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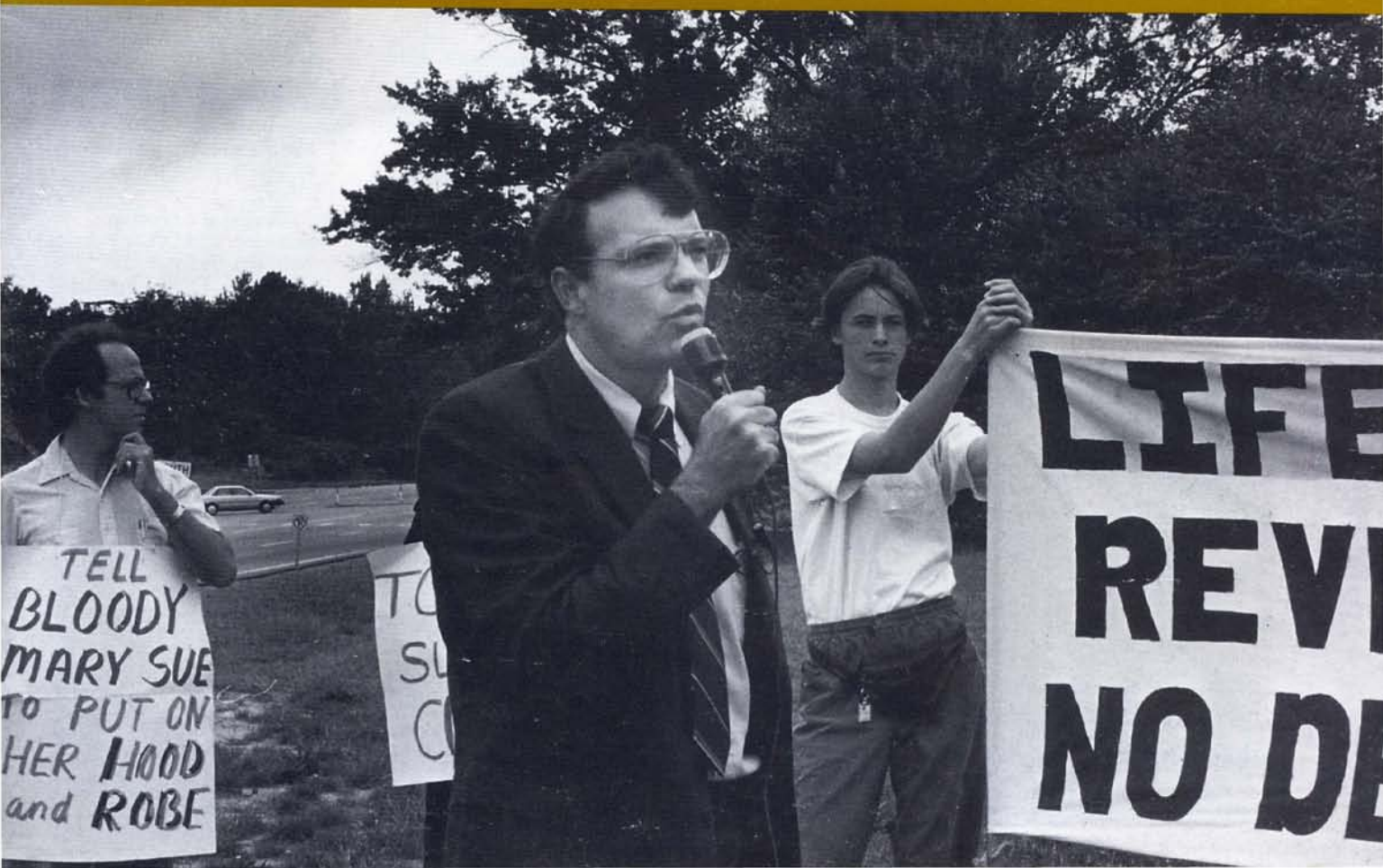
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From the Associate Editor

Many readers of *EIR* best know Michael Billington, pictured on our cover, as a reporter on Asian affairs, whose polemical analyses always bring a new dimension of historical depth and insight to our coverage of such recent events as the Asia Europe Meeting in March, and the ASEAN summit in July. Many are also familiar with his writings on science and history in *Fidelio* and *21st Century Science*. Most know that he is incarcerated in Virginia, serving a hideous 77-year prison sentence, on charges of which he is innocent. In our *Feature*, Lyndon LaRouche shows what is behind this travesty.

From prison, Billington is working to establish a community of principle between the United States and Asia—particularly China.

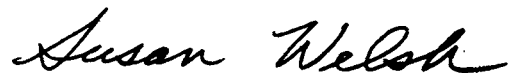
How can this be done, when so many cultural and religious differences divide the world's people? Does there exist a scientific basis upon which such a community of principle could be built?

In his article on the subject of natural law, LaRouche shows that there is a way. His own work in science and physical economy, over more than four decades, makes it possible for the first time to develop a truly rigorous presentation of natural law, one which can transcend the axiomatic features which otherwise would persist among different cultures.

LaRouche rips apart the corrupt U.S. "justice" system, showing its historical roots in radical positivism and the Confederacy. This is the "justice" of Hugo Black and the Ku Klux Klan.

Elsewhere in this issue, you will find the very same racist, Confederate gang reviving "Jim Crow" law, in dismissing the lawsuit by LaRouche and co-plaintiffs against Democratic National Committee Chairman Don Fowler (p. 64), on the grounds that the Democratic Party is a private club that can choose its own members—exactly the rationale used to deny the vote to African-Americans, before the passage of the Voting Rights Act in 1965.

Read our report on the Iran-Turkey deals (p. 32), from the standpoint of LaRouche's analysis of natural law. Some people will have a knee-jerk reaction: "Iran! But they're terrorists!" The real issue is, what policy should we follow, to bring Iran into fruitful cooperation with other nations? Is it Kissingerian "dual containment," or a dialogue from the standpoint of natural law, as LaRouche defines it?



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Wealth gap widens as U.S. loses its middle class

by Richard Freeman

America's wealthy families, which constitute 10% of all households, own 30-80% of all physical and financial assets possessed by U.S. households, ranging from homes, cars, and life insurance policies, to stocks, bonds, and privately incorporated businesses. Moreover, the super-wealthy, the top 1% of all families, own one-fifth of all of America's household assets, including one-third of all non-primary home real estate, and more than one-quarter of all stocks and bonds. These data are contained in the "1992 Survey of Consumer Finances" published in March 1996, and assembled by researchers from the Federal Reserve System's Board of Governors, the Internal Revenue Service's Statistics of Income Division, and the "Freddie Mac" home credit agency.

The super-rich families constitute a self-conceived American financial aristocracy, modeled on the British. They have concentrated into their hands a huge portion of the wealth of America, which they believe will guarantee them income streams that will keep them permanently on top. Unlike the American nationalist faction of nation-builders who, during the 19th and early part of the 20th century, accumulated their wealth by constructing railroads, manufacturing and power plants, and farms, today's wealthy have accumulated their holdings by pillaging and destroying the economy. They have built their holdings through asset-stripping corporations, speculating in derivatives and real estate, and from the drug trade.

This is contrary to the basis on which America was founded, of unlimited upward mobility, and advancement based on an individual's intellectual and moral qualities. America is developing into a society in which a top 10% has almost everything, and the lower 90% has very little. This parallels feudalism, in which the top 5-10% of the population—the oligarchy and its retainers—had all wealth and education, and the lower 90% lived in brutish conditions.

Indeed, the condition of at least 60-70% of the lower 90%

of the U.S. population, is rapidly worsening. This forgotten portion of the population has experienced a plunge in living standards of 35-40% since 1967, measured, in large part, by the fall of the physical flow-through in the consumer- and capital-goods market-baskets, on a per-capita and per-household basis. In a rigged setting, the harder these families work to get ahead, the further they fall behind. Not surprisingly, the share of all America's household assets owned by the lower 90% of the population has declined.

The super-wealthy families are pushing vigorously to manipulate economic policy and congressional legislation, to increase their wealth. The "Contract on America" legislation, and the proposed Dole-Kemp economic platform, unveiled Aug. 6, are designed to facilitate that end. They propose to apply Nazi austerity against programs needed for the survival of the economy and the families of the lower 90% of the population, while advancing capital gains and other tax cuts that almost exclusively benefit the wealthy. This will inflate the speculative bubble, whose geometric growth causes the accelerating collapse of the living standards for the lower 90% of the population.

Table 1, taken from the 1992 survey, shows the breakdown of the holdings of U.S. households by four percentile groups: 0 to 89.9, which we shall call the lower 90% of the households in America; 90 to 99; 99 to 99.5; and 99.5 to 100.

The total assets of all households in 1992 was \$21.070 trillion. Of that total, the top 0.5% of the households owned \$4.32 trillion, which was 20.5% of the total assets; the top 10% of the households owned \$13.048 trillion, which was 61.9% of the total assets. That means that the bottom 90% of the population owned only 38.1%, or less than two-fifths, of America's overall wealth. Even that doesn't tell the true story, because the households in the 70 to 89.9 percentile owned a significant chunk of the remaining assets. The survey does

TABLE 1

Holdings and distributions of assets and debts by percentiles of net worth, 1992

(billions 1992 \$)

Item	Percentile of net worth distribution									
	All households (100%)		0 to 89.9 (Lower 90%)		90 to 99 (Top 10%)		99 to 99.5 (Next to top 0.5%)		99.5 to 100 (Top 0.5%)	
	Holdings	% of total	Holdings	% of total	Holdings	% of total	Holdings	% of total	Holdings	% of total
Assets	\$21,069.6	100.0	\$8,021.8	38.1	\$7,317.7	34.7	\$1,409.8	6.7	\$4,320.4	20.5
Principal residence	6,863.8	100.0	4,409.2	64.2	1,947.8	28.4	202.4	2.9	304.4	4.4
Other real estate	3,012.7	100.0	548.9	18.2	1,172.2	38.9	285.9	9.5	1,005.8	33.4
Stocks	1,721.8	100.0	324.3	18.9	728.9	42.3	187.3	10.9	481.2	27.9
Bonds	892.7	100.0	107.3	12.0	413.4	46.3	139.5	15.6	232.4	26.0
Trusts	354.1	100.0	55.3	15.7	158.8	44.8	22.6	6.3	117.4	33.2
Life insurance	402.7	100.0	226.4	56.3	146.3	36.3	9.1	2.3	20.9	5.2
Checking accounts	173.4	100.0	50.7	29.3	74.1	42.7	15.4	8.9	33.2	19.2
Thrift accounts	584.3	100.0	248.7	42.6	281.1	48.1	23.1	3.9	31.5	5.4
Other accounts	1,977.1	100.0	918.1	46.4	755.9	38.2	130.0	6.6	173.1	8.8
Businesses	3,641.7	100.0	338.3	9.3	1,235.0	33.9	318.9	8.8	1,749.5	48.0
Autos	811.4	100.0	610.0	75.2	164.8	20.3	11.8	1.5	24.9	3.1
Other assets	634.0	100.0	184.6	29.1	239.4	37.8	63.8	10.1	146.1	23.0
Liabilities	3,449.2	100.0	2,241.0	65.0	835.5	24.2	78.7	2.3	294.0	8.5
Net worth	17,620.5	100.0	5,780.7	32.8	6,482.2	36.8	1,331.1	7.6	4,026.4	22.8

Source: "Weighting Design for the 1992 Survey of Consumer Financing," by Arthur Kennickell, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Douglas McManus, "Freddie Mac"; and Louise Woodburn, Statistics of Income, Internal Revenue Service.

not report the data, but *EIR*'s estimate is that the bottom 70% of households owned only 15-20% of America's assets.

There is a further correction of the wealth of the bottom 90% of households. Table 1 shows that the bottom 90% owned \$8.022 trillion in assets. But of that amount, \$4.409 trillion, or more than half, was in "principal residences," that is, homes. That means that the lower 90% of the population only owned \$3.613 trillion in non-home assets. The total non-home assets for the entire population was \$14.206 trillion (i.e., \$21.070 trillion minus \$6.864 trillion). When dealing with America's non-home assets, the lowest 90% of the population only owned 25%; that means that the top 10% of the population owned three-quarters of non-home assets.

Let us look at what the wealthy 10% of America's households own, with special emphasis on the holdings of the super-wealthy top 0.5%. In Table 1, start with the "other real estate" line. This represents largely rental property, as well as non-business ownership of some commercial properties. The top 10% of households owned 79.1% of "other real estate," and the top 0.5% of households owned one-third. Next, look at private businesses, which the survey defines as "all types of businesses, except corporations with publicly traded stocks." Private businesses' total assets of \$3.641 trillion constituted one-quarter of all non-home assets (of \$14.206 trillion) in the U.S. economy. The top 10% of the population owned 90.7% of all private businesses, and the top 0.5% owned one-half of all of them.

For bonds, the top 10% of the population owned 88%. For stocks, the top 10% of the population owned 81%. This makes a mockery of the stock market's promotional clap-trap about

130 million Americans owning stocks, and that it is your, the "little guy's," ownership of stocks that makes the market go. In fact, four-fifths of all stocks are owned by, and presumably at least four-fifths of all earnings are going to, just one-tenth of the population.

The trends are getting worse

This wealth gap is growing, not shrinking. Net worth measures an individual's assets minus liabilities (the bottom 90% of the population has more liabilities relative to assets, than the top 10%). According to economist Edward N. Wolff of New York University (who uses Federal Reserve Board data), in 1970, the net worth of the top 1% of the population comprised 20% of the entire population's net worth; today, the top 1% of the population's net worth is more than 30% of the population's net worth.

Indeed, according to the 1996 report "Who Is Downsizing America's Dream?" whose preparation was supervised by Reps. Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) and David Obey (D-Wisc.), the level of increase of the net assets of the top 0.5% of the population was so great over 1983-89, as measured by Federal Reserve Board statistics, that the top 0.5% "could have paid off the entire national debt in 1989 and still have had about 10% more net worth than they had in 1983 (in nominal dollars)."

Yet, under the Contract on America, the condition of the lower 60-70% of American households would continue to worsen, in opposition to the trend of the top 0.5% super-wealthy. As typified by the policy of Pennsylvania Gov. Tom Ridge (R), it would kill off the poorer and more elderly part of the bottom 90%, which are considered "useless."

Foreign creditors are desperate to privatize Venezuela

by David Ramonet

The City of London and Wall Street are in a mad race to force Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera to privatize every leading state enterprise possible, especially oil, petrochemicals, steel, iron, and aluminum.

The Caldera government resisted these pressures, both domestic and foreign, for over a year, and some of the President's advisers apparently thought that through various concessions to the international financial centers, the pressures might ease. On the contrary. The "adjustment" measures that the Venezuelan government has been adopting since April 15, under the label "Agenda Venezuela," their approval by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) July 15, and the privatization plan offered by the government itself, have all served to convince the creditors that they should continue to pressure, thereby winning still more concessions.

This was the central theme of the second "Round Table with the Venezuelan Government" on July 16-18, sponsored by the London *Economist*, Venezuela corporate leaders, and the Venezuelan-British Chamber of Commerce. The keynote speaker was Francis Freisenger, editor of the *Economist Intelligence Unit*, published by the *Economist* as its economic warfare mouthpiece. Caldera has been in its sights since his Presidential term began in January 1994.

Also participating in the Round Table were the ministers of finance and planning, Luis Raul Matos and Teodoro Petkoff, respectively, who were in Washington the day before to receive the IMF's blessing for the "Agenda Venezuela," and to receive a standby credit from that institution for \$1.4 billion. President Caldera gave the closing address of the conference, inviting all attendees to a hall at the Miraflores Palace, where he pledged that Venezuela would advance with its "reforms."

'Confidence of the markets'

The *Economist Intelligence Unit's* latest analysis, published, as is customary, by the opposition daily *El Nacional* on the opening day of the closed-door seminar, warned that President Caldera has not yet won "the confidence of the markets," and urged him to take great pains to achieve that goal. "As in any economic stabilization plan, success will

depend to a great extent on the government's credibility. If local or foreign investors lack confidence that the government will do what it says, the country-risk level will not improve," says the *EIU* report. Even if the government meets all the goals agreed upon with the IMF, "some time will pass before credibility is recovered."

According to the *EIU*, Caldera must go through the test of fire experienced by Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo, who, despite the definitive collapse of the IMF's "Mexican model" in December 1994, continued along the same suicidal path, making himself worthy of "the confidence of the markets." Says the report, "The volatility of the [globalized] financial markets could undermine the stabilization process," but in the face of just such an eventuality, Venezuela should maintain its IMF adjustment program, and "deepen" its reforms in pursuit of "market confidence."

The *Economist* included in its Round Table a panel of anti-Caldera opposition spokesmen, to give voice to the British viewpoint, but in the language of the Venezuelans. "Everything the government has done to change direction, has been under pressure from the opposition, and Venezuela will have to await an opposition government to bring the reforms to a successful conclusion," said Congressman Gustavo Tarre Briceno, of the Social Christian COPEI party. Jorge Roig, of the Radical Cause party, complained that "the oil opening is not sufficiently broad." Carmelo Lauria, of the Democratic Action party, complained that President Caldera "wants to be only half pregnant, and that is just not possible. Either he carries out the reforms completely, or not at all."

Following three months of Venezuela's rigorous austerity program, the same British publication that one year ago called President Caldera "the Cockroach King," is now demanding a greater trade opening and more rapid "adjustment"—not because there is still mistrust of the government's willingness to seek "peaceful coexistence" with its creditors' neo-colonial "globalization" scenario, but because the creditors consider this same willingness a sign of political weakness. In his concluding speech to the seminar, President Caldera dedicated the greater part of it to observing that winning "the confidence of the markets" was his government's top priority.

Debt for investment

The "structural reforms" that the IMF wants Caldera to carry out are nothing less than the dismantling of the sovereign nation-state itself, and the delivery of the national patrimony to the financial creditors. The demands are: reduce the public workforce to half its current level of 1.3 million employees; privatize the oil, petrochemical, aluminum, and iron industries, and not just public services companies such as hotels, transport, etc.; do away with social benefits, and replace them with a Chilean-style privatized pension system; change Venezuelan laws to meet the needs of financial speculators; and change the National Constitution to eliminate the public sector from the economy.

On July 17, the *Wall Street Journal* published an article criticizing the pace of state company privatizations. The article quotes Sebastian Edwards of the University of California: "There is lots of good will toward Venezuela from the international financial community these days. That good will could disappear" if Venezuela doesn't "move ahead and sell one or two major assets" to pay its foreign debt.

Oil is the most coveted object. On July 30, the *Journal* dedicated another article to Venezuela, describing the country as "back atop the oil-company wish list, thanks to an opening of the industry to foreigners by the huge state-owned oil company Petroleos de Venezuela SA, or PDVSA, for the first time since the 1976 nationalization."

This is a reference to the so-called "oil opening," promoted by the Caldera government and approved by the National Congress, according to which PDVSA associates with the oil multinationals (30% PDVSA, 70% private consortium), in order to double the production of crude over the next ten years, to 5.8 billion barrels a day. The government has already handed over eight geographic areas with reserves of light crude, to be explored by various companies, including Amoco, British Petroleum, Shell, Chevron, Exxon, Mobil, Conoco, Veba Oil, and Elf Aquitaine, which later will exploit whatever finds are discovered.

According to the *Journal*, the only "fear" they feel is that PDVSA will not raise the funds it needs for its part in the joint ventures, because PDVSA is the key source of income for the Venezuelan government. Or, as the *Wall Street* daily notes, "the government [may] deepen its tradition of using PDVSA as a cash cow. If the Venezuelan economic reforms were to falter, the government might be tempted to milk even more money from PDVSA." That is why Alberto Quiros Corradi, a former Shell employee in Venezuela and prominent member of the bankers' Inter-American Dialogue, is heading a campaign to do away with the "petro-state," and to privatize PDVSA now. His demagogic proposal is to give one stock in PDVSA to every Venezuelan citizen!

Nationalist resistance

Important opposition to this process of dismantling Venezuela's patrimony is coming from the Foundation in Defense

of National Patrimony, an association of Venezuela's most prominent personalities of every political stripe. In an assembly last July 13, they elected as president and vice-president of their association the businessman Luis Vallenilla and writer Juan Liscano, respectively. The foundation rightly believes that if this "opening" is carried out as planned, it will mean that when the new oil wells begin operation, half of Venezuela's oil production will be in private or foreign hands.

Meanwhile, the social fabric of Venezuela is rapidly deteriorating under Caldera's "reforms," making the country dangerously unstable. While the opposition continues to accuse Caldera of "not advancing" with the reforms fast and far enough, the Venezuela population, which is suffering the effects of those "reforms" already imposed, is prepared to blame Caldera for all their ills.

According to the pollster company Cifras Encuestadoras, C.A., 84.3% of the population is currently living in poverty (44.3% in "critical poverty," and 40% in "relative poverty"). In 1994, according to the official source Fundacredesa, the poor constituted 78.14% of the population (40.3% critical, and 37.85% relative). In this lapse of two years of government under President Caldera, the middle class has gone from 13.6% of the population, to 9.4%. At the same time, the income of the upper class is concentrated in fewer families, going from 8.2% to a mere 6.3% of the population.



**LaRouche
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Is On the
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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.

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U.S. Navy's industrial capability is being destroyed by cost-cutting

by Lt. Cmdr. John Patrick Anamosa (USN, ret.)

The naval force reductions of the last few years have seriously impaired the United States Navy's ability to maintain and repair the fleet, particularly in the event of a war at sea. The reductions have been done in unseemly haste with a meat cleaver, cutting muscle and bone, but leaving much of the fat. Especially hard hit have been Training and Maintenance budgets, Naval Shipyards and the Repair Ships (AR), Destroyer Tenders (AD), and Submarine Tenders (AS).

Citing "privatization" and "reducing overhead," Department of Defense (DOD), Department of the Navy (DON), and the Base Realignment and Closure Committee (BRAC) have made disabling and short-sighted cuts in the vital repair and maintenance infrastructure, ostensibly because of the smaller fleet they are required to support. In order to cut costs, much of the repair work is to be shifted to commercial shipyards (supposedly more efficient than the government-owned yards or repair ships).

Vital infrastructure and know-how lost

Commercial shipyards are in business to make money. They hire and fire people as needed, depending on what repair contracts they win. When skilled tradesmen are laid off, they must look for work elsewhere, and are frequently lost to the marine repair industry. Naval shipyards, on the other hand, keep a relatively stable career workforce of skilled tradesmen, engineers, and planners, and can afford more of the expensive machine tools and large graving docks needed to support a fleet of warships. Naval shipyards are also tasked as "planning yards," to plan the long-term alteration and modernization of each class of ships, a function and cost (overhead) that commercial yards are not burdened with. Because naval shipyards are required to factor in the cost of this additional overhead in charging the fleet for work accomplished, they cost 40-50% more to do the same work.

Four Naval shipyards have recently closed (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Charleston, South Carolina; Long Beach, California; and Mare Island, California). To make matters worse, these shipyards will not be mothballed for future use if needed, but turned over to the city for "development." Hundreds of millions of dollars of unique, specialized, and, in

some cases, irreplaceable equipment will be sold off or junked. The dry docks may be lost unless a commercial repair facility can be found to operate them. Worst of all is the loss of thousands of skilled and experienced workers who will have to find other employment and may be lost forever to the shipbuilding and repair industry.

Repair facilities

Tenders and Repair ships are large floating machine shops capable of accomplishing a wide range of repairs not needing the specialized equipment found in a shipyard. They have a crew of about 350 to operate the ship, and a repair department of 700-800 to conduct repairs on all propulsion and auxiliary engineering systems, weapons and electronics, cargo handling equipment, and a ship's hull and structure. Commercial shipyards have long complained about tenders taking work from them, as these ships are tasked with much fleet maintenance, in order to keep the crew's training and skill levels high. However, the main reason for the existence of these ships is not to do repair and maintenance for the fleet in San Diego or Norfolk, but to be able to steam anywhere in the world and maintain the fleet in forward areas, so that a damaged ship does not have to come back to the continental United States for repairs (or, to make a seriously damaged ship seaworthy enough to make the trip). This is especially important if foreign governments will not permit our ships access to repair facilities in an area where the fleet is operating.

The Navy's fleet of Tenders and Repair ships has dropped from 21 ships a few years ago, to four! Some 13-14,000 skilled repair technicians have been scattered to the four winds, as a result of the "downsizing" of the Navy. This can become especially critical in the Pacific and Indian oceans, where distances are great and suitable repair facilities are few and far between.

An unfortunate trend in Navy trade schools over the last several years, has been to emphasize teaching the operation of equipment at the expense of teaching troubleshooting and repair of that equipment. Also, the Navy is tasking the manufacturers of equipment to write the technical manuals, instead

of doing it in-house. This out-sourcing has resulted in a great reduction in the quality of technical documentation and drawings needed to troubleshoot and repair malfunctioning equipment, because the manufacturers are loathe to include what they consider proprietary information.

This inadequate training and inadequate technical documentation has adversely affected the ability of ship's crews to troubleshoot and repair their own equipment, and has caused increased reliance on technical specialists from various engineering commands who must go to the ship (often at great expense) to assist the crew with repairs which, 10 or 15 years ago, would have easily been within the crew's ability to handle on their own. In wartime, it may not be feasible to bring in outside talent, and the delay in effecting repairs could have disastrous results for the ship and the campaign ("... for want of a nail ...").

Requirements for national defense

Those who would slash "overhead" must remember that the entire defense establishment is overhead on the national economy. The first bullet and the first pair of boots are overhead. Like the fire department, we hope we do not need to use them, but they must be ready at all times to combat an emergency and be able to sustain themselves for the duration of that emergency.

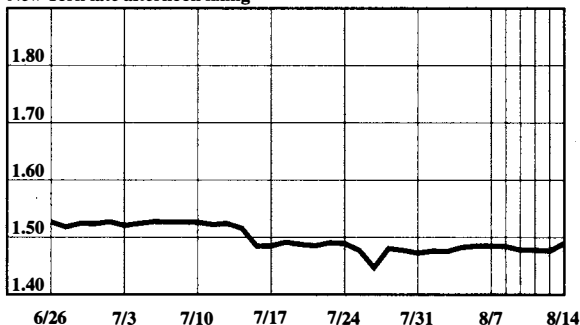
The size of the fleet is expected to shrink to about 340 ships by the time the "downsizing" has stabilized. With a much smaller fleet, each individual ship becomes that much more valuable. Modern warships are very expensive and take a long time to build, fit out, and work up the crew. It would take years, and a massive investment, to increase U.S. shipbuilding capacity to that of World War II. It is therefore imperative that we keep the ability to maintain our ships in fighting trim, and repair damaged ships as quickly as possible, if we get into a naval war. Officers plan military operations to minimize friendly casualties and maximize enemy casualties, but the first casualty in battle is usually the plan, and we must expect that military operations will result in damage to our ships (two ships were badly damaged by mines during the Gulf war). The collapse of the Soviet Union did not negate the need for a large U.S. blue water fleet. The world is neither kinder nor gentler, and is in fact more unstable. While we may have the biggest and best Navy in the world, an alliance among smaller nations and modern weapons could still negate much of that advantage.

LCDR Anamosa enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1965, serving in the Pacific Fleet, Vietnam, and Japan. He was commissioned as a Surface Line officer in 1975. He has held a variety of shipboard assignments in the Engineering and Operations departments in six Pacific Fleet ships, and spent two and one half years on the staff of the Canadian Maritime Command. He retired from the Navy in 1990 and has worked as a contractor on Navy maintenance staffs.

Currency Rates

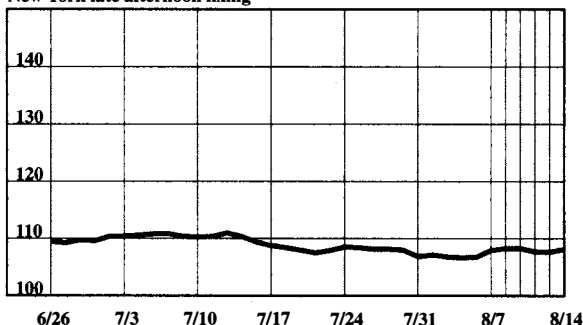
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



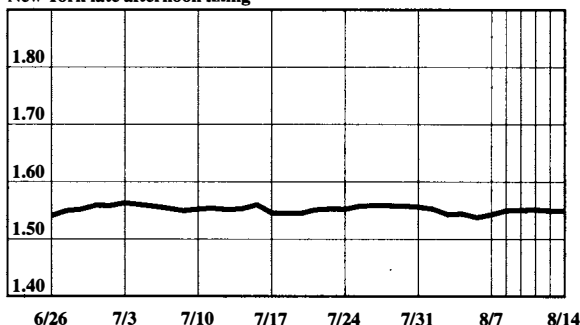
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



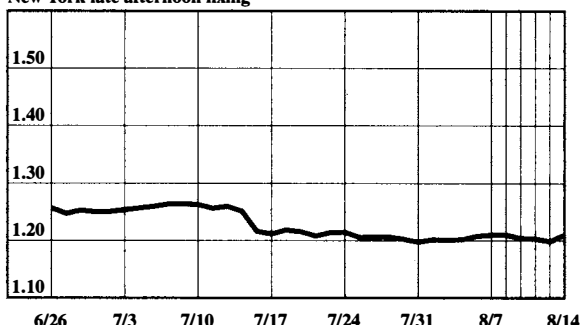
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Business Briefs

Malaysia

Banking reforms taken after Camdessus visit

The Malaysian Central Bank announced a broad package of banking reforms on July 27, the *Asia Times* reported. The changes came ten days after International Monetary Fund Managing Director Michel Camdessus made an unusually friendly visit to Malaysia.

As part of the reform, larger banks will henceforth be allowed to issue negotiable certificates of deposit up to five times their capital funds (compared to three times, previously), and will be permitted to engage in equity derivatives sales (compared to only financial futures, as at present). One result of these moves will be to squeeze out the smaller banks, with the intention of reducing the current 37 banks down to about 12 within 10 years, according to the central bank.

The *Asia Times* pointed out that for Southeast Asian countries as a whole, foreigners already account for 25% of commercial banking, 70% of life insurance, and 40% of the financial system's capital.

Infrastructure

Canal mooted for Persian Gulf, Caspian Sea link

Iran has been sending experts to Russia to study the Volga-Don Canal and canal technology, with the idea of constructing a canal to link the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf, the Russian daily *Rossiskaya Gazeta* reported on Aug. 5, according to the Foreign Broadcast Information Service. "Russian experts in water diversion seem to be in demand again," the paper said, apparently referring to the failed plan to divert the Ob-Irtysh river system to the south, to save the Aral Sea, which is now rapidly drying up as a result of the failure to implement water diversion there.

Rossiskaya Gazeta reported on an article in the Iranian newspaper *Keyhan*, according to which "there is a plan to link the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf by canal." Iranian

Minister of Roads and Transport Akbar Torkan told *Rossiskaya Gazeta* that "construction of an unrivaled ship canal between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf totalling more than 1,800 kilometers in length will begin in the next few years. This artery, the minister believes, will ensure Iran's transport independence and facilitate direct communication with European states for it."

The plan originated with the Shah in 1970. The Iranians admitted that building the waterway is not yet on the agenda, but in view of the difficulties for Russian merchant shipping in the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, the utilization of an alternative route, "making it possible to avoid these straits is of great significance to Russia."

Iran's Embassy Press Secretary Shah Velayati commented, "The scheme for the construction of a canal linking the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf is a specific embodiment of the policy of creative development pursued by the government of Iran."

Banking

Belarus plans for more control, nationalization

Belarus President Aleksandr Lukashenko is beginning to enforce two decrees on banking issued in May, which will lead to what the Aug. 9 *Wall Street Journal* called "draconian controls and, in some cases, nationalization." Some critics are warning that the new measures could lead to a further rift with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which suspended lending to Belarus in March, as well as the European Union, which suspended aid in June because of alleged human rights violations.

The decrees limit banks' foreign-exchange transactions, place caps on bankers' salaries, allow the state to appoint top representatives, and require all banks to reregister with the government by Jan. 1, the *Journal* reported. The paper commented, "The President is apparently convinced that it is cellphone-toting, BMW-driving bankers—not misguided government policies—that caused the country's near-bankruptcy and the 40% drop in economic output in the past

five years." In fact, IMF conditionalities are responsible for the economic decline.

Stanislav Bogdankevich, formerly Belarus's central bank governor and now an opposition deputy, called the planned actions "not even nationalization. It's outright confiscation, because the state has no intention of indemnifying shareholders." Under the new regulations, all but six banks slated for nationalization are forbidden "to trade government securities or conduct hard-currency transactions. The ban cuts into the lucrative market for short-term dollar loans, which carry annual interest rates of 35-40% and are a leading source of banks' profits. Banks were also forced to close in June an estimated 1,500 currency-exchange centers."

"Bankers have exploited legal loopholes to grow rich for long enough," Pyotr Kapitulo, the President's economic adviser, said. "The legal framework which allowed banks that were state-owned to become private was stupid. . . . This is not nationalization. It's simply returning stolen state property to the state."

Technology

China takes up fight against desertification

China hosted the six-day Asia-Africa Forum on Combating Desertification, in Beijing in August, on the threat to the world economy posed by desertification and drought. It adopted a "framework for action," calling for the establishment of an informal network by December to facilitate the exchange of information among countries, and considered setting up demonstration projects covering 2,000 hectares (4,900 acres) each in one Asian and one African country to apply advanced technology. "The problem of desertification is getting worse," Chinese Forestry Vice Minister Zhu Guangyao told reporters on Aug. 10.

Chinese officials said China was willing to take part in the project, which would involve investment of \$20 million from developed countries and UN organizations. Desertified land in Asia has reached 1.4 billion hectares (3.5 billion acres), or one-third of

Briefly

EGYPT'S plan to build a bridge for road and rail traffic across the Suez Canal, will get \$83 million in help from Japan, covering about 60% of the project's cost, Egypt's Transport Minister Suliman Metwalli said July 31. A tender for building the bridge will be offered in November.

FRANCE'S ELF oil giant is being sued by a private citizen for dropping plans to invest 15 billion francs (about \$3 billion) in Magdeburg in eastern Germany, the French daily *Libération* reported Aug. 6. The so-called Leuna Affair arose after a new CEO was named to ELF.

AUSTRALIA'S state of Victoria privatized its third power station, selling Hazelwood Power to a British company, National Power, for \$2.35 billion, the Aug. 5 *Herald Sun* reported. The sale brought the total value of Victoria's electricity selloffs to \$13.6 billion. Victorian Treasurer Alan Stockdale has said that jobs at the station cannot be guaranteed.

ROMANIA'S 43 chicken farms are threatened with bankruptcy, *Agra-Europe* for the week of Aug. 5 reported. The farms have been hit hard by drastic increases in the prices of energy and fuel that went into effect on July 1, and have been plagued by feed shortages.

JORDAN'S Parliament voted 50-24 to approve the government's resolution to raise the price of bread and other food articles threefold, *Al-Hayat* reported Aug. 7. The resolution is part of an IMF-imposed structural adjustment program which the government pushed, despite warnings of social unrest.

FRANCE'S Finance Minister Jean Arthuis said Aug. 8 that he has told the justice minister to "indict the former heads of Crédit Lyonnais for failing to control the bank's branches," the daily *Le Figaro* reported. The CEO is accused of having hidden information from shareholders. Taxpayers are expected to pay \$10-20 billion in a bailout.

the global total. One billion hectares of arid land in Africa are affected by desertification. Officials said 70% of all food-cropping land in sub-Saharan Africa was subject to drought, and 73% of agricultural dry-lands were degraded. Sustained degradation of dry-lands leads to desertification and climate change.

Beijing last year unveiled a blueprint for the greening of China by replacing deserts with forests. China plans to boost forest coverage from 14% now, to 17% in 2010, and 20% in 2050. The central and local governments allocate several billion yuan a year for afforestation and anti-desertification programs.

Officials say China's desert regions cover more than 3.32 million square kilometers (1.28 million square miles), 34% of China's area and far larger than its estimated 1.2 million km² of arable land. Environmental reports say China's deserts expand by at least 2,100 km² a year, threatening to engulf hundreds of kilometers of railway track and road, and causes direct economic losses of about \$6.5 billion a year.

Economic Policy

Zambia faces disaster from IMF conditions

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) structural adjustment program in Zambia has left a disaster, according to Bestone Ng'onga, in the July 23 *Zambian Daily Financial Mail*. The results include:

Life expectancy has been reduced to 40 years; infant mortality rates now stand at 113 per 1,000 live births; 40% of children are stunted due to chronic malnutrition, while 25-35% of children are underweight.

"Zambia has in the past years experienced deindustrialization, resulting in the closure of more than 300 companies, compared to [which] less than 15 foreign companies have been registered as of last year," Ng'onga wrote. Currently, at least 12 companies are likely to collapse in the next three to four months because of poor cash flow, director of the Directorate of State-Owned Enterprises Steven Mwamba said recently. Mwamba said that unless something was

done now, many state-backed firms were likely to close down.

According to the 1994 Zambia Poverty Assessment, almost 7 out of 10 Zambians are poor or "core" poor (those for whom at least 70% of household expenditure is on the basic food basket, or those whose household expenditure is less than that required for the basic food basket).

The economy is characterized by declining GDP; massive retrenchment evidenced by the declining official employment and high unemployment rates; and decline in the performance of key sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, mining, and manufacturing.

