Åke Nilsson, who has made clear to certain circles in the West that Sweden does not accept the willingness in the West to go along with the Russian's claim to a sphere of influence. According to Nilsson, the Swedes are particularly concerned about the Baltics and the exposed position of Ukraine.

Then there appeared out of the blue, on Feb. 17, an article in the daily *Svenska Dagbladet* on high-power microwave weapons, pointing out that the biggest test facility for HPMs in Europe is located in Linköping in Sweden. A response to Zhirinovskiy's threat that the Russians have a miracle weapon?

International Intelligence

North Korea agrees to U.N. nuclear inspections

North Korea agreed to U.N. nuclear inspections at a Vienna meeting late on Feb. 15 with the International Atomic Energy Agency. IAEA officials said they expected to be inspecting seven North Korean nuclear plants, heading off the Feb. 21 deadline at which they were to declare North Korea in default of U.N. accords, precipitating sanctions and severe crisis.

The agreement does not include IAEA full access to two additional sites at Yongbyon where western governments believe North Korea is developing nuclear arms, but some inspection is to be allowed. The United States also resumed direct talks with North Korea on Feb. 22 at U.N. headquarters in New York, designed to lead to formal diplomatic ties. South Korean news reports said that the United States may offer to suspend this year's scheduled "Team Spirit" war exercise with Seoul.

Romanians welcome EIR, Fidelio; reject porn

EIR's bureau in Stockholm, Sweden received a letter from a Romanian reader expressing great enthusiasm for EIR, as well as for the Schiller Institute quarterly *Fidelio*:

"Using the materials from EIR, I wrote three articles for *Timisoara*, which is not only the name of the revolutionary town, but also a society which publishes a newspaper with the same name. I wrote 'Democracy and Blood in Moscow' about the bombing of the Russian Parliament and how the bodies disappeared just as in December 1989 in Timisoara; 'Nickels and Dimes' when the Moldovan Republic introduced their new money, the Moldovan lei, and a bit about the devaluation of the currencies in the former East bloc; and the third one, 'Romania, The Latest Victim of the IMF' [International Monetary Fund]. . . . Only the first one was published. I mentioned the sources in all my articles, mainly EIR.

"As you can see, *Conversatia* translated and published the editorial from *Fidelio* by Michael J. Minnicino from December 1992. In the first lines they say: 'We congratulate the appearance of a new publication called *Fidelio*, edited by the Schiller Institute' . . . followed by the translation of the article 'For a New Golden Renaissance.' . . .

". . . Unbelievable, but porno publications were silently rejected by the public. They disappeared one by one. There was a wave of curiosity at the beginning . . . then it vanished.

". . . Receiving EIR tells us you haven't forgotten us. It's mutual."

Only MIC can forestall catastrophe in Russia

The Russian military-industrial complex (MIC) is "the only organized force" that can prevent catastrophe in Russia this year, Mikhail Malei, who is responsible for the reconversion of the defense industry in the Russian Security Council, told the Paris daily *Le Figaro* of Feb. 18.

Malei told *Le Figaro* that all signs are pointing to a catastrophe: "I give three to five months to the government to resolve the current crisis. After that, we will lose control over the country." He expressed dissatisfaction with the composition of the new government, saying, "the new team has . . . no notion of the country that it is supposed to be governing."

After enumerating the disasters befalling Russia, Malei emphasized that it is only the military-industrial complex that can save the country. The MIC employs 6 million people and has networks of businessmen capable of "producing whatever is required. It is the only organized force that remains in Russia, the last trump card."

President Boris Yeltsin is beginning to understand "the magnitude of the stakes involved," he said, and is favorable to certain projects of the defense industry that were put forward during the last two meetings of the Russian Security Council. Yeltsin's problem is that he is too "disoriented" to

really commit himself to the right direction. He knows he made a mistake in supporting "the reform model," but he is "still hesitant to change it."

German TV nails Kissinger in Moro death

Henry Kissinger's role in the circumstances leading up to the murder of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978 was featured in a Feb. 19 documentary that appeared on Germany's Hessen-3 TV network. The documentary, produced with the help of the Westdeutsche Rundfunk network, was entitled, "Dissection of a Crime: Background to the Murder of Aldo Moro."

The program showed footage of a 1974 meeting between Kissinger and Moro, during which Kissinger gave Moro a harsh ultimatum to back off from efforts to form an "historical compromise" between Moro's Christian Democrats and the Italian Communist Party. Kissinger, Hessen-3 said, regarded Moro's scheme as a grave threat to the Yalta postwar condominium.

Moro was visibly shaken after the meeting with Kissinger, so much so, Hessen-3 remarked, that he considered leaving politics. The documentary also included the famous allegations from Moro's widow, holding Kissinger responsible for setting up the conditions for his kidnapping and murder by the Red Brigades.

Russian Orthodoxy plays leading Slavophile role

The increasingly anti-western, Russian-chauvinist views being expressed by leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church, are a subject of growing concern in the western European press.

According to the Germany daily *Süddeutsche Zeitung* of Feb. 16, the rise of ultra-right movements in Russia reflects the growing popularity of "Eurasian" and "Slavophile" trends of thought, as expressed in the writings of Valentin Rasputin and, especially, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. The head

of the Russian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Aleksii II, is "openly sympathetic" to the anti-western trends, and the ROC hierarchy continually refers to the splits with western Christendom that occurred in the 11th century.

An article in the French newspaper *Quotidien de Paris* describes Patriarch Aleksii as representing the relatively moderate tendency in the ROC leadership, still open to some kind of accommodation with the Roman Catholic Church. That position is challenged by an increasingly vocal group, whose spokesman is Kyrill of Smolensk.

The paper reports that those favorable to reconciliation with Rome, such as the popular Father Kochetkov, are likely to be purged in the coming period; Kochetkov himself has been disciplined by the Patriarchate in Moscow. A "fundamentalist" ROC journal, *Russky Vestnik*, accuses Pope John Paul II of "lies and fanaticism," and quotes Fyodor Dostoevsky, that "Catholicism is more dangerous than atheism." Father Ioan of St. Petersburg is regularly delivering anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish diatribes in the daily *Sovetskaya Rossiya*.

British lords back 'special' euthanasia

An all-party committee of the British House of Lords, in effect, came out against euthanasia, and in favor of withholding treatment instead, so that questions of "mercy killing" become moot. The committee was set up a year ago to review the law on euthanasia and on withdrawing life-prolonging treatment after the cases of Dr. Nigel Cox and Tony Bland. Cox was convicted of attempted murder in 1992 for administering a lethal injection to an arthritis patient. Bland died last year after five law lords ruled that his feeding tube could be disconnected.

The committee said that euthanasia may seem appropriate in difficult cases, but conceded that wider social considerations make it undesirable. The committee, which includes the Archbishop of York, urged support for hospices, more training in palliative

care, and more research into pain control. On so-called artificial feeding, the committee said the question "need not, indeed should not, usually be asked." Treatment which "will add nothing to the patient's well being as a person" need not be given. Bland should not have received antibiotics, and the case to discontinue feeding him would never have reached the court, the lords said.

Ann Winterton, leader of the parliamentary campaign against legal euthanasia reported: "The handicapped, the terminally ill, and those in persistent vegetative states will not be safe until the judgment in the Tony Bland case is reversed."

Project Democracy lines up behind Zapatistas

Former director of Project Democracy's National Democratic Institute Martin Edwin Anderson, wrote in the *Christian Science Monitor* on Feb. 18 that "the most important casualty of the uprising by the Zapatista National Liberation Army" may be the "unwritten agreement" that has existed between the Mexican government and Army to stay out of each other's way. It is this "understanding," writes Anderson, "which has spared Mexico the fate of coup-prone Central American neighbors."

Anderson, who has recently delved into "indigenous affairs" but who for more than a decade has conducted witchhunts against the continent's armed forces, insisted that sending the Army into Chiapas was one of those "inappropriate missions" which make militaries "potentially dangerous actors outside civilian control." Anderson quoted a 1993 report by the Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights on the "growing lawlessness of the Mexican military" in recent years, especially in southern Mexico, and asserts that "the obsolescence of anti-communist ideologies" in the continent has sent militaries "scrambling to define new threats to security as a means of holding onto budgets and prestige." The answer, according to Anderson, is for Mexico to "demilitarize its internal security apparatus" and de-emphasize the military in Mexican life.

Briefly

● **ALEXEI ARBATOV** told the Swedish daily *Dagens Nyheter* on Feb. 17 that there is an across-the-board consensus among Russian elites for a new "aggressive foreign policy" aimed at bringing the republics of the former Soviet Union under Russian control. Arbatov is the son of Georgi Arbatov, the leader of the Russian Academy of Sciences U.S.A.-Canada Institute.

● **JORDANIAN** authorities arrested 25 members of Abu Nidal's Fatah Revolutionary Council on Feb. 23. The group is accused of the assassination of Jordanian diplomat Naeb Maaytah, in Beirut.

● **UKRAINE** President Leonid Kravchuk announced on Feb. 20 that he will not run for reelection if the polling date is not put back from June 26, and claiming that the June 26 presidential election is too close to the March 27 parliamentary elections. The latter may now be put off indefinitely. Kravchuk would not exclude running for reelection if a later date is set.

● **THE AMERICAS** Society, a Rockefeller creation, organized a special forum in Caracas in February on "Venezuela Under the Rafael Caldera Administration" to analyze the economic policies which the new President had proposed to implement, and the likelihood that he will follow through on them. The purpose of the entire event seems to have been to threaten the new government with a financial and banking blowout should it step out of line.

● **BOSNIAN SERB** concentration camp guard Dusko Tadic was arrested in Germany and charged with torturing and murdering Bosnian prisoners in northwestern Bosnia. The German prosecutor's office said Tadic is believed to have killed at least seven inmates. Tadic is accused of bludgeoning people to death, forcing inmates to drink motor oil, and castrating them.

