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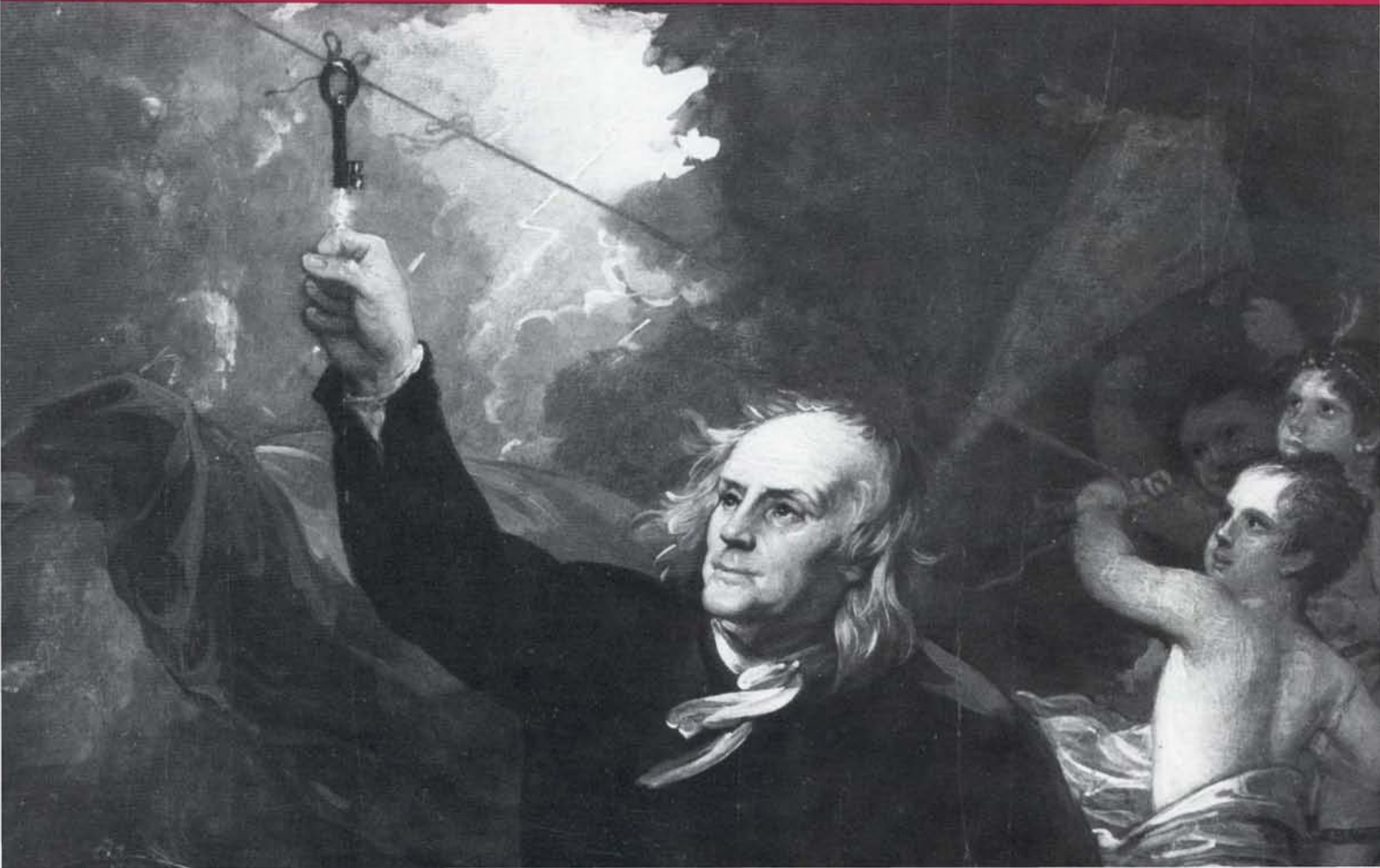
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Behind the British set-up of Nigeria
Crybaby Newt takes it on the chin

**The anti-Newtonian roots
of the American Revolution**

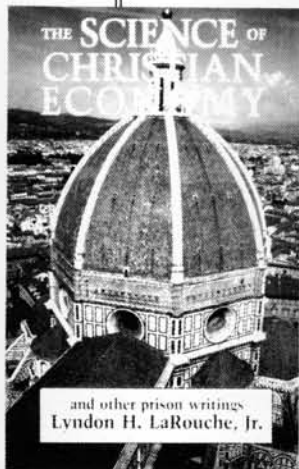


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You will discover, when you read the *Feature* in this week's issue, that pretty much everything you were taught in school is wrong.

Start with the man whose picture is on the cover: Benjamin Franklin, a tinkerer, a pragmatist, whose fooling around with kites during thunderstorms led, by trial and error, to some useful practical results. Right? *Wrong!*

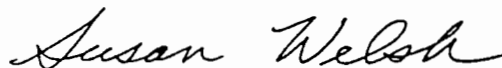
Then there's John Locke, the British philosopher of the Age of Reason, whose ideas inspired the American Founding Fathers and were embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Right? *Wrong!*

And Isaac Newton, the greatest scientific genius of all time, as virtually all mathematicians today—not to mention authors of children's science books and college texts—will assure you. Right? *Wrong!*

The truth is, there are two fundamentally opposed systems: the Aristotelian system of British empiricism, and the American System based upon Leibniz and Plato. The United States is a *Leibnizian Platonic republic*, in opposition to the British Empire and the Confederacy. *EIR* historians Philip Valenti, Anton Chaitkin, and H. Graham Lowry have unearthed the real story of how the Founding Fathers *repudiated* Locke and Newton.

As Lyndon LaRouche emphasized in a meeting with *EIR* staff during the preparation of this report, its publication is particularly urgent now, in light of the deepening economic crisis and the breakdown of government on Capitol Hill. "We have embedded in this nation, in the nature of its founding and opposition to Britain, from Cotton Mather and Franklin through Lincoln, a tradition of culture which some of us still can access, as reflected in the Preamble to the Federal Constitution," LaRouche said. "This nation, which still has the greatest political power of any nation on this planet, has a *mission*, at a time when the very existence of civilization is at stake, the mission of playing a key role in bringing about the transition from a decayed society, to a continuation of civilization, according to the principle which is embedded in the Preamble to the Constitution."

The story told here, has never been told before. It is of revolutionary importance, and we urge our readers to circulate it far and wide, including to members of Congress.



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Mrs. Drapeko, an actress, was responsible for Cultural Affairs in the St. Petersburg City Council, and is now an independent candidate for the Russian State Duma. Mr. Melnikov is film director and artistic director at the "Lenfilm" Film Production Association, and chairman of the St. Petersburg Film Makers' Association.

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Nations need sovereignty to solve the food crisis

by M.M. Baker and R. Tennenbaum

As food supplies per capita fall for millions of people in dozens of nations, certain government leaders are beginning to publicly question the supposed merits of allowing “free trade” in food commodities to continue. Faced with worsening food shortages, government officials in many nations are confronted with the fact that the world market, which was—according to arguments made in recent years by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and related agencies—supposed to provide food “security,” has either no stocks available, or no purchase-credit available, or no prices that are affordable. Therefore, the question of whether people will eat, or not, brings forward the principle of national sovereignty.

The world per capita shortages are a matter of record. For example, world “carryover” grain stocks at the end of this crop year may dip to 264 million tons—the same as in 1969. For months, the statistics released on low world harvests by both the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Rome-based U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have documented how, as of the 1990s, world output of basic grains and other staples is falling *below* average annual utilization of food staples in the 1980s. When it comes down to the national and local level, this means malnutrition and outright starvation.

These shortfalls in annual world output of basic foodstuffs have now reached the stage where even academics and the media are acknowledging the crisis. Typical is the October issue of *Agrarwirtschaft*, a magazine widely read in European university circles, in which Prof. Günther Weinschenk warns of a huge grains deficit: “There is no longer enough food being produced in the world and we had better acknowledge this fact soon.” As Weinschenk, of the University of Hohenheim, put it, “Food scarcity is no longer a problem of distribution, but one of having adequate produc-

tion capacities.” Estimates of the international agriculture research institutions show clearly, “that if current trends of population growth and production continue, in the year 2025, there will be a 700-million-ton grain shortfall per year.” This is more than one-third of today’s annual world grain production.

Exporters announce cutbacks

In response to short food supplies, many nations that are the “export source nations” from which the cartel food companies obtain commodities for world trade, have announced cutbacks and restrictions. These nations are the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, members of the European Union, Argentina, and South Africa.

This spring, the United States announced that it would cut by half the grains donated annually to the World Food Program for humanitarian aid, down from over 4.5 million tons, to around 2 million. For the first time since World War II, the United States has no grains or surplus commodities in storage. There is now pressure on President Clinton to open up the Strategic Wheat Reserve of 4 million tons, to make good on even the lowered grain donation commitments.

In July, the European Union suspended grains exports. Then, in October, the EU Commission placed a tax on future EU exports of wheat “to prevent the outflow of wheat to the world market.” Taxes on rye exports are also expected. These measures are to ensure supplies for the EU internal market. The commission stated that the grain-trading companies will have to shift from their customary practice of asking the EU to subsidize their wheat export deals, to asking the EU instead to levy the minimum export tax on their proposed shipments. The commission declined all export demands except to developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific,

with which the EU has special relations.

As of November, the European grain and fertilizer trade association, the Getreideverband, announced that grain export volume from the EU will be so limited this accounting year, that only 16-20 million tons will be exported, despite the fact that the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) would allow 30 million to be exported. So-called EU "intervention" stocks are down to 4 million tons, from 17 million tons a few years ago. From country to country, the grain isn't to be had. For example, in Spain, there are 8 million tons of grain lacking. France, for the first time since following the war, has next to no grain reserves.

The impact on food-importing nations is catastrophic. Over 100 nations are now grain import dependent. Over the past 25 years of "free-trade" campaigning, private commodities interests—connected mostly with London-based financial circles—moved through IMF and U.N. networks, to force nations to provide more and more of their annual food supplies from imports, and to open their economies up to international trading and processing companies. At the same time, the World Bank and IMF circles denied these countries the financing to upgrade their agriculture infrastructure. Thus, Mexico, a grains-exporting nation in the 1960s, is now 25% import dependent for grains. And there are no grains stocks to be had.

What is the response of the U.N. and the international community? At the Oct. 16 U.N. 50th anniversary of the FAO in Quebec City, officials praised 50 years of increase in global food tonnages, but attributed the malnutrition of an estimated 800 million people to "poverty." The U.N. called for "poverty alleviation."

This cant is a coverup for the commodities cartel companies' campaign for still more "free-trade" rights and profits. In World Bank argot, the focus today is on "HVCs" or "high value commodities," as distinct from bulk commodities, like grain.

The bull's-eye cartel target for the HVCs free-trade campaign is the Pacific Rim—seen as still a lucrative market, while whole nations elsewhere, in Africa and South America, are written off. This fall, former President George Bush, and various congressmen connected to the London-based food companies, have been on junkets to Pacific Rim countries. The companies involved include the Nebraska-based IBP (on the board are Wendy Gramm, wife of Texas Sen. Phil Gramm, and Bush's former campaign treasurer); the London-based Grand Metropolitan (owner of Pillsbury's); Philip Morris (owner of Kraft Foods); Unilever; and Nestlé's.

At the annual stockholders' meeting this fall, Archer Daniels Midland Chairman of the Board Dwayne Andreas bragged about how ADM was moving in on the action all over the Pacific Rim. ADM, along with Cargill, Inc., the London-based Tate & Lyle, and CPC, is already under anti-trust grand jury investigation for price-rigging and monopoly domination of international food products.

National sovereignty asserted

In response to these thug tactics, officials in China, India, Russia, and elsewhere have begun re-asserting food self-sufficiency. The November meeting on Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) concluded by stating that member nations would only "voluntarily" open their food and agriculture markets to foreign free trade.

The agriculture minister of China, at a food conference in Beijing this fall, with George Bush in attendance, reiterated China's intention to remain food self-sufficient.

Russian Agriculture Minister Aleksandr Nazarchuk, at a Prague press conference in mid-November, said outright, "Russia will not turn over its internal market to foreign companies." He said that while costs of production were higher in Russia than in the West, nevertheless, it was in the interests of the nation to subsidize agriculture. Nazarchuk rejected plans of the "reformers," which, according to IMF design, would shut down "unprofitable" farms, and orient the country to foreign food companies instead. He said that this would be decisive for Russia's independence. He made clear that, in contrast to other eastern European countries, Russia will not give back land to the former owners nor their heirs. He said that the nation must not allow agricultural land to be freely bought and sold, lest it be bought up by people and companies that just want to speculate, and have no interest in producing food—since it is unprofitable to do so.

For the immediate situation, there is an urgent need for food relief in Russia. Speaking at the "World Food '95" exhibition in Moscow in mid-November, Russian Economics Ministry Agriculture Director Anatoli Lifanchikov said the government has to import 6-7 million tons of grain "very soon." Production in Russia decreased by one-fourth within the past five years, while imports have been rising constantly. Twenty percent of the meat, 15% of milk and milk products, and 50% of the sugar consumed in the country is being imported. Moscow is 70% dependent on imported food.

U.S. Ambassador to Russia Thomas Pickering spoke at the same Moscow food fair, expressing hope for the United States "to triple food exports to Russia by 1999." But he also expressed concern that Russia allow western food companies (the London cartel interests) the right to invest and own parts of the Russian food industry.

In India, technically there are 37 million tons of grains in stock, but this has been achieved only at the expense of deficient per capita consumption. Harvests have risen, but more infrastructure is needed for transport, processing, and future output gains. The *Hindustan Times* reported, as of October, that 40% of the population is too poor to cover their basic dietary needs. "Sadly, even the eating habit in these homes is such that 90% of the calorie supply comes from cereals, starchy roots, sugar, and pulses. An average Indian receives less than 49 gms. of protein as compared to 100 gms. in developed countries." Every second schoolchild is suffering from malnutrition, and every third infant is underweight.

Fraud of Dutch liberal dope policy exposed

by Christian Huth

The citizens of the Netherlands were understandably astonished when, in mid-September, a number of very unusual police procedures being used in connection with “control” of the drug traffic were made known. Testifying before a parliamentary investigating committee, representatives of the police and other parts of the legal system admitted to having procured for the population at least 400 tons of narcotics in recent years. Something like half of this went to immediate consumption, domestically or abroad, with the other half being stashed away for later. Meanwhile, because of these police procedures, undercover agents and informants are purportedly able to line their pockets, since they are presumably getting close to the highers-up behind the drug trade. In spite of this huge operation, practically no important arrests have been made.

That this story has come out, means exposing the bankruptcy of Holland’s “liberal” drug policy, according to which it is legal to purchase hashish and marijuana for personal consumption. Furthermore, the tolerant Dutch—who up to now have endured without complaint the drug subculture, with its hashish-café’s, its squalid and miserable “drug scenes,” its foreign drug tourists—are now fed up. In several cities in recent weeks, demonstrations have protested the government’s drug policy.

In Rotterdam alone, more than 5,000 people gathered in order to demonstrate. Business people of the indoor mall “Nieuwe” went on strike, shutting their shops and demonstrating in West Rotterdam with citizen groups which included heavy representation from businessmen and foreign residents, especially from Turkish groups. A Turkish store-owner emphasized that the Turks have to defend themselves from always being lumped together with the drug-dealers. One Turk, Bynjamin Cinar, reported that a drug-buy location on his street is like a supermarket. People are always coming and going, he said, buying hard drugs as well as “soft.” The police do nothing.

The store-owners are also protesting the worsening criminality the drugs engender. Frightened customers are staying away, and even in broad daylight, business has fallen off badly; cars are being broken into, and the climate of danger and degeneracy is spreading. In the last year, the drug plague has worsened dramatically. There used to be an open drug

scene at the train station where heroin addicts hung out. After this was shut down a year ago, the drug scene spread throughout all of Rotterdam. The police no longer seemed to be in control of the situation—except for the royal secret police, with their completely different methods (the methods of the wholesale drug-dealer, that is).

The Dutch are especially indignant because, despite the most recent scandal, government drug policy has not been changed. On the contrary, it gets worse and worse. It was only in the last year that Justice Minister Ernst Hirsch-Ballin and Interior Minister Ed van Thijn were forced to retreat, because it became known that in 1993 the Interregional Research Team (IRT) of North Holland/Utrecht had imported narcotics and supplied them to the population. At that time, it was said that the procedures were out of control, and the IRT was dissolved. But then, this past spring, it became known that the Rotterdam police had imported approximately 20,000 kilograms of drugs.

The Dutch newspaper *Algemeen Dagblad* has now revealed that the current minister of justice, Winnie Sorgdrager, privately told the country’s police presidents, in answer to a question on how much narcotics had been imported, “Enough to guarantee that the European market is supplied all year long with drugs.” That this statement was denied by the Ministry, should cause no surprise. There are State secrets of an extremely delicate nature at stake here. Published press reports allege that a section of the royal secret police—which means the royal house, endowed with special privileges and unconstrained by any published constitutional law—has played the principal role in this police import of drugs. And a considerable portion of the narcotics is said to have been resold outside Dutch borders.

Since these police deals are clearly not just individual aberrations, and since the “research results” obtained by these methods in no way excuse them, we can only conclude that the drug trade is the State policy of the kingdom of The Netherlands. The consequences of this State drug policy are devastating. Ordinary Dutch citizens, who have the right to demonstrate against this, must force their government to adhere to the binding civil rights charter which The Hague government has signed.

The Schengen Agreement

Besides the estimated 3-4,000 heroin addicts who live in Rotterdam alone—taking Rotterdam as one example—large numbers of junkies from all over Europe populate the Dutch drug scene. After the European Union’s Schengen Agreement ended national control of the inland borders of EU member-countries, a brisk drug tourism developed. Border cities like Arnhem or Kerkrade are visited by German consumers and merchants, but it is primarily Frenchmen who go to Rotterdam—where enraged citizens have started singling out foreign cars and demolishing them.

That hashish and marijuana can be purchased legally in

The Netherlands for personal consumption, has led to discord with all her neighbors. In fact, because of citizen outrage and uneasy foreign relations, the Dutch government wants to decrease the permissible quantity from 30 grams to five, but in practice no restriction is really enforced anyway. Commentators speak of The Hague's bluff because, in spite of politicians' strong words, the cafés that sell hard drugs remain in business.

French President Jacques Chirac has refused to completely remove the border controls, despite the Schengen Agreement. He justified his decision by citing Holland's liberal policies on narcotics and on terrorism, both of which endanger France's national interests. As far back as a workshop held June 9 in conjunction with the EU summit in Cannes, France, Chirac was already, in the presence of all the EU Heads of State, sharply criticizing Dutch narcotics policy. Sometime this fall, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Chirac will travel to The Hague together, to speak with current Dutch Prime Minister Wim Kok concerning "European frictions"—a step Kohl initiated in order to mediate between Paris and The Hague. The libertarian drug policy of the Dutch ought to be at the very top of the list of frictions.

Since, unlike France, Germany abides by the Schengen Agreement, German Customs must agree to try to foil drug-smuggling schemes merely by using spot checks at the national borders. The regional train which runs from the Dutch town of Venlo to Germany's Mönchengladbach eight times a day is called by the Customs inspectors the "drug express." Manfred Wenzel, the head of the Mönchengladbach outpost of the Düsseldorf Customs inspection office, describes the situation this way: "In Venlo today the whole palette of soft and hard drugs is readily available. Four to five hundred customers make the trip there each day from Germany for this purpose. With this, the little town of Venlo has become a [drug] sales center equal in importance to Amsterdam and Arnhem."

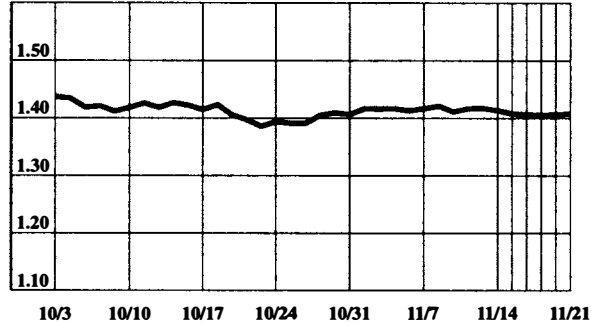
He also confirms the warnings made by critics of the border opening: "For dealers far and wide, Schengen was the opportunity of the century." In the area for which Wenzel is responsible, the number of cases against drug smugglers has doubled since 1994, with a "tendency to climb rapidly."

During 1994, control measures and house searches in the Düsseldorf region netted a total of 480.6 kilograms of hashish seized. In the first six months of this year, the figure was already 3,177.8 kg. Also seized, in addition to that, were 72.7 kg of marijuana, 11.4 kg of heroin, and 36.6 kg of cocaine. Especially dramatic is the increase in use of Ecstasy, the new designer drug of the so-called "techno-scene." Last year, law enforcement investigators found only seven pills; in the first half of 1995, some 8,370 pills were seized. Although normally the judges do not regulate less than 500 grams of hashish, and in Kleve, a German town on the Dutch border, judges ignore as much as 1,000 grams, even so, 189 arrest warrants were issued in the first six months of this year.

Currency Rates

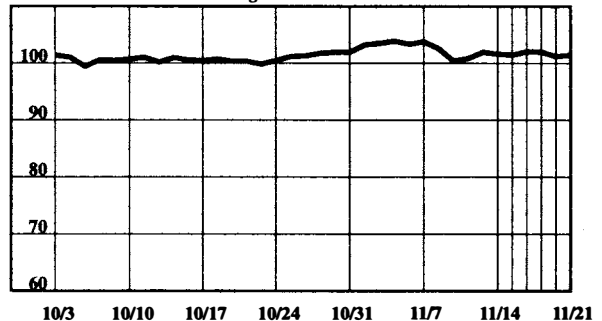
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



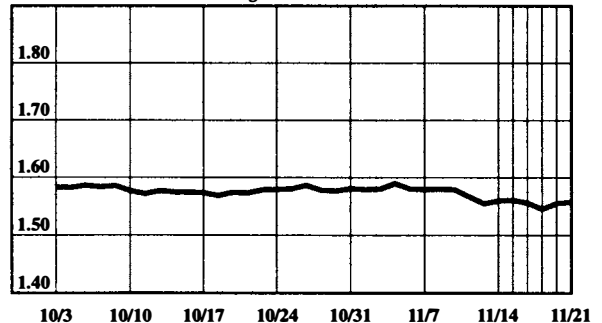
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



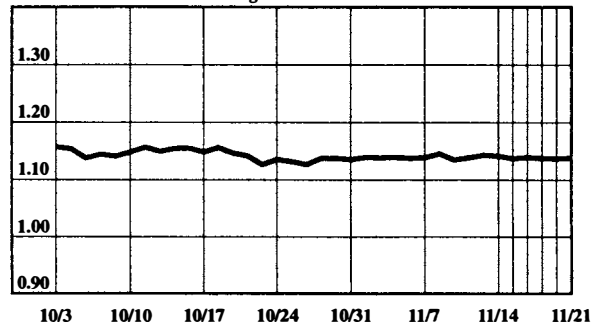
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Business Briefs

Infrastructure

New waterway planned to link Rhine, Rhône

After study by four French Presidencies, a decisive step for the construction of a new canal that will link the Rhine and Rhône rivers was taken in early November with the formation of Sorelif, a company which will manage the canal after its completion, the German daily *Die Welt* reported in its Sunday edition on Nov. 12. The Rhine-Rhône canal will be built by Compagnie Nationale du Rhône and the French electricity supplier EDF.

According to the head of the French inland navigation association, François Dalaise, the 230-kilometer canal, as well as two other new waterway links, "Seine-North" and "Seine-East," are critical for the survival of French inland navigation. The Rhine-Rhône canal will make transport between Lyon in France and Mannheim in Germany "twice as fast and half as expensive" as today.

The mayor of Lyon, former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, emphasized that the Rhine-Rhône canal will connect France to the 3,500 kilometers of European waterways between Rotterdam and the Black Sea. The cost of the three new waterways will be about 60 billion French francs (roughly \$12 billion) and will be completed around the year 2010.

Investment

Investors have fled from derivatives

Investors have fled from highly speculative derivatives instruments, the Nov. 16 London *Financial Times* complained in a 12-page special insert dedicated to promoting all sorts of "innovative" speculative instruments.

In an introductory article, entitled "Derivatives: Evolution in the Shadow of Disaster," Richard Lapper assesses the derivatives market after the Barings Bank bankruptcy and other debacles. "Most obviously, the losses have made customers and banks more averse to risk, leading to a slowdown in turnover. 'You talk to mutual fund managers,' says Jerry Del Mis-

sier, head of interest rate and currency derivatives in Europe at Bankers Trust in London. 'They'll tell you they are getting calls daily from their clients asking them whether they have any derivatives in their portfolio. They are steering away from doing transactions because of this climate.' 'There is a lot of antipathy to more complex structures. Anything which is other than plain vanilla seems to ring warning bells,' says Ian Garrison, head of U.K. derivatives marketing at Société Générale in London. . . .

"The roulette version of derivatives has disappeared," says Paul Miron, head of European derivatives trading at Chase Manhattan.

Lapper writes that "derivatives specialists are now attempting to find new products which will deliver the same margins achieved in the interest rate market of 1992 to 1994. So far, at least, the search has not been successful."

Russia

High-speed rail a task for defense industry

High-speed railways are what the military-industrial complex should be converted to produce, the daily *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* wrote on Nov. 2. "Russia's military orders require only 15-20% of the capacity of its defense plants. In this situation, a high-speed rail line is exactly the field where our military-industrial complex should launch activity. This is real conversion, useful for both the firms and the country. It is better to bequeath to our posterity a world-class railroad, than mountains of rusting military equipment," Vladimir Nyrko wrote, in an article entitled "Road into the Third Millennium."

Japan today has 2,000 kilometers of high-speed rail lines; Europe 5,000 km; but Russia, none. The Russian Share Society for High-Speed Railways (RAO VSM) was set up in the late 1980s, and its first line is supposed to be Moscow-Novgorod-St. Petersburg, with possible extensions to Nizhny Novgorod, to the Caucasus, and west to Brest. But the project is going at a snail's pace.

More than 50 defense firms have received orders linked to high-speed rail projects. A plant in Tikhvin, which used to manufacture

platforms for strategic missile launchers, is now designing the "Sokol" ("Falcon") high-speed train. RAO VSM is committed to using domestic output, not purchasing rolling stock abroad. The price tag on the Moscow-St. Petersburg line alone, is \$3.5 billion. "New orders for construction of the new rail line will help to activate production. And production growth is the way out of the economic crisis. Of course, a high-speed railroad is not a magic wand, but it is one of many levers, by which we could give a powerful impulse to the development of our economy."

The only transportation technology cleaner than these trains, Nyrko said, would be balloon travel. "None of that carbon monoxide that Greenpeace is so upset about!"

Economic Policy

Italy said headed toward an IMF police state

Italy is headed toward a police state imposed by the International Monetary Fund, wrote former Socialist Massimo Pini, in the Nov. 11 *Il Giornale*. Pini was adviser for "Privatizations" in the Amato government, and for many years a board member of the State-owned conglomerate IRI.

"Today the only possible forecast," he wrote, "is that the chances for democracy will decrease more and more, and what is already a de facto police state will become a de jure one. . . . Decreasing the standard of living, transforming the productive structure into an all-export one, taking money out of the pockets of citizens and giving it to the State: This is the blood and tears program that the left and 'Providence men' [the "Clean Hands" operation run by former prosecutor Antonio Di Pietro] want to impose on us. This is the program of the International Monetary Fund, of the financial centers. But it is a known scenario: moving from an advanced society to underdevelopment. Elsewhere, it has the military to carry it out. Here, it will be a 'left' that is a real 'right.' "

Pini pointed to the "neo-communists" as the instrument of the coming IMF-imposed dictatorship.

China

Beijing to Kowloon rail line completed

China has completed a rail route from Beijing to Kowloon (off Hongkong), adding 2,500 kilometers of new track to its national railway infrastructure grid, the German press reported on Nov. 13.

The several-year project to construct the route was quite challenging from an engineering viewpoint: No fewer than 1,045 bridges and 150 tunnels had to be built, in order to meet modern standards for higher-speed transport by rail.

The project, which required investments of roughly \$4.4 billion, has been one of the biggest to date in the national Chinese railway program. The new route establishes direct inland transfer of passengers and goods, from the southern coast of China to Beijing, and from there to the northern regions of mainland China. The new route replaces a number of old rail lines, reducing the travel distance between the two end points of the route by approximately 1,000 kilometers.

Japan

Financial emergency is political, officials say

Japan's Economic Planning Agency head Isamu Miyazaki on Nov. 15 confirmed estimates that actual Japanese unemployment is about 4 million, compared to the official figures of 2.19 million, the German economic daily *Handelsblatt* reported on Nov. 16, under the headline, "Tokyo's Finance Ministry Declares Financial Emergency for the First Time."

Despite several huge spending programs, of close to \$600 billion, the unemployment and budget situation is getting worse. Tax revenue is much smaller than expected, and this will lead to a sharp increase in next year's budget deficit. In only two years the public debt has jumped from 38.4% of Gross Domestic Product, to close to 44%. In the 1996-97 budget plan, debt payments

will consume 21.6% of the budget.

A Japanese Finance Ministry official told *EIR* on Nov. 16 that "it is true that Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura declared to a cabinet meeting on Nov. 15, that Japan is in a financial emergency," but he did this "to make a political statement, in order to get the other cabinet ministers moving, to slow the increase in their sections, of next fiscal year's budget."

"This has nothing to do with the banking system at all," the official said. "This is entirely about the budget crisis."

Energy

German Greens target energy monopolies

The Green party is calling for the "liberalization" of the German energy market, and for "breaking up" the monopolies of energy suppliers. The core of the program is a radical decentralization of energy markets and the decoupling of energy producers from energy suppliers, according to party spokesmen Joschka Fischer and Michaela Hustedt, at a press conference in Bonn on Nov. 13. Their plan would destroy advanced forms of energy production.

Between producers and suppliers, a single State-controlled "pool" would buy up electricity. The "pool" would guarantee every little producer of "alternative" energy in Germany a fixed, high price for its electricity. The electricity bought up by the "pool," would be distributed by a large number of private supplier companies.

However, there would be no price guarantees for the electricity generated in nuclear or fossil fuel plants. These plants would be forced to compete against each other by lowering prices, getting a price much lower than the fixed prices for "alternative" energy. Later, drastic energy taxes and "risk fees" would be added to the prices of nuclear- and fossil fuel-generated electricity.

Fischer admitted that energy prices for industry and households will rise sharply. "We are no fans of low energy prices," he said.

Briefly

● **THE MASHHAD-SARAKHS** rail line will be completed on schedule, March 20, 1996, Iran's Minister of Roads and Transportation Akbar Torkan said on Nov. 10, the English-language page of the Iranian daily *Ettela'at* reported on Nov. 13. The line runs along the southern coast of the Caspian Sea and is an important section of the Eurasian landbridge.

● **FRESH MONEY** for eastern European infrastructure is urgently needed, European Investment Bank Vice President Wolfgang Roth warned on Nov. 13 in Brussels. He said that 93% of the special EIB fund for projects in middle and eastern Europe is already used up.

● **BRITAIN'S** living standards have had the biggest drop since 1982, according to the Central Statistical Office, the Nov. 16 London *Financial Times* reported. "Average earnings rose by an underlying 3.25% in the year to September. . . . Over that period, the average household needed a 4.3% rise in income simply to compensate for higher prices and taxes."

● **A STRATEGIC ENERGY** alliance is in the works, according to a joint communiqué signed on Nov. 8 by the Venezuelan and Uruguayan heads of State. The alliance will involve the State-owned Venezuelan Oil Enterprises and the Uruguayan National Administration for Oil, Alcohol, and Portland Cement.

● **THE RUSSIAN** government may request a four-year delay in the implementation of the total ban of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and perhaps a total overturning of the ban, Russia's Interfax News Agency reported on Nov. 14.

● **EUROPEAN LABOR** cannot accept a "stability pact" that does not create new jobs, the delegates at a conference of all member unions of the European Trade Union Congress declared in a resolution passed in Madrid on Nov. 17. The official jobless rate in the European Union is 18 million.

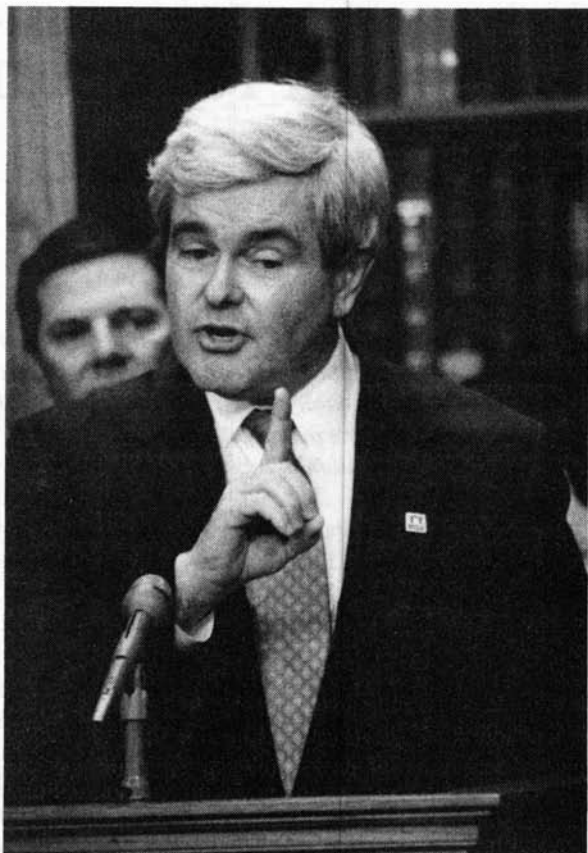
To ourselves and our posterity

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Across the nation, a majority of Americans are awakening to the reality of House Speaker Newt Gingrich's "Contract with America." A rapidly growing number recognizes that tantrum-prone Newt is not just another cry-baby, but a dangerous fanatic. He has bragged openly, and repeatedly, that he models himself on such bloody Jacobin terrorists as Maximilian Robespierre and Jean Marat. With his terrorist's tantrum-tactics of the past weeks, he has lived up to that tradition.

So far, Gingrich has not yet introduced the guillotine; so far, his homicide is focussed upon swinging the budgetary axe against such vulnerable strata of our citizenry as our senior citizens. So far, most citizens have not understood his backing from some of the highest, and looniest elements of the British foreign-intelligence service, such as international press-baron Conrad Black's Hollinger Corporation and batty Lord William Rees-Mogg, former chief editor of the London *Times*. So far, only a few among better-educated people, and those of us who remember the Roosevelt-Churchill fight during World War II, understand why the British monarchy is deploying neo-conservatives, such as Gingrich, as part of the monarchy's continuing effort to destroy President Bill Clinton.

There are three sets of facts about the British monarchy's traditions, present power, and broad influence within the United States' establishment of wealth and power, which few citizens know, but which must be considered in order to understand either today's problems of U.S. foreign-policy in general, or domestic threats such as those posed by Newt Gingrich's Constitution-wrecking tantrums. It is the adopted responsibility of *EIR*, to set those facts before *EIR*'s policy-influencing circles of readers, so that the citizens more generally might become informed of these indispensable sets of facts. The following documentation, on the philosophical fight behind the U.S. Constitution, by author Philip Valenti, is one of a series of reports addressing the citizen's need to be informed of the truth which Presidents George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin Roosevelt knew about the relations between the United States and its traditional



The neo-conservatives who are trying to wreck the American Republic, such as Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (right), are deployed by the British oligarchy. The issues today are the same as those clearly defined in 1776 by the Founding Fathers of the United States, in their battle against King George III (shown here in an engraving from a portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence).

adversary, the British monarchy.

Taking the issues from bottom to top, the three sets of facts which the citizens must know, are the following:

1. The simplest and most immediate set of facts which the citizen must know, is that the present-day neo-conservative movement in the United States was created by and is run from the highest level of the British oligarchy, through institutions such as the fascistic Mont Pelerin Society ("mother" of the Heritage Foundation), the international press-empire owned by Conrad Black's Hollinger Corporation, and the wealthy oligarchs whom Clinton-basher Lord William Rees-Mogg long served as chief editor of the London *Times*.

2. Most U.S. citizens are still deluded by the fairy-tale, that the British Empire no longer exists. The truth is, that while the ordinary people of the United Kingdom never really controlled their monarchy or its governments, less so today than ever before, the Queen of England is the head of state of sixteen nations, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica, and so on. The British Commonwealth, headed by the same monarchy, controls nations representing nearly thirty percent of the world population, and nearly one-quarter

of the world's land-area. Through the City of London, the British monarchy controls not only the majority of the world's financial speculation, but also over sixty percent of the world's precious metals trade, and comparable portions of the world's strategic minerals, fossil fuel, and internationally traded food-supplies. London is also, incidentally, the acknowledged world headquarters for international terrorism, and the principal center of pilot-production for a large portion of international bad taste, as well.