"Several factors perhaps are responsible for the increasing poverty in Zambia, but more recently, this has been mainly attributed to the structural adjustment program," Ng'onga concluded.

Investment

China arranges largest export loan ever to Iran

Chinese banks have raised a \$270 million syndicated loan to support Chinese exports to be used in the construction of subway systems in Teheran, the Iranian capital, *China Daily* reported on Aug. 2. This is the largest export credit ever arranged by Chinese banks for an overseas project, and the deal represents the largest export of civilian products China has ever clinched.

The loan will finance a consortium led by the China International Trust and Investment Corp. (CITIC) to supply power, signalling, ventilation, and maintenance equipment for the construction of subway lines one and two in Teheran. Apart from the CITIC deal, Changchun Rolling Stocks Works will supply 218 passenger cars, and China North Industries has been awarded a contract to build an electric railway in the suburbs of Teheran. The three contracts form an integrated underground-system project.

Iran has become one of the major markets for Chinese exports of technology and complete sets of equipment. Last year, contracts for such exports to Iran totalled \$1.08 billion.

U.S. law: neither truth nor justice

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The following statement was issued by the LaRouche Exploratory Committee on Aug. 16, 1996.

To the degree that U.S. Supreme Court's influential Associate Justice Antonin Scalia typifies the problem, there is no spirit of love for truth, or for justice, controlling the practice of law, in the U.S.A. today.

Typical, is the fact that an innocent man, political prisoner Michael Billington, still remains condemned to a 77-year, Virginia sentence, even after the evidence presented in several appeals has demonstrated the wrongfulness of his trial and sentence, and has also exposed the corrupt, political motives of both the prosecution and erring judges. In four, related cases, other innocent, political prisoners suffer comparably monstrous, if somewhat lesser terms. The widespread notoriety of the wrongs in these cases, calls attention to the flagrant quality of the rampant corruption within the U.S. justice system.¹ Typical, are U.S. Supreme Court majority decisions, expediting death-sentences, even in cases where compelling evidence of wrongful conviction was awaiting its proper hearing.² At best, even where corrupt political motives do not govern both the prosecution and the bench, the pathetic tradition of François Rabelais's fictional judges, Suckfist and Kissbreech, casting dice in the back room, to select the verdict, is widespread.

1. Billington was falsely tried, and convicted on charges arising from alleged sale of securities. Later impeachment, of the prosecution's perjured witnesses, demonstrated that there were no securities; therefore, had he been fairly tried, he would have been exonerated. At trial, through aid of a corrupted defense attorney and complicity of the trial judge, Billington was denied the opportunity to present the evidence which would have impeached the perjured prosecution witnesses. The indictment, trial, and appeals process, have been controlled, to date, by plainly manifest, most blatant, politically motivated judicial corruption, in both the Commonwealth and Federal courts.

2. *Herrera v. Collins*, for example. Leonel Herrera was executed on May 12, 1993 after the Supreme Court refused to hear new evidence of his innocence.



A Ku Klux Klan rally. "The present form of the problem which Scalia's argument typifies," writes LaRouche, "dates to that specific degeneration of the Federal justice system, the which came to the surface when Ku Klux Klan Kleagle Hugo Black covered his white Klan robes with the black robes of a Supreme Court Justice."

Insight into the problem is gained by reviewing this writer's own Federal case, tried in late 1988, in the Alexandria Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. Michael Billington was also among the co-defendants in that case.³

The 'LaRouche Case'

The *Federal prosecutors* in that case are on the record, as arguing, in 1987, that no successful prosecution of this writer, on "loan fraud" charges, could be made, as long as the relevant three political publishing firms, headquartered in Virginia, continued to make payments to their lenders. The prosecutors argued, that only if the Federal government acted to bankrupt the firms, and close them down, could Lyndon LaRouche be successfully charged.⁴ After receiving the prosecutor's advice to this effect, the U.S. Department of Justice proceeded, un-

lawfully, with an unprecedented, and involuntary bankruptcy action against the three firms. The bankruptcy was used to close the firms down, and to cease the loan-repayments. This bankruptcy was judged, in 1989, after the three firms had been rendered defunct by the government, to have been unlawful; the courts found, that the U.S. Attorney, the same Henry Hudson directing the Alexandria Federal criminal case, "The 1988 LaRouche case," had accomplished his unlawful, 1987 bankrupting of the firms through aid of "objective fraud upon the court."⁵

When these same Federal prosecutors brought an indictment of this writer, Billington, et al., on Oct. 14, 1988, all of the charges included therein were subsumed under the single, principal charge of "conspiracy to commit loan fraud."⁶ All of the charges in that case were based upon outstanding political loans to the three relevant publishing houses.

3. Case No. CR 88-243-A, *United States v. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., William Wertz, Edward Spannaus, Michael Billington, Dennis Small, Paul Greenberg, Joyce Rubinstein*. See *Railroad! U.S.A. vs. Lyndon LaRouche, et al.* (Washington, D.C.: Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations, 1989). See also the report of an independent commission of international legal experts, released on Sept. 3, 1994, and published in *EIR*, Sept. 16, 1994, p. 43. Further information is provided in *Independent Hearings to Investigate Misconduct by the U.S. Department of Justice* (Washington, D.C.: Schiller Institute, October 1995).

4. "Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, Correct Sentence Under 28 USC §2255, *United States v. Lyndon LaRouche*, case CA-92-86-AM, E.D. Va.," Exhibit 15.

5. *In re Caucus Distributors, Inc. et al.*, 106 BR 890 (Bankruptcy E.D. Va. 1989), 907, 909, 926. Affirmed by U.S. District Judge Claude Hilton. The U.S. Solicitor General declined to appeal further.

6. All of the seven defendants were charged under the first count, of "conspiracy to commit loan fraud." Under that single count of conspiracy to commit loan-fraud, there were an additional, variously distributed, eleven "substantive counts," aggregating to an alleged \$294,000 for all defendants combined, and an additional, subsidiary count, the esoteric ("Klein Conspiracy") charge of "attempt to impede and obstruct the functions of the Internal Revenue Service," on which only the present writer was charged. When sundry motions for severance of the "IRS" count were made, the prosecution insisted that the latter count was efficiently integral to the first count.

A crucial added feature of that Alexandria trial, in addition to the fraudulent charges themselves, was the role of a shamelessly corrupt trial judge, Albert V. Bryan, Jr. Thus, that Alexandria case is exemplary of the pervasive political corruption of today's U.S. Justice system: a case in which the combination, of a crooked Justice Department, and a politically corrupt judge, colluded in crafting a fraudulent prosecution.

Judge Bryan had figured significantly in furthering the political aims of the government's unlawful bankrupting of the three relevant firms. During mid-1987, Bryan rendered the decision which virtually assured the permanent closing of the three targeted publishing firms, thus ensuring that non-payment of loans which became the charge in the 1988 trial of Billington, et al. Bryan's decision contributed substantially to the irreparable harm suffered by the firms and their lenders,⁷ harm caused by the unlawful involuntary bankruptcy action of the same, corrupt U.S. Attorney, Henry Hudson, who brought the 1988 "loan-fraud" case.⁸

The most significant among the numerous corrupt decisions rendered by Bryan in the 1988 Federal trial, was his Rule 403 *in limine* ruling, excluding from the trial all relevant evidence pertaining to both the Federal government's sole responsibility for the bankruptcy, and also his own role in preventing continued loan-repayments. Otherwise, Judge Bryan's lack of moral character, was exhibited most luridly in his response to a *habeas corpus* in the same case, in which, to make short of the matter, he "lied his head off," on a highly relevant issue of the case.⁹

7. Although these loans were not given for electoral campaign activities, they were analogous to campaign loans in other respects. All of the relevant outstanding loans of the three publishing firms were of the "soft," political variety, which often carried no interest charges, and whose payment dates were not infrequently postponed by agreement with the lender. Thus, once Judge Bryan had made his mid-1987 decisions in the bankruptcy case, he virtually assured the defrauding of both the three firms, and non-payment of all loans outstanding as of the date of the Justice Department's unlawful bankruptcy of April 21, 1987.

8. This was the same Henry Hudson, who, as head of the U.S. Marshals Service, figured prominently in the U.S. Government's wrong-doing in the celebrated Weaver case.

9. During the sentencing hearing in the 1988 case, in response to the statement of defendant Edward Spannaus, Bryan declared: "While counsel in the case haven't borne down on it, the defendants have repeatedly and from some of the testimony, raised this idea that this is a politically inspired, politically motivated prosecution. I reject that as arrant nonsense. The idea that this organization is a sufficient threat to anything, that would warrant the Government bringing a prosecution to silence them, just defies human experience." (Cited in *Railroad!* op. cit., pp. 515-516. In pre-trial proceedings, Bryan had reviewed several, extensively documented motions showing cumulative attacks upon defendant LaRouche by leading news media, by both U.S.A. and foreign publications. He had ruled against allowing that relevant evidence in trial, and had also excluded, similar, massive documentation, from the Federal court record, and elsewhere, of relevant political operations run against LaRouche et al. by both governmental and accomplice agencies. In trial, Bryan had heard testimony on the importance of LaRouche's 1982-

The prosecution in that case, and in the subsequent, fraudulent prosecution of Billington by the Commonwealth of Virginia, and so on, had its officially documented, political genesis in 1982-1983 actions by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, and actions taken by a faction of Kissinger's cronies inside the Reagan administration, launching a covert, politically motivated national security operation against this writer and his associates. Kissinger's cronies within the U.S. Justice Department's Criminal Division,¹⁰ and in the apparatus of mob-linked Roy M. Cohn, et al., played a central role in this operation, over the interval beginning January 1983, and continuing through all of the notable cases of presently continuing mass-media and legal operations against the writer and his friends. All, or nearly all of the official and correlated record of the 1982-1988 phases of this continuing operation, and related governmental political corruption, were indicated to Judge Bryan, and available to him and all relevant Federal courts, at all relevant times, in these cases.¹¹

If one includes the existing record for all the national, and international, covert operations conducted by the Kissinger State Department, the FBI, and others, against this writer and his associates, since 1968, including one officially documented, 1973, plot by the FBI, to arrange this writer's "elimination" by the Communist Party U.S.A., the crucial significance of the so-called "LaRouche" case is, in the words of former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, that it is the "most pervasive" of the instances of such governmental

1984 activities with the Reagan Administration's National Security Council, and also relevant testimony from high-ranking officials of foreign nations. Either Judge Bryan was mentally impaired, or he was lying flagrantly, and his lying was, by its nature, politically motivated.

10. Deputy Assistant Attorneys-General John "Jack" Keeney and Mark Richard, et al.

11. As the fruit of a foreign-intelligence operation launched, in January 1983, at the prompting of Henry A. Kissinger, no part of the combined U.S. Federal, state, and foreign operations against LaRouche et al. were conducted within the confines of the customary pretenses of legality. Included were some of the same elements deployed against the later defendants since January 1974, when the *New York Times* deployed to cover up the FBI's role in what an official FBI document, subsequently released under FOIA, confirms to have been a planned "elimination" of LaRouche. Shortly after the January action of Kissinger cronies leading into the October 1988 Alexandria indictment, beginning no later than April 1983, a multi-agency public-private task-force was created, featuring New York private banker, and Jimmy Goldsmith-family crony, John Train. Included in the case, from then through 1989, were the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), the *Wall Street Journal*, NBC-TV News, the *Reader's Digest*, the Roy M. Cohn apparatus (including Cohn creation Dennis King), the circles of the Richard Mellon-Scaife, the Associated Press, and sundry other private and official wriggles of the "spook" world. The roster included agencies of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, that including such "Iran-Contra" spooks as Mena, Arkansas's Lt.-Col. Oliver North and Maj.-Gen. Richard Secord (ret.). Dirty Ollie North played a notable role in targeting Michael Billington: one of the facts which corrupt, intelligence-community-linked Judge Bryan did not consider suited for the jurors' tender ears.



Political prisoners (left to right) Laurence Hecht, Paul Gallagher, Anita Gallagher, and Donald Phau, on Nov. 4, 1993, just before their incarceration for sentences ranging from 25 to 39 years. All are innocent. "The widespread notoriety of the wrongs in these cases," writes LaRouche, "calls attention to the flagrant quality of the rampant corruption within the U.S. justice system."

wrong-doing on record.¹²

The outstanding national and international significance of the Justice Department's corruption in the so-called "LaRouche cases," is better understood by showing the connection to the frauds of the same U.S. Justice Department in both the fraudulent activities of the Office of Special Investigation (OSI), and in racially motivated persecution of the class of elected African-American officials of Federal and state governments. Notable among the OSI cases, are the case of Cleveland auto-worker John Demjanjuk, and the less known, but related case of the assassinated Tscherim Soobzokov.

In both the Demjanjuk and Soobzokov cases, as in the LaRouche cases, the OSI's 1978-1979 targeting of its intended victims, was coordinated with the office of Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-N.Y.). She was a principal co-sponsor of a bill establishing an arrangement piloted, earlier, by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. During 1978-1979, several U.S. citizens were targeted for fraudulent prosecution through this dirty, Holtzman-linked, political channel. In the

instances of Soobzokov and LaRouche, the targeting was conducted through the *very, very dirty New York Times*. Soobzokov was to have been charged, as Demjanjuk was, but for evidence against the *Times's* Howard Blum, showing the role of certain agencies in the same kind of solicitation of fraudulent evidence against him from the Soviet KGB which the Justice Department crafted against Demjanjuk.

The 1979 effort, by the *New York Times*, to fabricate a news-media-driven legal lynching of LaRouche, was temporarily side-tracked when investigators caught the *Times's* Howard Blum and Paul Montgomery on recording tape, admitting to the essential features of the collaboration between the *Times* and Holtzman, among others. The exposure of the *Times* temporarily detoured its planned targeting of the present writer, which the *Times's* represented as design to foster fraudulent prosecution against him. The *Times* turned into a side-road maintained by the notorious Roy M. Cohn, and the Cohn-controlled *Our Town* publication, all acting in concert with the Anti-Defamation League (ADL).

Soobzokov was later assassinated, in the setting of an ADL-linked hate-campaign against him; that terrorist-style murder occurred during lynch-mob demands for revenge against Soobzokov's successful civil action against the *Times* et al. The *Times*-Cohn 1979-1980 operation against LaRouche was continued as an integral part of the 1982-1983 Kissinger initiative against this writer and his associates. A

12. Appearing before an independent body of international legal experts in September 1994, Mr. Clark said that the LaRouche case "represented a broader range of deliberate cunning and systematic misconduct over a longer period of time utilizing the power of the federal government than any other prosecution by the U.S. Government in my time or to my knowledge."

related, fraudulent operation was run during the mid-1980s, through the OSI and other corrupt sections of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, against Austria's President, former UNO Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Among the OSI cases run by the corrupt Criminal Division (under Deputy Assistant Attorneys General John "Jack" Keeney and Mark Richard) the Demjanjuk case is notable for both its flagrancy, and for the fact that, in that case, the Criminal Division was fully exposed by Federal courts, as a down and dirty sink-hole of political corruption. The record shows, that from 1978 into the early 1990s, that Criminal Division, all the time knowing that Demjanjuk was innocent of the charges it was pressing against him, sought to bring about Demjanjuk's death, and, even today, still refuses to acknowledge that its case was a fraud from beginning to end, despite a land-mark ruling against the Department's "fraud upon the court" in that case, by the Sixth Circuit, and despite the U.S. Supreme Court's rejection of the Justice Department's attempted appeal of the Sixth Circuit decision.¹³

The flagrantly racist conduct of the FBI and U.S. Department of Justice's Criminal Division, in the so-called "Frühmenschen" targetting of elected African-American officials,¹⁴ indicates the scope of the pervasive stink of the political corruption of justice in these United States today. A glance at the overall effect, completes the essential case showing pervasive corruption in the United States Justice system.

As a by-product of his own victimization by such political corruption in that U.S. Department of Justice, the present writer has a significant, if partial view of the extent of wrongdoing by our Federal prosecutors and courts.

Although, the writer can say, fairly, that probably ninety-five percent, or perhaps more, of the Federal prisoners in custody had relevant apparent culpability, relatively few were convicted and sentenced by procedures deserving of the name of "due process." "Winning team" expediency by score-conscious prosecutors and courts, not justice, was the attributable motive in the majority of convictions sampled, especially under the reign of the lunatic "sentencing guidelines" legislation. Corrupt "plea-bargaining" helped unscrupulous prosecutors rack up tallies in the hits and runs columns, but also helped the "big fish" escape the charges due them, through trade-offs of those "little fish" who often serve long sentences in their stead. The sentencing guidelines, and Federal abandonment of all meaningful programs of rehabilitation of convicts, work to the worst effect on the families, and the communities from which the convicted "little fish" are taken.

13. See Sept. 1, 1995 testimony by Demjanjuk's Israeli attorney, Yoram Sheftel, *Independent Hearings To Investigate Misconduct by the U.S. Department of Justice* (Washington, D.C.: Schiller Institute, October 1995), pp. 49-56.

14. *ibid.*

The apparent general conclusion which might be offered, respecting the current state of criminal justice, overall, is that the skyrocketing, post-Nixon rate of Federal and state convictions, per 100,000 of population, suggests that, as of 1989, prior to Ambassador Robert Strauss's dispatch to Moscow, the United States' citizens had become, arguably, either the most criminally inclined people of this planet, or a people afflicted with the most corrupt criminal justice system. This writer's opinion, is that there is more than a bit of truth to both those possible inferences. Notably, the blend of post-1963 spread of the drug-culture, and spread of poverty-linked cultural pessimism, have increased the incidence of criminality in our population, while that drug-polluted pessimism and propensity for criminality, has been increased by the manifest political corruption of the criminal justice system.

Nothing contributes more efficiently to the infectious spread of a criminal disposition, than the perception, "There ain't no justice, no-how."

So, when some demagogue seeking election prattles about "Upholding the law," ask him, "Which law? Whose law?" How can one speak of "law" in unctuous terms of reference, when, by use of law, Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich's "Contract on Americans," is determined to kill many among those Americans whom the Nazis' code would have identified as "useless eaters"—unwanted children, the aged, the indigent sick, and so on—just as Hitler's Nazis would have done, also by rule of law, back during the 1930s, or as Reform Party Presidential pre-candidate Richard Lamm proposes still today? The U.S. law today stinks of corruption; the wonder is: Which is worse on that account, the negligent way in which the legislatures make law, or the manner in which the prosecutors and courts purport to enforce the statutes? Who is the honest citizen, and which is the criminal? These days, the official answer may depend upon the whim of the law-maker, the corruptly zealous, politically motivated prosecutor, or a court which has forgotten what "law" used to mean.

Whose law shall we obey?

Who shall protect our nation and its people from what has become such a corrupt system of justice? The practical side of the matter requires the relevant remedies available to President and Congress, combined: Two branches of our Federal government, acting with support of the citizenry, are required, under our Federal Constitution, to clean up the erring third branch. The President, with the support of Congress, can clean out the pus from the present Justice Department; together, they can clean up the Federal courts. As our nation's earlier history has shown, once over those hills, the work proceeds easier.

However, to clear the vision of the President, the legislators, and the citizens, in such matters, the assistance of statesmen and philosophers is required. Consider the observations contained here as written with the author's authority of a



Spokesmen for Confederate "justice" in America, Associate Justice Antonin Scalia (left) and Justice Hugo Black (right). Black is the forerunner of the kind of "democratic" lynch-mob justice to be expected from today's radical, "neo-conservative" followers of John Locke.



statesman and philosopher, in that Leibniz tradition upon which our 1776 Declaration of Independence and 1789 Federal Constitution were premised.

We submit and examine the proposition, that the root of the general corruption of U.S. law, and our Justice system, can be accounted for, almost entirely, by the popularity of that philosophy of law, John Locke's empiricism, against which the U.S. Federal Republic was constituted. The apology for such types of empiricism, by Justice Antonin Scalia, identifies, with Scalia's customary cleverness, the nature of the moral depravity rampant in today's justice system.

In a recent public statement, Justice Scalia defended that presently pervasive corruption. He purported to justify such immoral practices, in both law-making and the judicial system, with the argument that such arrangements in law must be tolerated, because they are "democratic":

"I do not know how you can argue on the basis of democratic theory that the government has a moral obligation to do something that is opposed by the people.

"If the people, for example, want abortion, that state should permit abortion, in a democracy. If the people do not want it, the state should be able to prohibit it as well. . . .

"To talk about the natural law is not to talk about

something we all agree upon."¹⁵

In choosing that line of argument, Justice Scalia adopted a philosophy of law premised upon an even more radical positivism than the notorious system of justice under the pre-World War II period of the Adolf Hitler government in Germany. Whereas the Nazi system of Carl Schmitt, et al., was derived from the Romantic school of law of G.W.F. Hegel's crony, the neo-Kantian Professor Karl Savigny, Scalia's argument is a more radically barbaric form of positivism, the form derived from both the irrationalist, "Life, Liberty, and Property" dogma of England's John Locke, and the moral indifferentism of Friedrich von Hayek's Bernard Mandeville.¹⁶ Scalia might thus lay claim to a Woodrow Wilson award from Nashville: The Locke doctrine which Scalia espouses, was sum-

15. "Scalia Says State Should Allow Abortion If Majority Wants It," by John Travis, *Arlington Catholic Herald*, Arlington, Virginia, May 16, 1996, p. 12. Scalia made the remarks on May 2 at a Rome conference sponsored by Gregorian University.

16. This comparison of Nazi and Lockean forms of radical positivism in law, was suggested, during early 1989, by one of Europe's leading legal authorities, the late Professor Friedrich von der Heydte, who also pointed out the almost exact parallels between the politically motivated, Alexandria, Virginia Federal prosecution of LaRouche, Billington, et al., and France's politically motivated, fraudulent conviction of Captain Dreyfus.

moned by the Confederacy, and by the Ku Klux Klan which Wilson and Hollywood's Sam Goldwyn apotheosized, to defend the institution of chattel slavery.¹⁷

Mention of the role of Locke's corrupting influence within the law-making and judicial practices of English-speaking North America, warns us, that the roots of Scalia's wild-eyed doctrine reach back centuries. The emphasis upon the Ku Klux Klan is eminently relevant, nonetheless: the present form of the problem which Scalia's argument typifies, dates to that specific degeneration of the Federal justice system, the

There are two leading, immediate issues presented by Justice Hugo Black's role in fostering the present degeneration of U.S. law-making and justice. The relatively more superficial issue was Black's doctrine, of separation of not only church, but also Christian morality, from law, the latter a view which Jefferson held, in opposition to the U.S. Federal Constitution.

which came to the surface when Ku Klux Klan Kleagle Hugo Black covered his white Klan robes with the black robes of a Supreme Court Justice.

How could it be otherwise? The notable U.S. expressions of tendencies toward fascism, have always been rooted either in Romantic recollections of the Confederacy's "Lost Cause," or a spirit akin to that. We may speak of "Nashville Romanticism": *every man his own lost cause*. Typical is such corn-cob, lynch-mob "democracy" as the "I vote to string him up" tradition of populist fanaticism, traced through Confederate General and early Ku Klux Klan leader Bedford Forrest, from the political trial and execution of Socrates.¹⁸ The most mass-

17. Hollywood moguls Samuel Goldwyn and Louis Mayer, of later Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer notoriety, played sundry leading roles in the production and distribution of the first Hollywood feature-length film, originally released under the title of *The Clansman*, subsequently renamed *The Birth of a Nation*. This film was praised, from the U.S. Executive Mansion, by President Woodrow Wilson. Wilson's endorsement became the signal for a revival of the Ku Klux Klan, reaching an estimated 4.5 millions persons during the course of the 1920s.

18. Lynch-mob democracy does not limit its choice of burnt offerings to African-American scape-goats. During the period of the 1996 primary campaigns, this writer had the opportunity, as a Democratic Presidential candidate, in various "candidates events," during some of which he witnessed the arguments of candidates for criminal-appeals justices and prosecutors' positions. Notable, and disgusting, was the frequency with which rivals were

murderous of the pro-fascist tendencies on the U.S. political scene today, Newt Gingrich's congressional "Critter Company," are typified by populist deserters from the Democratic Party, like ex-Georgian ex-Democrat Phil Gramm, whom the Republican Party's "Southern Strategy" picked up cheap at a Boll Weevil auction. It should be "Kristol clear," that so-called "Democrat" Hugo Black is the relevant forerunner of the kind of "democratic" lynch-justice to be expected from today's radical, "neo-conservative" followers of John Locke.

The Church-State issue

How is it, that so many Americans seem to have overlooked the pungent body-odor of such uncivilized "Critters"?

There are two leading, immediate issues presented by Justice Hugo Black's role in fostering the present degeneration of U.S. law-making and justice. The relatively more superficial issue was Black's doctrine, of separation of not only church, but also Christian morality, from law, the latter a view which Jefferson held, in opposition to the U.S. Federal Constitution. The deeper question is: If Black were axiomatically in error constitutionally, as he was, by what standard should we judge whether the relevant principle inhering in that Constitution were correct?

Let us begin at the surface, as were one some noble, dedicated dog, digging vermin out from under the pasture: Hugo Black's insistence that the Bill of Rights prescribes an absolute separation of church from state. Black cited Jefferson as his authority for this opinion. Was Black accurate respecting Jefferson's opinion? Yes. Black's fraud lay in his two-fold sleight-of-hand: he substituted the intent of Bill of Rights sponsor, the eccentric, anti-Federalist Jefferson, for the intent of those, Jefferson's political opponents of that time, who crafted the Federal Constitution over his objection.¹⁹

As Philip Valenti and others have documented this fact, the post-1688 conspiracy leading to the 1776-1783 U.S. War of Independence, was rooted in the American patriot's choice of Gottfried Leibniz, in opposition to that of Jefferson's and the later Confederacy's guru, John Locke.²⁰ This is typified by the appearance, in the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence, of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," in ex-

denounced for "voting their conscience, rather than giving the public what it wants:" that is nakedly lynch-justice, like some Supreme Court rulings which Justice Scalia co-sponsored.

19. Hugo Black's Jeffersonian view of the U.S. Constitution finds support in the revisionist theory of history presented by the British-trained socialist, Charles Beard. Beard mimics Jefferson's hostility to Federalism in his own venomous libel against the 1787-1789 drafting of the Federal Constitution.

20. See Phil Valenti, *EIR*, Dec. 1, 1995, "The Anti-Newtonian Roots of the American Revolution." On the origins and initial formation of this American conspiracy, see H. Graham Lowry, *How The Nation Was Won* (Washington, D.C.: *EIR*, 1987), *passim*. On the historical root of the factional divisions between patriots and American Tories within North America, see Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America*, 2nd ed., (New York City: New Benjamin Franklin House, 1986).

plicit rejection of John Locke's "life, liberty, and property."²¹

The *Federalist Papers*, and Tom Paine's warning against democracy's use as a substitute for republican principles of law, illustrate the point: the founders of our Federal republic relied upon a view of history rooted in Classical Greece. Otherwise, some of the bitterest memories and deepest fears of our Eighteenth-Century patriots, were focussed upon the lessons of the Venice-orchestrated, ruinous, religious wars of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.²² Our patriots shared bitter reflections upon the bloodied history of the Established Church of England. In sum, the founders of the U.S.A. were profoundly committed to the axiomatic features of western-European Christian civilization, but fearfully opposed to the existence of an *established church*.²³

For their attempted resolution of the intertwined problems of established church and religious wars, the founders of the U.S.A. were influenced chiefly by the ecumenical thinking of G.W. Leibniz. In sum, the state should not be controlled by the sectarian doctrines of a particular church, but must be controlled, nonetheless, by the moral principles inherent in *natural law*. It is this natural law on which the principal founders of the United States premised that Federal constitutional republic, to whose establishment Jefferson had been opposed.

That is the backdrop, against which to judge the essential folly permeating the referenced doctrines of Hugo Black and Antonin Scalia.

The natural law is comprised of those moral principles, including notions of God, and relationship between God and man, which might be adduced with scientific certainty, although no religious text had ever been written. The twisted mind of the fanatical sectarian sometimes denounces this view of "natural law," as allegedly "Deism," as an affront to those mystical claims which are often represented as tenets

of this or that private-labelling of "revealed religion."²⁴ No one had made the principle of natural law clearer to the founders of our republic than Leibniz. Like Leibniz, the circles associated with Cotton Mather and Benjamin Franklin recognized, that the superiority of the modern, western European model of nation-state republic, over other choices of organization of society, had been derived, as Augustine of Hippo had stipulated, from the application of Christian principles to the Classical Greek designs of Solon and Plato. They viewed the coincidence of a secular body of natural law with Christianity, accordingly.²⁵

Thus, to introduce the paganist model of separation of church from state, in the form advocated by Justices Hugo Black, Antonin Scalia, et al., would mean to exclude the presumption, at law, of any demonstrable, axiomatic authority for any *moral principles which coincide with those of Christianity*. Scalia, for example, has drawn precisely that presumption from his radical-positivist's perversion of "democracy." He states, that he is willing to allow Christian opinion to persuade a democratic majority among law-makers, but he prohibits the attribution of any axiomatic principle of morality to the body of law. In this respect, Scalia is a neo-Cartesian, a radical positivist of a relatively extremist disposition.

Leibniz's relevant comments on articles 37 and 39 of the first part of René Descartes' *Principles* illustrate the point. We cite from the Schrecker translation.²⁶

To Descartes' "37. Man's greatest perfection is the power of free will, and this is what renders him worthy of praise or

21. See G.W. Leibniz, *Society & Economy*, J. Chambless, trans., *Fidelio*, Fall 1992, p. 54. Also, G.W. Leibniz, *New Essays Concerning Human Understanding*, A.G. Langley, trans. (Chicago: Open Court, 1949). On the meaning of Leibniz's use of the term "happiness," see below.

22. Not only were the Plantagenet Cardinal Pole and Thomas Cromwell, like Francesco Zorzi, assets deployed in Tudor England by Venice. The prolonged war for independence of the Netherlands is another outstanding case. What the martyred Henry IV of France had delayed, became the 1618-1648 "Thirty Years War" sought by Venice's powerful Paolo Sarpi. The spillover of the Thirty Years War into Britain, supplied a new dimension to religious warfare there.

23. This would implicitly prevent Mr. Reed's so-called "Christian Coalition" from arrogating to itself the functions of an "established church." In any case, while Mr. Reed's arch-hypocritical crew might pretend merely to defend foetuses, it is often, like allies Oliver North and Newt Gingrich's "Contract on Americans," indifferent, or even homicidal, respecting the lives of such matured foetuses as pregnant mothers and the aged. Granted, some would interpret the referenced patriotic views on "established church" as echoing the "conciliar" movement which dominated the pre-Florence councils of early the Fifteenth Century; ecumenist Gottfried Leibniz, and his followers, did not support the democratic notions of the "left-wing" "conciliar" tradition."

24. On the contrary, as the Gospel of St. John and the Epistles of St. Paul make clear to all who are literate, the Apostolic Christian tradition based itself on the authority of Plato's view of natural law. The point is, that Christianity is premised not on simple-minded, symbolic reading of excerpted texts of Scripture, but rather upon those truths of Christian teaching which reason will not contradict. Unlike the lunacy of the Nostradamus cult, Christianity is not based on magical interpretations of supposed prophecy, but upon its authority as demonstrably truthful according to the principle of reason. It is of special importance, that none of the forms of irrationalist belief in magical recipes, as associated with sectarian cults, be imposed upon the state; but, this does not mean that Kleagle Hugo Black's cult of anti-Christian secularism should replace the natural law which reason finds embedded in Christian morality.

25. Although natural law may not incorporate all that sundry factions of Judaism or Islam might wish to incorporate as law, no leading current derived from the monotheism of Moses would exclude the authority of the natural law as natural law were competently defined, for example, by western Christianity. Thus, a republic, such as the U.S.A. was founded to be, is intrinsically a suitable sort of ecumenical habitat for any branch of Moses' monotheism. As Leibniz stressed, this ecumenicism extends implicitly to the heritage of Confucius and Mencius in China.

26. G.W. Leibniz, *Monadology and Other Philosophical Essays*, Paul and Anne Martin Schrecker, trans. (New York City: MacMillan Publishing Co., 1965), pp. 34-35. The passages from the Schrecker translation have been slightly amended by this writer, on the authority of his own deep familiarity with Leibniz's method of thinking, and his abhorrence of the want of civilized punctuation in prevailing, illiterate conventions of the *New York Times* and other current arbiters of English prose style.

blame,” Leibniz responded as follows:

“On *Article 37*. Man’s greatest perfection is to act [according to reason],²⁷ no less than to act freely; or, rather, the two are one and the same, since he is the more free, the less the use of his reason is troubled by the influence of [erotic—LHL] passion.”²⁸

To Descartes’ “39. That our free will is known without proof, solely by our experience of it.” Leibniz replies:

“On *Article 39*. To ask whether freedom depends upon our will, is the same as to ask whether our will depends upon our will. For “free” and “voluntary” mean the same. Freedom is spontaneity directed by reason, and, “to will,” is to be carried into action by reasons perceived by the intellect. Action is free, in proportion as reason is pure, and unclouded by brute and confused perceptions. . . .”

For Leibniz, the principles of reason govern the will of the civilized, moral person, in a sense analogous to the selection of those theorems of geometry which do not violate consistency with the relevant hypothesis (i.e., axioms, postulates, definitions) underlying that choice of geometry, taken as a whole. By “reason,” or “necessary and sufficient reason,” Leibniz, like Plato and Johannes Kepler before him, means much more than a mere formal logic. His Platonic use of the term, “reason,” signifies the faculty by means of which mankind has been able to replace both fallible and insufficient axioms, postulates, and definitions, with measurably valid (e.g., superior, efficacious) alternate notions of governing principle.²⁹

27. The Schrecker translation reads “to act reasonably,” which is an un-Leibnizian rendering. To act according to reason, as Leibniz defines “necessary and sufficient reason,” is Leibniz’s intent in all locations where this point is addressed by him, not the misuse of the term “reasonably” as commonly employed by the corruption which passes for today’s English prose style.

28. Since the Classical Greek of Plato, as carried over into the usages of St. Paul’s Epistles, two distinct qualities of emotion are recognized. *Eros* (erotic passion), in both its sexual and other connotations, pertains to the passions associated with distinct objects of sense-perception (whether actual or merely fancied). *Agapē*, conventionally translated into Latin as *Caritas*, or the King James’ *Charity*, signifies for Plato the quality associated with love for truth, and love for Justice. This also signifies “love of God,” “love of mankind,” and those ideas which exist only as *Platonic ideas* of scientific knowledge, as distinct from directly perceptible sense-objects. Thus, we must distinguish *agapic* passion, as passion for truthfulness respecting principles of reason, from the *erotic* passions of strict materialism and empiricism. See the text, below, for relevant references to the natural-law significance of this distinction.

29. Putting aside some sloppy definitions supplied by certain putative “authorities,” Leibniz’s use of “necessary and sufficient reason” (where mechanistic thinkers employ “cause”) is situated in his pervasive reliance upon Plato’s Socratic *method of hypothesis*. An hypothesis is the interdependent

Thus, for Leibniz, as for the present writer, morality is not some list of “do’s and don’t’s,” posted, like “ukases,” in the Czar’s village square. Morality is located in those discernible principles of our universe (axioms), the which must govern our construction and adoption of those propositions which we select to serve as the theorems of obligation and prohibition.

Granted, in the widespread practice of religion, the believer has often been a simple fellow who assumes that his church has worked out such a reasonable selection of moral theorems, as doctrine. Sometimes, that necessary, higher authority, which he follows blindly, is correct, in greater or lesser degree. However, the fact, that blind faith in higher authority, as such, may provide just guidance in some cases, must not be summoned as premise for the sophistry, that the authority which might be attributable to a moral teaching is itself rooted axiomatically in blind faith.

The immorality of Justice Scalia’s argument, is shown most efficiently by treating his arguments for “democracy” as the kind of Cartesian tradition whose folly Leibniz exposed in the cited references above. The “freedom” which our Federal Republic’s founders defended, was not the Hobbesian idea of “freedom,” of war of each against all, as suggested by Descartes, John Locke, and Adam Smith.³⁰ “Freedom” is not license to follow one’s whims at society’s expense. “Freedom” is the obligation and right to act according to *reason*, as the scientists Kepler and Leibniz defined the use of the terms *reason* and *necessary and sufficient reason*. It is the obligation and freedom to act as such reason demands we act, even, when, “in the course of human events,” this signifies morally obligatory defiance of an unjust political or financial authority.

The positivist doctrine in law, either as Scalia’s view of “democracy,” or, the same doctrine in its anti-democratic guise, as Nazi law, is always intrinsically immoral, precisely because the doctrine rejects the obligations of reason, because

set of axioms, postulates, and definitions, the which underlie any not-inconsistent *theorem-lattice* (i.e., array of known and possible theorems which are mutually not-inconsistent throughout the array). The set of axioms, postulates, and definitions satisfying that requirement for a theorem-lattice, is an *hypothesis*. Given, for example, any discovered physical principle shown to be valid by means of crucial kind of experimental measurement. Given, then, a crucial event within a physical geometry cohering with that principle. In that case, as Bernhard Riemann’s method argues, the *hypothesis* incorporating that principle serves as the identifiable “necessary and sufficient reason” for any crucial event occurring within that physical geometry. Classical examples of this include, the coherence (“general relativity”) which Jean Bernoulli and Leibniz demonstrated, between isochronicity in the gravitational field, and refraction of light at constant retarded potential for propagation of light. This typifies Leibniz’s refined application of Kepler’s employment of “reason.”