Satanists in high places exposed in Minnesota

by Philip Valenti

Two hundred people attended a meeting in St. Paul, Minnesota on Feb. 2, titled "The Franklin Coverup: Child Abuse, Satanism, and Murder in Nebraska." The forum was organized by the Schiller Institute and addressed by institute representative Philip Valenti; Nebraska attorney John DeCamp; Lewis du Pont Smith, an heir to the Du Pont chemical fortune and associate of Lyndon LaRouche; and Jack Graham, County Attorney of Crow Wing County, Minn. In his opening remarks, which we publish here (slightly abridged), Valenti cites a special report that he authored for New Federalist newspaper, "Skip Humphrey and the Criminal Abuse of Power." Portions of that report were published in EIR, Oct. 29, 1993. An updated second edition has since been released, and is available from New Federalist, P.O. Box 889, Leesburg, Va. 22075.

Let me explain why we're in Minnesota. In 1992, Lewis du Pont Smith and his wife, Andrea, were the targets of a kidnapping conspiracy. This conspiracy was financed by Smith's father, working with private groups that were long-time political enemies of Lyndon LaRouche, and were determined to destroy his political movement: the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the Cult Awareness Network. Now the Anti-Defamation League has a reputation as some sort of civil rights organization; but its offices were raided by the San Francisco police on April 8, 1993, and they came up with massive evidence that this ADL runs a national spy network, with intimate relations with various law enforcement agencies. In fact, they have functioned as a private arm of the FBI, when the FBI was prohibited from carrying out Cointelpro dirty tricks, spying, keeping enemies lists on private citizens.

These groups were planning a kidnapping. As Lewis will

explain, one of the former deputy sheriffs in Virginia, whom they tried to recruit to this conspiracy, was an honest cop who went to the FBI and told them about it. That put the FBI on the spot. They had to inform Lewis and Andrea about this, and they put wiretaps on the phones of the conspirators. They put recording devices on one agent they had in the ranks of the conspirators, and the group was arrested before they could carry out this kidnapping.

Humphrey targets LaRouche associates

During the trial, which was in September, October, and November 1992, they released the wiretaps, transcripts, and tapes. Among the tapes was a lengthy discussion between Rick Munson, an investigator in Minnesota Attorney General Hubert "Skip" Humphrey's office, and Don Moore, a disgraced cop from Virginia, the ringleader of this kidnapping conspiracy. Although on the wiretap transcript that we have, they didn't discuss this kidnapping directly, it is clear that they were discussing a national political conspiracy, launching a coordinated political attack against the LaRouche movement throughout the country, with Humphrey's office collaborating intimately with Don Moore and the Anti-Defamation League and the Cult Awareness Network in launching a political attack, including indictments on false charges and planting negative stories in the press.

The closing comment of Rick Munson to Don Moore was, "We really want to get these guys. We really want to get these guys." This would fit in perfectly with the kidnapping plans, to have some big blowup, negative stories in the press, arrests of LaRouche supporters, to cover for the kidnapping that was planned to occur around September 1992.

Now is this something new with Skip Humphrey? It is not, as far as the political prostitution of his office goes, using



Minnesota Attorney General Hubert "Skip" Humphrey III (left) parades as "Mr. Clean," while he covers up for the real child abusers, and falsely accuses independent prosecutors and political activists who are seeking to restore justice.



his office to try to destroy his political enemies or the enemies of the people who control him or finance him. I have here a letter dated Aug. 26, 1986, signed by Hubert H. Humphrey III, on the stationery of the Attorney General of Minnesota, a letter sent out to thousands of members of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor (DFL) party in the congressional district which was then represented by Bill Frenzel. The letter says:

"Dear DFLer,

"I enthusiastically support Ray Stock in his bid to upset Bill Frenzel. Ray has a big task ahead of him and he needs your help. First he must defeat a LaRouche disciple in the primary and then take on the entrenched Bill Frenzel. Ray needs you to vote in the primary. We must show the nation that Minnesota will not tolerate the LaRouche fringe. Ray intends to see that what happened in Illinois does not happen here."

What happened in Illinois in 1986, was that two LaRouche supporters, fair and square, won the Democratic primary for lieutenant governor and secretary of state. There's nothing wrong with Skip Humphrey having a *political opinion*. But when you put that on the stationery of the Attorney General of Minnesota and mail this out, that's something else again. Destroying that political movement becomes the policy of the Attorney General's office, which is supposed to be objectively involved in enforcing the law.

What followed, was Humphrey throwing out any DFL member who was a supporter of Lyndon LaRouche. "Kick

him out!" "Call the police." Candidates were kicked out of meetings. The police were called in on gubernatorial candidate Andy Olson.

We have a gentleman here tonight, Richard Van Bergen, who has announced his candidacy for the DFL nomination for governor this year, who won the DFL nomination for state legislature in his district in 1988. A LaRouche supporter, a Democrat. In 1990, he was elected as a delegate to a district convention; he was kicked out, solely because he supported LaRouche, despite the fact that the Democrats in the county convention had elected him. In 1992, the same thing happened, even though Jack Graham, the Crow Wing County Attorney, came down to defend him: They kicked him out anyway, on orders of Humphrey.

So we came to Minnesota last June to explain the story of this kidnapping conspiracy, and other people began coming forward with other examples of similar atrocities by Humphrey's office. This is not just a Minnesota issue, because Humphrey is now the president of the National Association of Attorneys General. He is in a position to coordinate and spread his poison nationally. This is a concern of everybody in the United States, not just people in Minnesota.

Humphrey's abuse of power

Here is a flyer that some of you may have heard about—from the Red Lion Disposal company. "We handle all your hazardous waste disposal problems. Fast, friendly, experi-



At the Schiller Institute's meeting in St. Paul, Minnesota, Jan. 27, 1994. Left to right: Lewis du Pont Smith, Andrea Diano Smith, Jack Remington Graham, John DeCamp, Richard Van Bergen.

enced, dependable." This was mailed out to 571 businesses in the Twin Cities back in 1992, offering very cheap disposal of hazardous waste. Two little companies called up: All-Fire Test in Minneapolis and Pioneer Custom Cabinets in St. Paul. All-Fire Test had a barrel of old paint wastes they'd had for years—maybe this was an opportunity to get rid of it. The haulers come in; people dressed like trash men come in with a truck, look at the owner of the company, and say, "Attorney General's office. You're under arrest, for hauling hazardous waste without a license." They drag him off to jail, strip search, fingerprint. What is this about? A Gestapo raid. "Hands up! You're coming with us."

Simultaneous raids against the little company in St. Paul. Two weeks later, the phone starts lighting up with calls from the press. "How do you respond to what Attorney General Humphrey said today?" "What did he say?" "He went on television to say your firm is a *disreputable company*. Violating the hazardous waste laws." Twelve employees. Denounced on television by Humphrey. People lost their life savings trying to defend themselves.

In May 1993, Judge Monahan of St. Paul threw it out as unconstitutional *entrapment* by Humphrey's office. The crime was created by Humphrey's office to aggrandize Humphrey and to justify further funding for his little Gestapo operation, which he called the E-Team, the environmental Gestapo. That case is documented in our report.

You have the case of Jack Graham, Crow Wing County Attorney, independent-minded. Can't tolerate that in Minne-

sota! Especially with the sex abuse cases and other crimes going on. If you have somebody independent in law enforcement, they might try to clean it up. Who knows where that would lead, what high-level people would be implicated?

Jack Graham had the courage and integrity to look at the case of Lyndon LaRouche and realize that it was a political frameup, to write to President Clinton demanding that LaRouche be freed. That kind of independent thinking is evidently not tolerated in Humphrey's Minnesota. Humphrey muscled in to Crow Wing County, took over two local child abuse cases on totally fraudulent grounds. Two people who, all the evidence showed, were innocent, were charged with these crimes. Humphrey wanted a propaganda cover to try to drive Jack Graham out of office, to get petitions to recall him. The petitions were thrown out by the Supreme Court, because they didn't specify any crime. Now Jack Graham is on the offensive against Humphrey, and I've invited him to address our rally on Feb. 24. The rally will be a coalition effort. You don't have to be a Lyndon LaRouche supporter to be there. You just have to know the truth about Humphrey, and what needs to be done.

The Jordan child abuse case

But the most atrocious case that we researched was the Jordan child abuse case. Many people today in Minnesota still think that case, in 1983-85, was a hoax. That prosecutor Kathleen Morris was a hysterical woman, overzealous, going after people who were innocent and concocting charges, and

that it was all made up. But there is evidence of massive child abuse, sexual abuse of children, in Jordan, Minnesota. The *Minneapolis Star Tribune* interviewed Morris in February 1985 and asked, Why are you so concerned about this? Did you have a personal experience with sex abuse? "No, she said; it's simply a matter of having seen what sex abuse can do to kids. One of the victims in the current cases, for example, has had her genital and rectal organs so badly damaged that she can't control either her urination or defecation. 'She often smells. She'll be that way for years and years, maybe for the rest of her life. I've had kids tell me they'd rather be dead.' " (*Minneapolis Star-Tribune*, Oct. 21, 1984) The doctors examined the children, and the evidence of sexual abuse is overwhelming and irrefutable.

Jack Erskine, one of Humphrey's collaborators in the coverup, along with Norm Coleman, tried to dismiss the evidence of child abuse by saying, "Only 16-19 children were sexually abused in Jordan" (emphasis added). That's a quote, from the *Minneapolis Star Tribune*, from Jack Erskine. Only 16-19, not 40, were sexually abused.

The case is documented in the [*New Federalist*] Humphrey report, how Kathleen Morris was lied to by Humphrey: Just let me handle it. Get your personality out of this. I'll take care of it. I'll make sure the kids are put in foster homes. I'll make sure that later on we pursue criminal charges.

Lying, lying. Kathleen Morris will tell you to this day, "that was my big mistake, believing Skip Humphrey." Because what he did, with the help of the FBI, was to simply cover up that case.

Was that case just local? You'll see in the Humphrey report a reprint of the front page of the *Nambla Bulletin*, January-February 1985. That's the North American Man-Boy Love Association. They now have an official position at the United Nations as a non-governmental organization, and there's some controversy over that. It's a group that advocates legalized sex between adults and children. Their slogan is, "Sex before eight, or else it's too late." They're involved in organizing pedophilia internationally, mostly based in Holland. Nambla was founded by David Thorstadt, of Minnesota. And then there's Phil Wilke, who's on the national board of Nambla. He's a prominent gay rights activist in the Twin Cities, one of the grandsons of Wendell Wilke.