3. The highest, and most important level of facts and ideas which any informed U.S. citizen must know, is the nature of the irreconcilable difference in morals and philosophy, which defined the British monarchy as, officially, the principal enemy of the United States, from 1776, until the inaugurations of the London assets known as Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, the same issues which defined the fierce quarrel between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt, during World War II, and which defines imperial London's hatred of President Bill Clinton today.

Now, let Valenti's report speak for itself.

The anti-Newtonian roots of the American Revolution

by Philip Valenti

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.
—U.S. Declaration of Independence

One of the most persistent, destructive historical myths, is the one which claims that the American revolution against Britain was inspired by British liberal philosophy.

The original documents of U.S. history show, that, excepting those Presidents who were sympathetic to the New England opium-runners or the pro-slavery faction, the United States government recognized the British monarchy as the principal enemy of the United States, from our 1776 Declaration of Independence, until 1901. Even as late as the middle 1930s, the U.S. maintained a plan for war against British aggression, “War Plan Red.” The leaders of both sides, the Americans and the British, recognized then, that the 1776-1783 U.S. war for independence was the consequence of an irreconcilable conflict over fundamental issues of political and moral principle, the same issues of the 1940-1945 wartime conflict between Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, the conflict which persists to this present day.

Later, during the incumbency of two Presidents, Teddy Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, who were each shamelessly overt admirers of the tradition of the Confederacy, a lying myth was fabricated. That myth proposes, that the American Revolution was merely the accidental result of excessively bad British government policy at the time, not the consequence of a fundamental conflict in political and moral philosophies. That myth was employed to justify a “special relationship,” with our ancient enemy, Britain. This “special relationship,” launched under those two rabidly Anglophile Presidents, paved the way to two world wars, economic depression, and the continuing genocides of the Twentieth Century.

The hub of falsehood around which that Anglophile’s myth revolves, is the baseless supposition, that the strongest influences on the American founders include the political philosophy of John Locke (1632-1704), and his predecessor Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), as well as the allegedly rational-scientific system of Isaac Newton (1642-1727). In this report, we examine some of the documentary proof that ex-

actly the opposite was true. The characteristic belief of the leading Americans, as typified by the case of Benjamin Franklin, was their commitment to eradicate any influence of Locke or Hobbes upon the law and political institutions of these United States.

What the Americans opposed

The leading common features of the philosophy of Locke, Hobbes, and Newton, are centered around a handful of assumptions. All of these presume that the world is composed of “hard atoms,” or isolated individuals, each pursuing its separate, sensuous passions and pleasures, while avoiding pain, and, as in the words of Hobbes, all in “a condition of War of every one against every one.”

These English philosophers argued, that to form society, the individuals must agree to certain rules of interaction, called a “social compact,” much as “hard atoms” in the Newtonian system are made to interact, pair-wise, according to a “law of universal gravitation.”

They insisted, that the purpose of such a society, or government, is not “to promote the General Welfare,” nor “to secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity,” nor to secure the inalienable rights of “Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.” Locke insisted, that the individual “seeks out and is willing to join in society with others who are already united, or have a mind to unite for the mutual preservation of their lives, liberties *and estates*, which I call by the general name—Property.”

Locke argues: “The great and chief end, therefore, of men uniting into commonwealths, and putting themselves under government, *is the preservation of their Property*”¹ (emphasis added). Thus, both Hobbes and Locke banished morality from the world, and replaced it with arbitrary rules—a “contract,” enforced by those wielding the most power, or owning the most property—a Godless system of permanent war and exploitation, later named The British Empire.

Meanwhile, Newton’s imaginary, purposeless Universe of hard atoms interacting in the void of “empty space,” nicely complemented this immoral political theory, since, due to

1. John Locke, *Essay Concerning Civil Government* (Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1952).

friction among atoms and worsening irregularities in planetary orbits caused by gravitational interaction, his Universe was continually “winding down” towards ultimate “heat death,” no matter what “good” might be done by human beings. Consistently, Newton spent the last 30 years of his life as a well-paid, ruthless, political hatchet man for the Bank of England, in the posts of Warden and Master of the British Mint.

The great antagonist of Hobbes, Locke, and Newton and of the budding British Empire of the late Seventeenth and early Eighteenth Century, was Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646-1716). Leibniz became so bitterly hated and feared by the British establishment, that the name and works of this leading scientist of the past three centuries are banned from the *Encyclopedia Britannica*'s so-called “Great Books of the Western World” to the present day. Leibniz also remained the special object of scorn of Lord Bertrand Russell to the end of Russell's corrupt life. It was Leibniz who attempted to engage “the sharp-witted Englishman, Thomas Hobbes” in a public debate, denouncing his “truly wicked principles.”

It was Leibniz who wrote a 700-page, point-by-point refutation of Locke, Leibniz's *New Essays on Human Understanding* (1704), after Locke, like Hobbes, refused to answer Leibniz's correspondence. In those *New Essays*, Leibniz prophetically condemned the followers of Locke who “will be capable, for their pleasure or advancement, of setting on fire the four corners of the earth. . . . Boldly they scoff at the love of country, they ridicule those who care for the public, and when any well-meaning man speaks of what will become of posterity, they reply: ‘We shall see when the time comes.’”

“But these persons will possibly experience themselves the evils they think reserved for others. If, however, this disease of an epidemic mind, whose bad effects begin to be visible, is corrected, these evils will perhaps be prevented; but if it goes on increasing, *Providence will correct men by the revolution itself which must spring therefrom*” (emphasis added).

It was Leibniz who devastated the imaginary Newtonian Universe, and whose relentless polemics provoked a momentous public debate (1715-1716) with Newton's controllers, the Venetian Abbot Antonio Conti (1677-1749), and Conti's agent, Dr. Samuel Clarke (1675-1729).

Leibniz wrote: “Natural religion itself seems to decay [in England] very much. Many will have human souls to be material; others make God himself a corporeal being.

“Mr. Locke, and his followers, are uncertain at least, whether the soul is not material, and naturally perishable. . . .”

“Sir Isaac Newton and his followers also have a very odd opinion concerning the work of God. According to them, God Almighty needs to wind up his watch from time to time, otherwise it would cease to move. He had not, it seems, sufficient foresight to make it a perpetual motion. No, the

machine of God's making is so imperfect, according to these gentlemen, that he is obliged to clean it now and then by an extraordinary concourse, and even to mend it, as a clockmaker mends his work, who must consequently be so much the more unskillful a workman as he is more often obliged to mend his work and set it right.”

Leibniz's threat to the infant British Empire was not limited to the realm of ideas alone. Until her death in June of 1714, Leibniz's protector and loyal student, the Electress Sophia of Hanover, was next in the line of succession to the British throne, a succession established 13 years earlier as a result of Leibniz's tireless historical researches, combined with the actions of his political allies within England.

In order to discredit and defame Leibniz in England, and forestall the real possibility that he might soon become the next Queen's Prime Minister, the “Newton-Leibniz controversy,” over priority in the discovery of the calculus, was concocted by the British Royal Society as a *desperate political ploy*. On April 12, 1712, Leibniz was officially condemned as a thief and plagiarist of the English hero Newton, in a Royal Society report drafted by Newton himself! From then on, the Leibniz-Newton conflict defined the moral dividing line in science and politics throughout Europe.

With the untimely deaths of both Sophia and the reigning Queen Anne in 1714, the succession fell to Sophia's anti-Leibniz son, the brutish George Louis, who became the British King George I. With Leibniz so clearly identified as the leading adversary of British philosophy, what greater refutation of the myth of British influence on America can be demanded, than to demonstrate that the intellectual leadership of colonial America *openly took the side of Leibniz, against Newton and the British establishment?*

James Logan (1674-1751), scientist, classical scholar, secretary to William Penn, and owner of the greatest library of classical works in the colonies, not only expressed his support for Leibniz against Newton on the issue of the calculus, but questioned Newton's mathematical and mental competence.

In a 1727 letter to England, Logan exposed the political nature of the controversy, expressing the wish that Newton had been “gathered to his ancestors,” and the succession accomplished, “by the year 1710, before that fierce unnatural dispute broke out between him and Leibniz, which I always believed was blown up by the forces of the [Royal] Society in opposition to the House that had so long employed Leibniz. . . .”

When Benjamin Franklin, Cotton Mather's Boston protégé, and Franklin's talented young friends formed their Philadelphia “Junto” in 1727, and began to frequent his home and library, Logan resolved to write his own refutation of Hobbes, Locke, and Newton for their benefit. This work, “The Duties of Man as they may be Deduced from Nature,” begun in 1735, was “lost” until 1971, when it was rediscovered under a pile of account books in a carton of documents

bequeathed to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, where the 400-page manuscript lies unpublished today.

In the light of Logan's direct polemic against the evil of British philosophical liberalism, we may achieve not only the further refutation of the infamous myth, but also establish the fact that Benjamin Franklin's most celebrated scientific discovery, his "kite and key" experiment proving the identity of lightning with electricity, was itself intended to refute the Newtonian system.

Locke and Newton as enemies of America

The American Revolution was directed not only against the corrupt ideology of Locke and Newton, but also against the very institutions and policies which both of them had personally labored to establish. Locke especially was a dedicated and declared enemy of American liberties, and of every principle of justice and morality upon which a republican form of government may be founded.

Locke was a prototype of the well-paid populist "neo-conservative" demagogue. He managed to amplify simple-minded populist nostrums—such as "balanced budget," "free market," and "free trade"—into shameless justifications for each and every crime of the British Empire. During his career as an imperialist functionary and propagandist, Locke advocated, among other wickedness: usury, feudalism, black chattel slavery, white slavery (serfdom), forced child labor, and the unbridled taxation, exploitation, and political repression of the American colonies.

A crucial step towards the creation of Locke's and Newton's Empire was accomplished in 1694, with the foundation of a private corporation called the "Governor and Company of the Bank of England." The Bank was intended by its chief controllers, the financier Charles Montague (made Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1694) and his Dutch backers, to be the sole creditor of the English monarchy in its continuous wars against France, and to thereby achieve a financial stranglehold over state policy. As government debt zoomed upward, secured by future revenues, so would looting of the colonies, via the land tax, malt tax, stamp tax, and other oppressive measures, later excoriated in the Declaration of Independence.

However, until its 1714 defeat, with the death of Queen Anne, a powerful "national party" opposed to imperialism still existed in England, rallied around the political figures of Jonathan Swift and English patriot Robert Harley. Harley's parliamentary faction launched a series of bold economic and political initiatives directly counter to the imperialist design. These included:

1. proposed 1691 legislation to limit interest rates to 4%;
2. the establishment of a Public Accounts Commission of the House of Commons, to investigate corrupt practices of the City of London financial district and its agents in government;
3. causing the publication in 1696 of Daniel DeFoe's

"Essays Upon Several Projects," which attacked the Bank of England and proposed that it be placed under "public authority":

"[A] bank might be very beneficial to this kingdom; and this might be so if either their own ingenuity or public authority would oblige them to take the public good into equal concern with their private interest.

"To explain what I mean:—

"Banks being established by public authority, ought also, as all public things are, to be *under limitations and restrictions from that authority*, and those limitations and restrictions being regulated with a proper regard to the ease of trade in general and the improvement of the stock in particular, would make a bank a useful, profitable thing indeed." (emphasis added)

DeFoe also insisted that interest rates be limited to 4%.²

4. the authorization of a National Land Bank by parliament in February 1696, designed as a direct competitor and alternative to the Bank of England. The commissioners of the Land Bank were mandated to raise a sum of £2,564,000 to be loaned to the government at 7% interest, secured by a tax on salt. In exchange for the loan, the subscribers would be granted a corporate charter.

However, the sole financial operation of the Bank, required by law as DeFoe had demanded, would be to lend at least £500,000 annually on the security of land, at a maximum rate of interest of 4%. The Land Bank was intended as a government-regulated source of low-cost credit for improvement of farming and the construction of homes and factories, to undercut and destroy the money monopoly of the Bank of England.

By the end of 1696, each of these economic initiatives had been crushed by the imperialist forces, and the Bank of England's monopoly secured by an Act of Parliament. One last hope remained to yet strangle the new Empire in the cradle—the "Leibniz card."

Basing itself upon Leibniz's exhaustive historical and legal researches since his 1676 appointment as court librarian in Hanover, the Harley faction passed the Act of Settlement in March 1701, providing that the House of Hanover should succeed to the English throne upon the death of the childless Queen Anne. With his brilliant student, the Electress Sophia, thus next in line to become Queen of England, Leibniz became the rallying-point of republican forces all over the English-speaking world, including the American colonies.

2. DeFoe's Essays went on to discuss means of improving the highways, and of establishing insurance companies, "friendly societies" for seamen and widows, a pension office, an academy for women, an academy for military exercises, etc. In his autobiography, Benjamin Franklin, discussing his childhood studies and the content of his father's library, noted, "There was also a book of DeFoe's, called an Essay on Projects, and another of Dr. [Cotton] Mather's, called an Essay to do Good, which perhaps gave me a turn of thinking that had an influence on some of the principal future events of my life."

Throughout all this, the evil, grasping Locke, himself a founding investor in the Bank of England, together with the pathetic misanthrope Newton, each revealed himself as eager lackeys of the Empire, and enemies of American liberties.

To counter proposals to limit interest rates, Locke was commissioned to produce a propaganda tract in defense of usury. His 1691 booklet, "Some considerations of the Consequences of lowering the Interest and raising the Value of money," argues that any law capping interest rates must fail, since it will always be evaded and violated by the rich. Shedding crocodile tears, Locke argues that such a law "will be a prejudice to none, but those who most need assistance and help; I mean widows and orphans, and others uninstructed in the arts and management of more skillful men. . . ."

That Locke was speaking from personal knowledge on this score, is indicated by one biographer, who references a large sum of money lent by Locke to a David Thomas, who subsequently died. "There were complaints by Mrs. Thomas," the account continues, "that Locke had demanded *too much interest*" (emphasis added). The widow, however, paid up.³

Invoking the "free market," Locke insists that the rich man has the right to charge the "natural interest" for his idle money, without interference by government or moral considerations, and goes on to ridicule the idea that low interest rates would encourage economic growth through investment in agriculture and manufacture. He rejects production as a source of wealth, in favor of mere buying and selling, using populist "balanced budget" jargon:

"It is with a kingdom as with a family. Spending less than our commodities will pay for, is the sure and only way for the nation to grow rich."

Accordingly, Locke argues that England can only accumulate wealth at the expense of the rest of the world, through control of world trade. Commerce, he says, will do for England what conquest did for Rome:

"In a country not furnished with mines, there are but two ways of growing rich, either conquest or commerce. By the first the Romans made themselves masters of the riches of the world; but I think that, *in our present circumstances*, nobody is vain enough to entertain a thought of our reaping the profits of the world with our swords. . . ."

"Commerce, therefore, is the only way left to us. . . ." (emphasis added).

Four years later, Chancellor of the Exchequer Montague again called upon Locke, to develop a scheme designed to financially bankrupt the anti-imperialists and sabotage the National Land Bank. This became the "Great Recoinage."

When a financial crisis hit England in 1695, within a year of the founding of the Bank of England, Montague blamed the "clipping" of English coins for the country's economic

problems. "Clipping" was a long-standing form of counterfeiting, which simply involved cutting off the edges of silver coins, and melting the collected clippings into bullion.

Harley's national party, represented by Secretary of the Treasury William Lowndes, proposed to solve the problem with the minimum disruption of the economy. Arguing correctly that the value of the currency should be regulated in the best interest of the nation, Lowndes proposed that the Mint produce new milled coins 25% lighter in silver content than the existing standard, so that a new shilling would have about the same silver content as a clipped shilling in circulation. Holders of clipped coins could then simply surrender them into the Mint for an equal face value of new money, and go about their business.

Locke responded with his "Further Considerations Concerning Raising the Value of Money," denouncing Lowndes for "defrauding" landlords and creditors, and demanding that the Mint produce new coins containing the full silver content of the existing standard. He insisted, therefore, that someone holding 100 clipped coins, should turn them in to the Mint and receive only 75 new ones in return! Locke was demanding that the savings of the average Englishman be cut by 25% or more in one stroke.

Montague introduced legislation based on Locke's plan, which passed into law on Jan. 21, 1696. The scheme provided that clipped money would no longer be recognized as legal tender as of May 4, 1696, to be replaced by new money *at an undetermined future date*.

To manage his recoinage, Montague required an unscrupulous individual, who would not shrink from impoverishing his poor countrymen, and ruthless enough to enforce the penalty of death against alleged counterfeiters. He also required someone of sufficient reputation, to thwart the vigilant investigators of Harley's Public Accounts Commission. Accordingly, Isaac Newton was appointed Warden of the Mint on April 13, 1696. For the next three years, Newton managed the recoinage, personally handling the prosecution of even the pettiest counterfeiter, advocating the death penalty wherever possible, opposing all pardons or remissions, and eventually being rewarded with the lucrative post of Master of the Mint in 1699, which he held until the end of his life.

The National Land Bank legislation passed into law on April 27, one week before much of the money in the kingdom was scheduled to be removed from circulation by Newton's Mint. The Land Bank predictably failed to fulfill its subscription, and passed out of existence.

Locke's war against America

As the imperialist faction seized control of English finances, it turned its attention towards the colonies. American leaders such as the Winthrops and Mathers in Massachusetts (see article, p. 42), and William Penn and James Logan in Pennsylvania, had taken full advantage of the political turbulence within England, to promote colonial self-govern-

3. Maurice Cranston, *John Locke—A Biography* (New York: MacMillan, 1957).

ment and independent economic development. This included the creation of a government-issued paper currency in Massachusetts for the promotion of farming and manufactures, an “American System” of economics later developed by Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton, and enshrined by them in Article One, Section Eight of the U.S. Constitution.

For these American leaders, the colonies were “as a city upon a hill” (John Winthrop), and “the seeds of nations” (William Penn). Locke’s faction was determined to assault that hill, and destroy that city.

A royal patent was issued May 15, 1696 to establish a commission of trade and plantations, also known as the Board of Trade. This Board was to control British policy towards America, as well as all other British possessions throughout the world, enforcing the very policy of looting, exploitation, and inhumanity which led to the American Revolution. The Board was officially abolished in 1782, but the policy continued in other forms up to the present day.

Ironically for those deluded souls who accept the myth of Locke’s influence upon the ideas of American independence, the same John Locke was appointed a founding member of the Board of Trade, and proved himself the greatest imperialist and most implacable enemy of America.

Locke had revealed his intense hostility to American liberties almost 30 years before, as a paid functionary of the aristocrat Lord Ashley, later the First Earl of Shaftesbury. When King Charles II revoked all earlier patents and granted the territory of Carolina to eight “lords proprietors,” including Ashley, Locke became the company’s chief secretary. In that capacity, he wrote the “Fundamental Constitutions for the Government of Carolina” in 1669, an abominable plan to transplant European-style feudalism to America.

Locke’s preamble stated: “that we may avoid erecting a numerous democracy,” Locke’s “constitution” established the eight lords proprietors as a hereditary nobility, with absolute control over their serfs, called “leet-men”:

“XIX Any lord of a manor may alienate, sell, or dispose to any other person and his heirs forever, his manor, all entirely together, with all the privileges and leet-men there unto belonging. . . .

“XXII In every signory, barony and manor, all the leet-men shall be under the jurisdiction of the respective lords of the said signory, barony, or manor, without appeal from him. Nor shall any leet-man, or leet-woman, have liberty to go off from the land of their particular lord, and live anywhere else, without license from their said lord, under hand and seal.

“XXIII All the children of leet-men shall be leet-men, and so to all generations.”

Black chattel slavery received particular sanction and protection under Locke’s law:

“CX Every freeman of Carolina shall have absolute power and authority over his negro slaves, of what opinion or religion soever.”

From 1672-74, Locke served as secretary of King Charles

II’s Council of Trade and Foreign Plantations (at the same time profiting from personal investments in trade with the Bahamas). Locke’s Council passed the infamous Navigation Acts, enforced by the punitive Plantation Duties Act of 1673, imposing onerous taxes on colonial trade, restricting it to English vessels, and prohibiting trade with foreign countries by requiring that all colonial goods be shipped “to England, or Wales, or the town of Berwick upon Tweed, and to no other place, and there to unload and put the same on shore.”⁴

Throughout this period, Massachusetts remained in the forefront of American resistance to Lockean oppression, under the inspired leadership of Increase and Cotton Mather. When the Crown’s agent Edward Randolph demanded submission to the Navigation Acts and the effective revocation of the Massachusetts charter, Increase Mather warned his countrymen, “We shall sin against God if we vote an affirmative to it.” He attacked the Crown’s demands as a “Plot then managing to produce a General Shipwreck of Liberties,” and as “inconsistent with the main end of their fathers’ coming to New England. . . . Let them put their trust in the God of their fathers, which is better than to put confidence in princes.”⁵

Massachusetts was finally forced to submit to royal domination in 1691, a disaster which later led Cotton Mather to deploy his young protégé Benjamin Franklin out of Boston, to James Logan’s Philadelphia.

With Locke’s appointment as a Commissioner of Trade in 1696, proposals for a more vigorous subjugation of America were generated at a furious pace, including suppression of colonial paper currencies, and the appointment of a royal prosecutor in each American colony under the personal direction of Locke’s crony Edward Randolph, the same tyrant earlier deployed against Massachusetts.⁶

A new Navigation Act was promptly passed in 1696, adding strict enforcement provisions targeting the alleged “artifice and cunning of ill-disposed persons.” Locke’s scheme included:

- requiring all colonial governors and commanders in chief to “take a solemn oath” to enforce the letter of the law, upon the penalty of a massive fine and removal from office;
- granting customs officials broad powers of search and seizure;
- declaring that all colonial “laws, by-laws, usages or customs” contrary to the Act “are illegal, null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever. . . .”
- authorizing customs officials to “constitute and appoint such and so many officers of the customs in any city, town, river, port, harbour, or creek, . . . when and as often as to them shall seem needful. . . .”

4. Jack P. Greene, ed., *Settlements to Society, 1584-1763* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966), p. 139.

5. Quoted in H. Graham Lowry, *How the Nation Was Won* (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1987), pp. 28-29.

6. *John Locke—A Biography*, p. 420.

- permitting juryless vice-admiralty courts to try cases arising under the Act;
- explicitly prohibiting colonial trade with Scotland and Ireland, along with all foreign countries, “unless the same have been first landed in the kingdom of England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, and paid the rates and duties wherewith they are chargeable by law, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the ship and goods. . . .”⁷

Locke’s Navigation Act was quickly followed by the Woolen Act of 1699, prohibiting the export of all woolen products from America, along with other measures designed to suppress colonial manufacturing, and force the colonies to remain a source of cheap raw materials for the mother country.

Soon after his retirement from the Board of Trade for reasons of health, Locke’s anti-American policy was totally endorsed in the Board’s infamous Report of March 26, 1701, which demanded revocation of all American colonial charters and imposition of direct imperial rule.

So, far from inspiring the ideas of American independence, John Locke and his faction, including Newton, were responsible for initiating that “long train of abuses and usurpations,” leading to the revolution against the very empire which they had worked to create.

In fact, the Declaration of Independence specifically condemned several of the despotic measures originally imposed by Locke himself, as later enforced by King George III and the British Parliament, “all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States”:

“He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended legislation; . . . For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world; for imposing Taxes on us without our Consent; For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury; . . . For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments; For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.”

John Locke’s theoretical writings also reveal him as the consummate philosopher of Oligarchy, on the model of Venice, as Hobbes was the philosopher of Tyranny, both being virulent opponents of republican ideas.

The classic definition of oligarchy was provided by Plato in his dialogue *The Republic*, as, “The regime founded on a property assessment, in which the rich rule and the poor man has no part in ruling office.”⁸

Locke could not be more explicit. His major political treatise, the 1690 “Essay Concerning The True Original Ex-

tent And End Of Civil Government” (written to justify the overthrow of the hereditary monarch James II in the 1688 “Glorious Revolution”), purports to prove that “government has no other end but the preservation of property.”

Locke argues that Man once existed in a dog-eat-dog “state of Nature,” like Hobbes’s “war of each against all.” Instead of subjecting himself to the will of one man—the tyrannical monarch of Hobbes’s *Leviathan*—“he seeks out and is willing to join in society with others who are already united, or have a mind to unite for the mutual preservation of their lives, liberties, and estates, which I call by the general name—*property*.”

“The great and chief end, therefore, of men uniting into commonwealths, and putting themselves under government, is the preservation of their property, to which in the state of Nature there are many things wanting.”

And further: “The great end of men’s entering into society being the enjoyment of their properties in peace and safety. . . . to preserve their lives, liberties, and fortunes, and by stated rules of right and property to secure their peace and quiet. . . . For the preservation of property being the end of government, and that for which men enter into society . . . to preserve the members of that society in their lives, liberties, and possessions. . . . The reason why men enter into society is the preservation of their property. . . .”

And so forth *ad nauseam*.

On this basis, Locke creates a cold-blooded justification of human slavery, by insisting that a person without property has no rights at all:

“These men having, as I say, forfeited their lives and, with it, their liberties, and lost their estates, and being in the state of slavery not capable of any property, cannot in that state be considered as any part of civil society, the chief end whereof is the preservation of property.”

That Locke was an inveterate enemy of the concept of inalienable human rights, and an unabashed oligarchist, is also seen in his wicked project for enslaving the poor of England.

As the economic policies of Locke’s imperial faction impoverished the country at an accelerating rate, the streets had become filled with whole families of destitute beggars. Accordingly, the original royal commission for the Board of Trade required it “to consider of some proper methods for setting on worke and employing the Poore of Our said Kingdome, and making them useful to the Publick, and thereby easing Our Subjects of that Burthen. . . .” (original spelling preserved).

Locke drafted a comprehensive plan, including a monstrous scheme of forced child labor called the “working school,” and presented it to the Board in 1697:

“The multiplying of the poor, and the increase of the tax for their maintenance, is so general an observation and complaint that it cannot be doubted of. . . . If the causes of this evil be well looked into, . . . it can be nothing else but

7. Greene, *op. cit.*, pp. 210-215.

8. *The Republic of Plato*, Allan Bloom trans. (New York: Basic Books, Inc.), section 550d.

the relaxation of discipline and corruption of manners; . . .

“The first step, therefore, towards the setting of the poor on work, we humbly conceive, ought to be a restraint of their debauchery. . . .

“But for the more effectual restraining of idle vagabonds, we further humbly propose that a new law may be obtained, by which it be enacted,

“That all men sound of limb and mind, above fourteen and under fifty years of age, begging in maritime counties out of their own parish without a pass . . . be sent to the next seaport town, there to be kept at hard labour, till some of his majesty’s ships, coming in or near there, give an opportunity of putting them on board, where they shall serve three years, under strict discipline, at soldier’s pay (subsistence money being deducted for their victuals on board). . . .

“That all men begging in maritime counties without passes, that are maimed or above fifty years of age, and all of any age so begging without passes in inland counties nowhere bordering on the sea, shall be sent to the next house of correction, there to be kept at hard labour for three years. . . .

“That, if any boy or girl, under fourteen years of age, shall be found begging out of the parish where they dwell (if within five miles’ distance of the said parish), they shall be sent to the next working school, there to be soundly whipped and kept at work till evening. . . . Or, if they live further than five miles off from the place where they are taken begging, that they be sent to the next house of correction, there to remain at work six weeks. . . .”

Locke’s ruthlessly malevolent design extended to “the children of labouring people,” complaining that they “are usually maintained in idleness, so that their labour also is generally lost to the public till they are twelve or fourteen years old.”

Locke’s inhuman plan speaks for itself:

“The most effectual remedy for this that we are able to conceive, and which we therefore humbly propose, is, that, in the fore-mentioned new law to be enacted, it be further provided that working schools be set up in every parish, to which the children of all such as demand relief of the parish, above three and under fourteen years of age, whilst they live at home with their parents, and are not otherwise employed for their livelihood by the allowance of the overseers of the poor, shall be obliged to come.

“By this means the mother will be eased of a great part of her trouble in looking after and providing for them at home, and so be at the more liberty to work; the children will be kept in much better order, be better provided for, and from infancy be inured to work. . . .

“If therefore care be taken that they have each of them their belly-full of bread daily at school, they will be in no danger of famishing. . . . And to this may also be added, without any trouble, in cold weather, if it be thought needful,

a little warm water-gruel; for the same fire that warms the room may be made use of to boil a pot of it. . . .”⁹

Leibniz exposes Locke’s hoax

Locke’s 1690 *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* is a similarly cynical apology for Oligarchy, full of contemptuous disdain of “innate ideas,” such as universal moral principles and the very concepts of human virtue and love. The same Locke who cold-bloodedly plotted to break up poor families, and herd their three-year-old babies into forced labor, will not even allow the love of parents for their children to be considered “innate.” He shamelessly argues that virtue is “generally approved, not because innate, but because profitable.”

Locke plagiarizes Aristotle’s *tabula rasa*, comparing the human mind to “white paper, devoid of all characters, without any ideas,” and asks, “How comes it to be furnished? . . . To this I answer, in one word, from *experience*.” Human beings, like animals, are creatures of the senses, Locke argues, and are motivated by the pursuit of pleasure and the avoidance of pain:

“Things then are good or evil, only in reference to pleasure or pain. . . . *Happiness*, then, in its full extent, is the utmost pleasure we are capable of, and *misery* the utmost pain.”

Accordingly, Locke reduces morality to arbitrary rules enforced by the powerful, so that basic moral duties, such as “the duty of parents to preserve their children,” cannot, he says, “be known or supposed without a lawmaker, or without reward and punishment. . . .

“Moral good and evil, then, is only the conformity or disagreement of our voluntary actions to some law, whereby good or evil is drawn on us, from the will and power of the law-maker; which good and evil, pleasure or pain, attending our observance or breach of the law by the decree of the law-maker, is that we call reward and punishment.”¹⁰

As the English “national party” reeled under the political and ideological onslaughts of the imperialists, Leibniz intervened to directly challenge their champion Locke, and rally the opposition.

Leibniz circulated a paper attacking Locke’s *Essay* among his English allies in March 1696, telling his English correspondent:

“You may communicate it to whomever you please, and if it falls into his hands [of Locke], or those of his friends, all the better.”¹¹

Leibniz’s friends made sure that Locke personally re-

9. Quoted in H.R. Fox Bourne, *The Life of John Locke* (Bristol, U.K.: Thoemmes, 1991).

10. John Locke, *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, Book II, Ch. 28, sec. 5. (Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1952).

11. G.W. Leibniz, *Sämtliche Schriften und Briefe, 1695-1708* (Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1962).

ceived this paper, but, except for cowardly snide remarks communicated privately to his cronies, he refused to respond. While this first critique continued to circulate throughout Europe, Leibniz authored a second attack on the Essay, which was delivered in England by August 1698. Once again, Locke dodged any direct response, but by then an open and vigorous opposition to the Essay had broken out in England, with a friend and correspondent of Leibniz, Thomas Burnet, in the lead.

Burnet's 1697 "Remarks Upon an Essay . . ." questioned Locke's "general Principle of picking up all our Knowledge from our five Senses. . . ."

"As to Morality, we think the great Foundation of it is, the Distinction of Good and Evil, Virtue and Vice, Turpis & Honesti, as they are usually call'd: And I do not find that my Eyes, Ears, Nostrils, or any other outward Sense, make any Distinction of these Things, as they do of Sounds, Colours, Scents, or other outward Objects; . . . or that it consists only in Pleasure and Pain, Conveniency and Inconveniency."

Locke responded publicly to Burnet in the most bitter terms, accusing him of being part of a conspiracy to launch a "Storm" of criticism in order to discredit the Essay!

Burnet replied with biting sarcasm in his "Second Remarks":

"But I know no good Reason you can have for writing in such a snappish and peevish way. . . . There is nothing, I'm sure, in my Words or Expressions that could offend you: It must be in the Sense, by touching, as it may be, upon some tender Parts of your Essay, that would not bear pressing without giving Pain. . . ."

"As to the *Storm* you speak of, preparing against you, I know nothing of it, as I told you before, yet I can blame none that desire such Principles of Humane Understanding as may give them Proofs and Security against such a System as this, Cogitant Matter, a Mortal Soul, a Manichean God (or a God without Moral Attributes,) and an Arbitrary Law of Good and Evil. . . . The ready way to prevent any such *Storm*, is to give such a plain Explication of your Principles, without Art or Chicane, as may cure and remove any Fears of this Nature."

The storm against Locke grew in intensity, however, as the polemics of Leibniz's friends and others exposed the insidious nature of the Essay, and established Locke's affinity to the detestable Hobbes. As one anti-Locke diatribe, approved by several Anglican officials, declared:

"When that Writer [Locke] was framing a New Christianity, he took Hobbes's *Leviathan* for the New Testament, and the Philosopher of Malmesbury for our Saviour and the Apostles. . . ."¹²

(The same author went on, mercilessly ridiculing Locke's pretensions as a physician, as well as a writer: "He hath spent

some time, he saith, in the study of physic, and especially of the guts, which he very feelingly and concernedly discourses of as if they were that part of the body which he most minds. . . . We see the physic has worked, as all the filth and excrements of his papers show. Dirt and ordure and dunghills are the frequent embellishments of his style.")¹³

From 1697-1699, Locke was forced into three public exchanges of open letters with the Anglican Bishop of Worcester, who attacked his degraded notion of the human soul as a material thing, i.e., "thinking matter," and therefore *perishable*, barring the miraculous intervention of God. Leibniz intervened directly into this debate as well, with his "Reflections on the second reply of Locke," circulated by his friends in England, and also delivered personally to the harried Locke.

Leibniz's "Reflections" became the jumping-off point for his *New Essays on Human Understanding*, written between 1700 and 1704, and designed as a chapter-by-chapter refutation of Locke's entire system. Leibniz's arguments therein were rapidly diffused throughout the world via countless correspondences (despite the fact that the work itself evidently remained unpublished until a German edition in 1765, with the first complete English edition delayed until 1895).

"Our differences are on subjects of some importance," Leibniz emphasizes in his Preface. "The question is to know whether the soul in itself is entirely empty, like the tablet on which nothing has yet been written (*tabula rasa*) according to Aristotle and the author of the Essay, and whether all that is traced thereon comes solely from the senses and from experience; or whether the soul contains originally the principles of several notions and doctrines which external objects merely awaken on occasions, as I believe, with Plato, and even with the schoolmen, and with all those who take with this meaning the passage of St. Paul (Romans 2, 15) where he remarks that the law of God is written in the heart."¹⁴

Leibniz patiently explains that the "innate" creative power of the human mind sets mankind above and apart from the beasts, since "men become more skilled by finding a thousand new dexterities, whereas deer and hares of the present day do not become more cunning than those of past time." He adds ironically: "This is why it is so easy for men to entrap brutes and so easy for simple empirics to make mistakes."

Leibniz demonstrates how Locke is driven to the absurd conclusion that matter can think, as a consequence of his false comparison of the human soul to a "blank tablet," i.e., a material thing. Therefore, Locke can have no answer to the Bishop of Worcester, except to assert that God arbitrarily "adds to the essence of matter the qualities and perfections which he pleases," in this case, immortality!

Locke can provide no rational or moral explanation for

13. Ibid. pp. 430-431.

14. Philip P. Wiener, ed., *Leibniz Selections* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951), p. 369.

12. Quoted in Cranston, op. cit., *John Locke—A Biography*, p. 430.



Isaac Newton (left) and his great antagonist, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. Leibniz and his supporters in America thoroughly refuted Newton's immoral and unscientific system. The "Leibniz-Newton controversy" defined the scientific and political battle lines in pre-Revolutionary America.

this assertion, Leibniz shows, other than to cite the authority of . . . Isaac Newton, since Newton also had recourse to the miraculous and irrational to account for the mutual attraction of hard atoms through empty space, i.e., "action-at-a-distance." Leibniz insists, following Johannes Kepler, that the phenomenon of "gravitation" must be scientifically explained, by discovering the true "curvature," or geometry, of space, rather than by inventing an ad hoc mysterious "force" to explain it away.

Having exposed their common irrational premises, Leibniz attacks both Locke and Newton for reviving "occult, or, what is more, inexplicable, qualities . . . ; and in this we would renounce philosophy and reason, by opening asylums of ignorance and idleness. . . ." Leibniz prophetically warns that blind acceptance of the Newtonian dogma would revive a "barbaric" or "fanatical philosophy," like that of the Rosicrucian cultist Robert Fludd:

"They saved appearances by forging expressly occult qualities or faculties which they imagined to be like little demons or goblins capable of producing unceremoniously that which is demanded, just as if watches marked the hours by a certain horodeictic faculty without having need of wheels, or as if mills crushed grains by a fractive faculty without needing anything resembling millstones."