30. Adam Smith’s apology for Bernard Mandeville’s absolute immorality of “free will,” first appears in print in Smith’s 1759 *Theory of the Moral Sentiments*, and as the doctrine of the “Invisible Hand,” in Smith’s 1776, anti-American tract, *The Wealth of Nations*.



René Descartes (left) and Gottfried Leibniz (above). The “freedom” which our Federal Republic’s founders defended, was the freedom of Leibniz, based on reason—not the Hobbesian idea of “freedom,” of war of each against all, advocated by Descartes.

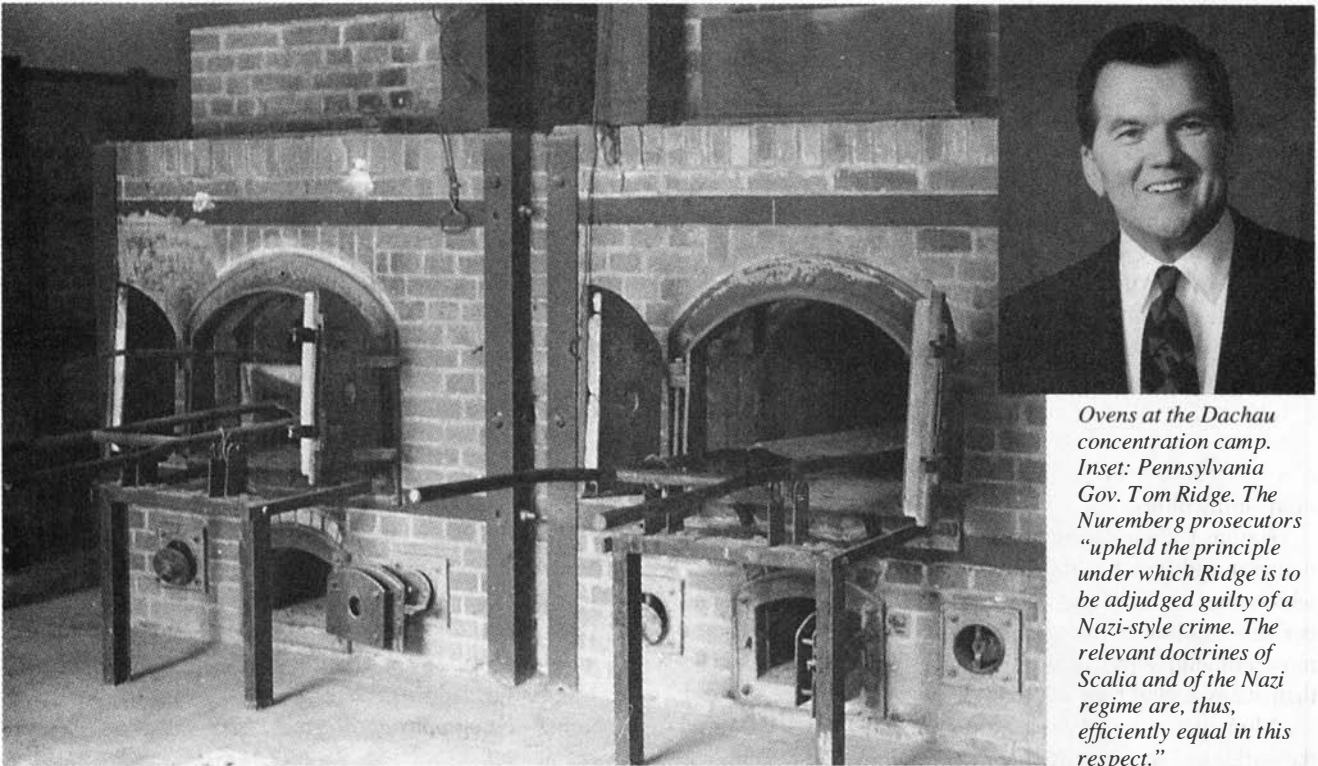
it insists that morality consists in nothing other than obeying established covenants of positive law, ethics, or Kant’s and Savigny’s notions of custom.³¹ For unfortunates such as Scalia, as was the case for the Nazi government, the enactment of even a single, arbitrary law, can change radically the mandatory morality of an entire nation. Precisely so, in the relevant case of first impression, did mass-murderers in the 1946 Nuremberg proceedings attempt to justify their crimes against humanity, as according to the prevailing law at that time. So, did morally corrupted U.S. courts uphold the “Jim Crow” system of such pro-Confederacy Presidents as Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.

Just so, have apologists for today’s Nuremberg-style criminal, Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge, who purported to excuse Ridge’s fully witting crimes against humanity. The Pennsylvania-born Nuremberg prosecutor, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, and Philadelphia’s Nuremberg-Trial Judge Nicholas Biddle, upheld the principle under which Ridge is to be adjudged guilty of a Nazi-style crime. The relevant doctrines of Scalia and of the Nazi regime are, thus, efficiently equal in this respect.

31. e.g., Custom: *Zeitgeist, Volksgeist*.

The founders of our republic would have agreed with this writer, and with Leibniz: that, were we to attempt to make such a radical separation of morality from law, as Scalia does, we would virtually ensure, as the German supporters of Hitler did earlier, the early ruin of our nation, plunging us all into the chaos such folly had brought upon us and our posterity.

Admittedly, out of fairness to Justice Scalia, we must give the Devil his proverbial due. In the alternative, were we to impose upon the state the contemptible hypocrisy of Reed’s Christian Coalition, to prohibit abortions, but to tolerate “conservatives” who demand “triage” of “useless eaters” (as by means of mass-murder of aged, sick, and poor, such as economic-austerity measures in the cause of “free trade” ideology), we would be imitating thus, *exactly*, those criminal, but *aggressively pro-natalist* policies which the mass-murderous Adolf Hitler regime began during the 1930s. The point is, that the so-called Christian Coalition, like Antonin Scalia, operates under the governance of *no consistent moral principle*, but, rather, relies upon the self-righteous hypocrite’s “single-theorem” sophistry. One suspects that they would overlook Adolf Hitler’s gas chambers for the sake of unity against abortion; there is no Adolf Hitler presently available to test that proposition, but Reed’s Christian Coalition has found a serviceable surrogate in Newt Gingrich’s “Contract on



Ovens at the Dachau concentration camp. Inset: Pennsylvania Gov. Tom Ridge. The Nuremberg prosecutors "upheld the principle under which Ridge is to be adjudged guilty of a Nazi-style crime. The relevant doctrines of Scalia and of the Nazi regime are, thus, efficiently equal in this respect."

Americans"—to impose upon Gingrich's flock the title demanded by "truth in advertising" policies.

Both Justice Scalia and the Christian Coalition share a common lack of moral principle: the sophist's *method* in law; Scalia's relative moral advantage, over the Christian Coalition,³² is, that he has confessed his immorality to be such, publicly, whereas, Reed's Christian Coalition wants Scalia's candor.

Like the radical, land-grabbing, Zionist zealots who assassinated Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Reed's Coalition demonstrates the menace in permitting the state to be subjected to "the revealed dogma" of hypocritical sophists. Thus, the Constitution's appended Bill of Rights is correct, in requiring the separation of the state's law-making from the caprices of sectarian religious bodies, such as Reed's array of sententious hypocrites. Nonetheless, having once given the Devil his due, Hugo Black and his followers, such as Justice Scalia, were flagrantly immoral, in deriving from a doctrine of separation of "state from an established church," the inconsequential, irrelevant, immoral, and unlawful dogma, of separating the morality of non-sectarian *natural law* from the axiomatic moral basis which must control all law-making.

No thoughtful Christian could sustain an objection to this. The essence of Christianity is the quality of evangelism

32. From Brother Reed's performance to date, one might speculate, that the original "Christian Coalition" were a Princeton University-style eating club, organized by the lions of pagan Rome's Colosseum.

stressed by Paul's *I Corinthians* 13. Without *agapē*, all supposed moralizing, or putative good deeds, are without credit to the actor. Without *agapē*, the doer of a good deed is no better than a millstone, which grinds the grain without being itself spiritually ennobled. It is winning people to love of that quality of truthful principle suited to *agapē*, and practicing that principle, which is the Christian's concern. To defend reason and life, in all human manifestations, is a principle of natural law, which must be served indivisibly, without sophist's quibbling. It is the principle of natural law, which the Christian will recognize as the issue to be taken up against such pagan Justices as Hugo Black and Antonin Scalia.

The point is, no church has the intrinsic authority to impose what morality shall be respecting the law of the nation-state, *if that determination be contrary to a clear and distinct foundation in a body of natural law derived from nothing but reason*. Scalia is right, therefore, to insist that the law must not be premised upon what mere "blind faith" decrees to be morality. Scalia is in grave error, in omitting the merely positive law's obligatory submission to the higher authority of reason, of natural law.

Lest there be some doubt of the necessity of natural law: In place of religious blind faith, Scalia substitutes the panic of the heathen mob drunk with its own assortment of blind passions. Scalia replaces the church with the corrupting, erotic passions of satanic Bernard Mandeville's pleasure-palace, and wicked Adam Smith's market-place; in matters of law, Scalia is a communicant of the pagan low church of

Friedrich Nietzsche's and Martin Heidegger's *Dionysos*. The latter is a church which must, indeed, be separated from our state.

Obviously, if a church has command of the principles of natural law, then it must be acknowledged as a proper, expert counsellor of the state, on that account. However, rewards in Heaven, and punishment in Hell, must be determined in courts which are capable of efficiently awarding those destinies, not earthly courts. We mortals have enough on our hands, in administering a natural law whose matters can be heard in our earthly courts, were those courts moral ones. As eyewitnesses Michael Billington and Jacques Cheminade can expertly attest, to find an honest earthly court to hear earthly matters, under the law condoned by the highest courts, in Scalia's U.S.A., or Jacques Chirac's France, today, already partakes of the miraculous.

Before leaving the matter of church and state, there remains an additional, major consideration, under this heading, which must be identified now. Today, the role of natural law per se—as distinct from a confessional doctrine—has a far more immediate practical importance for the United States, than at any earlier time.

Modern, western-European civilization, of which all of the nations of the Americas are expressions, was developed under the influence of western Christianity. Were we to abandon that Christian culture, our societies would collapse rapidly. Yet, the world of the future is centered in the Eurasia continent, where East and South Asia represent approximately half the population of the world. The most populous religious cultural matrices of the region, are not Christian, but Islamic, Confucian, Hindu, or Buddhist. Islam, as a branch of Mosaic monotheism, is more readily accessible to the comprehension of the western European. As Leibniz was the first to demonstrate, there are subtle, but powerful cultural affinities, respecting natural law, between western Christianity and the Confucian heritage.³³

To the degree these religious-cultural differences can be bridged, and not all can be readily bridged, it is only from the standpoint of natural law that this could be accomplished. The point may be clarified by proposing here, that natural law may also be identified, with some qualification, as "ecumenical law," not in the sense of pragmatists such as William James, but in Leibniz' sense of the matter, or that of Nicolaus of Cusa, earlier. The implications of this will become clearer as we summarize the scientific proof for the rudiments of a universal natural law, below.

By the applicable standards of natural law, law-making and courts in the U.S.A. and elsewhere today, are in a morally degraded state. Scalia's exclusion of morality has already prevailed, and the result is a catastrophe. He were better ad-

vised to reflect on reversing the calamities produced by his own savagely erroneous present opinion, than to continue to justify that recipe, Hugo Black's and his own, which has produced such inedible dishes.

If those lines of argument made here thus far, be granted, there remains an important, additional hurdle, yet to be surmounted: How shall we determine, with scientific certitude, what should be recognized as constituting the *natural law*? We turn now to that matter.

Physical economy and natural law

As we have presented that evidence, in various earlier locations, a study of the demography of Earth, within the setting of the ecological conditions existing during the recent two millions years, suffices to prove three crucial principles.

First, the increase of mankind's potential population-density, and also our species' improved life-expectancy and productivity, demonstrates, that the human individual is set absolutely apart from, and superior to all other living species, as *Genesis* 1:26-30 argues.

Second, a retrospective view of the improvement in human demography, referenced to the post-1461 establishment of the modern, western European form of nation-state, shows that this improvement in demography, is the consequence of the combination of general education, with the fostering, through means of the individual mind's creative, cognitive processes, of scientific, technological, and related discoveries of principle. It is nothing other than this creative potential, typified by valid discoveries and employment of principles of nature for scientific and technological progress, which sets mankind apart from, and above all other species.

Third, that the struggle which defines human history, to date, is between the efforts to establish a form of state based upon universal education for ongoing scientific and related progress, and against the evil heritage of so-called "traditionalist" and oligarchical (e.g., feudal-aristocratic, financier-aristocratic) forms of society, such as those conforming with the evil Code of the Emperor Diocletian.

Thus far, those three principles can be demonstrated by no more than appropriate application of the methods of experimental physics. We must not start with any choice of formal mathematics, but only the principle of measurement, as Nicolaus of Cusa laid down the foundations of modern European science in his *De docta ignorantia*.³⁴ An appropriate mathematics must not be adopted until after the crucial measurements have been completed. A rigorous proof of the existence

33. "Discourse on the Natural Theology of the Chinese (1716)" in *Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, Writings on China*, edited by Daniel J. Cook and Harry Rosemont, Jr. (Peru, Illinois: Open Court Publishing Co., 1994).

34. Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, *De Docta Ignorantia (On Learned Ignorance)*, translated by Jasper Hopkins as *Nicholas of Cusa on Learned Ignorance* (Minneapolis, Minnesota: Arthur J. Banning Press, 1985).



LaRouche associate Jacques Cheminade (right) campaigns for the French Presidency in April 1995. Cheminade has been subjected to a travesty of justice in France, which parallels that of Billington et al. in the United States. On Aug. 2, the French government seized his bank account, in a ludicrous attempt to collect the million francs in matching funds that the state had advanced for his Presidential campaign. Now that the campaign is over, and the money spent, the government is demanding that he personally return the funds.

of these three principles requires measurements must be made in terms of the branch of physical science known as *physical economy*.³⁵

The emphasis upon physical economy signifies, among other implications, that money, credit, and debt, have never existed except in the form of political fictions, and that any effort to derive a theory of economy based on such measurements in such units (or upon the related political fictions of “marginal utility”), must lead to absurdities. Competence begins by rejecting any assumption implying that the function of “economics” is to present a “theory of business.”³⁶ Economics must signify reliance upon physical facts (such as products, market-baskets of physical goods, etc.), and upon necessary *physical principles* adduced by crucial experimental demonstrations of proof based upon such facts.

The central significant fact of physical-economic measurements of societies taken as indivisible wholes, is that this

approach enables us to demonstrate, by the standards of experimental physics, both certain principles of the human cognitive processes, and certain corresponding, general principles of nature. Furthermore, in this way, we are able to obtain relevant measurements, by means of which to prove certain crucial, subsidiary principles. The result is meaningfully termed “natural law,” in the sense that natural law signifies the way in which both mankind, and the universe, have been *manifestly pre-designed to function, and to interact*. That may be restated: *Natural Law is the hypothesis which corresponds to the necessary and sufficient reason for mankind’s successfully continued existence.*

Consider next, the general characteristic of successful human existence. The approach of experimental physics, shows us a most crucial general principle, underlying the growth of human population under conditions of both increased per-capita productivity, and improved demographic characteristics.

The level of potential physical productivity of a society, per capita, per household, and per relevant square kilometer of the Earth’s surface, depends both upon a certain development of the human intellect, and also certain minimal standards of both demographic characteristics and consumption. The consumption includes a standard of *functionally necessary* household consumption, functionally-necessary consumption for necessary basic economic infrastructure, and

35. For an introductory textbook in physical economy: Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., *So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics?* (Washington, D.C.: EIR, 1995). That text provides an adequate guide for the reader with a background in any branch of engineering which employs the methods of input-output measurements based upon process sheets, bills of materials, and market-baskets.

36. Rather, “business” should be judged as an optional function of *physical economy*, for reasons to be stressed below.

functionally-necessary consumption for production and related functions of output of goods. This minimal level of requirement is increased, in terms of knowledge, and of demographic and market-basket requirements, as the transition to a higher general level of potential physical productivity is made.³⁷

This notion of functionally-determined minimum levels, is conveniently deposited under the schoolbook heading: "Energy of the System." The introduction of that notion, obliges us to consider the function associated with society's output in excess of "Energy of the System" requirements, obviously the function of "Free Energy." However, since advancement requires "investment" in higher per-capita and per-square-kilometer rates of "Energy of the System," it might appear to a schoolboy not familiar with economics, that the ratio of "Free Energy" to "Energy of the System" must decline as relative "capital intensity" is increased through technological progress. On the contrary, in all successful cases, the ratio of "Free Energy" to "Energy of the System" does not decline, despite the increase in the "Energy of the System" per capita, per household, and per square kilometer. This latter performance may be termed "The Not-Entropy of the Economic Process," i.e., a defiance of the so-called "Law of Entropy."

Thus, Leibniz's (and U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton's³⁸) notion of *the productive powers of labor* is expressed in an interdependency of two measurable terms: a) ratio of free energy to energy of the system, and, b) energy of the system per capita, per household, and per square kilometer for the society considered functionally as an indivisible whole. The productive powers of labor of the individual within that society, are a function of the impact of the activity of that individual, upon the productive characteristics of the society as a functional unity.

The implied "isotherm" for productive powers of labor (per capita, per household, and per square kilometer), is expressed by the inequalities indicated above: a) the ratio of "free energy" to "energy of the system" must be significantly greater than "zero," and not decline; b) the "energy of the system" (per capita, per household, per square kilometer) must increase.

The notion expressed by that pair of inequalities, is premised, inclusively, upon the physical demonstration, that continued output in a fixed mode, incurs the "entropic" effects of marginalized resources. This suggests that scientific, technological, and related expressions of progress, is mandatory, and that a policy of the type implied by "zero technological progress" is suicidal, is not an available option for any survivable mode of human existence. That is to say, that the potential relative population-density, demographic characteristics, and

quality of individual daily life of the society, must degenerate under the influence of such a policy.

This demonstration leads to a corresponding, generalized, functional notion of "technological attrition."

The fact that successful existence of the human species depends upon such a "not-entropic" result, achieved through scientific and related progress in generalized social practice, prompts us to regard that "not-entropic" function we have identified here, as of extraordinary significance. That significance may be expressed in various ways, according to the vantage-point from which we examine it. In general, we should say, that this "not-entropy," is the smiling face which the universe presents to us, when we provoke that universe with the employment of a valid, axiomatic-revolutionary discovery of principle of nature, either as a scientific principle, or as an improved technology derived from such a validated principle.

The method of experimental physics demonstrates to us, that there are valid discoveries of principle, proven to be valid by means of differences of measured effects. The human individual has the power which no other species exhibits, the power to discover and adopt revolutionary principles of change in human practice, through which the power of mankind over nature is increased, in the manner, and according to the general constraints which we have outlined above. The phenomena of technological attrition show us, that mankind's continued existence, in population-densities above those of higher apes, depends upon a continued development and employment of such radical changes in human behavior, notably those changes, throughout discernible evidence of human existence, which we class, retrospectively, or otherwise, as valid, axiomatic-revolutionary discoveries of principle, through which the behavior of a society is improved radically. In such consideration of that physical-economic evidence, we have struck upon the ore from whose refinement we may extract the purer metal of "human nature." This "ore" serves us as the evidence leading to a functional definition of *natural law*.

Agapē: How ideas are communicated

We must preface the argument of the next several points with a clarifying set of definitions of certain specialist's terms employed, above, and now.

1. *Deductive argument defined.* All spoken languages, including today's generally accepted mathematics, are rendered "grammatical" by subjecting them to a kind of evolutionary principle, the which we recognize as what is claimed as formal "logical consistency," but which is more fairly, and rigorously described as "lack of apparent, logical inconsistency."

2. *Theorem.* Those selected sets of propositions, expressed in terms of such a language, which, each, are demonstrably not inconsistent with any other of the whole, may be

37. Cf. Gottfried Leibniz, *Society & Economy (1671)*, loc. cit.

38. Alexander Hamilton, *Report to the U.S. Congress: On the Subject of Manufactures*, December 1791.

termed *theorems* of that set.

3. *Hypothesis*. By employment of Plato's Socratic method, we are able to adduce a common set of definitions and axiomatic assumptions, the which implicitly subsume each theorem of a set of theorems. The set of underlying assumptions (definitions, axioms, and postulates, for example), is termed an *hypothesis*.

4. *Theorem-Lattice*. This hypothesis enables us to define, implicitly, an additional collection of theorems, the which would be not-inconsistent with the original set of theorems.

The creative power of cognition, is functionally dependent upon an associated emotional state of the individual. To signify this emotional state, Plato and the Apostle Paul employed the term agapē. In Plato, we encounter this as signifying the quality of love for justice, and for truth. In I Corinthians 13, Paul uses agapē to the same effect, as extended to love of mankind and love of God. This is the same emotion seen in the child overjoyed by its own discovery of a principle.

The combination of known and possible such theorems, represents a *theorem-lattice*. A classroom Euclidean geometry, or an empiricist or Cartesian algebra, are examples of theorem-lattices.

5. *Axiomatic-revolutionary discovery of principle*. In the case, that reality demonstrates, that one or more among the constituent elements of such a formal hypothesis is false, a new hypothesis, consistent with the relevant "experimental evidence," must replace the flawed one. That validated new hypothesis, is axiomatically inconsistent with the superseded, flawed hypothesis, and, therefore, could not be derived, by means of deductive methods, from the old hypothesis. Such a validated change in axiom, and of hypothesis, is to be recognized as an *axiomatic-revolutionary discovery of principle*, or, in abbreviation, simply as a *discovery of principle*.

6. *Creative mental act*. For such a case, the means by which the validated version of a discovered, axiomatic solution is produced, is an exemplary *creative mental act*, in absolute contrast to a mental act of deduction/induction.

7. *Cognition*. This quality of creative mental act, so de-

finied, is identified as the essential quality associated with proper use of the terms *cognition*, and *cognitive processes*.

8. *Higher hypothesis*. In actuality, today's validatable human knowledge embodies an accumulation of validated, axiomatic-revolutionary discoveries of principle, and a corresponding succession of hypotheses. In the case, that the specific method of cognition employed successfully in some sequence of validated discoveries of principle, is successfully employed for added, validated discoveries of principle continuing that sequence, we have a set of hypotheses, each superior to its predecessor, all originated in a common way. The assumptions underlying that specific method of cognition, form a type of hypothesis. This special type of hypothesis, underlies the predicated many³⁹ hypotheses of the sequence, as an ordinary hypothesis underlies the set of theorems of a theorem-lattice. This higher type of hypothesis is termed by Plato a *higher hypothesis*.⁴⁰

9. *Hypothesizing the higher hypothesis*. The state of cognition is of the type of higher hypothesis. This includes a special, higher type of hypothesizing which is known, from Plato, as *hypothesizing the higher hypothesis*. In this latter case, hypothesizing the higher hypothesis underlies axiomatic improvements in the scientific method represented as an higher hypothesis, or validly ordered sequence of higher hypotheses, as an higher hypothesis (e.g., experimental-scientific method of discovery of principle), similarly, underlies a valid sequence of hypotheses.

10. *Necessary and sufficient reason*. Leibniz's notion of his principle of scientific discovery, *necessary and sufficient reason*, is a reflection of those Platonic conceptions underlying the method of experimental physical science. The significance of Leibniz's principle, is recognized more adequately from the standpoint of Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation, which addresses the same matter from precisely the standpoint of the method of hypothesis, as referenced within the immediately foregoing definitions here.

Briefly, the case for viewing Leibniz's *necessary and sufficient reason* from the vantage-point of Riemann's principle of hypothesis, works to the following effect. If each physically validated discovery of principle, is treated as a dimension of an "n-dimensional" physical geometry (manifold), then the ordering principle corresponding to a sequence of validated such discoveries, is a type of higher hypothesis which is representable in terms of an ordering, as progression from a physical space-time manifold (geometry) of "n," to "n+1" dimensions. The crucial added feature, integral to Riemann's

39. "Many" is employed here in the sense that Plato's *Parmenides* dialogue addresses the type of the "one-many," ontological paradox presented by considering the relationship of an underlying hypothesis to the predicated theorems of its theorem-lattice.

40. Leibniz references the characteristics of such an higher hypothesis under such headings as "*analysis situs*."

argument, is that the successive such physical geometries can be compared, only by departing the formalist domain of a presently generally accepted mathematical physics, for the domain of experimental physics.

The key to the success of that effort lies in the fact, that any physical geometry may be treated geodetically, in terms of the relative curvature of physical space-time associated with each. That is to say, that the difference in metrical characteristics which formally distinguish physical space-time manifolds, provides us the means for verifying a choice of manifold in the terms of an experimental physics: in the same sense that those Classical Greeks working in the tradition of scientific method represented by Plato, were able to prove a definite curvature of the Earth, more than two millennia before that curvature was known as a sense-perceptual fact.

To appreciate Leibniz's notion of *necessary and sufficient reason*, paraphrase Riemann's approach to the same subject-matter. Given a crucial event, such as the empirical evidence of least action, in terms of the determination of refraction of light under conditions of retarded propagation. What are the constituents of the hypothesis which determines the measured experimental result to have been a necessary result. That hypothesis constitutes the "necessary" and "sufficient" reason for the relevant crucial-experimental event.

11. *Agapē*. The creative power of cognition, is functionally dependent upon an associated emotional state of the individual. To signify this emotional state, Plato and the Apostle Paul employed the term *agapē*. In Plato, we encounter this as signifying the quality of love for justice, and for truth. In *I Corinthians* 13, Paul uses *agapē* to the same effect, as extended to love of mankind and love of God. This is the same emotion seen in the child overjoyed by its own discovery of a principle. It is often described as "the light turning on" in the personality experiencing an creative act of insight, and is also the referent for "tears of joy." This is the emotion of scientific discovery, and also the emotion associated with the work of metaphor in a Classical work of art, such as a well-performed tragedy of Aeschylus, Shakespeare, or Schiller, or a well-performed principal composition of J.S. Bach, Wolfgang Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, or Brahms: the competence of such performances depends upon the governance of the performer by that passion peculiar to cognition, the passion of "tears of joy."

Reference *I Corinthians* 13. This writer persists in demanding the use of the original Greek *agapē*, rejecting the usual modern connotations of the conventional Latin translation, *caritas*, or the King James Version's *charity*. Paul emphasizes that none of those acts which present-day convention associates with "charity," constitute *agapē*. It is not the deed as such, which gives the merit to the doer, but rather the assertion of that specific, efficient passion for truth and justice according to reason, *agapē*, within the doer. In Leibniz's terms, *agapē* is, for Paul, integral to that *necessary and suffi-*

cient reason for the relevant deed; it is in the axiomatic principle of *agapē*, as an integral axiom of that *necessary and sufficient reason*, that the virtue (i.e., the Renaissance's *virtù!*) lies. For a deeper insight into Paul's argument, see Plato's definition of *The Good*.

12. *The Good*. No absurdity is so pervasive in modern civilization, as the notion of points existing at "infinity," as in past and future. These ideas, sometimes appearing in their guise as "limit theory," correspond to no reality which ever did, or ever could exist; but these foolish ideas cause much trouble, in many ways, not only in theology, but also mathematics, and in science generally. For our purposes here, it is sufficient to define, summarily, the relevant aspects of the relationship among *hypothesis* and Plato's notion of the *Good*.

Given: a series of events, each and all consistent with a specific theorem-lattice. These events are located in time and place. The relevant theorems are determined by an underlying hypothesis. In what part of that span of time and place, does that hypothesis exist? The hypothesis never changes during any part of that span of space-time; it exists, "simultaneously," in all the places and times defined by that theorem-lattice, but is confined to none of them. Meanwhile, that hypothesis is the *necessary and sufficient cause* for the selection of all of the theorems adopted as propositions for the occurrence of the events. In this respect, as *sufficient and necessary cause*, the hypothesis has the form of the *Good*. Yet it is not, otherwise, The Good indicated by Plato, since the existence of the highest Good (*The Good, or Absolute Good*) can not be conditional, can not be the predicate of an hypothesis. Yet, as efficient *necessary and sufficient cause* the *Good (Absolute)* is located in no place or time, but simultaneously in all, just as the hypothesis relevant to a specific theorem-lattice.

Thus, rather than the "Dr. Doolittle 'Pushmepullme,'" fairy-tale myth of mechanistic causality, commonly taught in schools today, we must have the sense of efficient relationship among past, present, and future, as implicit in the Platonic notions of *hypothesis* and *Good*. If one says, from this latter standpoint, that the future acts to shape the present, or that the present shapes the past and future, it is only in the Platonic sense of hypothesis and Good, that such an efficient role of time is to be premised. It is through the relatively timeless hypothesis which shapes past, present, and future, that these three aspects of a continuing process behave as if they might be efficiently interactive at all times. They do not interact directly, of course! Like the past, the future is presently implicit in the relevant hypothesis (hypothesis, higher hypothesis, or hypothesizing the higher hypothesis), and always implicit in the Good.⁴¹ It is through the mediation of *sufficient*

41. One of the pedagogically more accessible illustrations of the principle is found in discussing the implications of conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler's references to "playing between the notes." For example: Any masterwork composed in the Classical, motivic thorough-composition of Wolfgang Mo-

and necessary reason (hypothesis), that the effect, which acts as if from future upon past, occurs.

Rather than speaking of “natural law,” let us speak of a “natural-law hypothesis.” As an hypothesis, or the Good which we must hope to approximate by the guidance of that hypothesis, the notion of that hypothesis is timeless. It has the functional aspect of Leibniz’s notion of *necessary and sufficient reason*.

Thus, in Paul’s celebrated *I Corinthians* 13, it is the inclusion of *agapē*, as a controlling axiom within the hypothesis of natural law, which supplies an intimation of Plato’s *Good* to the personality of the actor; it is in that *virtù*, rather than the local practical effect of the deed itself, that the Christian source of redemption of the actor’s personality is to be found. It is not the commission of the deed which realizes that redemption, but the command of *agapē* not to omit the effective performance of that necessary action. For the Christian, it is the command of agapic reason, to act in imitation of Christ, which contains the virtue, the beauty of the deed.⁴²

Nothing occurs without motive. A purely contemplative state of mind does not exist.⁴³ In human behavior, motive is found in the emotions, of which there are two types. The lower type is the *erotic* impulse, which subsumes the sexual impulse as a special case; it is, more exactly, the passion for objects of sense-perception, actual or imagined. It is the passion of the empiricist, positivist, and existentialist. The higher type, is *agapē*, that which sets the human personality apart from, and above the beasts. *Agapē* references those mental objects which may be strictly classed, inclusively, as *Platonic ideas: truth, justice, hypothesis, Good*.

In a competent mode of education, in which textbook learning is rejected, in favor of the student’s replicating the original mental act of discovery of valid principles, the stu-

dent cultivates the experience of *agapē* in those acts of discovery. This is the case in the study of scientific discoveries, and in Classical artistic forms of discovery. It is the joy of this agapic experience, which is the source of the passion for those professions, and the source of the energy of creative-mental concentration, which permits the accomplished scientist, or creative Classical artist, to muster the insight needed for the furtherance of that choice of vocation.

The idea of a principle already known may be recalled by means of a symbolic mode of communication; no *new* idea may be transmitted symbolically, or by deduction. In short, “information theory” is a delusion, a hoax.

Ideas respecting principles, poetic ideas, the central ideas of a Classical tragedy, the musical ideas of great works of Classical musical composition, the ideas of great paintings of Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael Sanzio, or of Rembrandt’s “Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer,”⁴⁴ and Platonic ideas in general, can not be communicated by means of a literalist, grammatical use of spoken language or deductive mathematics. Such new ideas are communicated, from one person to another, solely by means of *paradoxes*, the which, by their nature must violate a strict grammar of spoken or mathematical language. Another name for such paradoxes, is “metaphor,” metaphor as situated amid a nest of ironies.

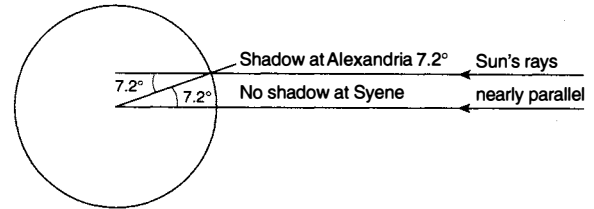
In various publications, this writer and others have presented the essential features of Eratosthenes’ estimate of the length of the Earth’s meridian (Figure 1). The student who is able to work through replicating the formal mathematical steps of the discovery, may miss the idea involved, unless the teacher makes the point: “How did Eratosthenes give a fair estimate of the size of the Earth’s spheroid form, more than

42. One can not suggest that the Creator of the universe is an *impractical* mystic! Those who would be His servants in the administration of this ongoing process of creation, were wise not to overlook the point.

43. Once more, it is appropriate to reference the Schrecker translation. Under “On the Improvement of Metaphysics,” Schrecker translates a relevant passage from Leibniz, as follows: “. . . This force of action, I affirm, is inherent in all substance, and always engenders some action; that is, corporeal substance itself—and the same is true of spiritual substance itself—is never inactive. This does not seem to have been sufficiently understood by those who considered mere extension, or else impenetrability, as the essence of matter, and believed they could conceive a body at rest.” p. 83.

FIGURE 1

Eratosthenes measures the Earth



By measuring the angular difference of the Sun’s rays, relative to a plumb line, at two points nearly on the same meridian (Syene and Alexandria), and assuming the Sun’s rays to be nearly parallel, Eratosthenes was able to determine what proportion of the Earth’s circumference lay between the two locations.

Source: *21st Century Science & Technology*.

44. Call that painting what you will. The name which points the viewer directly to the meaning of the painting—its paradox, its *metaphor!*—is “The Bust of Homer Contemplating the Blind Aristotle.”

2,000 years before any person saw the Earth's spheroid form?" It is that presentation of that paradox, which impels the student toward discovering, then and there, the meaning of the term "experimental physics." Otherwise, the student might acquire an advanced degree in mathematical physics, without ever discovering the crucial difference between a mere mathematical physics and an experimental physics. Similarly, until the student has confronted himself, or herself with that same paradox (in that or some equivalent form), the student will never recognize the significance of the qualitative difference between astrophysics and microphysics, on the one side, and macrophysics, on the other.

The doctrine, that communication of ideas can be correlated with counting in bits and bytes, belongs in the same receptacle, and institution, to which a sane society relegates Isaac Newton's delusion, that gold might be created out of mud, using such catalysts as a bit of bat's wing and eye of newt.⁴⁵ It is through the cognitive solution, by one mind, to paradoxes (metaphors) posed in the utterance crafted by another matter, that the mind of the receiver is able to generate the concept intended by the crafter of the paradox. That conception, so transmitted, leaves no trace of its passage, as a concept, within the literal anatomy of the communication medium employed. The music of Beethoven is not to be found in the score, but in the implications of the paradoxes which the score presents to the adequately developed musician.

The language of science, as the language of Classical forms of poetry, tragedy, music, and painting, is metaphor. The motive of metaphor is *agapē*. The medium of creation, is paradox. The solution of paradox, is accomplished by a reason motivated by *agapē*. That is the meaning of love of truth, and of justice.

How natural law is applied

The natural law functions as a type of hypothesis, as we have identified "higher hypothesis," above. It consists of a set of principles (e.g., axioms) which govern the forming of many valid hypotheses, each hypothesis subsuming a theorem-lattice of lawful propositions.

Thus, it defines, implicitly, an arguably open-ended set of theorems. These theorems appear in the form of those propositions which have survived the constraints of that hypothesis. Some such theorems are of such a general applicability, either in all societies, or under present forms of society, that we might conveniently attribute them the designation, "constitutional." The way in which the argument for "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" is situated within the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence, and the entirety of the *Preamble*

45. There is no unfairness in this characterization of Isaac Newton. See, John Maynard Keynes on the lunacy which erupted on opening the chest of Isaac Newton's famous chest of laboratory experiments, in "Newton the Man," *Newton Tercentenary Celebration*, (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1947).

in the 1789 U.S. Federal Constitution, are instances of the expression of Leibnizian natural law as constitutional law.⁴⁶

The natural law, in its conveniently compact form, as hypothesis, is composed of a nest, or *manifold*, of discovered principles, in the sense (i.e., experimental physics) we have adduced such principled definitions and axioms, above. A few examples of this are prudently supplied now.

1. *The Ontological Issue*. The record, since Plato, shows, that the worst block to understanding the concept of "natural law," is the same stubborn incompetence respecting what all competent scholars recognize as the crucial *ontological* issue demonstrated by the failure of the character Parmenides, in Plato's famous *Parmenides* dialogue.