The *Nambla Bulletin* wrote: "R. Kathleen Morris, Witchfinder General of Minnesota, Calls It Quits. Parents Organize in Defense of Abuse of Power by the State." The North American Man-Boy Love Association celebrated the fact that Humphrey took over those cases. Nambla at that time was part of the Human Rights Campaign Fund of Steven Endean of Minnesota—the homosexual political lobby that had endorsed Mondale's campaign for President in 1984.

The Nebraska connection

What's the connection to Nebraska? Some years later, John DeCamp wrote his book *The Franklin Cover-Up: Child*

Abuse, Satanism, and Murder in Nebraska (Lincoln, Nebraska: AWT, Inc., 1992). In the appendix, there is an interview with Paul Bonacci, one of the former child-victims of the prostitution pedophile ring that was uncovered in Nebraska, who is now one of John DeCamp's clients. Bonacci, in prison, independently testifies that he was brought to Jordan, Minnesota to be sexually abused in the Valley Green Trailer Park, naming several of the same people that Kathleen Morris had charged, whom Humphrey had protected. He independently corroborated everything that Morris had said.

Further investigation has shed important new light on the case of Jacob Wetterling who at age 11, was kidnapped at gunpoint in 1989 from his home near St. Joseph, Minnesota, as John DeCamp will explain.

Prosecutor Graham: Impeach Humphrey!

John Remington Graham, the County Attorney of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, issued a call for the impeachment of state Attorney General Hubert Humphrey III on Oct. 7, 1993. In a presentation to the Schiller Institute's conference in St. Paul on Feb. 2, he detailed Humphrey's criminal abuse of power and miscarriage of justice in Crow Wing County, concluding with the following statement:

I have learned what a great honor it is to be a prosecutor, and what tremendous responsibility can be on a man's shoulders, how lives are affected. If you have that power and you use it with the fear of God in your heart, and a love of justice, what wonderful things can be done! But woe unto any prosecutor who abuses that sacred trust, to prosecute innocent men, by perpetrating public fraud for political reasons. . . .

When you have a thug, like Skip Humphrey, who makes a mockery of our system of justice, by literally criminal abuse of that great power, it is time that we, the citizens of this republican Commonwealth of Minnesota, make an example of such a criminal in public office.

I join my friends of all political persuasions. I'm not here because I'm a LaRouche Democrat; I'm here because I'm a Minnesotan, and I want clean government in Minnesota. I join, as one of the prosecutors of the state of Minnesota, honored to stand as such, and call for the impeachment of Hubert H. Humphrey III as Attorney General of Minnesota.

The Franklin coverup: child abuse, Satanism, and murder in Nebraska

by John DeCamp

John DeCamp is a former Nebraska state senator who practices law in Lincoln, Nebraska. The following is the edited text of his speech to a Schiller Institute forum in St. Paul, Minnesota on Feb. 2. Mr. DeCamp's book, The Franklin Cover-Up: Child Abuse, Satanism, and Murder in Nebraska, was published in 1992 by AWT, Inc. of Lincoln, and is available from Ben Franklin Booksellers, Inc., 107 S. King St., Leesburg, Va. 22075. Call (703) 777-3661 or toll-free (800) 453-4108.

Somebody asked me at the hotel when I came in, "Are you one of those LaRouchies?" I said, "I don't know what a LaRouchie is; I'm a Republican." They said, "Then what are you doing here?" I said, "They invited me up. And I've gone to any group—whether from the right, the left, the up, the down, the Republicans, the Democrats, the Socialists, the Communists—if they're interested in looking in to these matters, if they're interested in learning and doing something about it." That's why I'm here.

I've also found that "the LaRouchies," or whatever their official name is, are one of the few groups that have dared to print some of the things early on, that since have come out to be absolutely true.

For example, the Nebraska Supreme Court unanimously ruled in the past month that the entire grand jury report on the Franklin Community Federal Credit Union case *should be expunged from any and all records*. Not just sealed, but officially *expunged*; that it was fraudulent, dishonest, and in violation of every law. They ["the LaRouchies"] had torn apart that grand jury report and shown how it was fraudulent [see, for example, *EIR*, Aug. 3, 1990, "Nebraska Grand Jury Protects Child Abuse"], and had been condemned by the *Omaha World Herald* and everybody else for daring even to suggest that the grand jury was less than the most perfect grand jury ever convened. They were one of the first who dared to go out and say these things, and they've been vindicated.

How the story began

Why did I write a book? I'm not an author. I'll tell you how it all got started.

I have a very close friend, and his name is Bill Colby. He

used to be the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, under Presidents Nixon and Ford. Colby and I have been together, one way or another, since I was a combat captain in Vietnam, assigned to special things for him over there. He was ambassador there at the time, but in fact, secretly, he was head of the CIA, I'm now convinced. He allowed me to do something unusual, and nobody's ever going to be able to do it again. I actually ran my original Senate campaign from Vietnam, without setting foot in the United States, and won the election from Vietnam. Now the Army's changed the rules; you can't do that anymore.

When I first heard about the Franklin case, I said it was all nonsense. But the deeper I got in, the more I learned. I reached a certain point where I sat down with Bill in Washington, and we talked, and I said, "Bill, I don't know what to do. I'm convinced there's a coverup going on. Something's got to be done. It's not a coverup of just some low-life clowns; it's people like the local FBI, certain judges and public officials, and some of the most powerful folk in our state and in this country. What do I do next?" And he said, "I'll tell you what you do next. *You get completely out of this thing*. You walk away, you leave it alone, you forget it. If you don't, you're going to get yourself killed." By that time, 15 other people, as I documented in my book, had been killed as a result of this, including the Senate investigator who got blown up in an airplane along with his kid, when he was coming back to testify and provide documentation.

Colby said, "You've just got to face the fact that sometimes evil does triumph, and there's nothing you can do about it, at least not the way you want to. You're dealing with something too big, too powerful. It goes too high, involves too much, and if you keep playing around with it, you're going to get yourself killed. Get away." I said, "I can't do that." He said, "The only thing I can tell you then, is to tell the story. Write it up. Get the national and international press interested in it. Maybe they will do something."

So I went home, wrote the book, published it myself, for all practical purposes, and 25,000 copies have gone all over the United States. Since the book was written, information has come out, events have occurred, things have developed that seem like a miracle. They validate and prove one thing after another in the book.

The Franklin credit union

My story starts with a man named Larry King, the man who opened the Republican National Convention in 1984 and 1988, in Dallas and New Orleans. Remember his beautiful singing of the National Anthem? He was the fastest rising star in the Republican Party. In 1988, on Election Day, Larry King's credit union was raided by federal authorities. He had a small, \$2 million credit union in Omaha, which was to serve the black community of Omaha.

When they raided the credit union, they discovered a secret set of books, with another \$40 million on it, that came from prominent sources, from Union Pacific Railroad to Boys Town. The \$40 million was missing. Larry apparently had spent that.

One thing led to another, and the Nebraska legislature created a special committee to investigate, to find out what banking laws were violated. Then kids started coming forward and telling tales of having been involved with Larry King and other very prominent Omaha officials and people in Washington. One of these people was Harold Andersen, one of the most prominent individuals in that state. He was the owner and publisher of the *Omaha World Herald*, the World Press Associate International and the Press Freedom Associate president. Another was Alan Baer, the bluest of the bluebloods in Nebraska, super-rich. One of the kids said she had been the private toy, when she was 12, 13, 14, 15 years old, of the police chief of Omaha, Robert Wadman.

I was one of the first ones to say publicly, as these stories started coming out, that they must be exaggerations. My position was, I don't believe in conspiracy theories. I still don't—to the degree I don't have smoking guns in front of me. I am a little skeptical when people go around accusing prominent people of these things.

I was the attorney for the chairman of the Senate investigating committee. As time went on, I began noticing a pattern. Any time the evidence started getting too hot, law enforcement at the top level—not just the state, but the Feds—would step in, and the thing would be suppressed. The *World Herald*, on a daily basis, was denouncing all this as fraud and criticizing the victim-witnesses. I finally said, something's not right here.

I wrote a memo, which received incredible attention, for whatever reason. That memo questioned whether there was a coverup. I said, at least the citizens are convinced that there is. The memo generated a grand jury, and the grand jury heard 40 or 50 days of testimony. Some of us said, "Wait a minute, the way this is being done is suspicious in itself. A person who should never be in charge of that grand jury has been put in charge of it." The grand jury ended up indicting the key victim-witness, a girl named Alisha Owen, and one of the boy witnesses, for lying. The lies were 1) that they had seen these people at these parties, and 2) the girl said that she had had this relationship with the police chief, and the boy said that he saw the girl with the police chief, and that he

himself had a relationship with another guy.

It was about that time that the boy called me, and I went to see him. His name was Paul Bonacci. I told him the truth: "I don't believe you. Offer me some independent evidence that I can go out and investigate and corroborate for myself. Because the grand jury said this is a 'carefully crafted hoax.'"

Remember, as of a month ago, the grand jury report was officially thrown out by the Supreme Court.

The boy gave me some information. I went out and checked it. Everything he said turned out to be true, so I finally agreed to represent him.

All kinds of additional information started coming out. I got all the charges against the boy thrown out. The girl was convicted. I did not represent her. She had a 30-day trial. The essence of the trial was to show that this was a "carefully crafted hoax." The chief witness at the grand jury and at the trial of the girl was another boy, one of the child victim-witnesses, who testified that all these stories they had originally told were false, that they made them up.

About a month and a half ago, the boy, Troy Boner, also became my client. He came forward, along with his mother and some other people, and signed 13 pages of sworn affidavits in which he made it very clear—he says he's ready to die for it, and he's gone on the line with lie detector tests—that indeed he was telling the truth originally, as were Alisha and all the other kids. He said that when he was taken in by the FBI on repeated occasions, they made it clear to him, "If you stick by that story, we guarantee that you'll be in prison for 20 years or more." They warned him that he was posing great risks to his family by sticking with those stories, and accusing these individuals.