In a discussion significant for future scientific developments in America, Leibniz counters the Newtonian credo of "atoms and the vacuum" by insisting, "It is necessary rather to conceive space as full of an originally fluid matter. . . ." Leibniz rejected Newton's doctrine of "indivisible hard

atoms," arguing that "there always remain in the depths of things slumbering parts which must yet be awakened and become greater and better, and, in a word, attain a better culture. And hence progress never comes to an end."¹⁵ On this basis, for example, Leibniz encouraged the researches of Denis Papin into the "force of fire," leading to the invention of the world's first direct-action steam engine in 1707.¹⁶

Leibniz also clashes with Locke on the question of the "pursuit of Happiness." Where Locke defines happiness as "the utmost pleasure we are capable of,"¹⁷ Leibniz objects:

"I do not know whether the greatest pleasure is possible. I believe rather that it can grow ad infinitum. . . . I believe then that *happiness is a lasting pleasure*; which could not be so without there being a continual progress to new pleasures. . . . Happiness is then, so to speak, a road through pleasures; and pleasure is merely a step and an advancement towards happiness, the shortest which can be made according to the present impressions, but not always the best. The right road may be missed in the desire to follow the shortest, as the stone which goes straight may encounter obstacles too soon, which prevent it from advancing quite to the center of the

15. "On the ultimate origin of things" (1697), Wiener, op. cit., pp. 354-355.

16. Philip Valenti, "Leibniz, Papin and the Steam Engine: Case Study of British Sabotage," *Fusion*, December 1979. Copies available from the author.

17. *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, Book II, chapter XXI, section 43.

earth. This shows that it is *the reason and the will which transport us toward happiness, but that feeling and desire merely lead us to pleasure.* . . .

“True happiness ought always to be the object of our desires, but there is ground for doubting whether it is. For often we hardly think of it, and I have remarked here more than once that *the less desire is guided by reason the more it tends to present pleasure and not to happiness that is to say, to lasting pleasure.* . . .”¹⁸ (emphasis and punctuation added).

Here, Leibniz follows Plato in insisting that no society can be based on pursuit of pleasure, or love of mere property. In the dialogue *The Symposium*, Plato argues that “men are quite willing to have their feet or their hands amputated if they believe those parts of themselves to be diseased. The truth is, I think, that people are not attached to what particularly belongs to them, except in so far as they can identify what is good with what is their own. . . .”¹⁹

Plato shows that “happiness consists in the possession of the good,” but that this must be different from love of pleasure, since mere pleasure cannot last. This leads to the idea that “love is desire for the *perpetual* possession of the good.” Plato then develops the metaphor of “birth” and “procreation” as “the nearest thing to perpetuity and immortality that a mortal being can attain . . . ; but there are some whose creative desire is of the soul, and who long to beget spiritually, not physically, the progeny which it is the nature of the soul to create and bring to birth. If you ask what that progeny is, it is wisdom and virtue in general; and thus all poets and such craftsmen as have found out some new thing may be said to be begetters; *but far the greatest and fairest branch of wisdom is that which is concerned with the due ordering of states and families, whose name is moderation and justice*” (emphasis added).

Thus, since perpetuation of the good requires a good government and good laws, the “pursuit of Happiness,” in the sense of Leibniz and Plato, as opposed to that of Locke, *must lead to the founding of well-ordered states, or republics.*

Perhaps Abraham Lincoln had this metaphor in mind at Gettysburg, where he spoke of Franklin and the other American founders as “*our fathers,*” who “*brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal,*” and, “that this nation, under God, shall have a *new birth of freedom* . . .”²⁰ (emphasis added).

18. *New Essays Concerning Human Understanding*, Wiener, op. cit., pp. 437, 439.

19. Plato, *The Symposium*, Walter Hamilton, trans. (New York: Penguin Books, 1951).

20. Since the advocates of Locke’s alleged influence on the American Revolution fail to discover any mention of his sacred principle of “property” in the Declaration of Independence, the best they can do is seize upon certain phrases used by Locke in Chapter XIX (*Of the Dissolution of Government*), of his 1690 *Essay Concerning Civil Government*, which are similar to

Isaac Newton’s hoax

Although Locke’s death in 1704 saved him from being forced into a direct debate, the impact of Leibniz’s relentless polemics and patient explanations grew continuously within England, including within the aristocracy itself.

One of Leibniz’s most important adherents became Anthony Ashley Cooper, the Third Earl of Shaftesbury, who was the grandson of Locke’s former patron. The Third Earl had been personally tutored by Locke, during his childhood, but became a key political ally of the Harley/Swift faction.

Shaftesbury rejected his former teacher in the harshest terms:

“ ’Twas Mr. Locke, that struck the home blow: for Mr. Hobbes’s character and base slavish principles in government took off the poison of his philosophy. ’Twas Mr. Locke that struck at all fundamentals, threw all *order* and *virtue* out of the world, and made the very *ideas* of these (which are the same as those of God) *unnatural*; and without foundation in our minds. . . .

“Then comes the credulous Mr. Locke, with his *Indian*, barbarian stories of wild nations, that have no such idea, (as travelers, learned authors! and men of truth! and great philosophers! have inform’d him). . . .

expressions found in the first few paragraphs of the Declaration. Locke composed this *Essay* after the fact, as an attempt to justify the overthrow of the “legitimate” hereditary monarch James II in the 1688 “Glorious Revolution,” which brought Locke’s paymasters, the Anglo-Dutch oligarchy, to power in England. In order to make such a naked grab for power appear legitimate, Locke is forced to argue, that whenever any prince or legislature attempts to “reduce [the people] to slavery under arbitrary power, they put themselves into a state of war with the people, who are thereupon absolved from any farther obedience, and are left to the common refuge which God hath provided for all men against force and violence. . . . and it devolves to the people, who have a right to resume their original liberty, and by the establishment of a new legislative (such as they shall think fit), provide for their own safety and security. . . .” When he penned his hypocritical piece of propaganda, Locke could not foresee that he might be “hoist with his own petard.”

The hostility of the greatest of the American founders to Locke’s ideology of “property” and “free market,” is further revealed by a little-known clause of the Declaration of Independence, which was personally approved by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, but later excluded from the document in a fateful compromise. This was the indictment of King George III for the promotion of black chattel slavery, which read:

“He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life & liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating & carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the *Christian* king of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought & sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or restrain this execrable commerce; and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which *he* has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom *he* also obtruded them; thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another.”

“Thus virtue, according to Mr. Locke, has no other measure, law, or rule, than *fashion* and *custom*: morality, justice, equity, depend only on *Law* and *Will*: and God indeed is a perfect *free agent* in this sense; that is, *free to anything, that is however ill*: for if he wills it, it will be made good; virtue may be vice, and vice virtue in its turn, if he pleases. And thus neither *Right* nor *Wrong*, *Virtue* nor *Vice* are anything in themselves; nor is there any trace or idea of them *naturally implanted* on human minds. Experience and our catechism teaches us all!”²¹

In 1712, Leibniz wrote a “Judgement of the Works of the Earl of Shaftesbury,” full of fatherly criticism and encouragement. Shaftesbury expressed his delight with “the criticism of the worthy and learned Mr. Leibniz,” and declared it “a real honor done to [me] and (what is far more) as a just testimony rendered to truth and virtue.”

With Leibniz’s political allies having reassumed key positions within the government of Queen Anne, and with his intellectual influence growing, the imperialist faction became desperate to destroy his authority and reputation. Isaac Newton, still protecting the interests of the Bank of England as Master of the Mint, was deployed for this job in his capacity as “president-for-life” of the Royal Society.

The “Newton-Leibniz controversy” which followed, wherein Leibniz was reviled and condemned as a plagiarist, and falsely accused and “convicted” of stealing the calculus from Newton, was no more than a blatant and cynical political ploy, calculated to inflame English chauvinism and xenophobia. To provoke the confrontation, the Royal Society published the following crude ravings of John Keill in May 1711:

“Surely the merits of Leibniz in the world of learning are very great; this I freely acknowledge, nor can anyone who has read his contributions to the Acta of Leipzig deny that he is most learned in the more obscure parts of mathematics. Since he possesses so many unchallengeable riches of his own, certainly I fail to see why he wishes to load himself with the spoils stolen from others. Accordingly, when I perceived that his associates were so partial towards him that they heaped undeserved praise upon him, I supposed it no misplaced zeal on behalf of our nation to endeavor to make safe and preserve for Newton what is really his own. For if it was proper for those of Leipzig to pin on Leibniz another’s garland, it is proper for Britons to restore to Newton that which was snatched from him, without accusations of slander.”²²

Leibniz alerted his English correspondents to “the plot

that I learned of to attack me in your country,”²³ and publicly demanded justice from the Royal Society. The Society responded by forming a committee of Leibniz’s enemies, which issued an official report on April 12, 1712, drafted by Newton himself, later published under the title *Commercium Epistolicum*. This kangaroo court declared “Mr. Newton the first inventor; and are of opinion that Mr. Keill in asserting the same has been no way injurious to Mr. Leibniz.”

So began the campaign of hatred and slander against Leibniz within England, designed both to discredit and suppress his philosophy, as well as to avert the immediate political threat that, should Queen Anne die too soon, Leibniz might arrive in England as the Prime Minister of the next English monarch.

With the death of Sophia on June 8, 1714, the position of Leibniz and his allies rapidly collapsed. When Anne died on Aug. 1, the succession passed to Sophia’s misanthropic son George Louis, a long-time paid asset of the imperialist faction. The new King George I refused Leibniz permission to come to England. Harley was arrested and charged with treason, while Swift fled to Ireland.

As Leibniz wrote to Sophia’s granddaughter-in-law Princess Caroline, speaking of her untimely passing: “It is not she, it is Hanover, it is England, it is the world, it is I who lost thereby.”²⁴

However, it was Leibniz’s influence on this same Princess Caroline, wife of the future King George II, which finally forced Newton’s controllers Samuel Clarke and the Venetian Antonio Conti, to engage in the momentous public debate, immortalized as the *Leibniz-Clarke Correspondences*.

As Clarke writes, addressing Caroline in his Dedication to the 1717 edition of the *Correspondences*, “The late Learned Mr. Leibnitz well understood, how great an Honour and Reputation it would be to him, to have his Arguments approved by a Person of Your Royal Highnesses Character.” In fact, Clarke barely dissuaded her from having Leibniz’s *Theodicy* translated into English.

The ideology of Locke and Newton was utterly demolished in the course of this debate, where Leibniz heaped particular scorn on the Newtonian “atoms and the vacuum” dogma, and established at the outset the threat to civilization posed by the new orthodox British philosophy, stating bluntly: “Natural religion itself seems to be declining [in England] very much.”

Where Clarke defends “action-at-a-distance,” and characterizes Newtonian gravitation as “invisible, intangible, not mechanical,” Leibniz comments: “He might as well have added, inexplicable, unintelligible, precarious, groundless,

21. Benjamin Rand, ed., *Life, Unpublished Letters, and Philosophical Regimen of Anthony Ashley Cooper, the Third Earl of Shaftesbury* (London: S. Sonnenschein and Co., 1900), Letter VIII, June 3, 1709.

22. Hall and Tilling, eds., *The Correspondence of Isaac Newton*, Vol. V (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1975).

23. Onno Klopp, ed., *Correspondance de Leibniz avec Sophia* (Hanover, Germany: Klindworth, 1874), Letter to Hutton, Oct. 4, 1712.

24. *Correspondenz von Leibniz mit der Prinzessin Sophie* (Hildesheim: Georg Olms Verlag, 1973), Vol. III, p. 462.

and unexampled.”

When Clarke cites the “vacuum discovered by Mr. Guericke of Magdeburg, which is made by pumping the air out of a receiver,” Leibniz objects, “that there is no vacuum at all in the tube or receiver: since glass has small pores, which the beams of light, the effluvia of the loadstone, and other very thin fluids may go through.”

Leibniz hammers away against the Newtonian “occult” force of attraction, championed, he says, by “minds a little too much carried away by the misfortune of the times,” and insists that the true cause of gravitation remains to be discovered: “What has happened in poetry, happens also in the philosophical world. People are grown weary of rational romances . . . ; and they are become fond again of the tales of fairies.”

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz died in Hanover on Nov. 14, 1716—only then could the imperialist faction feel secure in their triumph within England, founded upon a Newtonian/Lockean intellectual tyranny throughout the Empire.

The Scotsman John Ker attempted one final meeting with Leibniz, in a last-ditch effort to save the situation. Ker reports:

“I arrived in Hanover in the Month of November 1716, on the very Day the late famous Monsieur de Leibnitz died, which plunged me into so much Sorrow and Grief, that I cannot express it. I shall not pretend to give the Character of this incomparable Senator, for more able Pens have already made Encomiums upon this truly great Man, whose very meritorious Fame must continue while Learning or the World endures; . . .

“I must confess it afforded me Matter of strange Reflection, when I perceived the little Regard that was paid to his Ashes by the Hanoverians; for he was buried in a few Days after his Decease more like a Robber than, what he was, the Ornament of his Country.”²⁵

Logan battles the Newtonians

As the Newtonian dark age settled over the Empire, resistance became more determined in the American colonies, leading directly to the American Revolution 60 years later. The true history of this process unfolds in the pages of H. Graham Lowry’s *How The Nation Was Won—America’s Untold Story, 1630-1754*.

The letters and unpublished manuscripts of James Logan provide further proof of the explicitly anti-Locke, anti-Newton commitments of the greatest American leaders, and of

25. *Memoirs of John Ker of Kersland* (London: John Ker, 1727). Many more details concerning Leibniz and his political impact in England and America are discussed in the following unpublished research reports by Valenti, copies of which are available from him for reference purposes: “Report on Leibniz,” August 1977 (32 pages); “The Politics of the Leibniz-Newton Controversy,” November 1977 (74 pages); “James Logan versus Locke, Newton and the Royal Society,” January 1978 (51 pages); “The Political Economy of Leibniz’s English Allies,” March 1978 (29 pages).

the direct influence of the ideas and person of Leibniz on the movement towards American independence.

Logan was born in Ulster, the son of a Scots Quaker schoolmaster. By the time he was selected by William Penn to be his secretary and accompany him to Pennsylvania in 1699, Logan had taught himself Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Italian, and Spanish (he undertook to learn Arabic, Syriac, and Persian at age 70), and had begun his lifelong studies of mathematics, astronomy, and the physical sciences. Before meeting Penn, he had sold his first library of 800 volumes for capital to start a business.

Penn returned to England in 1701, to join Harley and Swift in defense of colonial rights against Locke and his Board of Trade. Logan visited England in the significant years of 1709-1711, and again in 1723-1724, where he attended a meeting of the Royal Society, presided over by the decrepit Newton. Penn died in England in 1718, but not before naming Harley in his will as a protector of his province, an arrangement nullified with the succession of George I.

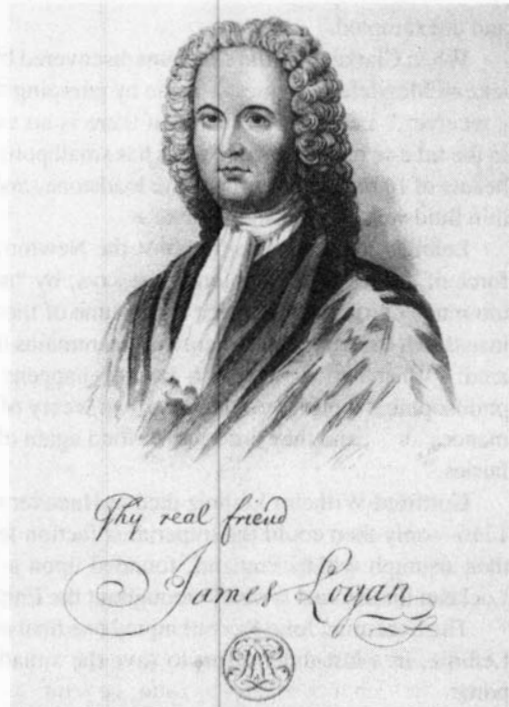
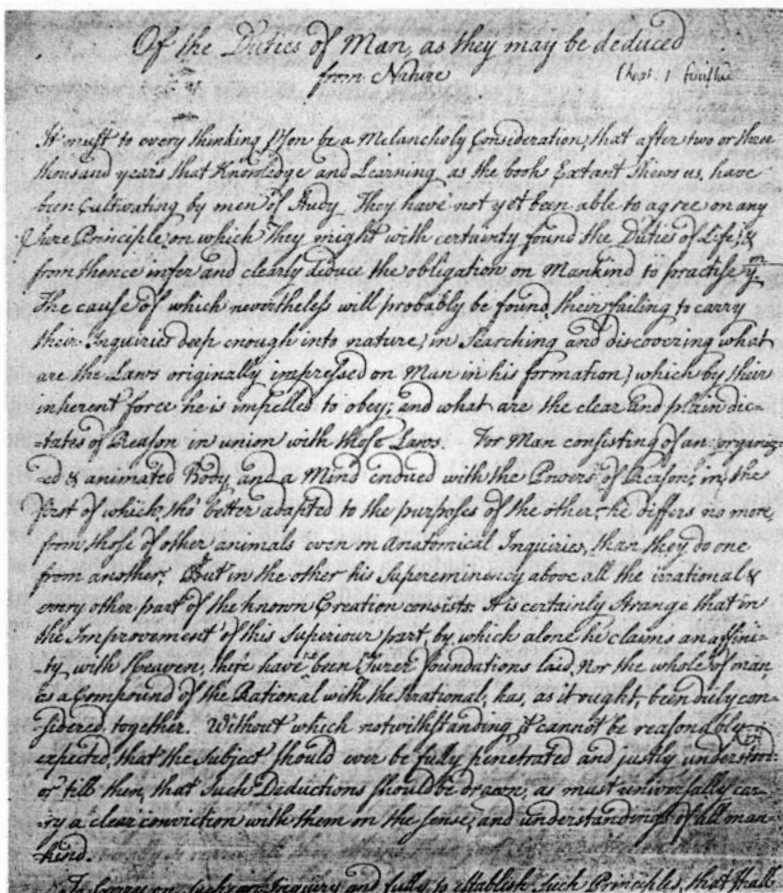
Thereafter, until his death in 1751, Logan remained a leading political and intellectual figure in the colony, holding at various times every important public office, including mayor of Philadelphia, president of the Assembly, Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor. He supported every measure for colonial unity and defense, even denouncing the hypocrisy of Quaker pacifism.

When Logan’s library was catalogued in the early 1970s, researchers counted 2,185 titles in 2,651 volumes. Benjamin Franklin’s obituary of Logan was impassioned on this point:

“But the most noble Monument of his Wisdom, Publick Spirit, Benevolence, and affectionate Regard to the People of Pennsylvania, is his LIBRARY; which he has been collecting these 50 Years past, with the greatest Care and Judgment, intending it a Benefaction to the Publick for the Increase of Knowledge, and for the common Use and Benefit of all Lovers of Learning. It contains the best Editions of the best Books in various Languages, Arts and Sciences, and is without Doubt the largest, and by far the most valuable Collection of the Kind in this part of the World, and will convey the Name of Logan thro’ Ages, with Honour, to the latest Posterity.”

Logan read most, if not all, of his books, and his extensive marginal annotations in a variety of languages are still quite legible. His handwriting is present, for example, in the margins of some pages of the 1717 edition of the *Leibniz-Clarke Correspondences*, a book which later appears in the 1741 catalogue of Franklin’s Library Company of Philadelphia, possibly donated by Logan.

Logan’s letterbooks also show him particularly anxious to assemble a complete set of the *Acta Eruditorum* of Leipzig, the learned journal which published the works of Leibniz and his allies, including Papin and the Bernoullis, and which was the center of continental European resistance to the Newtonian onslaught. Logan informed a correspondent in 1749,



James Logan (1674-1751), an associate of Benjamin Franklin and William Penn, and a fierce opponent of British philosophical liberalism. Shown here is the first page of Logan's manuscript "Of the Duties of Man, as they may be deduced from Nature" (c. 1735), a refutation of Hobbes, Locke, and Newton.

"I have all the Acta Eruditorum from 1688 to 1727 except for three intermediate years between 1700 & 1710 & some Supplementa."²⁶

A frequent correspondent of Logan was Robert Hunter, then-Governor of New York and New Jersey, and an important political ally of Harley and Swift. Hunter collaborated with Virginia Gov. Alexander Spotswood's plans for westward development of the American colonies, and arranged that his own successor in 1720, William Burnet, would continue the project.²⁷ Burnet also maintained the correspondences with Logan.

Logan's letters to Hunter and Burnet prove that these American leaders were quite conscious of the political implications of the Newtonian tyranny, including especially the witchhunt against Leibniz.

An outraged Logan wrote to Hunter, Sept. 22 1715, protesting the politically-motivated editing of the second edition of Newton's *Principia*. The name of Royal Astronomer John Flamsteed had been censored, Logan declared, because "Poor Flamsteed has appeared a violent Whig . . . and the better (I Suppose) to express their abhorrence of his Princi-

26. Edwin Wolf 2nd, ed., *Catalogue of the Library of James Logan* (Philadelphia: The Library Company of Philadelphia, 1974), p. 4.

27. Lowry, op. cit., chapters 8, 9.

ples, they have now almost everywhere left out his name. . . .

"This will be owned I Suppose to be Carrying the matter very far, and, indeed, upon the whole, they seem, on all sides, to be ripening for their own destruction. Our unhappy divisions in the last Years of the Queen appear'd terrible. And now, after so favorable a Conjunction thrown in by Providence that one might have expected would set all to rights, they are rendered more dreadful than ever. . . . The unhappines of having a Nation generally distempered seems to me to be inexpressible. . . ."²⁸

Logan's shock and indignation against the Newtonians reached a breaking point in 1727, when he received the *Principia*'s infamous third edition, wherein even the cursory mention of Leibniz's name as an independent discoverer of the calculus had been totally erased.

In a letter dated Feb. 7, 1727, Logan told Burnet in no uncertain terms:

28. Wolf, op. cit., p. 347. Logan's observations concerning the persecution of Royal Astronomer Flamsteed were quite apt. Flamsteed was the first to propose that a comet curved around the Sun, in which he was at first bitterly opposed by Newton and Newton's protégé, Edmund Halley. Newton seized control of Flamsteed's work in 1710, and Halley was later appointed Royal Astronomer at Flamsteed's death in 1720.

“ ’Tis certain the world was obliged only to Leibnitz for the publication of that method, who was so fair as to communicate it in a great measure to Oldenburg in 1677, when Sir Isaac was so careful of concealing his, that he involved it in his Letter [of] 1676 in strange knots of Letters, that all the art & skill of the universe could never Decipher. . . . And yet foreigners have generally been so Just as to pay all possible deference to Sir Isaac as an Inventor, tho’ till his Publication of the Principia in 1687, they never had anything of it from him. I have often indeed wished that Sir Isaac himself had never entered into the Dispute, but would, if it must be disputed, have left it to others, for then the world would have been inclined to do him more Justice than now perhaps they will, when he is considered as a party, which he has so warmly made himself”²⁹ (emphasis added).

Logan goes on to express his disgust at the absurd deification of Newton in England, as seen in the ridiculous portrait of him featured in the same edition of the *Principia*:

“But there is not less Humour shewn in his Picture in the front, much more like W. Leybourn in his own hair at the age of 40 or 50 than Sir Isaac Newton at 83. And by all those who have seen him of late, as I did, bending so much under the Load of years that, with some difficulty, he mounted the stairs of the Society’s Room, that Youthful Representation will, I fear, be considered rather as an object of Ridicule than Respect, & much sooner raise Pity than Esteem.”³⁰

Logan dashed off another letter on the same date directly to a member of the Royal Society, venting his outrage about both the ludicrous picture of Newton and the suppression of Leibniz. Logan added a thinly-veiled warning concerning the political implications of these developments for the future of colonial relations:

“Should the management of the more momentous Councils about a Mile further up the Thames [in Parliament] be like these, in the present unaccountable Commotions of Europe, that seem to point out fate to us pregnant with vast events, we might have reason to tremble, and *those should think themselves happiest who are farthest out of their reach*. But it may be hoped our State Politicks far exceed those in the way of Learning. How it may prove, time only must show”³¹ (emphasis added).

In his next letter to Burnet, May 10, 1727, Logan questions Newton’s sanity, and further dissects the political motives for the frameup of Leibniz, expressing his wish that the succession had been accomplished by 1710 (which would have made Sophia Queen of England):

“He [Newton—PV] is, however great, but a man, & when I last saw him in 1724 walking up Crane Court & the stairs leading to the Society’s Room, he bent under his Load of years

exceeding unlike what they have Represented him two years after as in body. ’Tis but reasonable to expect a declension elsewhere, so that for his own honour as well as the Nation’s, to which he has been a very great one, had he & Queen Anne both been gathered to their Ancestors by the year 1710, before that fierce, unnatural Dispute broke out between him and Leibniz, which I always believed, *was blown up by the forces of the society in opposition to the house that had so long employ’d Leibniz*. . . .”³² (emphasis added).

After Newton’s death in 1727, Logan could not resist a final irreverency, in a letter to Burnet (Jan. 10, 1728):

“I hope also G. Strahan has by this time furnish’d thee with the new Edit. of Newton, *for whose age & strength, death has not, it seems, consulted his new picture*”³³ (emphasis added).

The more that Logan investigated the facts and circumstances of the Leibniz-Newton controversy, the more he became convinced of the fraudulent nature of Newton’s claims. In fact, Logan and Hunter had already passed judgment on Leibniz’s accuser John Keill, who had visited New York in about 1710. As Logan later wrote to an English correspondent:

“I am sensible John Keyl was a great Mathematician, but when at N York with Genl. Hunter, he shewed himself an intolerable Debauchee, whimsical, irregular in all his Conduct. . . . This was the character I had of him from G. Hunter, an Excellent Judge of men. . . .”³⁴

32. Wolf, op. cit., p. 350.

33. Wolf, op. cit., p. 350.

34. James Logan to Peter Collinson, Aug. 2, 1737, Wolf, op. cit., p. 263. Logan researched Leibniz’s works for himself, writing a four-page English explanation of “The first Account of fluxions delivered by Leibniz in the *Acta Eruditorum of Leipsic* Octob. 1684 pa. 467.” He examined the case presented against Leibniz in the *Commercium Epistolicum* in detail, particularly Newton’s 1676 letter to Royal Society Secretary Oldenburg, which was presented as proof that Newton had the calculus first, and that Leibniz had stolen it from him. He expressed his early judgement in the May 10, 1727 letter to Burnet:

“I verily believe Leibnitz had the first hints from Newton’s Letter & others concerning his Inventions & that from thence, that Great Genius, which we find in no man else, did build his great Superstructures. But from all I can find in the *Commercium*, I no where perceive that Sir Isaac intended any mortal should discover his method of working, or what we call the algorithm of his fluxions; & his having afterwards given us nothing new beyond what Leibniz had published of that kind in the *Acta Eruditorum* in 1682 [1684], is not altogether so much to his advantage as might be wished in his favour.” (*Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol 62, part 6; *The Scientific Papers of James Logan*, Roy N. Lokken. ed.)

However, it was only some years later that Logan attempted to apply one of Newton’s equations, presented as an example of a converging series in his 1676 letter, to an actual mathematical problem. His shock at the results is expressed in a 1737 correspondence, where Newton’s “method of fluxions” is judged to be no calculus at all:

“. . . behold! I was just as far off my point as ever; the series after a very few steps actually diverged and ran still wider. I then threw away my whole work with indignation; and with no small amazement to find it possible for Sir Isaac Newton to commit such a blunder. . . . [H]e appears to have

29. Wolf, op. cit., p. 149.

30. Wolf, op. cit., p. 349.

31. Wolf, op. cit., pp. 349-350.

Although Newton's preoccupation with alchemy and witchcraft was not exposed until the Twentieth Century, Logan pitilessly attacked the irrational ravings of two of Newton's rarely-mentioned published works of that period: "The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended" (1728), and "Observations upon the Prophecies of Daniel" (1733). In letters to Burnet and others, Logan derided Newton's arguments in blunt terms, such as, "nothing can be more imaginary or groundless," "a piece of finesse only," and "a sally of fancy and Imagination." "I am exceedingly grieved at this Performance of his," Logan wrote Burnet, "which cannot but expose his memory to the Censure of all rational Judges."³⁵

Logan and Franklin

In 1727, the 21-year-old Benjamin Franklin, recently deployed to Philadelphia by his Boston mentor Cotton Mather, organized a "club of mutual improvement" called the Junto, composed of the city's most "ingenious" young men. Franklin's autobiographical outline for this period includes the note: "Logan fond of me. His library."

Along with opening his home and library to Franklin and his young associates, Logan is credited with arranging the first large job for Franklin's new printing business in 1731. Franklin also printed Logan's translations of Cato's "Moral Distichs" in 1735, and Cicero's "Cato Major" in 1744, Franklin's preface to the latter expressing the wish that "this first Translation of a Classic in this Western World may be followed with many others . . . and be a happy Omen that Philadelphia shall become the Seat of the American Muses."

Logan's enthusiastic support for these young American intellectuals, quickly brought him into direct conflict with the corruption and treachery of the Newtonian establishment. Franklin's roommate and Junto member Thomas Godfrey, a glazier by trade and a self-taught mathematician, began frequenting Logan's library about 1730. When Godfrey told Logan about his invention of an improved mariner's quadrant, Logan forwarded the details to the Royal Society in London, expecting to receive its backing.

Instead, Logan got the "Leibniz treatment." The Royal Society, now led by Edmund Halley, attempted to plagiarize Godfrey's device, claiming that Royal Fellow John Hadley had invented it first. Logan mobilized the entire province to gather affidavits swearing to Godfrey's priority, but the Society would only recognize Hadley and Godfrey as "co-inventors," granting both an equal financial reward. The Society further expressed its contempt for the upstart Americans, by accusing Godfrey of being a "heavy drinker," and

expressly concealed, under pretense of avoiding tediousness, his method of applying fluxions to series. . . . But I must add, that though the knowledge of these methods is a pretty amusement, yet without a genius and extensive capacity, and particularly some knack at invention, they appear to me of but little use to be learned or studied." (Lokken, op. cit., p. 66).

35. Wolf, op. cit., p. 340.

awarding him a clock instead of cash.

Decades later, Franklin pointedly introduced Godfrey in his autobiography as "a self-taught mathematician, great in his way, and afterwards *inventor of what is now called Hadley's quadrant*" (emphasis added).

Logan refutes the British ideologues

About this time, Logan resolved to write his own philosophical tract, designed as a polemic against British ideology, starting with what he called the "detestable notion" and "pernicious thesis" of Hobbes, "taking this for my foundation against Hobbes that Man was primarily in his Nature formed for Society."³⁶

Logan titled his book "The Duties Of Man As They May Be Deduced From Nature," and circulated copies of each chapter among the circles of Franklin's Junto, and to his correspondents in England. The manuscript was supposedly "lost" in England, and little was known of its contents until it was rediscovered in 1971. A photocopy of the 400-page work, in Logan's longhand, is in the possession of this author; otherwise, it still sits unpublished on the shelves of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

A thorough reading of the work reveals it to be a direct attack on the authority of Locke and Newton, as well as Hobbes, precisely in the line of argument of Leibniz and his English allies earlier. Where Locke denied the existence of "innate ideas," reducing morality to the arbitrary rules of the lawgiver, Logan's thesis is that all morality is naturally "implanted" in human beings. Logan's point echoes Leibniz's famous comment, "Natural religion itself seems to decay [in England] very much."

Logan's thoughts concerning the true nature of human happiness, so contrary to the bestial British principles of "pleasure/pain" and "property," are beautifully expressed in the conclusion to his Chapter 1:

"Why has Nature, whose general or fundamental Laws can never be eluded, left so much room in those things that are proper for the use of Man, for the improvement of her Productions, in Agriculture, Gard'ning &c. Are not all these with infinite more, plain lessons to Mankind, that in most significant language say to them: Naked you are born, it is true, and I have left you under many wants, but to supply them I have given you hands, and above all other creatures understanding to use them: Behold the utmost provision here made for your Industry. Join together in that Love and Benevolence that I have implanted in you, and by your mutual aid, and united endeavours, render them truly useful. But enjoy them under a due sense of gratitude to your bountiful Donor, your Creator, and Supreme Lord of this Universe, the beautiful and exact Order of which, in all its outward parts you here behold, and how wisely and determinately each is made to

36. Letter to Thomas Story, Nov. 15, 1737, Wolf, op. cit. p. 231.

answer its proper end. This order you are to imitate in what is left to your own Power, your Wills and your Affections. Thus therefore do and be compleatly happy.”

Logan is determined to refute Locke directly on the issue of Morality. He prepares for this with a discussion of Love, observing that love between a human brother and sister does not extend to conjugal love, as among animals, concluding that “the great End and Design of this most evidently is, that those kind affections which are the true and natural foundation of society should not be confined to the limits of one family . . . and from hence we may rationally conclude that it was the intention of Nature by these several instances of inclination and affections implanted in us, that Benevolence should be universally diffused, and take in our whole Species tho’ not all in equal degrees. . . .”

“A like passion with love is also seen in other creatures, yet seldom of any long duration, but in humane beasts it was designed to have the most exalted empire, and were it duly nurtured and not checked by other prevailing passions it would exert itself to a degree that would sweeten every other affection, render life truly a blessing, and raise Mankind to the perfection first intended for him in his formation.”

Logan directly collides with Locke in his Chapter 4, “Of the Affections or Passions.” Logan reiterates his Platonic concept of Love as “the inclination of the Heart to Good, with which it seeks to unite. . . . It is the principle which animates us to seek our perfection.” He argues that emotion naturally accompanies thought, “like the Bass in concerts of music, cooperating with it,” and attacks those who treat “these Passions as if they were all at our immediate command, and merely subservient to our pursuits of Pleasure and declining of Pain, *on which hand even the very ingenious J. Lock appears to have made a slip.*”

“For having in his Essay justly enough observed that ‘Pleasure and Pain, and that which causes them, Good and Evil, are the hinges on which our Passions turn,’ he unhappily proceeds to make them turn on the Reflections only that we make on the Good or Evil, Pleasure or Pain that objects will produce. For this he says in Ch. 5 ‘Hatred or Love to Beings capable of Happiness or Misery, is often the Uneasiness or Delight which we find in ourselves arising from a consideration of their very Being or Happiness. Thus the Being and Welfare of a man’s Children or Friend producing constant delight in him, he is said to constantly love them.’

“*In which words we see the nature of things inverted, and the effect offered for the cause,* for would any man living, if he were in his senses, on being asked why he loves his children, give for an answer that it was because he delighted in seeing them do well? It is probable indeed that he might think the querent unworthy of any answer at all, but if he gave any, and a serious one, it might be to this effect, that he loved them because they were his children, it was natural for him and he could not avoid it” (emphasis added throughout).

In his Chapter 5, “Of Moral Good or Virtue,” Logan

reviews the arguments of several preceding English writers who had opposed Hobbes, and expresses his support for the arguments of Leibniz’s friend Shaftesbury, in favor of a natural “moral sense.” Logan maintains that virtue itself provides the greatest pleasure, such as the “intellectual pleasure” arising from harmony in music or the study of natural science.

Among Logan’s manuscripts are three drafts of the concluding section of this chapter, which he titles “Answer to Locke after the moral sense and ground of virtue is stated,” along with a separate extensive list of references to Locke’s *Essay*.

Logan writes:

“But before we leave this subject it may be necessary to take notice of some things advanced by J. Lock in . . . his excellent *Essay on Human Understanding* which seem to contradict what is here laid down, and his reputation and authority is so firmly established in the minds of great numbers of the most rational thinkers, that whatever carries an appearance of inconsistency with his Doctrine will scarce fail of meeting with strong prejudices against its reception.”

Logan boldly asserts that Locke “has not applied his usual care and the same exact judgement on the subject of Morality.” He attacks Locke’s rejection of “innate practical principles,” such as “Parents preserve and protect your children,” and, like Shaftesbury, ridicules Locke’s dependence on “a heap of instances of the detestable, irregular practices of the peoples of diverse far countries, as taken from those Oracles of Truth, the Accounts of Travellers.”

Logan writes:

“His indefinite use of the word Principle renders his method of arguing in that Chapter confused and exceeding unlike his course of reasoning in most other parts of the Book: he allows the desire of Happiness an innate practical Principle from inclination, but he here denies that the love and care of Parents to and for their Children is such an innate Principle; . . . But if the Desire of Happiness be an innate Principle from appetite, are not the appetite for food, the horror of death, the conjunctionis appetitus equally so . . . , and is it any proof of the contrary that divers people have refused eating and starved themselves, that others have by several other ways made away with themselves, and that whole orders of Men and Women vow chastity or virginity? *He surely forgot in this place that man, with these principles, is also born to freewill . . .*” (emphasis added).