To demonstrate that point: *If all elements of a theorem-lattice are efficiently generated by the efficiency of the hypothesis underlying the entirety of that theorem-lattice, is reality located primarily in that hypothesis, or in the elements explicitly referenced by a theorem? Or: If one element is the result of a change imposed upon another element, which is more "real," those elements, or the agency which imposes the change upon their existence? Equivalent: Which is more real, the Creator of the universe, or the elements within that created universe?*

The act of generation of a theorem-lattice is an action of *change*, which is a more efficient existence than any lattice generated by it. The alternate name for that change, is "hypothesis." Special importance must be assigned, therefore, to the agency of *change of hypothesis: higher hypothesis*.⁴⁷

2. *The Definition of Man*. The issue of natural law encountered here, is, specifically, *the definition of man*. This definition must be located from the *origination* of the individual person, as typical of a species which is set, absolutely, apart from the beasts, functionally, by that process which

46. Note, that the Preamble of the Federal Constitution implicitly incorporates those notions of Leibnizian natural law met in the Declaration of Independence, and that the Preamble of the Federal Constitution, within its included "welfare clause," is the fundamental principle of constitutional law of our Federal republic, (at least, during those moments of our national history constitutional law has enjoyed better than a sophist's lip-service). On account of that natural-law content of the Preamble, and the Preamble's superior position respecting the remainder of the Constitution, the U.S. Federal Constitution is, by far, the best instrument ever adopted by a nation-state.

47. This was not only the central issue pitting Plato against the Eleatics, Sophists, and Aristotle; this was the issue of Kepler against the Rosicrucian Robert Fludd and the empiricist Galileo Galilei. It was the issue repeatedly raised in Leibniz's pointing to the source of the incompetence in the method of Descartes, Leibniz's devastating exposure of the hoaxes of Hobbes and Locke, and Leibniz's attack on the incompetence of Newton's method, in the Leibniz-Clarke-Newton correspondence. This fundamental difference in method, underlies the uncompromisable difference of principle which separated the leading American patriots of 1714-1901 from both the British monarchy and the Yankee and pro-slavery varieties of American Tories. For our purposes at this instant, it is sufficient to focus upon the ontological issues implied by "higher hypothesis;" the point has the same immediate implications when applied to the matter of higher hypothesizing and the Good.

yields this species' not-entropic potential.⁴⁸ The definition of man is, thus, to be discovered, by an approach which is focused upon the source of a society's not-entropic potential.

This distinction of the species, the generation of not-entropic potential, resides in a sovereign quality of the individual person, as individual. The society's, and mankind's not-entropic potential is derived from this characteristic potential of the individual person.

The not-entropic imagery of Riemannian physical geometry, supplies the most readily clear and distinct idea of the relationship between the source of society's not-entropic potential, and the origin of that potential within the sovereign not-entropic potential of the individual person. To wit, the passage of the society from a physical geometry of "n dimensions," to one of "n+1 dimensions."

The increase occurs through a mental act of discovery of what proves to be an original, valid, axiomatic-revolutionary discovery of a principle, within the sovereign mental processes of some person. The transmission of that original "Platonic idea" to other persons, occurs not as "information," but as the use of a representable paradox (metaphor) to trigger a second person, or more, to replicate the mental act of discovery, each within his or her own, sovereign cognitive pro-

48. From the standpoint of experimental physics, this functional definition of man, is mappable in the following terms of *analysis situs*. The total domain of experimental inquiry is mapped in terms of three qualities of evidence, pertaining to three general types of phenomena. Objects and relations are defined in terms of the scales of (in order of discovery by man) a) macrophysics, b) astrophysics, and c) microphysics. The types of processes considered are (in order of lower to higher ranking) 1) The presumably non-living (organic, inorganic), 2) The presumably non-cognitive living processes, and 3) Cognitive processes. The measurement of scale is in frequency, for which non-linear forms are regarded as higher. The universe of experimental inquiry is shown to be functionally integrated, despite the immediacy of the manifest functional differences of scales and types.

Within the table so ordered, the record of living processes generally, and of man's increase of potential relative population-density through the action of cognitive processes, indicates the *general law of the universe: that, from the pinnacle of knowledge of the efficiency of human cognition, the universe as a whole is characteristically a not-entropic process, and that the correlated direction of development of that universe as a whole, as such a not-entropic process, is for the increase of the ration of the universe composed of living and cognitive processes, relative to the so-called "inorganic."* In this location, it is sufficient to identify the fact, that the development of the fictitious, so-called "three laws of thermodynamics" is a myth, concocted by such Nineteenth-Century "Fausts" as Lord Kelvin, Clausius, Grassmann, Helmholtz, Maxwell, Rayleigh, et al. The principal arguments advanced on behalf of that concocted myth, derived from the influence of the Malthusian fad of Luigi Botero, Giammaria Ortes, Thomas Malthus, et al., superimposed upon the traditional, arbitrary presumptions inherited from Seventeenth-Century empiricism. The Nineteenth-Century radical-positivist view, saw all forms of existence as derived from processes primarily rooted in the kinematic imageries of the most radically reductionist interpretation of the inorganic. To carry these wild presumptions into the microphysical realm, there was an axiomatic reliance upon Grassmann's myth, linearization in the very small. Unless we overlook the mythical presumptions underlying the formulation of the so-called "three laws," we can not believe that such "laws" were ever proven.

cesses. Only when this discovery is shared, in that metaphorical way, can the discovery be identified by a name assigned to it, among those who have shared the reenactment of the original discovery. The assimilation of that named discovery into the altered practice of the society, is then the means by which the transition from manifold "n," to manifold "n+1," occurs.

Whence manifold "n," that the "n+1th dimension" might be added to it? The original discoverer's first such discovery comes from outside himself, from society. This heritage he acquires through either a process we term "education," or something equivalent in effect. This inbound transmission occurs in the same mode the original discoverer generates the replication of his mental act of discovery in others; the discoverer acquires the knowledge of the principles in "manifold n," by reenacting the "n" mental acts of original discovery within his own, sovereign cognitive processes.

That simplified description of the characteristic feature of the relevant processes suffices here. It is through the reciprocal process of the cultivation of the individual by the society, and the enrichment of the society's knowledge of principle, by the individual, that not-entropic performance of the society is accomplished.

The larger the ration of the individual members of society who are both educated in this way, and who are afforded the opportunity to express such progress in their daily activity, the greater the rate of progress of the society, relative to any level of knowledge available to any significant part of that society's population.

The same evidence obliges us to recognize, that the society which satisfies the requirement for progress, is characterized by a relatively greater emphasis upon the *agapic*, relative to the *erotic*: that *agapē* must be fostered, or else the creative activity indispensable to progress, will either occur only in diminished degree, or not at all.

The constitutional law of any state must commit that state to serve those principles of progress which we have just summarized. This must be, otherwise, the set of axiomatic moral values which informs the behavior of educators, law-makers, prosecutors, and judges, in particular. Without awarding efficient constitutional authority to those values, life can not be reasonably secure, and freedom, as Leibniz correctly defined it, is not possible.

This brings us to our closing theme: What about "happiness"? The present writer has addressed this in the course of a number of addresses to audiences, during the course of the Democratic Party's 1996 Presidential-nomination campaign. On those occasions, he has referenced this to the *New Testament* parable of the "talents." That argument, and its relevant implication here, are summarized as follows.

When each of us is born, we are given life and a heritage of knowledge, which we may assimilate by reenacting the valid discoveries of principle contributed by preceding generations. That is the talent which is given to us. When we die,

if we have returned that talent, enriched by us, to our posterity, and, if we have lived necessary lives in our deeds from day to day, we know that our lives have been necessary for our society, and we may therefore face death with a sense of triumph.

Examine our relationship to society in terms of the knowledge of principles we have received, and those we have transmitted to those who outlive us. Consider, first, our debt to the past.

In the course of reenacting discoveries of principle, it was most pleasing to know the name of the original discoverer, when, where, and how, he or she lived, some general biographical facts, and perhaps acquire an image of that person's face. In reenacting an original discovery, in that moment our mental processes are replicating the internal thought-processes of a person who lived as much as thousands of years ago. One senses one knows that person, from a faraway place, from long ago, better than, perhaps, many "Baby Boomer" husbands and wives come to know one another, these days. Whenever possible, we apply a name of an original discoverer to each of the discoveries attributable to him. It is important that we do so, whenever possible.

When grandparents think of their grandchildren, they are looking toward the future, as if they were putting themselves in the place of, perhaps, one of the important discoverers they had known during their educational years. In terms of both

valid discoveries, and good deeds in the spirit of valid discoveries, the good aspects of the past and future of all humanity are made very personal to each of us in our here and now. This is clearest in the instance of those discoveries of principle which bear upon the principle of hypothesis. Hypothesis, as it yearns toward the Good, has its peculiar quality of timelessness. In the Good, all who have lived come together in timelessness; in hypothesis, we have that "intimation of immortality" toward which poor poet Wordsworth might yearn. In that sense of timelessness, the pervasive mood is that of the *agapē* without which cognition were not possible. That sensed moment of timelessness, so achieved, is Leibniz's *happiness*.

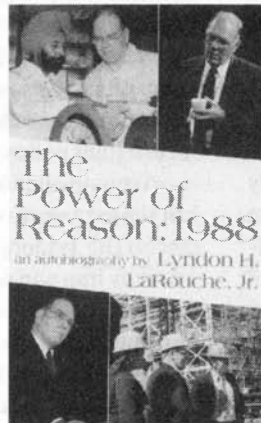
As this writer said, repeatedly, during the primary campaigns, "Every person must be assured the opportunity to live in such a manner, that they might die with a smile on their face."

This, the notion of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and the common commitment to secure the "general welfare," are those expressions of natural law which ought to be recognized by any competent and decent law-maker, and by every citizen, as that fundamental law of our Federal republic before which all ordinary law must humbly bend. Take such advice from the church, if you will; but take it from a nature whose gospel will be heard, were no sacred book ever written.

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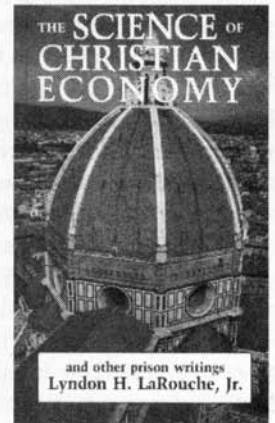
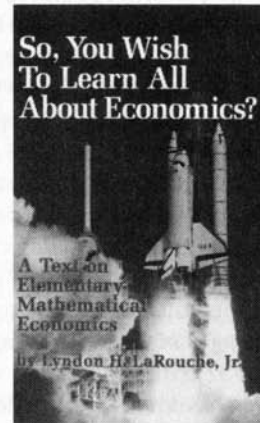


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Iran-Turkey deals: The West should now pursue 'dialogue'

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The visit of Turkish Prime Minister Ecmettin Erbakan to Iran on Aug. 10-11, the first stop in a tour taking him to Pakistan, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia, concluded with the signing of several ambitious economic cooperation deals, destined to change the economic and political geography of the region. In their bilateral agreements on gas, transportation, and electricity, Turkey and Iran have taken steps which will significantly upgrade the infrastructure links between the two, and with the Central Asian republics, in a cooperative, not rival effort. By so doing, they have done something which will send shock waves through the schools of British geopolitics. The British can be expected to respond in historical profile, with subterfuge, sabotage, or outright aggression. Turkey and Iran have also thrust onto the agenda of chancelleries in the West, particularly in Washington, a foreign policy challenge of no mean dimensions: Is it wiser to pursue the "dual containment" policy currently being tested in the new round of U.S.-initiated trade sanctions against firms investing in Iran, or is it preferable to launch a "critical dialogue" with Teheran, as Germany, in particular, has done? If the challenge is properly understood as an opportunity, it could prompt the Clinton administration to make urgent corrections to a misadvised Iran policy, inherited from the Bush era, and to define an approach to the region consistent with its policy toward China.

Erbakan was not indulging in rhetoric when he announced, on Aug. 10, following a meeting with Iranian First Vice-President Hassan Habibi, "A new era in Iranian-Turkish relations has started." Stressing their "common religious background" and "long common borders," the Refah Party leader spoke of the "need to make use of the available potential of industrial and technological expertise in the countries of the region." Presenting Iranian-Turkish relations as an ex-

ample of economic cooperation for the Islamic world as a whole, Erbakan pointed to the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), which has expanded since the fall of the Soviet Union, to include Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, the Central Asian republics, in addition to Pakistan, Turkey, and Iran. The talks in Teheran, he said, would cover proposals for "setting up the ECO development bank . . . an Islamic development bank, and establishment of close cooperation between ECO and ASEAN." He reportedly also said, "There is no competition between Iran and Turkey to gain influence in Central Asia and the Caucasus," and "Turkey wants to implement a joint policy with Iran in that region."

Accompanied by a delegation of 102 businessmen, Erbakan signed a series of bilateral agreements of immense importance. The centerpiece is a \$20 billion deal over 23 years, whereby Iran will sell gas to Turkey, which will be transported through a new pipeline. Each country will build its part of the pipeline, stretching from Tabriz in Iran, to Ankara, in Turkey, which is to be completed by 1997. The natural gas will come from Iran and Turkmenistan, which recently signed an agreement, and will provide Turkey with 10 billion cubic meters of gas per year in the next three to four years. Reportedly, at the same time, a major new agreement was being confirmed between Turkmenistan and Russia for joint exploitation and transportation of gas. (Figure 1 shows the configuration of major oil and gas pipelines prior to Erbakan's trip.)

Furthermore, Iran is to sell Turkey electricity. According to Iranian Road and Transportation Minister Akbar Torkan, high-voltage lines will be built to link the power networks of the two countries together, permitting the transfer of Iranian electricity to Turkey.

Most important, further decisions were made to integrate and expand the transportation facilities of the region. Turkey

FIGURE 1
Eurasian oil and gas pipelines



Line 1 is an existing oil pipeline that could pump oil from the Baku Caspian Sea oil fields, and the newly developed Tengiz fields in Kazakhstan, to the Russian port Novorossiysk on the Black Sea.

Line 2 is a proposed pipeline running through Azerbaijan and Georgia. The line would run through the Kuma River valley, nearby Karabakh, and would end at the port city of Poti, nearby Abkhazia.

Lines 3 and 4 are two proposed pipelines pumping oil from Baku to the Turkish port of Ceyhan. Both had been proposed as alternatives to the existing line through Russia.

Line 5 is a proposed pipeline which would pump natural gas from the Tengiz field in Kazakhstan via China, for Japan.

Line 6 is a proposed pipeline which would pump natural gas from Turkmenistan via Central Asia and Xinjiang province, for Japan.

Lines 7 and 8 would pump natural gas to Pakistan and India.

Lines 9 and 10 would run through Iran.

and Iran agreed to build a rail line from Tabriz in Iran to Van, a port town on the eastern side of Lake Van. This line will supply a vital missing link between Turkey and Iran, within the broader rail network across Eurasia, known as the Eurasian land-bridge. As shown in **Figure 2**, Iran inaugurated the stretch between Mashhad and Sarakhs onto Tajan in Turkmenistan, in May of this year, which completed the rail line from China (see *EIR*, "Our Choice: World Reconstruction, or World Dictatorship," Aug. 2, 1996). Now, with expanded Iranian-Turkish rail connections, this line can be extended to serve the port of Iskenderun on the Mediterranean, and to link Turkey with the Central Asian republics.

Finally, Minister Torkan also said, they agreed that the Turkish Black Sea port of Trebizond would be placed at Iran's disposal, to facilitate exports. Iranian and Turkish transportation systems will be the only ones to load and off-load Iranian

and foreign goods at the port.

Erbakan stated, that he hoped the conclusion of such accords would revive trade between the two countries, increasing volume from currently \$1 billion to what it used to be, \$2 billion, and beyond. Two other initiatives discussed during the visit will contribute to facilitate trade and communications, not only between Iran and Turkey, but with other important neighbors. One is finding a solution to the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) terrorist insurgency, which has benefitted from logistical support from inside Iran. A meeting took place prior to Erbakan's visit, between his chief police director in southeastern Turkey and Iranian police and security officials from the Orumyeh province in northwest Iran, to discuss border security measures. The other initiative, is Erbakan's proposal for a four-party summit, among Iran, Iraq, Turkey, and Syria, to discuss "putting an end to the chaos" in

northern Iraq, where Kurdish parties have been fighting each other for three years, in the UN "protected zone." The Turkish justice minister, Refah Party member Shawakat Kazan, was to present the proposal to the Iraqis, during a visit to Baghdad which began Aug. 12. Finding a just solution to the problem posed by the Kurds, who live in the four countries, is a precondition for serious infrastructure development. Although it was not reported as having been discussed in this context, such a summit would allow for discussion of the other bone of contention among Iraq, Syria, and Turkey: water-sharing.

Clearly, one leading concern behind the bold initiatives consolidated in Teheran, is economic in nature. Turkey, which had channelled 30% of its exports to Iran and Iraq prior to the second Gulf war in 1991, was crushed by the cutoff of trade and cheap oil from Iraq. Although some compensation was made, particularly by Kuwait, to Turkey for the billions it lost in trade, pipeline fees, and cheap oil imports, since then no funds have been forthcoming. Unlike Jordan, Turkey was not allowed by the United Nations to continue to import Iraqi oil. At the same time, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) recipes for liberalizing Turkey's economy under the Tansu Ciller government, in particular, dealt further serious blows to production levels and standards of living. Now, with the partial lifting of the embargo against Iraq, and the series of economic agreements signed in Teheran, Turkey has a perspective for marked improvement, which will be the determining factor in establishing internal social stability.

Iran's grand design

But the thrust of the visit was not only economic. It consolidated a major foreign policy achievement for both Turkey and Iran. Iran's foreign minister, Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, presented to the Crans Montana Forum in Switzerland on June 20-23, a comprehensive outline of Iran's foreign policy orientation to Central Asia and the Caucasus, which provides the context for appreciating the accords just signed with Turkey. Velayati stated at the outset, "The dissolution of the former Soviet Union and the emergence of 15 independent states have provided the region with many challenges and opportunities. A new horizon for economic and political cooperation among countries of the region has evolved. For the first time, the CIS [Community of Independent States] countries, including the Russian Federation, can benefit greatly from access to the Indian Ocean through the shortest routes." Velayati, citing the danger presented by the vacuum created after the collapse of the U.S.S.R., said Iran therefore set a "high priority" on its foreign policy there, preferring "long-term ideas that entailed greater prosperity, peace and development for the nations of the region, than seeking short-term benefits arising from unfolding circumstances."

Velayati outlined three principles for achieving this: "1) National security is an inseparable part of regional peace, stability, and security. 2) National security is an inseparable part of regional development. 3) National development is an inseparable part of regional development." Stated otherwise,

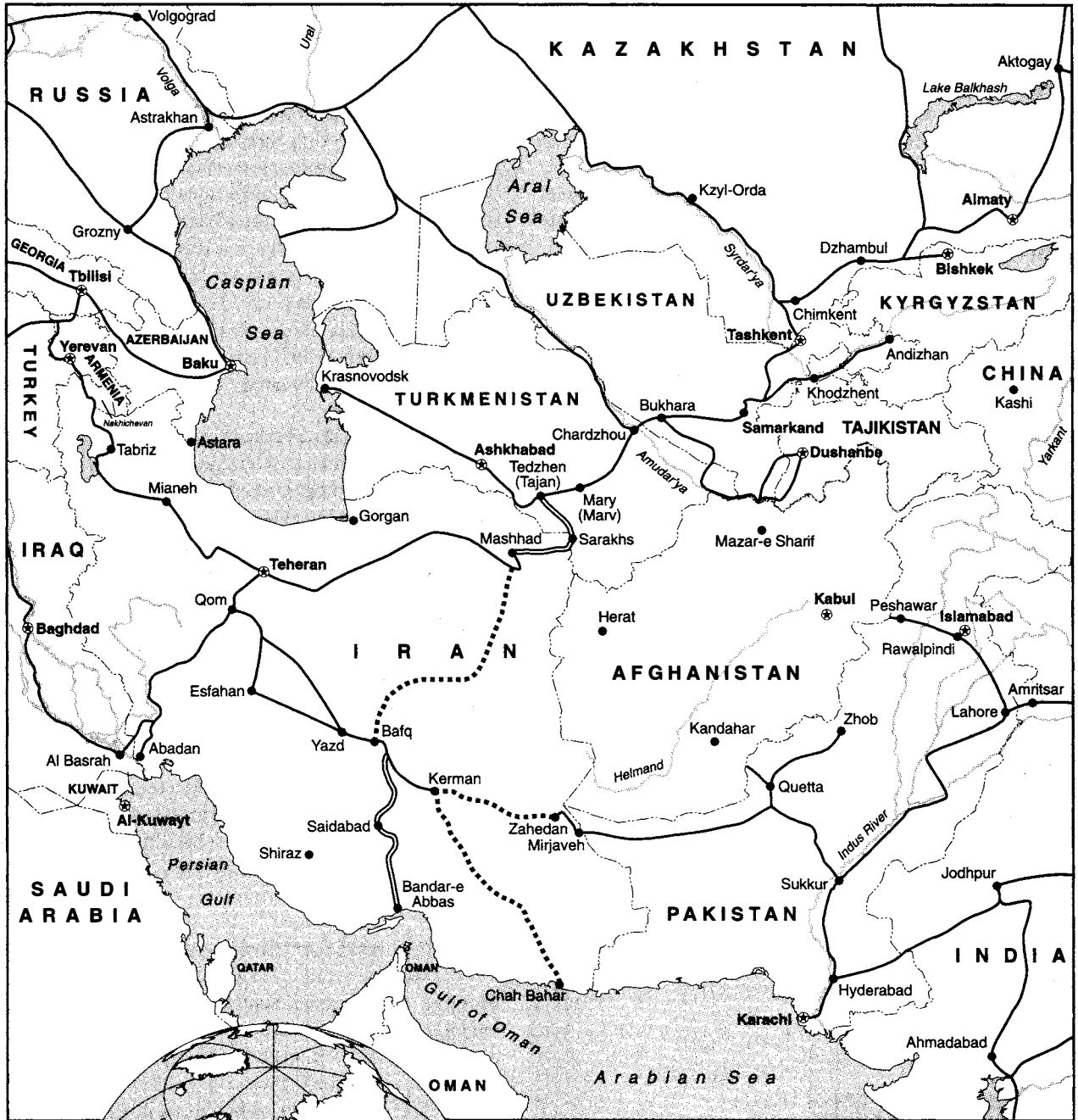
"we can not have a peaceful country in a region plagued by instability and we can not have a rich country in a region of poverty." On the bilateral level, Iran had been among the first to recognize the independence of the former Soviet republics, and established full diplomatic relations with them as well as with the republics in the Caucasus. Communications have been enhanced through direct flights from all the respective capitals and Teheran. Velayati explained that the construction of 100 kilometers of pipeline has allowed Iran to bring crude oil from these countries to the pipeline via Bandar Anzali on the Caspian Sea. Swap transactions are also used, whereby Iran exports its crude oil from Kharg Island to consumer markets, in exchange for crude made available to Iraq by the other countries. This saves the oil-producing countries the costs of building pipeline, making it possible for them to earn revenues from the world market, with which to finance their economic development. Velayati mentioned, as examples of oil and gas cooperative projects, "the plan for transmission of natural gas of Turkmenistan to Europe via Iran; the plan for the use of Turkmenistan natural gas in northern parts of Iran, including Neka Power Plant; participation of Iran in Shah Deniz Oil Consortium of Azerbaijan; transmission of Iranian natural gas to Nakhichevan and Armenia and continuing to Georgia and Ukraine; and the plan for swapping Kazakhstan oil." Encouraging the swap deals, Iran "will be able to serve as an export outlet of oil and gas from this region to Europe, the Indian subcontinent and other parts of the world because of its contiguity to the open sea via the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and neighboring Turkey and Pakistan. Therefore," he concluded, "the shortest, the most economical and safest route for the transport of raw material from Central Asia to final consuming markets is through Iran." Velayati added, that in trilateral relations, such cooperation could help the republics of Central Asia overcome the problems created by the Soviet system, which assigned them to concentrate on the production of a single commodity.

In discussing regional relations, the Iranian foreign minister considered two frameworks, the Economic Cooperation Council and the Caspian Sea Cooperation Council (CSCC). ECO "allows the region to get closer on the one hand to the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and even the Pacific region. On the other hand, Iran as an important member of this organization can make available all its facilities for the linking to the Persian Gulf and its southern littoral countries. Turkey, another member of ECO, can link the region to the Black Sea and Europe. Therefore, ECO plays the role of a multi-sided hinge for the Central Asian countries. It is not possible to project in the outside world without this strong hinge." The CSCC is to articulate a legal regime, for relations among the littoral countries.

None of this is pipe dreams. Concrete work has been done to translate each of these projects into reality. If the planned pipeline and transportation projects are realized, as corridors to bring development, they will transform the region fundamentally. One further project under consideration, entails a

FIGURE 2

The expansion of Iran's railroad connections, east and west



- Existing main rail lines
- == Newly completed rail line
- Proposed new rail routes

natural gas pipeline from Iran to Pakistan and India, whose combined gas imports are estimated would be between 30 and 70 billion cubic meters per year, in 2010. Three proposed routes are: along the ocean floor from the Persian Gulf to the Gulf of Oman, to India; along the ocean floor and overland, along the Pakistani coast to India; and overland, from the Iranian gas fields to India. Various projects have been designed since 1990, and a Joint Working Committee of the National Iranian Gas Company (NIGC) and the Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) is studying an offshore route. The total investment is estimated to be \$6-7 billion, according to a study published in *Iran Report* in June.

British anti-Iran hysteria explodes

By the time Turkish Prime Minister Erdogan was boarding his plane for Teheran, the anti-Iran hysteria in the Western press, whipped up by the British *Sunday Telegraph* and *Daily Telegraph*, had reached dimensions reminiscent of the pre-war propaganda campaign against Iraq in late 1990. The wild story by Con Coughlin in the *Sunday Telegraph* on Aug. 11, claiming that "British customs officers seized Iranian nuclear bomb-making material," was a variation on a well-known theme. The "highly specialized maraging steel" which a British national of Iranian origin was reportedly caught shipping from the United States via Britain to Iran, for nuclear bomb

construction, recalls the "super-gun" story fabricated to paint the picture of a Saddam Hussein whom the "international community" must stop. The *Telegraph* had already been working overtime churning out stories of Iranian terrorist camps, training operatives used to down TWA 800, to plant bombs in American facilities in Saudi Arabia, and so forth. The Saudis reportedly provided visiting U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry with "proof" of Iranian involvement in the Dhahran bombing, and Israeli military affairs journalist Zeev Schiff immediately claimed that the United States was preparing a military strike. The *Times* of London pitched in with the story that Iran had biological weapons, and that, were Iran hit, it would respond by poisoning the waters of Europe and the United States with deadly pollutants. At the Republican convention in San Diego, Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig were heard at an International Republican Institute seminar, calling for military strikes against the supposed terrorist training camps.

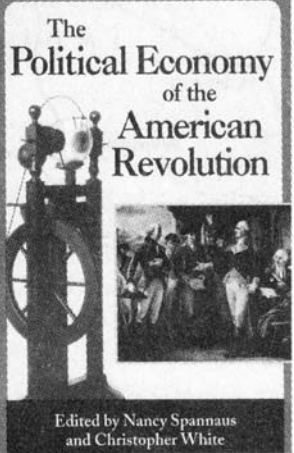
As soon as the news came out about a projected gas deal between Iran and Turkey, the press corps, predictably, did its part at the State Department briefings, baiting spokesman Glyn Davies with questions, whether the deal did not violate the recently approved sanctions against Iran. Davies, while stressing that there was no change in U.S.-Turkish relations, which are good, did say he thought the deal sent "the wrong message to Iran." While another State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said he thought the Turkish deal violated the new sanctions, Prime Minister Erdogan made clear in his official statements in Teheran, that this had nothing to do with the United States. Pakistan and China, both involved in vast economic cooperation projects with Iran, intervened through spokesmen, to urge Washington to seek "dialogue" rather than confrontation. And Iranian spiritual leader Ali Khamenei cooled down the atmosphere, by saying Iran should respond to the D'Amato sanctions, as they are known, through "diplomacy."

Germany opts for 'dialogue'

The most sensible response in the West to the groundbreaking Teheran agreements has come, for lawful reasons, from Germany. Prof. Michael Stürmer, who directs the Science and Policy Foundation, near Munich, elaborated his view, in an article in the Swiss *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* on Aug. 9, that U.S. and German policy toward Iran must take into consideration the latter's pivotal new role in Central Asia. Stürmer referenced the historic opening of the Mashhad-Sarakhs rail link in May, which completed the China-Europe connection, by-passing Russia, and thus defining Iran's "pivotal function." Iran is thus providing Asia and South Asia with access to the Straits of Hormuz, as well as allowing the new Central Asian republics a means to sell their oil on the world markets through swap agreements. Considering the "geopolitical implications" of this, Stürmer argues for a constructive attitude toward Iran from the West, which could

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KNOW

- that the American Revolution was fought *against* British "free trade" economics?
- that Washington and Franklin championed Big Government?
- that the Founding Fathers promoted partnership between private industry and central government?



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A more extensive elaboration of the reasons why Germany has indeed opted for a "critical dialogue" with Iran, comes from the director of another prominent German think-tank, which also provides analyses and policy recommendations to Bonn. Prof. Dr. Udo Steinbach directs the German Orient Institute in Hamburg. Speaking on the 60th anniversary of the German-Iranian Chamber of Commerce, on April 29, Steinbach referred to Iran as a country of "world political importance." Steinbach's argument starts from the premise that Iran is not a "banana republic," but a nation whose history renders it somewhat unique in the region. Comparable to China, Iran has a continuous history stretching back 2,500 years, Steinbach said, a continuity expressed as well in the national language, Persian (or Farsi), which is derived from the ancient Indo-European language, Old Persian. Although the introduction of Islam in the seventh century constituted a break, yet, many pre-Islamic cultural traits were maintained, particularly through its rich poetical tradition. Steinbach characterized 16th-century Iran, which became Shi'ite, as the "Protestant" in contrast to the "Catholic" Ottoman Empire, which was Sunni. Iran maintained its distinction, though surrounded by the Sunnis, thus becoming, Steinbach believes, the "first, and perhaps even the only real nation in . . . the Near East" and in the Islamic world. Another crucial trait in the Iranian national character, Steinbach explained, is the spirit of independence against foreign control. Steinbach cited the events of 1891-92, when the British colonial power extended a monopoly to a British merchant on tobacco in the country. On the initiative of a religious leader, the population overwhelmingly supported a ban on smoking, and succeeded in discontinuing the monopoly. This, Steinbach said, was an important precedent to the 1906 constitutional revolution, which defined limits to the powers of the Shah, and "strengthened the expression of the Islamic element of Iranian identity, by creating a council, which was reinstated in the constitution of 1980."

Without underestimating the importance of the Shah, "which would be dishonest," Steinbach argued that the Iranian Revolution of 1978-79 should be put to the test of time, in certain respects, like the French Revolution and the Bolshevik Revolution. Whether it was a "great or small" revolution, in Steinbach's view, it has a "legitimacy, whether it was good or bad in reality," and will not be reversed. Steinbach asserted that Germany's decision to chart the path of "critical dialogue" with Iran, despite pressures from abroad, betrayed a deeper understanding of the country, that the German government "discovered something more than others, of what is essential, what is behind . . . this new Iran." The "incredible challenge before the Iranian government today," Steinbach concluded, following its 1980-88 war against Iraq and the subsequent embargo policy against it, is "how does one live with a view toward the future?" The "critical dia-

logue," in his view, "should help" the process of "change in view of the future" in Iran.

The "critical dialogue" which Germany has most energetically pursued with Iran is firmly rooted in economic cooperation agreements, which will go far toward strengthening those forces inside Iran, in favor of dialogue. Germany, which is Iran's number-one trade partner, is in an excellent position to provide high-technology exports to contribute to bringing about the infrastructure projects on the drawing boards. Yet, it has held back to a certain extent, under pressures coming from the London-based confrontationists.

In an interview with the Bonn *General Anzeiger* in June, the Iranian Ambassador in Bonn, Seyed Hossein Mousavian, said there was significant room for expansion and improvement of German-Iranian relations. "The relations are not good, because the German government is not using a lot of potential. Germany could have 25% participation in the second Iranian five-year plan, as was the case with the first five-year plan. That represents a volume of \$25 billion." The problem has been, that Germany has, at least in part, respected the sanctions policy against Iran. As a result, Mousavian explained in an August interview with the *Hamburger Abendblatt*, Iran has shifted more toward Asia. "While you have drawn back from economic advantages [of trade with us], we have naturally filled this vacuum with Asian nations. You used to have 70% of economic relations and the Asians, 10%. Now it is only 45% on your side, and 25% on the Asian side. The rest has gone to Latin American countries." One example of lost deals given by the ambassador, was a contract it had had with Siemens during the Iran-Iraq war, for \$700 million. After the war, it offered the same project to the German firm ABB, but due to the lack of Hermes credit guarantees, it fell through, and another party received the contract for \$100 million.

Now, following the successful conclusion of Iran's deals with Turkey, and with several nations of Central Asia, the potential for expanding economic cooperation with Germany has been multiplied. Germany enjoys deep, solid, long-standing economic relations with Turkey and is in a privileged position, to contribute positively to the new reality there. As the Iranian Dr. Medi Navab told a meeting of the board of Krupp Hoesch International AG, of which he is a member, in June, "A further basis for bilateral cooperation is German-Iranian cooperation in the realization of regional economic projects with the littoral countries of the Persian Gulf as well as countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus." I.e., the kinds of deals signed and sealed in Teheran. Pointing to the Iranian firms dealing with consulting and engineering, Dr. Navab said that domestic labor could provide for installation of plants, construction materials, and so forth. "Therefore, German firms that want to invest in these countries, are cordially invited to cooperate with Iranian construction firms."

In marked contrast to this sane, mutually beneficial relationship known as the "critical dialogue," by now consolidated in German-Iranian relations, stands the so-called "dual

containment” policy identified with economic sanctions which prevent collaboration.

‘Dual containment’ is vintage Kissinger

The “dual containment” policy has been presented as a “Clinton administration policy,” because, it is said that, while previous administrations sought to deal with Iran and Iraq, by promoting a balance of power, supporting one against the other, now the idea is to counter them both. In point of fact, both versions of the policy are vintage Kissinger. In reality, it was Kissingerian policy, as shared by think-tankers Bernard Lewis and others in the 1970s, to stop the demographic, economic, and industrial development of any economy in the developing sector, as spelled out in Kissinger’s 1974 strategy paper, NSSM 200. The doctrine was applied through fomenting civil wars (Lebanon), through political assassinations and destabilizations (Pakistan, India, Egypt), across the subcontinent of India into the Middle East. It was the logic of Kissinger’s Malthusian doctrine that was the driving force behind Kissinger’s support for the Iran-Iraq war, which bled both countries of human beings and resources for eight years. Kissinger’s viewpoint was, “Let them kill each other off.” As Iraq was struggling to emerge from that war to rebuild, the same geopolitical circles who were later to make Kissinger into Sir Henry, launched the second Gulf war, to “bomb Iraq back to the Stone Age,” as James Baker III put it. No sooner had the second Gulf war been ended, than leading Kissingerians, such as hired pen Kenneth Timmerman, began to put out the line that “Iran had become the regional superpower,” and “the next threat in the region would come from Teheran.” This, because Iran had maintained neutrality in the war, and was on its way to reconstructing after the 1980-88 disaster. Now, eight years after the end of the conflict with Iraq, as Iran has rebuilt its basic infrastructure, and is pursuing the regional development policy elaborated by Foreign Minister Velayati, the Kissingerians are determined that Iran must be stopped. In essence, Iran has been orienting toward Central Asia and the Caucasus, in a manner similar to Iraq’s approach toward the Arab world prior to Desert Storm.

If one considers the enormous potential, which is not only economic but political, of the new configurations emerging on the map of the Gulf region, Central Asia, and Asia, such a “dual containment” policy can only be characterized as “shooting oneself in both feet at the same time.” Contrary to the geopolitical ravings of Kissinger, and his co-thinkers, such as Martin Indyk, a person identified with the “dual containment” posture, it is in the immediate self-interest of the United States, to promote the economic well-being and industrialization of both Iran and Iraq. Any serious commitment to peace in the area, must be premised on the fact that economic development, requires vast regional infrastructure projects, bringing neighboring states into collaboration. Iraq, even despite the ravages of Desert Storm and the continuing, murderous embargo, still represents a national economy with ad-

vanced infrastructure. Iran, which has been expanding its infrastructure, now has a population of 65 million; growing at a rate of 18 million per year, Iran will have over 100 million people as the 21st century opens.

The question is: Why does the United States continue to adhere to a policy which is a relic of the Kissingerian past of George Bush et al.? Why does “public opinion” accept the torrent of lies pouring out of the British press about the “twin evils” of the Gulf? Why is the United States thus excluding itself—and millions of jobs for Americans—from the exciting economic promise in this area of the world?

When asked in an interview for his reaction to British media reports, that his embassy in Germany served as a headquarters for terrorism, Ambassador Mousavian replied, “I have been ambassador for six years. No German authority has ever spoken to me about this crazy, groundless suspicion. The interest is clear: The English want to destroy relations between Bonn and Teheran.”

Interview: Seyed Hossein Mousavian

Iran’s strategic economic role grows

Seyed Hossein Mousavian is the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in Bonn, Germany. He was interviewed by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach in early August.

EIR: Your Excellency, on May 13 of this year, the Mashhad-Sarakhs railway was inaugurated, establishing the missing link along the new Silk Road. Your deputy foreign minister for Asia-Pacific, Alaeddin Boroujerdi, who presented the achievement at an international symposium in Beijing, said that it was the result of cooperation with Turkmenistan, “without any international assistance.” Can you explain how the project was done, how it was financed?

