

EIR

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From the Associate Editor

Things are not going well these days, for the gang of knuckle-draggers around drug super-kingpin George Bush. Not only has Bush failed to put the lid on revelations that it was *he*—not the CIA—who was the controller of the Contra thugs who ran cocaine into the black neighborhoods of America; now, explosive information coming from Europe shows that those very same “Iran-Contra” networks were behind the assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme on Feb. 28, 1986.

As you can see from the photo on page 45, showing *EIR*'s cover of Nov. 20, 1987, readers of this magazine have been on this trail for nearly a decade. There are some good reasons why *EIR* has unique authority in the matter. The assassination of Palme ranks with the assassinations of John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, both in strategic importance and in the outrageousness of the coverup that was subsequently perpetrated. Immediately after Palme's death, the Soviet KGB, the East German Stasi, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and NBC television all put out the lie that an associate of Lyndon LaRouche in Sweden was the prime suspect in the murder. It took *years* for this absurd theory to be officially discredited; meanwhile, the trail leading to the actual assassins grew colder. On the tenth anniversary of the assassination, the Swedish authorities were no closer to finding the perpetrator than they had been on day one.

And now, suddenly, those in the know are stepping forward, with devastating implications. See *International* for our first report. *EIR* is rushing into print a book-length *Special Report*, which will be available for purchase soon.

In this expanded issue, readers who like to grapple with ideas will find much food for thought. Lyndon LaRouche's article on “The Essential Role of ‘Time-Reversal’ in Mathematical Economics” is a ground-breaking piece of scientific work. He uses an example from Classical music to show how the *future* determines the past and present. “Employ this musical context,” he writes, “to explore a deeper meaning of ‘the future acting upon the present.’ At first, the thought will be a stunning one; then, gradually, the initial shock of astonishment will give way to the consoling reassurances of Reason.”

Susan Welsh

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A delegation of four U.S. elected officials visited Sudan to investigate allegations of religious persecution, slavery, and "ethnic cleansing." This was the first time, since the charges were levelled at Sudan, that any U.S. legislators have gone to the country to observe the situation firsthand. In discussions with people from diverse factions and walks of life, the group found no evidence to back up the accusations.

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IMF admits global banking crisis is out of control

by John Hoefle

“Feed the bubble, kill the people,” is the essence of the policies put forward at the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in Washington, D.C. on Sept. 28 through Oct. 1. Such policies are by no means new to the IMF and its sister in crime, but their implementation has taken on new urgency due to the in-progress *systemic collapse* of the global financial system.

The IMF’s goal, as IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus told the agency’s board on Oct. 1, is “to take urgent care of the Achilles’ heel of the global economy today, the fragility of national banking systems.” “In many countries,” Camdessus continued, “a banking crisis is an accident waiting to happen. . . . On the basis of recent experience, let me tell you that this is something we truly don’t want to see repeated. . . . We must also avoid the systemic consequences such a crisis can entail.”

Camdessus’s comments echoed a statement he made at a Sept. 28 press conference of the Inter-American Development Bank, when, in response to a question about where the next “financial lightning” might strike, he said, “I suspect that it will start with a banking crisis.” At the same press conference, letting more than a touch of hysteria show through his banker’s demeanor, Camdessus also demanded the urgent “reform” of Ibero-America’s national banking systems, lest the continent experience replays in Brazil or elsewhere, of the banking crises in Mexico and Venezuela.

“Ladies and gentlemen,” Camdessus pleaded, in a manner reminiscent of King Canute trying to hold back the sea, “Nevermore! Nevermore! This just cannot be so!”

Behind the IMF’s crumbling public facade of confidence, and its projections that the alleged current global “economic growth” will continue, lies the terror that the worldwide bank-

ing crisis is out of control.

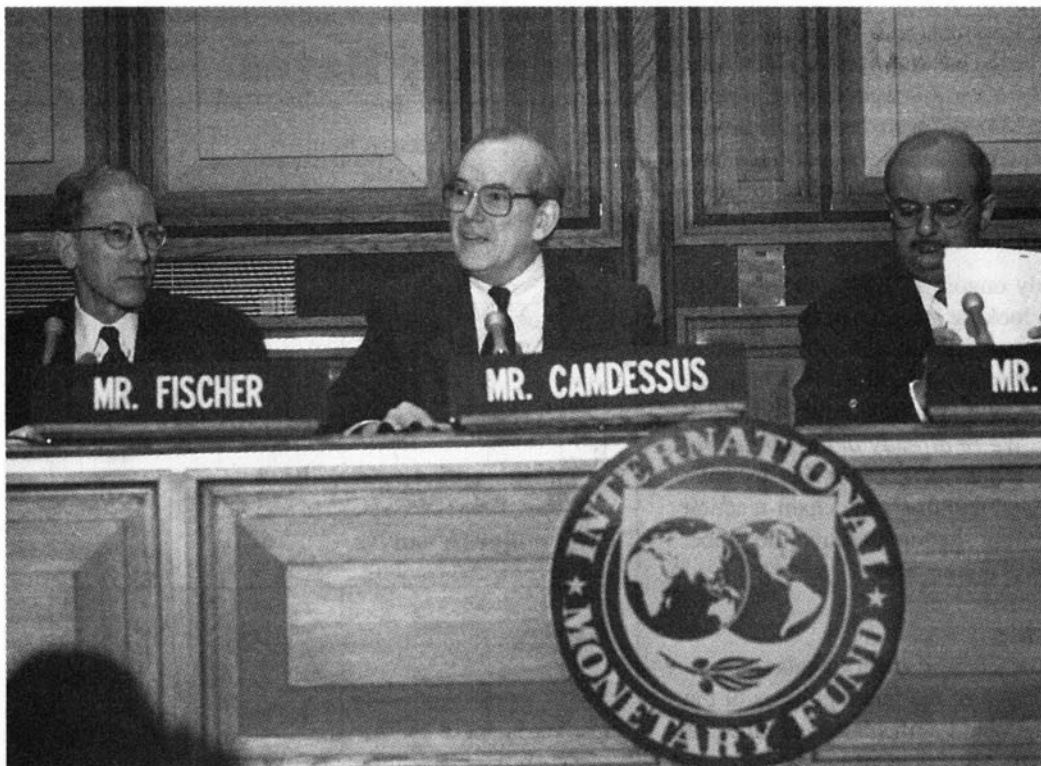
That point was reinforced by World Bank President James Wolfensohn, who for years has been involved in putting out system-threatening financial fires. “About one in five developing countries face the banking crisis that Michel Camdessus spoke about,” Wolfensohn stated, in an Oct. 1 address to the World Bank’s board.

What Camdessus and Wolfensohn know, but will not state openly, is that the international banking system as a whole, is already bankrupt, and that their only hope of keeping the system afloat, is to increase the rate of looting from national economies.

Blowout in progress

“The entire international monetary system, through the banking system as such, is in the process of a blowout,” warned economist Lyndon LaRouche, in an interview with the weekly “EIR Talks” radio program on Oct. 2. “It’s not something that’s *going* to happen, it’s something that *is* happening. And, what Camdessus and the IMF are expressing, is the fear that this is going to run totally out of control *very soon*.”

“The biggest potential blowout point now, is France,” LaRouche continued, citing the bankruptcy of Europe’s largest bank, Paris-based Crédit Lyonnais, into which the French government continues to pour billions of dollars to prevent its collapse. However, LaRouche noted, “the bailout gets bigger and bigger. The hole is getting bigger than all of France, so you can’t fill it up with France. If Crédit Lyonnais blows out, as it very well might, unless the French and others can get together and fill up the hole somehow, that, combined with some other banking crisis, Russia,



International Monetary Fund Managing Director Michel Camdessus, at a meeting of the IMF and World Bank in 1995. Today, Camdessus is warning that the fragility of national banking systems is "the Achilles' heel of the global economy." What he doesn't admit, is that the crisis is a direct result of failed IMF policies.

Japan, Brazil, Mexico: All of these places are ready to blow. Or, the Italian situation. That combination could lead to a systemic chain-reaction collapse, which I've been warning against."

The IMF, in its latest *World Economic Outlook*, cites "banking problems in the industrial countries," particularly in France, Italy, and Japan, where national banking systems "are experiencing significant bad loan difficulties." According to the IMF, the "banking sector problems that developed in Scandinavia and the United States in the early 1990s . . . suggest that when an industrial country's banking system reaches an annual loan-loss burden of 3-4% of loans outstanding, action may be needed to prevent a crisis."

Many weak links

In France, where some 8% of all bank loans are classified as non-performing, the projected \$15 billion bailout of Crédit Lyonnais is just the tip of the iceberg. French banks have rushed headlong into the global derivatives casino; according to the Bank for International Settlements, French banks had \$11.7 trillion in derivatives exposure at the end of 1994, second only to the \$14.5 trillion held by U.S. commercial banks, and well ahead of Japanese and British banks. The French bank Société Générale had the highest derivatives exposure of any bank in the world, with \$3.3 trillion; Paribas, with \$2.1 trillion, was fifth; Banque Nationale de Paris, with \$1.9 trillion, was ninth; and Crédit Lyonnais, with \$1.8 trillion, was eleventh. Were Crédit Lyonnais to fail, the resulting chain

reaction would wipe out the entire French banking system, and with it, the global derivatives market and its associated roughly \$1 quadrillion in annual financial turnover.

In Italy, some 10% of all bank loans are bad, and loan-loss reserves are low. "Authorities have provided about \$2 billion of financial support for bank restructuring, and many small banks have been merged with stronger ones," the IMF stated. However, warned one European businessman, "an investigation into Italian banks' balance sheets could bring down the system."

Japan, with the biggest banks in the world, has the largest volume of bad loans in absolute terms; some 5-6% are officially classified as bad, and the rating agency IBCA estimates the true figure is some 10%, according to the IMF. Japan provided huge amounts of capital for the global bubble in the 1980s and early 1990s, but has pulled back in recent years due to its own financial problems. And, according to Japanese banking sources, it is deliberately reducing its dollar exposures. The drying up of the Japanese funds, has accelerated the focus on the so-called emerging markets as sources of funds for the bubble.

These emerging markets, which are being looted with a vengeance to support the bubble, are also in trouble. In the Czech Republic, where a dozen banks have failed in the past three years, the central bank was forced to intervene in September to prop up Agrobanka, the nation's fifth-largest and most fully privatized bank. The time interval between bank failures in the Czech Republic is decreasing, while the size of

failing banks is increasing, leading Czech President Vaclav Havel to warn of a "cancer" in the banking system which must be cut out. The Swiss daily *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* warned Sept. 19, that "problems à la Mexico" were brewing in South-east Asia, particularly in Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand, all of which have larger foreign debts in relation to Gross Domestic Product than did Mexico when a crisis erupted there in 1994.

"The collapse is already ongoing," LaRouche stated to "EIR Talks." "What we're looking at, is the next shoe dropping, is *not* a banking collapse. That is already happening. It's happening globally. *Every major banking system in the world, except for China, is bankrupt, right now, and it's in the process of unravelling. We're already in the Great Depression of the 1990s, fully, as a financial crash.* We just have not been hit by the other shoe, and that's the chain-reaction explosion that sends everything shattered around the globe. And that's what Camdessus is talking about."

Growth versus genocide

The choice which must be faced by governments and people, is between the continuation of the failed policies of the IMF, which treat most of the world's population as cattle, or their replacement by scientific policies of growth based upon the power of human reason.

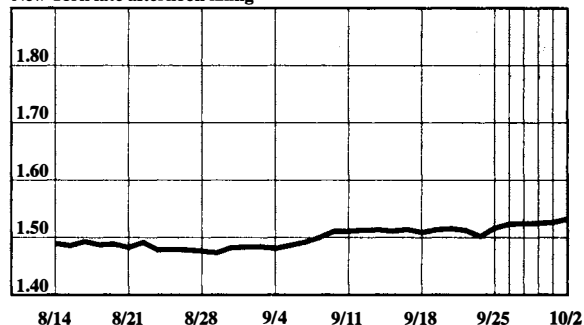
This situation "*can be controlled,*" LaRouche observed. "The point is, is me. And, to the extent that I'm in an influential position as the crash comes down, I'm prepared to advise the government, which knows I'm here, ready to advise them, on how to react to the onset of such a crisis. The measures which should be taken, which I've outlined many times in writing, *will prevent Americans from being crushed financially, economically, by such a collapse.* If I'm not on the scene, then I think it likely that the worst will happen, and many people, many Americans, will die of economic causes, as a result of this crash. But, as long as I'm on the scene, and as long as I'm in a position to advise a very reluctant, admittedly, Clinton administration on what it has to do to deal with this crisis, we *can* get through this thing, without damage. As a matter of fact, if we do it that way, respond the way I plan that we must, then we'll come out of this *better* than we have been as an economy in the past 25 years."

In contrast to LaRouche's proposal to put the global financial system through bankruptcy reorganization, followed by a rapid buildup of national productive capabilities, the IMF and its sponsors have committed themselves to further looting, further destruction of nations and populations, in an attempt to postpone the inevitable collapse of the bubble. They do this deliberately, even though they *know* that these policies have killed, and will continue to kill, millions of people around the world. By the "know or should have known" standards established at Nuremberg, the IMF, its sponsors, and its lackeys, are guilty of crimes against humanity.

Currency Rates

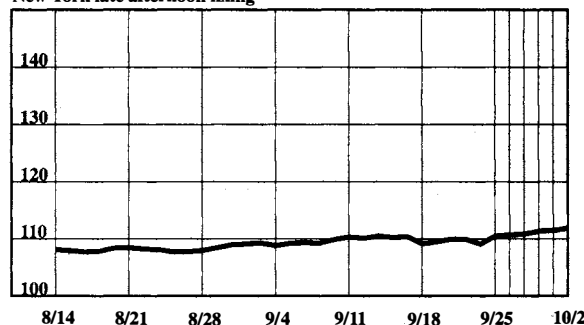
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New York late afternoon fixing



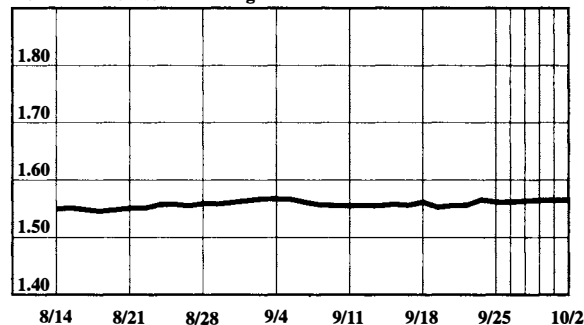
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



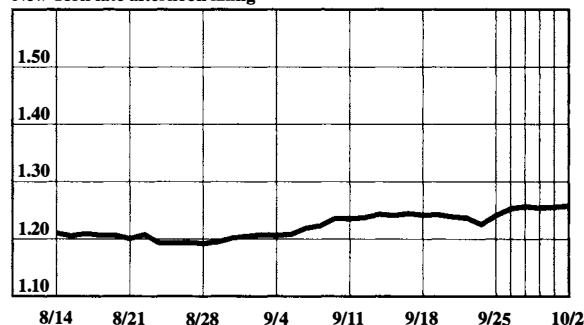
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The plan to privatize Social Security: a \$10 trillion bankers' rip-off

by Richard Freeman

The “Contract on America” gang, operating through such agencies as the Public Pension Reform Caucus in Congress, and in league with Wall Street, is working to privatize Social Security. “Piratizing” would be a better word, because the plan, if implemented, would hand over up to \$10 trillion from the Social Security Trust Fund, to Wall Street sharks and speculators. They seek the funds as one of the last sources of revenue to shore up a collapsing worldwide financial bubble, while raking in \$100 billion or more of profits in the process.

And when tens of millions of elderly—and you, when you retire—need the money, it will not be there.

The Social Security system, formally called the Federal Old Age and Survivors and Disability Insurance Trust Funds (OASDI), provides a safety net of guaranteed retirement income, which accounts for more than half the income received by 80% of older Americans. For 15-20% of the elderly, it is the sole source of income. The current average monthly Social Security retirement benefit for Americans who receive it—more than 32 million people aged 65 or over—is \$727 per month. It is not charity, and it does not come from the general budget, contrary to the lies of the Conservative Revolution crowd. It is financed by a specially dedicated payroll tax, which most people pay over 30 to 40 years of their working lives, into a separate trust fund.