Logan attacks Locke’s assertion that moral duties are based on positive law and reward and punishment. “This indeed is a homestroke upon us,” Logan writes, “and if it can be applied to what has been advanced in this Chapter will fairly upset the whole of what has been principally labored in it.”

Logan cites the work of Homer to show that human morality existed before any written laws, and points out “that the most barbarous Nations, as the American Indians, and

African Negroes, who more closely pursue Nature, *rather exceed in parental affection, than come short of the more civilized matrons.* . . ." (emphasis added). Logan concludes his Chapter 5 with the comment, "And this much I judged necessary to observe on this unhappy mistake in the subject of Morals in that great Man whose exactness in his proper subject has ever appeared to me to be beyond exception."

However, Logan's incomplete Chapter 6, "Of the Will," is intended entirely as a further polemic against Locke. In the few paragraphs that are extant, Logan quotes Locke's notion that "uneasiness," and not the "greater Good," determines the Will, and continues:

"But in this we have a most clear instance of how dangerous consequence it may prove for an author of great abilities and an established reputation to decide universally on any important point without being first well assured that his induction from whence he draws his conclusion has likewise been equally universal. . . ."

Logan goes on to warn against the uncritical worship of established opinion, showing "how pernicious this has proved to knowledge and how injurious to truth," by citing the example of Aristotle. Logan's argument against Locke in this section might be inferred from Logan's earlier discussion, in his Chapter 4, of the *guilty conscience of the criminal mind*, which, he says, must always seek diversion from "self-examination":

"Those are they, who from their own feeling experience (but preposterously) lay it down for a Principle, that Pain or Uneasiness is the Spring of all our Actions, of whom more is to be said a few pages forward."

Challenge to Newtonian orthodoxy

Logan's challenge to Newtonian orthodoxy, expressed in a lengthy footnote to his Chapter 2, "Of the Exterior Senses," is of particular significance for its discussion of electricity.

Franklin began his electrical experiments after attending a lecture in Boston in 1743, only a few years after Logan wrote and circulated these ideas. Franklin's subsequent scientific work is usually mis-portrayed as mere tinkering based on "trial and error" (or even more ludicrously, as "Newtonianism!"), and as concerned with practical results, not "theory." However, Logan's "heretical" conjecture that electricity might somehow constitute a "subtle fluid" filling space, of the type discussed by Leibniz and other opponents of the Newtonian "vacuum," suggests that Franklin was indeed inspired by "metaphysical" considerations.

Logan explains that, "Electricity was formerly regarded but as a trifling appearance in Nature, and therefor in the last curious age was very little considered; for that quality was supposed to be excited, only by putting into motion the finer parts of the body it was found in. . . ." He refers to certain "surprising phenomena arising from electricity" in recent experiments, in which "we may see a field open for Specula-

tions, that if duly persued, may probably lead us into more just and extensive notions of our bodies, and the world we live in, than have hitherto been generally thought of.

"*And if there be no heresy in mentioning it in the present age, why may we not venture to question the reasonableness of asserting a vacuum as indispensably necessary to the continuance of motion?: The argument may indeed hold in relation to all such bodies, the matter of light excepted, as our senses are formed to take cognizance of, but shall we from thence presume to judge of all the kinds of subtle matter that space may be filled with? Can we be sure that there is no electric or elastic medium that instead of obstructing or retarding motion may be the very means of continuing it?*"

"Can we say an exhausted receiver is a vacuum because the air is drawn out of it, while at the same time we see it filled with light, the matter of which in the true nature of things and on a just estimate of them, tho' not according to our apprehensions, may possibly be a more essential substance than the earth or stones we tread on.

"But if a vacuum be not absolutely necessary, as that allotted by some to the aetherial spaces cannot be, then undoubtedly *to have all space in the universe possessed by some kind of matter is much more consistent with the dignity, beauty, and order of the whole than to imagine those vast voids which carry even a kind of horror in the thought*" (emphasis added).

Franklin's crucial experiments in electricity

Franklin performed his famous kite experiment in Philadelphia in June of 1752, proving the identity of lightning and electricity. Franklin says his paper on that topic had been "laughed at by the connoisseurs" of the British Royal Society, but had achieved great notoriety in France, where his "capital experiment" was successfully duplicated before King Louis XV and his court, and therefore could no longer be suppressed.

In fact, what Franklin had accomplished, as his own correspondences of that period prove, was a crucial experiment, designed by him to overthrow the Newtonian system—he had proven that electricity was no "trifling appearance in Nature," but that it, in some fashion, permeated space.

Franklin's exchange of letters with New Yorker Cadwalader Colden in the period leading up to his experiment, also demonstrates the extent to which the Leibniz-Newton conflict defined the intellectual battlelines in pre-revolutionary America.

Franklin met Colden in 1743, the same year in which he began his electrical studies. The two collaborated for awhile on scientific and philosophical matters, and Colden backed Franklin's plan for colonial unity at the 1754 Albany Convention, but eventually broke with him on the issue of American independence.

Colden brought the wrath of the Newtonian tyranny directly down upon his head, writing a paper in 1745 which he



"Benjamin Franklin Drawing Electricity from the Sky," by Benjamin West, c. 1816. Franklin's famous 1752 experiment, proving the identity of lightning with electricity, was intended to refute the Newtonian system.

titled, "Explication of the First Causes of Motion in Matter, and of the Cause of Gravitation." Colden had rejected "action-at-a-distance," and presumed to suggest that the effect of gravity might have a rational explanation.

Franklin offered to print the work "at my own expense and risk," and circulated copies in Philadelphia, where it aroused a storm of intellectual ferment. Logan's opinion, according to Franklin, was "that the Doctrine of Gravity's being the effect of Elasticity was originally Bernoulli's, but he believed you had not seen Bernoulli."³⁷

Colden wrote to Franklin on May 20, 1752, reporting on the progress of his ideas in Europe:

"I have received a copy of the Translation of my first piece into High Dutch with animadversions on it at the end of it printed at Hamburg and Leipsic in 1748, but I do not understand one word of them. *I find my name often in company with those great ones, Newton, Leibnitz, and Wolfius, and Leibnitz's Monades often mentioned: a new doctrine which, perhaps, you have seen, and is of great repute in Germany*" (emphasis and punctuation added).

Colden's work had been printed in Germany, because the opposition to him in England was too violent. As a sympathetic Royal Fellow later explained to him: "The state of the case seems to be this—that every one is so satisfied with Sir Isaac's [system] that they have no curiosity to examine yours. Was it in Latin—in Germany or France it would not want for perusal."³⁸

Another colonial correspondent of Colden's, Alexander Garden of South Carolina, bluntly denounced the Royal Society as "either too lazy and too indolent or too conceited to receive any new thoughts from any one but an F.R.S. [Fellow of the Royal Society]. . . . They would stumble at them promulgated by one in America who supported by the clearest reasoning and demonstration."³⁹

We learn from other correspondences from Garden, that Colden wrote his own study of the Leibniz-Newton controversy, which was forwarded to the Royal Society of Edinburgh:

Nov. 22, 1755: ". . . What you lastly observe about Mr. Leibnitz gives me great pleasure, for tho I believe your principles are sufficiently supported by your consequent natural account for the Phenomena, yet so great an authority is very agreeable."

Jan. 10, 1757: "I have just now copied over your very ingenious reflexions in the Newtonian and Leibnizian Controversy to send to the Edinburgh Society. . . ."

April, 15, 1757: "He [Dr. Whytt of Edinburgh] received your former Letter to me with great joy and satisfaction, but says he is afraid that some of the Socii will (they are all rigid and literal Newtonians) have their objections. He was to read it before them at first meeting. I have sent him your observations on the Leibnitzian Controversy."

The attitude of colonial thinkers to Newton is also neatly expressed in a letter to Colden from his friend at Albany, Capt. John Rutherford, who evidently was concerned about Colden's tendency to propitiate the Newtonians:

"To humble you a little further about Sir Isaac, . . . remember he differs 500 years in his Cronology from the rest of Mankind, in which he has not yet been followed by one Author at home or abroad, *nor can I ever envy a man or call him truly great who never enjoyed any pleasure in society, died a virgin, and wrote upon the Revelations . . .*" (emphasis added).

Rutherford also acknowledged himself an adherent of Leibniz's most famous doctrine, "the best of all possible worlds":

"I am firmly persuaded The Great Author of Nature at the Creation, of all possible Worlds chused the best or most perfect & allways maintains it so. . . ."⁴⁰

The threat of an American revolt against Newton was evidently considered such a serious matter, that the worst traitor to Leibniz to be found on the continent of Europe, Leonard Euler of the Berlin Academy, was deployed directly into the fray. Euler's remarks on Colden's work, dated Nov. 21, 1752, were forwarded to him via London.

Euler rudely dismissed Colden's idea as "destitute of all Foundation," and criticized his "attempts to attack the best Establish'd propositions of the late Sr. Isaac Newton. . . ." Colden reported this to Franklin, saying of Euler, "He writes much like a Pedant highly conceited of himself."⁴¹

Franklin was quite aware of the scientific and technological revolution he was about to unleash with his electrical discoveries, telling Colden, "There are no Bounds (but what Expencc and Labour give) to the Force Man may raise and use in the Electric Way."⁴² Proving that the static electricity collected in his bottles, was of the same nature as an awesome bolt of lightning, would establish this fact in the most dramatic fashion.

The dialogue between Franklin and Colden, just prior to the 1752 kite experiment, also establishes, beyond any doubt, Franklin's equally revolutionary intentions against the Newtonians.

Colden wrote to Franklin on March 16:

"In my opinion no set of experiments which I have read

37. Ben Franklin to Colden, Oct. 16, 1746, Albert Henry Smyth, ed., *The Writings of Benjamin Franklin* (New York: MacMillan Co., 1907).

38. Peter Collinson to Colden, March 13, 1755, *The Letters and Papers of Cadwallader Colden* (New York: New York Historical Society, 1923), Vol. V.

39. Garden to Colden, March 14, 1758, op. cit., *The Letters and Papers of Cadwallader Colden*.

40. Rutherford to Colden, April 19, 1743, op. cit., *The Letters and Papers of Cadwallader Colden*.

41. Colden to Franklin, Nov. 19, 1753, Smyth, op. cit.

42. Ben Franklin to Colden, Oct. 31, 1751, Smyth, op. cit.

lead so directly towards discovering the cause of Electricity as yours do. However I find it difficult to form any conception of this cause which in any degree satisfies my mind. I conceive it to be a most subtle elastic fluid like our air, but incomparably more subtle and more elastic.”

Franklin replied on April 23, explicitly rejecting the Newtonian “particles and the void” dogma, and proposing that electricity may very well be that “subtle elastic fluid” which fills the “regions above our atmosphere”:

“Your conception of the Electric Fluid, that it is incomparably more subtil than Air, is undoubtedly just. It pervades dense matter with the greatest Ease: But it does not seem to mix or incorporate willingly with mere Air, as it does with other matter. . . . Who knows then, but there may be, as the Antients thought, a Region of this Fire, above our Atmosphere, prevented by our Air and its own too great Distance for Attraction, from joining our Earth? . . . yet some of it be low enough to attach itself to our highest Clouds, and thence they becoming electrified may be attracted by and descend towards the Earth, and discharge their Watry Contents together with that Etherial Fire. Perhaps the Aurorae Boreales are Currents of this Fluid in its own Region above our Atmosphere, becoming from their own Motion visible. . . .

“But I must own that I am much in the Dark about Light. *I am not satisfied with the doctrine that supposes particles of matter call’d light continually driven off from the Sun’s Surface, with a Swiftmess so prodigious! . . .*

“May not all the Phaenomena of Light be more conveniently solved, *by supposing universal space filled with a subtle elastic fluid, which when at rest is not visible, but whose Vibrations affect that fine Sense the Eye . . . ?*” (emphasis added).

Franklin was quite conscious that he was thus plotting the downfall of the Newtonian establishment, as he concludes his letter with the following:

“Tis well we are not, as poor Galileo was, subject to the Inquisition for *philosophical heresy*. *My whispers against the orthodox doctrine in private letters, would be dangerous; your writing and printing would be highly criminal*. As it is, you must expect some Censure, *but one heretic will surely excuse another*”⁴³ (emphasis added).

Franklin first announced the success of his experiment in a letter to his English scientific correspondent Peter Collinson, explaining how to construct a kite made of a silk handkerchief—“fitter to bear the Wet and Wind of a Thundergust without tearing”—with a sharp wire protruding above its wood frame, and a key tied to a silk ribbon on the twine near the experimenter’s hand.

In a thunderstorm, “when the Rain has wet the Kite and

Twine, so that it can conduct the Electric Fire freely, you will find it stream out plentifully from the Key on the Approach of your Knuckle. At this key the Phial may be charged; and from Electric Fire thus obtained, Spirits may be kindled, and all the other Electric Experiments be performed, which are usually done by the Help of a rubbed Glass Globe or Tube, and thereby *the sameness of the electric matter with that of lightning completely demonstrated*”⁴⁴ (emphasis added).

Franklin remained consistent to his anti-Newtonian principles until the end of his life, a philosophical commitment *morally identical* to his determination to overthrow the “absolute Tyranny” of the British Crown. In 1784, at Passy, France, with the first phase of the Revolution accomplished, Franklin wrote his “Loose Thoughts on a Universal Fluid,” still founded on the premise that, “Universal Space, as far as we know of it, seems to be filled with a subtle fluid, whose motion, or vibration, is called light.”

About the same time, in a letter addressed to the “Financier of the Revolution” Robert Morris, the anti-populist Franklin also militantly disposed of Locke’s sacred right of “Property”:

“The Remissness of our People in Paying Taxes is highly blameable; the Unwillingness to pay them is still more so. I see, in some Resolutions of Town Meetings, a Remonstrance against giving Congress a Power to take, as they call it, the People’s Money out of their Pockets. . . .

“All Property, indeed, except the Savage’s temporary Cabin, his Bow, his Matchcoat, and other little Acquisitions, absolutely necessary for his Subsistence, seem to me to be *the creature of public convention*. *Hence the public has the right of regulating descents, and all other conveyances of property, and even of limiting the quantity and uses of it*. All the Property that is necessary to a Man, for the Conservation of the Individual and the Propagation of the Species, is his natural Right, which none can justly deprive him of: *But all property superfluous to such purposes is the property of the public, who, by their laws, have created it, and who may therefore by other laws dispose of it, whenever the welfare of the public shall demand such disposition*. He that does not like civil Society on these Terms, let him retire and live among Savages. He can have no right to the benefits of Society, who will not pay his Club towards the Support of it.”⁴⁵

Thus does the most famous aphorism concerning Franklin—“He stole lightning from the Heavens, and the sceptre from Tyrants”—assume its true significance, *since the one achievement was a lawful prelude to the other*. Thus also should we learn, as Lyndon LaRouche insists, that no lasting victory over the oligarchy is possible, without defeating the legacy of Locke and Newton in our intellectual life today.

43. Franklin to Colden, April 23, 1752, Smyth, op. cit. For a recent scientific discussion relevant to Franklin’s conjectures, see also “Red Sprites and Blue Jets: Unusual Lightning Flashes in the Upper Atmosphere,” Mark Wilsey, *21st Century Science and Technology*, Fall 1995.

44. Franklin to Peter Collinson, Smyth, op. cit.

45. Benjamin Franklin to Robert Morris, Dec. 25, 1783, J.A. Leo Lemay, ed., *Benjamin Franklin Writings* (New York: The Library of America, 1987) pp. 1081-82.

America's 'national party' spearheaded the battle against British ideology

by Anton Chaitkin

Benjamin Franklin and a small group of nationalists associated with him directed the American Revolution, and wrote the U.S. Constitution. The Franklin circle, with their particular political-economic tradition and their close organization, persisted well beyond the Revolution. They formed the core of a "national party," that brought about the modern world by industrializing the United States, and fighting for the industrialization of other countries, over the determined opposition of the rulers of the British Empire.

Yet the epoch-making, historical character of the American Revolution, and the true philosophical identity of its nationalist leaders, are largely unknown to the people of the Twentieth Century.

In an attempt to correct this deficit in our national memory, we shall here illustrate something of the profound gulf separating America's founders from their British enemies. We shall look in upon the Constitutional Convention, and then step back to survey the ideas of the nationalists, dating from before the Revolution, and extending up through the first Presidential administration of the republic.

1. Spokesmen for humanity

It was the summer of 1787, more than five years after the Americans and their French allies had forced the British Army to surrender at Yorktown. The British ruling clique had signed a treaty formally recognizing America's independence, but they continued pressing for the destruction of the new United States of America. British trade war undermined American home production, while impoverished mobs threatened anarchy. The British military still infested American frontier areas, arming the Indians.

The leaders of the Revolution met again in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, where 11 years earlier they had declared their separation from British tyranny. They now sought to create a strong national government for the United States, to protect the Revolution and carry out its goals.

The Constitution they wrote, though flawed by the necessity of including states which continued the British Empire's practice of Negro slavery, nevertheless provided a framework for national growth and progress that could transform

human society. The improvement of the population to enable real self-government, to allow man to conquer nature—these were the purposes of the nationalists who prevailed at Philadelphia that summer.

The debates were secret and no official transcript was published, but various notes were taken and some accounts of the proceedings were published. The argument at the Convention continued afterwards, during the fight over ratifying the Constitution. With this record of 1787-88, we are able to vividly contrast the nationalists' aims against those of the slaveowners, and other followers of John Locke's oligarchism.

In accord with Locke's sordid opinion that "the great and chief end . . . of men uniting into commonwealths, and putting themselves under government, is the preservation of their property," some delegates proposed that only substantial property-owners be allowed to vote in elections for Congress. Nationalist delegate James Wilson of Pennsylvania was reported to have replied, that "he could not agree that property was the sole or the primary object of Government and society. The cultivation and improvement of the human mind was the most noble object."

Must the majority of mankind remain fixed in the status of ignorant peasants or slaves, essentially the "property" of a caste of plundering aristocrats, who for their safety wish only to control the rude multitude? Nationalist delegate Alexander Hamilton wrote that America would now answer in favor of the dignity of all men:

"[I]t seems to have been reserved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide the important question, whether societies of men are really capable or not of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend for their political constitutions on accident and force. . . . [T]he crisis at which we are arrived may with propriety be regarded as the era in which that decision is to be made; and a wrong election of the part we shall act may . . . deserve to be considered as the general misfortune of mankind."¹

1. Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay, *The Federalist*, Essay No. 1, written by Hamilton, (New York: The Tudor Publishing Co., 1942).

Without a strong national government, which could open up the West and develop modern industry, local petty establishments in league with the British could preserve rural backwardness and perpetuate slavery. Hamilton likened “states’ rights” to the anarchism of the ancient feudal nobility: “The power of the head of the nation was commonly too weak, either to preserve the public peace, or to protect the people against the oppressions of their immediate lords. The barons, or nobles, equally the enemies of the sovereign and the oppressors of the common people, were dreaded and detested by both; till mutual danger and mutual interest effected a union between them fatal to the power of the aristocracy.”²

Meanwhile, Thomas Jefferson, who had turned away from the humanist influences of his youth, now spoke the language of the cynical British radical philosophers with whom he had recently been keeping company. Though he remained officially neutral on the question of the Constitution while he was abroad as a diplomat, Jefferson wrote:

“In the American states . . . every one, by his property, or by his satisfactory situation, is interested in the support of law and order. Such men may safely and advantageously reserve to themselves a wholesome control over the public affairs, and a degree of freedom which in the hands of the canaille [the human dogs, or riff-raff] of the cities of Europe, would be instantly perverted to the demolition and destruction of everything public and private.”³

At the Constitutional Convention, James Wilson and Alexander Hamilton worked for the nationalist cause headed by the two principal leaders of the Revolution, Benjamin Franklin and George Washington. General Washington, as the Convention’s chairman, did not personally enter into the formal debates; and the 81-year-old Franklin gave his own few speeches to Wilson to read for him.

But the events of 1787 can only be comprehended as part of the long war of the “national party” against the British oligarchy, going back to the 1750s alliance of Franklin and Washington for American military defense and westward settlement, back further to the Mathers of Massachusetts and Spotswood of Virginia, back to Jonathan Swift and Gottfried Leibniz, who organized America as a project of European Renaissance humanism.⁴

Let us now step back to look at the “national party” that shaped the republic and its progress, beginning with the tight organization of Franklin and his associates. We will see the mobilization of the peculiar genius of the United States, the anti-British American Revolution that was to continue through Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Edison.

2. *The Federalist*, No. 17, Hamilton, op. cit.

3. Quoted in Catherine Drinker Bowen, *Miracle at Philadelphia* (Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1966), p. 72.

4. H. Graham Lowry, *How the Nation Was Won: America’s Untold Story, 1630-1754* (Washington D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1988).

2. Franklin: Plan progress to stamp out usury

Philadelphia was the capital of the Revolution, because Franklin had made that city the headquarters for his own vastly influential organization called “The Junto” (1727-late 1760s). In the same period, Franklin worked in England and continental Europe, spurring the hopes and coordinating the actions of all the world’s republicans.

It has been said, by dishonest Anglophile historians, that Franklin’s opposition to British restrictions on the trade of their American colonial subjects made him an advocate of “free trade,” an enemy of “government interference in the marketplace”!

In a collection of Franklin’s writings published by the MacMillan Company in 1907, the editor, Albert Henry Smyth, says that “Franklin was an unfaltering believer in free trade . . . latter day schools of free traders seem to have borrowed much from him. . . . Franklin’s ideal was a life of thrift, caution, comfort and husbandry.” Franklin himself is then quoted, to the effect that when nations engage in trade war against each other, everyone suffers.

Yes—work, thrift, and industry. But should society *promote* this activity, or passively observe its failure under the

Founding Fathers sought to abolish slavery

Contrary to revisionist, anti-American historiography, the leaders of the American Revolution not only counted on slavery being wiped out, but took concrete moves to abolish it. We list some instances:

1779: Alexander Hamilton proposed the formation of two to three battalions of Negroes for the Revolutionary War, which he notes “will open the door to emancipation.”

1785: Hamilton was a founding member of the Society for Promoting Manumission of Slaves, in New York. John Jay, another author of *The Federalist Papers*, was the president of this society.

1789: Benjamin Franklin’s last political act was an address, written in his capacity as president of the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, which urged support for the emancipated slave, as well as the manumission of slaves, in a memorial to the House of Representatives.

thrall of a parasitical oligarchy?

The first book issued by Benjamin Franklin as a printer in Philadelphia, *Ways and Means for the Inhabitants of Delaware to Become Rich*, was a straight-out demand for government sponsorship of manufacturing, through protective tariffs and bounties on exports.

In March 1729, Franklin himself wrote "A Modest Inquiry into the Nature And Necessity of Paper Currency." In defiance of the British Board of Trade, he argued for plentiful money and credit, to give prosperity to all productive persons, and to defeat the power of usurers. Franklin's Junto then promoted his pamphlet and pushed a bill for the issuance of paper money through the legislature of the Pennsylvania colony. As Franklin had foreseen, the result was not inflationary, because the new buying power was chiefly applied to increasing productive investment.

In 1765, Franklin proposed to the British government, as an alternative to taxing the colonies, the setting up of loan offices throughout America. New money would be loaned to farmers and home builders, and the interest they paid on their mortgages would be the government's revenue. Franklin stressed that, with cheap credit assured by government intervention, society would not be at the mercy of usurers.

He had earlier proposed, as the first step toward uniting the colonies and forming a national leadership, "That one society be formed of *virtuosi* or ingenious men, residing in the several colonies, to be called the American Philosophical Society." The scientific organization, headquartered in Philadelphia and managed by members of his Junto, was to concern itself with agronomy, medicine, geology and mining, chemistry, machine-building, inventions and manufacturing, the design of infrastructure, and "all philosophical experiments that let light into the nature of things, tend to increase the power of man over matter, and multiply the conveniences or pleasures of life."

Franklin further proposed that, "by permission of the postmaster-general, [the society's] communications pass between the secretary of the society and the members, postage-free." The society was at length established, and acted effectively against British-imposed restrictions on American colonials' manufacturing. Franklin meanwhile organized a continental postal system as the postmaster-general. The projects and the training of America's industrial, scientific, and political leadership, were thus subsidized by government, under Franklin's personal direction.

3. Nationalism or subjugation

Late in 1776, as the British Army was advancing toward Philadelphia, the Continental Congress picked up and fled to Baltimore, leaving Robert Morris in complete charge of executive government for the five-month-old United States. Morris had been a vice president of the provisional military

government of Pennsylvania (the Committee of Safety) under its president, Benjamin Franklin. Morris was also chairman of the "Secret Committee" of the American Congress, responsible for procuring arms for the Revolution.

That same December, Franklin arrived in Paris, where he would direct American diplomacy and international fund-raising for the Revolution.

On Dec. 31, 1776, General Washington requested an immediate \$50,000 in silver from Morris. Washington needed money for an intelligence service; and his troops, having surprised the British by crossing the Delaware on Christmas Eve, were nonetheless about to leave the Army en masse unless they received some pay. Morris wangled a loan for the whole sum from a not-too-sympathetic Quaker acquaintance and sent the cash to Washington the next morning.

From then on, through the American victory at Yorktown in 1781, and past the Peace Treaty of 1783, Morris and Franklin corresponded very often, sometimes more than daily, across the Atlantic. Morris, General Washington, and a handful of Franklin-allied congressmen met together regularly, as a de facto executive committee.

No money was available to fight the war, but money had to be gotten anyway. There were substantially no industries in America that could be taxed, as the British had in recent decades done what they could to prevent industrial development in the colonies.

Franklin borrowed in Europe, and Morris and Franklin frantically juggled transatlantic bank accounts. Morris was forced to primarily use private channels for domestic loans and contributions to the patriotic military forces.

Without a strong central government, the American cause suffered badly. Exasperated by usury and war profiteering, and prodded by British-agent mob leaders, state legislatures passed laws to prohibit shipments of goods into other states as a vain form of price control. In 1779 and 1780, the Continental Congress issued \$203 million in currency, which sank in value as it was printed (Sam Adams had to pay \$400 for a hat in Boston). Having no power to levy taxes, Congress directly requisitioned supplies of grain, tobacco, and clothes; pigeons and rats overran the grain warehouses.

Was the country doomed to be left to the mercy of speculators, or abandoned to the British? In September 1780, Washington's intelligence coordinator Col. Alexander Hamilton called for the creation of an actual national government with power to save the country, in a letter circulated to men of influence through his friend James Duane. "Without certain revenue, a government can have no power. That power which holds the purse-strings absolutely, must rule." Under the present, vulnerable system, Hamilton said, the "moneyed men have not an immediate interest to uphold [public] credit. They may even, in many ways, find it in their interest to undermine it."

Hamilton's proposal of an official Department of Finance, with Morris as the Financier, was adopted by Con-

gress. On May 17, 1781, in his first official act as Financier of the nation, Morris proposed that Congress should charter a national bank, which Morris, Alexander Hamilton, and legal scholar James Wilson had worked out together in the preceding months and which was already functioning in a makeshift fashion.

Congress chartered the Bank of North America, with power to take deposits, issue legitimate bank notes, and loan funds to the government. The chartering act recommended to the states that no other bank or bankers should be established or permitted within the United States, during the war.

Morris visited General Washington in camp during August 1781, to plan the campaign that was to win the war. Morris promised to finance a drive into Virginia, and Washington agreed to undertake it. Some of the gold came on loan from France, some from Morris's private sources. Every phase of the march toward Yorktown was supplied by minute-to-minute planning out of Philadelphia.

Continuing to function under national charter after the war, the Bank of North America was able to expand available credit, forcing down interest rates that had gone as high as 2.5% per month. When "ultra-democratic" politicians in the Pennsylvania legislature attacked the Bank of North America, George Washington's pamphleteer Thomas Paine went back into action. Paine, who had called upon patriots to defend the Revolution in its darkest days, now counter-attacked the demagogues who would destroy the Bank.

In his "Dissertations on Government," Paine wrote of the military disaster that had faced the country in 1780. General Washington had written to the Pennsylvania legislature, warning that "the distress . . . from the want of every necessary [thing] . . . had arisen to such a pitch, that the appearances of mutiny and discontent were so strongly marked on the countenance of the army, that he dreaded the event of every hour." During that crisis, meanwhile, the populist politicians were busy bringing in "petitions [for their constituents] to be exempt from paying taxes." It was then, Paine wrote, that the patriots had organized the national bank, which these same demagogues now demanded be torn down.

Thus were the permanent battle lines drawn between the nationalist leaders, and their opponents, who would abandon the Revolution to the superior money power of the British Empire.

4. 'The moral sense, independent of advantage'

Under the loose compact of government ("Articles of Confederation") drawn up during the Revolutionary War, there was no secure source of national government revenue, no common tariff laws; the impoverished country was in chaos which threatened to break up the fragile Union.

In this continuing crisis, as the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia in May 1787, Benjamin Franklin organized a meeting at his home to define for his associates the necessary political economy of the new nation. He convened another such meeting on Aug. 9. At these gatherings of Franklin's "Society for Political Inquiries," the delegates heard addresses by a young merchant named Tench Coxe on the need for government encouragement of manufacturing and commerce, so that America could rapidly industrialize.

In the coming months, Coxe's writings would be published by Franklin's protégé, the radical Irish nationalist leader and immigrant Mathew Carey. When the first United States Presidential administration came into office, Tench Coxe was to be appointed Assistant Treasury Secretary under Alexander Hamilton, and he would do much of the detail work for Hamilton's 1791 *Report on Manufactures*, the plan for America's industrialization.

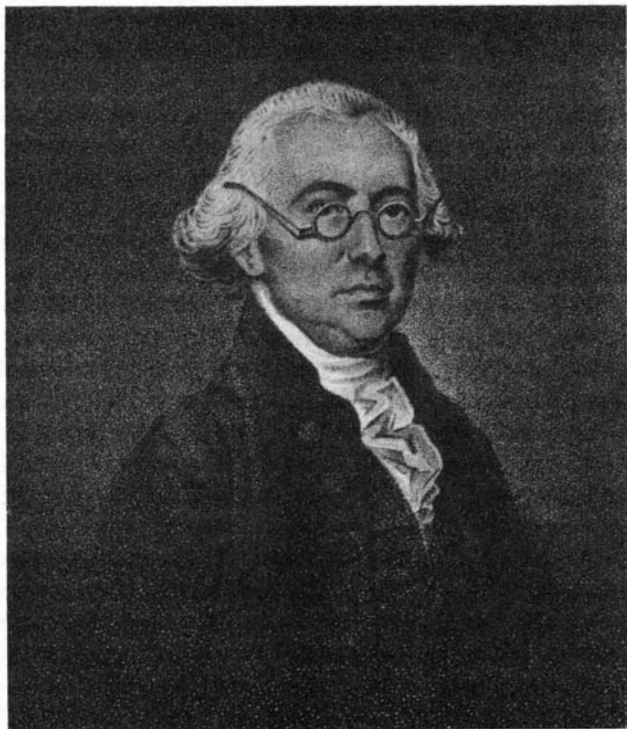
An absurd version of the history of those dramatic days (including the Constitutional Convention) has come down to us from the Anglophile historians, a version in which the nationalists play no significant role, and indeed, in which American nationalism seems never to have existed. This story makes James Madison the "Father of the Constitution," using Madison's own account of the Convention, which was only published 30 years after the events in question. He had in the intervening years aligned himself with the vicious attacks of Jefferson, Aaron Burr, and Albert Gallatin against the nationalist measures of George Washington's founding U.S. administration, and he was later to prove a pitifully weak President.

Yet Madison was a strong ally of Franklin and Washington at the Constitutional Convention, never agreed with John Locke's anti-Christian views, and reverted in old age to support of nationalist measures to save the Union. The ambiguity in Madison's biography has made him a tempting object for Anglophiles to use, to replace Franklin and Hamilton in the center of American thought.

The so-called Virginia Plan was the first outline for a central government brought into the Convention, as a point of departure for the deliberations. It had been worked out in preliminary discussion among Washington, Madison, and the other five Virginia delegates. The national structure called for in this plan was in many ways analogous to most of the state constitutions already adopted: a two-house legislature, with separate executive and judiciary departments.

The Constitution, as agreed to, differed from the Virginia Plan in several important features. Three crucial points, now in our scheme of government, were chiefly the work of James Wilson, who had been the legal counsel for the Bank of North America.

Wilson was also president of the Illinois-Wabash Company. He proposed that the U.S. government prepare the company's land (including the territory of what was later the state of Illinois) with pre-built towns and farms, to be occupied by



James Wilson, an opponent of the philosophy of John Locke and one of the principal authors of the U.S. Constitution.

poor immigrants who would make low monthly payments. Thus, in opposition to Locke, widespread private property was to be *created* under government patronage. This was in fact how the power of the nation was built up, in association with the midwestern canal-building of the 1830s-1840s, and under President Abraham Lincoln's massive giveaway, the Homestead Act.

Congress

The preliminary Virginia Plan would have had the second branch of the legislature (later called the Senate) appointed by the first (the House of Representatives). In the ensuing debate, it was proposed by anti-democratic "states' rights" advocates, that both the House and Senate be appointed by the state legislatures; the Senate was to resemble somewhat the British House of Lords. Wilson and Madison led the successful fight for a popularly elected House, and Wilson defeated the proposal for property ownership to be the criterion for voting in Congressional elections.

As for the Senate, James Wilson disagreed that the British government could serve as any model for the United States: "Our manners, our laws, the abolition of entails and primogeniture, the whole genius of the people are opposed to it." But his argument for a Senate directly elected by the people was defeated; the legislatures would appoint senators, until Wilson's proposal became law in 1913, in the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution.

By Benjamin Franklin's compromise proposal, each state

would have two members of the Senate, but all spending bills would have to be initiated in the popularly elected House.

The Executive

The Virginia Plan called for an undefined "national executive" to be chosen by Congress. James Wilson proposed that which the British Empire ruling clique has always feared the most in the United States: that the Executive branch be headed by a single person, with strong and clearly defined powers. As a member of the Committee of Detail, Wilson was the principal author of the first draft of the Constitution, in which this Executive chief got his job title; Wilson had invented "the President of the United States."

In his law lectures at the University of Pennsylvania a few years later, Wilson—then Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court—explained the unique American concept of the Presidency:

"The British throne is surrounded by counsellors. With regard to their authority, a profound and mysterious silence is observed. . . . Between power and responsibility they interpose an impenetrable barrier. Who possesses the executive power? The king. When its baleful emanations fly over the land, who are responsible for the mischief? His ministers. Amidst their multitude, and the secrecy, with which business, especially that of a perilous kind, is transacted, it will be often difficult to select the culprits; still more so, to punish them. . . ."

". . . What is wanting in authority may be supplied by intrigue; and, in the place of constitutional influence, may be substituted that subtle ascendancy, which is acquired and preserved by deeply dissembled obsequiousness. To so many arts, secrets unceasing, and well directed, can we suppose that a prince, in whose disposition is found anything weak, indolent, or accommodating, will not be frequently induced to yield? Hence springs the evils of a partial, an indecisive, and a disjointed administration.

"In the United States, our first executive magistrate is not obnubilated behind the mysterious obscurity of counsellors. . . ."

The Judiciary

The Virginia Plan would give Congress the power both to appoint, and to dismiss federal judges. But on behalf of the nationalists, Wilson fought for and won Presidential appointment of the judges, and their continuance in office except in cases of proven malfeasance.

In a law lecture, perhaps among those he delivered to President Washington and members of his cabinet, Justice Wilson warned of the dangers of a judiciary that lacks independence:

"Let us suppose a union of the executive and judicial powers. . . . The laws might be eluded or perverted; and the execution of them might become, in the hands of the magistrate and his minions, an engine of tyranny and injus-

tice. . . . Will redress be found in the courts of justice? In those courts, the very persons who were guilty of the oppression in their administration, sit as judges, to give a sanction to that oppression by their decrees. Nothing is to be more dreaded than maxims of law and reasons of state blended together by judicial authority. Among all the terrible instruments of arbitrary power, decisions of courts, whetted and guided and impelled by considerations of policy, cut with the keenest edge, and inflict the deepest and most deadly wounds.”

Wilson then described the exact historical model for the clique which had taken over power in Britain and Holland, to mankind’s great sorrow: “At Venice, where an aristocracy, jealous and tyrannical, absorbs every power, behold the state inquisitors, and the lion’s mouth, at all times open for the secret accusations of spies and informers. In what a situation must the wretched subjects be under such a government, all the powers of which are leagued, in awful combination, against the peace and tranquility of their minds!”