Mousavian: In the Name of Allah. The railway is almost 300 kilometers. One hundred seventy kilometers is on Iranian soil and 130 km in Turkmenistan. Each country has constructed its own railway, and at the border of the two countries, they have been connected to each other. The investment for this project was provided by both, Iran for its territory and Turkmenistan for its territory. No foreign investment was involved.

EIR: The Mashhad-Sarakhs-Tajan stretch is but one part of a vast rail network which Iran is expanding. Can you tell us more about these transportation grids and related infrastruc-

ture projects?

Mousavian: Changes in the international political situation, particularly the independence of 15 states of the former Soviet Union, raised this idea that Iran could make use of its geostrategic importance as a bridge between East and West. So, we decided to expand our railway networks.

In fact, the geographic position of Iran, since ancient times, has made it possible to construct the easiest, shortest, and cheapest network in the region. With the idea of economic cooperation with the countries in Central Asia, the Islamic Republic of Iran has expanded its railway as well as road and sea networks. To allow access of Central Asia to overseas, and vis-à-vis the railway between Bafgh and Bandar Abbas (in the south), the construction of different airports and the recent connection of the Mashhad-Sarakhs-Tajan railways were undertaken. There is no doubt that these networks will help the national interests of the countries in the region.

EIR: In addition to rail development, Iran has also undertaken a series of oil swaps with neighboring countries, whereby, for example, oil from Kazakhstan would be transported to Iran, and a corresponding quantity of Iranian oil would be sold to consumer markets. Meanwhile, several pipeline projects are in discussion or under construction. One project involves a gas pipeline to India. Can you tell us more in detail about these agreements?

Mousavian: Transport of oil for Kazakhstan is on the agenda. We are to receive oil from this country in the north, and Iranian oil will be transported, in exchange, in the south. Meanwhile, pipeline projects are under discussion or implementation. At present, gasoline and other oil-related materials are bought from Kazakhstan.

We believe that because of Iran's geographical situation, pipeline networks and markets for the Persian Gulf are the most secure and easiest way for the oil-exporting countries. In this regard, we have entered into negotiations with Ukraine for the export of oil, and with Turkmenistan, for the export of gas to Europe. Like many other projects in the region, a pipeline between Iran, Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan is on the agenda.

EIR: Many of the economic joint projects are arranged with members of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). Can you explain how ECO, which has expanded to include the Central Asian Republics, functions, and what role you think it should play in regional development?

Mousavian: Social and economic development is the main aim of ECO. For this reason, on the basis of the Izmir Agreement, which indicates the aims of cooperation in ECO, the member states in recent years have ratified three proposed plans. The Kuwaita Act, the Istanbul Declaration, and the Almaata Plan were implemented for regional transport networks. The priorities in these plans are trade, industry, agriculture, transport, and communications. The other aim of

ECO is, that by the year 2000, the capitals of the member states will be connected by air, road, and rail networks. For further cooperation among the ECO members, cultural centers and scientific foundations were established. The new strategy of ECO's cooperation for the next 10 years, up to the year 2005, is designed for the fields of trade, transport, and energy and communications.

EIR: How do you see the perspective for overcoming the political crises in the region, which have held up progress on economic cooperation? I am thinking of Afghanistan, of Kashmir, of Armenia-Azerbaijan.

Mousavian: The Islamic Republic of Iran believes that the best and most effective way to achieve peace and security in the region, is to end the political and military conflicts like the Karabakh and Tajikistan crises. Prolongation of the conflict in the region will result in the interference of non-regional powers. This will not help, because the implementation of foreign formulas, which ignore the indigenous socio-cultural conditions of the countries, will not end the crises. In my opinion, in regard to Tajikistan, the outlook for solving the crisis, particularly with cooperation and good will among the countries in the region, is promising.

EIR: Since the collapse of communism, and the re-establishment of national sovereignty for the Central Asian republics, there has been massive propaganda in the press, about supposed rivalries among Russia, Turkey, and Iran for "influence" over them. How do you see political and economic relations among these nations for the future? In this context, can you explain the proposed Caspian Sea Cooperation Council?

Mousavian: From the point of view of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Organization of Caspian Sea Cooperation is a complementary regional cooperation [body] like ECO, because most of its members are also in ECO. This organization's aim is stronger cooperation and better use of natural resources of the Caspian Sea. The presence of other Central Asian countries will facilitate this aim. We believe the Caspian Sea area has the potential to become a powerful economic center, so we think, in this regard, that it is necessary for the countries around this sea to have stronger ties and cooperation.

EIR: For over one year, there has been a campaign alleging that Iran has developed, or is on the verge of developing, nuclear weapons. The deal with Russia for a nuclear plant in Bushehr, was blocked as a result. Can you tell us about Iran's program for the peaceful use of nuclear energy?

Mousavian: We are not against the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. We believe, for economic development, the use of nuclear energy is acceptable and justified. For this purpose, we have accepted all international rules and regulations.

Club of the Isles wages global irregular warfare against the U.S.

by Jeffrey Steinberg



Entente Bestiale

From the moment that Bill Clinton was inaugurated as President, in January 1993, the United States, and its most important allies around the globe, have been in a state of undeclared war with a foreign power. The foreign power to which we refer is not Iran, Libya, or Iraq, the so-called “rogue states” upon which the U.S. State Department has recently focused

so much attention. The foreign power is the Club of the Isles, the Anglo-Dutch and French-centered financier oligarchy, which has historically dominated the policies and intelligence services of the governments of Great Britain and France, deploying them on behalf of a geopolitical agenda, aimed at destroying the nation-state system. It is, in large measure, because of the United States’ role as the leading defender of the nation-state system in the world today, that the Club has been hell-bent to unleash terrorist “irregular warfare” against the American people, and to use the same methods to destabilize every region of the globe, especially where the United States has attempted to foster peace and stability.

It is the London-based Club of the Isles apparatus which steers the revived Anglo-French Entente Cordiale. And it is the Club of the Isles, which runs virtually all international terrorism today.

President Clinton is aware that he is in a “war and a half” with the British/Club of the Isles. And, since August 1995, at least six other governments have filed protests to the British government, over London’s role in financing, protecting, and directing world terrorism. Each of these governments—Pakistan, Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and France—has been a victim of London-based terrorist acts. In the case of France, following a series of “Algerian” terrorist bombings on French soil—all organized and financed from London; and, following an explicit death threat against newly elected French President Jacques Chirac from the circles of Britain’s Prince Philip—through the World Wildlife Fund—Chirac abandoned his tentative alliance with the United States, and fell slavishly into line with Britain. He has behaved like a pawn of the Club ever since.

The principal assets in this global irregular warfare drive are: the approximately 3-5,000 “Afghansi mujaheddin,” veterans of the 1979-89 anti-Soviet war in Afghanistan, who are part of a global mercenary force, largely steered by London-directed non-governmental organizations (NGOs); the vastly larger army of radical environmentalists—eco-terrorists—who, on a per-capita basis, carry out more individual acts of terrorism and sabotage than any other Club assets; the Serbian war-criminal machine, which has been a British Crown-dominated apparatus, since before the outbreak of World War I; and the illegal drug cartels, with their narco-guerrilla death-squad capabilities.

A look at the world map reveals an intensity of irregular warfare that is rarely cited in the popular media. Among the theaters of combat we shall highlight in this new *EIR* series:

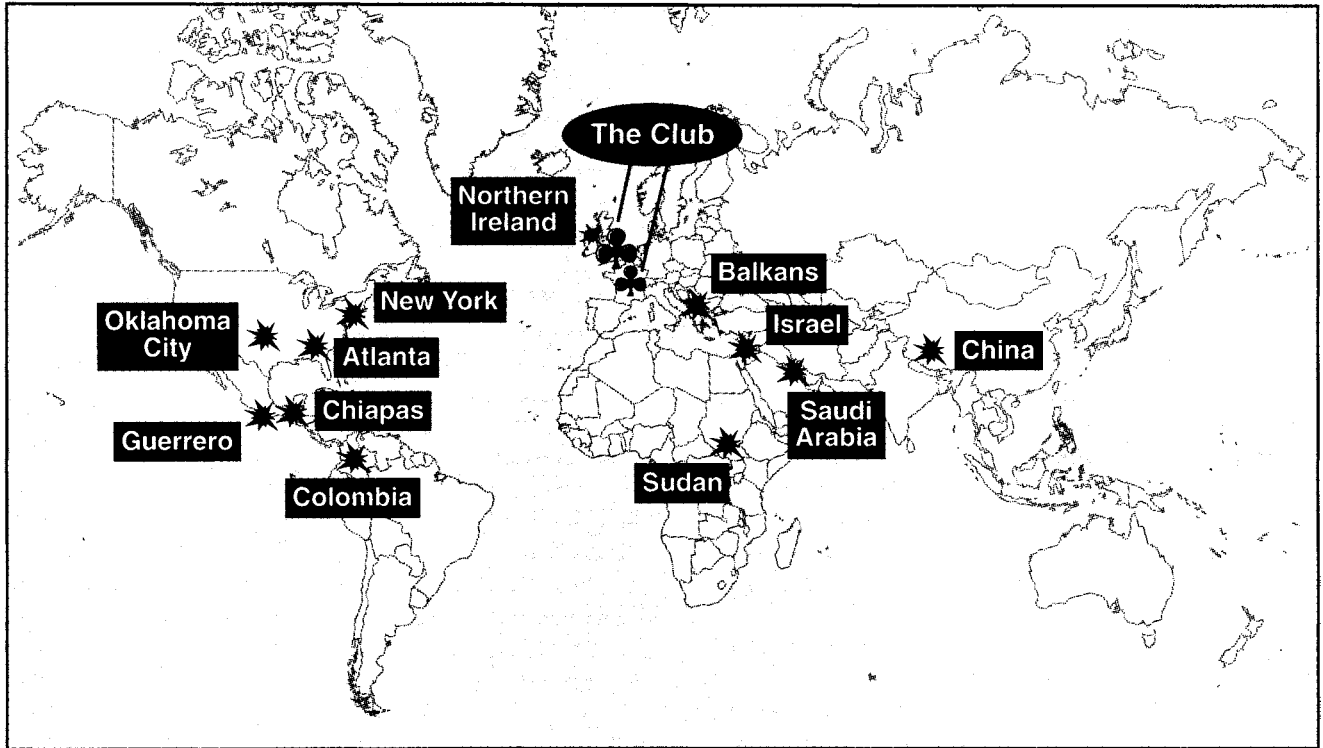
1. The United States. Since the Clinton inauguration, the U.S. has been subjected to a “strategy of tension.” Major public buildings—the World Trade Center in New York City and the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City—were bombed; the White House has come under attack; and, even the CIA headquarters has been successfully targeted by an armed assassin. In contrast, during the four years of George Bush’s Presidency, when the U.S. was on most favorable terms with the Club of the Isles, there was not a single domestic terror incident.

2. Mexico. In the states of Chiapas, and, more recently, Guerrero, armed separatist guerrillas have heavy financial backing from circles in France and Germany, which have historically viewed Mexico as the “weak underbelly” of the United States. The present, escalating irregular warfare destabilization of Mexico, is a continuation of this effort, involving such longstanding Club of the Isles “families” as the Schlumberger/de Menil clan of Paris and Houston, and Danielle Mitterrand, widow of the late French President (see p. 55).

3. Colombia. The narco-regime of President Ernesto Samper is conducting a continent-wide reign of terror, with the financial and political backing of the Club of the Isles. This London support for Samper and the narco-destabilization was epitomized by recent speeches delivered in Britain’s House of Lords, denouncing the U.S. for attempting to diplomatically isolate Samper.

4. Northern Ireland. Since 1970, Northern Ireland has been a laboratory for honing British intelligence’s use of

War targets of the Club of the Isles



“gang-counter-gang” warfare. Much of the terrorism attributed to the Irish Republican Army, especially recently, is actually the work of British SAS “counter-gangs.” The British/Club apparatus is dead set against any mediation by the Clinton administration to reach a solution to the Northern Ireland crisis.

5. The Balkans. The post-1989 Balkan wars were launched by the Club of the Isles, principally through long-standing Serb assets, to block any prospect of genuine economic reconstruction across this vital East-West bridge. Since the 19th-century period of Lord Palmerston, and the original “Prince of the Isles,” Edward Albert (later King Edward VII), the British have maintained deep hooks into Serbia. In the World War II and immediate postwar era, this operation was directed by British SOE’s Sir Fitzroy Maclean; and more recently, the Royal Institute’s Sir Henry Kissinger, and his business partner, Lawrence Eagleburger, have further facilitated these ties. The past three years’ war is properly understood as a facet of Britain’s irregular warfare, frequently complemented with on-the-ground anti-American efforts by French military units.

6. The Middle East. London has been identified by the governments of Pakistan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Israel as the command center for “Islamist” terrorist networks out to destabilize all of those states through blind terrorism and political assassinations. In each case, the target governments have spelled out the name, rank, and serial numbers of

the London-stationed terrorists, and, in each case, the British government, on behalf of the Club, has refused to take any corrective actions. It is a cornerstone of British and French “Club” geopolitical policy to drive the United States out of the Middle East. Saudi Arabia and Israel are, today, the two priority targets of this anti-American irregular warfare offensive. The bombings in Saudi Arabia and the suicide bombings that led to the defeat of Prime Minister Shimon Peres in the May 29, 1996 elections, underscore this.

7. Africa. The Club of the Isles is committed to the depopulation of Africa, in order to secure unimpeded control over the continent’s vast strategic raw materials. Thus, the Club has particularly aimed at destabilizing Nigeria and Sudan, because they, along with South Africa, hold the key to any economic progress in Africa. London-based and British Commonwealth-linked “human rights” groups are leading the drive against Nigeria, while secessionist gangs, heavily armed from London and from such London allies as Uganda, are leading a military destabilization in southern Sudan.

8. China. The key to stability in the Asia-Pacific region is China, which the Club intends to break up. Such British intelligence centers as the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) openly advocate the breakup of China, and have given active support to such secessionist efforts as those of the Tibet’s Dalai Lama, and Islamist groups in other parts of western China.

Terrorist incidents since the Clinton inauguration

The following are 30 of only the most dramatic terrorist incidents to take place since the inauguration of President Clinton on Jan. 20, 1995.

Jan. 25, 1993, U.S.A.: Two officials shot to death outside CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia, allegedly by a Pakistani involved in Afghanistan.

Feb. 26, 1993, U.S.A.: Six killed in truck-bombing at World Trade Center in New York City; several former Afghan mujahideen are later convicted for the incident.

March 12, 1993, India: Two hundred killed in several simultaneous bombings in Bombay, reportedly by Hezbollah.

Feb. 25, 1994, Israeli occupied territories: Jewish Defense League member Baruch Goldstein kills 50 worshippers at the Tomb of the Patriarchs mosque in Hebron.

July 18, 1994, Argentina: Buenos Aires headquarters of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Association is destroyed by a car-bomb, killing over 100.

Sept. 12, 1994, U.S.A.: Stolen Cessna plane crashes on White House lawn, killing pilot, Frank Corder.

Sept. 21, 1994, Algeria: First Armed Islamic Group assassination of foreigners—two Frenchmen—in Algiers.

Oct. 29, 1994, U.S.A.: Francisco Duran sprays White House with semi-automatic assault weapon fire.

Dec. 12, 1994, U.S.A.: High-powered rifle fired at White House windows.

Jan. 30, 1995, Algeria: GIA car-bombing outside Algiers police station kills 42.

March 8, 1995, Pakistan: Two employees of U.S. consulate in Karachi are murdered.

April 19, 1995, U.S.A.: Truck-bombing of U.S. Federal Building in Oklahoma City kills 168.

July 19, 1995, France: Abdelbaki Sahraoui, a founder of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front, is assassinated by GIA in Paris.

July 25, 1995, France: GIA bombing at St. Michel Metro station in Paris.

Aug. 17, 1995, France: GIA bombing at Metro station Place de l'Etoile, Paris.

Aug. 26, 1995, France: Media Natura, a spinoff of Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund, issues video death threat to President Jacques Chirac.

Aug. 26, 1995, France: Failed GIA bombing of Paris-Lyons high-speed TGV train.

Sept. 3-4, 1995, France: Bomb attempt against Richard Lenoir Marketplace, in Paris, followed by bomb attempt at a market in 15th Arrondissement.

Nov. 2, 1995, Colombia: Alvaro Gómez Hurtado, a prominent Conservative Party leader of the fight against narco-terrorism, slain by four gunmen in Bogotá.

Nov. 4, 1995, Israel: Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin assassinated in Tel Aviv.

Nov. 13, 1995, Saudi Arabia: Five U.S. soldiers, and two others, killed by a car bomb at a U.S. military training center in Riyadh. Three of the four Saudi nationals later executed for the bombing were Afghan mujaheddin.

Nov. 19, 1995, Pakistan: Car bombing of Egyptian embassy in Islamabad completely destroys building.

Feb. 9, 1996, United Kingdom: London bombing attributed to the IRA.

Feb. 25, 1996, Israel: Suicide bombing on Jerusalem bus kills 25.

March 3, 1996, Israel: Suicide bomb, claimed by Hamas, kills 20 passengers on Jerusalem bus.

March 4, 1996, Israel: Suicide bombing in Tel Aviv shopping market kills 13.

June 25, 1996, Saudi Arabia: Truck bomb at Dhahran military barracks kills 19 U.S. soldiers.

July 14, 1996, United Kingdom: Car-bombing at Enniskillen hotel attributed to IRA triggers week of rioting in Northern Ireland.

July 17, 1996, U.S.A.: TWA 800 flight explodes over Long Island, New York, killing 230.

July 27, 1996, U.S.A.: Pipe bomb at Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia kills two.

Israel blasted the Brits

A week after the March 1996 anti-terror summit in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, the Israeli government provided the British government with a detailed dossier on London-headquartered "Islamic" terrorists, behind a rash of deadly car bombings in Israel. It was not the first time that Israel had protested to London about British complicity in Middle East terror. Even the British press admitted that the Israelis had caught the British government dead to rights. On March 17, 1996, the Hollinger Corp.'s *Sunday Telegraph's* Con Coughlin wrote: "Israeli officials have complained several times that activists have used Britain to raise funds and orchestrate terrorist outrages. U.K. officials have so far declined to take action, arguing that Israel has not provided enough evidence. The Israelis intend to remedy that deficiency. . . . The Israelis will be providing details of charities and institutions, based in London and the North, that they accuse of financing terrorism."

An article the same day in the *Sunday Times* of London, by David Leppard and Tim Kelsey, detailed a half-dozen cases of known terrorists who reside in London and receive financial backing from the British government.—*Jeffrey Steinberg*

Prospects for Mideast peace: the view from Gaza

by Our Special Correspondent

The assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in November 1995 and the subsequent election, most probably by vote fraud, of Benjamin Netanyahu in Israel, are events which have shifted the political geometry of the region radically. Just how the shift in Israel has affected daily life in Gaza and the West Bank, where the Palestinian Authority, according to the peace agreements signed with the former Labor Party government, should be ruling, is not generally appreciated outside the area. *EIR* has compiled a picture of conditions there, through discussions with several prominent Palestinians, who occupy positions of political responsibility there.

The Netanyahu-Sharon government was greeted with skepticism by most Palestinian officials, though judgment was suspended until the government made clear what its policies would be. During the election campaign, Netanyahu had generated this skepticism, with his declared intention to essentially stop the peace process. But, after taking office, and meeting with President William Clinton as well as some Arab leaders, he issued certain statements which sparked a bit of optimism, in that he indicated his willingness to continue the peace process in some form. His official decision, however, to lift the ban on new Israeli settlements, dashed Palestinian hopes. This decision directly violates the peace agreements. Netanyahu's position on the redeployment of the Israeli military out of Hebron, has also violated prior agreements. Netanyahu had wanted to start negotiations by mid-August, introducing "adjustments" to the earlier formula, as his defense minister announced after a visit to the city. This means, Israel wants to increase the number of Israeli soldiers inside the city, and to confiscate Palestinian property and homes, for "security reasons." The Palestinian Authority (PA) rejects these changes.

Israel fails to fulfill Oslo agreements

Even if Israel does decide to redeploy out of Hebron, the settlements issue will continue to create social tensions. Confrontations have become a daily event in Gaza. For example, on Aug. 8, when Israeli officials moved to confiscate land in the Gaza Strip, in Rafah, Palestinians gathering for Friday prayers, responded by announcing their plan to build a mosque on the location. The Palestinians have made clear to their Israeli counterparts, for example, in the meeting between Palestinian President Yasser Arafat and Israeli Foreign Min-

ister David Levy, what Tel Aviv had violated in the original agreements. Thirty-four items were listed, which, though in the Oslo II agreement, had not been fulfilled. Other items were listed, which constituted outright violations of Oslo I and Oslo II, most prominently, the settlements and Hebron.

According to the Oslo treaty signed in 1993, and the Declaration of Principles, there should be no activities undertaken, regarding the settlements, from either side, which would jeopardize negotiations on the final status, negotiations which should begin no later than this year. Yet, Netanyahu announced his policy to be, to build new settlements, to expand existing ones, to confiscate lands, and to build roads connecting them. For this latter project, National Infrastructure Minister Ariel Sharon has been given \$7 billion, with which to finance vast road construction, including the two recently announced roads, from the coast inland, and from Nablus to Jerusalem. Sharon's strategy is to link up all Israeli settlements, thus creating a crisscross network in cement, which will isolate Palestinian cities, towns, and villages from one another. Netanyahu's rationale is, Israelis have a right to build houses and roads, because it is "government land."

As a result of these developments, members of the Palestinian Council can often be heard saying that the peace process is "frozen." The joint committees, which had been set up under the Labor Party government, have not met since late February. Those joint committees, which were discussed in the first meetings of President Arafat with the new Israeli regime, are charged with solving purely personal cases of need. For example, if a Palestinian is in dire need of medical attention in an Israeli hospital, arrangements can be made. The Civilian Joint Committee, which should discuss daily problems and should be responsible for implementing Oslo I and II, has not done so. This activity is virtually frozen. Thus, there are no negotiations on vital questions regarding water, energy, and the freedom of movement.

The last issue is particularly sensitive, because current Israeli practice hinders the movement of Palestinians from the areas under Palestinian Authority jurisdiction, through Israel, for example, from the West Bank to Gaza. Even members of the Palestinian Authority are denied free passage, and are subjected to humiliating searches and harassment at Israeli checkpoints. Recently two leading Palestinian officials, one the head of preventive security, the other, the head of a negoti-

ating team, were detained at the Eretz checkpoint in Gaza.

Israeli insistence on total control over transit has reached outrageous dimensions, in the case of air travel. Although President Arafat inaugurated the new airport in Gaza, flights have not been allowed in or out, even of his helicopters (which are stationed, as a result, in Egypt). Israel claims that air traffic falls under the category of external affairs and border matters, areas over which they should have jurisdiction. Thus, Netanyahu's government proposes that passengers using the Gaza airport should go through the Rafah checkpoint to the airport, by bus, along an Israeli corridor. The planned Gaza port has not entered the construction phase, largely because of a similar conflict over control.

The only good news

The only good news received from Netanyahu, refers to the rights of Palestinians to work inside Israel. In a partial lifting of the closure, Netanyahu has allowed 30,000 Palestinians to return to their jobs. During the total closure period, Israel imported tens of thousands of foreign workers, and now has 103,000 licensed foreign workers, including 45,000 Romanians, 25,000 Turks, and 18,000 Thais. However, according to Israeli Labor Ministry spokesman Zvi Timor, another 100,000 foreign workers are in the country illegally, the Aug. 4 *Washington Times* reported, exacerbating tensions with Palestinians, even to the point of physical clashes.

Despite the limited readmission of Palestinian laborers, unemployment in the Gaza Strip is skyrocketing. About 60% of the workforce is unemployed. In an effort to provide at least some employment to men responsible for maintaining families, the Palestinian Authority has offered jobs on a part-time basis; a worker will labor at a job for two to three weeks, and at least have some income to keep his family alive. Then he will be replaced by another unemployed man for a few weeks.

Further trouble on the economic front has come with the new Israeli government, since Agriculture and Environment Minister Gen. Rafael Eitan has slapped new controls on the import of Palestinian vegetables and fruits. New laboratory tests to ascertain the purity of the water used, and the amount of pesticides, have been introduced, making it, in the words of one Palestinian economist, "impossible" for Palestinians to export at all. The only food items allowed into Israel readily are strawberries and carnations, which, it is believed, are re-exported as "made in Israel," under an Agresco trademark. Carnations and strawberries are notorious for their consumption of water, a precious commodity in Palestine. They consume about one cubic meter of water per square meter. Water is in itself a bone of contention, as the current Israeli regime has backed down on commitments embodied in the peace agreements, to provide the Palestinian Authority with water; in the West Bank city of Jenin, now under Palestinian jurisdiction, the lack of water is creating a major crisis.

A few projects, initiated after the Oslo accords, have succeeded in eluding the active sabotage by the Netanyahu-

Sharon regime. Most of them are bilateral projects with Germany, in Gaza, Ramallah, and Nablus. One project supported by the German government in Gaza for solid waste management has been quite successful. In addition, schools started in 1995, have been completed for use by Palestinian children this year. A \$40 million project in the Gaza municipality for the rehabilitation of waste water, conducted partially with U.S. aid, is being implemented, though most of the funds flow into "technical assistance," a category which it is difficult for the man on the street to see. Another \$24 million has been made available by the Norwegian government for upgrading the electricity network, its transport and distribution.

Although this has led to some improvement, it, like the other projects, represents improvement of existing infrastructure, not new construction. The same holds for road improvement, where part-time laborers are engaged in building tile (not asphalt) roads, under World Bank direction. The World Bank, which still controls the flow of donor funds into the Palestinian Authority, has rejected any self-sustaining projects, preferring to finance projects for the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, and prioritizing things like the building of curbstones, rather than new asphalt roads.

Now the International Monetary Fund has begun to issue loans to the Palestinian Authority, which many Palestinian leaders believe they will not be able to finance or repay. "The policy of the World Bank and the IMF is to destroy our economy, what there is of it," said one legislator. In a symposium held in the University of Bir Zeit on the West Bank in July, Palestinian economists and academics joined ranks to denounce the looting operation being implemented through the IMF-World Bank. Dr. Adel Samareh, editor of *Rouiya Ochra (Alternative Opinion)*, one of the main speakers at the symposium, said, "It is never possible to talk neutrally about the World Bank and the IMF. The twin institutions are the embodiment of a programmatic activity to make poverty and economic dependency in the Third World a perpetual state in the name of 'development.' "

The combination of political harassment, obstruction of implementation of the peace accords, violation of specific clauses, and continuing economic sabotage, has created a situation for Arafat which is untenable. Despite the Arab support he has sought and, in part, received, in a flurry of diplomatic activity over the past months, Arafat cannot be expected to withstand the political pressure mounting against him from within the Palestinian population. The opposition to his government has expanded significantly since Netanyahu took power, particularly through the Hamas organization, which is in de facto alliance with the anti-peace forces in Israel. Hope for relief, and a return to the peace process, lies, according to many Palestinian leaders, in the possibility of a government crisis in Israel, and new elections which might return a sane Labor Party grouping to power. Otherwise, there is the perspective that a re-elected Clinton may wield the power of the U.S. Presidency to impose resumption of the peace process.

Brazilian NGOs answer to the world financial oligarchy

by Silvia Palacios and Lorenzo Carrasco

On May 21, Gen. Nilton Cerqueira, public safety secretary for the Brazilian state of Rio de Janeiro, charged that the non-governmental organization (NGO) known as “Viva Rio,” and other groups that operate in its orbit, are linked to the drug traffickers that control Rio’s slums, known as *favelas*. “Fish need water to survive; the traffickers are the fish, and the water is the NGOs,” declared General Cerqueira.

And, in an article published in the daily *O Globo* of Aug. 2, General Cerqueira exposed the hidden agenda behind these NGOs’ operations: “It is clear that one of the fundamental tasks of certain NGOs is to forge a psychologically controlled mass movement, particularly of the marginalized layers of the population. Others answer to powerful families which represent radical savage capitalism, with certain of their members virtual front-men for international mega-speculators” (a reference to the NGO Human Rights Watch, funded by financial speculator George Soros). The general concludes that many of these NGOs “attack the highest values of Western Christian civilization.”

The general’s accusations echo those which have been made by *EIR*, on the role these organizations play as part of the international plot to dismantle the institution of the sovereign nation-state, replacing it with a world government. “New Age” mass movements, created and controlled by supranational interests, are among the vehicles used as battering rams against the institutions of the nation-state.

General Cerqueira’s denunciations provoked immediate hysteria from the Soros-linked NGO Americas Watch, whose executive director, Jose Miguel Vivanco, was nonetheless unable to deny the charges. On the other hand, the denunciations against Viva Rio were met with silence from the government of President Fernando Henrique Cardoso, despite the fact that the Viva Rio project is the prototype of relations which Cardoso hopes to establish between his government and the transnational NGO apparatus, a liaison that has been assigned to the secretary general of the Justice Ministry, Cardoso intimate Jose Gregori, and to First Lady Ruth Cardoso.

NGOs and the drug trade

General Cerqueira made his charges based on an investigation conducted by his office into the finances and activities

of the non-governmental organizations currently operating in the state of Rio de Janeiro. In particular, the general cited the case currently being prosecuted against powerful drug trafficker “Marcinho VP,” who runs the Morro Dona Marta *favela*. One of the witnesses for the mobster is historian Itamar Silva, a member of Viva Rio. It is no secret that the drug traffickers have turned Rio’s *favelas* into virtual fortresses of organized crime; last February, the daily *Jornal do Brasil* reported that Viva Rio’s top guru, sociologist Ruben Cesar Fernandez, was granted permission by the mob to enter one such *favela*.

But the clearest evidence of relations between the NGOs and organized crime is the \$40,000 donation given by mobster Castor de Andrade, kingpin of the illegal game *bicho*, to Herbert de Souza, (a.k.a. “Betinho”), president of the Brazilian Institute for Economic Analysis (IBASE)—the intelligence clearinghouse of the NGO network in Brazil. The money was to finance the Brazilian Interdisciplinary Association on AIDS, run by “Betinho.”

Illustrating the preponderant role these NGOs play in Brazilian political life—in many cases substituting for labor and agrarian unions, even government agencies and political parties—is an article published by the magazine *Veja* on Feb. 9, 1994, which reports that through February of that year, nearly 5,000 NGOs were registered in Brazil, with an annual budget of \$700 million, of which 80% came through donations from abroad.

These NGOs claim a total membership of 80,000, of whom 60,000 are full-time. Fourteen thousand of these were active in promoting armed struggle against former military regimes in Brazil. For example, one of these activists is current Rio de Janeiro state deputy for the Workers Party (PT) Carlos Minc, also the leading promoter of Greenpeace in Brazil. Minc is quoted by *Veja* explaining how the NGOs have become a refuge for neo-communist forces: “The NGOs occupy the vacuum left by the crisis of ideologies and by the fall of communism.”

Viva Rio is definitely one of the most sophisticated examples of this network in action. Its primary task is to create an experiment of mass psychological control, on the model of the psychological warfare experiments conducted by the British

oligarchy's infamous Tavistock Clinic, during and after World War II.

'Viva Rockefeller'

The Viva Rio movement was founded in Rio de Janeiro on Nov. 17, 1993, the brainchild of an international seminar held there earlier that month, entitled "Participatory Citizenship, Social and Cultural Responsibility in a Democratic Brazil." The seminar was sponsored by the *crème de la crème* of the Anglo-American elite and their Brazilian partners. The star of the meeting was banker David Rockefeller, who gave the opening address, entitled, "Philanthropy and the Future of Brazil." Attending the seminar were, among others, the Roberto Marinho Foundation, the Bronfmans' Brascam Foundation, Kellogg Foundation, Vitae Foundation, Minerações Brasileira Unidas (of businessman Azevedo Antunes), the banks Bradesco, Real, and Safra, and Shell Oil, and other economic interests of the British oligarchy. Also participating was then-Foreign Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso and the previously mentioned Herbert de Souza. In sum, all those who were a few weeks later to form Viva Rio.

In his speech, Rockefeller said that due to the growing privatization fever, Ibero-America—and in particular Brazil—represents the best conditions for promoting the "Third Sector." He offered as an example, the United States, where the "Third Sector includes not only the financial base indispensable to philanthropy, but also the personal initiatives and participation of innumerable individuals, groups and organizations, which range from community associations to great mass movements, whose purpose is the reform of society." The minutes of the seminar begin with a quote from the book *Private But Public, the Third Sector in Latin America (Privado Porem Publico, o Terceiro Setor na America Latina)*, written by Viva Rio's Ruben Cesar Fernandez.

Clearly, Viva Rio is intended as the oligarchy's "Third Sector" in Brazil, serving the purpose of tying together the interests of the Rockefeller family, or of speculator George Soros, with the national oligarchies and the so-called "masses." For example, participating in Viva Rio on the one hand are Roberto Marinho, of the O Globo television monopoly; Humberto Motta, president of Rio's Commercial Association and representative in Brazil of Canada's Bronfman family; and the heirs of businessman Antonio Augusto Azevedo Antunes of the Caemi group, which has been linked directly to Rockefeller interests since the 1940s.

Participating in Viva Rio on the NGO side, we have former diplomat Miguel Darcy de Oliveira, a friend of President and Mrs. Cardoso; Herbert de Souza, head of the IBASE think-tank, which is not only the intelligence center for Brazil's NGO network, but also for the terrorist-linked Workers Party (PT); Caio Fabo de Araujo Filho, president of the Brazilian Evangelical Association; and anthropologist Ruben Cesar Fernandez.

A social control laboratory

Some 24 years ago, Ruben Cesar Fernandez founded the Institute of Religious Studies (ISER), which carried out the psychological profiling of Rio's poorest communities, for the purpose of elaborating the most aberrant cultural parameters of social segregation. From its inception, ISER specialized in the study of *candomblé* and voodoo, two Satanic cults that form part of the so-called Afro-Brazilian "religions."

In fact, ISER was created as part of the apparatus of British intelligence linked to the networks of Prince Philip and his adviser on ecology and religious matters, Martin Palmer, director of the International Consultancy on Religion, Education, and Culture, headquartered in Manchester, England. In 1986, Palmer helped to organize an international meeting in Assisi, Italy, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund (WWF), at which the Network on Religion and Conservation was launched to spread "the ecological pragmatism of the so-called pagan religions."

ISER is financed by, among others, the Ford Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Interamerican Foundation. Ruben Cesar Fernandez is the brother of Luis Cesar Fernandez, president of the Banco Pactual and front-man for George Soros in Brazil. Ruben Cesar also works with a group known as Civicus, or World Alliance for Citizen Participation, whose executive director is the Hungarian Miklos Marschall, and which is also part of the Soros Foundation. In January 1995, Civicus held its first world assembly in Mexico City, where two of its more prominent members—David Rockefeller and terrorist Rigoberta Menchú—shared the dais.

'Citizens' security' vs. national security

A concrete example of the power the Viva Rio apparatus already wields was given last Dec. 8, during a visit by the Justice Ministry's Jose Gregori to Rio de Janeiro, where he announced that the Viva Rio movement had been put in charge of preparing a project that would guide the federal government's new public security policy. Said Gregori, "A doctrine of citizens' security will be prepared, to fill the vacuum that has existed since the military government's national security doctrine." Gregori is a representative of the international human rights mafia, especially of Americas Watch, in which his daughter participates and which is the most active NGO in Ibero-America against the armed forces of the continent.

According to Ruben Cesar Fernandez, the concept of the nation-state is passé. What counts now, according to him, is the private relationship between the citizen and the abstract causes of humanity: "to think globally and act locally."

In choosing Viva Rio to formulate Brazil's new "citizens' security doctrine," President Cardoso hopes to give the coup de grâce to the concept which for decades has given shape to the sovereign nation-state in Brazil, namely, a doctrine of national security based on economic development.

Bush's invasion freed Cali Cartel capo

Gen. Manuel Noriega had jailed a narco, who is now at the center of a drug scandal shaking the government.

The 1989 U.S. invasion of Panama ordered by George Bush, set free a Colombian drug dealer who is now at the center of a scandal shaking the current government. The case involves José Castrillón Henao, operations chief of the Cali Cartel in Panama; it is only one among many instances of dealings between the Bush administration and members of the cocaine-trafficking organization.

To begin with the current scandal: After issuing heated denials and threatening to sue the London *Economist*, which first ran the story, Panamanian President Ernesto Pérez Balladares admitted on June 21 that he had cashed a \$51,000 contribution to his 1994 campaign from the Colombian. Pérez says that when he got the contribution, he knew Castrillón as a businessman involved in tuna fishing, and wasn't aware of his drug dealings.

The two checks were drawn on an account from Fuji Investment, one of 40 or more companies registered in Panama by the Colombian drug capo, and handed personally by Castrillón to the man who is now Panama's second vice president, Felipe Virzi, during a 1994 luncheon.

Castrillón was arrested by Panamanian authorities in April, apparently at the behest of the United States. Last year, the U.S. Coast Guard captured one of Castrillón's trawlers, the *Nataly*, on its way to San Diego with 12 tons of cocaine.