The Social Security system was set up in 1935 by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, to fulfill the U.S. Constitution's general welfare clause. It is based on the premise that America is committed to maintaining its elderly with an income that will allow them to live productive retired lives. This was regarded as a basic right. Now, the Dr. Jack Kevorkians of the “Contract on Americans” crowd, believe that grandma and grandpa should be shoved out of the way. Part of their plan for privatization of Social Security involves sharp cuts in benefits. But millions of elderly, and also disabled and survivors who receive OASDI, already live in conditions of poverty.

There have been many scare stories about how the Social Security system is going to run out of money, which is the justification for pushing privatization through. The argument is that the U.S. population is aging too fast, that seniors are too greedy. In fact, because of reforms made in the Social Security system in 1983, the system will be solvent until at

least 2029, more than three decades from now. But the system could eventually run out of money, for the reason that the U.S. productive workforce is too small, and is being denied the ability to be productive, as a result of the policies of the “post-industrial society.”

A pile of loot

Leading Wall Street pirates, from Lehman Brothers and American Express, to Boston's State Street Bank, are financing the studies on privatizing Social Security, from which they stand to make immense gains. According to projections based on figures from the Social Security Administration, from 1997 to 2010, workers and employers will contribute \$9-10 trillion to the trust fund. If the financiers succeed in getting even half of those funds, that would be nearly \$5 trillion.

The scheme is being sold as a means of making the fund more profitable for older Americans. Bunk! At present, the Social Security Trust Fund is invested only in government bonds, the most secure paper that exists. Once the fund is invested in the floating crap game called the financial markets, there will be no such thing as financial security for the elderly. The worldwide financial system, as economist Lyndon LaRouche has forecast, is disintegrating. The elderly will be left holding a pile of worthless derivatives, stocks, and what-not. The retired population will be thrust back to pre-1935 conditions, before Social Security was ever created.

This article will document the scope of the privatization operation. First, it will expose the cabal of privatizers and their plan to privatize Social Security. Second, it will examine the Chilean privatization model, which is often held up as the paradigm for the United States to follow. Finally, it will debunk the scare stories that the Social Security fund is bankrupt, and instead, look at the real long-term cause for any so-called funding problem. It will also consider an obvious solution.

The pirates' cabal

At the center of the privatization effort is the Public Pension Reform Caucus of Congress, which is co-chaired by Rep. James Kolbe (R-Ariz.) and Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-Tex.), a “boll weevil” Democrat. The Caucus has about 40 members,

as well as several people who work with it, such as the head of GOPAC, Rep. John "ValuJet" Shadegg (R-Ariz.).

In the second week of July, Rep. Nick Smith (R-Mich.), a member of the Caucus and a clone of Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), introduced into Congress H.R. 3758, the "Social Security Solvency Act." It encompasses most of the key features that Wall Street is seeking in privatization legislation. It would:

- divert the first 2.3% that a worker would normally contribute to the Social Security system, into a private retirement account, which would be managed by a Wall Street firm;
- raise the qualifying age for recipients to receive Social Security benefits, from 65 years to 69;
- tighten eligibility requirements, in order to cut benefits;
- while not formally in the bill, Smith's office reports that Smith endorses the idea of recalculating the Consumer Price Index downward, lowering the cost-of-living adjustment that a Social Security recipient receives.

To understand the significance of this, it is useful to look at how the Social Security system is funded. Each worker pays a tax equal to 6.2% of his wages into the Social Security Trust Fund. The employer also pays a tax equal to 6.2% of the worker's paycheck to the trust fund. So, for every worker, a total tax amount equivalent to 12.4% of the worker's paycheck is placed into the fund.

According to Smith's office, after starting with the 2.3% threshold level, the amount of tax that would be diverted to "private retirement accounts," would be increased. After some decades, an amount equal to 10.12% of the 12.4% total Social Security payroll tax would be diverted into a "private retirement account" managed by a Wall Street firm. Given the speed with which Wall Street wants to grab the trust fund money, one could see very soon at least 6.2%, or half of the payroll amount that flows into the Social Security Trust Fund annually, being diverted into Wall Street's hands.

There are bills that would set an even faster timetable than Smith's bill. One is that of Rep. Mark Sanford (R-S.C.), another member of the Public Pension Reform Caucus. Sanford's bill, which has not been released yet, would, in year one, divert the full 12.4% tax that worker and employer combined normally contribute to the Social Security Trust Fund, into "private retirement accounts." This means that the sum of \$9-10 trillion that would normally be placed into the trust fund between 1997 and 2010, would now go straight to Wall Street.

Thus, if privatization passes, \$5-10 trillion would be heisted. This is not a notional amount, as in the case of derivatives, but a real sum, taken from workers' paychecks.

In Chile, the financiers who manage the "private retirement accounts" charge a 1% annual management fee. Just that 1% fee alone would earn Wall Street \$50-100 billion from the loot it gets to manage. Given other fees, and profits from speculating with the money, Wall Street could make half a trillion dollars or more.

TABLE 1

Derivatives sharks raid pension funds

(millions \$)

Fund, date	Losses
Other nations	
Chile, September 1995	\$1,500
Norwegian Municipality Pension Fund, September 1994	7
U.S. states	
Louisiana Employee Retirement System, October 1992	43
Virginia Retirement System, June 1994	66
Wyoming Retirement Board, September 1994	10
State of Connecticut pension fund, March 1995	25
Wisconsin state retirement fund, May 1995	100
Private companies	
Atlantic Richfield pension fund, May 1994	22
Weyerhaeuser pension fund, August 1994	22

The risk for workers and retirees is immense. Where would Wall Street invest the funds? Answer: The same place that the bulk of "new investment" in the U.S. economy is going these days: derivatives, stock options, gambling casinos, arbitrage, and commodity futures. As **Table 1** shows, Wall Street investment of state and local government public pension funds into derivatives has resulted in losses totalling tens of millions of dollars. Imagine how much bigger the losses would be with the size of the flow of Social Security money. And when the financial disintegration strikes full force, all the investments will be wiped out.

Wall Street directs the show

What is amazing, is how openly the oligarchical financiers are operating. Even the *Washington Post* commented on this, in a Sept. 20 article entitled "Wall Street's Quiet Message: Privatize Social Security." The *Post* reported that "Wall Street is putting its weight behind the movement in Washington to privatize Social Security. . . . Lobbyists for Wall Street are trying to stay behind the scenes as they argue for privatization because they and their firms stand to profit by the changes they are promoting."

"Behind the scenes" or not, Wall Street runs the whole show.

To draft the privatization legislation, the congressmen in the Public Pension Reform Caucus rely exclusively on a group of think-tanks, run by the fascist Mont Pelerin Society. There are a hundred Mont Pelerin-run think-tanks in the United States, but, according to one congressman's office, the most important in the effort to privatize Social Security are: the Cato Institute, the Heritage Foundation, the National Center for Policy Analysis, the Competitive Enterprise Institute, the

National Taxpayers Union, the Citizens for a Sound Economy, and the Atlas Research Institute. All these are headquartered in Washington, D.C., except for the National Center for Policy Analysis, which is in Dallas, and the Atlas Research Institute, which is in Virginia.

The most important think-tank in the effort to privatize Social Security is the Cato Institute, which is funded by Chase Manhattan Bank, Citicorp, Exxon Corp, Fidelity Investments, Golden Rule Insurance (which is also big in the “managed” health care field), Philip Morris Company, Prudential Securities, George Bush’s White House counsel C. Boyden Gray, and speculator George Soros. The Cato Institute also runs the most important center for Social Security privatization, the Cato Project on Social Security Privatization. This program is funded by such financial sharks as American Express Co., the brokerage house of Alex Brown and Company (which is allied to the Harriman financial interests), and the giant American International Group insurance company, which is run by Maurice “Hank” Greenberg, a leading member of Britain’s Club of the Isles apparatus.

Wall Street’s control runs deeper. There are two co-chairman of the Cato Project on Social Security Privatization. One of them is William Shipman, a senior officer at the Boston Brahmins’ State Street Bank, where he runs its Global Advisory Service, which invests in speculative markets and derivatives around the world. Shipman has major policy input into the Cato Project. State Street Bank has been run for over a century by the Forbes family, which was a major force in the China opium trade. State Street Bank also funds the Cato Project.

Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan, who in 1983 chaired a U.S. government Advisory Council on Social Security, is also in favor of privatizing Social Security. According to Michael Tanner, the executive director of the Cato Project on Social Security Privatization, three people at the Federal Reserve Board, whose names he would not disclose, are in touch with Cato on the issue.

The other co-chairman of the Cato Project is José Piñera, the man who privatized Chile’s social security system in 1981, under the dictatorship of Gen. Augusto Pinochet. Piñera is the point man for driving the Public Pension Reform Caucus’ privatization legislation forward. The Cato Project’s Tanner boasted on Sept. 27 that “Piñera has met in personal meetings and in seminars with most of the members of the Caucus, as well as several other members of Congress. During the last year, he spoke across the country, to politicians and businessmen in Washington, D.C., New York, Boston, Seattle, etc.” Piñera will be speaking in Tucson, Arizona on Oct. 21, and Phoenix, Arizona on Oct. 22, on behalf of the privatization scheme. One of these meetings will be co-sponsored by Representative Kolbe of the Public Pension Reform Caucus.

The Cato Project predicts that by the next Congressional session, there will be seven different bills for the privatization of Social Security introduced.

The fraud of the Chilean model

The privatization of the Social Security system in Chile is universally cited by U.S. privatizers as a success story. But examination of that “model” shows it to be a complete disaster.

There is no way of evaluating the Chilean model without starting in September 1973, when General Pinochet carried out a coup against the Marxist government of Salvador Allende, which had devastated Chile’s economy. Despite some opposition from within the Armed Forces, by 1975 Pinochet had turned control of the economy over to the “Chicago Boys,” a group of economists who had been trained at the fascist University of Chicago Economics Department in the 1960s by Arnold Harberger and Milton Friedman. In 1978, Piñera (who now is at the Cato Institute) was selected to be Chile’s minister of labor and social welfare. Between 1978 and 1980, Piñera smashed the labor movement so as, in his words, to create a new “labor culture” coherent with the free-market system—i.e., one in which all benefits were simply eliminated. Then, in 1981, he privatized the country’s social security system. Workers could choose from among 15 financial institutions to manage their personal retirement accounts; it was compulsory that all new workers join the privatized system.

Chile’s previous social security system traced back to before the 1930s. It provided a broad range of benefits, including retirement insurance, unemployment insurance, a national health care system, a good-sized severance pay package upon retirement, and low-interest housing loans to Chile’s poor workers. Much of that was dismantled.

Sebastian Delgado, a 25-year rubber worker at Good-year of Chile, and president of the union, told the May/June 1996 issue of *Steelabor* magazine that “this new system isn’t social security at all—it’s just everyone for themselves.”

What is it that international usurers like about Chile’s system? *Steelabor* reports that:

- as many as three of every four workers who qualified under the old Chilean public system, can’t get full disability pensions under the profit-driven private system;
- as many as 60-70% of Chilean workers either have no pension account, or don’t contribute regularly to one, because of irregular employment. This means that millions may not qualify for any pension—or only for a meager welfare or government-guaranteed, poverty-level minimum pension;
- for many workers, housing and health care take up to 75% of take-home pay. Older workers are often forced to continue working past retirement age, because they have no guaranteed pension, or have one whose value has dropped, thanks to the fact that private pension funds are invested in stock market speculation.

The privatizers like to boast that the Chilean pension system gives workers a personal stake in a rising stock market, and that up until 1995, the Chileans’ private pension funds

were making profits, as the stock market bubble continued to grow. This enabled the managers of the funds to make profits of up to 20%. But, what the privatizers fail to mention, is that one-third of the \$25 billion in Chile's pension funds is invested in the volatile Santiago stock market. The other two-thirds is invested in equally unstable government debt, securities, and other paper, making the whole \$25 billion extremely vulnerable.

As for the "stake" Chilean workers supposedly have in this "rising" stock market, in September 1995, pension funds lost \$1.5 billion, allegedly due to market fluctuations. For the workers who retired then, this meant as much as a 20% drop in the monthly pension!

A final point: When the old Chilean social security system was privatized, the flow of tax contributions into the system basically stopped. Under those conditions, the system was not solvent enough to pay for the amount of money—called the "present value"—that each worker who had already been enrolled for years in the old system had accumulated. So the Chilean state privatized various of its holdings, and used the proceeds to purchase bonds, called Recognition Bonds, equal to the "present value" each worker had accumulated in the old system. The bonds were given to the workers. According to a Social Security privatization expert at the Dallas-based National Center for Policy Analysis on Sept. 23, if the U.S. Social Security system is privatized, a similar condition will obtain. To raise the money to issue Recognition Bonds to pay off the "present value" that U.S. workers would have accumulated in the old Social Security system, this "expert" said that the U.S. government should sell off to private investors, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Bonneville Power Authority, four Power Marketing Authorities, federal highways, U.S. government land, etc. That is, the U.S. government will be stripped down and sold at fire-sale prices to the very financial sharks who are privatizing Social Security, on the grounds that this is needed to facilitate the privatization.

The solvency of Social Security

The "Contract on America" crowd has resorted to a tried and true method, the Goebbels Big Lie technique, to make the claim that the Social Security fund is about to go bankrupt. The media have played a big role in this. We look first at the terror campaign, and then dismantle the argument that the Social Security Trust Fund is bankrupt in the way that it is portrayed. Finally, we look at the real causes for long-range problems in the Social Security system, and what can be done about it.

On Dec. 5, 1995, ABC television's "Nightline" ran a program, alleging that the Social Security system is on the verge of insolvency. Host Forrest Sawyer warned that "Washington is still playing the old shell game. . . . Unless you round up those sacred cows called entitlements, and particularly Social Security, then you're just whistling in the wind, and no one in Washington is willing to take that one on." Next, a clip of

Gingrich was displayed, with him warning that "early in the next century our children [will] just literally start to be crushed." A Republican legislator was brought out to prognosticate that, "If we don't change our spending habits, our kids are going to be paying a tax rate of 82%," to fund a bankrupt Social Security system. In rapid succession, six Republican legislators were shown, each uttering the magical and frightening words, "a tax rate of 82%." Next, an ABC reporter held up a baby and intoned, "If she could talk, she'd probably ask . . . 'Why are they going to take 82%?' " Next, former Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker was trotted out to call for "overhaul" of the Social Security system, to avert certain disaster.

Josef Goebbels could not have done better. The viewer would certainly conclude that he or she will be without Social Security and/or crushed under taxes to pay for it, unless the

The history of U.S. Social Security

In 1933, after taking office, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt took personal control of establishing a social security system. Roosevelt was guided by the highest conception of the U.S. Constitution, the general welfare clause, which saw the state as an essential instrument to foster the economy's development and the well-being of each citizen. No citizen should be permitted to starve or perish, and a sound instrument for retirement was provided for. In a June 8, 1934 message to Congress, Roosevelt spoke of a "national social insurance system," to protect against "misfortunes which cannot be wholly eliminated in this man-made world of ours"—in particular, loss of or insufficient income for the elderly and unemployed.

During the 1930s, the antecedents of today's neo-conservatives, the fascist crowd of Morgan and Du Pont, voiced many objections to the legislation, objections that are the identical arguments as those used today, 60 years later, against the system. As early as 1924, the banker-run Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce railed that compulsory public schemes to aid the elderly were "un-American and socialistic, and unmistakably earmarked as an entering wedge of communist propaganda." Moreover, the watchword then, as today, was that if a retired or unemployed worker didn't have enough personal savings, and could not live with his family, he should simply live off private charity. But the inadequacy of the charity system, which was clearly insufficient during the specious prosperity of

system is privatized.

In reality, the OASDI Trust Fund, according to projections of its Board of Trustees, will be solvent until the year 2029. Even then, it would not face significant problems if the current economic strategy were reversed. But what the Wall Street pirates do, is to project a growing Social Security fund liability and yearly outflow—because of increased numbers of older people—against a shrinking number of young workers, a shrinking productive labor force, and a shrinking economy. Of course, under those conditions, if the current economic trends continue, the Social Security Trust Fund would eventually go bankrupt in 2029. But *those trends are abnormal*, reflecting post-industrial society policies. Were those trends reversed, by the type of economic reconstruction policies Lyndon LaRouche has advocated, the Social Security Trust Fund could be made be solvent.