About the time he was to testify, his brother blew his brains out, supposedly. He was found in an apartment where he'd never been before, with all kinds of satanic materials. Supposedly he had been playing Russian roulette with some kids he'd never been with before. Troy got the message, when he was ready to testify, that he'd better do what the FBI says. He has now signed 13 pages of sworn affidavits, where he explains, in detail, exactly what they did, how they made clear to him, "You either tell the story we want, or if you stick by your original story and defend these other kids, you will go to prison." So, obviously, he lied at trial.

We are going to have hearings on this issue, hopefully in the next couple of months. Now the issue before the court is whether the County Attorney who was the original prosecutor can be involved in the case.

The essence of the story the children told, was that they were used in a coordinated ring of child abuse. When I say child abuse, I don't mean the traditional child abuse that social workers yak about, but *serious, big league abuse of children*. They are used as drug couriers, as sexual objects to compromise this or that politician or businessman. They are used in the most gross fashion possible, including ritual mur-

FBI paid agent \$1.5 million to keep his mouth shut

During the question period, Mr. DeCamp was asked about the FBI role in the Franklin coverup. He answered:

I don't have any answers on the FBI on anything. I do believe, as I've stated in my book, that for whatever reason, they orchestrated the coverup of the Franklin affair. I'm sure it was done under the guise of national security, or something.

Let me give you one more little piece. My book deals with a black FBI agent in Omaha named Donald Rochon. He started finding links between Larry King, Boys Town, and some of his own FBI agents. He named them. Rochon, for whatever reason, got run out of the FBI. He reacted by

suing the FBI. He claimed in his lawsuit—it's in the public record—that FBI agents were involved in perverted activity, and covering up for it. Remarkably enough, the FBI settled. Paid him \$1.5 million, so far as I can figure, calculating the numbers from the court documents.

Ever hear of William Sessions? He had a job as head of the FBI until a little while ago. Bill Clinton fired him. When people get fired, they like to say, "He's wrong and I'm right! He shouldn't have fired me. I was a good FBI chief." And that's what Sessions did, on C-SPAN, and in the *New York Times*.

They asked: If you're so good, what's the great job you did?

He answered: Number one, I settled the Rochon case. Why did I settle the Rochon case? Because everything Mr. Rochon was saying would have been established in a court as true, which would have done tremendous damage to the FBI.

der and things like that. I am talking about the most unbelievable things, which I still have difficulty believing. But having seen enough evidence, I know they exist, in an organized fashion, and not committed by the sleazes in the bars and the guys in the alley. I'm talking about the most prominent of citizens, the most respectable.

In my memo I named five or six individuals, including the police chief, including Harold Andersen, including Larry King, including Peter Citron, the entertainment editor of the *Omaha World Herald*. It was arranged—this was public knowledge at the time I wrote my memo—that Peter Citron was going to be the one to sue me for libel and slander. He was about ready to do it, until some of the mothers who had read my memo and the publicity surrounding it, starting questioning their little boys. They knew that their little boys frequently went to Peter's house. The little boys started talking, and one thing led to another, and yes, everything I said about Peter was true, and a lot worse. Peter ended up copping a plea and going to prison for a couple of years. He just got out.

The tale involves a complex scheme of high-profile people, involved in the grossest things, up to and including the Washington congressmen that they compromised, up to and including what we later learned was the organized kidnapping of boys.

More evidence surfaces

It's what happened after the book came out, that amazes me as much as anything. I anticipated that I would be attacked for writing the book, because I didn't avoid naming names, I tried to lay it all out very specifically, using the words of the kids themselves. I realized it would be libelous—if it

weren't true. When the book came out, some of the most prominent attorneys in Nebraska and elsewhere said this was the most libelous thing they'd ever read. I told them, "I agree. If anybody had said any of these things about me, I'd sue 'em. The only thing worse than child abuse, is falsely accusing people. *If I'm lying*, I should be sued, I should be destroyed, I should be eliminated."

There was one lawsuit for libel, and it was successful. That was my lawsuit against the TV station in Wilmington, North Carolina. The police chief of Omaha had moved to Wilmington, and was now the police chief there. He went on television and said a, b, c, and d are false. I sued the TV station, demanded a retraction. They said, we won't retract; we have the police chief's word. I said, fine, let's go to court. Within three weeks, they had made their own investigation. They called me up, and we reached a very generous financial settlement that I'm not allowed to disclose, but it is more than X number of thousands, and less than 50. Two nights in a row, the lead story on the news, they had to have a public apology and retraction, and on the morning news, two days running.

That was the only libel suit to come out of the book. Does that mean the book's all true? I don't know. I believe everything I said I can document and prove. But it's the miracles that have occurred since the book appeared, that validate one thing after another.

One of the key entities in the book is a place called Boys Town, one of the most respected institutions not only in this country, but in the world, for the protection and health of young boys. Properly it should be: It has done wonderful work over the years, since Father Flanigan founded it. It's probably the biggest organization, financially, of its kind in

the world. It has reserves approaching a billion dollars. Boys Town figures heavily in my book. Some of the priests were pedophiles there. Boys were taken on trips to Washington, used for sexual purposes.

I anticipated that I would receive tremendous flak from Boys Town, and I did, from some of the people. But one person, who has become the best ally I've ever had, since the book came out, is a man named Msgr. Robert Hupp, who was the head of Boys Town during all the critical years in question. I would have expected him to work to destroy my credibility, because I made such serious accusations. He set up a private meeting with me and said, you've identified the game; I'll help you provide the names. Everything in your book is true, and a lot worse.

Let me give you one story that he was able to validate. One of the kids had told me an insane tale: He had been picked up in a helicopter and taken down the interstate to an Indian-sounding place, where they turned off and landed in a farmyard a couple miles off the interstate. They landed there, with the cow and the pig and the horse and the cornfield—and a big Quonset hut. They pushed a button, and the big doors of the Quonset hut opened, and inside the Quonset hut, out there in the middle of nowhere, were headquarters, offices, living quarters. He spent a day or two there, and they engaged in all kinds of pornographic films and other things.

I put this in the same category as the stories about space ships and Martians and green cheese. You don't read about it in the book, because anything I couldn't document is not in there.

So I'm with Monsignor Hupp, and I know that his closest friend and hunting partner, whom he's gone all over the country with, is Harold Andersen, publisher of the *World Herald*, the same one the kid had claimed took him there.

I asked Monsignor Hupp, "You're closest friends of anybody with Harold Andersen. Let me ask you: Did you ever see anything unusual?"

And he answered: "I'll be honest with you, no. Harold was strange, but if you're asking if I ever saw him engage in any conduct with any young boys, the answer is no. But you know, there was one strange thing. On one of our hunting trips, we were going down the interstate, and we got off at the Squaw Creek exit. We went a couple miles off the road. I want to take you there and show you—you won't believe this. We pulled off and went to this farm area: cows, pigs, the horse, the cornfield, the little white house. And there's a great, big, huge Quonset hut."

About this time, my ears perked up.

He continued, "We push a button, the big doors open, and it's the strangest thing I've ever seen in my life. We drive inside."

Remember now, this isn't some strange kid who may or may not be tethered to reality, telling me this tale. It's the head of Boys Town, a monsignor, a man who just came out with a fairly prominent book called *Boys Town*, somebody

who has all the credibility in the world.

He said, "We go in, and inside—complete headquarters, living quarters, right there built in the middle of nowhere inside a Quonset. It's the strangest thing I ever saw. I never asked Harold why we had these places built inside Quonsets in the middle of a farm, but I've always wondered about it. You might check on that."

As I say, it's just one more little piece that validated some strange story. And there have been a hundred of those.

The Joe Malek case

I'll use another example. I was to meet a group in Omaha about this size, right after the book came out. One of the people in the book is a man named Joe Malek, a prominent businessman in Omaha. Joe Malek was the owner of Peony Park, the equivalent of our Disneyland, a big theme park, the only one within a couple hundred miles of Kansas City and Minneapolis and Des Moines. I identified him as one of the ones who got involved in this nest of pedophiles and perverts, who got his park used as a money-laundering machine for the drugs; who became involved in the whole sordid world of compromise with Larry King and the kids. And I specifically said his supposed suicide was probably in fact a murder.

It was pre-arranged at this meeting that I was to go to in Omaha, that some businessmen would stand up and confront me. And indeed they did. They started out with their spokesman saying, "We're friends of Joe Malek. You have maligned and libeled him. We grew up with Joe Malek through grade school, through college, through the high school. We know him. We know that everything you're written about him is absolute falsehood and libel. We're demanding here in front of everybody before you even start, a public apology and a retraction."

I was about ready to give my standard answer, which is that anything I put in my book, I think I have the documents to prove. I can't guarantee that everything that somebody else wrote is true, but at least the document is there and I'll validate that. But then I was interrupted.

A little old lady in the back of the room said, "Mr. De-Camp, maybe I can help you a minute. I'm here today to hear you, but I'm also here to buy some books. I've been buying them everywhere I can and distributing them. I can guarantee that everything you're written about Mr. Malek is tragically and unfortunately the truth, and a lot worse. I think I know. I'm Mrs. Malek. I and my children should have been on to it years ago. We denied what we should have faced up to."

So the businessmen sat down and I haven't heard from them since.

There have been a hundred of these mini-miracles that keep leading to the next stage, the next proof, the next exposure.

I'm doing the appeal now for Alisha Owen. I don't know how it will come out. I did not do her original trial. If I

had, she would never have been convicted. The trial, in my opinion and the more I read the record, was truly a “carefully crafted hoax.” I’ve also agreed to represent this other boy—all, unfortunately, *pro bono*.

We have gone on the offensive. We’ve filed a federal civil rights case against the Harold Andersens and a whole bunch of these people, and we’re making progress.