It wasn't his first drug-related arrest. On Sept. 8, 1989, the Panamanian Defense Forces (PDF), led by Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, caught Castrillón attempting to smuggle drugs

and drug traffickers on another one of his trawlers, the *Johanna*. His attorney was Rogelio Cruz, a known operative of the Colombian drug cartels. Cruz had served as an executive of First Interamericas Bank, a jointly owned asset of the Cali and Medellín cartels that was shut down by Noriega in 1987. Despite Cruz's exertions, the PDF kept Castrillón behind bars. He was still there three months later, when Bush's invading forces entered Panama on Dec. 20, 1989, destroyed the PDF, arrested Noriega, and installed partners of the drug cartels as the new government.

Guillermo Endara, a partner in the cartel-owned Interoceanico Bank, became President of Panama; the first vice presidency went to Ricardo Arias Calderón, who has family ties to the money-laundering Banco Continental and to Cruz's First Interamericas; the second vice presidency went to Guillermo ("Billy") Ford, a co-owner of the Florida-based drug-money-laundering Dadeland Bank of Miami, and so on. Castrillón was dealt a get-out-of-jail-free card when his lawyer, Cruz, was appointed Attorney General.

Even better for him, all the PDF's records were seized, along with tons of other government documents, by the U.S. military 470th Intelligence Brigade, and stored at a U.S. base to which only a few officials of the new regime, among them Cruz, had access.

So, Castrillón regained not only his freedom, but his innocence. In 1993, Jaime Abad, chief of Judicial Police under Endara, signed a good conduct report stating that there was no arrest sheet on Castrillón. Endara's

immigration chief, Antonio Domínguez, issued him a permanent-resident card.

Meanwhile, Cruz continued serving his cartel masters. Accounts impounded or frozen under Noriega were returned to the narcos, including \$7 million which Cruz reportedly handed personally to Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela, kingpin of the Cali Cartel. Investigations were blocked, intelligence leaked. It got too embarrassing, even for Endara: Cruz was forced to leave.

Back in private practice, Cruz again worked for Castrillón. When his client was arrested again this year, it was Cruz, in an attempt to pressure the government to release Castrillón, who leaked the news of the campaign contribution to Bertha Ramona Thayer, a U.S.-trained lawyer who works as a stringer for ABC News and other U.S. and British media, and to the Peruvian Gustavo Gorriti, an advocate of drug legalization and an apologist for the narco-terrorist Shining Path. Gorriti edits *La Prensa*, the daily of Roberto Eisenmann, former co-owner of the drug-money-laundering Dadeland Bank.

The same cast of characters, including Cruz, played a like role in Bush's late-1980s campaign to get Noriega, ensuring that the United States will remain in Panama after the year 2000, when it is supposed to leave according to the canal treaties. The Bush crowd also cut a deal with the Cali Cartel to suborn witnesses against Noriega. According to court documents, one witness was paid \$1.25 million for his testimony, which also included reducing the sentence of jailed drug dealer Luis ("Lucho") Santacruz, the brother of Cali kingpin Julio Santacruz Londoño. At a hearing in Miami earlier this year, Assistant U.S. Attorney Pat Sullivan admitted under oath that Lucho Santacruz was "our intermediary, our agent."

International Intelligence

LaRouche 'NATO' paper covered by Polish monthly

In its August issue, the independent Polish monthly magazine *Militaria*, read primarily by military professionals, published excerpts of Lyndon LaRouche's paper, "Now, Rid NATO of the Entente Cordiale," in *EIR*'s June 28, 1996 issue, centering on LaRouche's explanation that NATO should be dissolved because it is functioning as an arm of the revived Anglo-French Entente Cordiale policy to destroy independent nation-states. The excerpts also include his discussion of Franklin Roosevelt's policy to bring down colonialism, and the necessity to form a U.S.-Russian-Chinese alliance in order to build the Eurasian land-bridge which will decide the future of the world. The full text will be mailed to selected government and Army officials.

Polish friends of *EIR* who run the magazine, finally seem to have understood and accepted LaRouche's analysis of "the British problem," that is British geopolitics. The same issue includes an article on the assassination of Polish General Sikorski, who died in a plane crash in 1943. *Militaria* wrote that the culprits should be looked for among Poland's wartime allies, that is, in Britain, and point out that all the British documents on the investigation into Sikorski's death were classified as secret for 50 years. As the release date approached, then-Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher looked at them, and then she extended the secret classification for another 50 years! Sikorski's murder was blamed on the Soviet KGB for a long time, both in Poland and by Western sources.

German journalist blasts shenanigans over NATO

The Anglo-French machinations in the context of the restructuring of NATO are undermining its ability to function and embarrassing Germany, wrote Karl Feldmeyer, the military correspondent for the daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, in the Aug. 5 issue. The French, he observed, have thrown

up one conditionality after another, in the process of its military reintegration with NATO. France has a strategy of developing its own strength inside NATO, at the expense of the American position.

The French actions have to be seen in light of Britain's efforts to dominate NATO's essential functions under the guise of building up a special, new "Western Command" that would be run under Anglo-French auspices, and would exclude Germany. The new command would have the final say on rapid reaction forces deployments, which would be conducted under British command. The difficult job of integrating eastern Europe into NATO, would be relegated to Germany, whose position inside the alliance would be downgraded. "The new friendship between Great Britain and France works to the embarrassment of Germany," Feldmeyer wrote. His article reflects the depth of the discussion among German military circles, about the future of NATO under these conditions.

Bishops call to free jailed Mexican unionist

The Catholic bishops of Tamaulipas, headed by Cardinal Ernesto Corripio Ahumada, called upon the Mexican government to release Joaquín Hernández Galicia, the former head of the Mexican Oil Workers Union. The union leader and fierce patriot, nationally known by his nickname "La Quina," was framed up and put in prison on President Carlos Salinas's orders, on Jan. 10, 1989. He has reportedly been in poor health for months, which Bishop Ramos Chavolla of Matamoros described as "critical." Cardinal Corripio reported that he had sent a letter to Mrs. Hernández, expressing his concern for La Quina's civil rights and that he receive medical care. Bishop Chavolla told the press that although he was the signer on the letter requesting La Quina's release, "it is supported by all the people of Ciudad Madero." Three other bishops have also spoken out for his freedom.

La Quina's name has been back in the news since the explosion of the Pemex gas

plant in Chiapas in July. As the 32 local oil workers union leaders stated in their national advertisement denouncing the budget-cutters as being responsible for the explosion, La Quina had taken the lead seven years ago, in warning that such disasters were inevitable, if the looting of Mexico's national oil company were allowed to continue.

U.S. drops opposition to Iraqi oil sales for food

The U.S. withdrew its opposition on Aug. 7 to Iraq selling its oil in order to buy food and medicine. According to a United Nations resolution, Iraq can sell \$2 billion worth of oil and use the proceeds for humanitarian purposes. U.S. Ambassador Madeleine Albright announced that Washington had dropped objections that had delayed the UN Security Council sanctions committee's approval of a scheme to distribute food and medicine. The whole process will be controlled by UN and other supranational officials. Albright stressed that U.S. approval did not in any way abrogate the existing sanctions regime, under which over a half-million Iraqis have already died for lack of adequate medical care alone.

Under the resolution, Iraq would have to spend \$1.1 billion on food and medicine, \$600 million on Gulf war reparations, \$260-300 million on relief for the Kurdish minority, and \$40-100 million on supporting the UN operations that continue to ride roughshod over the sovereignty of Iraq, and devastate the well-being of its people. UN inspectors will monitor how money is spent.

Russian broadcast covers Transcaucus drug routes

The Russian television program "Man and Law" on Aug. 5 focused on the drug smuggling throughout the republics of the former Soviet Union, in particular in Tajikistan and Chechnya. The show reported, "The drug-smuggling groups established their first transport channels through their newly established links with field commanders in the

Briefly

JACQUES CHEMINADE'S bank accounts were seized on Aug. 2 by the French state, in a ludicrous attempt to collect the million francs France claims the former Presidential candidate owes for his campaign. This comes on the heels of a bailiff's setting an auction date for Cheminade's personal belongings on July 26, while Cheminade was out of town. The Anglo-French "Entente Bestiale" is intent on knocking LaRouche associate Cheminade out of politics.

INDONESIAN Home Affairs Minister Mochtar Yogie said on Aug. 7, that from now on, his office will require all nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to register with the government or be banned.

UN SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR for human rights, Gasper Biro, ending a week-long visit to Sudan, was quoted by *Al-Sudan Al-Hadith* of Aug. 7, as saying there was "no existence of practices of slavery in Sudan," and adding that "there is a special committee for this issue that is coordinating with the Sudanese government and other concerned quarters to find out the truth about the allegations of the world community concerning this issue."

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland was the site of the latest troubles early on Aug. 11 when demonstrators hurled gasoline bombs at police in two areas of the city. The attacks came after a tense day in Northern Ireland's second largest city where violence had been feared during the Aug. 10 march through Catholic neighborhoods by the Apprentice Boys, a fervently pro-British Protestant organization. Leaders of Sinn Fein strove to keep Catholic tempers calm over the provocation.

THE BASQUE terrorist group ETA used a multiple grenade launcher to attack an oil installation, storing about 9 million gallons of oil, near Pamplona airport on Aug. 8. According to Spain's *ABC*, this is part of the new ETA strategy, begun in July, of hitting "economic interests."

north of Afghanistan in the 1980s along the lines of the KGB." The show went on to depict the drug-smuggling capabilities of the partisans of Chechnya's late leader, Gen. Jokhar Dudayev, but added that because of the war, the main base is actually Tajikistan. It said that heroin passes through Tajikistan via the Pyandzh corridor.

The program cites Anton Surikov, a defense research institute worker, as one of its sources, and says that he bases "his information on an unidentified U.S. journal published in Germany . . . the main transit routes for drugs, primarily from Afghanistan to the West, are Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, the Chechen Republic, and the Baltic republics, particularly Estonia." There is no doubt that the "unidentified U.S. journal" refers to *EIR*, whose July 26, 1996 *Special Report*, "Britain's 'Dope, Inc.' Grows to \$521 Billion," includes a section on the Central Asia drug routes.

Embassy report strains U.S.-Myanmar relations

In a highly unusual move, the U.S. Embassy in Yangon (Rangoon) released a report on Aug. 3-4, attacking the ruling military council, SLORC, just as the highest embassy official, Chargé D'affaires Marilyn Myers, announced her early departure. According to the Aug. 5 *Asia Times*, Myers had a "lack of rapport" with the Myanmar (Burma) government, and would be replaced by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Southeast Asia Kent Wiedeman. The report sounds exactly like the attacks on the Ibero-American military that were so popular in the Bush administration, charging that the economy is far worse than official Myanmar reports, and that military overspending is to blame.

Myanmar Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig. Gen. David O. Abel denounced the report as "a political document, not an economic report, and the intention was malicious." He said military spending was about 10%, not the 41.3% claimed by the report, and that economic growth is at 8.2%, not the 4.6% claimed by the report. Abel also said that the

report "admits right in the first paragraph that their figures are all unofficial embassy estimates, not U.S. government statistics."

It is not yet determined whether this report was approved by Washington, nor whether the President was informed. Clinton has in recent months, carefully avoided the British-inspired efforts at home and abroad to destroy U.S. relations with China, Myanmar's closest ally, insisting instead on "constructive engagement" with China and supporting ASEAN's similar policy toward Myanmar.

French Interior Ministry rounds up immigrants

According to the Aug. 6 issue of *Libération*, French police are chartering planes to deport illegal immigrants *en masse*. The Paris daily leaked a telegram from the commander of the Val de Marne police, to area police stations, saying that the Interior Ministry had chartered "expulsion special" plane flights for illegal immigrants, this time bound for Tunisia and Mali, and that the police are to round up Tunisians and Malians to fill the flight.

The Interior Ministry has always denied any such practice, especially since the country's highest court, the Cour de Cassation, ruled that there must be a probable cause for police to check an individual's identity papers, "having nothing to do with the person himself which leads the police to believe he is a foreigner." In other words, the police are not allowed to check someone's papers just because he sports a "permanent suntan."

"These charters are not things which can be rustled up from one day to the next," commented Robert Broussard, head of the new police force charged with hunting down "illegals." "Of course, once we've booked one, we phone all the jails to find out whether they've got people from such and such a country. Then we call up the prefects to find out whether they've got people from the country in question who are here illegally, and then we've got it: The flight is filled."

South Carolina patriot was a Reconstruction hero

by Denise Henderson

Gullah Statesman: Robert Smalls from Slavery to Congress, 1839-1915

by Edward A. Miller, Jr.

University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, S.C., 1996

285 pages, hardbound, \$29.95

The period of Reconstruction in America, from about 1865 to 1876, was admittedly a failure, largely because the U.S. government did not back up its federal policy with action to defend that policy.

During Reconstruction, many heroes—sung and unsung, black and white—rose to the challenge, which was the need for economic development, i.e., reconstruction, as well as sweeping political change across the South. One of these heroes was Robert Smalls, a 24-year-old slave who immediately captured the imagination of the North with his daring escape in 1862, along with eight others, by commandeering his master's boat and piloting it from behind Confederate lines into Union-held territory. Time was to show that Smalls was not merely a one-time hero who took advantage of his wartime fame, but that he was actually prepared to be a political leader in the infamous state of South Carolina, the state which, under British direction, had spearheaded the secessionist movement, even under circumstances where his personal reputation, even his life, were at risk.

As one biography of Smalls for children noted, Smalls was not only a unique individual, but also represented the hopes and aspirations of 4 million African-Americans who

had just been liberated from slavery.

Edward Miller's new biography of Smalls, will add to his reputation, by demonstrating how Smalls attempted to act in the interests of his constituency, as well as in the interests of the national Republican Party, almost till the time of his death. Miller has undertaken some significant research not available earlier to historians of the Reconstruction period. In an interview, Miller said that the well-known historian Dorothy Sterling, whose fictionalized biography, *Captain of the Planter*, was published in 1957, had written to him that when she had tried to research Smalls's life back in the 1950s in South Carolina, most doors were closed to her. Sterling could only interview his grandson, then still alive.

Miller, however, did not have that problem. Almost 40 years later, he was able to consult sources in the U.S. Library of Congress and, more especially, in South Carolina, which enabled him to paint a more detailed picture of both Smalls and South Carolina state politics of the period 1862-1915. One of the biggest hindrances, he found, is that Smalls was not a prodigious writer of letters, or of memoirs; almost everything had to be compiled from public records, including the *Charleston News and Courier*, a newspaper which "had it in" for Smalls.

During the Civil War, Smalls, who knew the shoals and currents of Charleston Harbor very well, remained in the Navy, first as a pilot for Admiral Du Pont, who commanded U.S. naval operations in the Charleston Harbor area. He also served on other vessels, and fought in more than one military engagement. In one incident, Smalls prevented the *Planter*, on which he was serving as pilot, from being captured by the Confederates when the Union captain, apparently frightened by Confederate fire, hid below. For this, on March 1, 1864,

Smalls was named a captain in the U.S. Navy, though there was to be a dispute about this with the U.S. government (Smalls had lost his commission papers in another battle) for the rest of his life.

After the war, Smalls engaged in some trading, and may have opened a store. But soon, after a short-lived attempt by South Carolina Confederates to restore the *status quo ante bellum*—that is, to re-enslave the black population under Jim Crow laws to force them to work on rice and cotton plantations—Smalls had a chance to enter politics.

A constitution for South Carolina

The first task of South Carolina patriots (that is, those who were loyal to the U.S. Constitution, not the Confederacy), would be to re-write the constitution of the state, such that it reflected the principles of the U.S. federal government, including ratifying the federal amendments which guaranteed political rights to the formerly enslaved population. To this day, the debates of the 1868 South Carolina State Constitutional Convention make quite interesting reading, because they reflect a branching point in what could have occurred in the South, had Lincoln been alive to enforce a federal policy of economic development. Instead, thanks to British agents-in-place, such as former Confederate Gen. Wade Hampton (who had been a crucial part of the planning of the Lincoln assassination), what was to occur, was a national tragedy very much reflected in Smalls's career.

Smalls's mentor, about whom, regretfully, Miller says very little, was apparently Benjamin Franklin Randolph, who had been educated at Oberlin and who was soon to be the chairman of the State Executive Committee of South Carolina's Republican Party. Randolph was to be key in attempting to force through universal education—but not merely universal education, but an education with at least some components of a Classical curriculum. (Randolph's role in South Carolina politics and in the Republican Party, was apparently so central, that he was the first African-American political figure in the state to be assassinated by the Ku Klux Klan in 1869.)

At the convention, Republican representatives insisted on the need for economic development for the state. Most of them knew that the “cotton is king” economy had to be replaced with independent family farmers, and the idea behind the Homestead Act was to give the newly freed slaves, who had nowhere to go, the right to farm and develop, and subsequently purchase, their own homesteads. Richard Cain, one of the black representatives to the convention, pointed out, “If these people had homes along the lines of railroads, and the lands were divided and sold in small farms, I will guarantee our railroads will make 50 times as much money, banking systems will be advanced by virtue of the settlement of the people throughout the whole state. . . . What we need is a system of small farms.”

And, on the need for universal education, A.J. Ransier,



Robert Smalls about 1895.

another black delegate, argued, “If there is any one thing to which we may attribute the sufferings endured by this people, it is the gross ignorance of the masses. . . . Had there been such a provision as this in the Constitution of South Carolina heretofore, there is no doubt that many of the evils which at present exist would have been avoided, and the people would have been advanced to a higher stage of civilization and morals, and we would not have been called upon to mourn the loss of the flower of the youth of our country.”

This convention was part of Smalls's political education. Smalls imbibed the principles expressed by Cain, Ransier, B.F. Randolph, and many others, and remained a fighter for these ideals throughout his career as state legislator, U.S. congressman, and to his last great fight at the age of 59 against the full restoration of Jim Crow laws in South Carolina.

Wade Hampton's 'Red Shirts'

Smalls saw the economic development of South Carolina as the state's way out of the cotton economy, and pushed projects for the development of railroads, trolley cars, phosphate mining, and so forth. The catch was, however, that the Confederate elite, under the leadership of Wade Hampton, had no intention of sharing economic power with African-Americans, whom they still considered their inferiors. As they

began to realize that defeating Reconstruction would require time, the “gentleman general” Wade Hampton began to mobilize his Red Shirts, to use physical intimidation to break up the solid Republican vote among African-Americans and Reconstructionists who wanted to turn South Carolina into a modern, economically developed and politically integrated state.

The “Red Shirts” were modelled on the British agent and anarchist Giuseppe Mazzini’s Red Shirts. They began to attend Republican Party campaign rallies to scare away both voters and candidates. And in 1877, when Smalls was running for re-election to U.S. Congress, Smalls himself was physically threatened at a rally by Hampton’s goons. Miller reports that “Smalls blamed that part of the episode in which his life was threatened as a result of ‘Hampton’s saying in a public speech that there was but one man he now thought *ought* to be out of the way, and that man was Robert Smalls, who, by giving the Republicans one more vote in the House, would strengthen them in the choice of the next President, which would probably take place in the House of Representatives’ ” (emphasis in original).

Smalls was also the victim of an ongoing slander campaign, first by Hampton and then “Pitchfork Ben” Tillman, Hampton’s successor as governor. The slander charged that

Smalls was involved in corruption related to bribes paid out to state senators in exchange for their votes to allow a certain printing company retain its state contract. Smalls himself was alleged to have taken at least one \$5,000 bribe. But, as Smalls’s court papers show, the money in question was not in his account on the day it was said to have been; too, the clerk who supposedly deposited the money in his account on that day, had disappeared. The case was full of holes, and Smalls fought it to the Supreme Court. But, at the point that the Supreme Court was about to hear his case, Wade Hampton, by then governor of South Carolina, pardoned him—to ensure that his name could not be cleared, and that Hampton and his followers could continue to charge him with corruption. Once he had been pardoned by the “magnanimous” Governor Hampton, the Supreme Court refused to re-open Smalls’s case.

Reconstruction began to fade fast, particularly after the 1876 Presidential election between Hayes and Tilden, which almost led to a renewal of hostilities between North and South, and which also led to a political deal in which the federal government agreed to remove its remaining troops from South Carolina and other Reconstruction states (thus leaving the field almost entirely to Hampton’s Red Shirts). Still, Smalls managed to retain his Congressional seat, on and off, through 1888, when Democrats’ gerrymandering of districts finally succeeded in ousting him from office.

Smalls remained involved in politics after his defeat, and served as customs officer for Charleston Harbor until his death in 1915. Even in this post, his enemies attempted to accuse him of corruption, considering the elder statesman a threat to their Confederate Establishment.

‘I stand here the equal of any man’

In 1898, despite the success of the Hampton and Tillman regimes in disenfranchising the African-American vote, a state constitutional convention was called, mainly for the purpose of *entirely* disenfranchising the black electorate once and for all, and to codify Jim Crow laws—laws which restricted the economic and political rights of blacks, such that they were once again enslaved to plantation owners. Smalls, along with six other prominent black leaders who had survived the Red Shirts and the KKK, attended the convention of 154 whites bent on reversing the guarantees of the Fourteenth Amendment—ironically, on the grounds that the Fourteenth Amendment gave the state the right to decide who should vote! States’ rights, an issue said to have been decided by the outcome of the Civil War, thus once again reared its head.

Smalls and his colleagues were walking into the lions’ den to fight a fight they could not win; but, they knew they had to make a stand, for the sake of their electorate, and their own self-respect as human beings.

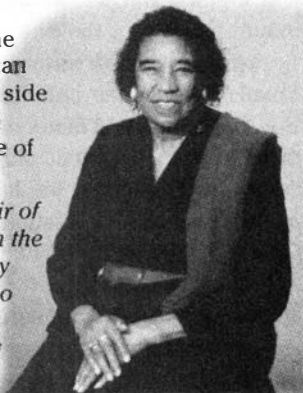
Gov. “Pitchfork Ben” Tillman used the convention as a

Bridge Across Jordan

by Amelia Platts Boynton Robinson

From the civil rights struggle in the South in the 1930s, to the Edmund Pettus Bridge at Selma, Alabama in 1965, to the liberation of East Germany in 1989-90: the new edition of the classic account by an American heroine who struggled at the side of Dr. Martin Luther King and today is fighting for the cause of Lyndon LaRouche.

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platform to reiterate oft-made charges against the several Reconstruction governments of South Carolina. He also charged that the seven African-Americans at the convention, were crooks and responsible for corruption in the state. In response, Smalls defended himself, then added: "My race needs no special defense, for the past history of them in this country proves them to be the equal of any people anywhere. All they need is an equal chance in the battle of life. . . . I know they are not ashamed of me, for they have at all times honored me with their votes. I stand here the equal of any man . . . innocent of every charge attempted to be made here today against me."

The African-American delegation stood its ground in the face of delegates determined to deny blacks every single right it could, including the right to intermarriage. But by this time, the fate of the South's growing African-American population was sealed, not to be reversed for another 60 years. The Confederates succeeded in disenfranchisement and their other goals, including segregation of schools (meaning minimal schooling for African-American children), thus ushering in a new period of shameful injustice in South Carolina.

Propitiating the 'Lost Cause'

To sum up Smalls's life in a review, is almost impossible, and Miller's account of Smalls' different political posts, appointments, his influence in his hometown of Beaufort (where he was known as the "Boss of Beaufort" for over two decades), is quite extensive. But, where this reviewer would disagree with Miller, is on some of the assumptions which he and most other Reconstruction historians share.

In an interview, for example, author Miller insisted on endorsing what can only be called an academic cover-up: that is, that Confederate Gen. Wade Hampton was a "gentleman" who wasn't quite as bad as "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman. Yet, it has been demonstrated definitively (see "How We Know the British Killed Lincoln," by Anton Chaitkin in *New Federalist*, Feb. 6, 1995), that not only was General Hampton crucial to the plot to assassinate Lincoln, but he was also an integral part of the British intelligence machine in America.

If Miller understood anything at all about how secession was set up vis-à-vis British assets, particularly in South Carolina, then he would understand the significance of Hampton's role, and that he was more of a danger to Reconstruction, and to the principles of the U.S. Constitution, than Tillman ever could be. Here was a former Confederate general, who, gentleman or not, remained committed to the division of the United States into parts on behalf of the British monarchy. That same general told his followers that Smalls had to be eliminated, precisely because Smalls provided an element of leadership to the black community which, in the view of Hampton and his feudalist compatriots, could not be tolerated. For, not only was Smalls trying to bring Lincoln's Republican Party into South Carolina, he wanted African-Americans to become industrialists, busi-

nessmen—and he expected the white elite to share economic and political power with former slaves!

The presentation of Hampton as somehow the "lesser of two evils," is one among the academic cover-ups that Miller condones. The fact is, that historians in general have continued the cover-up of what Reconstruction was really all about, anyway, and its true meaning for the United States. From the rabidly pro-Confederate Dunning school to the revisionists, there has been such a distortion of what really happened, and why, that it is difficult for a historian working in the field to sort out those axioms and postulates which must be discarded from those which can be kept. Any concession to academic protocol, however, can only lead to a propitiation of the very dangerous myth of the righteousness of the "Lost Cause" of the South.

Economics text from Belize reflects LaRouche's influence

by Paul Gallagher

The ABCs of Economics: A Primer

by William Lindo

Belize Paper and Plastic Co., Ltd., Belize City, Belize, 1995

203 pages, paperbound, \$5

In Belize, the tiny British possession on Mexico's east coast (formerly known as British Honduras), International Monetary Fund economic poison has provoked publication of a counterattack: a new "LaRouchean" economics textbook.

The author is a businessman and political leader, and has written and published an analysis and denunciation of British "free trade" economic dogma, and all its history of sordid practice. He takes his standpoint of attack, from the unique understanding of the science of physical economy of Lyndon LaRouche, particularly from the historical researches of some of LaRouche's associates. It is significant of the rapid growth of LaRouche's ideas and influence (evidenced this year from China and Russia, to Mexico and Colombia), that a book intended as a basic economics teaching text presenting LaRouche's standpoint of physical economy, appears in a British Commonwealth nation where

LaRouche's movement is not yet active. Mr. Lindo prefaces the book by stating that he was impelled to it, by the Belize government's imposition of an economic austerity program designed and demanded by the IMF with the disastrous depressionary effects all such IMF programs produce.

William Lindo has also researched, himself, many of the areas of economic history to which the publications of LaRouche's associates have led him. He sets out the work of Lincoln's economist, Henry Carey, particularly well and in detail, concentrating on Carey's rediscovery of Ben Franklin's insight that science and technological progress caused labor's value to increase along with, and faster than, capitalists' profit. The strength of the book, for students of economics, is as a detailed, and very readable, presentation of the historical sources in the battle between the American System of economics, and the British system of usury and "free trade."

Tries to hide LaRouche

Its glaring weakness, is that Mr. Lindo hardly mentions Lyndon LaRouche, and thus does not make known or explain, the source of his own good work. No doubt trying to present himself in Belize as a clean and sturdy branch of economics, he thinks to hide from his readers, the battle-scarred great oak tree from which he is growing; (which has thrived through all the lightning strikes Mr. Lindo evidently fears!).

Chapters 2-4 of *The ABCs of Economics* are its most valuable, laying out, for the student of the history of the real issues in economics, details of the justifications of the British school (Ricardo, Quesnay, Malthus, Smith), and those of the "American System" which refuted, and should have destroyed it—Henry Carey and Friedrich List, above all. With extensive quotes he demonstrates that all the British school economists, including Karl Marx, share the axiom that human activity is fundamentally materialist and entropic, despite human "in-ventiveness."

"This Malthus-Ricardo-Keynesian doctrine," he writes, "teaches that God, in His infinite wisdom, has given to man a reproductive power greater than . . . the world; and that with a view to correct that error of God, man must close his eyes and heart to human suffering, and forget the Golden Rule—the great law of Christ—"Whatever you wish that men would do to you, do so to them; this is the law and the prophets." " But when he writes that "some economists have said that economics began with the First Book of Moses, called Genesis, namely Chapter 1, verses 27-28," he does not name any economist. There is only one economist—Lyndon LaRouche—and one other leading figure in the world, Pope John Paul II, who continually maintain that view, and are constantly attacked for it, by all the tribe of Malthusians and ecological revivers of paganism.

Again, when Mr. Lindo describes, in detail, "a properly functioning monetary system, such as the gold-reserve monetary system proposed by the late Jacques Rueff of France,"

he enumerates the points of this monetary policy directly from many public speeches and writings of LaRouche! With utmost respect to President de Gaulle's great economist Rueff, the general character of his gold-reserve credit-generation policies have been made known (outside some French Gaullist circles) since the 1970s, by LaRouche.

The final chapter of the *ABCs of Economics* is its most interesting, if we overlook its claim to be indicating a development plan specific to Belize (population: 210,000 souls). This chapter develops the founding of the concepts of "polytechnique" and "physical economy," by Jean-Baptiste Colbert of France and by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (the great genius whose 350th birth anniversary is being celebrated internationally this year); and on this basis, discusses a Classical education curriculum for human progress and national development. And here, also, (briefly) Mr. Lindo finally discusses the LaRouche-Riemann economic forecasting model.

Overall, this work inadvertently illustrates a point repeatedly emphasized by LaRouche himself, in recent years. The "American System" of economics, represented by such brilliant men as Alexander Hamilton, Friedrich List, Henry Carey, and Henry Clay, and sketched so clearly in Mr. Lindo's book, is a *necessary, but not a sufficient*, corrective solution to the huge financial crash and economic catastrophe facing the world today as the result of British financial policy. LaRouche's own, ongoing, advancement of that tradition, his understanding of science stemming from Leibniz, of statesmanship, of modern grand strategy (the SDI, the "Great Projects" of economic infrastructure-building, the war on drugs and terrorism), are essential today.

Friendly advice

On Mr. Lindo's doorstep, in Mexico's terrible national crisis, lie the shadow of the great global crisis, and the battle for survival of nations and peoples, which are largely left out of his book, as useful as its history is for students. We give him friendly advice, then, to drop his fiddling with "some simultaneous differential equations, to develop a model to predict what effects different policies will have on the economy of Belize." We urge Lindo to do what Friedrich List did, and openly join the fight to defeat British economics worldwide, which LaRouche is leading today. He could take a page from the book of the late former foreign minister of Guyana, Fred Wills, who was brusquely ousted from his position in 1978. Rather than address the question of his tiny nation's ills from the menu selection offered up by the IMF and the British Commonwealth, he proposed a new, just world economic order—including debt moratoria—from the platforms of the Non-Aligned Nations summit in Sri Lanka in 1975, and again during the UN General Assembly the next year, after lengthy discussion with LaRouche associates. Wills and LaRouche later became fast friends.

If Mr. Lindo does this, it will make his next book a much better one.

Terrorists, through rose-colored glasses

by Christine Bierre

Ces Hommes Sont Avant Tout Nos Frères

by Danielle Mitterrand

Editions Ramsay, Paris, 1996

140 pages, paperbound, FF 49

Mme. Mitterrand's book, in English *These Men Are Above All Our Brothers*, is the story of a tour that she, the widow of French President François Mitterrand, had just completed throughout Ibero-America. She started in the Mexican state of Chiapas, where she met with "Subcomandante Marcos," accompanied by several Indian leaders; she then went on to Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile. The work offers a serious helping hand to the terrorist "revolution" in Chiapas, for which she had made herself the lively, even lyrical, spokesman, throughout her trip, and later at home in France.

Aside from revealing the fairly extensive and widespread networks of friends throughout the spheres of power in Ibero-America, the work especially shows off her puerility and romanticism. One would be hard put to understand the uproar that her support for every fringe group so often excited among the right wing and the advanced sector secret services, when she was "Madame la Présidente." Only their own stupidity could lead them to fear this childish woman, this blue flower in search of exotic adventure, thrilled by the most banal things: the sounds of the Lancadón jungle, drinking coffee with Indians in a miserable hut, a candle-light encounter with the subcomandante. And what could be more seductive for a cosmopolitan woman on a spree in such a fantasy-land, than Subcomandante Marcos? At night, in the depths of the jungle, Danielle awaits "the hero, whose name blossoms on everyone's lips. . . . Nightfall came very quickly. Will he come?" Her "heart beat fast" right up to the moment he arrived, and "we held our breath. The Indian commanders dismounted from their horses. One of them, whose great stature distinguished him from the others, left the group and came toward me. It is Marcos," the one who, like Zapata, would "remain untainted by all ambition and all cupidity," the "power of whose speech comes not solely from his words, but also his voice, powerful and soft."

In Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile she projects all these fantasies to everyone she speaks to: "The wind from that quarter

[i.e., Chiapas], will traverse the globe." At the end of her book, the pro-Zapatista crescendo turns into an operetta's grand finale. "We men, so fragile and mortal, we who walk with our heads in the clouds, hear the wind that comes to us from Chiapas," she tells us. However, we require "a certain dose of tenderness." Danielle reassures Marcos: "We do have it. It is simply sleeping within us. You have awakened it. And you have also awakened humor, simplicity, the urge to smile at someone one comes across in the street, to contemplate his cheerful gait, the bounce in his step, the gaiety of a man for whom a ray of sunshine suffices to make him sing. . . . You have awakened hope within us."

The breakup of nations

Why bother with this critique, then? Isn't it enough to believe that ridicule will kill it off, and have done with it? What credibility could Danielle Mitterrand have, who recently unhesitatingly told a television interviewer that her husband never lied? In another time, in another France, where "mediocrity" has become synonymous with "politician," the kind of support Danielle Mitterrand offers would be more an annoyance than a serious issue.

The problem is that the puerility of Mme. Mitterrand is used by empires to break nations up, imposing a supranational order top-down with help from institutions such as the United Nations, and ruling over impoverished and weakened populations which they have divided into regional, religious, ethnic, and tribal groupings. The "Indian" uprising in Chiapas and its secessionist demands immediately found a favorable echo among other Indian communities which also seek to be freed from the authority of the state, certainly frequently unjust, but which has never sought to institutionalize the racism of creating Indian "nations" incapable of achieving the development of the advanced nations. The awarding of the Nobel Prize a few years ago, to Rigoberta Menchú, the Guatemalan Indian guerrilla, as well as the avowed determination of Danielle Mitterrand to spread Zapatismo throughout Ibero-America, clearly show how the oligarchical forces based in the wealthy North are attempting to dismantle the nation-states of Ibero-America, under the pretext of defending the Indians.

This is why the "Zapatista revolution" has only vague demands for peace and brotherhood, as Danielle Mitterrand underscores: "The revolution which is in progress in Chiapas is like none other. It is neither communist, nor Marxist. It does not aim to replace a liberal economy with a statist economy. . . . It is a revolution to build a world in which the central value is man within his culture, his origins, his differences; and the goal of this society will be neither the accumulation of wealth, or the accumulation of power. It will allow each to achieve what he hopes for best, in brotherhood, justice, respect without discrimination, neither among the sexes, nor among races."

In other words, a cherry to bait the trap.

Will GOP virtual reality fool American voters?

by Harley Schlanger

Evaluating the crushing defeat of Democratic candidates in the November 1994 Congressional elections in January 1995, Sen. Edward Kennedy made his now-famous comment that the United States does not need two Republican Parties. After viewing the Republican convention in San Diego over Aug. 12-16, one might conclude that there are now two Republican Parties, both of which reside within the Republican Party!

There is the GOP of Newt Gingrich, Phil Gramm, and Pennsylvania Gov. Tom Ridge, of the "Conservative Revolution." This is the party of the "Contract with America," which insists on murderous austerity to "balance the budget," as in Ridge's "reform" which, in denying medical care to more than 220,000 people, will lead to at least 3,500 deaths within six months. It is the GOP bent on destroying the federal government and the social safety net, while generously offering huge tax breaks for its wealthy sponsors, many of whom shelled out substantial sums to underwrite its convention. This is the Republican Party which Americans came to know *after* the November 1994 elections, the party which interpreted the vote as a mandate to impose its fascist program. In attempting to do so, the Gingrich crowd experienced a steep decline in the polls.

With preconvention polls showing Bob Dole facing a decisive defeat by President Clinton in November, which could lead to the recapture of both Houses of Congress by the Democrats, voters were introduced to a new, kinder, gentler, more "inclusive" GOP on television screens, one which promised it would restore the "American dream" for all.

There should have been a consumer warning label attached to this "big tent" in San Diego, that this new image is brought to you by the same snake oil salesmen who made Rush Limbaugh a success story. In both cases, the content of the product is the same, that is, nothing but hot air. The promoters of the discredited Contract with America are hop-

ing that gullible Americans will again fall for a media public relations blitz.

The GOP and the 'New Confederacy'

As a LaRouche Democrat living in the South since 1974, I have closely watched the Republican Party's rise from obscurity to the majority-party status it enjoys in most southern states today. While some of the impetus for this resurrection was the "conservative" crusade of GOP Presidential nominee Barry Goldwater in 1964, it was the "Southern Strategy" adopted by the 1968 Nixon campaign which proved successful for the GOP.

What the Republicans have done is to definitively dump the historic commitment of Abraham Lincoln (who was one of the party's founders) and William McKinley, to a strong, national federal government responsible for internal improvements, protectionism, and a dirigistic (state-directed) credit policy, in favor of the policies of the Confederacy. Party strategists adopted the states' rights theme of the post-Civil War Dixiecrats, mixed it with the libertarianism of the feudal South ("git big guv' mint off mah back"), and added a dash of thinly disguised racism (the fraudulent stereotype of the fat, lazy, black welfare recipient with a Cadillac) to build its base in the South. As the strategy succeeded in every Presidential election except 1976 and 1992, when the Democratic nominees were southerners, it is not surprising that "boll weevil" Democrats, such as Gramm and Richard Shelby (Alabama), switched to the GOP. At present, the leadership in the Congress is in the hands of this crowd, with Gingrich (Georgia) and Dick Armey (Texas) in the House, and Trent Lott (Mississippi) in the Senate.