To understand this, let us look at the demographic debacle and downward changes in the consumer market basket, wrought by the British oligarchy's policy of the post-industrial society, starting after the murder of President John F. Kennedy in 1963. This policy emphasizes speculation over real production; as a result, a speculative bubble began to grow. It grew with the disastrous decision of President Richard Nixon to decouple the dollar from gold in 1971. It was amplified again as a result of the 1973-75 and 1978-79 oil hoaxes, which, combined, increased the price of oil tenfold, and unleashed unregulated, offshore Eurodollar market, petrodollar recycling. In October 1979, then-Federal Reserve Board Chairman Volcker sent interest rates into the stratosphere. In 1982, the U.S. banking system was deregulated. Leveraged buyouts and, starting in the late 1980s, derivatives market trading, became the order of the day. As the specula-

the 1920s, showed itself during the Depression years of 1929-33. During that timespan, one-fifth of the commercial banks in America failed, and real personal savings fell by \$34 billion. Living from savings was moot: They had been wiped out.

Likewise, what public assistance for the elderly did exist, was criminally adequate. Between 1930 and 1934 alone, the yearly cost of old-age assistance, administered by the states, rose from \$2 million to \$32 million, nearly twentyfold in real terms, and the official number of recipients increased from 11,000 to 235,000. The number of people who really needed help, and didn't get it, totaled in the several millions.

Despite the hysterics of Newt Gingrich's political forebears, during the first half of 1935, the House of Representatives passed the Social Security Act by a vote of 372-33 and the Senate by a vote of 77-6. On Aug. 14, 1935, President Roosevelt signed the act into law. The Social Security Act not only provided for social insurance for retirement, it also provided for assistance to the indigent elderly, to the blind, to families with dependent children, and established the first comprehensive national unemployment insurance system.

Social safety net was common

Though born of the Depression, it would be wrong to think of Social Security as a measure only applicable to or arising from Depression conditions. First, many European nations had enacted a social security system covering their populations before the Depression. For example, according to the research book, *Congress and the Nation*, (Vol. I, 1945-64):

"In 1935, some 22 European nations already had such systems. Many dated back to before the First World War

and were far more comprehensive in scope than the U.S. program—including, for example, sickness, disability, health and maternity benefits. Six non-European nations at that time also had programs covering a sizeable portion of their population—Australia, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa and Uruguay.

"Germany was the first country to adopt a social security program when, in 1883, it set up sickness and maternity insurance. A contributory old-age and disability insurance system was added in 1889, and unemployment insurance in 1927.

"... England set up a charity program for the indigent aged in 1908. In 1911 it adopted a contributory social insurance program covering unemployment, disability and health care; and in 1925, a contributory old-age insurance system.

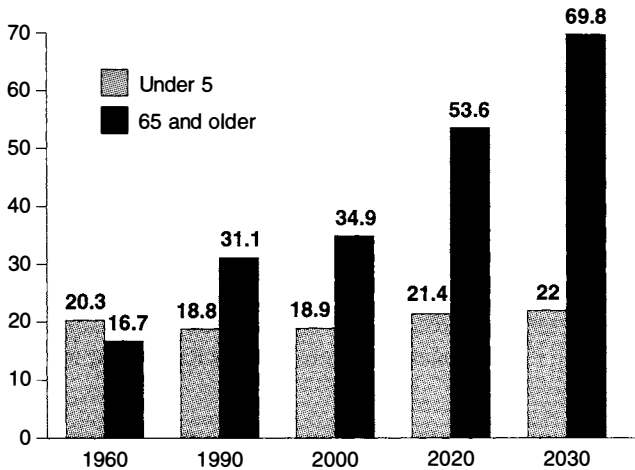
"France established unemployment benefits in 1905, added a contributory old-age insurance program in 1910, and sickness and maternity benefits in 1928."

Second, there is a distinction between assistance for the elderly poor and the kind of insurance provided under the Social Security System. Assistance for the indigent elderly is included in the second part of the Social Security Act. Although absolutely essential, it provides the recipient with funds which leaves him or her at or below subsistence level. But the Social Security system, formally called the Federal Old Age and Survivors and Disability Insurance Trust Funds (OASDI), is an insurance system, into which a worker and an employer pay in through a payroll tax. Upon retirement, the worker receives an income stream, to which he or she contributed, that allows him or her to live a dignified life, and to pursue his or her retired years productively, rather than having to merely scrape by.—*Richard Freeman*

FIGURE 1

Population under 5 remains stagnant, while elderly population grows

(millions)



Sources: Census Bureau of the Commerce Department, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*; Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract, 1993 and other years*; Bureau of the Census, *Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex and Race: 1988 to 2080 (series P-25, No. 1018) and 1992 to 2050 (series P-25, No. 1092)*.

tive bubble grew hyperbolically, it sucked life from the physical economy, leading to a chain reaction collapse in the consumer market basket.

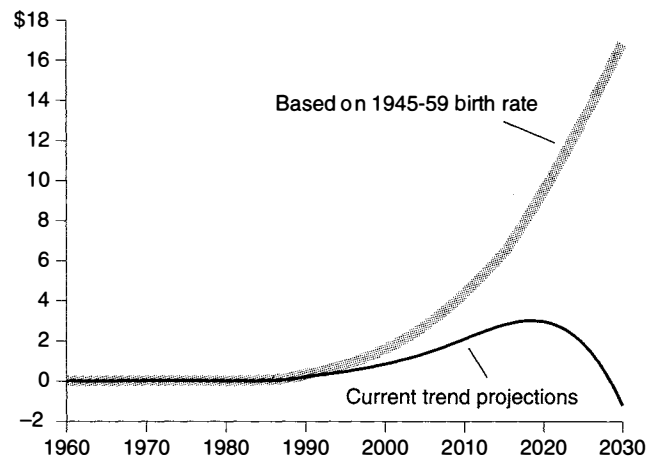
As a result, families became less able to support children, and the birth rate plunged. During 1945-59, America's birth rate averaged 24.5 births per 1,000 people (male and female) of the population. This tumbled to a birth rate of 18.2 in 1970, and 15.0 today—a decline of 38% from 1945-59 levels. The 1945-59 birth rate was not exceptional; excluding the years of the Depression, the 1945-59 rate was below the birth rate for the earlier half of the century. The fall in the birth rate created a demographic debacle, as shown in **Figure 1**. In 1960, America had 20.3 million children under the age of 5, and 16.7 million persons aged 65 and older. By 1990, the situation had reversed itself, so that Americans over 65 outnumbered those under 5. Based on population projections of the Bureau of the Census, if the current trend continued, by the year 2030, the number of persons over 65 would be three times that of those under 5. This is the cause for Social Security's underlying, long-term problem—that whereas in 1950, there were 15 workers paying taxes for every retiree collecting Social Security, today, 4 workers are paying taxes for every Social Security retiree. By 2029, there will not be enough young, productive people working and paying taxes to keep the Social Security system solvent.

This is wrongly portrayed as a problem of America "aging," and having too many elderly. In reality, increasing human longevity is a beautiful development. In a functioning

FIGURE 2

OASDI Trust Funds' year-end assets: current trend projections vs. contributions based on 1945-59 birth rate

(trillions \$)



Sources: Social Security Administration *Annual Statistical Supplement, 1994*; *1994 and 1995 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds*; Office of Actuary of the Social Security Administration; Congressional Budget Office; *EIR* projections.

economy, the number of elderly should increase in absolute terms, but remain the same or decline as a percentage of the total population. America's problem is not that we have too many elderly, but that, because of post-industrial, speculative policies, we are producing too few young people.

The Social Security system is a "pay-as-you-go" system, so that while it does invest its surplus in U.S. government bonds, and earns interest from that, most of the income for the fund comes from the taxes on the current workforce, who pay for the retirement of the retired workers.

In the fall of 1995, *EIR* conducted a study of what would have happened if U.S. population trends had not been disrupted by the post-industrial society policy, and instead, the population had continued to grow at the 1945-59 birth rate. The result is displayed in **Figure 2**. The lower curve is the current projection of the OASDI trust fund: The fund will build up to a surplus of \$2.95 trillion by the year 2019, and then start to run down toward a deficit of \$1.2 trillion by the year 2029. Had the 1945-59 birth rate continued, by the year 2029, the fund would have \$17 trillion in surplus.

But there is more. During the past three decades, real incomes collapsed for the lower 80% of the population, reflecting the collapse of the consumer market basket. Had incomes continued growing normally after 1970, as they had during the 1950s and 1960s, the median family income in 1996 would be above \$87,000, not the current \$39,500. The Social Security tax bite into such an income would be less

significant than it is today.

Combine the effect of increased population with higher income, and by the year 2029, the Social Security Trust Fund would have more than \$30 trillion in surplus.

The point of these two projections is not an exercise in "what if." Rather, it is oriented toward the future: If America dumps the post-industrial society policy, it would take the lid off the growth of the physical economy, family income, and population growth. The Social Security Trust Fund would be sound, without raising taxes.

Not coincidentally, the reversal of the process of the collapse of the birth rate, as well as of the consumer market basket, and thus of incomes, involves the same steps as are needed to solve the imminent collapse of the speculative world financial system. One must take the steps that LaRouche has recommended: Put the bankrupt financial system through Chapter 11 bankruptcy, nationalize the Federal Reserve, and begin to issue \$5-6 trillion in low-interest credit to foster growth in high-technology manufacturing, agriculture, and infrastructure. Good-paying Jobs will be created. Not only will people have the optimism to have children, but they will have the income and physical goods inputs to support them. The change would bring forth, in the next 30 years, the necessary corrective to avert any bankruptcy in the year 2029.

DO YOU 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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Business Briefs

Banking

EU rubberstamps latest Crédit Lyonnais bailout

On Sept. 25, the European Commission approved another "emergency measure" for France's troubled Crédit Lyonnais. FF 3.9 billion (\$800 million) of French taxpayers' money is needed to cover the bank's losses stemming from a FF 135 billion loan to CDR holding, which was created last year to take over the bank's bad assets. European Commissioner Karel van Miert stated, "These measures are to avoid a further deterioration."

According to the London *Financial Times*, this package is "likely to be even larger than the FF 45 billion state aid package agreed to last year." An unnamed European Commissioner was quoted arguing that the latest emergency measure was unanimously approved by the EC because "no one could ever even think of having the collapse of a bank like this." Germany's *Süddeutsche Zeitung* compared the bailout to the European Union's refusal to help save industries in former East Germany. "In the case of VW in Saxony we are dealing with state subsidies of DM 90 million [\$55 million]. This is peanuts compared to Crédit Lyonnais," said an EC official.

Africa

IEA: Sell off continent to the multinationals

The Mont Pelerin Society's Institute of Economic Affairs has proposed a new twist on African slavery: Privatize whole nations by turning their affairs over to firms modelled after the British Crown charter companies, such as the East India Company, or Royal Niger Company. The proposal to "take the white man's burden private," appeared in the IEA's journal *Economic Affairs*, by Robert Whelan, assistant director of the health and welfare unit. Whelan is also prominent in Britain's "right-to-life" movement.

"Africa is the pit into which we pour our futile good intentions," Whelan scowls. His

charter companies would achieve law and order, national defense, and trains that run on time, according to the Sept. 28 London *Daily Telegraph*. They would be allowed to levy taxes at a level determined by a pre-purchase manifesto. "Welfare services such as education would be the optional extras which would increase the demand for tax revenues."

Whelan told the *Telegraph*: "I realize it is a radical proposal. But nothing short of that is going to solve the problems of Africa. The IMF [International Monetary Fund] has recently proposed liquidating £5 billion of its gold reserves to bail out the 20 worst debtor countries, all in Africa. All that will do is show that fraud, corruption, and improvidence will be well rewarded and good government will get nothing." However, responded Prof. Richard Rathbone of London University's School of Oriental and African Studies, "The charter companies had a pretty awful history, really. They were, without exception, very brutal and completely disastrous. This idea has been tried before and it did not work then."

Indonesia

Suharto lectures tycoons on need to help the poor

Last year, Indonesian President Suharto issued a decree, which called on all individuals and companies earning above \$43,000 to put up 2% of their after-tax income or profits to the Self-Reliant Prosperity Fund, which would provide low-interest loans to the poor to start small businesses. Only about half of the 6,472 corporations and 4,553 individuals have come through. Thus, Suharto called them together at the Presidential palace on Sept. 14 for a lecture on the source of their wealth.

"These people have become well off not because of their genes," he explained, "but because of the New Order's [Indonesia's policies since 1965] successful development policies. . . . Hard work would have been meaningless were it not for the stability that government helped create. . . . While you still have a soul in your body, you should give something in this life. The fund is giving you

a chance to help the poor. It is not obligatory, but as human beings, you should feel obligated." He added coyly: "If they have problems, I would be glad to help. The Directorate General of Tax will also help if these business people have difficulty calculating the tax."

Petroleum

Iran signs exploration deal with Senegal

The National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) exploration department has signed a \$4 million deal with Senegal, for oil exploration. The NIOC manager for oil exploration, Seyed Mehdi Husseini, told the *Teheran Times* in an interview in September, that Iran, Turkmenistan, and Russia have also agreed to build up cooperation for exploration of oil and gas in the Caspian Sea.

He added, that the NIOC had invested \$400 million and 38 billion rials in the first five-year plan for exploration (1989-94), for the production of 6.6 billion barrels of oil and 135 billion cubic feet of natural gas. In the second five-year plan, the NIOC wants to conduct exploration work for 2 billion barrels of crude and 25-50 bcf of gas. The main activities are being conducted by Iranians. The overall value of fuel made available by the NIOC over the last seven years is estimated to be \$250 billion.

Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqasadeh said Iran would further develop its cooperation with South Africa. Iran supplies South Africa with 70% of its oil needs; South Africa has no debts to Iran for oil. He added that the two countries were working on an important natural gas deal as well.

Deregulation

Thai study details damage from offshore banking

In 1993, Thailand became the first Southeast Asian country to set up an offshore banking facility, called the Bangkok International Banking Facility (BIBF), allowing deregulated (and untraceable) banking. Before 1993, banking sector inflows were primarily

for liquidity adjustment, accounting for 20% of total inflows.

Since the opening of the BIBF, 53% of net inflow comes through banks, and 74% of that through the BIBF, which is "mostly hot money in the form of short-term loans," according to a report by Dhana Siam Research. The report says that with the BIBF, "banks have been able to profit by interest-rate arbitrage, borrowing abroad and lending locally. These loans are usually for short duration and rolled over often." Both banks and businesses have opted for the quick and easy, short-term hot money rather than having to "commit to long-term loans as they did before."

The results are now catching up with the Thai economy. With the stock market continuing to collapse (a one-third fall since February), there is a run on the currency, the baht, threatening an unwanted devaluation. Moody's recently downgraded Thailand's short-term debt rating, saying, in the words of the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, that the Thai "over-reliance on short-term foreign money to pay for imports makes it vulnerable to a financial shock similar to what Mexico suffered in 1995."

Desperate efforts to patch things up—bailout money for stock investors, government intervention in the currency derivatives markets in Hongkong and Singapore, tax and tariff breaks for exporters—are all deepening the hole into which the country is falling.

Trade

Kissinger calls for Atlantic free trade zone

Sir Henry Kissinger and his Kissinger Associates sidekick, Sir Brent Scowcroft, called for the creation of a North Atlantic free trade zone as the "new structural framework" to bind Europe and the United States together. Speaking at the "European Chairmen's Symposium" in Versailles, France, Kissinger and Scowcroft both complained that the United States had too great a tendency to act on its own, without consulting its allies (read: the Anglo-French "Entente Cordiale"), and that the proposed free trade zone would be a good way of politically reining

the United States in.

Kissinger added that another reason for the proposed pact was that "management of an emerging China, of an increasingly nationalistic Japan, and of a growingly assertive India will require a different order of leadership."

Creation of a North Atlantic free trade zone was Sir Henry's main focus in his keynote address to the conference on "Britain in the World" in March 1995, co-sponsored by the Royal Institute for International Affairs and Her Majesty's government.

Infrastructure

Arrest of Italy's rail chief threatens projects

The plans for building an Italian high-speed railway system are under fire, after the Sept. 15 arrest of the State Railway (FS) company's general manager, Lorenzo Necci. The arrest, on bribery charges, stems from a renewed prosecutorial "march through the institutions," that could be more devastating than the 1992-94 "Clean Hands" investigations which destabilized Italy.