But what is the *source* of justice? Is the justice which we hope to see associated with a republican government, naturally to be expected, as reflecting man’s inborn moral sense? Gottfried Leibniz, and James Logan, had attacked John Locke for his assertion that man was born without a sense of right and wrong. Now, in explaining the grounds on which he and his associates formed the U.S. government, Wilson joined the fray and exposed Locke’s notions as *barbarism*.

In his lecture on the Law of Nature, Wilson said:

“All languages speak of a beautiful and a deformed, a right and a wrong, an agreeable and disagreeable, a good and ill, in actions, affections, and characters. All languages, therefore, suppose a moral sense, by which these qualities are perceived and distinguished.

“The whole circle of the arts of imitation proves the reality of the moral sense. They suppose, in human conduct, a sublimity, a beauty, a greatness, an excellence, independent of advantage or disadvantage, profit or loss. On him, whose heart is indelicate or hard; on him, who has no admiration of what is truly noble; on him, who has no sympathetick sense of what is melting and tender, the highest beauty of the mimic arts must make, indeed, but a faint and transient impression. If we were void of a relish for moral excellence, how frigid and uninteresting would the finest descriptions of life and manners appear! How indifferent are the finest strains of harmony, to him who has not a musical ear?”

This expresses the thinking of America’s founders and defenders. We can hear the same from Alexander Hamilton, writing during the Revolution, criticizing the claim that man’s rights derive from a social contract, or a from a bargain negotiated with the powerful:

“The sacred rights of mankind are not to be rummaged for among old parchments or musty records. They are written as with a sunbeam in the whole volume of human nature by

Wilson and the truth about ‘three-fifths’

Southern slaveowners demanded that the more *property* people in some state owned, the more representatives that state should be entitled to in Congress—and that slaves should count toward such representation. If a 500,000 population were required before a district could be represented, a northern district with 250,000 free persons in it would *not* be entitled to elect a congressman, but a southern district with 200,000 whites and 300,000 black slaves *could* send one of the slaveowners to Congress. So the more slavery, the more John Locke-style “freedom.”

James Wilson proposed a compromise—the famous three-fifths rule—to hold the union together, to hold the South under national law until slavery could be ended. The Convention adopted the rule, that slaves could not be counted fully toward representation for their masters, but only three-fifths of the slaves’ numbers. The “three-fifths of a man” rule was thus a slight improvement for human liberty, over what the slave-masters had demanded.

the hand of Divinity itself, and can never be erased or obscured by mortal power.”⁵

5. The Constitution, despite the Tories

Among the most contorted lies that confound the attempt to study American history, is that the immoral precepts of the British imperialist philosophers John Locke and Adam Smith—laissez-faire, free trade, the defense of usury—express the intent of the founders of the federal government.

The falsehood becomes particularly glaring in the examination of the career of Albert Gallatin, the leading advocate within America of British “free-market” political economy. Remembered now as Treasury secretary for Presidents Jefferson and Madison, Gallatin in his day was widely known as the “arch-fiend” and “enemy of mankind” who tried to crush the new republic.

It was just after the Constitution was drafted, and was

5. In “The Farmer Refuted,” pamphlet written by Hamilton and issued in 1775.

sent out to be voted on by the people of each state, that Gallatin began to make his presence felt in America.

He had arrived from Geneva in 1780 during the Revolution, at age 19, but he took no part in the war. Back in Switzerland, Gallatin's mental universe was formed from childhood with his neighbor Voltaire, the cynical propagandist for Britain's Locke and Newton, the slanderer of Leibniz. By the time he left for America, young Gallatin had already become intimate with many of the top staff members of British secret intelligence director Lord Shelburne.

The prince of Hesse, closely connected to the aristocratic Gallatin family, had offered Gallatin the position of lieutenant colonel over the Hessians whom the prince was selling to King George III as mercenaries against America; but Gallatin came over in plain clothes. Three years earlier, Benjamin Franklin had written a savage satire on the enemy's use of mercenaries. It had been revealed that the British would pay Gallatin's friend, the prince, for each Hessian sent over, and extra money for each one who died. The satire purported to quote a Hessian count on his "joy" that only 345 out of 1,950 of his subjects escaped being killed at the Battle of Trenton, and how the wounded should be put out of their misery.⁶

After the Revolution, Gallatin came out from hiding in the Maine woods, moved to western Pennsylvania, and began guiding the anti-national political forces.

The Pennsylvania legislature, attempting to call a state ratification convention, was stalled, when the forces led by Gallatin staged a walkout and prevented a quorum from being achieved. Pro-Constitution laborers and tradesmen, incensed by this behavior, went to the houses of two anti-federalists, broke in, and dragged them kicking and screaming back to the legislature.

Gallatin and his underlings preached that the U.S. Constitution was dangerous "in inviting rather than guarding against the approaches of tyranny" and "its tendency to a consolidation, not a confederation, of the States."

At the Pennsylvania ratification convention, Gallatin worked through his floor captain John Smilie in a showdown against Franklin, Wilson, and the Philadelphians; Gallatin's forces lost two to one.

The national government having been successfully formed, Gallatin set out to smash it. Gallatin had the Pennsylvania state legislature appoint him a U.S. senator, but the Senate voted his appointment void, as he could not be considered a U.S. citizen. Meanwhile, Gallatin's agitators were leading backward rural people in the drunken rioting known as the Whiskey Rebellion, directed against the U.S. government's right to collect taxes. President Washington sent an

6. Letter from the Count de Schaumberg to the Baron Hohendorf, Commanding the Hessian Troops In America February 18, 1777 in *Benjamin Franklin Writings* (New York: The Library of America, 1987), pp. 917-919.

army headed by Alexander Hamilton to enforce the law. Gallatin escaped justice, though Hamilton and his allies knew him to be a British agent. As Treasury secretary, Gallatin later effectively dissolved both the U.S. Army and Navy in order to "cut the budget," paving the way for the British invasion of the United States in 1814, during which they burned the White House.

In accord with his status as theoretical leader of the free-market faction, speaking for Locke and Jeremy Bentham and the radical British empiricists, the Anglophiles have boldly put forward Gallatin as representative of the Founding Fathers' philosophy! A visitor approaching the front of the rebuilt White House on Pennsylvania Avenue, may look to his left and see the lone statue of Albert Gallatin, the Swiss intriguer, standing next door, in front of the U.S. Treasury. Hamilton, who personally guided the national fight for the adoption of the Constitution, in opposition to Gallatin and his minions, has been allowed a statue on the other side of the Treasury building.

Back in 1788, strategy letters went out constantly from Hamilton in New York to his pro-federalist allies in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. This helped to swing the balance against the anti-Constitution forces, including assorted demagogues and Tories. The leader of the opposition in New Hampshire, for example, was Joshua Atherton, who had been imprisoned during the Revolution for his collaboration with the British Army.

Hamilton's own pro-Constitution political base was among the working class voters of New York City; the opposition was strongest in upstate regions dominated by the old Dutch land barons around Albany. In the New York State ratification convention, Hamilton faced down Gov. George Clinton, who was playing political games in support of the anti-nationalists. Hamilton let it be known that if Clinton's forces stopped New York from ratifying, New York City would join the Union on its own, leaving the state poor and powerless. At this, the governor's political patronage machine crumbled and the nationalist victory was won.

6. Nationalism and free will

Alexander Hamilton's name, more than any other, is identified with the economic doctrines of American nationalism. The world's educated persons admire Hamilton as the leader of a school of thought which successfully challenged British imperial tyranny and built up modern industrial society.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, the American economy languished; the small, backward country was threatened with collapse without a strong central governing authority. Col. Alexander Hamilton wrote an article for the *New-York Packet*⁷ explaining the need for a supreme Union

7. April 8, 1782, No. 5, in his series called "The Continentalist."

government. Hamilton summarized the origin of the wealth of the two greatest European powers, in the purposeful action of their national regimes:

“Trade may be said to have taken its rise in England under the auspices of Elizabeth; and its rapid progress there is in a great measure to be ascribed to the fostering care of government in that and succeeding reigns.

“From a different spirit in the government, with superior advantages, France was much later in commercial improvements, nor would her trade have been at this time in so prosperous a condition had it not been for the abilities and indefatigable endeavors of the great *Colbert*. He laid the foundation of the French commerce, and taught the way to his successors to enlarge and improve it. The establishment of the woolen manufacture, in a kingdom, where nature seemed to have denied the means, is one among many proofs, how much may be effected in favour of commerce by the attention and patronage of a wise administration. The number of useful edicts passed by Louis the 14th, and since his time, in spite of frequent interruptions from the jealous enmity of Great Britain, has advanced that of France to a degree which has excited the envy and astonishment of its neighbors.” (emphasis in original)

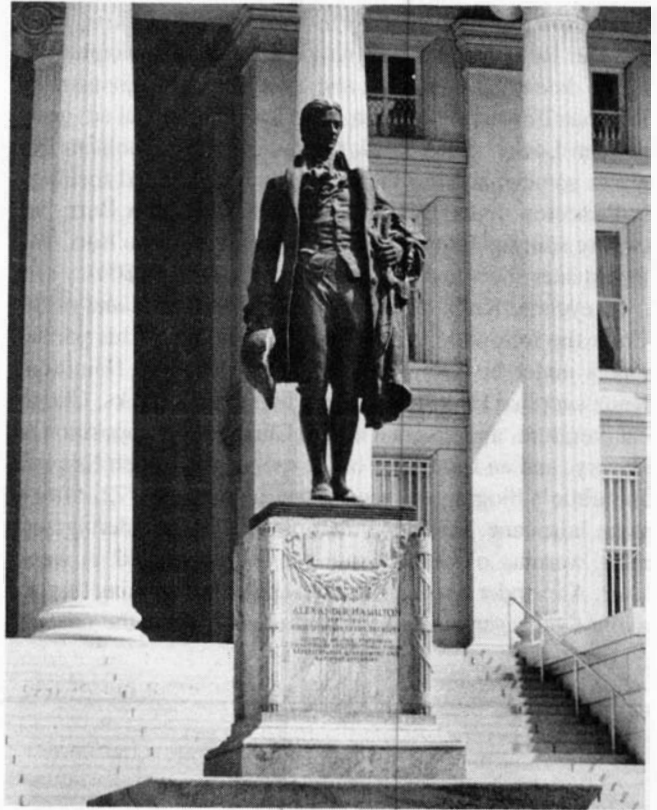
A powerful nation could be created, “where nature seemed to have denied the means”! Hamilton thus celebrated the accomplishments of Jean-Baptiste Colbert, the Minister of Finance who, while managing the economy, had made the young Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz his protégé in the French Academy of Science. Hamilton wrote this some 80 years after Leibniz had attacked Locke’s claim that man, like the beasts, was the slave of nature rather than its creative improver, in the image of God.

Instead of Newton’s and Locke’s isolated individuals, each pursuing his separate pleasures while avoiding pain, Hamilton and the American founders believed that man’s free will must be expressed practically by a free society through its own government’s actions. And thus a country can change its *apparent destiny* of backwardness, can industrialize, and end its submission to imperial might.

Hamilton was born in the Danish West Indies, either in 1755 or 1757, a Scottish merchant’s illegitimate son. His unusual path to America was uniquely bound up with the struggle for national independence.

Several years earlier (in 1749), Franklin founded and became the first president of the Academy of Philadelphia; it was to grow into the University of Pennsylvania. In 1751, Franklin chose the Presbyterian minister and Classical scholar Francis Alison as the school’s principal. Franklin was rather heavily involved with Presbyterian affairs: He built Philadelphia’s Second Presbyterian Church, along with his next door neighbor and Junto member, Elias Boudinot III.

Also in 1751, a bright young Presbyterian graduate student named Hugh Knox arrived in Philadelphia, a Scots-Irish immigrant. Franklin’s Academy principal took Knox



Alexander Hamilton's statue at the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. Hamilton's name, more than any other, is identified with the economic doctrines of American nationalism.

in hand, recruited him to Franklin’s growing intelligence organization, and got him a teaching job close by in Delaware. Knox attended the College of New Jersey (later Princeton University) from 1753 to 1755. At Princeton, Knox cultivated his friendship with the family of Elias Boudinot III, who had been appointed postmaster of Princeton, under Postmaster General Benjamin Franklin.

Hugh Knox went down to the West Indies in 1755 as a Presbyterian minister. For the next 16 years, Knox was the parson for the four-square-mile Dutch island of Saba. He lived in the Dutch governor’s house and married the governor’s daughter.

Tensions rose between the American colonists and the British, and Knox’s position as a Franklin intelligence agent, in precisely that forlorn place, became increasingly important. The Dutch were neutral in the wars between Britain and France, and the tiny Dutch island to the west of Saba, St. Eustacius, was a smuggling base for the Americans. Before the Revolutionary War broke out, Franklin’s European networks had quietly arranged for arms and ammunition to be shipped in quantity to St. Eustacia, as a depot for transshipment to the Americans. During the Revolutionary War, the waters around Saba and St. Eustacius swarmed with ships going to America from France, carrying supplies and men

for the war against Britain.

The Rev. Hugh Knox wrote a blistering pamphlet in 1770, defending free will, and attacking the Calvinism of Jonathan Edwards, the main American theological advocate of John Locke. Knox knew the radical anti-republican Edwards somewhat from the inside, having studied theology at Princeton under Edwards's son-in-law Aaron Burr, Sr. (whose son, the future U.S. Vice President Aaron Burr, Jr., would later shoot and kill Hamilton in a duel in 1804).

Reverend Knox moved over to the Danish island of St. Croix the following year. There he took one of his parishioners under his wing, the teenager Alexander Hamilton. Knox supplied Hamilton with his first serious books, Classical literature, and inspired him to Christianity, opposition to slavery, and an awareness of the evil of the British Empire. Hamilton's biographies record that in August 1772, after a great hurricane, the clergyman preached a thundering sermon, warning of God's wrath against the wicked. A week later, Alexander wrote an identical polemic, warning that, to avoid God's vengeance, the rich must "succor the misera-

ble," and the white slavemasters who "revel in affluence" must "see the afflictions of humanity, and bestow your superfluity to ease them"; and that he had personally "absolutely been an eyewitness to" each injustice that he reported.

Recognizing Hamilton's talent, Knox organized his reception among his contacts and sent the young man up to the American mainland. With a letter of introduction from Knox, Hamilton went to live with Elias Boudinot IV—the son of the Princeton postmaster—in Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

Hamilton was prepared for college in the passionately patriotic Boudinot household, and after a year he was sent to New York to attend King's College (later Columbia University). The outbreak of a shooting war with the British found the young student fully ready to play a man's part in the military struggle. He had already been recruited to the American Revolution, in fact, by the Franklin intelligence organization, before he had even arrived on the continent.

Hamilton served during the Revolution as General Washington's chief aide and military intelligence officer. Within the Continental Congress, which was often slow to function

The 'deranged' Newton

John Maynard Keynes, himself a "very peculiar" person and member of the occultist Cambridge Apostles, wrote this assessment of Isaac Newton, "Newton the Man," in his Essays in Biography (New York: The Norton Library, 1951).

Geniuses are very peculiar. . . . In the eighteenth century and since, Newton came to be thought of as the first and greatest of the modern age of scientists, a rationalist, one who taught us to think on the lines of cold and untingered reason.

I do not see him in this light. I do not think that any one who has pored over the contents of that box which he packed up when he finally left Cambridge in 1696 . . . can see him like that. Newton was not the first of the age of reason. He was the last of the magicians, the last of the Babylonians and Sumerians. . . .

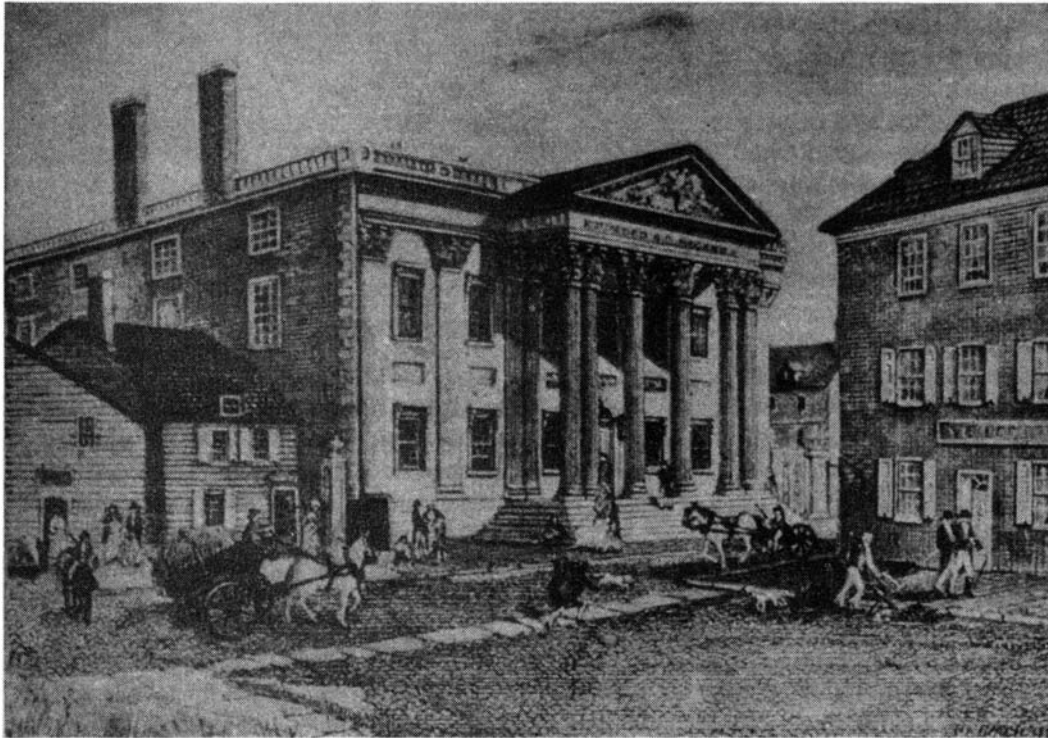
For in vulgar terms Newton was profoundly neurotic of a not unfamiliar type, but—I should say from the records—a most extreme example. His deepest instincts were occult, esoteric . . . with profound shrinking from the world, a paralyzing fear of exposing his thoughts, his beliefs. . . . The too well-known conflicts with Hooke, Flamsteed, Leibnitz are only too clear an evidence of this. Like all his type he was wholly aloof from women.

. . . He believed that . . . clues [to the riddle of the universe] were to be found . . . partly in certain papers and traditions handed down by the brethren in an unbroken chain back to the original cryptic revelations in Babylonia. . . . All his unpublished works on esoteric and theological matters are marked by careful learning. . . . They are just as sane as the *Principia*, if their whole matter and purpose were not magical. They were nearly all composed during the same twenty-five years of his mathematical studies. . . .

A large section [of his writings] . . . relates to alchemy—transmutation, the philosopher's stone, the elixir of life. The scope and character of these papers have been hushed up, or at least minimized, by nearly all those who have inspected them.

. . . He was a very successful investor of funds, surmounting the crisis of the South Sea Bubble, and died a rich man. . . . And when the turn of his life came . . . he put his books of magic back into the box. . . . Somewhere about his fiftieth birthday [in] 1692 he suffered . . . a severe nervous breakdown. Melancholia, sleeplessness, fears of persecution—he writes to Pepys and Locke . . . letters that lead them to think that his mind is deranged. . . . He never again concentrated after the old fashion or did any fresh work.

. . . Voltaire returning from his trip to London was able to report of Sir Isaac—'. . . Reason alone was cultivated and Mankind could only be his Pupil. . .' Newton, whose secret heresies and scholastic superstitions it had been the study of a lifetime to conceal!



Alexander Hamilton's First Bank of the United States. His concept of national banking was to provide credit for the development of industry and infrastructure, and to defeat the usury of Wall Street and the British.

effectively in support of the Army, Elias Boudinot IV was the congressman politically closest to Washington and Hamilton, helping them coordinate intelligence matters, prisoner exchanges, etc.

After the adoption of the Constitution, in the first session of the new U.S. Congress, Congressman Boudinot proposed that the functions of the Treasury be supervised by one man. He tailored the office to suit Alexander Hamilton, who was then chosen for the job by President George Washington. When Hamilton's economic development program came under attack by Albert Gallatin and Thomas Jefferson in 1793, Boudinot led the defense.

We cannot elaborate here Hamilton's economic program for the founding Presidential administration.⁸ He restored the national credit, while creating a national bank and America's national currency. During his term of office, he intervened vigorously in markets, using every public and private instrument available to defeat usury and to counter Wall Street speculators who were trying to destroy the value of government securities.

Hamilton fought for the right of the national government to assume all outstanding Revolutionary War debts of the states that were being consolidated into the Union. No separate negotiations or bargains with powerful creditors could be allowed to undermine national sovereignty. Hamilton achieved this nationalist objective in a political deal with

Thomas Jefferson: In return, Hamilton had to agree to place the future national capital within the southern slave section of the country.

He sharply differed with the heirs of John Locke on the question of slavery. Hamilton continued the role of Benjamin Franklin, who had died in 1790, as the preeminent U.S. anti-slavery activist. A Hamilton letter (March 14, 1779) to Continental Congress head John Jay had endorsed the project of creating two or three Revolutionary War battalions of Negroes. This "will open the door to emancipation," he wrote. "This circumstance, I confess, has no small weight in inducing me to wish the success of the project; for the dictates of humanity and true policy equally interest me in favour of this unfortunate class of men." He continued that Negroes' "natural faculties are probably as good as ours" and "an essential part of the plan is to give them freedom with their muskets."

In his 1791 *Report on Manufactures*, Hamilton called for protective tariffs, bounties, and other means by which government could engineer a dramatic change in the character of the U.S. population, from a rural to a modern skilled people. This urbanization and industry-building, together with heavy immigration and westward infrastructure development, was the plan of Franklin, Washington, and Hamilton for outflanking and gradually overcoming the system of plantation slavery.

But mounting opposition by the Jefferson-Gallatin party effectively blocked Hamilton's policy outlook—and U.S. industrialization—for a span of about 30 years. The ideas of Franklin and Hamilton were revived by a new generation

8. See *EIR*, Jan. 3, 1992, "200 Years Since Hamilton's Report on Manufactures."

of nationalist leaders in the 1820s, and again by Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War of the 1860s. Belatedly, the *Report on Manufactures* was put into effective action. And the Founding Fathers' program, under the name of "Hamiltonian economics," spread throughout the world.

During the first administration of President Washington, Secretary of State Jefferson and his Swiss economic theoretician, Albert Gallatin, launched an all-out attack against the U.S. national development program. Under the direction of their crony, British spy Aaron Burr, a prostitute successfully trapped Hamilton into a blackmail scenario; Hamilton eventually resigned after suffering a campaign of lies and terror against his integrity. Jefferson ran successfully for President in 1800, choosing Burr as his Vice President and Gallatin as Treasury secretary.

Jefferson was always ambivalent and opportunistic—Lyndon LaRouche recently described him perfectly as "politically bisexual"! As a young man in Virginia, Jefferson had been the political and intellectual companion of humanists, allies of Washington and Franklin. The most important was Jefferson's law professor and string quartet partner, George Wythe, the Platonist teacher of Greek and natural law. Though Jefferson played no outstanding role in the Revolution, in 1776 as a Continental Congressman, he was the principal author of the magnificent Declaration of Independence, which was edited by Franklin and others.

In France, as the U.S. ambassador in the middle 1780s, Jefferson became a constant companion of two British imperial representatives: Dugald Stewart, a teacher of radical empiricist philosophy; and his housemate Lord Dare, the son of the chief of the British intelligence service Lord Shelburne. Jefferson more and more identified himself with the anarchist attack on the French nation, run by Shelburne's networks, which culminated in the Reign of Terror, and the execution of France's leading scientists and nationalists.

As President, Jefferson did act to double the size of the nation, with the Louisiana Purchase. And he spoke out against northern Anglophile secessionists during the 1812-1815 U.S. war with Britain: Jefferson wrote to Lafayette, saying he knew that similar anti-national "French revolutionaries" had been paid British agents.

But the Anglophile mythmakers have brought forward Jefferson's most vile sabotage of national development, which they call a defense of the free market; and they have fraudulently mashed that perfidy together into a package with the ideas of human equality which he earlier shared with the Revolution's leaders.

The insane racialism and feudalism of America's enemies such as John Locke, have thus been peddled as the very founding principles of the nation. Yet the real American Revolution had, as Wilson had written, "a beauty, a greatness, an excellence, independent of advantage or disadvantage, profit or loss," which Newton and Locke would not have understood.

Cotton Mather's Leibnizian conspiracy

by H. Graham Lowry

Cotton Mather (1663-1728), the most prolific intellectual figure in colonial America, was the direct political heir of the republican founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. As a desperate measure to save Western Civilization from oligarchical destruction, Massachusetts was established in 1630 by English colonists under Gov. John Winthrop (1588-1649), to become the beachhead for an American continental republic.

Having outwitted King Charles I to secure self-government for Massachusetts, Winthrop and his followers established an elected legislature—which soon created the world's first system of public education. They drafted a constitution and code of laws known as the "Body of Liberties," and used the only printing press in the colony to make them available to all citizens, to protect them from "arbitrary government." Subsidies and tax exemptions for inventions and industrial development were also enacted—along with a system of fortifications, and a people's militia, for defense against *England*. In 1643, while England was racked by civil war, Winthrop expanded the drive for independence by founding the New England Confederation.

To support the effort, Winthrop's son John, Jr. (1606-1676) developed north of Boston the water-powered Saugus Iron Works, America's first automated industrial complex—which by 1647 had overmatched anything in England. The younger Winthrop extended this industrialization drive to Connecticut, and was elected governor there in 1657. In 1662, he secured a new charter for it on the Massachusetts model.

The two colonies' rate of development, both in population and productive economic power, soon terrified the new regime of Charles II. Against Massachusetts especially, Charles II in 1664 launched a 20-year campaign of subversion, economic warfare, military threats, and Indian massacres—and finally revoked its charter by decree in 1684.

Origins of the republican idea

Cotton Mather grew up in the midst of this deadly warfare between oligarchism and republicanism. In his youth, Cotton knew John Winthrop, Jr., the leading New England statesman and scientist of his day, who corresponded late in life with the young Gottfried Leibniz (1646-1716). Win-

throp's ally and political successor was Increase Mather, Cotton's father, who championed Plato and Kepler, against Aristotle and Descartes, as president of Harvard College. Increase led the fight for the Massachusetts charter, and in 1683 founded the Philosophical Society, the forerunner of Benjamin Franklin's American Philosophical Society. Mather's Society met fortnightly, to confer on "improvements in philosophy and additions to the stores of natural history," and corresponded with Leibniz's European circles; the Philosophical Society of Dublin, Ireland; and London's Royal Society.

Increase Mather also took the charter fight to London in 1688, where he discussed republican strategy with William Penn, and enlisted the Pennsylvania proprietor in support of the Massachusetts cause. When news reached Boston, early in 1689, that William of Orange had seized the throne of England, Cotton Mather directed the bloodless Andros Rebellion—backed by the Massachusetts militia under the command of Wait Winthrop, the son of John Winthrop, Jr. Following this stunning coup against royal governor Edmund Andros, Cotton Mather and his allies proclaimed an emergency government for New England, and promoted a system of public credit to foster economic development. Cotton Mather's pamphlet, *Some Considerations on Bills of Credit* (1691), became the model for Franklin's later proposals for issuing paper currency in Pennsylvania.

Massachusetts finally fell under royal rule in 1692. In the dark days which followed, Cotton Mather emerged as its leader, publicly challenging each new oligarchical encroachment, while tirelessly educating and organizing a republican movement. Those efforts intensified after 1701, when Jonathan Swift (1667-1745)—Leibniz's chief ally against the bestial leaders of the Venetian Party in England—began an extraordinary political offensive to break their power.

Swift was educated at Dublin's Trinity College, where both John Winthrop, Jr. and Increase Mather had studied. Cotton Mather developed further ties to the networks of Swift and Leibniz, while building an organization in Massachusetts. His local chapter leaders included the father of Benjamin Franklin.

The republican offensive of 1710

By 1710, Swift and Leibniz had broken the grip of the Venetian Party's control over Queen Anne, who had responded to Swift's moral influence among her inner circle. That year, two of Swift's personal allies arrived in America as Queen Anne's governors: Robert Hunter for New York, and Alexander Spotswood for Virginia. Strategically, the two colonies commanded the crucial gateways to America's westward development; and both governors had been instructed to open them as far as they could.

Cotton Mather was poised to exploit the opportunity, and seized it by publishing his *Essays to Do Good* in 1710.

Mather's work served as an organizing manual for the American Revolution, and was widely reprinted as late as the 1860s. Its original title unfurled the banner of Plato, Nicolaus of Cusa, and Leibniz: *Bonifacius, An Essay Upon the Good, that is to be Devised and Designed, by Those Who Desire to Answer the Great End of Life, and to Do Good while They Live.*

Against the oligarchical claim that man is a beast, Mather declared, "*Government* is called, the *ordinance* of God," and thus "it should vigorously pursue those noble and blessed *ends* for which it is *ordained: the good of mankind.*" His indictment of the enemies of mankind rings true to this day: "*Rulers* who make no use of their higher station, than to swagger over their neighbors, and command their obsequious flatteries, and enrich themselves with the spoils of which they are able to pillage them, and then wallow in sensual and brutal pleasures; these are, *the basest of men.*"

Mather insisted that man was created in the image of God: "It is an invaluable *honor*, to do *good*; it is an incomparable *pleasure*. A man must look upon himself as *dignified* and *gratified* by God, when an *opportunity* to do *good* is put into his hands. He must embrace it with *rapture*, as enabling him to answer the great End of his being."

Mather's *Essay Upon the Good* defined the tasks of republican citizenship, even in specific modes of practice—for doctors, lawyers, merchants, clergymen, educators, and family members.

Cotton Mather published 455 works during his lifetime, including treatises on philosophy, religion, ancient languages, history, politics, biology, botany, geology, the art of singing, and the only medical guide for American physicians of that time. He developed a vaccine for smallpox, during a deadly epidemic in Boston in 1721—which nearly cost him his life from an assassination attempt, run from London by the Hell-Fire Club networks of Bernard Mandeville. That battle brought the young Benjamin Franklin, Cotton Mather's most distinguished protégé, into political warfare for the first time. Franklin brilliantly managed an "undercover" role, directed by Mather, which led to his deployment to Philadelphia in 1723, at the age of 17.

More than 60 years later, after the long struggle for independence from Britain had been ratified by the Treaty of Paris, Franklin wrote a letter to Cotton's son Samuel, who had proclaimed the Declaration of Independence from his own pulpit in Boston in 1776. "I remember well both your father and grandfather," Franklin told him, "having heard them both in the pulpit, and seen them in their houses." Franklin reported that Cotton Mather's *Essays to Do Good*—which he first read in his own father's "little library"—had "an influence on my conduct through life; for I have always set a greater value on the character of a doer of good, than on any other kind of reputation; and if I have been, as you seem to think, a useful citizen, the public owes the advantage of it to that book."

Bosnian accord: heartbreaks, but also opportunities

by Michael Liebig

At the Nov. 21 initialing ceremony for the agreement on Bosnia-Herzegovina which was hammered out in Dayton, Ohio, Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic commented that "it is probably not a just peace, but it is more just than a continuation of the war"—an apt characterization of this agreement, when one considers the fact that since the beginning of the warfare in 1992, approximately 250,000 residents of Bosnia-Herzegovina have been killed, and that there are now about 2 million expellees and refugees.

Despite these hideous losses, no one has succeeded in breaking the spirit of the people and the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina—Muslims, Croats, and members of the loyalist Serb minority. This is all the more important, given that on the international level, Bosnia-Herzegovina has had to contend with a largely hostile environment—a situation which has been rubbed in, time and time again by the criminal behavior of the United Nations. Bosnia's "friends," meanwhile, have remained passive for the most part, and their assistance has come too late, and has been spotty and half-hearted. And so, it is bitter indeed to see how the chief instigator of the Serbian war of aggression against Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slobodan Milosevic, is now being presented as a "man of peace," a man ostensibly so utterly different from his subalterns, the war criminals Karadzic and Mladic. With international recognition, for all intents and purposes, Milosevic now controls about half of the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina—a big chunk of war booty for the Serbians.

Dayton in the global policy context

Over the past three years, Milosevic has always been able to count on open or covert support from London. Up to the end of 1992, he could also count upon the Bush administration in Washington, and also, up to the spring of 1995, on the Mitterrand government in Paris. Moscow's support for

Belgrade should also not be underestimated; it was, and remains, a fact. From the very outset, British policy in the Balkans has aimed at maintaining and solidifying Serbia as the hegemonic power in the Balkans, as a geopolitical counterweight, in Europe's southeast, to a reunified Germany. In pursuit of that policy, Britain has not only acquiesced in, but has also actively promoted cynical aggression and genocide against the other peoples of the region. After Germany turned out to be a wimp, and was taken into the British fold for the time being, the focus of British Balkan policy shifted somewhat: The aim now was to prevent the United States under President Bill Clinton from emerging as the dominant power factor in the Balkans. At the same time, the British tried to cozy up to Moscow.

Whatever one might say about the specifics of the Dayton agreement, it remains a fact that it represents a failure for this London policy. It is, admittedly, true, that with this agreement, along with the military developments that preceded it in the summer and autumn of 1995, Serbia's aggression has been rolled back only to a limited extent. But despite this, Serbia's role as *the* hegemonic power in the Balkans is now a dead letter. Already at this point, Serbia's power is eclipsed by the combined military, demographic, and economic weight of Croatia together with the Muslim-Croatian Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Moreover, one can assume that the U.S. military presence will not remain limited to the time-restricted presence of the "Implementation Force" (I-Force). It is quite likely that the United States will now move toward establishing permanent military bases on Croatian and Bosnian soil.

Two weeks before the initialing of the Dayton agreement, Lyndon LaRouche described the direction, but also the ambivalence in the U.S. government's policy toward Bosnia: "One should not look for simple, clear-cut Bosnian

policy and Bosnian solutions. You have the President trying *not* to do anything bad, and accomplish something good, while balancing these considerations against his problems at home, his problems within his partnership in France, and his problems in dealing with the Russians." Clinton is being forced to do a "tightrope act." He also has problems with factions "within his own State Department" regarding Bosnia. Clinton wants to achieve "a certain degree of stability" in the Balkans, since otherwise London will continue to manipulate this hotspot in order to poison U.S. relations with Russia. On Nov. 27 and Nov. 29, Clinton is expected to give two basic foreign policy addresses, in which he will lay out his Bosnia policy more extensively.

A transitional agreement

The specifics of the Dayton agreement, contained in its 150 pages of text, 11 side-agreements, and 102 maps, have not yet been released to the public. It remains unclear, how the sovereignty of a single "unified state" of Bosnia-Herzegovina made up of two separate "parts," is to be implemented. "Free elections" are to be held for a "unified" parliament and a "joint government," which will be responsible for foreign, economic, and financial policy. Human rights, and the "return of refugees," are to be guaranteed. The current military front lines, 2,000 kilometers long, are to become demarcation lines which the U.S.-led international I-Force is to protect.

The extremely involuted nature of the front lines, with their many tongues and bays and little connecting corridors (e.g., Posavina, the announced connection between Sarajevo and Gorazde), make it doubtful whether these borders will hold permanently. If one takes a sober look at the Dayton agreement, one has to conclude that it is transitional in nature, and that it is unrealistic to think that this agreement has definitively established the status quo in Bosnia.

President Clinton evidently wants a pause in the bloody warfare at least until early 1997; reelection considerations doubtless play an important role here. Also, in the event that the NATO military alliance is extended further eastward in Europe, Clinton wants to eliminate the Balkans as a dangerous factor of tension in U.S.-Russia relations. Yet for all these intentions, people in Washington are well aware that the state of affairs agreed upon in Dayton cannot be a permanent one.

Sooner or later, the on-the-ground situation in Bosnia will change again. This could occur militarily, just as, after four years of defeat, Croatia conducted its successful military campaign to liberate almost all of its Serbian-occupied territory. But the change could also come about in other, non-military ways. In this regard, the fact that the Dayton agreement establishes Bosnia-Herzegovina's legal right to exist under international law, is of no small importance. All the abovementioned treaty items—sovereignty, elections, unified legislative and executive branches, freedom of movement, freedom to settle where one pleases—have great political significance as claims to legal existence.