To win the Republican nomination in 1996, Dole, who had never been comfortable with this pro-Confederate, anti-government crowd, adapted himself to it. Though he often

had a pained look on his face when he appeared with Gingrich in press conferences to push planks of the Contract with America, he continued to back it. In many primaries on the way to the nomination, Dole won delegates who were in many cases more fervent, hard-core supporters of Gingrich and the Contract than he was. As a result, he found himself trailing President Clinton by more than 25% in some polls going into the convention.

The Kemp ‘option play’

The selection of Jack Kemp as his vice presidential candidate, over Ridge, who had emerged as a front-runner, or another of the austerity-crazed governors, was a sign of Dole’s recognition that Americans have rejected the mean-spirited, destructive tenets of the Conservative Revolution. Playing a major role in transforming the electorate was the sustained, hard-hitting campaign of Lyndon LaRouche for the Democratic nomination for President. LaRouche identified the philosophy behind Gingrich, Ridge, et al., as the same as that of the Nazis.

In four nationally broadcast half-hour television programs, a high-profile tour of key primary states, and the distribution of millions of campaign pamphlets, LaRouche explained to voters why it is accurate to describe what Gingrich and Ridge are pushing as “fascist.” Despite running against a popular incumbent and being blacked out by the media, LaRouche won nearly 600,000 votes in the primaries, showing both the growing strength of his movement in the Democratic Party and the depth of opposition to Gingrich. High-level Republicans confirmed that it was the launching of a campaign by LaRouche to impeach Ridge under the statutes of the Nuremberg Code used to prosecute Nazi war criminals after World War II, that was the nail-in-the-coffin for the Ridge candidacy. More than 5,000 pamphlets calling for Ridge’s impeachment were distributed at the convention.

Having achieved his life-long goal of winning his party’s nomination for President, Dole was not about to crash-and-burn out of loyalty to Gingrich and his increasingly unpopular Contract.

The convention in San Diego was therefore scripted to present Dole and the GOP in a new light. Prior to its opening, Dole endorsed a 15% across-the-board tax cut and a 50% reduction of the capital gains tax, becoming a convert to “supply-side” economics, with its absurd theory that tax breaks will lead to increased investments in the economy. Kemp, one of the original promoters of this approach, thus became the natural alternative to the austerity mantras of the Gingrichites.

The opening night of the convention in San Diego was designed to evoke nostalgia for the optimism of Ronald Reagan and his theme of “Morning in America.” With images of the “Gipper” on the big screen, and his loving wife Nancy at the podium, delegates were blissfully unaware that it was the supply-side tax cuts of the 1980s and the financial deregulation pushed through with it which led to the flood of funds into a speculative bubble which created both the federal defi-

cit, and the debt crisis, which threaten the global economy today.

Viewers were bombarded with a series of “messages” designed to motivate them to reconsider their view of the GOP. Though these messages were nothing but myths—for example, that the 1980s was a decade of economic growth and prosperity, that Communism collapsed due to Republican foreign policy, that the Republican Party is a party of “inclusion” (a survey showed that, in reality, 88% of the delegates to the convention were white, and 16% were millionaires, hardly a cross-section of the U.S. population)—the initial evidence is that the message was not getting across. The tightly controlled convention, in which every speech had to be approved to eliminate any possibility of contention, was just plain boring.

ABC News anchor Ted Koppel of “Nightline” left the convention two days early, saying, “This convention is more of an infomercial than a news event.” Tom Johnson, the president of Cable News Network, declared it to be the “most controlled convention” he had ever seen. “The party has been able to control the message; they have been able to control their audience; they have been able to control the media,” he said. Apparently, viewers across the country agree, as the overnight ratings of network television coverage were down 20% compared with the 1992 convention. NBC even preempted, for its western affiliates, the traditional highlight of the convention, the delegate roll call, in favor of sitcom reruns.

Same mean-spirited GOP

Though Gingrich and his fellow mean-spirited, austerity-preaching allies among freshman congressmen and governors were relegated to non-prime-time roles for the sake of appearance, they were the leaders behind the scenes. Gingrich was everywhere, exhorting the faithful. The message coming from Gingrich and his allies was, “Don’t worry about the convention, the Contract is in the Platform.” His appearance with country singer Travis Tritt at a fundraiser typified his convention mania. With a grinning Newt at his side, Tritt sang his hit song, which could be the anthem of the Conservative Revolution: “Here’s a Quarter, Call Someone Who Cares.”

And, in the backrooms, it was the old GOP establishment, which was calling the shots. In a forum sponsored by the International Republican Institute, a Dole foreign policy was spelled out by a group of Kissinger protégés, led by Kissinger himself. Joining him were George Shultz, Al Haig, (Sir) Brent Scowcroft, and Lawrence Eagleburger, all pushing the line that Clinton’s (anti-British) foreign policy is incompetent and dangerous. Instead, we must go back to the London-controlled policies of balance of power and geopolitics of especially the Bush years.

Underlying it all was the most serious shortcoming of the convention, that there was not one word devoted to solving the gravest global and national economic and social crisis since the last depression. In the end, the Republican Party has succumbed to virtual reality.

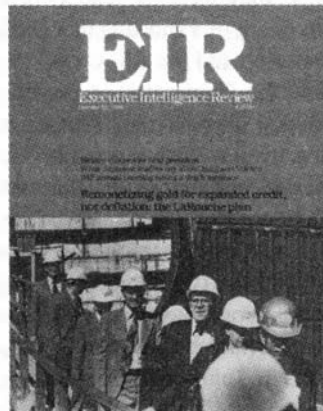
LaRouche vs. Kemp on the gold standard

The *Washington Times* on Aug. 12 reported that Democrats were distributing “gold bars” at the Republican convention in San Diego—chocolate bars in gold wrapping, with an inscription that notes GOP vice presidential nominee Jack Kemp’s past support for a gold standard. The inscription on the wrapper, according to the article, “linked Mr. Kemp to the John Birch Society, militias, and Lyndon LaRouche in an attempt to associate him with ‘other wackos who advocate a return to the gold standard,’ a Democratic operative said.”

Commenting on such reports in an Aug. 14 interview with “EIR Talks,” LaRouche called it “ridiculous” to say that he and Kemp had the same policy. “There’s a famous 1981 debate between me and Kemp, on this issue, in which I attacked the gold standard, and proposed that we ought to have a gold reserve system, not a gold standard,” LaRouche said. As for Kemp, “what he’s talking about, is the Specie Resumption Act policy which was pushed through over the period through 1875 through 1879. It was the Specie Resumption policy that plunged the United States into the deepest depression this nation has ever experienced, which continued for the better part of that period, from the middle of the 1870s into, really, toward the end of the 1890s. . . . Apparently, Jack has not done his historical research once again. He’s a good guy, but he’s wrong.”

An *EIR* cover feature of Oct. 13, 1981, entitled “Remonetizing Gold for Expanded Credit, Not Deflation: the LaRouche Plan” (shown here), contrasted LaRouche’s plan to the various proposals being presented to the new Reagan administration, for the reimposition of a gold reserve foreign exchange system. Among the plans analyzed, were those of the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, and the U.S. Federal Reserve. Kemp’s idea system was originally propounded by Lewis E. Lehrman, then chairman of the Lehrman Institute in New York City. Lehrman’s plan, in turn, was popularized by “supply side” hoaxster Arthur Laffer, and by Jude Wanniski, identified as “the publicist for Rep. Jack Kemp on supply side issues.”

The most crucial difference between LaRouche’s plan, and all other gold plans, is that only LaRouche’s plan is de-



signed to *increase* the availability of credit for productive investment. The others all looked to a deliberate contraction of credit.

The feature reprinted a Sept. 22, 1981 resolution of the National Democratic Policy Committee, drafted under the direction of NDPC Advisory Board Chairman LaRouche, which stated, in part:

“Even at this late hour, the re-introduction of gold into the world monetary system can prevent a major financial crisis and economic depression. The Federal Reserve’s incompetent, destructive monetary policy has already pushed the U.S. economy into the second stage of a depression that began immediately after Chairman Volcker’s ‘Saturday Night Massacre’ of Oct. 4, 1979. . . .

“This is a war for the survival of the United States, not—as the Fed has argued—payment for the past sins of largesse committed by previous administrations. America’s banking system is already under the dictatorial control of the ‘offshore’ money markets, which the Fed has transformed into the only source of liquidity available to American borrowers. Remonetization of gold is the step required to win the war on behalf of American productivity and living standards.

“Step one is to remove the gold issue from monetarist incantation over ‘market perceptions,’ ‘inflationary expectations,’ and ‘monetary control.’ Those disciplines which the American financial system requires may be reduced practically to a single overriding constraint: We must restrict the expansion of credit to those uses which will improve productivity, output, and exports. . . .

“Since the basis for determining the fixed price of gold is the required production-price of new gold supplies, this price fixing will endure—provided that credit issue contributes to anti-inflationary gains in productivity. Any attempt by speculators to push the price above the level at which central banks exchange gold among each other might, temporarily, produce a ‘two-tier’ gold price of the type seen between 1968 and 1971. However, we have no doubt who would come out the victor in this sort of economic war.

“The flaw in the various monetarist proposals for gold restoration is elementary. The United States must conduct a form of economic warfare against an international financial cartel whose principal objective is to have the carcass of the U.S. economy to pick over. Their ally is the Federal Reserve, and their chief operator is Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker. Without the two fundamental safeguards [embedded in the LaRouche proposal], i.e. *transparency of sources of credit*, and *priority for productive credits*, the United States monetary authorities will have little to say in the management of the monetary system relative to the London and Cayman Islands offshore centers. Either, as the Federal Reserve proposes, the monetary authorities will bring about a deflationary collapse of the credit system by tightening credit to prevent gold outflow, or the U.S. will simply lose its gold stock to speculators. . . .” (emphasis in original).

Mars discovery spurs review of American space policy

by Marsha Freeman

On Aug. 7, in front of a packed auditorium at the headquarters of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington, D.C., four scientists briefed the assembled press on what promises to be one of the major discoveries in science—that primitive life once existed on Mars. For more than two years, these scientists have been investigating a 4.2 pound meteorite that had been determined to have come from Mars. It was discovered in 1984 on the Allen Hills ice sheet in Antarctica, having left Mars 16 million years ago, and arrived on Earth 13,000 years ago. It is one of a dozen Martian meteorites found at the South Pole, and at about 3.6 billion years of age, it is, by far, the oldest.

Project leader David McKay, who is a veteran of investigating Moon rocks brought to the Johnson Space Center lunar laboratory by the Apollo astronauts, described his team's work as a "detective story." The evidence they have is indirect, he said, and although each of the lines of evidence could have alternative explanations, "when you look at them all together, collectively, particularly in view that they all occur within a very small volume, we conclude that, taken together, there is evidence for early life on Mars."

Although there were cautionary words from NASA Administrator Dan Goldin, to the effect that there would have to be further confirmation, and that this did not mean there were "little green men" on Mars, the profound nature of the discovery was appreciated by most of the press, many in the scientific community, and by the President of the United States.

As the scientists were assembling to brief the press, a few blocks away, President Clinton stood on the south lawn of the White House and announced that he had asked Vice President Al Gore to convene a bipartisan space summit, at the White House, on the future of the space program. The summit would convene before the end of this year, to "discuss how America should pursue answers to the scientific questions raised by this finding."

The President said, "If this discovery is confirmed, it will surely be one of the most stunning insights into our universe that science has ever uncovered. Its implications are as far-reaching and awe-inspiring as can be imagined."

Dr. McKay explained that there are four lines of evidence for the conclusion they have reached that there was life on Mars.

The evidence for life on Mars

First, is verification that the meteorite is from Mars. This is arrived at by comparing the gases found trapped inside the meteorite, and the atmosphere of Mars. This meteorite, ALH84001, matches the unique Martian chemistry.

Second, scientists found that ALH84001 contains carbonate globules, which were probably formed when the carbon in the atmosphere of Mars combined with water which filled the cracks and fissures of the rock. But the mineralogy and chemistry of material contained in the globules, such as magnetites composed of iron and oxygen, and iron sulfides, indicate that there could also have been products of biota that contributed to the formation of the globules. Lockheed-Martin researcher Kathy Thomas-Keprta explained at the press conference that on Earth, these compounds are produced by anaerobic bacteria and other microscopic organisms.

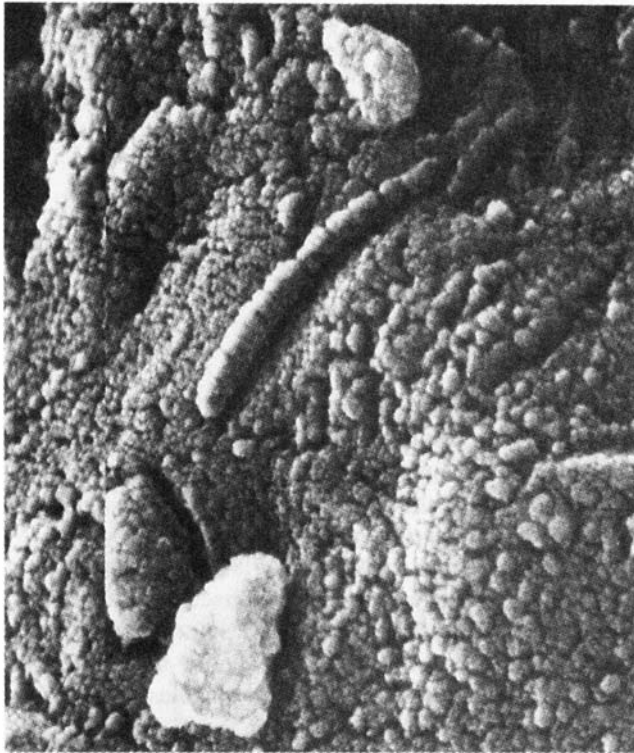
Third, organic molecules were found inside the carbonate globules, which could be the remains of microorganisms. Dr. Everett Gibson, from the Johnson Space Center, explained that although these polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons can be by-products of incomplete combustion on Earth, they could also have been produced by the decomposition of now-fossilized Martian bacteria.

The most provocative evidence is a series of extremely tiny "strange" structures, one hundredth the width of a human hair, which resemble the fossilized remains of similar-sized nanobacteria on Earth. Over the next year, teams of scientists will be continuing to probe, to see if they can find remnants of cell structures or membranes in what certainly look like fossils. Finding such structures, which would have held the "juices of life," would provide the crucial evidence of life on Mars.

Future plans

In answer to a question at the NASA press conference, Administrator Goldin said that the space agency would "listen to the scientific community" to see if, in the upcoming unmanned Mars missions, "we want to change some of the scientific objectives to help substantiate or refute this data." "I think we may have to accelerate some activities," Goldin asserted. Over the next decade, NASA is planning to send 10 spacecraft to Mars, two in each of the 26-month launch windows.

"One of the key areas that we have to look at is a sample



This image of the meteorite from Mars, made with a high-resolution scanning electron microscope, shows an unusual worm-like structure, which may be fossil evidence of primitive life. The size of the structure shown is less than one-hundredth the width of a human hair.

return, initially with robots and then, ultimately, if we have reason to do it, with human beings," Goldin stated. As of now, such a Mars sample return mission, to bring rocks back to laboratories on Earth, is not planned until the year 2005.

The scientific community has eagerly taken up Goldin's challenge. According to the Aug. 12 issue of *Space News*, a group of 35-40 space science experts from the space agency, industry, and academia, held a hastily convened teleconference within hours of the announcement of the possibility of life on Mars, and the group will soon include representatives from the European, Japanese, and Russian space agencies.

This group, which is in daily contact by phone, planned to meet at NASA headquarters on Aug. 15-16, and will, by the end of August, present their preliminary proposals for what scientific investigations should be pursued in the Mars program, to NASA Associate Administrator for Space Science Wesley Huntress.

In November, NASA will launch the first in its armada of new Mars missions, the Mars Global Surveyor, to do remote sensing observations of the Martian surface and atmosphere. The following month, the Mars Pathfinder mission will head toward Mars, and will deploy a 25-pound rover on the surface on July 4, 1997. While these two missions cannot be altered at this late date, upcoming voyages in 1998, 2001, and 2003

could be revised to meet new goals recommended by the scientists.

But there have been numerous warnings from the scientific community and the Congress, that even the goals that were set for the Mars exploration program *before* this recent announcement, could be in jeopardy.

The challenge is political

Two days before the science team made their startling announcement of the possibility of life on Mars, the Space Studies Board of the National Research Council released a report, "Review of NASA's Planned Mars Program." The Council characterizes the planned unmanned Mars missions as a "vigorous and challenging program in an era of reduced science funding."

The Committee on Lunar and Planetary Exploration of the Research Council cautions in the report that the instruments, and therefore, scientific accomplishments, of the upcoming missions, will be limited by the "faster, better, cheaper" fiscal constraints that have been placed on the program. Concerning future rover missions, they state: "Cost and payload limitations imposed on Mars Surveyor's small landers might prevent the flight of advanced rovers capable of adequate sampling of the rock record." Although the report was written before the recent announcement, it nonetheless points out that, "because evidence for past climate changes and ancient life, if any, is most likely embedded in the rocks, this is a major shortcoming."

The five-year budget projections for the space program, by both the Republican congressional majority and the White House, have come under attack by space exploration proponents from within and outside the government. Both sets of projections cut the NASA budget by nearly \$2 billion by the year 2002, to a level under \$12 billion. Critics have argued that not only will NASA not be able to start any new projects, it might be unable to adequately complete the missions already under way.

In frustration at this situation, Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.) issued a call, during May 16 hearings, for a bipartisan space summit at the White House, in order to clarify NASA's long-range budget picture. Under intense questioning by the members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Administrator Goldin hinted that the administration will revise upward its budget projections for NASA. The recent finding that there may have been life on another planet in our Solar System, is the perfect opportunity for the President to take that initiative.

In his remarks at the White House on Aug. 7, President Clinton stated that he is determined "that the American space program put its full intellectual power and technological prowess behind the search for further evidence of life on Mars." Before the time of the White House space summit, scheduled for November, the American voters and the technical community must convince the President to take that important economic and scientific step.

The scientific basis for life on Mars

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

I respond to a query forwarded to me from the Aug. 10 session of *EIR*'s regular, Leesburg Saturday afternoon intelligence discussions.

To lighten the burden of this reply, I refer readers to the fact that this is a matter which pervades all my scientific work. For example, some former students will recall the argument for pervasiveness of life in the universe, which I featured as a pedagogical point within the one-semester course in economics during the 1972 Spring semester at Columbia University campus. Those, and others, will recall from relevant publications, that the core of my original discoveries in physical economy is embodied in those considerations.

The question, whether we ought to have anticipated a necessary basis for presuming life to have existed on Mars at some time, can be answered only by first taking into account the most profound, and most frequently overlooked principle upon which the authority of all fundamental scientific knowledge depends. Only after those prerequisites are taken into account, by both questioners and respondent, can a competent answer be delivered.

The shame of virtually all taught science today, is that it ignores the most crucial question posed by even the mere notion of scientific principle. The proper answer to the question, "What is human knowledge?" in physical science, as otherwise, is subsumed under a scrutiny of those cognitive processes upon which all knowledge depends. In light of that often-ignored matter of scientific rigor, the science of physical economy stands as the highest-ranking branch of physical science. That is first of the prerequisite points to be considered.

1. Physical economy sets the question of the possibility of continued existence of the human species, against that upon which the human species acts, and which reacts to the human species' activity, the universe.

2. The unique distinction of human existence on this planet, is that it depends upon those willful increases in potential relative population-density, which are effected through the instrumentality of those mental-creative processes of cognition which empiricism and materialism either deny, axiomatically, to exist, or, as Immanuel Kant did, pronounce "unknowable" by mankind.

3. Physical economy shows that the characteristic of valid

discoveries of principle employed to alter human behavior, is a "not-entropic" growth of the human potential relative population-density, correlated with improvements in demographic characteristics of the relevant entire population, and with increase of the physical standard of living and physical productivity of the society, per capita of labor force, per household, and per square kilometer of relevant surface area of the planet.

(As set forth in the referenced Columbia semester: This not-entropic function is reflected in terms of three constraints: a) That the ratio of "free energy" to "energy of the system" of the physical economy as a whole, must not be negative, and must not decline; b) that the ration of "energy of the system," per capita of available labor-force, per household, and per square kilometer of relevant surface-area, must increase; c) that progress in these terms is made obligatory by the factor of "technological attrition.")

4. That is to say, that the universe rewards humanity's valid acts of discovery of universal principle, with "not-entropic" impulses in the increase of mankind's potential relative population-density.

5. Thus, mankind's knowledge of the universe is characteristically "not-entropic," a knowledge which demonstrates the universe as a whole to be characteristically "not-entropic." (E.g., the universe is so pre-designed, that it is prone to obey the will of man whenever that will reflects the creative-cognitive potential of the individual human mind. Hence, the universe is prone, by manifest pre-design, to "obey" not-entropy.)

6. This is made known to mankind through the Socratic method of cognition first rigorously defined by Plato; therefore, that process of cognition is characteristically "not-entropic."

7. The mathematical meaning of this "not-entropy," is clarified by the discovery presented by Bernhard Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation, where a clear view of the relationship among cognition, mathematics, and not-entropy was first provided. Essentially, to understand cognition, we must recognize that science is not a product of mathematics, but of frequent departures from mathematics, into the domain of experimental physics. Experimental physics rudely refutes and corrects the stubborn idiocies of existing mathematics (and merely mathematical physics) by aid of *measurable* demonstrations of a new physical, or equivalent principle, enabling us to construct a new, functionally superior quality of mathematical physics. Each such step of progress in human knowledge, has the mathematical characteristic of an *absolute mathematical discontinuity*.

It should be noted that experimental physics effects progress to two distinct effects. It may merely guide us to eradicate nonsense from knowledge; or, it may find the relevant error in existing belief to err only in respect to inadequacy, in that it has to discover some additional principle, if it is to progress beyond the bounds of its present pragmatic competencies. It

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is the second case, upon which Riemann's habilitation dissertation, like his notion of a Riemann Surface, is focussed. In this second case, experimental proof, by measurement, of a new physical principle, is to be added to existing mathematical knowledge as it were a new dimension of a physical space-time geometry.

This obliges us to review all presently acquired knowledge from this vantage-point in physical space-time geometries. In this approach, we are impelled to divide all relatively valid discoveries into two general classes: a) discoveries of new theorems of an established physical space-time geometry (established theorem-lattice), and, b) discoveries of new dimensions (i.e., any one set of axioms, postulates, definitions, constituting an hypothesis, is transformed into a new hypothesis by the discovery of a new principle serving as an axiom of the new hypothesis). The latter are distinguished as "new physical principles" (or, equivalent notions). Each such principle is treated as a "dimension" of an n -dimensional physical-space-time manifold, and with an associated, experimentally measurable physical space-time curvature.

The notion of the progress, through experimental physics, or analogous means, from a relatively valid physical space-time geometry (hypothesis) of " n dimensions," to a superior one (hypothesis) of " $n+1$ dimensions," is the general definition of "not-entropy" employable for a topological

form of mathematical physics (which excludes the Grassmann-Weyl presumption of the existence of linearity in the very small).

8. Although experimental physics, or comparable measurement, may show us, that a discovered theorem or hypothesis increases the per-capita power of action *locally*, that is not proof, in and of itself, that such local advantage corresponds to a net gain for humanity as a whole. Thus, local advantage must be viewed as but a phase-space within a larger geometry of society as a whole, within a still larger geometry of mankind as a whole. Thus, the principle of increase of potential relative population-density, through the not-entropic fruits of individual's cognition, is the highest authority in experimental physics.

Physics and life

All human knowledge may be mapped by simple table of three columns and three rows. The columns are "astrophysics," "macrophysics," and "microphysics." The rows are, from lowest to highest: 1) Ostensibly non-living processes; 2) Ostensibly non-cognitive, living processes; and, 3) Cognitive processes. All of the elements of knowledge so located interact functionally.

Another table describes, roughly but usefully, the empirical refinement of knowledge. Knowledge is otherwise ordered from lower linear, to higher non-linear, and both these according to extremes of frequency of oscillation reached. Thus we drive inquiry and action into the extremes of scale, and in refinement of contrast of linear to non-linear.

All such considerations are properly subsumed under the certainty, that not-entropy is the underlying characteristic (e.g., higher hypothesis) of the universe as an integrated whole.

The foregoing three sets of experimental considerations, combined, present us with a higher hypothesis. It is a "relative theorem" (e.g., hypothesis) of this higher hypothesis, that the principle of life is pervasive throughout the universe, and that life must necessarily manifest its efficient presence as a principle of the universe, wherever appropriate local phase-space conditions exist.

Thus, if we reject the mechanistic, Darwinian presumptions, in favor of the considerations summarized thus far here, it follows:

1. That prior to the recent NASA report, the compelling investigative presumption had to have been, that recognizable life-forms must have existed actively on Mars during some interval of time, possibly including the present.

2. If three stated or otherwise implicit assumptions of the given NASA report are solidly confirmed, then we have the fact of existence of active forms of life on Mars during some extended period of time, prior to, and possibly including the present. These three, "nested" presumptions are: a) That the meteorite came from Mars; b) That there are life-forms contained within the meteorite; and, c) That the life-forms are not located there through "contamination" by environments other

than those of Mars.

3. If those presumptions are confirmed, we are confronted with two experimental propositions: a) What is the range of conditions on Mars within which what types of life-forms are "successfully" active; and b) What are the conditions under which a succession of life-forms is originated on Mars—or, elsewhere, such as Earth?

4. One of the subsumed special sets of questions references the transformation in the conditions of the Earth's surface, from a reducing to an oxidizing characteristic. A related, "nested" question, is: How does that consideration apply to the pre-history of Mars, as compared with relevant datings for Earth?

5. That set of questions prompts our examination of the strong, if currently less popular presumption, that the generation of the periodic table of elements, of which the Solar System's planets and moons are ostensibly composed, was effected, during a period a much-faster rotating Sun was shedding rotation, under conditions of coherently ordered fusion within a superheated disk of expelled solar matter orbiting the Sun (as our present image of gravitational fusion within the Sun could not account for that periodic table). The Kepler phase-shift, between the inner and outer planets, has greatly increased significance for us, if a second inner planet (the only likely one, excepting the exploded planet now represented by the asteroids) is shown to have de-

veloped living forms. In such a case, our way of looking outward, at the universe in general, must be significantly shifted, to include a much more interesting history (and prospective future) for our Sun, than has been common lately.

6. All of this must be situated in a commitment to several related matters: a) Extend the frontiers of experimental physics, on both the astrophysical and microphysical frontiers, especially into the sub-nuclear domain, where "strong forces" prevail; b) Consider the proposition, that the natural tendency in a universe defined as our table defines science, is for the composition of the universe to shift upward, not only from a less-organized, to a more highly-organized form, but, generally, from the "inorganic" toward the "cognitive" form; c) That the curvature of physical space-time has changed much over the "history" of the universe, is continuing to change, and might be willfully altered, ultimately, in the manner a Riemann Surface function suggests, by intervention of mankind.

7. That the investigation of such matters, requires the cleansing of science of both the incapacitating pagan-religious mythology, of "linearity in the very small," and, also, of kindred types of empiricist's mechanistic mumbo-jumbo, imported into the mathematics-physics classroom and textbook from the dionysiac rites of the Hobbesian market-place.

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Federal judge rules against LaRouche, overturning Voting Rights Act

by Nancy Spannaus

Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson, of the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. sought to overturn the Voting Rights Act on Aug. 15, in a decision claiming that the Democratic National Committee, and DNC Chairman Donald Fowler, do not fall under the jurisdiction of that 1965 civil rights legislation. The action came in response to the suit filed by Lyndon LaRouche and voters from Arizona, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, and Washington, D.C., claiming that their rights had been violated, by Fowler's rulings.

"Fowler's attorneys made a racist appeal to the judge, claiming that the DNC did not have to have their decisions precleared for possible racial bias, and the judge went with it," a LaRouche spokesman said in response to the ruling. "President Clinton should fire Fowler, or the word will go out that the Democratic Party leadership is in bed with a bunch of racists."

LaRouche and his co-plaintiffs are considering what their next legal move will be.

The court hearing Aug. 15 featured argument by attorneys Jack Keeney, Jr. for the DNC; Thomas Byron for the Democratic parties of Louisiana and Virginia; Jack Young for the Democratic Party of Virginia; and Steve Ross for the Texas Democratic Party. Representing LaRouche's argument, and the voters, were Odin Anderson, LaRouche's personal attorney; James Wilson of Alabama; Theo Mitchell of South Carolina; and local counsel Nina Ginsburg.

Two hours after the hearing, Judge Jackson issued his ruling upholding the Fowler arguments.

The DNC claims exemption

Fowler's lawyer Jack Keeney led off, summarizing the Confederate argument for dismissal of the case on the basis that 1) the DNC and its chairman are not covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act; and 2) internal party rules over who can participate, are political matters for the party to decide, not the courts. He cited a series of Supreme Court decisions, footnotes, and so forth, in support of his argument. He then claimed that the states which carried out Fowler's orders also could not be sued, because they were not under the proper kind of jurisdiction.

Ignoring the facts of the discrimination against LaRouche, and those who voted for him, Keeney arrogantly insisted that

every time the courts had ordered a party to seat a delegate, they had been reversed, and that the courts had no right to intervene into privately funded, privately held political party functions. This is precisely the same kind of argument that was made under the Jim Crow laws, in an attempt to keep African-Americans from exercising their rights.

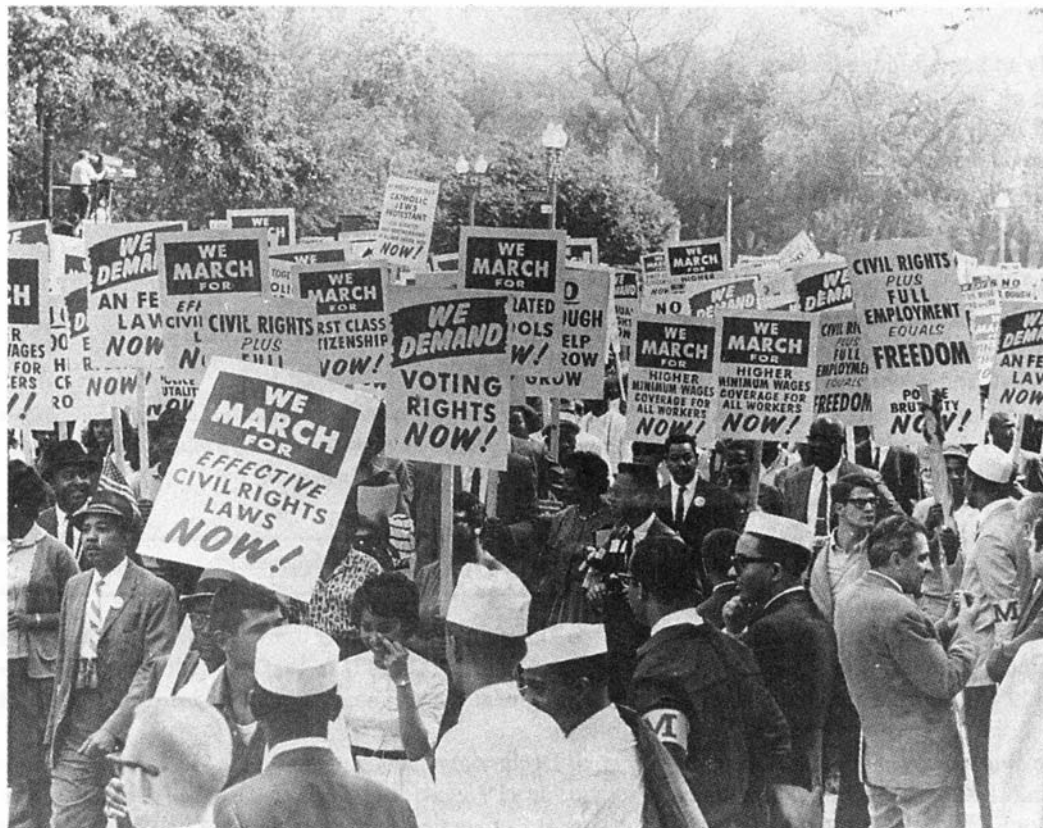
It was against such a "First Amendment" argument that Congress had implemented the Voting Rights Act to begin with. As late as the early 1960s, Southern states, in particular, would constantly shift voting regulations in order to keep out racial minorities, claiming their parties' "First Amendment rights" to free association. As a remedy, the Voting Rights Act mandated "preclearance" of voting rules in jurisdictions which had a history of such racism. All the jurisdictions in the LaRouche suit against Fowler fell under the preclearance requirement, with the exception of Washington, D.C.

One case cited by the LaRouche suit provides almost a direct parallel to what Fowler is trying to do. In a series of cases called the Texas "white primary" cases, the state of Texas sought to "remedy" the discrimination carried out by a law which said no African-American could vote in the Democratic primary, by shifting the authority for establishing voting criteria to the party itself. Then the Texas Democratic Party executive enacted the very same restriction—and argued that it could not be challenged because it was the act of a private party, protected by the First Amendment!

Of course, the racist intent and result were absolutely clear, as also in the argument by Fowler et al. that they did not have to "preclear" Fowler's ruling against LaRouche, which disenfranchised thousands of voters, many of them racial minorities.

Louisiana Attorney Byron waxed even more eloquent on the right to bigotry—claiming the "sanctity of national parties." He also claimed that there would be "irreparable harm" to the state parties if they had to seat the (duly elected) LaRouche delegates, because Fowler's rules say that the entire state delegation would be removed if his dictates are violated.

Attorney Young added the argument that LaRouche was not qualified to vote, and that both Democratic Party rule 11K (which gives Fowler his dictatorial power to determine who



Civil rights activists march on Washington, August 1963, demanding the right to vote. The hard-won victories of that struggle are now being overturned, by a corrupt and racist judicial system.

is a legitimate candidate), and the Virginia party plan, list voter registration as a requirement for running for office. Young's argument, that LaRouche should never have been qualified to be a candidate under these rules, did not address the fact that the Virginia party had in fact accepted him as a candidate in the caucus process.

Violating rights

As LaRouche's attorney Odin Anderson rose to respond, Judge Jackson immediately demanded that he tell him, how, if LaRouche was not a qualified voter, he could be considered a candidate? Anderson answered that what was at issue here, was the vote, not the candidacy—although under the Constitution LaRouche is eligible to hold the office of President. Judge Jackson continued to pepper him with questions, asking how he would answer DNC lawyer Keeney's arguments that the court had no jurisdiction over the DNC. Anderson addressed many of the citations, showing that no court had ever previously ruled on the issue at hand—whether the DNC should not come under the jurisdiction, when their rules are enforced without preclearance, and the application of those rules results in deprivations such as those cited in the LaRouche suit—damages which affected the plaintiff voters, and LaRouche himself.

The fact that the judge understood that the issue of racist discrimination involved, was reflected in his next question to

Anderson: So you are saying that the DNC would come under the Voting Rights Act, if, for example, it said they would only recognize white males as candidates?

Anderson also addressed at some length the fact that the state parties and the DNC were "inextricably intertwined," "alter egos," and therefore had to be considered under the jurisdiction of the D.C. court, although the central relief sought—that of seating LaRouche's delegates—had to be granted through Fowler and the DNC.

Anderson was followed by James Wilson of Alabama, who argued that voters had been stripped of their rights, by what Fowler had done in disqualifying LaRouche, and therefore Fowler's action had to come under the Voting Rights Act, and its conditions for preclearance.

Judge Jackson virtually took the side of the defense, arguing that voters should have decided to vote for someone else, not an "unqualified" candidate. Wilson countered sharply, and accurately, that the decision to disqualify LaRouche was taken by the DNC, and the states acting for the DNC, after LaRouche had already obtained more than 500,000 votes. Louisiana and Virginia put LaRouche on the ballot, the voters exercised their rights, and then the states came in and nullified their right to vote. The only relief possible is for the court to rule that Fowler and the DNC come under the jurisdiction of the Voting Rights Act.

The last argument for the plaintiffs came from Theo

Mitchell, who immediately addressed Judge Jackson's question about the DNC ruling on "white males." Of course, the Voting Rights Act would apply to such a ruling, he said, and in this case there is also deliberate conduct by DNC head Fowler to carry out a personal vendetta against LaRouche.

Civil rights veterans file amicus brief

The day before Judge Jackson's ruling, 150 Democratic Party elected officials and activists filed an *amicus curiae* (friend of the court) brief in support of LaRouche and the voters who were suing the DNC and its chairman Fowler. The Democratic Party activists are represented by former U.S. Congressman James Mann of Greenville, S.C., and D.C. School Board member, Bernard Gray.

The *amici* include 4 former congressmen, 39 state representatives, 41 party officials, 19 civil rights leaders, and numerous others, from 31 states.

The *amicus* brief asks the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. to grant the request of LaRouche and the disenfranchised voters, that the Democratic Party seat the LaRouche delegates at the Aug. 26-29 Chicago Democratic National Convention.

The 150 signers on the *amicus curiae* brief, include individuals with a considerable history of fighting for voting rights against discrimination.