Compromising videotapes

Something that we thought we’d never uncover, we uncovered here in the last six months. When Peter Citron, the entertainment editor of the *World Herald*, was arrested, we heard, but were not able to verify, that there were seized at that time thousands of hours of videotapes of various people—some of them really prominent, whose names you’ll recognize whether you’re from Nebraska or California. For years, it was denied that the tapes even *existed*. The Senate committee was never able to get access to them. Through a fluke, through fate, through luck and pressure, we got just enough information to establish that probably they existed and probably someone in the FBI or whatever had them in their possession. We went in and out of federal court and state court and finally got a judge to order them turned over to us—eventually.

Unfortunately, the conditions under which they’ve been turned over to us are unbelievable. I’ve talked to other lawyers, judges, the federal clerk of the District Court in Nebraska, who’s in charge of allowing me access to them. Never, never, he said, has he seen anything like it. There were 13 attorneys, including two former U.S. Attorneys, there, fighting my having access to the tapes. Thirteen, representing various people, and each one of them consistently said, “None of *our* people are on these tapes, but we don’t want DeCamp, under any circumstances, to have access to them.” Finally, we won access, but with these conditions, spelled out in a seven-page written court document: I can never disclose what’s on them; my viewing has to be arranged with notice to all these 13 attorneys and everybody else and a minimum of 30 days in advance for each showing; the showing can last four hours, to a maximum of eight hours; I have to be accompanied and can’t take any notes or bring any documents in. The information can only be used or disclosed *if* I win the next case to prove they’re relevant to our case, my specific case, and *if* I find other information that I can’t use in my case, I can’t ever speak about, disclose it, or anything.

If we continue this process, it would take us something like five years just to go through the tapes. There are incredible quantities. We have now found that some of them are missing, but that’s another issue.

I can say this, which I don’t think would be violating anything: I had certain beliefs, based on information I had from the children, about what might be on these tapes. That’s now in sealed documents with the courts. Based upon the

limited experience that I’ve had to this point, I can say that I think my beliefs will be validated in every way.

The kidnapping of Johnny Gosch

After my book came out, a TV program called “America’s Most Wanted” got interested in it and started doing some investigation of their own. They sent a team to Nebraska. They got interested because some of the testimony of Paul Bonacci that we had filed identified him personally, when he was a young boy and growing up, as being involved with this kidnapping and pedophile ring. He specifically identified various kidnappings he had been involved in, giving details, times, places.

He described a kidnapping in Iowa on a certain date and at a certain place. We had heard about such a kidnapping. I sent a letter to somebody named John Gosch, whom I tracked down from the papers as the individual who had had a boy kidnapped. I simply said to him, “I don’t know if this has any relationship to your problem at all, I don’t know how valid or true it is, I don’t know anything other than I thought I at least had an obligation to at least send you this information.” Mr. Gosch contacted me back. He said, “I’m not interested in any way. I don’t want you calling my wife. We have been plagued, harassed, we’ve had the psychics, we’ve had the hustlers, who have this information about where my boy is buried. I want nothing to do with it.” I said, “I understand.”

This was early on, before I knew how valid Paul Bonacci’s statements were. A month or two later, Mr. Gosch called and said, “I have to go through Nebraska. Would you at least allow me to meet with this kid?” I said, “Absolutely.” Mr. Gosch walked into the prison. I said to Paul Bonacci, “I have somebody here who would like to talk to you. Would you be willing to talk to him?” He looked at him, just stared at him, and said, “You’re Johnny Gosch. No, you’re Johnny Gosch’s father, aren’t you?”

Mr. Gosch was stunned. He sat down with Paul and they spent hours together. Then he brought his own investigator, who investigated everything that Paul was claiming. They became totally convinced that Paul was telling the truth, that he was in on the kidnapping. They went on television, on “America’s Most Wanted,” then Dan Rather’s [CBS] evening news.

“America’s Most Wanted” then started doing almost a series on this. They brought out the fact that Paul had described how certain kids who were part of this ring—Johnny Gosch and some others—were branded, like you brand a steer! He described the brand, and drew it for them.

“America’s Most Wanted” then got the largest volume of calls they had ever received. One of them claimed to be from Johnny Gosch, calling from San Francisco. They put their team on it. They flew people out there. They got the FBI involved, and they were about to find the missing Johnny Gosch.

About that time they got a call from Madison, Wisconsin,

The Finders case: CIA link to pedophile rings

During the question period, Mr. DeCamp was asked about a Dec. 27, 1993 article in U.S. News and World Report alleging CIA connections to a pedophile ring in Florida. Here is his answer:

That was the result of my book, and information I was being fed anonymously from Florida. I turned it over to the *Washington Times*. It's about an outfit called The Finders. A lot more is developing on that; there is a congressional investigation.

That ring dated back eight or nine years, and links directly into Omaha. The Finders had about eight kids. Somebody was arrested because they couldn't explain things adequately. A customs agent followed the kids, and they went to a trailer where they found all kinds of computers and sophisticated equipment. That led them to Washington, D.C., to a big warehouse, where they got

a CIA linkup. They started an investigation. And then everything stopped.

I was getting information anonymously. I found out later that it came from CIA people who were concerned about what had happened.

The CIA has denied any involvement in it, even today. But there is enough documentation to show that children, at a fairly tender age, were being used for sexual purposes, to compromise people, and for the "mind control" nonsense. Why? I don't know, and I don't claim to know.

I confronted Bill Colby on it one time. I said, "I want to know the truth, are we using kids for this? Are we doing this mind control stuff?" He said, "Look, there was a period, particularly following the Vietnam War, when this country was humiliated, when everybody was paranoid about terrorism, mind control. After the Korean War. We made sure that whatever the Russians were doing, the communists, we knew more and we were doing it better." I said, "*Did we use children?*" He replied, "Not that I know of, absolutely not. We only used volunteers."

That's what Bill told me. Do I believe it? No. Do I believe we did use children? Yes.

from a kid who said, "You're wrong. If you think that's Johnny Gosch, you're going to discover that's a hoax. It's not Johnny Gosch. Johnny Gosch wasn't there, 'cause he's with me."

"America's Most Wanted" the next week had to admit that, indeed, the FBI did find out that it was a hoax and they picked up the kid that pulled off the hoax. So now they asked, who was this "Jimmy," who warned us in advance that it was a hoax and could guarantee it? He must really know something.

To make a long story short, Jimmy was brought to my office, under careful security. Jimmy had a wealth of information. He validated Paul's story; they recognized each other instantly when they walked into the room. But there was one other thing that I noted right quick: Branded on the kid's leg, in so deep that it had to have hurt, was the exact brand that Paul had described on "America's Most Wanted." It was on his butt, it was on his shoulder, I think, exactly where Paul had said the one on Johnny Gosch was.

As we investigated further, we learned a lot more and finally got a couple of people to infiltrate this network of kids, who operated primarily out of Madison, Wisconsin and Council Bluffs, Iowa. They were the kidnapped kids—or at least that's what they claimed—and the bad news is, they weren't the sweet, innocent children they were when they were kidnapped. They were simply perpetrators, exactly like the people who had done it in the first place.

How was Jacob Wetterling involved? Jimmy, and at least

two of the others, had absolutely assured us that Jacob Wetterling was part of the group. We believe we've had people physically present on two occasions when Jacob was there under another name. Why don't they come forward? Why can't you grab them? The Gosches were ready to do exactly that.

The kids are spooked. They've been involved in very serious things. They're scared of the people who've controlled them all these years—the Emilios and the Charlies and the various people who run the ring. More important than that, they've been involved in things for which you don't get forgiveness, which don't have a statute of limitations. They're living a life of drugs and the whole works. So the victims are now the perpetrators.

What's going to happen? I don't know. I think we've developed enough information. I think we've had enough contact that within the next year or so, you will see some of these kids come forward, in one way or another.

We have received help through Bill Colby again. He's been most helpful. He went to Attorney General Janet Reno a month or a month and a half ago, laid out my book to her, told her how much credibility he believes I have, and asked her to put a team on to investigate it. Surprise of surprises—he didn't think they'd do anything, as he told me—he got a letter back about two weeks ago, where they assured him they are going to do precisely that and they've assigned a team. I don't know what's going to happen, but at least we're on the offense and I think that's important.

LaRouche addresses 1,300 at conference in capital

by Marianna Wertz and Nora Hamerman

The semi-annual U.S. conference of the LaRouche political movement opened on Saturday, Feb. 19, with a jubilant standing ovation, as Lyndon LaRouche and his wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, walked to the podium and greeted the crowd of 1,300 members and guests from around the world. The three-day conference, "LaRouche's Scientific Discoveries: The Power of Reason," was held at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel in Washington, D.C., co-sponsored by the International Caucus of Labor Committees and the Schiller Institute.

This was the first occasion since Mr. LaRouche became a political prisoner of George Bush on Jan. 27, 1989, that either he or his wife had been able to address a large meeting in the United States in person. The ensuing five years have seen a great blossoming of the political movement led by the LaRouches internationally under such adverse conditions—especially in the countries of the former socialist East bloc, and among the leadership of the U.S. civil rights movement that had been led by the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

These new dimensions of the movement were reflected in the presence of an impressive lineup of parliamentarians and other distinguished figures from central and eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union at the conference, and the presentation of a high academic honor to Mr. LaRouche during the morning session, as well the fact that Rev. James Bevel, a former top aide to Dr. King, was one of the speakers on the morning panel.

On Jan. 26 of this year, LaRouche was finally released on parole from the federal prison where he had served five years of the 15-year sentence to which he was condemned after his conviction in a trumped-up "fraud" and "conspiracy"

trial in Alexandria, Virginia. Massive evidence already on the public record proves that the U.S. government knew at all relevant times, from 1979 to the present day, that Lyndon LaRouche and his co-defendants were innocent of the charges for which they were convicted. This evidence consists chiefly of the government's own documents, statements of government officials, and sworn testimony of government witnesses. These show that the prosecution lied on all relevant issues during pre-trial and later proceedings. This proof is documented in six volumes of such evidence filed within the federal Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Diploma awarded to LaRouche

After two keynote addresses—Mrs. LaRouche on the world strategic situation, and Mr. LaRouche describing his unique authority to diagnose the causes and prescribe the way out of the current mess—a historic ceremony took place. The president and vice president of the Moscow-based International Ecological Academy of Russia, Prof. Wolter Manusadjan and Prof. Taras Vasilievich Muranivsky respectively, presented to Mr. LaRouche the diploma of his election to the scientific academy last October.