Necci is considered the architect of the project, a \$24 billion deal which includes two east-west and north-south lines, whose construction has just started. When he was appointed FS manager in 1990, Necci changed the strategy from budget-balancing to expansion, recruiting managers from other state-owned companies and trade unions. At the same time, he built up a web of companies in complementary transport areas, in order to provide FS with additional income flows to allow it to start the high-speed projects from a stronger financial position. The state was to finance 60%, and the "market" 40%.

The high-speed connections are seen as the investment project that could finally save from bankruptcy Italy's vast construction galaxy of small and medium-sized enterprises, which employ 1.5 million workers.

The project has been attacked by free-marketeters as "pharaonic." Already, Green Party leader Carlo Ripa di Meana, as well as some opposition leaders, have called for suspending all work on the project until all corruption charges have been cleared.

FRANCE suffered a 40,000-person increase in unemployment in August, raising the total to 3,085,000, or 12.6% of the employable population, according to statistics released by the International Labor Organization on Sept. 27. The news is feeding an atmosphere of social unrest.

PRUDENTIAL Insurance Company of America, which in July agreed to pay a fine of \$35 million, said on Sept. 24 that it would pay policyholders \$410 million to settle charges that the insurance giant improperly urged some clients to cash in or borrow against existing policies to buy expensive new policies.

INDONESIA is considering a building a bridge between Java and Sumatra, its two main islands, over the 60 kilometer span of the Sunda Strait. The proposal was put forward by a company run by a grandson of President Suharto, Ari Haryo Wibono. The government is considering whether it can fit the proposal into the sixth five-year plan.

NIGERIA and China have pledged to work toward promotion of stability, economic integration. This is one of the decisions taken at the end of talks between officials of the two countries at the end of September.

COWS are now cheaper than hogs, for the first time in Germany's history, because of the enormous collapse of beef prices since March, when the scandal over Mad Cow disease (BSE) in exports of infected British cows broke.

SOUTH AFRICA'S Finance Ministry said in late September, that it does not envisage applying for an International Monetary Fund standby facility to help with the country's balance of payments. Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals, and Finance Minister Trevor Manuel addressed a joint news conference in Pretoria ahead of the Sept. 28-29 annual IMF-World Bank meetings in Washington.

LaRouche: How the future shapes the past and present

by EIR Staff

Lyndon LaRouche, in his keynote speech to the Labor Day conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees (ICLC) on Aug. 31, launched a campaign to expose George Bush as the “drug-trafficking kingpin of the 1980s,” and to shape a “third force” in American politics, to defeat the Conservative Revolution in the Nov. 5 election. *EIR* reported on these initiatives in our issue of Sept. 13 (pp. 10-12 and 58-60). Here, we focus on the philosophical core of his two-hour speech, of which these tactical initiatives are an expression: the question of *time-reversal*. In the theoretical document that follows this report, LaRouche develops these concepts at greater length, with specific reference to mathematical economics.

How is it, LaRouche asked his audience, that the ICLC, the philosophical association which he founded over 25 years ago, has done probably more to change the course of history, than any other organization? “I’ll explain what I mean by that,” he said. “It’s a true statement.” And how is it that humanity, faced with the problems that we face today, can call up the power, not to “influence” the course of history, but to *change* the course of history?

To answer these questions, LaRouche said, we must understand that which most mathematicians don’t know: the difference between a human being and an animal. Human behavior is not determined in the way in which statisticians tell you that particles of gas behave. According to the statisticians, and the economists of the fascist Mont Pelerin Society, the past, by random interaction of individual actions, acts percussively upon a given process, so that the process is moved by an “Invisible Hand.” That is what Adam Smith believed, and Bernard Mandeville. According to this view, the past determines the future: This is called “lawfulness.” It is the basis for the entire economic theory which is taught in most universities, and by most Nobel Prize winners today.

“But, that’s not the way human beings react,” LaRouche said. “And that doesn’t explain the difference between man and animal, who behave in different ways.



The Schiller Institute chorus, under the direction of John Sigerson, performs Mozart's "Ave Verum Corpus," on Aug. 31, 1996. Left: Mindy Pechenuk, working with the chorus, shows the audience how the principle of time-reversal works. "You perform the composition," said Lyndon LaRouche, "with an understanding of the idea which you are generating, which will be clear only in the end."

Human behavior is not determined by the past. Human behavior is *motivated*, motivated by the future! Now, that sort of gives the mathematician a problem: How do you deal with the problem of time reversal as a principle of causality? Fun! Try that on your engineering specialist. How do you represent time-reversal, or apparent time-reversal, as causality, as a causal principle? How do you say that the future, not the past, determines the present?"

Unlike the animals, man's intent is to *change* the laws of his own behavior. Man's idea about the future, in that sense, becomes the cause for the choice of man's action in the present, an action which could never be projected from man's behavior and experience up to that time.

"Now, that happens in music, in Classical music," LaRouche said. "It does not happen in Romanticism. It certainly does not happen at Nashville." But, in real music, there is a principle of poetry, a scientific principle: motivic thorough-composition.

This principle was demonstrated in another presentation at the conference, by ICLC members Mindy Pechenuk and John Sigerson, with the Schiller Institute chorus, performing Mozart's *Ave Verum Corpus*. In order to understand this composition, LaRouche said, "you have to work your way once from the beginning through the end, and only when you've reached the end, and understand the process of development from beginning to end, do you know what the end is. Now, you don't perform the piece as if you were working toward the end, groping toward the end. But you perform the

composition, with an understanding of the idea which you are generating, which will be clear only in the end."

The discovery of new principles

Unlike the lives of animals, human life is not a *fixed hypothesis*. It involves the discovery of principles, new principles.

Take the example of Bernhard Riemann: He showed that the problem of the hypothesis, or the underlying axioms, definitions, and postulates of a simple Euclidean geometry, had not been considered. They are purely arbitrary; there is no scientific basis whatsoever for believing that they are true, and yet all geometry, all algebra, are derived from these false assumptions.

"For example," LaRouche said, "what are the basic assumptions of a Euclidean system, the space-time assumptions? That you have three direct senses of direction in space: up, down; sideways; back and forward. And you have one sense of time, backward and forward. Backward and forward is what you don't like to think about. That these are boundless, they extend to infinity in all directions. They are perfectly continuous, none of them are ever interrupted; you can always keep dividing them and you will never find a smallest point which is not connected. And then there is the attempt to take events, like a floating ball in the air, and map the size of that ball, the amount of space it occupies, and to map its movement accordingly, and to explain everything in terms of an algebra which is based on these assumptions of what a fourfold mani-

fold, a space-time manifold of that type, a Euclidean manifold, is. And it's all false."

The work of Gottfried Leibniz, Christiaan Huyghens, and Johann Bernoulli showed that there is such a thing as *equal time pathways*. So, normal space-time considerations don't work. This throws out the entirety of the so-called algebraic geometry of Galileo, Newton, Descartes, and so forth, said LaRouche. "Because space is bounded in a certain way, space-time is bounded. It is *physical* space-time, it is not abstract space-time, like an empty bucket in which events occur. Therefore, when we discover a physical principle, we must regard a physical principle, once validated by measurement, as a dimensionality of our physical geometry. And thus, all of the discoveries of principle which have been validated by mankind, correspond to dimensions of a physical geometry; and the greater the number of discoveries, the greater the number of dimensions. So, mankind's history is an expansion of this number of dimensions.

"And, the discovery which is implicitly developed in part by Gauss, but which Riemann refers to, the discovery is that the so-called curvature of physical space-time, mathematically, changes in a way that can be measured. So, by this kind of principle, you can validate the way things work, and validate your discoveries.

"The relevance of this to what we're discussing today, the political question is, that if you want to operate in the domain of politics, or art, or science, you must abandon the ordinary way of thinking which is popular today: the Baby Boomer/Generation X way of thinking. And you must think in terms of hypothesis, to this effect: Every time we make a discovery, by adding a principle to the repertoire of our understanding of how physical space-time functions, or artistic mental space, we are revolutionizing hypotheses. We are overturning the hypothesis which was generally accepted beforehand, and we are creating a new hypothesis."

How can we educate a citizenry that can make such necessary discoveries? How do we learn to think? We recognize that we have a human culture, and that everything that we've achieved, has depended upon certain valid principles and discoveries. It is by understanding those discoveries, re-enacting the act of the discovery, that the child learns what this culture is.

"When you re-experience the principle of Eudoxus, or the principle of Theaetetus on the Platonic solids, or other discoveries, like the Eratosthenes discovery we use so often: These discoveries bring you into a direct experience of the mental experience of the living Eudoxus, the living Theaetetus. You are experiencing the mind of a person thousands of years before you, in that moment. You are establishing a personal relationship with someone who was dead thousands of years before you, or hundreds of years before you. . . .

"Therefore, you have a sense, again, of what? You have a sense of time, you have a sense of isochronicity, that this person, thousands of years before, helped to make you. By what? By reinforcing and strengthening a principle by which

you could become you. That you have a personal, direct relationship with people who are long dead. You have, similarly, a personal relationship and responsibility to people who are long yet unborn. And, what you are, is you are a means to advance society, the continuity of the past into the future—which you can only do if you relive the process of discovery, if you reactivate from within yourself what a child does, when he learns how to play with blocks, for example, this agapic sensation, the higher quality of emotion referenced by Paul, as in *I Corinthians: 13.*"

To know the future

How do we know the future? LaRouche asked. If you know that a certain principle of discovery leads to an improved curvature of physical space-time in physics, then you know mankind is operating on a higher dimensionality.

"We say, 'Therefore, if we explore space, for example, then we will gain knowledge which we otherwise will not gain, which will enable mankind in the future and, also, in the nearer term, to progress to a quality of life which is not otherwise possible. So therefore, we do it.'

"Some wise guy comes by: 'Well, what are you going to discover when you get to Mars?' 'I'm going to discover how to get away from your nagging!' 'We're going to discover how to increase man's power in the universe, how to find truth, a better truth than we know now; the power to solve problems that we can't solve now. So, we want to get there.

"Why do we want *every child* to have a university-grade education of quality? Why do we want every child to have access to a humanist quality of education, where the child learns to replicate the act of great discoveries, not merely to learn, as a preparation for higher education? Why do we want this? *Because that is the future!* Increase that which increases man's power, and you're going to solve the problems in the future. . . .

"That is the future. That is what we are to be. We don't know what the end-results are going to be, we have no idea of that sort of thing. But we do know, that the result must be improvement, an improvement which is consistent with the nature of mankind and mankind's needs. And each of us, as an individual, has the potential to make a contribution to that, and to live in life, sensing a beauty of individual human life, which is based on that principle. That is the future. It is that future on which we must act, in every present moment. That is the difference between man and a beast."

This is the approach required for statecraft, LaRouche said. This is the way we will defeat cocaine kingpin George Bush. "The practical politician has been the death of this nation, just like the mass media. And we reject the mass media, we don't depend upon them. We reject practical politics. You have to have the politics of science in principle, the science of hypothesis. And to understand, that in human affairs, it is knowledge of the future which determines the condition which the human will impose upon the present."

The essential role of 'time-reversal' in mathematical economics

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The centerpiece of my August 31, 1996 keynote address to the Reston Labor Day Weekend Conference, was the identification of the determining role of "time-reversal" in constructing any competent mathematical representation of an economic process.¹ The same principle of efficient time-reversal, as met in Classical motivic thorough-composition, was also demonstrated, following that keynote, in a performance of Wolfgang Mozart's motet *Ave Verum Corpus* (K. 618).² During the discussion period of that conference, I also emphasized the relevant, crucial role of Carl F. Gauss's treatment of the subject of "biquadratic residues," in constructing an adequate representation of any mathematical function which purports to address the implications of "time-reversal."³

1. Labor Day Weekend Conference, co-hosted by the Schiller Institute, Reston, Va., U.S.A., August 31-September 1, 1996.

2. A presentation by Mindy Pechenuk, with chorus directed by John Sigerson, during the second panel, August 31, 1996. This highly sophisticated, compact, and beautiful work, is among the most convenient illustrations of the same principle of "time-reversal" otherwise underlying both experimental physics in general, and physical-economic processes specifically. Any master's Classical composition according to the principles of motivic thorough-composition, such as those of Wolfgang Mozart, L. v. Beethoven, F. Schubert, R. Schumann, Johannes Brahms, et al., must be performed by applying the developed conception reached at the close of the composition, to the interpretation of every portion of the composition, from the beginning of the performance of the composition. The modification so imposed by the intent of such a composer, results in what the celebrated conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler identified as "playing between the notes." The relationship of the counterpoint in this motet to Mozart's derivation of the principle of motivic composition from Bach's *A Musical Offering*, illustrates the relevant historical point, that although full-composition motivic thorough-composition was introduced by Wolfgang Mozart during 1782-1783, as prompted by the preceding work of Joseph Haydn, motivic thorough-composition would not have been possible without the preceding development of the principles of counterpoint, based upon C=256, by Johann Sebastian Bach, whose work provided the basis for Mozart's discoveries. Video recordings of the August 31 pedagogical presentation of the motet are available through the Schiller Institute.

3. As indicated in Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "Leibniz from Riemann's Standpoint," *Fidelio*, Fall 1996: notes 15, 18-20, pp. 21-22. (G.F.) Bernhard Riemann, *Über die Hypothesen, welche der Geometrie zu Grunde liegen* ["On The Hypotheses Which Underlie Geometry": 1854 habilitation dissertation], *Bernhard Riemann's Gesammelte Mathematische Werke*, H. Weber, ed. (reprint of Stuttgart: B.G. Teubner, 1902), (New York: Dover Publications, 1953) [also (Vaduz, Liechtenstein: Saendig Reprint Verlag), pp. 272-287]. The specialist should supplement the habilitation dissertation with several additional Riemann and Gauss references. These include Riemann's own later (Paris) report on the substance of his mathematical discussion in the

In order to make clear the apparent paradox, I asked the audience to acknowledge the perplexity, the which this notion of "time-reversal" would pose to the ordinary professional mathematician. I state here, as then: *How might one represent, mathematically, a function in which an event in the future might serve as the apparent cause for an event in the present?* This was, in fact, being considered by the famous Soviet physicist Sakharov, as a formal problem in mathematical physics, during the later years of his life.⁴ The issue of the functional role of "time-reversal," is the most important of the fundamental issues confronting mathematical physics today. It is also a key, axiomatic issue in the field of natural law, and, in a related way, important for cleansing theology of certain cultish, intrinsically pagan superstitions, which have no proper place in the teaching of Christianity, Judaism, and Islam. Here, all those

1854 habilitation proceedings. The most essential such references are, the following. For the reader of Latin: *Commentatio mathematica, qua respondere tenatur quaestioni ab Illma Academia Parisiensi propositae*, op. cit., pp. 391-404; the mathematics can be followed, with help of cross-reference to the appended notes, in German, pp. 405-423. On Riemann's reference to Gauss on the relationship of biquadratic residues to a general theory of curved surfaces, see *Carl Friedrich Gauss Werke [Werke]* (Hildesheim: Georg Olms Verlag). Riemann references explicitly *Theoria Residuorum Biquadraticorum: Commentatio Secunda* (1831), *Werke* Vol. II, pp. 93-138; but see the German notice: *Zur Theorie der Biquadratischen Reste Werke* Vol. II, pp. 315-385. The text of Riemann's dissertation references *Disquisitiones Generales Circa Superficies Curvas* (1828), *Werke* IV, pp. 217-258. But, for relevant background, see Gauss's *Allgemeine Auflösung der Aufgabe die Theile einer gegebenen Fläche so abzubilden Dass die Abbildeten in den Kleinsten Theilen ähnlich wird* ["Copenhagen Prize Essay"] (1822), *Werke* IV, pp. 189-216. Compare with Riemann's *Theorie der Abel'schen Functionen* (1857), *Riemann Werke* pp. 86-144, especially the celebrated *Lehrsätze aus der analysis situs für die Theorie der Integrale von zweigliedrigen vollständigen Differentialen*, pp. 96-99. The origins of Gauss's development of biquadratic residues, are found in his 1799 doctoral dissertation, *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae* (1801), *Werke* Vol. I; it was the development of the early work of his doctoral dissertation, through later work in astrophysics and geodesy, which produced, twenty to thirty years later than the *Disquisitiones*, the refined notions of a general theory of curved surfaces, to which Riemann makes reference.