One should also keep in mind, that the situation in "rump Yugoslavia" and in the "Serbian-Bosnian Republic" is by no means stable. The ideology of "Greater Serbia" is deeply rooted in the Serbian population. The Serb aggression, and the atrocities committed by the Serbian side since the early 1990s, were, and still are, approved as justifiable acts in the eyes of large numbers of Serbians. There are, however, signs that this historically ingrown ideological aberration can be broken through. With his assent to the Dayton agreement, Serbia's President Milosevic is pursuing a scaled-down variant of his "Greater Serbian" policy, which gives little reassurance that there will be any real change of heart in Serbia. Yet one should not underestimate the political tensions that exist within the Serbian camp. Political stability in the "post-Communist" *nomenklatura* that currently runs Serbia, is by no means assured—all the less so, because of the enormous economic problems now facing Serbia, especially in the areas of technology and infrastructure. The lifting of the economic sanctions (which already had so many holes that they resembled Swiss cheese) will not be the *deus ex machina* for economic recovery. And, more than ever, Serbia must face its unsolved problems of its own brutally repressed non-Serbian minorities in Kosovo, Sandjak, and elsewhere.

The economic factor

The emerging combination of military strength, political stability, and economic progress in Croatia and in the Bosnian-Croatian Federation, could exert a strong influence on the Serbian population. The parliamentary elections held in Croatia in October, stand as proof of the Croatian population's great political maturity: The Croatian voters did not give President Franjo Tudjman his expected two-thirds majority for his party in the Sabor (the Croatian parliament). It is also very important that in the wake of the elections, the so-called "Herzegovina Mafia," which seeks to break up the Bosnian-Croatian Federation, was pushed into a back seat in Croatian political life.

But great danger still looms for Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina on the all-important economic front. On the question of economic reconstruction, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are attempting to arrogate a key role to themselves. As *EIR* has documented in detail, the World Bank has systematically sabotaged any true economic reconstruction in conjunction with the Middle East peace process, and there is no reason to believe it will be any different in this case.

In anticipation of the World Bank-sponsored "Grantors' Conference for Economic Reconstruction in Bosnia-Herzegovina," which is to take place on Dec. 18-19 in Brussels, presiding World Bank Director Dervis stated that there exists a "direct connection" between reconstruction investment and Bosnian "foreign debt." Dervis estimated the financial needs for Bosnia's reconstruction at between \$3.7 and \$4.5 billion; against this, he counterposed Bosnia's "foreign indebtedness" of \$3.5 billion. Almost all of these debts are old obliga-

tions of the former communist Serbian-Yugoslavian leadership. And so, the World Bank and IMF are now demanding that an exhausted Bosnia immediately implement a "normalization of its international financial relations" as a precondition for receiving reconstruction assistance.

Negative factors, but also new options

Typically, on Nov. 22, the British government made similar statements, also demanding that it be given a leading role in deciding Bosnia's fate on economic and financial questions. This same cynical attitude was evident in commentaries appearing in the British media, such as the London *Times*, which often serves as a mouthpiece for the British Foreign Office. These same media, which for three years have been demanding that Bosnia-Herzegovina finally capitulate and accept "military defeat," are now fulminating against "the arrogance of Clinton," who is "selling out" Bosnia's "vital interests," and who wants to turn the country into an "American protectorate."

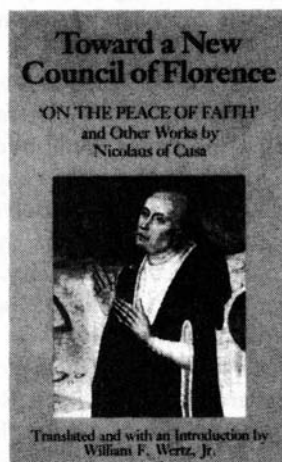
In conclusion, it should be emphasized, once again, that the Dayton agreement is a transitional step—albeit a very important one—in the political, economic, and military development of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and of Serbia as well. There is no denying the negative factors; but at the same time, it opens up new opportunities for Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia which must now be followed up aggressively.

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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Algeria

Election farce may prove serious

by Anna Varga

The Algerian civil war was ignited when the military government unilaterally suspended elections at the end of 1991, which the opposition Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) was poised to win. The second round, scheduled for January 1992, never took place. Instead, a bloody confrontation was launched, through the use of terrorists known as the Armed Islamic Group (GIA). The GIA, which represents the notorious "afghansi" networks created during the Afghanistan War, have been deployed in Algeria by sectors of Algerian military security known as the "eradicators," those who desire the physical elimination of the opposition through such a staged conflict. Over the past four years, the Algerian population has been subjected to atrocities of unprecedented brutality by both sides, and the result has been the death of an estimated 50,000 people, mostly civilians.

In mid-November, the Algerian regime staged elections under Liamine Zeroual, who was appointed President in 1994. The aim of the unusual elections, was to give Zeroual an aura of respectability and legitimacy, particularly in the international arena. French President Jacques Chirac, who had planned to meet Zeroual in New York during the U.N. General Assembly, but cancelled the meeting because it would have constituted political support for the regime, made known that he would have pushed the Algerian strongman to stage Presidential elections, and to follow them up with parliamentary elections. This way, the process of democratic restoration was supposed to be restarted.

The elections, according to the opposition inside Algeria and abroad, were anything but fair and free. First, only three candidates in addition to Zeroual were allowed to run; the entire country was placed under military control as 300-400,000 soldiers were deployed to patrol major cities, and intimidation was practiced, to corral reluctant citizens to vote, particularly in rural areas. The opposition parties had called for abstention, as a sign of protest against elections held under conditions of martial law. According to opposition sources, only 37% of the eligible voters went to the polls, although government reports claimed exactly twice that number. The results, too, betrayed signs of computer manipulation, as the four candidates were attributed almost exactly five times what their parties or corresponding political formations had tolled in 1991. Thus Sheikh Nahnah, whose Hamas party was given 5% in 1991, got 25% this

time; Zeroual was given 7 million votes, about five times the 1.5 million which the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN) got in 1991, and so forth. As Nahnah commented, "Last December a plane was hijacked and now votes and ballot boxes were hijacked."

It is ironic that such an obviously fraudulent election, may contribute to ending a civil war situation, which was sparked by the abolition of elections. Regardless of the ballot box stuffing, the election is being used, by both government and opposition, as a ruse, to find a solution. Immediately after the results were broadcast, that Zeroual had "won" over 60% of the votes, he announced his willingness to open a dialogue with the opposition. Former Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi told *EIR* from London, that the government had two alternatives before it: either to continue the eradication policy, leading the country to certain ruin, or to open up a real dialogue with the opposition. The same message was sent Zeroual by the editor of a legal opposition newspaper, *L'Opinion*, who recommended that the President use the legitimacy provided him by the elections, to seek national reconciliation, with all parties.

The FIS made no bones about its intentions to exploit the potential in the situation. Speaking from Germany, where he is in political exile, FIS speaker Rebah Kebir characterized Zeroual as "the valid negotiator to lead the talks on the side of the effective power," i.e., of the group which, legally or illegally, retains power in the country. Kebir added that the FIS was "ready for a global solution negotiated between the effective power and the opposition, a solution that could lead to peace and stability." He hinted at the possibility that his movement would call for parliamentary elections when he said, "This would allow the Algerian people to choose, in a free and peaceful atmosphere, their representatives and their course and therefore contribute to stabilize and consolidate State institutions."

Anwar Haddam, FIS parliamentarian based in the United States, commented that "the only solution, if they want a solution, must be within the framework of the Rome Accords," referring to the agreements reached by opposition party leaders during meetings held in Rome in late 1994 and early 1995. Spokesmen for the Community of Saint Egidius, the Catholic lay organization which had sponsored the Rome meetings, also said they thought that the Algerian elections "could mark a positive step if it is followed by a phase of real resumption of dialogue, including with all opposition groups." The Rome platform calls for ending the state of emergency, releasing political prisoners, and returning to democratic rule, through free elections.

Zeroual, though loudly proclaiming victory over the opposition, through his rigged election results, has painted himself into a corner: If he wishes to preserve his democratic credentials, he must make a serious gesture to the real opposition. To do this, Zeroual must come to terms with the "eradicators" among the military who put him in power in 1994.

The fact that the possibility of dialogue is seriously being

mooted now, both by the FIS and the regime, indicates that some reorganization among the military may be taking place. FIS spokesmen in the past have specified repeatedly that there are "wise men" and truly patriotic forces even among the military, who could dissociate from the disastrous policy course of the last four years. Now is the time, clearly, for such forces to step forward.

Documentation

FIS appeals to Zeroual

This open letter was sent to Algerian President Liamine Zeroual on Nov. 21 by Rebah Kebir, president of the Executive Abroad of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS):

Mr. President,

Following your election to the Presidency of the Republic, in an election upon which we do not want to dwell, since you are in possession of the details relative to the way it unfolded and its results, the message of the Algerian people, both through their boycott and through their participation in the vote, is a desire for peace, democracy, and liberation from poverty and oppression. We implore the Almighty to make this event of far-reaching importance a prelude to good and a blessing for Algeria, its territory, and its children. We rejoiced in the grace that was manifested during the days of the elections, when the blood of Algerians was spared, and we hope that God will favor us, through faith, peace, security, and Islam forever. We have also learned with satisfaction of the expression of your sentiments, on the weight of responsibility that voters conferred on you, on your certainty that the solution to the crisis goes beyond individuals, groups, and clans, and on your determination to open up, to help all Algerians find their role in the construction of the country. We are convinced that the sincere return to this Muslim people can only lead to well-being and good. If one part of the population has had the advantage of rejoicing, there is, on the other side, another part, also very important, which has remained frustrated and unhappy. We estimate that the popular support which you have received may constitute, both for the government and the opposition, a great opportunity for overcoming the obstacles which have thus far prevented the national dialogue from reaching its objectives, of returning to peace, liberty, and entente. Finally, we confirm our permanent willingness for dialogue, consultation, and mutual aid with the forces in power and the opposition, with the aim of eliminating the causes of tension in our society, wiping away the pain of our people, and allowing them to fulfill their desires for peace, well-being, justice, and democracy, as well as for sparing future generations from deadly struggles.

Chirac capitulates to bankers, with cabinet shakeup and austerity drive

by Christine Bierre

The moment of truth has now arrived for the government of President Jacques Chirac, as *EIR* often said it would, because of Chirac's contradictory promises during his Presidential campaign: On the one hand, he promised that he would address the tremendous problems of unemployment and growing poverty; on the other, he promised the "markets," Germany, and the European Union (not to mention the right-wing neo-liberals around former Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, who make up the majority of his own RPR party), to reduce the budget deficit in order to meet the EU's Maastricht Treaty convergence criteria (no more than 3% public deficit, and 60% indebtedness). Since the Maastricht criteria have to be met by 1997, when the proceedings will start in the European Union for the adoption of a single European currency and a unified European central banking system, there was no room for Chirac to maneuver between the two pledges. Either government would have to repeal or renegotiate the Maastricht Treaty, or else it would have to apply an austerity budget to meet the convergence criteria.

Chirac and his Prime Minister Alain Juppé chose the second. Their decision took place amid massive attacks and pressure from the international financial community against the bold Gaullist-inspired initiatives that Chirac took as soon as he became President in May: restarting nuclear testing to upgrade France's nuclear *force de frappe*, a forceful intervention on behalf of the Bosnians, and a denunciation of international speculation as "financial AIDS" at the Group of Seven summit in Halifax.

A wave of attacks

Immediately, the same oligarchy that so vehemently hated Gen. Charles de Gaulle rained down attacks on the Chirac policies: the international and domestic campaign against the nuclear tests, the unprecedented wave of terrorism that hit France, the climate of financial instability provoked by speculation against the franc, all contributed to driving the government to adopt policies that ultimately drastically reduced its popular support.

Another element in the Chirac government's about-face,

was the repeated attacks by the international financial community against France, especially after Prime Minister Juppé fired right-wing, neo-liberal finance minister Alain Madelin in August. Within three months, reports by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were blasting France for its growing public deficit and indebtedness. Pressure was also applied by France's main European partner, Germany, through harsh statements made by Finance Minister Theo Waigel and by the president of the Bundesbank, Hans Tietmeyer, calling on France to tackle the debt and deficit and meet the Maastricht criteria. The Balladurians, the majority in the ruling party, became the conveyor for pressure from these institutions on the Chirac government, demanding that more and more severe austerity be adopted.

Added to this, corruption scandals swirled around Juppé, when it came to light that he and his family were benefitting from low-rent apartments in Paris earmarked by the city government for low-income families. The accusation made by Paris prosecutors is that Juppé was not only profiting from such subsidized housing, but also that he had renovated his apartment using city funds. This scandal, unleashed by judges close to both the opposition Socialist Party (PS) and the Balladurians, was played up by the press in France, in an attempt to provoke the government's collapse.

The climate stampeded Chirac and Juppé into taking a neo-liberal posture: First, they reshuffled the government, in order to meet the new austerity and "professional" criteria. Anyone who was not an old, professional, hack politician or "responsible" bureaucrat from the School of National Administration who was determined to slash the budget, was removed. The ministries that represented the new social orientation adopted by Chirac during his campaign, or which had opened up to layers of the population who previously had not been represented in government, such as youth and women, was abruptly dismissed.

Of the 12 women whom Chirac had named as ministers or secretaries of state, (a breakthrough in this country where *machismo* in politics is the strongest in Europe), only four survived; the others were accused of lacking either profes-

sionalism or “media presence.” In fact, the most “professional” of these women, Health Minister Elizabeth Hubert and Family Minister Colette Codaccione, stood against the austerity budget. Codaccione, who is close to the Vatican, was the victim of a scurrilous media campaign unjustly accusing her of supporting the anti-abortion commandos.

Government spokesman François Baroin, who had been handpicked by Chirac, was also fired. The shakeup brought in three secondary Balladurians. Rumor has it that the heavyweights of the Balladur wing refused to participate in the government, preferring to stand by while the government collapses completely, in hopes of making a comeback.

Social Security facing the guillotine

After the shakeup, Juppé announced his austerity budget for the Social Security Administration. In France, Social Security refers to health insurance (guaranteed to all workers and their families), pensions, and family allocations. This administration is seen as emblematic of the social advances gained by the population and the unions over years of struggle, and for this reason, the government attack on it is symbolic of its new anti-social policy.

Since 1946, the Social Security administration has been run by the trade unions and the employers; the latter directly pay a part of employees’ wages into the Social Security administration. Due to the international economic crisis and growing unemployment, the Social Security deficit has been accumulating, reaching 120 billion francs (roughly \$25 billion) in 1994, and the same amount in 1995. According to the 1946 arrangement, it is up to the State to cover the deficit, and the government is now using this as an excuse to try to take control of the whole administration. Whatever difficulties the unions might have in running Social Security, it is clear that during this crisis period, the unions remain the best guarantee that workers’ interests will be defended.

It is this entire system, one of the best in the world in quality and quantity, which the Juppé plan has begun to attack. Even though the Juppé plan is not yet attempting to reform the entire system, the door has definitely been opened to reform it along the same “cost-efficient” lines that Britain’s health care system followed under Margaret Thatcher: a system run utterly inefficiently by the State, with patients waiting in line to be served, not being able to choose their own physicians, and making high out-of-pocket expenses that were not reimbursed.

In order to cover the Social Security deficit, Juppé has reformed the administration in order to vastly reduce spending: Henceforth, the State will define the total amount allocated yearly to Social Security, and will institute several mechanisms to allow the State to control the growth of spending by hospitals, by individual physicians, and by patients. Past deficits will be covered by an increase of the

numbers of people paying for a general, direct tax, called the CSG, and a new tax of 0.5% on all income, including from the unemployed (only disabled veterans and those receiving social assistance benefits are exempt). A person earning FF 8,000 per month will pay FF 40 in new taxes toward closing the deficit gap. Other austerity measures include increasing the number of years civil servants must work to earn full pension benefits from 37.5 to 40 years. Furthermore, the government is considering the possibility of allowing 10% of the total amount of pension funds to go into speculative investments via American-style mutual funds. These last two measures were dear to the heart of Alain Madelin, confirming that the new Juppé government is doing Madelin’s work without Madelin’s presence.

Balance of power games

Where does French foreign policy stand after this government reorganization? Superficially nothing will appear to change, but in fact, it consolidates France’s alliances on the worst possible terms. France’s main ally in Europe remains Germany, and both Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette and Jacques Chirac have declared that, as far as France is concerned, the Franco-German alliance is the basis for the entire, post-1989 “European Construction.” However, this alliance is presently defined by the Maastricht Treaty austerity and monetarist policies.

By comparison, even though there have been many sources of tension with Britain over recent months—including British harboring of those organizing the “Islamic” terror wave in France, plus the City of London speculation against the franc—France is still determined to use Britain to balance out Germany. And Britain is doing everything possible to “cozy up” to France in an effort to drive a wedge between France and its allies, Germany and the United States. While, unofficially, the British elites (e.g., the environmentalist movement around Prince Philip’s World Wide Fund for Nature and the Club of the Isles) and its secret services orchestrated the international campaign against French nuclear testing, the British government officially supports France’s testing.

In the recent U.N. vote on nuclear tests, the majority of France’s European partners either voted against French nuclear tests or abstained, to the complete fury of the Chirac government. Only Britain voted in favor. As for the fight against terrorism, after the Chirac government put pressure on Britain for harboring the Muslim terrorists who organized the wave of bombings in France, Britain suddenly decided to become as “cooperative” as possible.

Social ferment boiling over

Whether Juppé and Chirac will get away with this policy shift is not clear at this point. The last week of November may very well see the end of the Juppé government, as the

trade unions proceed with plans to organize a "black week": Several hundred thousand students demonstrated throughout the country, while a national strike on Nov. 24 was called for by the civil servants and the public sector unions. Another national day of action was set for Nov 28.

The unions are divided in their objectives: The CFDT, one of the three largest federations, is not participating, because it supports the government plan, while Force Ouvrière, the largest, will only participate in the Nov. 28 day of action, despite its opposition to the Juppé plan, because it is very close to Chirac and hopes for another policy shift in six months. However, the trade unions might not be able to control a movement of popular rage which could swell way beyond their expectations. Indeed, many sectors of the CFDT will participate in the protest actions anyway, and have called for the resignation of the federation's current president.

The French National Railway (SNCF) workers have also announced that they may extend their national strike from Nov. 24 to Nov. 29, which would create havoc in the country. Much will depend on whether the Socialist Party decides to support these strike actions fully or not. Even though Socialist Party head Lionel Jospin has always favored the Maastricht Treaty, such great hostility to the treaty has mushroomed in the party's left wing that its main spokesman, Julien Dray, and its former president, Henri Emanuelli, have declared that should it become a matter of choosing between the population's well-being or the treaty, the choice will obviously be for the population.

Effort to silence Cheminade

A final element is crucial to understand this policy shift in France's government. Throughout the country, there has been only one political force that has consistently polemicized against monetarist policies and the speculative cancer which is killing the world economy, and which has proposed competent policies for real economic growth: That is the movement based on the ideas of Lyndon LaRouche, headed, in France, by former Presidential candidate Jacques Cheminade and the Solidarity and Progress movement.

Symptomatic of the lack of courage of even the better forces in this government, was the unanimous decision of the Constitutional Court of France not to reimburse Cheminade's campaign expenses, in an effort to bankrupt Cheminade personally and to close down his movement. Even though the majority of the Constitutional Court belongs to the Mitterrand era, such an outrageous decision, violating the very intent of the Constitution, could not have been made without an all-party agreement to eliminate this "outsider."

Given that Cheminade's policies represent the very heart of the opposition to the international monetarist insanity, the attack against Cheminade has weakened the possibility of creating a real resistance front against these policies in France.

Interview: Vitaly V. Melnikov and Elena Drapeko

A look at art and culture in Russia

Mrs. Drapeko has a career as an actress. In the first post-communist years, she was responsible for Cultural Affairs in the St. Petersburg City Council, and is now running as an independent candidate for the Russian State Duma (lower house of the national parliament). Mr. Melnikov is film director and artistic director at the "Lenfilm" Film Production Association, and chairman of the St. Petersburg Film Makers' Association. He is directing one of the few films right now being produced at the "Lenfilm" studio: the historical movie "Czarevich Aleksei," about the son of Peter the Great. The interview was conducted by Gabriele Liebig and Konstantin Cheremnykh on Oct. 10 at the "Lenfilm" studio in St. Petersburg.

EIR: We understand that you are upset about the situation of Russian cinema today. Why?

Melnikov: I think it is important to understand, that cinema in Russia has been one of the most important sources of cultural education. Of course, in the Soviet era it was propaganda in many respects, but still it was important that those "perfect people" shown in the movies, set a positive example of behavior for millions of people.

Then came a period in the late 1980s and early 1990s that reminded me of the period after World War II, when Soviet cinemas showed a lot of German movies taken by the Red Army and brought here. These German movies included a lot of embarrassing things that our citizens had never seen in Soviet films, including the negative sides of the Soviet Union, as an enemy image. In the beginning of the 1990s, something similar happened, but in much stronger doses: We saw a great number of American soap operas and thrillers. Also, Russian cinematographers made films on problems they hadn't touched before. All of that created an atmosphere that showed: We are bad. It was the opposite message from before. Before, the Soviet Union had been presented as the best of all countries, going ahead of all mankind toward a brilliant future, etc. Now it was the opposite; the Soviet Union was suddenly presented as the worst of all, and the people were blamed for not understanding earlier that the regime was violent and cruel.

At the same time, the West was presented as the *perfect* model to be followed. As long as that was new, people were curious, and for a while couldn't get enough of western mov-

ies. But during the last year, a new countervailing tendency can be observed.

EIR: Can you give some examples of this new trend?

Melnikov: The main tendency, I see now, from talking to many people, is that people prefer again to see Russian movies, instead of foreign ones. But to bring these films to a Russian audience, is now much more difficult than some years ago, because due to the “reform,” that is now affecting everything in our society, we lost the public film distribution system. This system was very important for our cinema. Indeed, it was used in some ideological way, but still it was a great advantage when every region in Russia had a “Center of Propagation of Cinema Art.” It was State policy to finance and support the dissemination of those films that were considered the best in the last period, all over the country. The idea was, to use cinema for the purpose of making people know more about the country, its history—education. And now we have lost that. It will be very difficult to start restoring even part of that system.

We lost the old system, and didn’t get a new one [to replace it]. But just at the moment when it was destroyed, there was a flow of cheap American and other movies: third-rate movies rejected in the West, cheap in every respect. To buy such films is much less expensive than to make a new masterpiece here in Russia. Even to buy Russian films is more expensive nowadays than to buy a foreign one. And the worst film, of course, is the cheapest. Thus, during the last several years, cinema has turned from a valuable means of popular education into a kind of chewing gum.

The government is starting to understand that something must be changed, if they don’t want to lose the population. People are already bored with the cheap foreign stuff, and just stop going to the cinema.

Under some pressure from public organizations, there was introduced a new structure on the State level called “Roskomkino” (Russian Committee on Cinematography), which gets centralized financing for saving the cinemas and studios. But that cannot undo so easily the tremendous losses we incurred in the meantime in the technical base of cinematography.

For example, this studio—one of several “Lenfilm” studios—produced previously 12 or 13 films a year. It was managed from the very beginning by such famous film managers as Grigori Kozintsev and Leonid Trauberg. But now it is only able to make one film a year. You should have seen how this studio was brimming with people some years ago. Now, so few people are left working here that it is not even worthwhile to operate a canteen. The empty “Lenfilm” corridors have become a shelter for cats. In the “Mosfilm” studio in Moscow, it is worse: They have rats. Maybe we should make their rats and our cats acquainted with each other.

EIR: What about the film you are working on?

Melnikov: Luckily, I am directing the only film which is be-

ing produced here right now. It is the story of “Czarevich Aleksei,” the son of Peter I. [He became entangled in a plot by the boyars against his father, the plot was uncovered and Aleksei eventually executed.] I base the story on different historical accounts. One source, for example, is Dmitri Merzhkovsky, who wrote a novel about Aleksei. But I also take into account the view of others on the same subject, such as Pushkin and Russian historian Sergei Solovyov, who look at this relationship in quite a different way. I have been working for a year on this picture, and I don’t know how long it will take.

One difficulty is, that during the period of destruction we have not only lost the system of distribution, but also the level of technique. In the West it has advanced, and we are lagging behind.

EIR: Why is the *dernier cri* in technique so important? I remember so many marvelous old movies, even in black and white. Isn’t the content of a movie more important than the technique?

Melnikov: The low technological level of old movies has already become an aesthetic element. People like it, if they watch an old movie—like looking at an old photograph—but if you make a new film now, you can’t allow yourself to make it on such a level.

Also, we have to think about exporting our films to the West. Nowadays, our films are shown in France, Germany, Italy, only on TV. The usual film system doesn’t take them because of technical flaws, for example bad recording, or recording which is not synchronous with the movements. Therefore, technique is a very important thing.

EIR: What is the situation of the cinematographers today? And what is your organization, the St. Petersburg Film Makers’ Association, demanding of the government?

Melnikov: We bombard [Prime Minister Viktor] Chernomyrdin with letters. Last year, the government included in the budget 40 billion rubles for the cinema. Only 22 billion rubles were actually paid out. Where is the rest? Nobody knows and nothing was explained. The same situation this year. Recently, we again sent a letter demanding an answer.

One of our colleagues, Yury Mamin, got quite furious about the fact that he can’t get money for his films, and called for a strike. I explained to him that a strike of cinematographers doesn’t make sense. “Who will notice, if you are on strike? A miners’ strike, or a teachers’ strike will be felt, but if you strike, it will influence nobody’s opinion.” “Okay,” Mamin said, “then we make a demonstration.” And they built a big coffin, wrote on it “Russian cinema,” and walked with this coffin along the streets several days ago, looking very sad.

Drapeko: For a certain time, in the beginning of the Gorbachov period, the leadership was interested in means to influence public opinion, because public opinion should support

the beginning of Gorbachov's reforms. At that time, the cinema was still well-financed. But after Gorbachov was removed, and [Nikolai] Ryzhkov [was] replaced by [Yegor] Gaidar, and Gaidar by Chernomyrdin, and so on, the present government is not interested in public opinion, and quite indifferent to it.

In order to demonstrate their sympathy for cinema, they organize once every several years a film festival in Moscow. It is like a great banquet, billions of rubles are thrown out for champagne and caviar, and a group of corrupted cinematographers, such as Nikita Mikhalkov and others, sit there and enjoy themselves. Many cinematographers boycotted that pseudo-festival, in spite of having been invited.

This corrupted cinema elite is used in the election campaign for the Russian State Duma. For example, Mikhalkov is running on the slate of Chernomyrdin's bloc "Our Home Is Russia." That is the only way that the government is showing interest in cinema.

EIR: What about your own candidacy for the State Duma? Also, I heard that you were responsible for Cultural Affairs in St. Petersburg not so long ago.

Drapeko: I began my career as an actress. Later, I worked for ten years in the Trade Union of Actors. In the early perestroika period we founded the "Guild of Actors," first of the Soviet Union, then the name changed to "Guild of Actors of the Newly Independent States."

The system worked until now. I became known as a public figure, because I was vice president of that guild.

Then I was invited by the St. Petersburg mayoralty to head the Committee on Culture and Tourism, which is a very large economic area. Probably it was [due to] our intelligentsia's idealism, characteristic for this period 1990-91, why we tried to create both a State and public management of culture. It worked similar to French dirigism, by the "long leash": The government just works out a general consideration of financing some branch, but the specialists actually formulate the concrete policy. We created several expert councils: on museums, cinema, libraries, music schools, music and art education for children, etc.

I was also an expert for the Supreme Soviet of Russia on the question of culture. During the period of Gaidar in 1992, when everything was thrown on the free market, and privatization started with full force, we managed to exclude from privatization the theaters, museums, etc., and thus we saved them. You must know, that St. Petersburg is one of the largest black markets for antiquities.

This half-private management system of culture was a really democratic system, but it functioned only for a short interim period. Then we saw the return to a very primitive form of authoritarian rule. Nobody asks any longer for the opinion of public organizations, of experts, of creative people. Especially on questions concerning real estate; the cul-

tural organizations had much real estate: museums, theaters, old precious buildings. Since the new Constitution was adopted, a variety of laws and *ukazes* narrowed the influence of the public organization more and more, especially concerning questions of property. In fact, the first decision made after October 1993, in the period when the city council still existed [in December 1993 the St. Petersburg City Soviet was dissolved and reduced from 400 deputies to 49], was to deprive the deputies of any right to decide on property questions.

EIR: I would like to come back to your candidacy for the State Duma. Are you running as an independent candidate, or are you connected with a political party?

Drapeko: I am running as an independent candidate, but I am supported by several public organizations and parties. For example, I am a member of the movement "Women of St. Petersburg." I am also an initiating member of the movement "Spiritual Heritage" [spiritual from Russ. *dukhovny*, linked to the soul, as opposed to material]. This aspect has always been the most important for the Russian people, and this is probably why we have such a rich literature and culture in general. In this movement "Spiritual Heritage," we try to promote national, patriotic values. We demand that our own cultural production get funding. We see it as a priority to survive culturally, to keep our own soul.

I am also supported by the Union of Realists. We are cooperating with other parties of the centrist opposition, such as Zuganov's party, but not with radical groups like the Communist Workers Party. I know many good, fair, energetic people in many parties and try to make them work together for common goals.

EIR: Please tell us about your favorite Russian movies? From the standpoint of cinematic art, and from the standpoint of the cultural values and ideals you wish to promote, what films would you like to be shown in the cinemas and on TV today, both in Russia and in the West?

Drapeko: Most important, I think, are historical films. People must know their history, the tragedies, the victories, the national destiny.

Personally, I like very much the actor and writer Vassiliy Shukshin, author of the film "Red Viburnum." Stanislav Rostotsky directed the film in which I played my first main role: "The Dawn is Quiet Here." It was a very famous film, a screen version of a novel with the same title by Boris Vassilyev. I played one of four girls in a military unit during World War II, who were killed one after another. Rostotsky is a very talented film director. He also made the film "The Land and the People," about the kolkhoz peasants in the Soviet period. Also a film about schools, teachers, and the process of education: "Let's Live till Monday" (1961). Of course, Vitaly Melnikov's film "Hello and Goodbye" was a very kind, gentle, and very popular film. . . .

British lords are behind the destabilization of Nigeria

by Joseph Brewda

A network of British-run non-governmental organizations (NGOs) led by Amnesty International and Greenpeace, has dramatically accelerated its campaign against the Nigerian government of President Gen. Sani Abacha, following Nigeria's suspension from the British Commonwealth on Nov. 11. The purpose of the campaign is to aid the overthrow of the Nigerian government. The pretext for the British Crown's successful organizing of the suspension was the Nov. 10 execution of Nigerian playwright Ken Saro-Wiwa, who led a self-avowedly secessionist and terrorist movement in Nigeria centered among the Ogoni people.

Ever since the mid-19th century, British imperial intervention has operated along the principles set down by Lord Palmerston, prime minister and foreign minister of Great Britain from 1830 to 1865. Under Palmerston's extremely successful tenure, Britain appeared to intervene in global affairs, not on its own imperial behalf or that of the oligarchy headquartered there, but on behalf of a defense of "human rights," especially those of ethnic and religious minorities. Since 1970, defending the environment has been added to the list.

The case of the London-headquartered Saro-Wiwa includes all these elements. Dubbed an "environmental warrior" for his fight against oil exploration and extraction, Saro-Wiwa was the self-styled leader of a half-million-man Christian tribal minority, the Ogonis. However, Saro-Wiwa's ascension to become the premier leader of the Ogoni tribe, came only after the elder chiefs of the tribe had been murdered—the murders for which he and co-defendants stood trial in Nigeria.

Saro-Wiwa's advancement onto the international stage was also predicated upon the powerful backing of the multi-billion-dollar-financed environmental and human rights lobbies operating on his behalf internationally. The operation was coordinated directly out of the British House of Lords by Lord Avebury (Eric Lubbock), chairman of the British Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights, and the recently deceased Lord Ennals (David Ennals).

The idea of a separate "Ogoniland" is an artificial creation of Amnesty International, Greenpeace, and the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO), and it has the support of Human Rights Watch, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Prince Philip's) World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and PEN (Poets, Editors, and Novelists) International. On the Ogoni case, according to an Ogoni source, the British news

agency Reuters, Ted Turner's Cable News Network (CNN), the *New York Times*, and the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) played the major role in boosting Saro-Wiwa's profile around the world.

The Ogoniland case was first placed on the international human rights agenda in July 1992 when Saro-Wiwa appeared as a featured speaker at a conference of the U.N. Working Group on Indigenous Populations, which had been established in the early 1980s to oversee and coordinate claims (emanating from British intelligence outlets, including the U.N. itself) that modern technology, education, and the nation-state were guilty of "ethnocide," through changing the way of life of indigenous peoples.

After Saro-Wiwa's debut at the U.N., Greenpeace made its first visit to "Ogoniland," purportedly to investigate charges that oil company exploitation of the region was destroying the environment and the Ogonis' way of life.

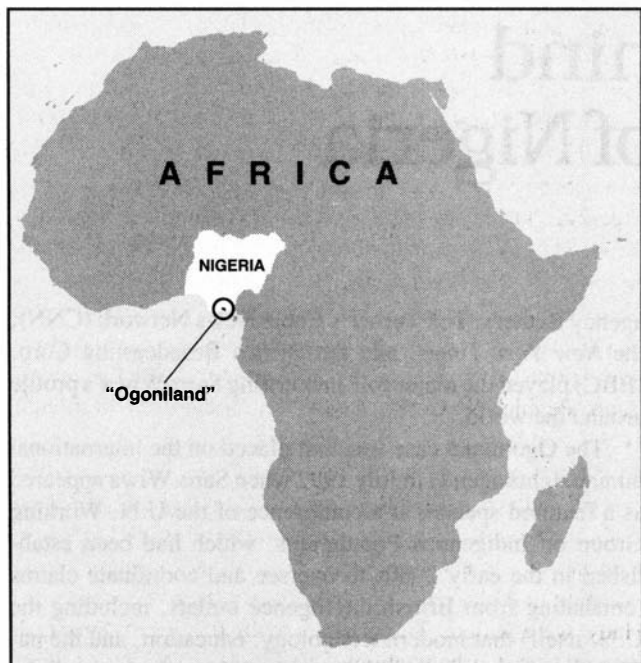
In January 1993, the Netherlands-based UNPO ruled that the Ogonis were one of 43 peoples throughout the world, comprising 100 million people, which were being denied their rights to self-determination; in the Ogoni case, by the Nigerian government. The group accepted Saro-Wiwa's Movement for the Salvation of the Ogoni People (MOSOP), as the representative of this people, and elected Saro-Wiwa one of its vice chairmen. UNPO's action opened up international media access for Saro-Wiwa for the first time, and the case of "Ogoniland" found its way onto CNN, and onto the pages of *Time* magazine. Meanwhile, the UNPO served as the main channel of information on the Ogoni issue for governments, international organizations, and the NGOs.

The dominating personality in the UNPO at the time was Lord Ennals, a former British foreign minister and, for decades, director of the Labour Party's foreign policy. To some he was known as "Mr. Tibet," for his unstinting work in support of the Dalai Lama. Lord Ennals's brother, Martin Ennals, ran Amnesty International for 20 years, until his founding of another human rights outfit, International Alert.

Enter Greenpeace

After the Ogoni chiefs and elders who had founded MOSOP were murdered in May 1994 on Saro-Wiwa's order, the human rights and environmental lobbies descended on Ogoniland. In July 1994, Greenpeace issued a report con-

Location of Nigeria's 'Ogoniland'



demning Royal Dutch Shell's role in Ogoniland, and organized protests against Shell throughout Europe and the United States. Then, Amnesty International "Urgent Action" bulletins led to the deployment of a fact-finding mission to "Ogoniland" in December 1994, which then issued a report condemning the Nigerian government. Similarly, Human Rights Watch sent a mission to Ogoniland in February 1995, and condemned the Nigerian government for systematic human rights abuse.

PEN International, the organization created by former British intelligence chief H.G. Wells, has also been active. It claims that Saro-Wiwa was a victim of repression. Bodyshop, a commercial venture spun out of Greenpeace, has also become an important force in the "Ogoniland" campaign.

Through the sponsorship of these NGOs, the Ogoniland issue has been presented before various U.N. bodies, including the Human Rights Commission, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the World Group on Indigenous Populations. The U.N. Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary, or Arbitrary Executions began an investigation in 1995 into the case.

At the same time, Saro-Wiwa and his London-based MOSOP were put on the covert payroll of these NGOs, with funds reportedly conduited by the UNPO, Greenpeace, and Bodyshop.

Outright racism may not be fashionable these days in justifying overthrowing the governments of former colonies, but such motives, and worse, can always be found lurking

around the human rights NGOs. A central implicit feature of their campaign is that indigenous people, so-called, would "prefer" crushing poverty, illiteracy, disease, and the early death of their children to industry, modern farming, and education. Ironically, some of the most powerful raw materials cartels can be found to covertly back such campaigns, in part because cartels are often looking for a pretext to shut down mines and oil fields, to maintain their choke-point cartel control.