The three watchwords of the academy are *Libertas*, *Ratio*, and *Lex*—freedom, reason, and law. Professor Manusadjan, who is also a member of the All-Union Medical Engineering Research Institute, remarked that Mr. LaRouche's speech that morning and his mere presence at the conference, after finally being released on parole Jan. 26, fully demonstrated his qualifications in the three areas.

Professor Muranivsky, who teaches at the Moscow State University for the Humanities, underscored that Mr.

LaRouche's election was most unusual in that, until recently in Russia, under the Soviet state, a political prisoner was considered an "enemy of the people." Yet his nomination of Mr. LaRouche, based particularly on Mr. LaRouche's unique contribution to the science of political economy, had been approved by an overwhelming consensus of 22 out of 23 of the members' votes.

Musical beginning

The conference, which officially commenced Friday evening, Feb. 18, with a concert at Washington's Mt. Vernon Methodist Church, was a celebration both of Mr. LaRouche's provisional freedom, as well as of the prospects, with that freedom, for finally achieving an end to the global descent into a New Dark Age. The first half of the program featured soprano Detra Battle and mezzo-soprano Janice Jackson singing lieder, arias, and spirituals. Following the intermission, Dr. Raymond Jackson of the music faculty of Howard University spoke briefly to the audience about Beethoven and played Beethoven's piano sonata in F minor Opus 2, No. 1. Then he accompanied former Metropolitan Opera baritone Robert McFerrin singing Schubert songs, a Verdi aria, and several spirituals.

Saturday's conference sessions opened with a prayer by the Rev. James Cokley of New York, who commented, "We have come thus far by faith, believing all things are possible. Some got dismayed or discouraged, but the most significant point is that there has to be a little suffering to make accomplishments." Amelia Boynton Robinson, the civil rights heroine who had invited Dr. Martin Luther King to Selma, Alabama in the days of the 1960s voting rights marches, introduced the keynote speakers—Lyndon and Helga LaRouche and Rev. James Bevel—to the audience.

We face World War III

In her speech Helga Zepp-LaRouche portrayed the global strategic conjuncture and demonstrated the crying need for the emergence of a new political elite based on a very different conception from those who have so miserably failed us in the recent past. She traced the unraveling of institutions in Italy, France, Germany, and Britain. She recalled Lyndon LaRouche's 1988-89 proposal for German reunification based on mutual economic development of East and West, and a European "Productive Triangle" to restart the entire world economy, contrasting this with the crimes of Bush and Thatcher and their stooges such as James Baker III and Lords Carrington and Owen.

As she addressed the calamity unfolding in Bosnia, she pointed out that it would be impossible to reverse the Balkans tragedy without situating this in the larger picture of eastern Europe and the former communist states. We are in fact on the verge of World War III, she proved. She gave an in-depth perspective on western policy toward Russia, sketching the history of the dogma of Moscow as the capital of the "Third

and Final Roman Empire," which evolved in the 15th century as a reaction against the Council of Union at Florence in 1439.

This aspect of her speech was underscored by the statement, at the conclusion of the keynote panel, of the personal representative of Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic—Ambassador Najib Sacirbey. He expressed his gratitude for the Schiller Institute's fight for his country, and indicated the need for continued support in Bosnia-Herzegovina's fight for a just peace.

Mrs. LaRouche concluded by focusing attention on the moral crisis of today, addressing the kind of education which is required by referring to German poet Friedrich Schiller's concept of the beautiful soul. "Schiller wrote in a letter to Goethe, 'It seems to me that too little has been said so far about the specific character of the Christian religion, and what this religion can be for a beautiful soul, or rather, what a beautiful soul can make out of it; this has not yet been hinted at. I find in the good Christian religion virtuality the potential for the highest and most noble, and that the different appearances of it in life, only appear adverse and tasteless because they are failed representations of the highest. If you relate to the actual characteristics of Christianity, which differentiate it from all other monotheistic religions, it lies in nothing other than the *Aufhebung*, the transcending of the law of the Kantian imperative, in the place of which Christianity wants to have placed free inclination. It is therefore, in its purest form, the presentation of beautiful morality, of the becoming human of the holy, and, in this sense, it is the only aesthetical religion.' "

Zepp-LaRouche continued, "I'm quoting Schiller here not because I wish to diminish the other monotheistic religions, but because I wish to inject the idea of the aesthetic education of man into the dialogue among the religions for the reason I mentioned before, that the educated man who is educated only morally becomes fearfully embarrassed when he is confronted with the infinite demands of moral law. It is only if man is truly creative, if he finds in himself that source of the creation of the new idea, the new concept, the higher level of reason, that he is beautiful and free; and only in this way, is peace possible."

Stop 'Economics 101'

Lyndon LaRouche was in top form, speaking to a large audience for the first time in five years with the wit and conviction which have made him one of the most effective public speakers in the United States, not to mention that he may be the only politician in the country who qualifies as a statesman. He described his speech as a unified conception of ideas which are elaborated in a current *EIR* series (see p. 14). "This economy, this entire global system of economy and the institutions with which that economy is associated, are in the process of self-destruction. Nothing can save this system. There is no reform, there is no aspirin tablet, no

Tylenol, which can give this system freedom from its headaches—except the death to which the system is in any case doomed,” he said.

“The cause of the collapse, in very simple terms, is twofold. The first cause of the collapse of the world economy is what is known to every unfortunate who studies the subject at a university or college as Economics 101. Anybody who believes in that, is probably insane; anyone who teaches it, is either a criminal or innocent by virtue of madness.

“The second cause of the collapse, is the combination of Economics 101 with belief in a post-industrial utopia. This was an idea which was kicking around for many years. It was called malthusianism in former times; it was revived in a very specific, generally publicized form in the 1960s first by, naturally, Robert Hutchins, who did much of the evil that has been done in this century, out at the Santa Barbara Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. There was a fellow out there working for Hutchins called Robert Theobald—kind of a madman, a kook, a quack, who published a book called *The Triple Revolution* in 1964. His argument was that automation—“cybernation”—was filling the warehouses with so much wealth, so many oranges, potatoes, houses, clothes, automobiles, refrigerators, and so forth, produced by ever fewer numbers of people, that the problem was to create a society in which we *stopped* cybernation, in order to keep at least a few people working, and the rest of the people, being useless, would have to be occupied in some other way, by a welfare service industry system.

“Then there came along, in the same time, Robert S. McNamara—remember the butcher of Vietnam?—who made the Pentagon what it is today.” He “also was a zero-growther, a malthusian. He introduced systems analysis, which is Robert Theobald’s idea, essentially, into the Pentagon.”

There can be no saving of the Anglo-American world financial and economic system, which was devised at Versailles in 1919, retooled at the end of World War II, and took on its present form in 1971 with the decoupling of the dollar from gold. The question is not whether the global economic system will collapse, but rather how to save humanity from the effects of such a collapse.

This is not a question of “boom-bust” cycles, he stressed. Indeed, if an economy is based on the principles laid out by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz and enshrined in the U.S. Constitution—against the cynical manipulations of Britain’s Lord Shelburne and his stooges like Adam Smith and Jeremy Bentham—then there will never be any need for depressions and “cycles.” Mr. LaRouche revealed that, thanks to the Earl of Shelburne, “free trade” was written into the 1783 Treaty of Paris which established U.S. independence from Britain, and this caused both France and the young United States to quickly go bankrupt. Yet the new Constitution and the launching of a new federal government under George Washington in 1789 saved the nation, and explicitly rejected British “free trade.”

Science as Classical poetry

Mr. LaRouche returned to the issue of education which his wife had raised. The purpose of education is to awaken the creative powers of discovery, he said, and to populate the child’s mind with a gallery of the great discoverers of the past not unlike the “School of Athens” painting by Raphael in the Vatican.

“If you use an entropic idea, and you impose that entropic idea efficiently upon an economy, you’ll get a collapse, which you really intended to do, whether you knew it or not. If you can find out how to impose a not-entropic model on an economy, one which conforms to upward evolution in living processes, then you will get a happy result. Not happy for some of our environmentalists, but happy for real human beings, or people who are card-carrying human beings, shall we say.

“This is only possible through scientific and technological progress, and through cultural progress. There is a similar case to be made for the development of the fine arts in modern times, especially in what is called the Classical form of music. It’s not true of the Romantic or other forms; but in the Classical form we can show occurring through people like Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Beethoven, Schumann, and Brahms, and also the great Dvorak, who came here to uplift the African-American spiritual. We can find this same pattern of creative development following exactly the same lawful pattern as fundamental scientific progress in the domain of the physical sciences.”

The very principle by which man reproduces himself is not susceptible to formal mathematical expression, even though formal mathematics does have great practical value in representing the results of breakthroughs. Even attempts at “negative entropy” are the mere denial of entropy, and cannot express living processes, which are the essence of economic reality. “The same creative principle which we find reflected in the great achievements of science, which we find emblazoned in the accomplishments of the past 600 years, which surpass everything done by mankind in the millions of years before, the principle of creativity, the same principle, the principle which marks man as in the image of God by virtue of these gifts of creative powers; that same principle is the essence of science, is the essence of great music.”

Motion made, motion denied

The third keynote speech was given by Rev. James Bevel, direct action coordinator for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. during the 1950s and ’60s, who was the vice presidential candidate on Mr. LaRouche’s slate in 1992 when he ran for President from prison. Bevel was the only civil rights figure at the time of Dr. King’s death in 1968 to insist that James Earl Ray, Dr. King’s accused assassin, be accorded a fair trial. Bevel gave an impassioned call on all those in attendance to make sure that justice is carried out in this case. Mr. Ray has been imprisoned for 25 years as part of a sentence

of life imprisonment for which his attorney plea-bargained, never allowing Ray's case to come to trial.

"I was there when King was assassinated," Reverend Bevel said, "and I made a motion" to oppose the mob rage after Dr. King was killed, to ensure that the accused assassin be given a fair trial. "That motion was denied," he continued, and the result can be clearly seen in the continuing destruction of justice in this nation, including the imprisonment of Mr. LaRouche and his associates. "You claim you love King and Ray sits in jail for 25 years. That denies what King taught. He died and we haven't learned his lessons."