4. Andrei D. Sakharov, "Cosmological Models of the Universe with Reversal of Time's Arrow," *Collected Scientific Works* (New York: Marcel Dekker, 1982), pp. 131-136. Originally published in *ZhETF* 79:689-693 (1980); *Sov. Phys. JETP* 52:349-351 (1980), trans. See also, in the *Collected Works*: "Violation of CP Invariance, C Asymmetry, and Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe," pp. 85-88; "The Baryonic Asymmetry of the Universe," pp. 115-130; and "Maximum Temperature of Thermal Radiation," pp. 137-150.

issues are implicit; but, it is the decisive role of “time-reversal” in any competent economics teaching, which is the topic explicitly addressed in the following pages.

This physical principle of “time-reversal,” and its importance, were themes which had been featured aspects of my original discoveries in physical economy, during the 1948-1952 interval. For example, some of my former students will recall, that I had stressed that central, “world-line” feature of physical-economic processes in my lectures delivered at Columbia University campus, during the Spring 1973 semester. I had stressed that, in the published version of my lectures on the dialectical examination of Karl Marx’s economics.⁵ During preceding years, I had written and lectured often on related principles underlying the Classical method of composition and performance of motivic-thorough-composition in music,⁶ and had addressed this recently, in response to remarks, on the subject of “time-reversal,” by Nobel Prize economist Kenneth Arrow.⁷

Nonetheless, although the notion of time-reversal has always been the core of my discoveries and teaching in the science of physical economy, it is only since the Reston address, that I have received demands, from among my collaborators, for in-depth background expositions on these, and interrelated matters. One might speculate, that, perhaps, it is the psychological tremors set off by the onrushing, global disintegration of the world’s monetary and financial systems, which increase sensible people’s interest in questions of physical-economic fundamentals. My students had often heard this conception presented by me earlier. The difference is, this time, they had decided it was now necessary to consider actually mastering the concept, rather than simply acknowledging the importance which I place upon it. Thus, at last, the stunning implications of the relevant paradox have been noticed.

5. On “world line,” as presented in the Columbia University lectures, see Lyn Marcus (pen-name of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.), *Dialectical Economics* (Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath, 1975), pp. 61-62, 134. The crux of my criticism of Karl Marx’s *Capital*, now as then, was to point to Marx’s repeated admission, that he had constructed his doctrine without considering the implications of technological progress; thus, what was generally accepted as “Marxist economics” among its professionally qualified scholars, was a parody of those combined, mechanistic doctrines of Quesnay, Adam Smith, et al., which each and all presumed zero-technological growth as the axiomatic basis underlying all of the fundamental theorems of the doctrine. I.e., they implicitly deny the distinction, the individual potential for creative mentation, which sets mankind apart from and above all the beasts, and which, thus, defines the only admissible basis for either an economic science or the study of history. An incident from the late 1950s is relevant. An acquaintance invited me to deliver a lecture to a class of his students of Karl Marx’s *Capital*, Vol. III. When I identified the need to apply the implications of technological progress to correct the flawed notion of “extended reproduction” used by Marx, consternation erupted among both students and host!

6. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “That Which Underlies Motivic Thorough-Composition,” *Executive Intelligence Review* Sept. 1, 1995. —, “Norbert Brainin on Motivführung,” *Executive Intelligence Review* Sept. 22, 1995.

7. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “More ‘Nobel Lies,’ ” *Executive Intelligence Review* May 31, 1996.

The future as change

A dog reaches for a bone; a dog hunts for prey not yet seen, heard, or smelled. How does human reaction to the idea of the future, differ from what an observer might attribute to the “intentions” controlling the dog’s action? In short, the difference is, that, except when a man is behaving with the simple-mindedness of a *macho*, materialist, or empiricist, the object of the relevant expression of human intent, is not the apprehension of a sensory object, but, rather, a desired *change* in the *axiomatic* characteristics of some referenced pattern of human behavior. That point may be stated otherwise: *What is desired is not a mere event, nor a mere change in opinion, but, rather, either a change in hypothesis, or theorem.*

The change which distinguishes characteristically human ideas of the future, from the bestial intent which might be expressed by a beast, or in a man’s moment of beastliness, is always of the *ontological* quality designated by the connotations of the term *Platonic idea*, rather than mere contemplation of a real, or merely desired object of sense-perception.⁸

We may desire the coming into being of a condition which is consistent with a theorem of an established hypothesis, a condition which does not presently exist. More profoundly, we may desire a revolutionary change, a new hypothesis, to replace the reigning hypothesis of existing practice. The properties of Plato’s method of hypothesis, are indispensable keys for rendering transparent the meaning of the “time-reversal” paradox. Bernhard Riemann’s 1854 habilitation dissertation⁹ then serves as a pivotal reference, for transforming the mathematics of “time-reversal” into the form of expression suited to validation according to Nicolaus of Cusa’s and Riemann’s principle of experimental physics: *measurement*.¹⁰

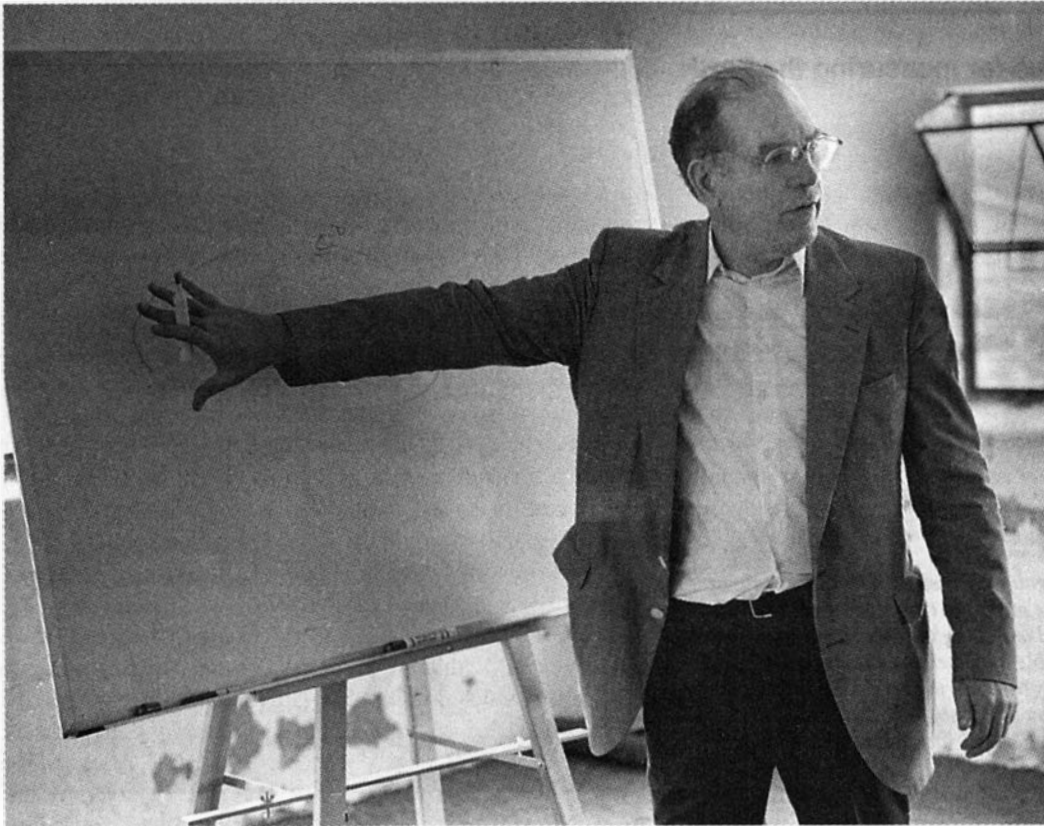
Let us now restate the case in the terms of my customary pedagogical tactic, from the standpoint of a system of theorem-lattices.

For pedagogical purposes, define a deductive “theorem-lattice” as follows. Given, any set of propositions, for which it may be shown, that no pairwise permutation is, apparently, deductively inconsistent. Employing Plato’s Socratic method, adduce a set of axioms, postulates, and definitions,

8. For both Riemann and the present writer, this notion of the “ontological” quality of a “Platonic idea” references the *ontological paradox* underlying Plato’s *Parmenides* dialogue. The notion is, that the type of paradox elaborated within the *Parmenides* can be solved only by recognizing *change*, rather than “fixed objects” of sense-perception, as the form of the primary substance within physical space-time. I.e., in this dialogue, which serves as an implied preface for all of his later dialogues, Plato reconstructs Heraclitus’ much-cited, and often misapprehended statement: *Nothing is constant, but change*. Cf., *Proclus’ Commentary on Plato’s Parmenides*, Glenn R. Morrow and John M. Dillon, trans., (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1987).

9. op. cit.

10. See Nicolaus of Cusa, *On Learned Ignorance (De Docta Ignorantia)*, Jasper Hopkins, trans. (Minneapolis: Banning Press, 1985). Riemann, habilitation dissertation, *passim*, respecting the axiomatic distinction between mathematical physics and experimental physics.



LaRouche gives a class to his associates in 1985. Concerning the concept of time-reversal, LaRouche writes: "My students had often heard this conception presented by me earlier. The difference is, this time, they had decided it was now necessary to consider actually mastering the concept, rather than simply acknowledging the importance which I place upon it. Thus, at last, the stunning implications of the relevant paradox have been noticed."

the which must necessarily underlie that set of propositions. The latter then represents the *hypothesis* for that set of propositions, and the propositions qualify as *theorems*. In this case, there also exists an empty or non-empty set of additional propositions, the which could qualify as possible theorems of the set defined by that hypothesis. The addition of the qualifiable theorems from the latter set, to the initial set of propositions, defines a deductive theorem-lattice of that hypothesis.

Any deductive mathematics for which extension is presumed, arbitrarily, to be perfectly continuous,¹¹ qualifies as

11. E.g., not only the mathematics of Galileo, Descartes, and Newton, but also all mathematics and mathematical physics derived from the widely popularized, tautological hoax concocted by Leonhard Euler in his "Letters to a German Princess" (1761) [*Letters of Euler on Different Subjects in Natural Philosophy, Addressed to a German Princess*, David Brewster, ed., (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1840)]. Euler's hoax was his fraudulent claim, to have proven the pervasively perfect continuity of extension in physical space-time, by means of a formal geometry ("virtual reality"), in which perfectly continuous extension is axiomatically preassumed. This is the same hoax from which celebrated followers of Euler, such as Lambert, Lagrange, Laplace, Cauchy, Hermite, Lindemann, Felix Klein, B. Russell, et al., derived their insistence upon a universe consistent with nothing but perfectly continuous functions (e.g., "the sliding rule," infinite algebraic series). Notably, in the mathematical physics of G. Leibniz or B. Riemann, Euler's tautological fallacy is rejected. This rejection is the precondition for non-paralogical solutions for true "non-linear" functions.

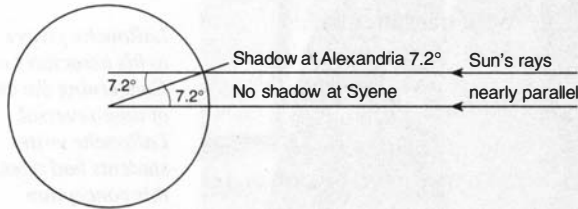
such a deductive theorem-lattice. Thus, for pedagogical purposes of first approximation, any series of events which might be stated as consistent propositions of a presently generally accepted classroom mathematics, can be supplied a formal representation in the terms of a theorem-lattice, in the celebrated fashion of the time-worn Euclidean-geometry classroom. From such a mathematics, any consistent, commonplace schoolbook variety of lower undergraduate mathematical-physics is derived, such as the gas theory of Ludwig Boltzmann, and the crude, if sometimes complex systems of B. Russell devotees, such as Norbert Wiener's pseudo-science of "information theory" and John v. Neumann's theory of games.¹²

Although the principle of theorem-lattices upon which we are to focus, applies equally to all Classical forms of poetry, music, drama, and plastic art, we develop the relevant notions for mathematical physics and physical economy; the case for

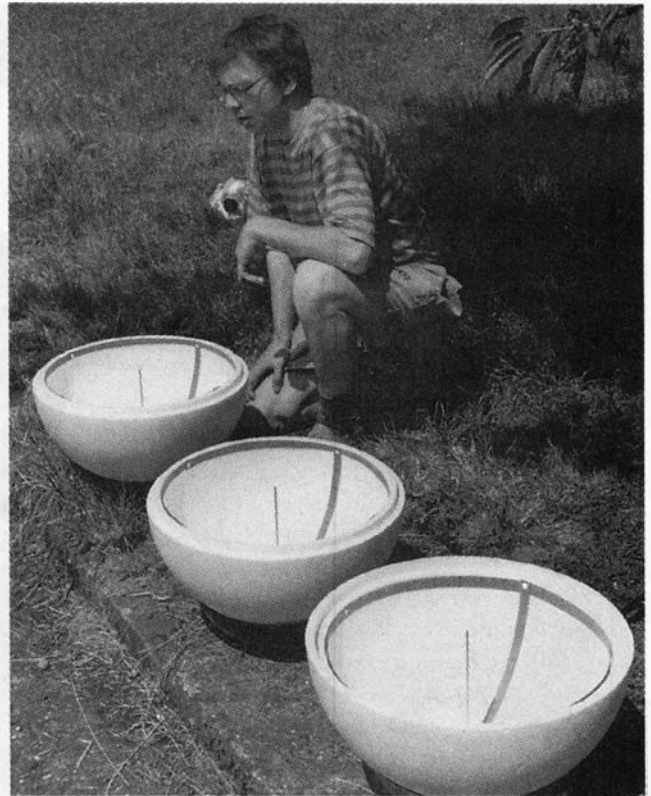
12. Both Wiener and, later, v. Neumann were more than merely students of Bertrand Russell, they were epigoni of Russell's beastly doctrines: Russell's wildly radical positivism in mathematics and views on physical science, and in that ultra-fascistic streak of utopianism characteristic of Russell, H.G. Wells, and their own and Aleister Crowley's acolytes: Aldous and Julian Huxley, and George Orwell. The beastly and mechanistic "theory of the mind" which is axiomatic to Wiener's "information theory" and v. Neumann's "systems analysis," pervades every aspect of the putative scientific work, as well as social and psychological doctrines of them all.

FIGURE 1

Eratosthenes' method for measuring the Earth



Above: By measuring the angular difference of the Sun's rays at two points nearly on the same meridian (Syene—known today as Aswan—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. Right: Lothar Komp, of EIR's bureau in Wiesbaden, Germany, built hemispherical sundials to replicate Eratosthenes' calculations.



music is employed only to the degree wanted to illustrate features of physics, leaving to other locations the relevance of the same principle of rationality in art generally. We begin at a point which leads most directly to the fundamental discovery of principle set forth in Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation: the celebrated measurement of the curvature of our planet Earth by Eratosthenes.¹³

In recent time, I have often employed this discovery by Eratosthenes. That choice reflects the fact that this discovery provides the simplest, cleanest example of the way in which *Platonic ideas* arise in every fundamental, experimental discovery of physical principle. By comparing the angles cast by the noonday shadow upon the interior of hemispherical sundials, along the meridian linking Syene (Aswan) to Alexandria, in Egypt, Eratosthenes demonstrated, geodetically, that the Earth was a spheroid, estimating the Earth's polar diameter with a margin of error of approximately fifty miles [Figure 1]. The relevant paradox is, that Eratosthenes measured the curvature of the Earth's meridian more than 2,000

years before any person was to have seen our planet's curvature.¹⁴ The principle of the Earth's curvature, as adduced thus, represents a *Platonic idea*: a conception of measurable *relationship*, a relationship which is not directly perceived as a sense-perception, nor as a new theorem of an existing deductive form of theorem-lattice.¹⁵

All such notions of measurable relationship which underlie the principles of astrophysics,¹⁶ are obtained only as "Platonic ideas." From mankind's successes in astrophysics, we derived later the method to open up the domain of microphysics.

In mathematics and mathematical physics, for example,

14. The still-ocean "horizon effect" does not meet the requirement of experimental physics: clear *measurement of relationship*. Cf., the relevance of Leonardo da Vinci's treatment of a vanishing-point as a property of vision, rather than objects.

15. So, although we may see the Moon as a distant object, the measurable relationship governing the distance between the Moon and Earth is not an object of simple sense-perception. Consider the work of Thales, Aristarchus, and Eratosthenes on this subject, as an example of the problem.