This is how, for example, Greenpeace, run by Imperial Chemical Industries heir Lord Melchett, came to be a leading organizer of the Zapatista revolt in oil-rich Chiapas, Mexico (see *EIR Special Report*, "New Terror International Targets the Americas," Nov. 10, 1995). Greenpeace's targeting of oil exploitation in "Ogoniland" has provided Royal Dutch Shell a pretext for shutting down its oil production there. Ongoing efforts to organize a boycott of Nigerian crude, also tend very much to benefit British North Sea oil interests. Prince Philip's WWF was the mother organization of Greenpeace; Shell remains one of WWF's most powerful partners and funders.

The UNPO has a similar profile. Formed in 1990 by Michael van Walt, the son of Dutch diplomats, UNPO is a sister organization of the Washington, D.C.-based Institute for Asian Democracy run by Elsie Walker, the cousin of former President George Bush. In 1992, van Walt and Walker helped oversee an Anglo-American effort to overthrow the government of Thailand. Both have coordinated the international operations of the Dalai Lama, the would-be theocratic ruler of Tibet, aimed at the breakup of China. The UNPO has also been of critical importance in providing western support for bloody insurgencies in Abkhazia, Georgia and Chechnya, Russia, which have blocked the extraction and transport of oil from the vast oil fields of Azerbaijan.

Kenule Saro-Wiwa: London's pawn in action

by Lydia and David Cherry

With a powerful supporting cast centered in London, playwright Kenule Saro-Wiwa functioned as an effective recruiter and director of London's plans for the destruction of Nigeria. While Saro-Wiwa was lavishly supported by the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO), Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch—Africa, TransAfrica, Greenpeace, and Friends of the Earth, a key but covert role was played by Royal Dutch Shell, a joint enterprise of the British and Dutch monarchies.

Saro-Wiwa professed to hate the oil companies, especially Royal Dutch Shell, and his terrorist youth movement de-

stroyed a great deal of Shell's equipment." The oil companies were accused of destroying the environment. For its part, Royal Dutch Shell professed no love for Saro-Wiwa and his movement. But the truth is more complex.

To fragment Nigeria, it was only necessary to achieve the breakaway of a single region—others would then follow. When one that is rich in one or more raw materials is targeted, the job of the multinational raw materials extraction companies, human rights organizations, and environmentalist movements is then to create an insurgent movement in the region. The minimum requirements for such a movement are: that it foresee a future for its region as an independent "country"; that it oppose the international raw materials companies; that it also oppose the country's central government; and that it be willing to resort to arms to get free of central government control.

The strategy is to build up the insurgent movement as a "worthy opponent" of the companies, so that "negotiations" between the companies and the movement appear credible. The raw materials companies will eventually obtain contracts much more favorable to themselves if they are negotiated with a mini-state rather than with a strong central government, such as Nigeria. So, the two parties work in parallel to break up the former national sovereignty—the precondition for the "Africa of the tribes" demanded by British intelligence outlets such as historian Basil Davidson (see his *The Black man's burden: Africa and the curse of the nation-state* (New York: Times Books, 1992).

A successful experiment in this strategy was carried out by Armand Hammer's Occidental Oil Company, which built up the National Liberation Army (ELN) in Colombia from a minor threat to a major narco-terrorist capability. In July 1985, Hammer told the *Wall Street Journal*, "We are giving jobs to the ELN. We give them work as suppliers . . . and they in turn protect us from other guerrillas."

This strategy defines Kenule Saro-Wiwa. In 1994, he had created a bloody confrontation over the construction of an oil pipeline in Ogoniland by the U.S. company Willbros International, a subsidiary of Shell under contract with the Nigerian government. He succeeded in halting the work, and wound up being paid \$50,000 (through one of his companies in London) by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. on Jan. 25, 1994, to carry out an environmental impact study for the project. (Nigerian sources say he never carried out the study.) Saro-Wiwa was in the process of positioning himself with respect to the Nigerian government and the oil companies. A leading member of his organization, Ledum Mitee, a barrister, is chief of security for Willbros.

Saro-Wiwa's rise to dictatorship

Where and when was Ken Saro-Wiwa "picked up" and put on a trajectory for such international prominence? He was educated at Nigeria's premier university, the University of Ibadan, described by some Nigerians as a "cesspool"; Saro-Wiwa then continued his studies in England. The Uni-

versity of Ibadan is the one Nigerian university with extensive funding from the Ford, Rockefeller, and Carnegie Foundations—some of the same foundations that created and sustain such "human rights" entities as Human Rights Watch-Africa and Randall Robinson's TransAfrica. While at Ibadan, Saro-Wiwa spent most of his holidays with Chief Edward Kobani, later a founding member of the Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People (MOSOP), the organization for which Saro-Wiwa was the first publicity director. Indeed, Nigerian sources say that it was Chief Kobani who fed Saro-Wiwa and gave him transportation and pocket money while he was at Ibadan. Later, Chief Kobani apparently got in Saro-Wiwa's way; Kobani was on Saro-Wiwa's late-1993 "News Flash" list as a "vulture" to be "eliminated" by Saro-Wiwa's MOSOP youth brigade called the National Youth Council of Ogoni People (NYCOP). And Chief Kobani was murdered by this youth corps on May 21, 1994.

Saro-Wiwa had organized his own Council of Ogoni Traditional Authority (COTRA) as a tribunal to sentence to death all those who got in the way, including those poor Ogoni who refused—or simply were unable—to meet the demands of extortion and blackmail. NYCOP carried out the sentences. Many were killed. The parallel with the Ibero-American narco-terrorist organizations and Pol Pot-style movements around the world is exact. (See, for example, "In Colombia, Life under Narco-Terrorist Dictatorship," *EIR*, Nov. 10, 1995, pp. 48-50.)

By at least the summer of 1993, Saro-Wiwa's youth wing had emerged as a problem. In June, the governor of Rivers State, in which Ogoniland is situated, had voiced the military's concern that 14-year-olds were being given military training in forest hideouts for guerrilla warfare. Saro-Wiwa had quite a youth following, particularly after schools were burned to the ground, law enforcement pulled out, and Ogoniland became more and more a land of anarchy (see p. 58). A police affidavit written by Dr. Garrick Leton, the first president of MOSOP who later resigned and left the country for a while because of fear for his life, noted that "between 3-4,000 youth were put through bizarre initiation rites and blood oaths of loyalty to the 'President of the Ogoni Nation' which, according to Saro, would have materialized by 31st of December 1993, but for the perfidy of the Elders who took billions of naira in bribes from the enemies of Ogoni in order to betray the Ogoni revolution."

Saro-Wiwa established total personal authority over the organizations he took over. He promised his followers that the U.N. would give Ogoniland independence by Dec. 31, 1993. When this did not materialize, he told them that it would not happen until the traditional leaders ("vultures") were physically "eliminated."

Saro-Wiwa seemed to believe that the battle for an independent Ogoniland did not just concern Ogonis. A letter from Saro-Wiwa to Albert Badey, another "vulture," dated Oct. 7, read: "You will do well to keep your prejudices in the background and work patiently for the triumph of Ogoni."

And please remember that the Ogoni issue is not merely local or national; international bodies are also involved in it and have given a lot of their time and energy to the cause. Their views matter!"

Some Ogoni elders say the UNPO (to whose National Assembly Saro-Wiwa was elected vice chairman) made the decisions. Dr. Leton noted that "Saro returned from his May overseas trip [on May 31, 1993] with a decision from UNPO that we boycott the June 12 Nigerian elections, and [he] proceeded to organize his NYCOP boys to see that this was achieved, despite the overwhelming opposition from the elders. The so-called decision to boycott the elections was reached on the night of June 1, 1993, by 11 votes for and 6 against. The 11 votes were mainly from youths, many of whom were not members of the steering committee. . . . History will record that it was his attempt to use the NYCOP boys to enforce this boycott that is the root of all our woes ever since. Saro, as usual, had left the country after making the arrangements for the destruction and terror which his lieutenant Goodluck Diigbo and his vandals unleashed on the Ogoni people on June 12, 1993."

It was at this point that then-president of MOSOP Dr. Leton, and Saro's earlier mentor, Chief Kobani, resigned from MOSOP in protest. On July 6, Saro-Wiwa elected himself the new president of MOSOP. On July 9, over 100 Ogoni people were reportedly murdered by the bordering Andoni tribe, beginning the Ogoni-Andoni war that continued through October. It is believed that this Ogoni-Andoni war was also the result of Saro's NYCOP vigilante band running roughshod over the neighboring Andoni tribe. Once a peace treaty was negotiated, Saro-Wiwa managed not to sign it by "making his exit through the State Executive Council Chambers toilet. His brother, Dr. Monday Wiwa, was to stealthily—likely by pre-arrangement—take Saro's things to him outside," writes Dr. Leton. Later Saro-Wiwa criticized the treaty and refused to follow it.

Concluded Leton in his police testimony: "The behavior of Saro-Wiwa appears to defy all rational analysis mainly because his actions and utterances do not fit into the norms of any civilized society. . . . Many have tried to explain away the unnatural behavior of Saro. Some say he is stark mad; others feel he is simply a sadist. . . ."

Saro-Wiwa attempted to stop every single development project attempted in Ogoniland. For example, he wrote a letter to the Oil and Minerals Producing Areas Development Commission (Ompadec), in which he stated that Ogoni people did not want any Ompadec project unless it was approved by Saro-Wiwa himself. He directed his boys to disrupt all ongoing Ompadec projects in Ogoni to the extent that a contract for Kaa was cancelled by Ompadec. Saro-Wiwa also wrote to the Federal Ministry of Works, warning that Ogoni did not want the Baen-Kpaen, Andoni-Bonney Federal road to pass through Ken-Khana. Because his men were not awarded the Chara-Dere-Bomy-Kpaen road contract, he condemned the road as of no consequence to the Ogoni, whereas

Ogoni leaders had fought for the construction of the vital road for years, Dr. Leton noted.

On May 14, 1994, the former leadership of MOSOP published the Giokoo Accord, which calls for the Gokana people within the Ogoni tribe to leave MOSOP. On May 21, four Ogoni leaders who had published the accord, Albert T. Badey, Edward Kobani, Samuel Orage, and Theophilus Orage, were brutally murdered, burnt, and partially eaten by members of NYCOP. On May 22, Ken Saro-Wiwa, Ledum Mitee, and others, were arrested for the crime. Ken Saro-Wiwa and nine others were convicted on Oct. 30 and 31, 1995, of murder by a Nigerian non-military tribunal that sat for eight months. On Nov. 10, Saro-Wiwa and his eight co-defendants were summarily hanged. Undoubtedly, few tears were shed for Saro-Wiwa in London. But the execution of their pawn, coming on the eve of the British Commonwealth heads-of-state summit, provided a new impetus for British intelligence's crusade to bring down the Abacha government, and to destroy Nigeria.

From A Saro-Wiwa Underling

'We run the operation from London'

The following is an interview with Lazaras Tamana, president of the Ogoni Foundation in London, and head of the Ogoni Community Organization in the U.K. The interview, on Nov. 20, was made available to EIR.

Q: What is the Ogoni Foundation?

Tamana: The Foundation was set up fairly recently. We have a history of neglect. We set up this Foundation about three months ago to see what we can salvage out of the remaining people in Ogoni now.

Q: So some of the people trained under Ken Saro-Wiwa in Ogoni, established your Foundation?

Tamana: Yes. Myself being the president of the Ogoni community association here, we decided to set up a Foundation to . . . take care of the sympathy in terms of general donations for the victims.

Q: Did you work directly with Ken Saro-Wiwa? How long have you been in London?

Tamana: I was last in Ogoni in 1992, and then after that, it was not possible for me to go there, because I was a missionary, to publicize what the Nigerian government and Shell were doing in Ogoni.

Q: Did most of your people end up in London or are they distributed among the various western capitals?

Tamana: Well, as you know, London is nearer to Nigeria. It is easier for those of us who are stationed here in London to communicate with Nigeria and Ogoni directly. And here in London, we control the whole of Europe. And as you know, we are not that many. We don't have the manpower resources to spread our wings out all over Europe. So we decided to stay in London to control the rest of Europe from here.

Q: What did the elders want to do with the organization versus what Ken Saro-Wiwa wanted to do?

Tamana: All of them were together when they presented to the government the Ogoni Bill of Rights. The government then saw that this was a united front. Then, the government devised a means to divide the Ogoni people so that they couldn't stand. The government was part of the cause of the division. The Ogoni people boycotted the 1993 election in Nigeria. But previous to this 1993 time, when they submitted the Ogoni Bill of Rights in 1990, the government completely refused to talk to them; they refused to negotiate with Ogonis for their demands. So, in 1993, we decided to boycott the Nigerian elections.

Q: By this time, had the international community become interested in the Ogoni cause?

Tamana: Yes, exactly. We had already carried our case to the international community; to Geneva, to Vienna, and to all these other places. 1993 was the big year; this was the real beginning. We took our case to the international community, and then the Nigerian government suddenly realized that there was no way they could suppress us any more, because the case was now in the open and people were very interested. They [the government] started calling us terrorist organizations, giving us all sorts of names; they were trying to discredit this movement that the international community had already picked up as its own. The Nigerian government also came in to try to divide the people by calling some people moderates and calling some other people hard-liners. These were calculated tactics of the government to divide the so-called Elders against the youths, who had been *suffering for years!* Remember that these so-called Elders were part and parcel of the government; they all had high-level government posts at one time or another, or they were still holding government posts. What this meant was that their own aspirations were different than ours were.

Q: Going back to 1993, the international community fairly immediately responded to the Ogoni plight?

Tamana: As you know, international communities now are very sensitive about issues which relate to the environment and human rights. These two issues—we had them both—they were very, very interested. And you know, that we are also a member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples

Organization, which also promotes our cause. We are a minority; we are indigenous; that also helps our case. And also, the fact that a multinational company was involved in suppressing us for years, that was also another source of media attention for us, if you like.

Q: Which are the organizations that you think were the most helpful, from the beginning?

Tamana: UNPO, which is the Unrepresented Peoples Organization, [and] Greenpeace. Greenpeace early on came to Ogoniland to see for themselves the situation there; Friends of the Earth were also there. Of course, Amnesty International, they were constantly on the human rights aspect of it. And Human Rights Watch-Africa was also part of the *whole* thing. We also had Body-Shop International. . . . They do cosmetics and lotions, mostly for women; shampoos, and things like that. They are big here and in Vienna, and they are sympathetic to our cause. They are just a business, but they are interested in what we were doing, and how we were being suppressed, so they decided this was a case that they were interested in.

Q: Friends of the Earth, did they ever send a delegation to Ogoniland?

Tamana: They did not send a delegation. People who sent delegations were UNPO; Human Rights Watch-Africa; the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative; this thing by Michael Bombom, a lawyer from the U.K., who went there to observe even the trial itself. He was sent by the Bar Council of England and Wales. After he went to the trial, he came out with a report, which is available.

Q: Who from the House of Lords tried to help you?

Tamana: There is Michael Bombom; he is independent, international, and he is not biased in his statements. Lord Avebury was also very helpful. We tried to work with him to get the Nigerian government to listen to us, but the Nigerian government refused. These are the people who have been working with us for years.

Q: But was the Labour Party your biggest support?

Tamana: Naturally!

Q: How did the change in Nelson Mandela's stance on Nigeria come about? Now he is calling for an oil embargo against Nigeria, when before he was not.

Tamana: Mandela has made a remarkable turn-around. He will be speaking to the U.K. prime minister soon. Mandela had to make this change in order for him to regain his position as the current leader of Africa.

Q: Have you been in contact with the African National Congress around this issue—before Mandela changed directions?

Tamana: Yes. We are in constant communication with the grass-roots of the ANC. They are equally powerful!

From the diary of a murdered Ogoni elder

The following are excerpts from a handwritten diary of Albert T. Badey, who was murdered on May 21, 1994, which reflect his attempts to "turn Ken Saro-Wiwa around" and have him correct himself and to act for the "common good." A founding member of the Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People (MOSOP), Badey was also a former Permanent Secretary Commissioner and Secretary to the Rivers State Government and head of the civil service.

Badey was killed when 2,000 youths, ages 15-22, stormed the Gbenemene Palace, where a meeting of tribunal chiefs and elders was taking place. Approximately six months earlier, a "News Flash" from Nobel Prize writer Ken Saro-Wiwa had ordered the deaths of Ogoni leaders he considered "vultures," who he claimed were taking "billions of naira in bribes" from the enemies of Ogoni, in order to betray the Ogoni Revolution. Once the "vultures" were out of the way, the Ogoni "new kingdom" could come into being, financed by reparations.

All but one of those listed in the "News Flash" who attended the May 21 meeting of chiefs, received fatal blows. Others in the meeting, who were not marked for death, were released. According to witnesses, those killed, including Badey, were ceremoniously beheaded, and their bodies stomped and danced upon.

June 28, 1993—Received a phone call from the State Governor today 28th June 1993, saying that the security situation in Ogoni is worsening; that the military have gotten the knowledge that fourteen-year-olds are being given military training in forest hideouts for guerrilla warfare; that I should speak to our youth about this. I responded by telling the Governor that if a situation like that exists, it is for him as the Chief Security Officer of the state and the State Governor to handle. Made him aware that my own efforts have been misinterpreted, to the extent that a meeting scheduled at my house was interpreted to have been an arrangement for the arrest of Saro-Wiwa. . . .

September 27, 1993—Meeting in my house on Monday 27/9/93 to advise Ken Saro-Wiwa on the effect of his actions. . . . Invited: Mr. Ken Saro-Wiwa and whoever else he wants. . . . Notes on what Badey was going to try to say (or did say) to Ken Saro-Wiwa. Introduction: motivated by a burning desire to avert cleavage in the ranks of Ogoni leadership; afraid of anarchy; worried about antagonizing all other ethnic groups. As an Ogoni man perennially interested in the wel-

fare of Ogoni; being a realist and a responsible citizen, I decided to talk to Ken Saro-Wiwa in love and in honesty for his own good, our common good, and with a view that if each person corrects himself and does what is right. It is left for Mr. Wiwa to see that the effort is honest, genuine, and that it prosper. As for me, I proceed on the principle that the truth must always be told.

This much must be told to Mr. Wiwa:

a) That the goal of MOSOP is good and right, and the potential of leading Ogoni to great heights is inestimable. But it has been derailed.

b) That the mobilization of the Ogoni people for genuine development on the principles of MOSOP as originally conceived was not Ken Saro-Wiwa's personal achievement. Indeed, Dr. [G.B.] Leton, Chief [E.N.] Kobani, and Senator [Dr. B.N.] Birabi were the joint forces that brought this successful mobilization about.

c) That, progressively, MOSOP has been converted into an aggressive organ, confrontational and antagonistic to government; to other ethnic groups, to even Ogonis themselves. . . .

e) That the personalization of the whole of MOSOP has led to the insult to very serious leaders to the extent that young people have been made to be unruly, blatantly discourteous, with serious results—the burning of houses, maligning of leaders. . . .

f) That Oganiland is now a land of anarchy: There are no functioning law enforcement agents; the youth have now become lawless; school houses have been burnt; it has become a reign of terror; there are few functioning schools in Ogoni; development projects have been derailed.

g) That it must not be forgotten that the custodians of MOSOP are the signatories on the original founding document, the Ogoni Bill of Rights, and it is these people who together can take legitimate decisions in the absence of a properly adopted constitution. . . .

i) That the *good* of MOSOP can still be salvaged. The following needs to be done/not done.

1) careful repair of image; to relationship with government;

2) rebuild image with police and army;

3) return all law enforcement agents to Ogonis to re-establish order and stem chaos in the bud. This is a very urgent matter;

4) return to the goal of MOSOP by using it as an instrument of development;

5) dismantle check points . . . ;

6) publicity—particularly foreign press to be downplayed.

November 29, 1993—Received information . . . that in a meeting I and three others were selected and "approved" as persons to be killed. Requested him to get more information regarding all who attended the meeting; and all of those billed to be killed; their agents and hit men if possible.

A 'left' alternative in Germany?

New Social Democratic Party Chairman Oskar Lafontaine could mount a serious challenge to Chancellor Kohl.

Almost two-thirds of the delegates at the national convention of the Social Democrats in Mannheim elected Oskar Lafontaine the new chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) on Nov. 16. The man he replaced, the weak 1994 chancellor candidate Rudolf Scharping, received a bit more than one-third of the vote—quite a humiliation.

The change was not unexpected. The opening sessions of the convention on Nov. 14 established how shallow the position of Scharping had become. The fights between the two main camps in the party organization, the stubbornly post-industrial camp of Scharping and the more pro-industrial Social Democrats around Gerhard Schroeder, broke out into the open. Following a barrage of attacks on his alleged lack of "solidarity" with the party and its current chairman, Schroeder exposed the fragility of Scharping's situation, declaring that he would "run as a candidate." For a moment, the entire rest of the party executive froze into icy grimaces, expecting Schroeder to announce for chairman against Scharping. But after a well-orchestrated pause, Schroeder said, ironically, "as a candidate for the party executive."

The leadership vacuum was wide open. Lafontaine, party vice chairman and head of its economic policy commission, announced his candidacy on Nov. 16 and received 62% of the convention votes.

Where will he lead the SPD? With the abrupt change of leadership, will there also be a new policy? As Lafontaine said after his election and reiterated in an interview in the Nov. 20

issue of the weekly *Der Spiegel*, he sees a potential for a "majority of the left camp," i.e., an open alliance of the SPD with the Green party and a less open alliance with the post-communist PDS, which is strong in Germany's eastern states. The "left majority" strategy counts on the collapse of the coalition government in Bonn under Chancellor Helmut Kohl, because of the feeble condition of Kohl's minor coalition partner, the Free Democrats, who have been voted out of 13 state parliaments in the last 30 months and are expected to be thrown out of the remaining three parliaments in the spring 1996 state elections.

The "left versus right" polarization strategy of Lafontaine may, however, convince Kohl to keep the coalition muddling through, to gain time to build up his own forces for the elections for national parliament in 1998. This would be the same constellation as in 1990, when Kohl campaigned for German unification against his SPD opponent Lafontaine, who opposed it. How good are Kohl's chances to repeat the success of 1990, when he delivered a smashing defeat to Lafontaine?

There is no doubt that Kohl is as skilled in demagogy as is Lafontaine, but the electorate has changed significantly since 1990. Meanwhile, the mishandling of the economic reconstruction challenge in the east has frustrated many former Kohl supporters, and the main political benefit from that goes to the PDS, the former communists, who in many election districts in the east have more voters than the Christian Democrats and SPD combined. A first meeting between

Lafontaine and Gregor Gysi, the chairman of the PDS parliamentary group, will take place on Nov. 29, and more such meetings between senior officials of the SPD and the PDS are already scheduled to take place before the Christmas recess.

The common denominator of a "left-wing majority" will be a mixed bag of radical ecologism, such as a call for a basic energy tax on industrial production and private consumption, and for solar energy and other alternate sources to replace nuclear technology. These are cornerstones in the policy platforms of the SPD, the PDS, and the Greens.

Further, an SPD brand of fiscal austerity, which would reduce funding for the aerospace sector and cut labor costs in industry, for example, by cutting working hours without compensation, is the centerpiece of the Lafontaine "modern economic program" which received the party's blessing at the Mannheim convention.

But Lafontaine has not yet voiced clear positions on a number of critical problems of the economy, such as the staggering rise of the public debt, the need to control derivatives, and to combat monetary and commodity speculation. But it is there that an alternate economic policy to the promonetarist government of Kohl will have to be formulated, and it is there that voters who abandoned Lafontaine in 1990 and Scharping in 1994 in the SPD's election campaigns against Kohl, must be won over, in order to cement the "left majority." The majority view of the eastern electorate is, for example, that the pre-1990 "old debt," which Kohl insists be paid, is illegitimate, and should be annulled. All that is needed is for a senior politician outside of the PDS to take this issue up on a national level. If Lafontaine does that, Kohl knows that the threat to his chancellorship is serious.

International Intelligence

Aristide unleashes jacobin mobs in Haiti

With most of Haiti's leading opposition political figures having fled the country, gone into hiding, or simply refusing to participate because of expected fraud, René Preval, of the ruling Lavalas party, has emerged as the leading candidate in the Presidential elections, now scheduled for Dec. 17. Preval, who some consider even more radical than President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, according to wire reports, was Aristide's first prime minister in 1991. When Parliament refused to confirm his appointment, Aristide sent a mob with tires to surround Parliament and threaten to "necklace" the lawmakers unless they ratified Preval as prime minister.

But this time, Aristide is holding his silence regarding Preval's candidacy, and meanwhile mobs are rioting and roaming the streets of Gonaive, Cap-Haïtien, Les Cayes, Port-au-Prince, and elsewhere demanding that the ex-priest extend his time in office, and threatening to kill any candidate who seeks to succeed him. The mobs—whose demands that Aristide remain in power have been publicly supported by Peter Hakim, the head of the pro-drug Inter-American Dialogue—killed at least two people during the second week of November and burned several buildings down. The rampage intensified after Aristide delivered a speech Nov. 11 calling on the population to go with police into their neighbors' homes to raid them for weapons.

Italian liberals want new phase of chaos

The magazine *Liberal* sponsored a meeting in Italy on Nov. 14, collecting all major representatives of the "liberal-technocratic" elite, in which it was decided that the institutional demolition started in 1992 with the "Clean Hands" corruption trials has not been enough and a new phase of "institutional reforms," including a constitutional change, is needed in order to "complete" the transi-

tion to a "British form of democracy." Organizer of the "Friends of the Liberal" meeting is Ferdinando Adornato, a former partner of *Limes* editor Lucio Caracciolo. (*Limes* magazine is dedicated to the notion of erecting a wall like the Limes put up by the Roman Empire, to keep immigrants out of Europe.) Participants at the meeting signed a "Liberal" manifesto calling for changing the second part of the Italian constitution, according to *Corriere della Sera* of Nov. 16.

Prominent signers were: Fiat manager Cesare Romiti, former ambassador Sergio Romano, former head of the Constitutional Court Antonio Baldassarre, "progressist" Sen. Franco De Benedetti (financier Carlo's brother), and Mino Martinazzoli, the man who oversaw the disintegration of the Catholic party during his term as secretary general of the Christian Democracy in 1993. "Clean Hands" hero Antonio Di Pietro, present at the meeting, did not sign the manifesto, but has supported the idea in print.

Sharon makes his move in Israel

By seeking "consensus" between the Labor Party and the extreme right-wing settler-based wing of the Likud, Gen. Ariel Sharon sees a chance to increase his own political power, reported an article in the *Wall Street Journal* of Nov. 17. Sharon, best known as the butcher of Lebanon, believes that the Israeli government must sit down with his faction "and reach a consensus on a map that will provide the Palestinians with the possibility to run their lives without interference and allow us to keep the security we need in our hands."

The *Journal* quotes Dore Gold, an analyst at the Jaffe Center for Strategic Studies in Tel Aviv, as supporting this role for Sharon, because: "Sharon is still considered one of the major security geniuses of the Israeli army. He has a tremendous amount of authority on these issues."

Harry Wall, director of the Jerusalem office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, said: "The Israeli public wants

the politicians to find a middle ground. Sharon sees getting the two sides together as a way back into power."

Meanwhile, Sharon was quoted in a British wire service Nov. 17 as saying that Syria hopes it will "get more, faster," from Acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres, than it could have gotten from slain Prime Minister Rabin. Sharon called on Peres, who on Nov. 16 launched formal efforts to form a government within a week, telling Peres that he must consult with mainstream opposition on peace moves.

Ollie North crony in Lockerbie coverup

The issue of the British satire-spook magazine *Private Eye* which came out in mid-November indicated that a crony of Lt. Col. Oliver North was responsible for the British Foreign Office coverup of the 1988 terror bombing of an airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland.

Under the headline, "The Man from Lockerbie," the magazine claimed that the British Foreign Office has told Scottish parliamentarian Tom Dalyell, that the Foreign Office official who "from 1988 to 1991 was responsible for the international aspects of the Lockerbie affair" was Andrew Green.

Green, *Private Eye* asserted, "was named in the diaries of Oliver North, the U.S. presidential aide who set up the Iran-Contra 'arms for hostages' scandal in the 1980s. According to the diaries, Green, who was a counselor in the British embassy in Washington, met North in May 1984 to discuss a series of secret arms-for-hostages meetings in London later that year. In 1985, Green was transferred to the embassy at Saudi Arabia, where he lasted through both Al Yamamah arms deals signed by Margaret Thatcher and King Fahd—the biggest arms deal in the history of the world.

"In 1988, he came back to London to take charge of Lockerbie. At first, the Foreign Office suspected that a Palestinian gang succored by the Syrian government was responsible for the Lockerbie bomb. Al-

Briefly

● **MALAYSIA'S** Islamist posturing doesn't seem to have inhibited their plans to build a massive hotel and casino on a small island off the coast of Sihanoukville, in Cambodia. The Malaysian firm Ariston Sdn Bhd will also rebuild the city's airport and build a power plant to run the computer slot machines for the still backward, war-torn, and impoverished nation.

● **BEIJING** for the first time in history has made an effort to make its military transparent to the outside world by publishing the White Paper on Defense, which restates that China will not seek world or regional dominance, that it will not produce nor possess chemical and biological weapons, and that it will exercise great restraint in the development of nuclear weapons.

● **A LAROCHE** associated electoral slate, "Civil Rights Movement-Solidarity" in Germany, made impressive gains in the recent Berlin elections. The movement's candidates had won under 0.1% in October 1994. This October, three gained more than double that rate, and a fourth, Heiko Ziemann, won 1.5% of the votes. This was only slightly behind the Free Democratic Party, which holds three key ministries in the Bonn government.

● **THE GERMAN** military must be ready for military conflicts in the future Europe, Gen. Klaus Naumann, Inspector General of the German Armed Forces, said at a security policy conference in Munich on Nov. 18. He urged Germany to participate in international missions, such as that planned for the Balkans.

● **CANADIAN** university students have begun protesting as their tuition fees have almost doubled in the last 10 years; last year in the province of Alberta, they were raised 10.5%, from \$2,450 to \$2,790; fees in Ontario rose by 9.1%, as Lord William Rees-Mogg's vision of education for only 5% of the population gets implemented in this corner of the British Empire.

though the case against the gang was overwhelming, the FO's suspicions faded, as the Syrian government joined the British and U.S. governments in the Gulf war against Saddam Hussein.

"In 1991, Mr. Green became ambassador to Syria. Later that year, Syria was cleared by the U.S. and British governments of all suspicions over Lockerbie."

Mexican bishops see idolatry in globalization

During its 59th Plenary Assembly, which began Nov. 13, the Mexican Conference of Bishops warned that "profit and power have become the new 'God' which dominates everything. . . . We are facing one of the most abominable forms of idolatry, and the country today is living through the catastrophic results of the expectations of globalization and modernization."

Speaking at a mass prior to the opening of the annual meeting, the Catholic bishop of Tapachula, Felipe Arizmendi, emphasized that Mexico should not tie itself to international lending institutions which demand that the country scrupulously implement all of its conditionalities. "We should denounce those mechanisms of the market economy which fundamentally hurt the poor." Leaders must be freed to "freely and creatively" seek an economic structure which is less unjust and inhuman, the bishops said.

China scores nuclear discrimination

China attacked the other four big nuclear powers for discrimination against developing nations, reported the Nov. 17 issue of the *International Herald Tribune*. A policy document, issued by the official Xinhua news agency Nov. 16, also attacked the U.S., Britain, France, and Russia for continuing to develop "nuclear weapons and outer space weapons, including guided missile defense systems." The big nuclear pow-

ers, "on the one hand, vie with one another in dumping their advanced weapons on the international market, even using weapons transfers as a means to interfere in other nations' domestic affairs, and, on the other, they resort to discriminative anti-proliferation and arms control measures, directing the spearhead of arms control at the developing countries," the document stated.

While China is committed to fighting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the statement said, "There must not be a double standard whereby anti-nuclear proliferation is used as a pretext to limit or retard the peaceful use of nuclear energy by developing nations."

Schiller Institute gives all-Beethoven concert

In honor of the Beethoven Year of 1995—celebrating the 225th anniversary of Ludwig van Beethoven's birth—the Schiller Institute of Germany sponsored a concert on Nov. 3 at the Dusseldorf City Museum, where students of Prof. Kurt Moll and Prof. Reinhard Leisenheimer from the Cologne Conservatory sang songs and arias by Beethoven.

The unusual all-Beethoven program included the cycle "An die ferne Geliebte," and songs, "Ich liebe dich," "Gretels Warnung," "Adelaide," "Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt," the six sacred songs to poems by Gellert, the concert aria "Ah, Perfido!" and from the opera *Fidelio*, the duet "Jetzt Schätzchen, jetzt sind wir allein," Rocco's "Das Gold" aria and the marvelous quartet "Mir ist so wunderbar." Four sopranos, a tenor, a baritone, and a bass participated from among the student singers.

A special treat was Professor Leisenheimer's expressive rendition of the Gellert songs in his rich, baritone tenor. He stressed that he considered such concert appearances an important part of the training of young singers, and praised the Schiller Institute's work to restore the classical "Verdi" tuning of A-432 (instead of today's prevailing pitch of A-440 and higher).

'Crybaby Newt' Gingrich becomes Public Enemy No. 1

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Nov. 21, 1995 was a really bad day for Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich. After suffering a week of non-stop public humiliation for his bungling of the Republican "showdown" with President Clinton over the shutdown of the federal government, Gingrich traveled to Nashua, New Hampshire to address a collection of die-hard "Newtonians" at the annual gathering of GOP governors. The appearance was expected to be an ego-boost for the battered Speaker. It came less than 24 hours after he was iced-out of the compromise deal between the White House and his fellow House and Senate Republicans, which sent government employees back to work and granted President Clinton major concessions, halting GOP plans to force through cuts in welfare, Medicare, and Medicaid, as part of the continuing resolution.

The New Hampshire appearance was to begin with a photo opportunity. But, when Gingrich arrived, he found that he was already upstaged by a not-quite Gingrich look-alike, with powdered gray hair, a teddy bear, and a baby bottle, wearing a diaper and a sweatshirt that read, "Crybaby Newt." With TV cameras and tape recorders rolling, the ersatz Newt (a Boston-based associate of Lyndon LaRouche) and a group of eight others, sang their rendition of Lesley Gore's 1963 pop hit, "It's My Party and I'll Cry If I Want To."

Typical of Gingrich's string of bad judgments, the police were called in to drag off the chorus, and, as a result, the entire press corp—cameras still rolling—followed the ribald protestors outside, where all the major TV networks filmed interviews and taped renditions of the song. The major New England TV and radio networks ran prominent news items. Among the demonstrators: a local GOP party official who came to Nashua to announce that she was quitting the Republican camp in disgust at Gingrich's performance.

The press corps and the Republican governors knew what the diapers and the other crybaby paraphernalia were all about. On Nov. 16, the New York *Daily News* ran a front-page cartoon of Gingrich in diapers, under a headline that read: "Cry Baby," subtitled, "Newt's Tantrum: He Closed Down the Government Because Clinton Made Him Sit at Back of Plane." The *Daily News* cover became the "cartoon heard 'round the world," as newspapers in Europe and television networks in Ibero-America and Asia reported the "cry-baby" drawing. Gingrich's international stature as the leader of the Conservative Revolution in America came crashing down with the flick of an artist's pen.

Gingrich brought on the deluge himself, when, in a Nov. 15 breakfast interview with the *Christian Science Monitor*, he admitted that he had crafted the bills that shut down the federal government and attempted to drive the United States, for the first time in its history, into default, because he had felt "snubbed" by President Clinton during the Air Force One trip to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's funeral.

The *Daily News* cartoon sparked a nationwide competition. The next day, the San Diego *Union-Tribune* published a cartoon of President Clinton addressing the media, announcing that he was installing a baby seat in Air Force One for Gingrich "to avoid future misunderstandings." The Baltimore *Sun* portrayed Gingrich as the Devil, in an editorial-page cartoon titled "The Face of Evil," which showed the Contract with America being fashioned in Hell.

White House press secretary Mike McCurry promised that next time the Speaker flew aboard Air Force One, he'd receive plenty of M&M candies in boxes bearing the Presidential Seal.