Lord Palmerston's 'human zoo'

The Feb. 20 day-long panel, "Lord Palmerston's Multicultural Human Zoo," was conceived and orchestrated by Lyndon LaRouche. The panel's seven speakers presented an overview of the past 500 years of human history from the vantage point of Lord Palmerston's 1850 London, the center of a then-emerging New Roman Imperium.

U.S. Schiller Institute President Webster Tarpley, standing under a street lamp at the corner of Westminster and Downing circa 1850, led the audience through a tour of Lord Palmerston's human zoo, introducing the key players in the menagerie of phony British-owned liberation movements set up by Anglo-Italian Freemason Giuseppe Mazzini, which

turned all of Eurasia and the Americas into a battleground of ethnic neighbor-against-neighbor butchery. The other speakers then presented a series of 20-minute dramatic vignettes highlighting the crucial events in the evolution of the British imperial plan.

Two other conference panels, on LaRouche's method in the physical sciences and in music, completed the presentations, leaving nearly a full third of the conference for questions and discussion from the floor.

The audience discussion both reflected the worldwide scope and influence of the LaRouche political movement, and allowed hundreds of people who had never met Lyndon or Helga LaRouche to engage them in dialogue. Time and again, questions were asked, by both foreign and American participants, that indicated they were grappling with how to escape from the "human zoo" into which this nation and major parts of the world have been turned by the British geopolitical policies.

Guests from Russia, Mexico, Venezuela, Armenia, Poland, Slovenia, Hungary, Pakistan, and Ukraine raised urgent issues affecting their nations. In answer to each, the LaRouches, Reverend Bevel, and other speakers showed the path to solving the crisis, and to transforming both individuals and nation-states into more perfect instruments, as Lyndon LaRouche put it, of God's purpose.

FEC approves LaRouche campaign matching funds

The Federal Election Commission on Feb. 17 voted to reverse a previous ruling which denied matching funds to the 1992 primary campaign of Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, and authorized the release of \$128,000 in matching funds which that campaign committee qualified for. The commissioners authorized the immediate release of \$100,000 in funds due, and an additional \$28,000 to be released later.

According to senior commissioner Joan Aiken, and the commission chairman, the action was taken only under the pressure of a recent federal appeals court ruling which overturned the FEC action. Commissioner Aiken stated for the record, "This is the most distasteful thing I have had to do in 19 years on this commission, but the terms of the appeals court ruling leave us absolutely no choice, and I will not stand in contempt of court."

The commissioners also agreed that the LaRouche campaign committees are entitled to file for matching funds for monies raised during the entirety of the primary

period, up until the July 15, 1992 nomination of a party candidate.

The legal memorandum prepared for the commission by the FEC general counsel points to the arbitrary nature of the FEC's original decision to deny matching funds to the LaRouche campaign, stating: "Although the Candidate may have theoretically become ineligible within 30 days after receiving less than 10% of the vote in the first two primaries, he would have arguably re-established eligibility on June 9, 1992 when he received 21% of the vote in the North Dakota presidential primary and then he would have remained eligible through the convention."

General Counsel Lawrence Noble also reported to the committee that the matter of repayment of \$146,000, which the FEC alleges the LaRouche committees wrongly received, involves "substantive issues" which are currently before the courts, and under the terms of the appeals court ruling, cannot be used as grounds for withholding the 1992 funds.

The commissioners were upset that federal law clearly denies them the right to "offset" repayments which they claim are owed by a campaign committee or candidate against payments the FEC is obligated to authorize, and asked the legal counsel to investigate the possibility of writing such powers into their regulations.

National News

LaRouche Democrats shake up Texas, California races

According to an article in the Feb. 15 *Houston Chronicle*, three weeks before the March 8 Texas Democratic Party primary, LaRouche associate Evelyn Lantz holds second place in the race for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate. With over one-third of the voters still undecided, former Attorney General Jim Mattox led with 29% of the vote and Lantz has 14%.

According to the *Chronicle*, "The latest Texas Poll also indicated the Democratic race remains a toss-up. . . . [Former Attorney General Jim] Mattox led with 29% of the likely primary voters, followed by Dallas investor Richard Fisher with 11% and U.S. Rep. Mike Andrews with 10%. Thirty-six percent were undecided, and another 14% of the likely 458 primary voters surveyed said they will vote for someone other than Mattox, Fisher, or Andrews. The only other candidate on the Democratic ballot is Lyndon LaRouche follower Evelyn Lantz."

In California on Feb. 17, LaRouche associates Mark Calney and David Kilber announced their campaigns for governor and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, respectively. Kilber exposed the race hatred behind the Anti-Defamation League's World of Difference program. Recent racial incidents at Ventura high schools have been covered in the local press, which mentioned the ADL and its contact with the local school superintendent.

Intelligence world puts 'spin' on Ames arrest

The arrest of CIA Soviet counterintelligence official Aldrich Ames and his wife on charges of spying for the KGB and its Russian successor, has given rise to an immediate barrage of "spins" from political and intelligence factions.

The most prominent line is that the incident should be used to cut off all aid to Russia and to break off the Clinton administration's dealings with Russia. The *New*

York Post and the *Washington Times*, which have led the charge in the British-run Whitewater scandal against the President, quickly gave prominent coverage to calls to stop all aid to Russia. The *Post* quoted Sen. Al D'Amato (R-N.Y.) as saying, "We're giving them money, and they take the money and buy spies." However, administration spokesmen and their allies in the Congress insist that there will be no immediate repercussions in that area.

Neo-conservative circles are also saying that the incident is a vindication of the late James Jesus Angleton, (whose obsessive hunt for the Soviet "mole" in the CIA was said by many to have done far more damage than any mole could have done). Wyoming's Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R) told the *Washington Times* that the incident proves that "Angleton was right, and may be sleeping more soundly tonight than he has since he died."

U.S. backs new Haiti plan opposed by Aristide

The United States is backing a plan promoted by Haitian parliamentarians that calls for deposed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to name a new prime minister, who would then work to establish the conditions for his return to power. According to Reuters on Feb. 15, the proposal does not set a specific date for Aristide's return. A senior State Department official told the *Miami Herald* that the United States welcomed the proposal.

A delegation of Haitian parliamentarians has been in the United States and met with Aristide's aides, but the ex-priest has so far refused to receive them. Michael Barnes, the Inter-American Dialogue and Anti-Defamation League member who serves as Aristide's chief lobbyist, said his client "has major reservations." Aristide still wants a tougher worldwide embargo against Haiti.

Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), chairman of the Armed Services Committee, is urging President Clinton to de-emphasize Aristide's return. "I think saying we're going to restore democracy there by putting one man back in power is . . . ignoring the Haitian

history," he told CNN, according to Reuters. Nunn called for the United States to alleviate the suffering of the Haitian people, to take measures to prevent a mass migration of Haitians to the United States, and to build "the kind of consensus and infrastructure there that will allow Aristide to return at a later date under circumstances that will make . . . democracy viable."

Civil rights heroine addresses women inmates

An address by 60-year veteran of the civil rights struggle Amelia Boynton Robinson was the featured event for 250 women celebrating African-American History Month at the Virginia State Correctional Facility in Goochland. The address was sponsored by the prison school principal Dr. Shripe, at the initiation of inmate Rochelle Ascher. Ascher is a victim of the "get LaRouche" frameup trials in Virginia; Mrs. Robinson was an observer of her trial in January 1989.

In welcoming Mrs. Robinson, one inmate gave a poetic recitation of Dr. Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech and his last speech, where he proclaimed, "I have been to the mountaintop; and I have seen the Promised Land." Another woman described how composer Thomas Dorsey had written the spiritual "Precious Lord," after losing his wife and newborn son, and then sang it, conveying the emotional depth of Dorsey's composition.

Mrs. Robinson then addressed the women, saying that, looking around the room, she saw a beautiful flower garden: "You don't belong here. Everyone can make a mistake sometimes, but you can't dwell in the past. You must look to the future, at your potential as human beings. You need to put all these guards standing around out of a job. They are just doing a temporarily necessary job, but they would probably prefer a better job." These remarks brought the house down in laughter and applause, including from a few guards, who were smiling and thanked her profusely after her speech.

At the conclusion, the prison choir sang the Battle Hymn of the Republic, dedicated to Mrs. Robinson.

U.S. wants Paraguay to host army mission

The United States is trying to pressure Paraguay to make the same arrangement that Colombia made earlier, and permit a contingent from the U.S. Army to conduct long-range deployment exercises in exchange for having it build roads, schools, and health clinics. Additional conditions for the mission are that no Paraguayan military can come near the U.S. areas of activity, and the U.S. must get additional assistance, such as transportation, for the troops. President Juan Carlos Wasmosy, who apparently accepted the invitation in January, is now reported to be urging his Congress to reject it, to get him off the hook after the military strongly objected.

Deputy Minister of Defense Gen. Marcial D. Samaniego said on Feb. 15 that the only condition under which the Paraguayan Army would accept the deployment, is if it can participate in the exercises and activities. He said he expects Paraguay's Congress to ratify this condition, and added that if the U.S. rejects this condition, it will confirm suspicions about the purpose of the U.S. presence.

Va. rejects riverboat gaming, backs workfare

Riverboat gambling was defeated in the Virginia House of Delegates on Feb. 15, in a 55-42 vote against a bill that would have legalized floating casinos in the state after a positive public referendum, and approval in local elections where the boats would dock—first off, Richmond and Hampton Roads on the James River. The measure was defeated by the combined vote of 28 Republicans, 26 Democrats, and 1 Independent. Speaker of the House Thomas W. Moss, Jr. (D-Norfolk) backed the measure, citing the usual pitch about providing jobs and tax revenues. Delegates from the James River estuary say that gambling jobs will mitigate the shutdown of the naval industry.