Among the 39 state legislators, are the leadership of black caucuses in nine states, the president of Alabama's New South Coalition, and the vice-president of the Alabama Democratic Coalition. National and state leaders of the nation's two major civil rights organizations—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)—have signed on, as have prominent members of the African-American Lawyers Association and the National Black Women's Caucus. In sum, the leadership of black Democrats in the United States is well represented, as are many other constituencies.

The short brief includes the following statements:

"Your Amici are concerned that the actions taken by the Defendants (Fowler, et al.), unless legally repudiated, will be used as a model for further future deprivations of the rights of people of color or other minorities. . . .

"Often minority voters are attracted to candidates who may not always have the approval of the establishment party leaders, but this is the very purpose of the primary system," the brief states.

"The LaRouche candidacy represents the opportunity for robust debate on policy issues of critical importance to the nation. Whether it is likely that the Convention delegates ultimately select him as their choice for the nomination is not the issue. The right of free speech, the furtherance of public debate, and the rights of voters to choose the candidate to be their voice in the national political debate must be respected and protected if our democracy is to endure."

Documentation

Suit seeks to overturn DNC's discrimination

The following is excerpted from the Aug. 2, 1996 suit against Democratic National Committee Chairman Donald Fowler and the DNC, by Lyndon LaRouche.

Nature of the Action

4. This action arises under the Voting Rights Act of 1965 as amended, 42 USC §1971 et seq. This action seeks declaratory judgment by a Three-Judge District Court panel as follows:

a. Declaratory judgment that Rule 11(K) of the Democratic Party Delegate Selection Rules for the 1996 Democratic National Convention, and its subsequent implementation, is void, of no force and effect, and legally unenforceable for lack of preclearance pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, and is otherwise unconstitutional under Article II, §1, Clause 4, of the Constitution of the United States of America.

b. Declaratory judgment declaring that such provisions as are in Rule 11(K) are in themselves unable to be precleared.

c. Declaratory judgment declaring the actions taken by Defendant Donald L. Fowler whereby the issuing of a January 5, 1996 and an April 1, 1996 (and such other and unknown correspondence and/or actions by Defendant Fowler) disqualified Plaintiff LaRouche's Presidential candidacy from seeking the nomination of the Democratic Party which had the purpose and/or effect of disqualifying and discriminating against voters who are African-American, Hispanic-American, American-Indian, and disabled, among others, and delegates pledged to LaRouche and/or who wish to be a delegate pledged to candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. to be seated at the 1996 Democratic National Convention, are void, of no force and effect, and legally unenforceable for lack of preclearance pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

d. Declaratory judgment declaring the actions of Defendant Fowler are in themselves unable to be precleared as they have the purpose and/or effect of denying Plaintiffs and others similarly situated of their rights in violation of the Voting Rights Act, the Civil Rights Act, and the Constitution of the United States and the Amendments thereto. . . .

Facts

35. Plaintiff LaRouche meets the criteria established in Article II, §1, Clause 4 of the Constitution of the United States to be a candidate for President of the United States. LaRouche is a Democrat actively seeking the nomination of the Democratic Party for President. He is certified for Matching Funds by the Federal Election Commission, and met the criteria to appear on the Presidential Preference Primary ballots in 28 states. . . .

36. The total votes officially reported in those primaries for LaRouche's candidacy, nationwide, is 597,853. Candidate LaRouche received double-digit percentiles of the vote cast in a number of state primaries, despite a deliberate policy by the national news media to virtually black out his campaign—even when he campaigned in various states, holding press conferences and “town meetings.” . . .

37. On or about March 12, 1994, Defendant DNC adopted Rule 11(K) of the Democratic Party Delegate Selection Rules for the 1996 Democratic National Convention which changed a voting qualification as defined in Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act (42 §1973c et seq.), which had the purpose and/or effect of depriving persons of their right to vote.

38. Rule 11(K) of the Democratic Party Delegate Selection Rules for the 1996 Democratic National Convention states:

“For purposes of these rules, a Democratic candidate for president must be registered to vote, must be a declared Democrat, and must, as determined by the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, have established a bona fide record of public service, accomplishment, public writings and/or public statements affirmatively demonstrating that he or she has the interests, welfare and success of the Democratic Party of the United States at heart and will participate in the Convention in good faith.” . . .

40. Defendant DNC's change in the National Party Rules deprived persons protected by the Voting Rights Act, the Civil Rights Act, and others of an equal opportunity to participate in the political process and to elect a candidate of their choice.

41. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that Defendant DNC did not submit its change to the National Party Rules (Rule 11(K)) to the Attorney General of the United States, nor did they seek preclearance from the District Court for the District of Columbia as required by the Voting Rights Act. . . .

42. The provisions of Rule 11(K) are not preclearable as they do not meet the criteria of the Voting Rights Act nor do they comport with the Constitution, and the discriminatory effect of such provisions is a denial of First, Fifth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution

of the United States.

43. On January 5, 1996 Defendant Fowler issued a letter to all Democratic Party State Chairs which made a unilateral determination that under the Democratic Party Delegate Selection Rules for the 1996 Democratic National Convention and the accompanying Call for the 1996 Democratic National Convention, Plaintiff LaRouche is not a bona fide candidate. Fowler declares:

“. . . I have determined that Lyndon Larouche (sic) is not a bona fide Democrat and does not possess a record affirmatively demonstrating that he is faithful to, or has at heart, the interests, welfare and success of the Democratic Party of the United States. This determination is based on Mr. Larouche's expressed political beliefs, including beliefs which are explicitly racist and anti-Semitic, and otherwise utterly contrary to the fundamental beliefs, values and tenets of the Democratic Party and is also based on his past activities including exploitation of and defrauding contributors and voters.

“Accordingly, Mr. Larouche is not to be considered a qualified candidate for nomination of the Democratic Party for President . . . Therefore, state parties, in the implementation of their delegate selection plans, should disregard any votes that might be cast for Mr. Larouche, should not allocate delegate positions to Mr. Larouche and should not recognize the selection of delegates pledged to him at any stage of the Delegate Selection Process.

“Further, Mr. Larouche will not be entitled to have his name placed in nomination for the office of President at the 1996 Democratic National Convention. No certification of a delegate pledged to [him] will be accepted by the Secretary of the DNC and no such delegate shall be placed on the Temporary Roll of the Convention. The National Chair will, if necessary, and upon the proper filing of a challenge, recommend to the Credentials Committee . . . that the Committee resolve that any such delegate not be seated.” . . .

44. Fowler's declarations are false, made with reckless disregard for the truth, and imposed voting qualifications, standards, practices or procedures which deprived Plaintiffs of their rights under the laws of the United States, and upon information and belief, were not precleared in accordance with 42 USC §1973 et seq.

45. On January 8, 1996, Plaintiff LaRouche, having learned of the issuance of Defendant Fowler's January 5, 1996 letter to State Chairs, issued a reply to Fowler, Democratic Party State Chairs, and relevant other party members. LaRouche's reply states in relevant part:

“I am in receipt of a two-page, scurrilous letter, which presents itself as a policy statement, from Democratic National Committee chairperson Donald L. Fowler, to each and all ‘Democratic Party state Chairs.’ . . .

“The purpose of the letter is stated within the third of the letter's five paragraphs. The signator, ostensibly Fowler,

states that 'Lyndon Larouche is not a bona fide Democrat . . . This determination is based on Mr. Larouche's expressed political beliefs, including beliefs which are explicitly racist and anti-Semitic. . . .'

"On this account, either Mr. Fowler, or whoever issued this letter in his name, is purely and simply a liar.

"I am not obliged to speculate on the motives of whoever caused that letter to be put into circulation. However, since I have been an active Democratic Party campaigner during more than fifteen years, and have campaigned for the party's nomination five times, such an obviously hysterical document now, suggests that someone is terribly afraid of the extent of my estimated potential support for my candidacy . . . Since Mr. Clinton's reelection is virtually inevitable, and since I am committed to support his reelection after the August convention, one may ask: whether the authorship of the scurrilous letter either wrote in a deranged state of mind, or is operating under the influence of some secret agenda?

"Ironically, given its reliance upon that flagrant lie, the text of the letter as a whole is fairly described as recalling the totalitarian style of 'political correctness' (*Gleichschaltung*) practiced by Nazi Propaganda Minister Josef Goebbels, a quality which one might have thought were 'utterly contrary to the fundamental beliefs, values and tenets of the Democratic Party.'

"Since that letter's reported determination by the Chair is explicitly premised upon no evidence other than a flagrant lie, I propose that the letter be tabled by all National and State party officials, until such time as Mr. Fowler may have rebuked whomever might have misused his name, or, in the alternative, may have made suitable apology for the utterance of so flagrantly false and disgusting a lie." . . .

47. Defendant DNC's adoption of Rule 11(K) and Defendant Fowler's actions are also inconsistent with Rule 4(B)1 and 2 of the Democratic Party Delegate Selection Rules for the 1996 Democratic National Convention which read:

"4(B)1 All public meetings at all levels of the Democratic Party in each state should be open to all members of the Democratic Party regardless of race, sex, age, color, creed, national origin, religion, ethnic identity, sexual orientation, economic status, philosophical persuasion or physical disability (hereinafter collectively referred to as 'status').

"4(B)2 No test for membership in, or any oaths of loyalty to, the Democratic Party in any state should be required or used which has the effect of requiring prospective or current members of the Democratic Party to acquiesce in, condone or support discrimination based on 'status.' ". . .

Louisiana

49. Plaintiff LaRouche timely filed his declaration of candidacy and filing fee with the Louisiana Secretary of State to have his name appear on the March 12, 1996 statewide President Preference Primary. . . .

52. In the 6th C.D., the official returns also show that LaRouche received 3,995 votes, which is over 15%. . . .

54. According to the governing Party Rules (both nationally and in Louisiana), a Presidential candidate qualifies to receive a district level delegate to the National Convention when "a threshold of at least 15% of the votes cast at the primary in each congressional district" is reached. . . .

56. Because no Louisiana resident of the 6th C.D. had prefiled as a delegate pledged to LaRouche, LEC national campaign representative Debra Hanania-Freeman, attempted to reach Defendant James J. Brady, the Louisiana Democratic Party state chairman, to work out the post-primary procedure by which a delegate pledged to LaRouche would be selected for the 6th C.D. . . .

58. On March 18, 1996, Mrs. Freeman called the Louisiana Democratic Party headquarters in Baton Rouge, attempting to reach Defendant Brady. She was told that Brady was not in the Baton Rouge office, but worked in Washington, D.C. . . .

59. Freeman explained the reason for her call. The secretary acknowledged that she knew LaRouche had qualified for a delegate in the 6th C.D., and told Freeman the matter was being handled by Jim Nickel, the Executive Director of the Louisiana Democratic Party. . . .

60. On March 19, the next day, Freeman reached Nickel at the Baton Rouge office and explained that based upon the Secretary of State's official returns, LaRouche is entitled to one district level delegate and one alternate. Nickel replied, "Yes, indeed, it certainly does appear that he is." . . .

61. Freeman then proposed, in accordance with the National Party Rules, that a LaRouche caucus be convened in the 6th C.D. on March 30, along with the other district caucuses scheduled to meet. She further stated that if this presented a problem, she was open to working out alternative dates. . . .

62. Nickel's response to Freeman was to ask her if she was aware of Defendant Fowler's January 5, 1996 letter to all state chairmen, stating his intention to deny certification of any delegate pledged to LaRouche at the National Convention. After discussion, Nickel asked Freeman to send him a letter summarizing the facts and LaRouche's request for the convening of a post-primary procedure. . . .

66. On April 9, 1996 Freeman received, by fax, a letter from Defendant Brady which was dated April 4, 1996. Brady's letter stated in relevant part: "Please be advised, [based on] the declarations of the National Party Chair . . . Lyndon LaRouche was not entitled to a delegate or an alternate to the 1996 National Convention from Louisiana." . . .

67. Freeman attempted to reach Brady by phone at the Baton Rouge office, but was told he could only be reached at Defendant DNC's offices in Washington, D.C. Freeman called the DNC headquarters to speak with Brady who refused to take her call. . . .

Dem. institute says economy is the issue

by Suzanne Rose

A report released Aug. 8 by the Economic Policy Institute in Washington, D.C., entitled "Volatile Voters, Declining Living Standards and Non-College-Educated Whites," says that the key issue for voters in the 1996 elections is declining living standards, and that neither party is addressing this effectively. It rightly criticizes the Democratic Party for ceding ground to the "Republican" anti-government argument, so that it has no effective way to address the decline in living standards.

The report says that the support in the population for balancing the budget as a policy goal is soft, and that the public would be receptive to approaches which motivate the morality of government programs, as opposed to corporate and other interests which are "taking advantage of economic change to enrich themselves and break down the norms that previously enabled ordinary workers to prosper." It criticizes the "New Democrat" approach of the Democratic Leadership Council (DLC), which tries to convince voters that Democrats are no different than Republicans, which is a disaster as an election strategy, because it appeals mainly to yuppie suburbanites. It says that the Democrats have "imprisoned themselves, along with the Republicans and most of the economics profession, in an iron triangle of economic policy principles (a high-unemployment, high-interest-rate, slow-growth macropolicy; a commitment to a balanced budget; and free trade without labor and social standards) that effectively excludes any active attempt to improve the lot of the average American."

The report urges Democrats to build a political alternative that breaks out of this iron triangle, raises living standards, and consolidates support among lower income voters. A "new economic populism" is emerging as a strand of public thinking, it says, which provides "a compelling rationale for breaking out of the iron triangle and asserting the centrality of government action to raise living standards."

The weakness of the report is its reliance on polling to determine what course of action is feasible, and its assertion, in various places, that while living standards are declining, the economy is expanding, an obvious impossibility.

Continuing the economic debate

This report continues the debate which began in Democratic Party circles in January-February of this year, as re-

corded in a series of white papers issued by Democratic Party leaders including Sens. Edward Kennedy (Mass.), Tom Daschle (S.D.), Jeff Bingaman (N.M.), and Rep. Richard Gephardt (Mo.), that the leading issue to be addressed by the party in the elections would be the declining living standards of Americans since the 1970s, the growing income gap between the richest and the rest of the population (see p. 4), and the "shareholder" mentality which has dominated economic decision-making. One such paper, "Scrambling to Pay the Bills: Building Allies for America's Working Families," was released on Feb. 28, 1996. Senator Kennedy, in a speech in February to the Center on National Policy, said the 1996 elections should be fought out on the question of the growing income gap in America, and the fact that we are experiencing a "Quiet Depression."

But, when election strategist "Dirty Dick" Morris gained the upper hand in Clinton's re-election strategy, a drift away from this perspective could be perceived. Reports and commentary, such as the Council of Economic Advisers-authored Stiglitz Report, portrayed a robustly expanding economy under the Clinton administration (it claimed 9.4 million new jobs were created since January 1993), a false picture presented for election purposes (see *EIR*, Aug. 2, "Success Story of U.S. Jobs Creation Is a Fraud").

The Economic Policy Institute researches and formulates policies respecting the living standards of working people. Its board includes consultant Stanley Greenberg, who steered Clinton's 1992 campaign, but was driven out of the White House by Morris in spring 1995. The EPI's material was used in the (losing) fight against the North American Free Trade Agreement. This year, it gave Labor Secretary Robert Reich and Congressional Democrats the "intellectual underpinnings" for increasing the minimum wage, a battle which was won.

Behind such reports as the Stiglitz Report can be seen the hands of Morris and other Republican moles, which create the setting in which President Clinton will be unable to effectively mobilize the Democratic Party base for economic recovery, and lay the foundation for such disasters as the bi-partisan support for the Republican welfare bill.

Worse, as Democratic Party Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche has warned, the Democratic Party must mobilize to prepare the country to reverse the financial blow-out as a result of the failed policies of the last 30 years of turning our economy over to speculators, and it is in no position to do this as long as its economic policy and election strategy are dominated by the likes of Dick Morris. LaRouche also warned, in a series of election campaign prime-time television broadcasts, that focus on the economy was necessary to rally the constituencies of the Democratic Party to an election victory over the fascist economic policies of the Gingrich Republicans. Perhaps this debate will now break out anew.

National News

Congressman exonerated; charges DOJ misconduct

Seventeen-term Republican U.S. Rep. Joseph McDade, of northeast Pennsylvania, was acquitted Aug. 1 by a federal jury, of multiple charges of conspiracy, bribery, and racketeering. McDade and his attorney immediately called for a Congressional investigation of Justice Department misconduct in the case. McDade is running for an 18th term this fall.

The charges against McDade involved alleged bribes from defense contractors. McDade has fought to attract defense jobs to his economically depressed district, which includes the strongly Democratic city of Scranton; but the Democrats rarely ran anyone against the popular incumbent. McDade was in line to become chairman of the House Appropriations Committee after the 1994 election, but declined to seek the position because of the indictment.

The FBI regularly "leaked" damaging allegations about McDade after opening an investigation of him in 1982. According to Associated Press, "McDade, 64, and his attorney, Sal Cognetti, Jr., questioned the Justice Department motivation in the case, even though the indictment was returned in 1992, during fellow Republican George Bush's administration."

Cognetti, a former Assistant U.S. Attorney, told AP, "I don't know what it was motivated by. It wasn't motivated by the evidence, nor was it motivated by any criminal acts by Joseph McDade." McDade has reportedly attacked the prosecution's key witnesses as "all admitted felons, liars." One juror said, "The government failed to prove in court the man was guilty of anything."

'Dr. Death II' now to kill in Massachusetts

According to the Aug. 6 *Boston Globe*, Rev. Ralph Mero, the initiator of a defeated ballot effort in Washington State to legalize physician-assisted suicide, has now moved to

Massachusetts, where he intends to continue to commit murder.

While in Washington, the *Globe* reports, Mero put together an organization called "Compassion in Dying," and was present at seven of the 25 "suicides" the group has administered. His challenge to a Washington statute, defining assisted suicide as a crime, led to a barbaric federal court decision in March, claiming "constitutional protection" for the "right to die."

Mero told the *Globe* that he plans to challenge Massachusetts' laws and medical practices regarding the "terminally ill," either legislatively, or by "helping the dying to die." In an interview given in Seattle two years ago, Mero said, "There is nothing like a little applesauce and barbs [barbiturates]—it's calm, peaceful. You take the pills in the applesauce, have a sip of Chivas Regal, Jack Daniels, whatever. Say your goodbye, have a final kiss, and you lie back and sleep. . . . Within minutes you are gone. It's something to see."

Mero is a Unitarian Universalist "minister" and will work out of the "denominational" headquarters in Boston. The office has responsibility for overseeing pension plans, insurance programs, and counseling for the denomination's ministers. Fellow right-to-die ghoul Nancy Dorfman, chairwoman of the Hemlock Society of Greater Boston, expressed her delight by Mero's arrival in Boston. According to the *Globe*, a "model statute" to legalize assisted suicide, drafted by the Hemlock Society, is expected to be introduced into the state legislature by the end of 1996.

GOP platform committee attacks 14th Amendment

The Republican Party's national convention platform committee has made a mockery of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The platform committee decided that citizenship rights, constitutionally guaranteed following the Civil War, should apply to the unborn, but not to those already born.

The Fourteenth Amendment, which was ratified on July 28, 1868, declares: "All per-

sons born or naturalized in the United States . . . are citizens of the United States. . . . No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. . . ." The amendment ensured citizenship to freed slaves and to the nation's immigrants; both such populations had made absolutely essential contributions to the salvation of the Union during the rebellion.

Pro-slavery Democrats fought against the amendment's ratification. Racists and British-run demagogues have attacked its validity ever since. The pro-British "revisionist" historian Charles Beard claimed it was a plot by "corporations."

The platform committee of the 1996 Republican Party convention has embraced the treasonous enemies of Abraham Lincoln. The committee adopted the following language regarding the Fourteenth Amendment: "We endorse legislation to make clear that the Fourteenth Amendment's protections apply to unborn children. . . . We support a constitutional amendment or constitutionally valid legislation declaring that children born in the United States of alien parents who are not long-term residents are not automatically citizens."

Ollie North caught lying to the government again

According to the Aug. 10 *New York Times*, Oliver North's company, Guardian Technologies, may also be suffering from delusions of grandeur—in the pursuit of further loot. The issue under scrutiny is Guardian Technologies' initial filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), for permission to issue public stock.

North made something of a killing running George Bush's Contra operation, trading arms for drugs. North's current stock was floated upon the public in May, by a Long Island brokerage firm, Landmark International Equities, which itself is reportedly under investigation by the National Association of Securities Dealers. When Guardian Technologies sought SEC permission to make public stock issues, the company asserted that it had a contract with the

Briefly

General Services Administration (GSA), the purchasing agency of the U.S. government.

According to the *Times*, North's Virginia-based company claimed it thus had "inroads to potential business with federal agencies." But "a check with the GSA showed that no such contract existed." Herbert M. Jacobi, a lawyer representing Guardian, told the *Times* that the false report of a contract with the GSA was "a typographical error." For the record, Guardian makes and sells armored vests for police and military personnel.

Western power outages traced to deregulation

One of the most severe power failures in U.S. history affected nine western states from Oregon to Texas on Aug. 10 and 11. Officials for the Western System Coordinating Council (WSCC), an industry-created agency of 88 western power companies, confirmed that the outage began in the Pacific Northwest, and spread all the way south to the Mexican border.

At one point, roughly 40% of Los Angeles was without power. A ten-mile stretch of Pacific beach had to be closed, due to a 6-million-gallon release of sewage caused by the outage. The San Francisco airport was placed on emergency generator support, leaving no power for security checkpoints, computer systems, and lighting in the building.

The blackouts were triggered by an unusually heavy demand for electricity during a heat wave; but the problem did not lie even in the lack of power to meet the temporary crisis. Instead, the required surge of power overwhelmed the inadequate transmission grids. The power lines were designed merely as local feeders to homes and businesses, without major "highways" for bulk transmission of electricity.

The "post-industrial society" has already consigned cheap nuclear power and increased energy-density to the scrapheap, overseen by environmentalist junkmen. Now, the nation's utility companies are scrambling to meet the imminent deregulation of the industry.

According to the WSCC, California utilities reacted to the unusually high demand by importing the cheapest available power—from hydroelectric supplies in Washington State. In the face of deregulation, the utility companies are covering their shortages in power generation, by importing electricity at the lowest rate they can. Under "free-market" notions, *producing* more power is out. That, said a WSCC spokesman, "costs more money."

Two health plans warn doctors to limit care

Two major insurers of managed health-care plans have warned their participating doctors to limit the care they provide to the plans' subscribers. On July 12, Mid Atlantic Medical Services Inc. (MAMSI), which serves 1.7 million patients, sent a letter to all 16,000 doctors with MAMSI contracts, warning them that it will "terminate the contracts" of doctors who fail to limit referrals to specialists. The Harvard Community Health Plan of Boston has also warned its doctors, that they would not receive a scheduled pay raise, unless they hospitalized fewer patients.

The MAMSI letter linked the new restriction of patient referrals to a 33% increase in claims this year over last year. According to the July 25 *Washington Post*, primary care physicians were blamed for "not actively managing the care of their patients." Peter Sherer, president of Maryland's Montgomery County Medical Society, said that MAMSI is engaging in "scare tactics" to save money at the expense of both patients and physicians. "If a patient comes in with chest pains, he is less likely now to be referred to see a cardiologist," because "primary care physicians are afraid to refer patients to specialists," said Sherer.

Managed health-care plans have been touted by budget-cutters and the major insurance companies as the best way to control costs. Dissatisfaction among both patients and providers, however, has led 33 state legislatures to pass laws this year, restricting the authority of such plans to curtail treatment, including access to specialists.

MICHIGAN'S Oakland County Prosecutor Richard Thompson, who twice tried Jack "Dr. Death" Kevorkian during his six-year campaign of "assisted suicide," lost his bid for reelection Aug. 6. To "celebrate" Thompson's defeat, Kevorkian administered a lethal injection to a 59-year-old woman in the early stages of Lou Gehrig's disease.

GOV. WILLIAM WELD of Massachusetts signed a \$40 million tax cut for mutual-fund companies Aug. 8. "Mutual funds here are like cars in Detroit, like coffee in Seattle, and computer chips in Silicon Valley," said Weld. His tax dodge will free mutual-fund companies from any excise tax, except on sales made to Massachusetts residents, and eliminate related taxes on their property.

THE GOP'S homosexual Log Cabin Club also met in San Diego Aug. 10-11, keynoted by the "Dairy Queen," Rep. Steve Gunderson (Wis.), with his "spouse," Rob Morris, at his side. Gunderson announced he was leaving the House—and his shot at heading the Agriculture Committee under a Republican majority. Even Newt Gingrich, he said, and a number of other GOP leaders, "don't want an openly gay person to be chairman of a major committee."

PENNSYLVANIA Gov. Tom Ridge barely found the television lights during the GOP's Hollywood soap-opera in San Diego. Touted as a top candidate for vice president, until the LaRouche campaign targeted him for his Nazi-like policies, Ridge had only 3½ minutes to rave about "unspeakable crimes" requiring tougher penalties and death sentences.

THE AFL-CIO is urging union leaders to invest workers' pension funds "in plants, equipment modernizing, new products, innovation, [and] training," instead of "mindless corporate downsizing, exorbitant executive salaries, stagnant wages . . . and management tactics to defeat organizing campaigns or even destroy existing unions."

Editorial

We are at war

This week, *EIR* is inaugurating a new feature, which will appear regularly in the section on international news. This will be a report on the various attacks against the United States, either directly or indirectly, which constitute what is properly called "irregular warfare."

This section will alert the reader to the fact that the United States is in a virtual war with its so-called allies, France and England. This is manifest in the recent terrorist attacks, which have been directed from London, and from the black propaganda that is featured in the British and French press to cover and lend credibility to these operations. Key in this are intelligence agents such as Lord William Rees-Mogg, but the operation is much broader than their activities alone.

These enemies of the United States in Paris and London have agents throughout the world, whose message is: The United States must be prevented from breaking out of oligarchical control. While it is fair to say that the ruling elites in England and France are directly involved, there are other operatives, such as Germany's Count Otto von Lamsdorff, who are also part of this enemy grouping.

By logging each of these attacks as a strategic attack on the United States, by the Club of the Isles and the Entente Cordiale, led by Prince Philip, we will help to prepare the United States to combat this irregular warfare. The parallel here is to the kinds of measures taken by President Roosevelt, prior to the Second World War, to prepare Americans to defeat Hitler.

Through such efforts, the United States was able to successfully launch the enormous mass mobilization which brought the war to a victorious conclusion on the battlefield. Unfortunately, however, President Roosevelt failed to inform Americans of the vicious role played by the British and French in forcing Hitler's Nazi government on the German people. Not only did the evil Versailles Treaty impose outrageously high reparations payments on Germany, but German governments before Hitler were prevented, by the League of Nations (which was controlled by the British and French), from

using appropriate military force to control Hitler's terrorist goon squads.

While Roosevelt's strategy was to dismember the British and French empires once the military side of the war had been concluded, he died before he could implement this. What occurred instead, was a 180 degree turn in U.S. policy toward Britain and France, under the infamous Presidency of Harry Truman.

Roosevelt's failure to arm the American people against the oligarchical conspiracy which was and is being waged against the United States from without and within, has had tragic consequences for the whole of humanity. Whereas the United States should have been a "beacon of hope," and a "temple of liberty," to paraphrase Tom Paine, all too often, instead, British agents within the U.S. government, such as Henry Kissinger, were able to transform the government into a veritable arm of Whitehall in London.

It is important not only to consider terrorist attacks against the territorial United States, or on American troops stationed elsewhere, as in Saudi Arabia. Look also at the dirty little terrorist war taking place in Chiapas, Mexico. This is an act of strategic warfare against the United States, by threatening the sovereignty of the United States' neighbor Mexico. Similar operations are taking part in Africa, against Sudan and Nigeria.

One has only to think of the outright paramilitary activities of a group such as Greenpeace, to get the point. The Balkans war was also part of the spectrum of irregular warfare, as the outlaw Serbian government has been acting as an instrument of British policy. Not only have the British openly admitted that their sympathies lie with the genocidalist Serbian regime, but British control over Serbia in the Balkans was established as long ago as the 19th century.

It is long overdue that we bring World War II to a truly successful conclusion: We must recognize the truth that the United States has been engaged in irregular warfare against the British since the conclusion of hostilities in 1945; that irregular war, too, must be won.

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Tuesdays—6:30 p.m.
- STA. CLARITA/TUJUNGA
King VideoCable—Ch. 20
Wednesdays—7:30 p.m.
- W. SAN FERNANDO—Ch. 27
Wednesdays—6:30 p.m.

COLORADO

- DENVER—DCTV Ch. 57
Saturdays—1 p.m.

CONNECTICUT

- BETHEL/DANBURY/RIDGEFIELD
Comcast—Ch. 23
Wednesdays—10 p.m.
- BRANFORD—TCI Ch. 21
Weds., 10 a.m. & 7:30 p.m.
- NEWTOWN/NEW MILFORD
Charter—Ch. 21
Thursdays—9:30 p.m.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- WASHINGTON—DCTV Ch. 25
Sundays—12 Noon

IDAHO

- MOSCOW—Ch. 37
(Check Readerboard)

ILLINOIS

- CHICAGO—CAN Ch. 21
Schiller Hotline-21
Fridays—6 p.m.
The LaRouche Connection
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INDIANA

- INDIANAPOLIS—PA Ch. 4
American Cablevision
Mondays—5:30 p.m.
Fridays—11 p.m.
- SOUTH BEND—Ch. 31
Thursdays—10 p.m.

KENTUCKY

- LOUISVILLE—TKR Ch. 18
Wednesdays—5 p.m.

LOUISIANA

- NEW ORLEANS—Cox Ch. 8
Mondays—11 p.m.

MARYLAND

- BALTIMORE—BCAC Ch. 42
Mondays—9 p.m.
- BALTIMORE COUNTY—
Comcast Cablevision—Ch. 2
2nd Tues., monthly—9 p.m.
- MONTGOMERY—MCTV Ch. 49
Weds.—1 pm; Fri.—8:30 pm
- P.G. COUNTY—Ch. 15
Thursdays—9:30 p.m.
- WEST HOWARD COUNTY—
Comcast Cablevision—Ch. 6
Daily—10:30 a.m. & 4:30 p.m.

MASSACHUSETTS

- BOSTON—BNN Ch. 3
(starting 4th Wk. in Aug.)
(call station for times)

MICHIGAN

- TRENTON—TCI Ch. 44
Wednesdays—2:30 p.m.

MINNESOTA

- EDEN PRAIRIE—Ch. 33
Wed.—5:30 pm; Sun.—3:30 pm
- MINNEAPOLIS—MTN Ch. 32
Fridays—7:30 p.m.
- MINNEAPOLIS (NW Suburbs)
Northwest Comm. TV—Ch. 33
Mon.—7 pm; Tue.—7 am & 2 pm
- ST. LOUIS PARK—Ch. 33
Friday through Monday
3 p.m., 11 p.m., 7 a.m.
- ST. PAUL—Ch. 33; Mon.—8 p.m.
- ST. PAUL (NE Suburbs)
Suburban Community—Ch. 15
(call station for times)

MISSOURI

- ST. LOUIS—Ch. 22
Wednesdays—5 p.m.

NEW JERSEY

- STATEWIDE—CTN
(starting Sept. 8)
Sundays—5:30 a.m.

NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Ch. 18
Tuesdays—5 p.m.
- BRONX—BronxNet Ch. 70
Saturdays—6 p.m.
- BROOKHAVEN (E. Suffolk)
TCI—Ch. 1 or Ch. 99
Wednesdays—5 p.m.
- BROOKLYN
Cablevision (BCAT)—Ch. 67
Time-Warner B/Q—Ch. 34
(call station for times)
- BUFFALO—BCAM Ch. 18
Tuesdays—11 p.m.
- HUDSON VALLEY—Ch. 6
2nd Sun. monthly—1:30 p.m.
- ILION—T/W Ch. 10
Fridays—3 p.m. & 10 p.m.
- ITHACA—Pegasys—Ch. 57
Mon. & Weds.—8:05 p.m.
Saturdays—4:35 p.m.
- JOHNSTOWN—Empire Ch. 7
Tuesdays—4 p.m.
- MANHATTAN—MNN Ch. 34
Sun., Sept. 1 & 15—9 a.m.
- MONTVALE/MAHWAH—Ch. 14
Wednesdays—5:30 p.m.
- NASSAU—Ch. 25
Last Fri., monthly—4:00 p.m.
- OSSINING—Continental
Southern Westchester Ch. 19
Rockland County Ch. 26
1st & 3rd Sundays—4 p.m.
- POUGHKEEPSIE—Ch. 28
1st & 2nd Fridays—4 p.m.
- QUEENS—QPTV Ch. 57
(starting Sept. 4)
Wednesdays—10 p.m.
- RIVERHEAD
Peconic Bay TV—Ch. 27
Thursdays—12 Midnight
1st & 2nd Fridays—4 p.m.
- ROCHESTER—GRC Ch. 15
Fri.—11 p.m.; Sun.—11 a.m.
- ROCKLAND—P.A. Ch. 27
Wednesdays—5:30 p.m.
- SCHENECTADY—PA Ch. 11
Mondays—10 p.m.
- STATEN ISL.—CTV Ch. 24
Wed.—11 p.m.; Thu.—5 a.m.
Saturdays—8 a.m.
- SUFFOLK, L.I.—Ch. 25
2nd & 4th Mondays—10 p.m.
- SYRACUSE—Adelphia Ch. 3
Fridays—4 p.m.

- SYRACUSE (Suburbs)
Time-Warner Cable—Ch. 12
Saturdays—9 p.m.
- UTICA—Harron Ch. 3
Thursdays—6:30 p.m.
- WEBSTER—GRC Ch. 12
Wednesdays—9:30 p.m.
- YONKERS—Ch. 37
Fridays—4 p.m.
- YORKTOWN—Ch. 34
Thursdays—3 p.m.

OREGON

- PORTLAND—Access
Tuesdays—6 p.m. (Ch. 27)
Thursdays—3 p.m. (Ch. 33)

TEXAS

- AUSTIN—ACTV Ch. 10 & 16
(call station for times)
- DALLAS—Access Ch. 23-B
Sun.—8 p.m.; Thurs.—9 p.m.
- EL PASO—Paragon Ch. 15
Thursdays—10:30 p.m.
- HOUSTON—Access Houston
Mondays—5 p.m.

VIRGINIA

- ARLINGTON—ACT Ch. 33
Sun.—1 pm; Mon.—6:30 pm
Tuesdays—12 Midnight
Wednesdays—12 Noon
- CHESTERFIELD COUNTY—
Comcast—Ch. 6; Tues.—5 p.m.
- FAIRFAX—FCAC Ch. 10
Saturdays—12 Noon
Thurs.—7 pm; Sat.—10 am
- LOUDOUN COUNTY—Ch. 59
Sat.—9 p.m.; Sun.—11 p.m.
- MANASSAS—Jones Ch. 64
Saturdays—12 Noon
- RICHMOND—Conti Ch. 38
(call station for times)
- ROANOKE—Cox Ch. 9
Wednesdays—2 p.m.
- YORKTOWN—Conti Ch. 38
Mondays—4 p.m.

WASHINGTON

- KING COUNTY—TCI Ch. 29
Thursdays—10:30 a.m.
- SNOHOMISH COUNTY
Viacom Cable—Ch. 29
(call station for times)
- SPOKANE—Cox Ch. 25
Tuesdays—6 p.m.
- TRI-CITIES—TCI Ch. 13
Mon.—11:30 am; Weds.—6 pm
Thursdays—8:30 pm

WISCONSIN

- WAUSAU—Ch. 10
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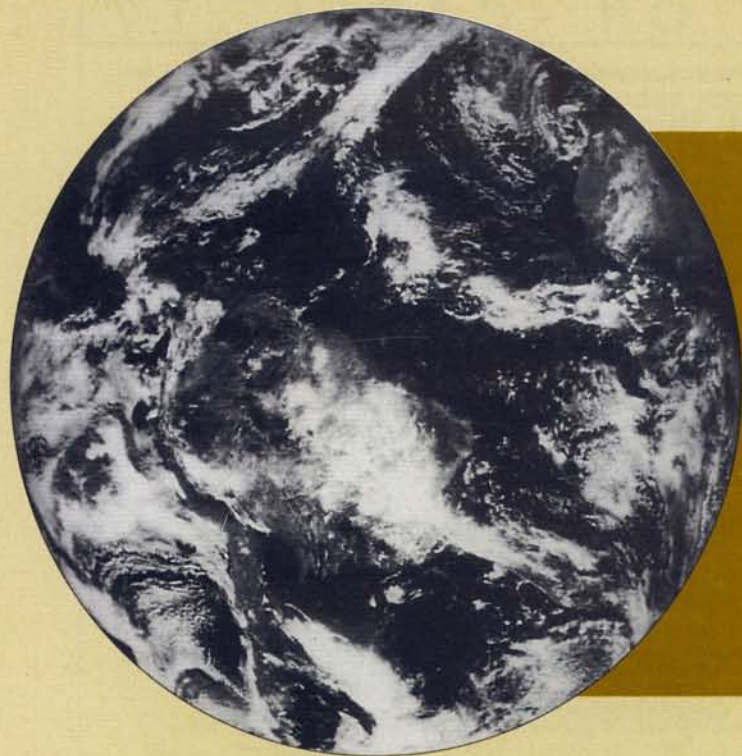
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