Mike Royko, the Chicago *Tribune's* resident political columnist, tore into Gingrich on Nov. 17: "Most of us have



"Baby Newt and the Young Caucasians" perform the 1963 pop hit "It's My Party and I'll Cry If I Want To," outside the Republican Governors' Association in Nashua, New Hampshire on Nov. 21, after having been thrown out of the conference hall.

gone to funerals, signed the book at the funeral home, somberly offered our condolences to the family members, sat quietly in the church, and driven grimly to the cemetery. One's behavior is expected to be restrained, dignified, and respectful of the dead and the grieving. So what's with Newt Gingrich, or 'Newtie,' as his mom always calls him? Here is a former college teacher, a pudgy giant among Republicans, a possible future presidential candidate. And he doesn't even know how to behave himself. Newtie has complained that when he flew on Air Force One to and from Israel for the funeral of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, he had to sit in the back of the plane while President Clinton sat way up in the front and ignored him. . . . How would you feel if you walked into Parlor A and were about to pay your final respects to the guy in the box when suddenly Newtie popped out from behind the flowers and said: 'Hey, let's cut a deal, huh?' "

A few days later, the White House released a set of photographs taken aboard Air Force One during the Rabin funeral trip. They showed President Clinton seated, toward the back of the plane, engaged in a conversation with Gingrich and Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kan.).

Nationwide anti-Newt ferment

The national media, which built up Gingrich as the Jacobin superstar of the Republican Revolution following the November 1994 congressional elections, did not target Gingrich because of any change of heart. Their private polls showed that the American public had already cast the Speaker into the role of Public Enemy No. 1. The bungled confrontation

with President Clinton over the federal budget, and over the government shutdown, merely catalyzed an already broad-based public revolt against the Gingrich program of imposing radical austerity on the majority of Americans, while granting lucrative tax breaks to the super-rich.

When President Clinton held his ground and told the American people that he would not sell them out to Gingrich's vicious austerity, he gave the public an "enemy image" to help focus their anger. The President accurately assessed the rapidly shifting mood in the country.

When over 1 million black men marched to the steps of the Capitol on Oct. 16 to protest the mean-spirited attitude of official Washington to the plight of inner-city Americans, Gingrich was one of the objects of their fury. When AFL-CIO delegates swept the do-nothing Lane Kirkland leadership out of office in the first contested election in the union's history, the victorious John Sweeney, in his acceptance speech, vowed to mobilize the American labor movement to re-elect President Clinton and sweep the Gingrichites out of Congress.

In cities all across America, groups of citizens are coming together to protest against the Speaker and his Contract with America: protestors at a federal building in Pittsburgh, groups in Cleveland, Phoenix, Minneapolis, Wilmington, and, of course, Nashua. A groundswell is building. The president of the Chicago local of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), interviewed on Chicago's most widely listened-to African-American radio station, declared that her rank-and-file is going to mobilize to secure

Clinton's re-election. The President, she said, "cannot be intimidated by Newt Gingrich."

London says, 'Bye-bye, Newt'

The Speaker is also faced with abandonment by his backers in London. Nobody likes a loser, especially the Windsor/Club of the Isles crowd, which, in a fight for its own survival, has staked a lot on the Gingrich-led Conservative Revolution being able to cripple President Clinton, and the United States, in his "war and a half" against London.

On Nov. 16, the *Wall Street Journal*, in a column by Albert R. Hunt, one of its in-house writers, pronounced Gingrich a political liability. The showdown between the Congress and the President had not yet been settled, but, Hunt observed, "unlike several months ago, the odds are no longer with the Republicans—who have miscalculated, overreached, and deceived themselves." For Hunt, the problem boils down to Gingrich, who "performs a hat trick for the opposition: He alienates the public, unifies Democrats and stiffens the President's notoriously weak spine. Congressional Democrats rejoice every time the Speaker holds a press conference." Hunt warned Gingrich that he'd better drop his complaints about the Air Force One incident, because, "in fact, he was the only guest who was accompanied by his spouse—at his insistence—who also has had a job with Israel Export Co., a concern trying to get business to relocate to Israel in exchange for Israeli government incentives."

Next came a pronouncement from the semi-official

House organ of Windsor Castle, the *Times* of London. Martin Fletcher, the *Times's* Clinton-bashing, America-hating Washington correspondent, declared on Nov. 22: "Newt Gingrich is in free fall, a year after masterminding the Republicans' capture of Congress and being hailed as America's de facto President." He continued, "The House Speaker badly mishandled his party's budget showdown with the White House; his perceived 'extremism' provided the perfect foil for President Clinton's political recovery, and he is expected to acknowledge the reality of his situation on Monday, by formally ruling out a presidential bid."

As the final twist of the knife, Fletcher wrote: "The Speaker also inspires intense personal dislike and a hostile media fanned that antipathy; a recent *Vanity Fair* profile, for example, portrayed him as a megalomaniacal philanderer. . . . Polls show big majorities of Americans disapprove of his performance, and distrust the Republican agenda. Mr. Clinton's approval rating has reached 53%, the highest since February 1994, and he has opened a 15-point lead over Sen. Robert Dole, his probable Republican presidential opponent."

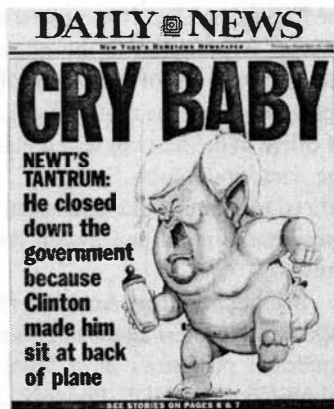
A year ago, following the GOP mid-term election sweep, Lord William Rees-Mogg, former editor-in-chief of the London *Times*, had confidently pronounced Bill Clinton a "lame duck—no, make that a dead duck." He subsequently forecast that either Colin Powell or Newt Gingrich would make mince-meat out of the President in the 1996 election.

My, how things have changed.

House votes: You can't call Gingrich a 'crybaby'

The Nov. 16 New York *Daily News* became the inspiration for many Democrats in their attacks on Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) during the day. It featured as its front-page story the headline "Crybaby-Newt's Tantrum: He Shut Down the Government Because Clinton Made Him Sit at the Back of Plane." The

story was accompanied by a cartoon of a pudgy baby, with blow-dried white hair and a baby bottle, in diapers, crying while stamping his feet. But House Republicans showed



that they have absolutely no sense of humor.

The tussle began when Lloyd Doggett (D-Tex.), in a one-minute floor speech, referred to Gingrich as a "crybaby" while displaying the *Daily News* front page. Martin Hoke (R-Ohio) raised an objection, asking, "Is it parliamentary to call the Speaker of the House a crybaby?" Speaker *pro tempore* Bob Inglis (R-S.C.) ruled that both Doggett's language and his display of the *Daily News* were out of order.

A few minutes later, George Miller (D-Calif.) came to the floor for a one-minute speech, also displaying the *Daily News* front page, to which Jack Kingston (R-Ga.) immediately objected. Miller said that it was in order to show the newspaper because it "provides and has provided to 800,000 New Yorkers the explanation of why the Speaker shut down the government." Kingston demanded a ruling from the Speaker *pro tem* that the newspaper was a violation of House rules, and Inglis ruled that the material was "demeaning to another member, the Speaker." Doggett appealed the ruling and Kingston moved to table Doggett's appeal. Kingston's motion was approved by a vote of 231-173.—*Carl Osgood*

DEA head slams 'wealthy' drug legalization clique

by L. Wolfe

Thomas Constantine, the Clinton administration's Drug Enforcement Administrator, used the occasion of a conference on youth problems in Leesburg, Virginia on Nov. 20 to lash out at a "wealthy clique" promoting drug legalization, who are undermining the nation's resolve to win the war against drugs.

Constantine made his pointed remarks against some of the "citizens above suspicion" who are on the other side of the drug war, as new evidence came to light of the resolve of the administration to deal internationally with the major bank drug-money-laundering operations which handle more than a trillion dollars in illegal drug proceeds annually. Reversing nearly two decades of benign neglect, Clinton anti-drug officials have let it be leaked to the international press that they are planning to move against the drug bankers, including their base of operations in the City of London banking circles, and their offshore operations in the up-until-now "protected" Caribbean islands of the British Commonwealth.

Such actions closely parallel those called for by the political movement of Lyndon LaRouche, going back to the late 1970s and the publication of *Dope, Inc.* That book, which describes the British Crown's historical and current control of the international drug trade, including the protection of money laundering by major banks, has recently been republished by *EIR*.

'False prophets'

Constantine, a former superintendent of State Police in New York, told an audience of more than 100, which included youth from area schools, that the Clinton administration's war on drugs is making major progress, in part thanks to the acts of courage on the part of Colombian prosecutors in risking their lives to go after the leadership of the Cali Cartel. "These are decent, honorable people," he said of the Colombian drug fighters, many whom have fallen in the fight against drugs. Their actions, Constantine stated, prove that "courageous individuals can make a difference" in the war on drugs.

However, there is a wealthy clique in this country who propose, just as we are beginning to win the war, to abandon the fight, he charged. "This group of false prophets tell people that if we legalize drugs the problem will go away." Naming conservative pro-drug legalization columnist William F.

Buckley as an example of a member of this clique, Constantine stated that they live in "wealthy areas" and are perfectly willing to leave the nation's inner cities and those who inhabit them to the drug pushers.

"I know that I could get on all the major national television networks at 6:30 p.m. if I were to say that I am in favor of drug legalization," Constantine said. "But, if I say that we must never legalize drugs, that we must never as a government cause people to become addicted, I can't get coverage on even the smallest station." The "false prophets" of decriminalization are always on television, he stated.

Constantine explained that, from his own experience, the efforts to "legalize" gambling in New York State did not eliminate crime or organized crime control of gambling; rather, it enlarged the problem and increased the power of crimi-



**LaRouche
Campaign
Is On the
Internet!**

Lyndon LaRouche's Democratic presidential primary campaign has established a World Wide Web site on the Internet. The "home page" brings you recent policy statements by the candidate as well as a brief biographical resumé.

TO REACH the LaRouche page on the Internet:

<http://www.clark.net/larouche/welcome.html>

TO REACH the campaign by electronic mail:

larouche@clark.net

Paid for by Committee to Reverse the Accelerating Global Economic and Strategic Crisis: A LaRouche Exploratory Committee.

nal elements. The same thing will happen with drug legalization, he warned.

"I have a plan," he said. "Let those wealthy people who want to legalize drugs try it out on their own families, in their own wealthy neighborhoods. Let them do it in their rich schools. . . . That will end the push for drug legalization." Pushing for drug legalization, said Constantine, "sends the wrong message . . . that we can't do anything about it [the drug problem] and it causes people to give up too early in the fight."

Constantine was speaking in Loudoun County, an area whose political establishment has been corrupted by the power of the wealthy oligarchy that resides in its "Hunt Country." These families, which include such names as Mellons, du Ponts, and Harrimans, through their foundations, have funded the drug-decriminalization movement. It is well known among locals that this decadent oligarchy is itself intimately involved in both the local and international drug trade, including its money-laundering aspects. Loudoun County Sheriff John Isom, a stooge of these families, was regarded as so untrustworthy by DEA officials, that his department was routinely kept in the dark about investigations. Isom was thrown out of office in the recent elections, and his successor, Sheriff-elect Steve Simpson, shared the dais with Constantine.

Squeezing London

The day before Constantine spoke, the London *Sunday Times* reported that Britain "is becoming the money-laundering capital of the world," and that the Clinton administration is determined to crack down on various British drug-money havens.

"Clinton wants Britain to take urgent action to stop the transfer of the cash by introducing tough measures which would make it easier for the money to be seized," the paper reported. "He also wants the banking secrecy laws of the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands to be changed. Washington regards both British dependent territories in the Caribbean as safe havens for criminals' cash."

Clinton's administration "has grown increasingly frustrated by the feeble international response to the huge growth in organized crime and money laundering. After months of secret talks with its allies, America decided to go it alone; among actions ordered by Clinton are negotiations to close about 50 money-laundering centers around the world. If these negotiations are unsuccessful, the centers will be denied access to American financial markets," the paper said.

"At the top of this list, are the Cayman and Turks and Caicos Islands, which are tax havens and have amassed great wealth by receiving cash from both legal and illegal sources, which can then hide behind tight bank secrecy laws."

Sources close to the DEA report that such actions are "just the beginning," and the crackdown will also involve New York and other London-allied banking centers.

Bush boosts British plan to break up U.S.

by Kathleen Klenetsky

The former Socialist President of France, François Mitterrand, predicted the break-up of the United States and other countries at a conference organized by Mitterrand's close ally, former U.S. President George Bush, in Colorado in October. Bush uttered not a peep of protest at Mitterrand's inflammatory comments. While shocking, Bush's negligence was hardly surprising, given that he is a rabid supporter of the Gingrichite Conservative Revolution, whose purpose is to destroy the central governing institutions of the United States.

Mitterrand warned that the world "must create the rule of minority law" that would give much greater independence to various ethnic communities within States, or "we shall see a tremendous scattering or breaking away" of existing nations. "No one will be immune" from this process, asserted Mitterrand, who, although he suffers from terminal cancer and rarely travels, told journalists that he decided to attend the Colorado Springs forum "out of friendship for George Bush." In Europe, "we will witness many other separations" similar to the split-up of Czechoslovakia, he stated. In the United States, "the need for decentralization . . . will prevail over the existence of a federal state, and it will be the same in Brazil. . . . In Canada, you have a few problems along the same lines."

The same holds true for such countries as Belgium, Spain, and many others, he said. "So there is no end—there is no way out. Will we have politicians, legislators, capable of conceiving the organization of this huge world with a few major coordinating centers obeying international laws set by the international community, and, at the same time, we make minority rules enabling each to live according to his or her yearning? That is a problem for the 21st century."

Thatcher rages

Mitterrand's espousal of a policy that can be traced directly to the reigning British monarchy (which, through Prince Philip, has publicly called for the break-up of the United States into "bioregions"), came during a forum on "A World Transformed," sponsored by the George Bush Library Foundation Association and the Forum for International Policy.

Held on Oct. 8-9 in Colorado Springs, the conference featured five former heads of state who held power during the collapse of the Soviet Union. In addition to Mitterrand and Bush, participants included Margaret Thatcher, Mikhail

Gorbachov, and former Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

Mitterrand was not the only one of the five deposed leaders to vent his spleen on a world which rejected him. Thatcher took the occasion provided by her good pal (some would say patsy) Bush to let loose an incendiary attack on Germany, reviving and surpassing the "Fourth Reich" fear-mongering which her government had openly encouraged during the period when the two Germanies were cementing their reunification.

Admitting that, as prime minister, she had discussed her virulent opposition to German reunification with both Mitterrand and Gorbachov (then heads of France and the U.S.S.R., respectively), both of whom agreed with her, she told the forum that the reason she fought against reunification so bitterly, was because "to unify Germany would make her the dominant nation in the European community."

"They [the Germans] are powerful. They are efficient, and they are dominant," Thatcher said.

Thatcher proceeded to smear the entire German people with the kind of ethnic stereotyping which Hitler used to justify his destruction of the Jews. "There is something in the character of the German people which led to things which should never have happened. . . . Why is it that this remarkable people let Hitler do the things that he did? Germany only became one country, as President Mitterrand said, in 1870, and then it started battles then, as France has reason to remember. Here is something in that which I still fear.

"Every nation has its character," Thatcher raved. "Her national character is to dominate. I see it many, many times. It is her character. She tends to dominate. . . . President Mitterrand and I know . . . Germany will use her power . . . to say, look, I put in more money than anyone else; I must have my way on things which I want. I have heard this several times. . . . You have not anchored Germany to Europe. You have anchored Europe to a newly dominant, large Germany. That's why I call it a German Europe."

While Bush, who posed as a friend of German reunification during his Presidency, let Thatcher rant on without objecting, Mitterrand, who steered France into alignment with Britain on the most crucial issues, went a step further, telling his audience that "Mrs. Thatcher deserves applause."

Weeping and gnashing of teeth

The bulk of the forum was devoted to a discussion of the whys and wherefores of the collapse of the Soviet State, which produced several interesting revelations. These included Mitterrand's acknowledgment that he was so opposed to the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative proposal that, when the French opposition became a majority in 1986 and "placed the SDI at the forefront of its program," he told Jacques Chirac, who became prime minister at the time, that if Chirac insisted on implementing the SDI he would be terminated. "I said, well, Mr. Prime Minister, if



Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher let loose a furious tirade against Germany.

you want to remain prime minister over 24 hours, don't mention this [SDI]. And he never mentioned it again."

Bush, who along with Thatcher, told the forum how impressed he was with Gorbachov and his perestroika and glasnost policies, expressed extreme annoyance at how his kowtowing to Gorbachov on the issue of independence for the Baltics caused him political problems at home.

"The question of the Baltics was extraordinarily difficult for us," Bush whined. "I found Mr. [President of Lithuania Vytautas] Landsbergis to be a very difficult man. I found I was probably more insulted by one Estonian-American who came to [National Security Adviser] Brent Scowcroft's office, and she called me Neville Chamberlain because I refused to call for the—go to the barricades and call for immediate independence of the Baltic States. . . . I was accused of coddling Mr. Gorbachov, staying too close to him, not being willing to stand up for freedom."

For his part, Gorbachov lashed out at Russian President Boris Yeltsin, calling for his replacement by a new President in the next Russian elections, which have been scheduled for June 1996. "Our task is to create a new political coalition and to have a new President and to have new policies that stimulate the continuation of democratic reform in Russia."

Gorbachov bitterly attacked Yeltsin for his own political demise. "President Yeltsin was probably too ambitious. His view of himself was very high. . . . He did not think that he could defeat Gorbachov in the democratic process, in an election, and he acted behind my back."

Dorgan introduces bill to repeal NAFTA

On Nov. 16, Sen. Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.) introduced a bill to provide for renegotiation of provisions of the North American Free Trade Agreement, and to mandate the withdrawal of the United States from NAFTA if certain conditions are not met. "The North American Free Trade Act has been a total disaster for our nation. Virtually all the promises made when it was passed have turned out to be hollow and shallow rhetoric," Dorgan said, in remarks inserted into the *Congressional Record*. He called NAFTA a "lemon," and "when we get a lemon we take it back. We demand that the promises made when it was sold be kept. If not, then our only choice is to withdraw from NAFTA."

Dorgan's bill would require the President to renegotiate three "critical areas of failure": trade deficits, currency exchange rates, and agricultural trade distortions. He said that the U.S. trade deficit with Mexico had plunged from a \$5.7 billion surplus in 1992 to at least a \$15 billion deficit by the end of this year. "One of the underlying reasons" for this, he said, "has been the devaluation of the Mexican peso." He said that job losses because of NAFTA may be as high as 300,000 by the end of this year.

Watt attacks 'killer' Republican budget bill

On Nov. 17, Melvin Watt (D-N.C.) used the strongest language yet heard on the House floor to attack the Republican "Balanced Budget Act," the conference report on the reconciliation bill passed earlier by both Houses which contains all of the Republican reforms, including \$270 billion in cuts in Medicare and Medicaid, and \$245 billion in tax cuts for the wealthy.

During debate on H. Res. 272, which provided the rule for the debate on the conference report, Watt said, "The Republicans say that this bill is the culmination of a revolution. I agree, but let me tell you about a revolution. A revolution kills, and this bill kills old people and those on Medicare. It kills poor people and the middle class. It kills young people. It kills sick people. It kills students and it kills the priorities of this nation." The second thing about a revolution is that "you never have a debate about it, and this rule gives us no opportunity to debate it," he said.

About three hours later, Watt returned to the floor to report that he had received "a rash of phone calls from the American people saying that they objected to my use of the word 'killer.' . . . I want the American people and my colleagues to understand that this is a killer bill. The truth cannot be avoided. This bill will kill elderly people, by depriving them of medical care. It will kill young people, by forcing them into poverty and denying them food. It will kill the priorities of our country, which I understand to be compassion."

House bars U.S. troop deployment to Bosnia

On Nov. 17, the House passed a bill to prohibit the use of Defense Department funds to support the deployment of U.S. troops in support of any Bosnia peace agreement without specific approval by Congress.

The bill followed a series of hearings on Bosnia by the House National Security Committee, whose chairman, Floyd Spence (R-S.C.), said during the debate that the Clinton administration had raised more questions than it answered in presenting its case for troop deployment to the

committee. "What we have learned is that the administration has a strategy for putting United States troops into Bosnia, but not for getting them out." He said that "the first rule of peacemaking is to take no sides and make no enemies," but "the United States has already violated that cardinal rule through the application of airpower over the past several months."

Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.), speaking in opposition to the bill, said that it "prohibits the President from action as commander in chief." He said that "this bill does jeopardize the peace process." Hamilton warned that the peace negotiations in Dayton, Ohio are at a "very delicate and fragile moment," and Congress "ought not to take any step which would undermine these talks. The parties in Dayton expect the United States to help implement this agreement. They are insisting upon it. This bill states that we will not."

Nigeria targeted by Kassebaum bill

On Nov. 17, Sen. Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kan.) and eight cosponsors introduced a bill to impose sanctions on Nigeria, furthering the British-orchestrated attack on that nation. In her remarks, Kassebaum said that until the executions of Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight others, "the international community had engaged in a policy of limited sanctions and diplomatic engagement," but now, "the situation has reached the point where we simply must respond in a forceful and clear manner."

Kassebaum said that the bill codifies sanctions already in place and adds new ones, including a ban on all new U.S. investment in Nigeria and a freeze on the personal assets of the top officials of the Nigerian regime. The

bill also calls on the international community to suspend Nigeria from international sports competitions and "urges the President to build international support for other actions, including a U.N. arms embargo, a multilateral oil embargo, and a U.N. Human Rights Commission condemnation."

Kassebaum said it was important for the United States to work with "other members of the international community, particularly Great Britain and South Africa, in this effort to promote democratic change."

Democrats remoralized by election results

Some Democrats took notice of the Conservative Revolution landslide that didn't occur in several statewide elections on Nov. 7.

Sen. Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.) suggested that "those who, for months, have been dancing around the bonfire chanting about the death of the Democratic Party . . . and the lasting control of the Republicans in the American political system, might want to take a deep breath and look around at the results of yesterday's elections." He said that even though Democrats were outspent in state races by as much as eight to one, "the Democrats were never outworked, and never will be in our political system."

Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-Conn.) said voters "rejected the extremism of the Gingrich revolution."

Rep. Lewis Payne (D-Va.) said that the message from the Virginia elections was that "people want responsible government, not a radical program that will gut programs that educate our children, protect our seniors, and to help make our communities strong." He compared the Republican Contract with America to the tax

and spending cuts proposed by Gov. George Allen (R), and when "the people of Virginia got a good look at the Allen plan . . . they rejected his extreme program by a big margin."

Breaux ups penalties for powder cocaine running

Sen. John Breaux (D-La.), on Nov. 7, introduced legislation to increase the penalty for trafficking in powder cocaine to the same level as that for crack cocaine. His action comes in the aftermath of a recommendation by the U.S. Sentencing Commission to substantially reduce the penalty for trafficking in crack cocaine, a recommendation which was subsequently rejected by both the Clinton administration and Congress.

Breaux said that even though it takes one-hundredth the amount of crack to get a five- or ten-year sentence as for powder cocaine, "the damage caused by these criminal acts is the same. Lives are lost, families are destroyed, careers are ruined, and our nation itself is seriously threatened. . . . Tough penalties are necessary to send a clear signal that the United States will not tolerate selling illegal drugs."

"The answer to the problem presented by this wide difference in penalties is not to lower penalties for selling crack cocaine but to increase the penalties for selling powder cocaine," he said.

Alaska Power Admin. sell-off okayed by House

On Nov. 8, the House passed, by a vote of 289-134, the conference report on a Senate bill to sell the Alaska Power Administration (APA) hydroelectric project. The sale of the APA is the leading edge of the Conservative

Revolution agenda to sell off all federal government-owned infrastructure, although this is probably the only sale that will go through prior to the 1996 elections.

Even though the debate on the House floor focused on the export of Alaskan crude oil and deep water drilling royalty relief, Scott Klug (R-Wisc.) touted wildly exaggerated supposed fiscal benefits of the sale. He claimed that the sale of the APA would net the federal government \$73 million, and, "if we manage to move those 130 other dams located and stretched across the country from the Tennessee Valley up to the Pacific Northwest, we can literally bring billions and billions of dollars into the federal Treasury and also eliminate nearly one-third of the bureaucracy at the Department of Energy."

GOP 'rising star' tarnished by scandal

The first freshman in 70 years to win a seat on the House Rules Committee, Enid Greene Waldholtz (R-Utah), has become tarnished by a scandal involving her husband. Joseph Waldholtz is under investigation for an alleged check-kiting scheme in which he wrote checks for \$228,000 more than was in his account. There are allegations that he may also have stolen as much as \$2 million from accounts managed by him and his wife, including one for her 1994 campaign.

Enid Waldholtz, who is blaming the couple's financial problems on her husband, filed for divorce on Nov. 14. However, the Department of Justice investigation broadened to include her after Joseph Waldholtz surrendered to the FBI on Nov. 17. Former campaign workers have reportedly told authorities that she knew of the campaign's financial irregularities.

National News

Arlen Specter suspends Presidential campaign

"I am suspending my candidacy for the nomination because I am out of money," Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) announced on Nov. 21. Several of his campaign officials reportedly said that Specter had decided to end his bid for the Republican nomination in the face of dismal fundraising and a lack of support from party centrists.

The "moderate" Specter, whose Senate office is adorned with portraits of George Bush and Margaret Thatcher, claimed that his campaign was intended to pull his party back from what he considered a far-right tilt influenced by intolerant extremists. Technically, Specter plans to place the campaign in suspended status, in order to collect some \$1.2 million in federal matching funds in January—most of which will be used to pay off campaign debts.

Lamm Commission plans murder at market rates

"Adam Smith has arrived in the health care field as market forces have swept in," former Colorado Gov. Richard Lamm declared on Nov. 16, presenting the recommendations of a "non-partisan private commission" to eliminate 150,000 doctors and 300,000 nurses within 10 years. According to the *Washington Post*, "price-driven changes in the way Americans receive health care" will also require a 25% reduction in the number of medical school graduates over the next 10 years.

Post-graduate training would also be changed to produce "fewer specialists and more primary care physicians;" and a number of schools of nursing and pharmacy would be shut down to prevent "major surpluses" of nurses and pharmacists. According to the *Post's* account, the commission projects that the "realities" of the "new cost-competitive medical marketplace . . . will force up to half the nation's hospitals to close over the next decade, with a loss of

60% of the hospital beds that are available today."

The commission was sponsored and funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts of Philadelphia, one of the leading financers of environmentalism and population control. Grants include over \$1 million to the Aspen Institute to run the Pew Global Stewardship Initiative—described as "an integrated program to raise awareness of the environmental, human, and international security consequences of population growth and the unsustainable consumption of the world's resources."

The Trusts also awarded the Brookings Institution \$275,000 to "disseminate research" on how population growth causes resource consumption and destabilizes nations, and another \$150,000 to promote a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Justice Dept. official OK'd 'black bag jobs'

John C. Keeney, now the highest ranking career official in the Justice Department's Criminal Division, sent an extraordinary letter to a federal appeals court in 1975, arguing that warrantless searches (known as "black bag jobs") are legal, as long as they have "personal authorization by the President or the Attorney General."

Keeney made the claim during John Ehrlichman's appeal of his conviction in connection with the 1971 break-in to the offices of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Watergate Special Prosecutor Henry Ruth argued that break-ins and searches without a warrant were illegal and unconstitutional under the Fourth Amendment. The Special Prosecutor contended that there was no such thing as a Presidential right to burglarize.

Keeney's letter to the appeals court, dated May 9, 1975, argued that the only reason that the Ellsberg break-in was illegal was because it was not properly authorized by the President or the Attorney General! In what one writer describes as an "astounding letter," Keeney said that the position of the Justice Department was that "warrantless searches including physical entries into pri-

vate premises are justified under the proper circumstances when related to foreign espionage or intelligence."

It has been generally assumed that the Keeney letter was sent at the direction of then-Attorney General Edward Levi, although the *only* signature on the letter is that of Keeney, as Acting Assistant Attorney General. At the time of the letter, Keeney was already a 24-year veteran of the Justice Department.

As EIRNS has documented, it was also Jack Keeney who gave the formal authorization for the Alexandria, Virginia, indictment of Lyndon LaRouche in October 1988, despite the fact that LaRouche had already been tried once—and unsuccessfully—by the same prosecution team in Boston.

Washington paper boosts founder of Ku Klux Klan

The Nov. 18 *Washington Times* ran a long, lying article promoting Confederate general and Ku Klux Klan founder Albert Pike. The article defends the monument erected in his honor in Washington, D.C., noting that Pike is "the only Southern general to be so honored in the nation's capital."

The *Times* calls Pike "an acclaimed poet" with "the beard of a prophet," and "an early advocate of a transcontinental railroad." The article lies that Pike was "initially opposed to secession," but "offered his services to the Confederacy when Arkansas voted to secede." Actually, the state of Arkansas rejected the secession proposal authored by the Boston-born Albert Pike himself, and only went along with secession under pressure from Pike's criminal machine.

Belittling his crimes during the Civil War, the *Times* blames Indians under Pike's command, rather than Pike himself, for the torture and brutality inflicted on Union prisoners following the Battle of Pea Ridge.

Adopting the standard line of the Ku Klux Klan, the article declares that "Pike attacked the Union's Reconstruction policies that were forced upon . . . Arkansas." It claims that it was only "a rumor" that Pike collaborated in the formation of the Ku Klux

Briefly

● **UNITED NATIONS** Ambassador Madeleine Albright says that increased U.S. intelligence resources will be devoted to assisting the work of the War Crimes Tribunal in the Hague, which has indicted several Bosnian Serbs, including leaders Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic. In a commentary published in the *Washington Post* on Nov. 19, Albright outlined the extensive diplomatic and material support the U.S. has given to the tribunal, and rebutted claims that it has withheld information from the tribunal.

● **AFL-CIO** President John Sweeney has chosen Steven Rosenthal, President Clinton's Associate Deputy Secretary of Labor, as the labor federation's political director. During the 1992 Presidential campaign, Rosenthal was assistant political director for the Democratic National Committee.

● **FLORIDA** has become the third state, along with Alabama and Arizona, to reintroduce the use of chain gangs for punishment of prison inmates. Florida prisoners who break prison rules will be shackled with ankle chains, while they hack away with machete-like knives at trees that are choking the Everglades.

● **BALTIMORE** is taking steps to terminate its \$44 million in contracts with Education Alternatives, Inc., the private management company which has been grinding up the city's public school system, following the company's failure to agree to a \$7 million reduction in its management fee.

● **HERBERT BRYANT, Jr.**, scion of the wealthy Virginia family which bankrolled the new private toll road in Loudoun County, has pled poverty in federal court. Bryant, who was convicted of impersonating a federal marshal last year, has filed papers asking for public funds to pay the legal fees for his appeal. Personal assets cited in his application include \$25,000 a year from an irrevocable trust, and ownership of "interest" in his \$435,000 home.

Klan, which Southern whites "looked to . . . for salvation from Reconstruction." The *Times* declares, "there is certainly no evidence that he ever participated in the terror and bloodshed that became the Klan's heritage in the South."

Concluding with a censored history of the statue of Pike erected in Washington in 1901, the *Times* makes no mention of the protests by Union veterans against such a tribute to a war criminal. Nor does it mention the only current item of newsworthy significance about the statue: the campaign led by Lyndon LaRouche during the past several years, demanding the removal of this ugly symbol of British freemasonry's White Supremacy.

Congressional hearings question global warming

The assumptions used to predict global warming, which led to the signing of a global climate treaty in 1992, were refuted during a six-hour hearing Nov. 16 before the House Science Committee's Subcommittee on Energy and Environment. Prof. Patrick Michaels of the University of Virginia demonstrated that the scientists who developed the computer climate models, knew for a fact that the models were flawed and were giving false readings.

Nevertheless, the so-called scientists never informed any governments, that the computer models could not be trusted to make accurate predictions—even though those governments were engaged in negotiations to sign an international treaty based on those very calculations. Professor Michaels provided evidence of several cases of what amounted to scientific fraud on the part of both the computer modelers, and on the part of the United Nations bureaucracy which was pushing for the signing of the global climate treaty.

Attempting to rebut Michaels's argument was Jerry Mahlman, director of the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory and one of the leading promoters of the climate models. During the question and answer period following his largely defensive presentation, Mahlman was caught contra-

dicting himself by several of the subcommittee's members.

Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-Calif.), chairman of the subcommittee, compared the climate models to the Global 2000 Report, a think-tank product of the Jimmy Carter era which called for a draconian policy of deindustrialization, supposedly to save the world from running out of resources. Representative Rohrabacher asked why anyone should believe the doomsday predictions of the flawed climate models, when none of the doomsday scenarios predicted by "prominent scientists" in the Global 2000 report had ever come true. Rohrabacher said that, had the policies outlined in the Global 2000 report been implemented, they would have done incalculable damage to the nation's economy.

Virginia parole board head forced to resign

John B. Metzger III, chairman of the Virginia Parole Board and a key figure behind Gov. George Allen's medieval prison policy, announced his resignation on Nov. 16, after an in-house investigation into allegations of misconduct. Allen refused to make copies of the investigation's findings available to the public. Metzger was notorious for having reduced the parole rate in Virginia, for those still eligible for parole, from 40% to 5%—the lowest in the nation.

Following intense pressure from Democratic legislators and prison advocacy groups, the Virginia State Police were ordered to launch a criminal investigation into Metzger's conduct, according to the *Washington Post* on Nov. 18. At issue is whether Metzger deliberately falsified documents regarding parole release dates for prison inmates, which is a felony punishable by 2 to 10 years in prison.

At least one of the prisoners whose parole date was allegedly changed, was a political enemy of Allen and Metzger. "What we're talking about here is literally putting people back in jail for months who should not be there," said Kent Willis, executive director of the Virginia ACLU.

Rebuild the Democratic Party

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt first took office, the United States was in the midst of a deep and worsening depression. Bread lines and soup kitchens were a regular part of the life of the poor; many were homeless; and it was typical for men to be forced to leave their families to attempt to find work. Herbert Hoover had promised Americans a chicken in every pot; instead, this is what they got.

The generation that suffered through this are now in their late sixties and over. Nonetheless, fear that history could repeat itself is again a reality for a growing number of Americans who have already lost their jobs, or who are afraid that they will suffer from further industrial down-sizing and the like. Fear easily turns to rage, the kind of rage which can be manipulated by fascists.

When Roosevelt stated, "We have nothing to fear but fear itself," he was giving renewed hope to a nation which had until then been paralyzed in the face of disaster. Essentially, he was saying that no matter how great the problem, men and women of good will could find a solution.

Many of the economic solutions which Roosevelt experimented with, especially in the early days of his administration, converged upon fascist policies. This was especially the case with the National Recovery Act, which imposed corporatist regulations on production. But Roosevelt's America was never in danger of becoming fascist.

The reason for this is simple. Whereas Hitler and Mussolini manipulated populist rage in order to establish a police state which would serve oligarchic interests, Roosevelt spoke on behalf of the economically disenfranchised, with the intention of defending the United States of America as a constitutional republic. For this reason, he was considered a traitor to his class, by the British faction in the United States.

The Democratic Party was reshaped during the period when Roosevelt was President. Through a major realignment of Republicans and Democrats, it came to represent trade unionists, blacks and minorities, farmers, and working people and their families. Because of this, the kind of radical populism which is manipulated

by fascists, did not take hold. It came to represent the party of progress, not populism.

Franklin Roosevelt had many flaws, but he understood that the United States had a national self-interest and a mission diametrically opposed to those of the British Empire, both domestically and in foreign policy. He rejected British balance-of-power politics, and chose instead to represent the interests not only of Americans, but of all people.

After his death, however, the same forces which had brought America to the verge of destruction reasserted their control over the Democratic Party, with the brief exception of the Kennedy Presidency, and, to a limited extent, that of Lyndon Johnson.

The Conservative Revolution takeover of the Republican Party represents a giant step toward an American version of Hitler's Nazi Party. Polls have shown that this is not what the American people want. President Clinton has a clear mandate in his fight against Newt Gingrich and Phil Gramm.

Despite the fact that the President's economic program is not yet adequate to turn around the current economic crisis, he has indicated his rejection of the fascist notion that speculative values take precedence over people. He has taken his stand on the basis of the obligation of the President to defend the Constitution, which means to secure the "blessings of liberty, and to promote the general welfare. . . . To secure these blessings for our posterity."

The problem over the past 20 years has not been *big* government, but *bad* government. The admittedly problematic growth of the budget deficit is testimony to the destruction of the physical economy, to the ongoing speculative binge.

What is needed now, if we are, in President Clinton's words, to "grow the economy," is for Lyndon LaRouche's program to become the basis for a genuine New Deal. An important part of this process will be a realignment of Democrats and Republicans. The Conservative Revolution crowd must be driven from political power. By taking the lead in that process, the Democratic Party will also be transformed.

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