16. As will be emphasized below, the notions of relationship employed here go beyond the generally accepted limits of conceptions found in the mathematical-physics classroom, into the broader range specified for analysis situs by G. Leibniz. The notion of experimental-physical relationship stressed in this report, is the efficient relations among events, propositions, theorem-lattices, and the hierarchy of hypothesis. This is introduced in the illustrative treatment of motivic thorough-composition, below.

13. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "Leibniz from Riemann's Standpoint," op. cit., pp. 25-27, including Figure 1. In a modern case, Christiaan Huyghens' discovery of isochronism in the gravitational field, already took physics beyond the comprehension of Descartes' and related mathematics. The demonstration, through the work of Ole Rømer, Huyghens, and Jean Bernoulli, that a finite rate of retarded propagation of light, coincided with gravitational isochronism, already demanded a non-Euclidean geometry of relativistic physics.

a “Platonic idea” appears only as cognitive mental activity within the mind of either an original discoverer, or, of a student who comes to know that idea in the only way possible, through replicating the mental act of original discovery within the confines of the student’s own, sovereign mental processes. In both cases, original discoverer, or student, knowledge can not be obtained by mere classroom and textbook learning of the means to pass an examination, such as that idiot-savant’s delight, the multiple-choice questionnaire; it must be acquired by the kind of *deductively-discontinuous* mental processes unique to generating an original discovery. In the lesser case, the Platonic idea appears as the initial act of discovery of a theorem which is consistent with an implicitly preexisting hypothesis.¹⁷ In the higher-ranking case, the same method of original discovery is the means by which the discovery of new axioms (e.g., a superior hypothesis) is accomplished.

As Riemann introduces this notion in his 1854 habilitation dissertation:¹⁸ *The interdependent issues of hypothesis and of physical space-time curvature become unignorable in mathematical physics, whenever an experimental paradox compels us to introduce a validated new principle of experimental physics.* The paradoxes so posed are identical in principle with the famous ontological paradox of Plato’s *Parmenides* dialogue.¹⁹ *It is at this juncture, that the central role of “time-reversal” is implicitly posed to mathematical physics, and to economic science.*

At this point, define this connection as of a *type*.²⁰ Construct a preliminary definition of this type in its relatively most rudimentary terms. For this first-approximation definition, employ a pedagogical ruse borrowed from elementary Euclidean geometry. To the degree that the hypothesis underlying a deductive theorem-lattice is fixed, the lattice acquires the form of a deductive architecture, an architecture whose construction determines a sequence, or chains of sequences. In Classical motivic thorough-composition, or *Motivführung*,²¹ the notion of sequence inheres in the nature of music:

17. Not all pre-existing hypotheses are consciously established. One’s opinion-making may be regulated by underlying axiomatic assumptions of whose efficient existence one is not aware, assumptions which have the characteristic of irrational “blind faith.” Thus, the corresponding hypothesis exists, but the victim is unaware of its existence as an hypothesis. Thus, most of today’s secondary and university students of mathematical subject-matters, would accept Isaac Newton’s fraudulent *hypotheses non fingo*, because they are ignorant of the hypothetical nature of those axiomatic assumptions, the which are responsible for their acceptance of Newton’s wild claims on sundry matters. [See, e.g., *Riemann Werke*, op. cit., p. 525.] Thus, to state the general case, one must reference “pre-existing,” rather than merely “established” hypothesis.

18. op. cit.

19. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “Leibniz from Riemann’s Standpoint,” op. cit. See pp. 18-24, under the sub-heading, “Riemann’s Principle of Hypothesis.”

20. In first approximation, this implies Georg Cantor’s notion of a *mathematical type*.

21. This is the term for motivic thorough-composition attributed to Joseph Haydn, as employed by former Primarius of the Amadeus Quartet, Norbert

The unit of musical composition, is the interval, *not* the individual tone. In Classical composition, as distinct from musical composition more generally, the unit of thought is the polyphonic elaboration of a modal pair of intervals. The quality of sequence is paradigmatic for all naive (e.g., reductionist) notions of functional time in mathematical physics generally: a sequence of occurrences, such as a sequence of propositions, or theorems.

What transpires within the underlying hypothesis, during the lapse of time the lattice’s petals bloom? The hypothesis itself remains unchanged during all moments of the unfolding. So, in the case of any chains of events, the which are presumably defined by propositions of a deductive theorem-lattice, the hypothesis underlying that lattice does not change with any referenced place in mathematical space-time. To employ a relevant Biblical allusion: The hypothesis is the “alpha and omega” of the array of theorems which it underlies.²²

The science of musical composition

Consider the challenge of performing a Classical thorough-composed musical work by Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, et al. The point most relevant for attention here, is that since Mozart’s derivation of the principle of works such as his six Haydn quartets, his K. 475 Fantasy, etc., from a study of J.S. Bach’s *A Musical Offering*, each masterwork by a Classical composer,²³ from Mozart through Brahms, is based upon an implicitly transparent, but not deductive, succession of modalities. The effect is, that the composition has the form of a succession of modal hypotheses, such that the concluding resolution of the composition defines the composition as a whole as an expression of the principle of higher hypothesis.²⁴ Thus, the characteristic of any successful such application of this method of composition, is the following:

The organization of the process of composition, for

Brainin. See my “Norbert Brainin on Motivführung,” *Executive Intelligence Review*, Sept. 22, 1995.

22. Thus, the higher hypothesis is the “alpha and omega” of the array of hypothesis which it underlies; hypothesizing the higher hypothesis, is the “alpha and omega” of the array of higher hypotheses which it underlies; and, Plato’s *Good* underlies, similarly, every past, present, and future change which exists within the universe.

23. This does not apply to Romantic composers, such as Franz Liszt, Hector Berlioz, Richard Wagner, et al., nor to the so-called “moderns.” The essence of such styles of musical composition, is that they are premised upon the argument laid down by Immanuel Kant’s *Critique of Judgment*, that there is no discernible rational principle in composition of works of art.

24. The *Ave Verum Corpus* was selected as a beautiful, short work, which demonstrates this principle of motivic thorough-composition. It is the role of the mental functions associated with the principle of higher hypothesis, which underlies the distinction between legitimate use of the term “musical genius,” as contrasted with the lack of such insight in the mind of the learned musical pedant, or Romantic. This is key to the meaning of Furtwängler’s famous references to “playing between the notes”: see more on this, below.

such a case, is of the following form:

1. Each phase of the composition is of a quasi-mathematical **type**, representable by an underlying hypothesis, designated by the general, Riemannian form h_i ($i=0, 1, 2, \dots, i, \dots, m$).²⁵

Thus, the compositional process is representable by a series of the form:

$$h_0, h_1, h_2, h_3, \dots, h_m.$$

2. Thus, according to Plato's solutions for the ontological paradox posed in his *Parmenides*, the process of change underlying that deductively discontinuous series h_i is of the relative *type* known as an "higher hypothesis," H_j , also symbolized as:

$$(h_i)^j \\ (j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, j, \dots, n).²⁶$$

3. But, higher hypothesis H_j is a member of a series "hypothesizing the higher hypothesis." In this example, that "hypothesizing the higher hypothesis" defines the domain of all Classical motivic thorough-composition. Thus, the general representation of the domain, is symbolized for our reference here as:

$$(H_j)^k$$

or,

$$[(h_i)^j]^k.$$

4. These functions are each and all representable as a sequence of events: polyphonic intervals, is the elementary character of the immediate event within performed music; the ordering of hypotheses (e.g., modalities), is also presented in sequence; etc.

5. However, every hypothesis, or higher hypothesizing, acts simultaneously upon every possible element of sequence within the domain which that hypothesis underlies.²⁷ Thus, all times within the historical past

and future are subsumed by:

$$[(h_i)^j]^k.$$

6. The characteristic action within that domain of change, is symbolized by:

$$\left[\frac{(h_i + 1)}{(h_i)} \right]^{(k, k+1)}$$

The root-model for the principle of motivic thorough-composition employed by Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, et al., is that which Mozart derived from mastering the implications of the six-voice *Ricercare* from Bach's *A Musical Offering*. The Beethoven Opus 13, like the Opus 111, like the Mozart *Ave Verum Corpus*, is an example of the same method (i.e., higher hypothesis) of ordering of successive modalities, the which one had met in earlier applications of this Bach-rooted discovery, such as Mozart's six Haydn quartets and the K. 475 keyboard Fantasy. Mozart's derivation of the role of the Lydian mode in the works such as that *Ave Verum Corpus*, or the significance of that mode in Beethoven's Opus 132, are expressions of the hereditary pervasiveness of that principle of musical higher hypothesis, the which Wolfgang Mozart adduced from this study of Bach's *A Musical Offering*.

Two additional facts must be stressed here, by aid of this reference to the musical case.

First, a relevant observation on the role of differentiated higher hypotheses. Each successful piece composed according to that principle of thorough-composition, represents a series of mutually distinct hypotheses (modalities). The unity of the composition as a whole, lies, therefore, in that corresponding principle of higher hypothesis, which subsumes (underlies) the resolutions connecting the succession of hypotheses (modalities) of which that piece is composed. Thus, in the relevant, Leibnizian analysis situs, the generalized principle of motivic thorough-composition, the which Mozart adduced from his study of Bach's *A Musical Offering*, is of the order of *hypothesizing the higher hypothesis*. E.g.:

$$[(h_i)^j]^k$$

Second, the role of higher hypothesis, of hypothesizing the higher hypothesis, has the same significance in music as Leibniz's principle of *necessary and sufficient reason* in mathematical physics. At this juncture, consider, once more, the author's frequently supplied illustration of the relevant point.

There are principally two diametrically opposing views on the subject of the nature of mathematical physics: one, the semi-literate, relatively more popular, misconception, that mathematical physics is the discovery of an explanation for a physical phenomenon, from the repertoire of a fixed, hypothesis-free type of generally accepted classroom mathematics; second, the view, shared by Leibniz and Riemann, for exam-

25. I.e., $n, n+1, n+2, \dots$. In other words, these successive modalities must have the form of effect of physical space-time curvatures of increasing mathematical cardinality (increase of implicitly denumerable density of singularities per interval of action).

26. It should be sufficient at this point, merely to note the fact that the notion of functional relationship indicated by these formulations falls under the implied category of Leibniz's generalized notion of analysis situs.

27. As Mindy Pechenuk emphasizes in her August 31, 1996 presentation of the Mozart *Ave Verum Corpus*, the mind of the performer must recognize, functionally, not only every quoted mode of each passage, but, also, all of those modalities are defined implicitly by reversing (mentally) the direction (e.g., up, or down) of the succession of intervals considered, both in the same voice, and also with respect to cross-voice, polyphonic intervals. Thus, the theorem-lattice of any modality, or succession of modalities, employed within a composition, includes all of these additional "possibilities," whether they are explicitly quoted, or not. That general scope of the relevant theorem-and-hypotheses-lattices, subsumed under the general functional relationship symbolized above, applies throughout the domain of all possible Classical forms of motivic thorough-composition.

ple, that crucial discoveries of physical principle, generated, outside of mathematics, in the domain of experimental physics, oblige us to overturn previously existing mathematical physics, to fit the axiomatic features of mathematics to the discovered principles of nature. This issue was sharply defined during the 1690s, as the uncompromisable issues of principled difference, between the algebraic school of Galileo, Descartes, Newton, et al., and the non-algebraic, or transcendental school of Leibniz, Jean Bernoulli, et al., and, just over a century and a half later, Riemann. This was the core of the underlying difference in hypothesis, between the fraudulent, and unworkable calculus of Newton, and the previously introduced, and successful calculus of Leibniz.²⁸

For all but those who were blinded to facts by their fanatical devotion to the cults of René Descartes and Isaac Newton, the case for Leibniz and Bernoulli's argument, was established conclusively by Bernoulli's and Leibniz's collaboration in recognizing the identity of two apparently distinct experimental-physical discoveries of principle, during the late Seventeenth Century: Christiaan Huyghens' study of the experimental-physical principle of isochronism in the gravitational field,²⁹ and the work by Huyghen's student Ole Rømer and Huyghens on the implications of Rømer's astrophysical measurement of the speed of light.³⁰

The implication of this 1690s discovery of a principle of special relativity, by Bernoulli, Leibniz, et al., is that the notion of mechanistic "causality," which is characteristic of all such philosophical reductionists as the materialists, empiricists, and logical positivists, can not account for the actual measurements of action within real physical space-time. The interdependency between the two Seventeenth-Century discoveries had discredited entirely the mechanistic, "pull-me/push-me" world of Galileo, Hobbes, Descartes, Locke, Hooke, and Newton. It also discredited, in advance, the same mechanistic world-outlook and method of David Hume, Adam Smith, and Leonhard Euler. Today, that discredited, but still widely advocated view, is no better than bad "science fiction." It is an Ockhamite delusion, a mere "virtual reality."³¹

28. I.e., putting to one side Newton devotee Augustin Cauchy's Euleresque "correction" of Leibniz.

29. Christiaan Huyghens, *The Pendulum Clock*, Richard J. Blackwell, trans. (Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1986).

30. Christiaan Huygens, *Treatise on Light* (1678), S.P. Thompson, trans., (New York: Dover Publications, 1962). Poul Rasmussen, "Ole Rømer and the Discovery of The Speed of Light," *21st Century Science and Technology*, Spring 1993. "Johann and Jakob Bernoulli. The Brachystochrone," *A Source Book in Mathematics, 1200-1800*, Dirk J. Struik, ed., (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1986); pp. 391-399.

31. "Ockhamite" (var., "Occamite")=Followers of William of Ockham's radically reductionist parody of Aristotle. Approximately a century and a half after the establishment of a modern European science based upon Nicolaus of Cusa's principle of experimental-physical measurement (A.D. 1441), Ockham admirer Paolo Sarpi, and his followers Galileo Galilei, Francis Bacon, et al., introduced the mechanistic doctrine of empiricism, in the effort to destroy the established modern science of Cusa, Luca Pacioli, Leonardo da

Modern empiricism, prior to the 1690s, relied upon an algebraic method derived from an Ockhamite reading of formal Euclidean geometry.³² It relied upon the arbitrary, axiomatic presumption, that space-time was extended without limit in four mutually independent senses of direction ("dimensions"), and that this extension, of space-time itself, was perfectly continuous, without possibility of interruption (of "discontinuity"). This four-dimensional space-time manifold served the empiricists as a kind of empty box, into which a continuous fluid of some sort (an "ether") might be poured by a Newton, or J. Clerk Maxwell, or not; "ether," or no "ether," physics was degraded into algebraic descriptions of the movement of perceptible (or, merely imagined) bodies in terms of that box-like four-dimensional manifold.

During the 1690s of Leibniz and Bernoulli, that algebraic view was challenged in a crucial way, by the measurable demonstration of isochronicity in a gravitational field. The measurement of a speed of propagation of light, was another devastating refutation of the algebraic world-outlook. The combined effect of Jean Bernoulli's experimental design: The measurable coherence between isochronism in the gravitational field, and the same form of function respecting refraction of radiation propagated at a measurable speed, was devastating refutation of the empiricist's algebraic standpoint in method [see **Figure 2**].

The *type* of paradox posed by this experimental evidence was the same which had been confronted, and resolved by Eratosthenes, in his approximate measurement of the curvature of the Earth's surface. In this case, the existence of a general curvature of physical space-time, inconsistent with the empiricist's algebraic method, was the import of the measurement.

Specifically, to bring axiomatic assumptions of mathematics into conformity with the experimental evidence, it was necessary to eradicate the notions of limitless and perfectly continuous extension of space-time, and to introduce certain additional reforms, those placed in view by Riemann's referenced, 1854 dissertation.

In Riemann's Platonic, Leibnizian physics, every discovered principle of nature which is validated by the methods of experimental-physical measurement specified by Cusa,³³ functions, like spatial extension and time, as an extensible

Vinci, Johannes Kepler, et al. Leibniz, the French Leibniz school of Gaspard Monge, Lazare Carnot, et al., Gauss, and Riemann typify the continuation of modern science, despite the relative political hegemony of the empiricism and positivism of Laplace, Cauchy, Kelvin, Clausius, Helmholtz, Mach, et al.