However, in a concession to budget-cut-

ting mania, on the same day, the legislature passed a pilot "workfare" program, pushed by Democratic Lt. Gov. Don Beyer. The program's most controversial feature is that it denies benefits (normally a paltry \$61 a month in any case) for any child born to a woman on welfare. The pilot program would force welfare recipients to become financially independent within two years. Health benefits would be made available for at least 12 months after the recipients go to work. The program also includes subsidies for private sector employers who hire welfare recipients.

Blackmun affirms death penalty unconstitutional

Supreme Court Justice Harry A. Blackmun declared that the death penalty is unconstitutional on Feb. 23, and said: "From this day forward, I no longer shall tinker with the machinery of death." Writing a dissent from the court's denial of an appeal by Texas death row inmate Bruce Callins, Blackmun became the only member of the current court to oppose capital punishment under all circumstances. In recent years, Thurgood Marshall and William Brennan had held that the death penalty was unconstitutional in all cases, but both have retired.

Blackmun cited the 1972 *Furman* case which invalidated the death penalty on the grounds that it "must be imposed fairly, and with reasonable consistency, or not at all." Blackmun wrote that "despite the efforts of the states and courts to devise legal formulas and procedural rules to meet this daunting challenge, the death penalty remains fraught with arbitrariness, discrimination, caprice and mistake."

"For more than 20 years, I have endeavored—indeed, I have struggled—along with a majority of this court to develop procedural and substantive rules that would lend more than the mere appearance of fairness of the death penalty endeavor. Rather than continue to coddle the court's delusion that the desired level of fairness has been achieved and the need for regulation eviscerated, I feel morally and intellectually obligated simply to concede that the death penalty experiment has failed," he wrote.

● **ELECTION BETTING?** There is now a political futures market, with shares ranging from \$5 to \$500, being run on Internet by Iowa Electronic Markets, as part of a six-year-old "experiment" at the University of Iowa College of Business. The school has made markets in 13 elections in seven countries, the latest being the Senate race in Virginia, according to the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, on Feb. 22.

● **PRESIDENT** Clinton, asked by nationally syndicated radio host Don Imus on Feb. 17 whether he thought Whitewater would balloon into a scandal like the Watergate affair that brought down President Richard Nixon, said, "No. . . . It's a simple straightforward thing and it'll be shown to be. I'm absolutely comfortable with that."

● **THE ANTI-DEFAMATION** League's January issue of *ADL on the Frontline* finally responded to *EIR*'s book-length exposé of its dirty tricks and organized crime operations, more than a year after the book was published. The front-page article includes a photograph of the cover of the book *The Ugly Truth About the ADL*.

● **MICHAEL MILKEN'S** contract to market videos of his "business management" lectures at the UCLA Anderson Graduate School of Management is coming under fire from two state senators, who questioned the propriety of having the "board of regents entering into a contractual arrangement with people whose agenda is to redefine their role in history." Infamous as the king of junk-bond traders, Milken was convicted of securities fraud.

● **THE U.S. TREASURER** under George Bush, Catalina Vasquez Villalpando, agreed to plead guilty on Feb. 17 to charges of conspiracy, tax evasion, and obstruction of justice. Among her duties at the Treasury Department, Villalpando ran the U.S. Mint, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the U.S. Savings Bonds Division.

Editorial

Where we stand

Regardless of what you are hearing on television or reading in your newspaper, the Serbian aggressors have suffered no defeat in Sarajevo; in fact they have accomplished their desired aim—the partition of that city which is rightly the capital of Bosnia and Hercegovina. Be in no doubt, we are confronted with a continued crisis which can still escalate into a full-scale, new world war.

So long as world politics are governed by criteria established by monetarists and implemented according to the tenets of geopolitics, the crisis must worsen. There can be no peace where there is no justice, and the reality of the so-called peace today is that every nation is governed increasingly in the interest of an ever-smaller privileged minority.

In what we used to be able to call the “developing sector” today there is only the reality of a brutal poverty—starvation, disease, and banditry. Whole nations such as Uganda or Zaire are literally disappearing from the map. Those who fear the same fate for the nations of the former Soviet Union are not merely scare-mongering.

Do you think the nations of Europe, the United States, or Japan will survive if this global crisis is allowed to continue unchecked? Not only will their economic situations become more desperate, no matter who wishes to prattle about recovery, but the ability of their governments to continue will also be destroyed. Already this is the case with many state and local governments in the United States.

Worse still is the decline of civilization which is seen so graphically in the indifference of most people to the genocide which has occurred and is continuing to occur in the former Yugoslavia. Without minimizing one iota the evil for which Adolf Hitler is accountable, can we honestly say that we are better? Certainly we cannot claim that we do not know what is happening every day, before our very eyes when we switch on our television set.

Today violence is being legitimized on every level, be it in Bosnia, which is prevented from defending itself by the United Nations, or in the schoolyards of

America, where young children are being drawn into drug trafficking and the violence which is its natural consequence.

The Third World War has already begun in the Balkans, in the Caucasus, in Africa. And who among you allows the anguish of this to weigh upon your daily concerns of life?

When the Schiller Institute held its semi-annual conference over Presidents' Day weekend, this was the message addressed to the 1,300 people in attendance. The challenge was put to them by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche to take into their hearts and minds the plight of the entirety of our civilization.

The so-called political elite of the world have thus far failed not only to prevent the current collection of catastrophes, but even to recognize the nature of the crisis. And this is even more true of the populations of their nations, who have so far been willing to remain stupefied in the face of disaster.

At the time of the French Revolution, Friedrich Schiller said of the terror which swept France: “A great historic moment has found only a small-minded people!” The same thing must unfortunately be said today.

When the Berlin Wall opened and the Iron Curtain fell, the leaders of the world failed totally to rise to the occasion. What could have been the onset of a golden age for humanity, what was a virtual gift of fate has been squandered under the iron fist of the International Monetary Fund and its lackeys. A true statesman thinks at all times, but especially when challenged with difficult circumstances, how he or she can shape the historical process in order to make the world a better place. Today politicians follow the lead of bankers in the rush to loot the pockets of the poor and defenseless.

In 1988, Lyndon LaRouche anticipated the turn of events in his famous Oct. 12 press conference at the Kempinski Bristol Hotel in Berlin. He proposed a plan which would avert the economic collapse in eastern Europe and revive the economies in the West. That plan was rejected with the consequences which we see. Let us see that this time he is heeded!

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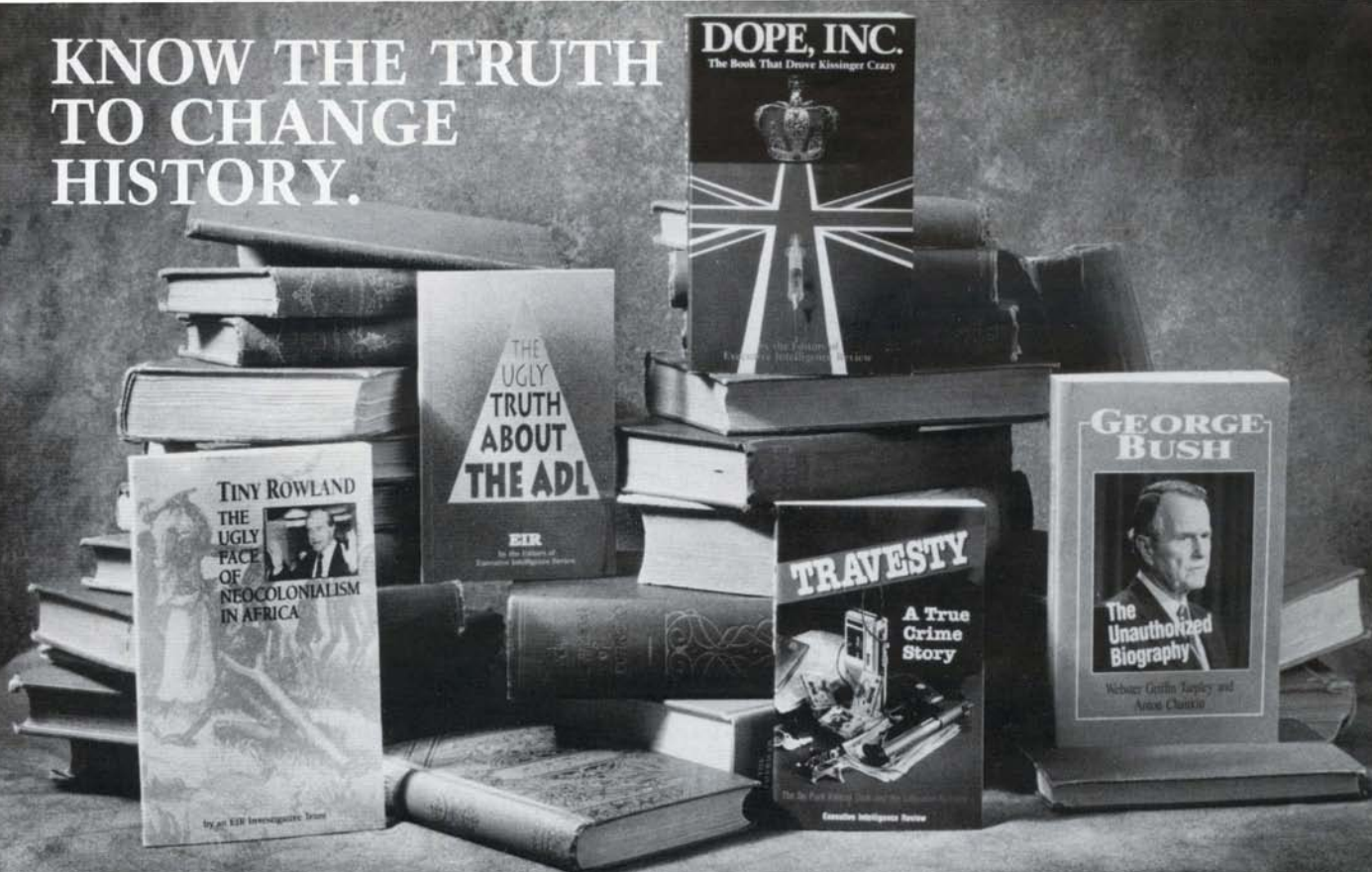
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