32. For our purposes here, there is no significant distinction to be made among such forms of linear, mechanistic reductionism as materialism, empiricism, and positivism. With the convergence of the two Cartesian schools, of British Nineteenth-Century philosophical radicalism, and the positivism of such fanatical Newtonians as Laplace, Cauchy, Helmholtz, et al., the accidental, earlier distinctions between the Cartesians and British empiricists were dissolved, as if asymptotically, into a neo-Kantian homogeneity.

33. Nicolaus of Cusa, *De Docta Ignorantia*.

On the curvature of physical space-time

In 1696, the mathematician Johann Bernoulli issued a challenge to the scientific world, to solve the following problem: "To determine the curve joining two given points, at different distances from the horizontal and not on the same vertical line, along which a mobile particle acted upon by its own weight and starting its motion from the upper point, descends most rapidly to the lower point." Or, expressed another way: "If the curve is replaced by a thin tube or groove, and a small sphere placed in it and released, then this [sphere] will pass from one point to the other in the shortest time." This curve, he called the **brachistochrone**, from the Greek words for "shortest time" (**Figure 2a**).

The curve in question, Bernoulli discovered, was the cycloid (**Figure 2b**)—a curve which had been investigated earlier by Christiaan Huyghens (1629-1695), and described in his book *The Pendulum Clock*. Huyghens determined that a weight falls along a cycloidal path in the same amount of time, no matter from what point on the cycloid it begins its motion. This curve, he called the **tautochrone**, from the Greek for "same time" (**Figure 2c**).

Bernoulli described his amazement, when he discovered that the two curves were the same: "But you will be petrified with astonishment when I say that precisely this *cycloid*, the *tautochrone* of Huyghens, is our required *brachistochrone*."

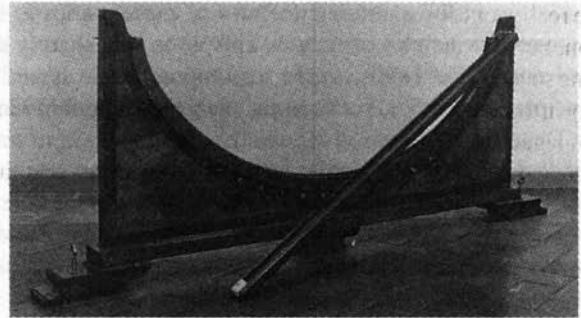
His amazement did not stop there. Bernoulli went on to write that the same property also applied to the refraction of light (**Figure 2d**): "I discovered a wonderful accordance between the curved orbit of a ray of light in a continuously varying medium and our *brachistochrone* curve. . . . The *brachistochrone* is the curve which would be traced by a ray of light in its passage through a medium whose rarity is proportional to the velocity which a heavy particle attains in falling vertically. For whether the increase in the velocity depends on the nature of the medium, more or less resistant, as in the case of the ray of light, or whether one removes the medium, and supposes that the acceleration is produced by means of another agency but according to the same law, as in the case of gravity; since in both cases the curve is in the end supposed to be traversed in the shortest time, what hinders us from substituting the one in place of the other? . . .

"Thus I have with one stroke solved two remarkable problems, one optical and the other mechanical; . . . I have shown that the two problems which are taken from entirely distinct fields of mathematics are nevertheless of the same nature."

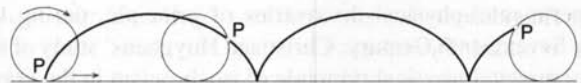
(Quotations are from "Bernoulli on the Brachistochrone Problem," David Eugene Smith, ed., *A Source Book in Mathematics* [Mineola, N.Y.: Dover, 1959], pp. 644-655.)

—Susan Welsh

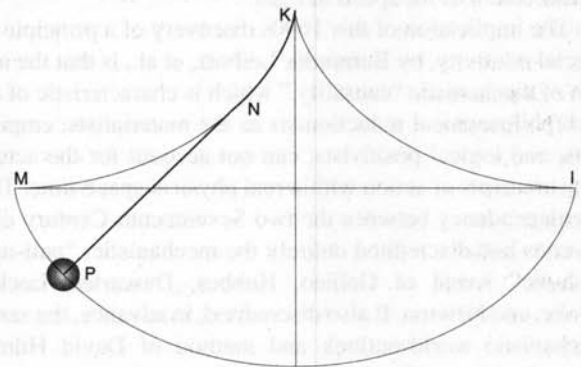
FIGURE 2



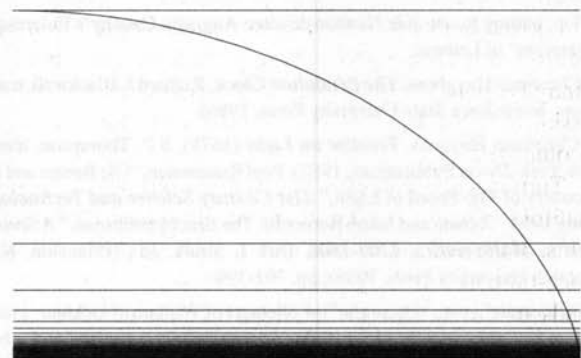
(a) A brachistochrone model built by Francesco Spighi in the 17th Century. A ball that rolls down the cycloidal track reaches the bottom faster than one rolling down the straight track.



(b) The cycloid is the curve traced out by a point on a circle, as the circle rolls along a line.



(c) The tautochrone: Huyghens used the cycloid to make a pendulum clock, because no matter how wide the swing, the time of the swing remains constant.



(d) Bernoulli proved that the cycloid is also the path taken by a ray of light passing through a medium of constantly increasing density.

dimension of a general physical-space-time manifold. With each validated addition of such a dimensionality, we are obliged to validate, by experimental measurement, not only the reality of the individual principle considered as if in isolation, but also the “geodetic curvature” of the physical space-time so defined. The demonstrated phenomenon of isochronicity in the gravitational field, and a measurable rate of retarded propagation of electromagnetic radiation, are individual principles which demand that we discover, that we measure, whether or not this principle is associated with some change in the curvature of the physical space-time associated with such a manifold. It is not sufficient to show that a finite “speed of light” exists; it is also necessary to show, how this affects the measurable curvature of the physical space-time manifold: in other words, to practice a “non-Euclidean” geometry.

The point of reference, from Eratosthenes’ experimental estimate of the Earth’s curvature, through Riemann’s habilitation dissertation, and beyond, the standpoint for comparison of a Euclidean with a so-called “non-Euclidean” manifold, is the so-called “Pythagorean”:

$$\sqrt[2]{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}$$

Given: an n-fold, Riemannian, physical-space-time manifold. What is the difference in the distance between two points in that manifold, when compared with the Pythagorean metric of Euclidean space-time?

The first step of approximation, in introducing this notion to the secondary pupil, is to challenge the student knowledgeable in solid Euclidean geometry and spherical trigonometry, to show how a person living on a very large, spherically curved surface would be able, by means of geodesy, not only to show that that is indeed such a surface, but to measure the curvature of that surface. We would challenge the student to define the kinds of mathematical methods and procedures required to conduct the relevant experimental measurements. With that grounding, the student is on the road to understanding how and why Riemann, in composing his habilitation dissertation, relied upon the referenced earlier work of Gauss.

Look at Leibniz’s notion of *necessary and sufficient reason* from this vantage-point. Apply the same conceptions to Mindy Pechenuk’s August 31, 1996 presentation of the succession of hypotheses of which Mozart’s *Ave Verum Corpus* is composed.

Turn around Riemann’s notion of the physical space-time manifold. Given: a measurement, in quasi-Pythagorean terms, of the estimated characteristic curvature of a physical-space-time manifold. What is the hypothesis which corresponds to this measurement? The hypothesis which meets those requirements, is a demonstration of Leibniz’s principle of *necessary and sufficient reason*. Given: any crucial type of event; that is to say, an event which is typical of the measurement of the characteristic quasi-Pythagorean of the real manifold in question. The hypothesis which determines that physi-

cal space-time manifold, to have that typical curvature, expresses *necessary and sufficient reason*.

In physical economy, as in Mozart’s *Ave Verum Corpus*, it is the Riemannian form of representation of a physical space-time manifold, which supplies us the most characteristic representation of the relevant “curvature.” For reasons which need not be a topic of separate elaboration at this moment, each added “dimension” of a well-ordered Riemann series of the Leibniz analysis situs form:

$$\left[\frac{(n + 1)}{n} \right]$$

appears in the form of a validated formal discontinuity in the previously established form of mathematical physics (for example). It is the increase of density of such discontinuities, for any arbitrarily selected choice of interval of action, which measures the relevant, relative *cardinality* of the characteristic interval of action of two such Riemannian manifolds. In physical economy, as in the developmental processes of Mozart’s *Ave Verum Corpus*, it is this type of increase of cardinality, the which is the strictest measurement of the characteristic difference of two compared manifolds. This choice of characteristic is in correspondence with the general expression already given:

$$[(h_i)^j]^k$$

In this sense of the matter, there is a relevant, direct correlation, among: 1) the “cardinality” of typical action within a physical space-time; 2) the order of the Riemannian manifold, which, according to Leibniz’s principle of *necessary and sufficient reason*, represents that physical space-time; and, 3) the implicitly adducible hypothesis underlying statements expressed in terms of that manifold. It is the correlation of some physical value with the notion of the relative cardinality of the characteristic of action for a given manifold, which is the basis for a physical science, such as physical economy, and for Classical motivic thorough-composition.³⁴

What does ‘linear’ mean?

In the Ockhamite and related forms of algebraic methods, derived from a formalist interpretation of Euclidean geometry, the characteristic unit of action within algebraic space-time is a quantity of linear extension. Thus, the “distance” between two points is measured, typically, by the simplest form of the “Pythagorean”:

$$\sqrt[2]{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}$$

In “non-Euclidean physical geometries,” such as that of Riemann’s habilitation dissertation, the unit of displacement

34. For example: In the case of any masterwork in the mode of the type of motivic thorough-composition introduced by W. Mozart, the cardinality expressed measures the creative mental power applied by the composer, and, hopefully, exciting the performance.

(“distance”) on a curved surface, has an outward appearance which would have been tolerated by Leonhard Euler, et al.; but, underlying that mere appearance, the smallest length of displacement “outwardly” represented by a simple line or arc, is transfinitely dense with “holes,” called “discontinuities,” sometimes identified by, and sometimes arbitrarily suppressed as, the infinitesimals inhering in the Leibniz calculus.³⁵ These are each *transinfinitesimally* small interruptions, which mark the location of an actual, or possible new singularity, such as a new “dimension” of an expanded Riemannian manifold.³⁶

In other words, we must distinguish between the mere appearance of a simply linear displacement, and the physically efficient content masked by that displacement, the density of discontinuities/singularities. We must distinguish, thus, between the formalist’s merely virtual reality, and that which the formalist masks, the underlying, physical reality.

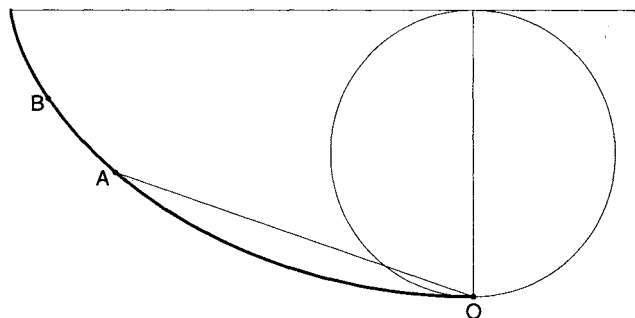
These considerations lead to conclusions which will prove indispensable, at a later point here, in tackling crucial implications of functional “time-reversal” in physical-economic and other processes.

Consider a significantly simplified representative of a relatively simple experiment, an illustration nonetheless accurate enough for the point being made. Construct a cycloid by rolling a circle along the underside of a line. As for C. Huyghens’ case,³⁷ the attributed, radiated impulse of gravity is normal to the line on which the circle has been rolled. Designate the low point of the generated cycloid by *O*, and mark a point, *A*, other than *O*, on the descending pathway of cycloid [Figure 3]. Construct the straight line *AO*. As for the Huyghens experimental study of isochronicity,³⁸ compare the lapsed time required for two balls to fall to the lowest point *O*, from *A*, one along the constrained pathway defined by the arc, the other the inclined straight line. Observe that the longer pathway, the arc, is faster. Then, observe that the lapsed time to fall to *O*, along the arc, from any other point *B*, is the same as from *A*: *isochronicity*.³⁹

In those Riemannian manifolds which experimental physics imposes upon us, two leading considerations are immediately relevant to examining that algebraic fallacy, of assumed linearity, upon which the mathematical physics of Sarpi, Galileo, Descartes, Newton, Euler, Cauchy, Clausius, Helmholtz,

FIGURE 3

The study of isochronicity



et al., are each and all premised.

First: Any change in an axiomatic assumption, imposed upon us by validated discovery of a revolutionary principle from the domain of experimental physics, establishes a new hypothesis, which supersedes, and is inconsistent with every preceding hypothesis. Each of the two hypotheses, new and old, compared, represents a different manifold, and physical space-time curvature, different from, and functionally inconsistent with the other.

Nonetheless, although no theorem in either of these two theorem-lattices will be consistent with any theorem in the other, the valid experimental physics of the old lattice, is carried forward within the new theorems internal to the new theorem-lattice. In this case, the relatively valid theorem-results in the old lattice, have the form of the relatively degenerate case, in respect to the new lattice. Therefore, the mathematical function containing the transition from phenomena satisfactorily explained by the old hypothesis, to the experimental phenomena characteristic of the new, will be typified by the relevant discontinuity⁴⁰ in the function constructed to describe such a case.⁴¹

Second: for any valid function, the transfinite cardinality of action is, primarily, the density of discontinuities determined by the cumulative “dimensions” of the relevant physical space-time manifold. This “property” is crucial for identifying the expression of “time-reversal” within the action of, for example, performing a composition which were composed as an application of Classical motivic thorough-composition: conductor Furtwängler’s “playing between the notes.”

40. I.e., “transinfinitesimal.”

41. For an example of this, see B. Riemann, *Über die Fortpflanzung ebener Luftwellen von endlicher Schwingungsweite* (“On the Propagation of Plane Air Waves of Finite Amplitude”: otherwise known as Riemann’s exposition on the cohering topics of sonic shock waves, transsonic flight, and isentropic compression), *Riemann Werke* [see note 3, above], pp. 157-175. Note that Riemann was not the original discoverer of sonic “booms”; that distinction belongs to Leonardo da Vinci, who also recognized the finite speed of propagation of sound, through such means as observing lightning-strokes.

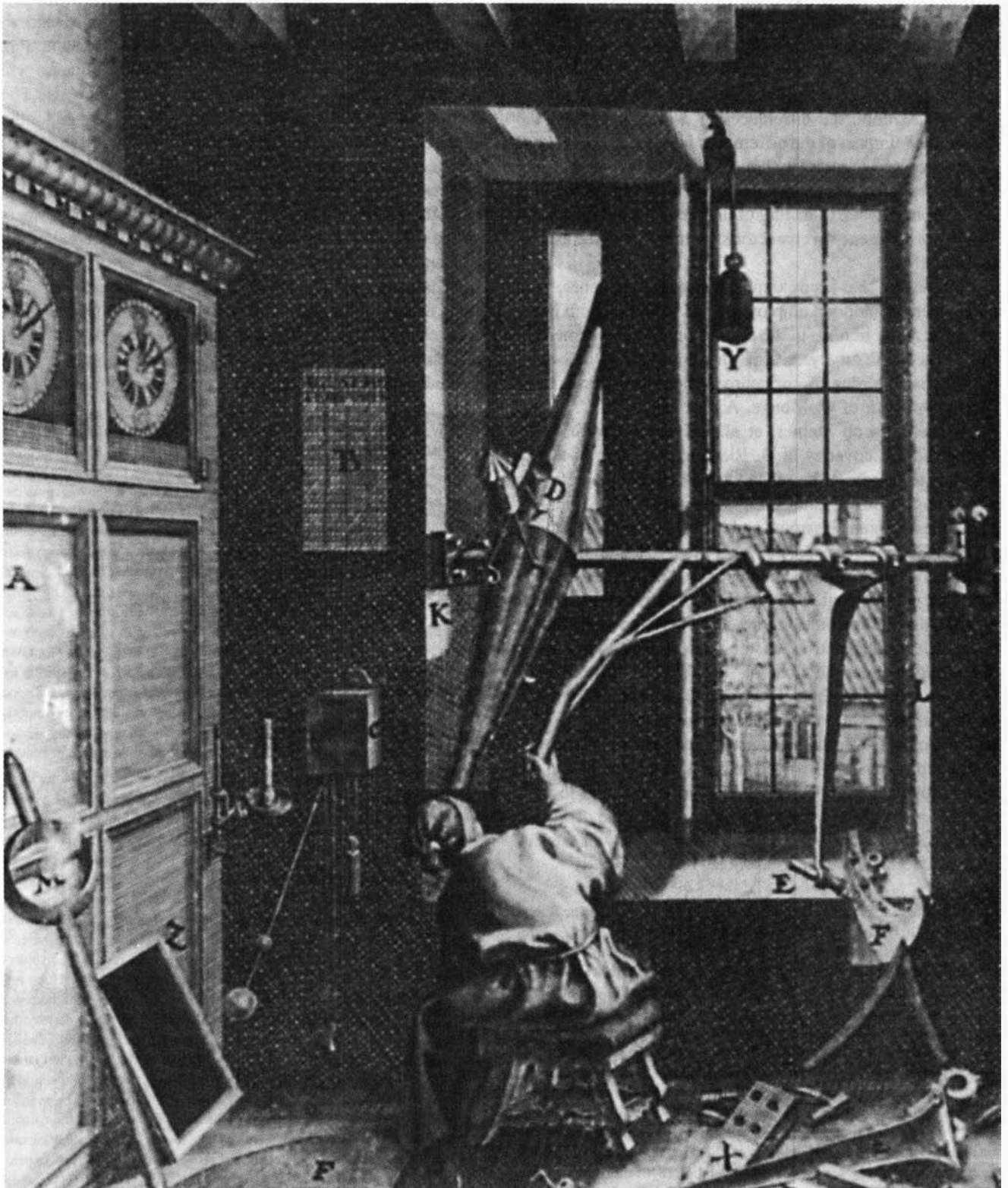
35. In abstraction, a “purely” linear displacement (without “holes”) may be generalized as a displacement whose density of discontinuities is “0.”

36. The use of the terms “transfinite” and “transinfinitesimal,” here, should be recognized as involving, not only the distinction between the mathematical transfinite of Georg Cantor, and bad notions of “infinite” and “infinitesimal,” but also the distinction, implicit in the discoveries of B. Riemann, between a merely mathematical (formal) transfinite, and an ontological (physically efficient) transfinite.

37. *The Pendulum Clock*, op. cit.

38. *ibid.*

39. *ibid.*



Ole Rømer in his observatory in Copenhagen. To his left is the cycloid pendulum developed by Christiaan Huyghens. Rømer's ingenious method for measuring the speed of light enraged the Cartesians, who insisted that light propagates instantaneously. Rømer timed the eclipses of Jupiter's moon Io, from two extreme points in the Earth's annual orbit around the Sun (the point closest to Jupiter, and that farthest from Jupiter). The fact that the eclipses took place later than expected, when the Earth was farthest from Jupiter, proves that it takes time for light to travel that enormous distance. The implications of this research were developed by Huyghens and Bernoulli.

As Riemann stresses in his *Hypothesen* dissertation, the root of the difference in curvature expressed, by two mutually distinct physical-space-time manifolds, lies within the contrasted hypotheses. To borrow the argot of the modern mathematics classroom, the differences in curvature express the “hereditary” impact of the differences in axiomatics, as these axiomatics are located within the respective, underlying hypotheses. One must sense the efficient immediacy of the correlation between a shading of difference in axioms, and a shading of difference in characteristic curvature of the associated manifold.

“Curvature” has been examined, since Eratosthenes, from the geodetic standpoint employed by C.F. Gauss, both in astrophysics and, in turn, in the revolutionary development of modern geodetic surveys. Even in those outwardly “innocent” excursions, the idea of curvature, generalized through the successive work of G. Monge, A.-M. Legendre, C. Gauss, Karl Jacobi, Jacob Steiner, et al., acquired new meaning through the discoveries of B. Riemann, and this in a way which is absent from the related work of such geometers as (the younger) Bolyai, and N. Lobatchevski.⁴²

In the common classroom and campus cant on the subject of “non-Euclidean geometry,” there is a tendency to seize, with wild-eyed zeal, on the matter of the “parallel postulate.” Such ivory-tower contemplation, has contributed much to the proliferation of tiresome, sterile, and utterly counterproductive academic sophistries on the subject. The viable issue often hidden under the cloak of “non-Euclidean geometry,” is not a matter of mathematical formalism; it is, as Riemann stresses throughout, a matter of experimental physics. As Riemann also stresses from the outset of the *Hypothesen* dissertation, the problem to be solved requires that we abandon the domain of deductive mathematical formalism, and look at the way in which physical reality demonstrates the pervasive fallacy of the generally accepted classroom view of the Euclidean axiomatic system as a whole.⁴³

42. On relevant exchanges between C. Gauss and the members of the Bolyai family, see *Carl Friedrich Gauss: Der “Fürst der Mathematiker” in Briefen und Gesprächen*, Kurt-R. Biermann, ed., (Munich: Verlag C.H. Beck, 1990). On Gauss’s relations to the younger Bolyai and the work of Lobatchevski, see pp. 27, 137, 139-140, 176. Editor Biermann (p. 27) cites Gauss’s remarks to Wolfgang Bolyai, Johann’s father, as found in *Briefwechsel zwischen Carl Friedrich Gauss und Wolfgang Bolyai*, Franz Schmidt and Paul Staedel eds., (Leipzig: 1899): “Hingegen müdte sich der Sohn seines Jugendfreundes Bolyai, Janos [Johann] Bolyai, ebenfalls einer der Pioniere der nichteuclidische Geometrie, mit der merkwürdigen Annerkennung bescheiden, Gauss könne ihn nicht loben, denn ihn loben heisse, sich selbst zu loben.” (Gauss could not praise Janos’ discovery, if to praise him, would mean that Gauss were praising himself.) Cf. Biermann, op. cit., p. 139. On Gauss on Lobatchevski, see Gauss’s 28 November, 1846 letter to H.C. Schumacher, *Carl Friedrich Gauss: H.C. Schumacher Briefwechsel III* (Hildesheim: Georg Olms Verlag, 1975); pp. 246-247.

43. The referenced case of L. Euler’s tautological hoax, is a useful choice of example of such formalist traditions of academics’ propensities for being most pedantically arrogant, when they are at their tiresomely tedious worst on such accounts. They reason like “jailhouse lawyers,” imposing upon a

The crucial evidence is directly contrary to those modern mathematical physicists who insist upon the presumption, that physical space-time in the small is either linear, or a nearly asymptotic approximation of blissful linearity. The truth of the matter is precisely the opposite: The smaller the interval of action, the more radically non-linear the micro-physical domain becomes! Paradoxically, because of “time-reversal” considerations, as we shall show at a later point, here, the smaller the interval, the more pronounced the impact of the density of singularities, relative to the interval of action chosen.⁴⁴

Riemann’s mathematical physics requires us to deny primary efficiency to the attributed linear span of displacement, and locate efficiency in the transfinite terms, of density of discontinuities (singularities) per interval of action. However, to render Riemann’s earth-shaking discovery transparent, we

selective interpretation of the language of a chance-read precedent, the delusion that the application of deductive casuistry to a mere quibble, must command the mighty rivers of the judiciary to bend to the proponent’s exalted sense of cabalistic authority. Pathetic? Then, Leonhard Euler was more pathetic than such a petty jailhouse quibbler, and Lambert, Lagrange, Laplace, Cauchy, Clausius, Helmholtz, Maxwell, Hermite, Lindemann, and F. Klein, among many others, after him. Construct a deductive proof, which rests entirely on the mere arbitrary presumption, that extension in space-time, is essentially linear, unbounded, and perfectly continuous; then, employ that systemic error of axiomatic presumption, pervasively, to construct a deductive edifice, whose relevant conclusion is: “Extension in space-time is perfectly linear, boundless, and perfectly continuous, Q.E.D.” Only a fool or a charlatan would propose to prove, or disprove an axiom of the system by means of a chain of deduction from the theorem-lattice which depends upon that axiom. On this premise of this pathetic, deductive, fallacy of composition, today’s generally accepted mathematics classroom is politically ideologized to the proverbial gills, with the pagan religious cult-dogma of Euler’s deluded view of infinite algebraic series: “linearization in the very small.”

44. *21st Century Science & Technology* quarterly, will soon publish a report by Laurence Hecht, documenting those fundamental discoveries in electrodynamics which empiricists, such as J. Clerk Maxwell and H. Helmholtz, worked to ban from the classroom and textbook. Hecht’s report is the outcome of what had been, initially, the 1975 prompting of me and my associates by the University of Chicago’s Professor Robert Moon, deceased during late 1989. It was Moon who first emphasized the deeper significance of the discoveries of the founder of electrodynamics, the Monge Ecole Polytechnique’s A.M. Ampère. The implications of Ampère’s work were rescued from oblivion by C. Gauss’s and B. Riemann’s collaborator Wilhelm Weber. However, the circles of Britain’s Lord Kelvin, including the practiced scientific hoaxster Hermann Helmholtz, and J. Clerk Maxwell, were dedicated to destroy the influence of Gauss, Weber, and Riemann; Maxwell apologized for his unacknowledged parodying of the electrodynamics discoveries of the Gauss-Weber-Riemann circle, by emphasizing, that it was the intent of the British circles to refuse “to acknowledge any geometries but our own [Newtonian dogma].” During the middle of the Nineteenth Century, Weber demonstrated the relationship between “strong” and “weak” forces, on the scale of atomic and nuclear physics, and, then, estimated coefficients, derived from experimental inquiry, which are close to Twentieth-Century values. The role of “strong forces” within the domain of the microphysical small, continues to defy efficiently those among today’s fanatics who continue to insist on a mathematical physics which presumes linearity, or near-linearity in the very small. Hecht’s report presents the relevant accomplishments of W. Weber, aided by Gauss, in developing experimental proof for the relevant discovery of nuclear “strong forces,” as being implicit in the discovery of Ampère.

must leave the campus department of mathematical physics, for the laboratory of physical economy. We have now set the stage for the argument to be made. Now, we proceed to demystify “time-reversal” from that standpoint.

The historical basis for this study

To repeat what is already known to those familiar with my work, my original discoveries in economic science, including the material bearing upon “time-reversal,” were prompted by a 1948-1952 project, originally undertaken to refute Professor Norbert Wiener’s radical-positivist hoax of “information theory.” It is relevant, that the success of that 1948-1952 project, was grounded in my intensive study, during my adolescence, of primary sources in Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century English, French, and German philosophy. That youthful undertaking prompted me to adopt G. Leibniz as my mentor, a dedication which I had affirmed in an essentially competent refutation of those attacks on Leibniz’s work, the which are central to Immanuel Kant’s *Critique of Pure Reason*.⁴⁵

Sometimes, as in the present instance, it is as important to know how certain discoveries came about, as to know the details of the discoveries themselves. Human beings, and individual human behavior, do not happen; they are expressions of an historical process. Not to include that process as such, would be to perpetrate a fallacy of composition, by excluding much of that crucially relevant evidence. To assess a person out of his historically determined setting, is such a fraud: a fallacy of composition. The case of my discoveries in that science of physical economy which was founded by Leibniz, is an example of the crucial importance of such an historical approach. The matters immediately to be addressed at this point in the report, are permeated with such specific historical implications as the deeply embedded impression which the Leibniz-Clarke Correspondence, and the posthumously published Leibniz work known as the *Monadology* made upon all of my development leading into the 1948-1952 project; one could not understand the discoveries themselves, without considering the functional role of the relevant, historical setting, of the U.S. economy and economic policy, during the late 1940s and the 1950s.

As I have stressed repeatedly, in other locations: Knowledge can not be learned; the student must re-create knowledge, by means of reenacting the type of act of discovery experienced, either as by a relevant original discoverer, or based on the model of a subsequent reenactment of that discovery by some relevant person. The act of discovery is not the communication of a literal statement, but, rather, the student’s solving of a paradox for which no literal solution is available to him. That solution could not be generated within

45. The report of the relative competence of that adolescent’s defense of Leibniz, rests upon a 1970s rereading of one of the notebooks on Leibniz and Kant, which I had filled with relevant comment, during the 1936-1938 interval.

the bandpass of a medium of communication. That re-discovery may be accomplished, only within the sovereign creative mental processes of each individual person. That process, of evoking a successful reenactment of a discovery of principle, within the sovereign bounds of the individual’s cognitive processes, is the only manner in which actual knowledge of a principle could be transmitted.⁴⁶ That process of rediscovery (not classroom or textbook learning of successful responses to anticipated multiple-choice questionnaires), is knowledge.

My task of presenting the notion of “time-reversal,” to a largely lay audience, albeit one of relatively exceptional literacy and intellectual commitment, is to enable, especially, those readers who are either “Baby Boomers,” or representatives of “Generation X,” to reenact, each in his, or her own sovereign mental processes, the kind of process through which I came to those discoveries represented here. For the reader to accomplish the implied reconstruction, he, or she must be presented with those features of the historically determined background, which brought me into conflict with a specific, relevant nest of paradoxes; he, or she must also be able to reconstruct the historically specific circumstances, the setting in which the challenges motivating the discoveries were experienced. Without at least a strong indication of those features of the setting indicated, the present-day reader would be at a loss to recognize the problem for which those discoveries served as solutions.⁴⁷

The most important of the preconditions to be met, by any person who came to adulthood after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, is to muster insight into the historically determined differences between the cultural hypotheses of the “Baby Boomers,” and those of their parents’ and grandparents’ generations. For this purpose, the glib term “generation gap,” excuses more ignorance than it corrects; this involves no mere “generation gap,” but, rather, the moral separation of the “Baby Boomers” from their parents, by a

46. E.g., “principle” is employed here in the sense of the act of discovery of a validated principle of physical science, or comparable principle of Classical art-forms. As above, such a principle is to be situated as Riemann does, as a “dimension” of a physical space-time manifold, and, hence, an axiomatic feature of some type of an hypothesis (hypothesis, higher hypothesis, hypothesizing the higher hypotheses), as distinct from a theorem-like proposition.

47. This would be understood as the Classical humanist approach to education, among that shrinking, already tiny minority, from among the victims of Twentieth-Century trends in U.S. educational policy. The influence of the model of Britain’s Oxford and Cambridge Universities, which President Charles Eliot imported by fiat, to replace patriotism and the influence of C.F. Gauss and the Humboldt brothers (e.g., Louis Agassiz) at Harvard University, was accompanied and followed by the “decorticating” American Pragmatism of William James, the Rockefellers’ successful promotion of the Fabian John Dewey, and the more recent takeover of U.S. education generally by the influence of the “deconstructionist” current, such as the followers of Jacques Derrida, or the Modern Language Association (MLA). The increasingly predominant uselessness of the generation of recent science graduates for serious scientific research into anything but the depths of “virtual reality,” is largely a reflection of the lack of even a remnant of Classical humanist principles in the elementary, secondary, and higher educational institutions today.

gulf of a “cultural revolution” more fundamental than any experienced since the adoption of our original Federal Constitution. The “Baby Boomer” reader must abandon any sense of “naturalness,” or “self-evident rightness” of today’s “politically correct mainstream-thinking,” and see the fundamental, axiomatic incompatibility between typical American patriots of all earlier generations, and the victims of the 1966-1979 “cultural revolution.”⁴⁸ The generations are thus separated by axiomatically uncompromisable differences in cultural hypothesis.⁴⁹ No competent appraisal of the problems of the U.S.A. and the world today were possible, unless the two hypotheses are seen simultaneously, from a higher vantage-point than each.

So, we continue, to complete the remainder of the relevant background.

For all their faults, the first two decades of the post-war U.S. economy were a virtual paradise, if compared to the spiral of degeneration which has dominated policies, practices, and their results, since the 1966-1979 “cultural paradigm-shift.” To understand the mind of the majority of the labor-force from the earlier, relatively happier time, one must take into account the large percentile, much more than a majority, of the total labor-force, the which was engaged either in production and physical distribution of physical goods, in basic economic infrastructure, or scientific and related professions. In that time, we were, predominantly, production-oriented, and the most likely employment opportunity for most, was the nearby factory-gate. As for the small ration among us associated with industrial consulting: technique, bills of materials, and process sheets, were the most commonly employed tools of our trade.

During that earlier time, most of us, if confronted with any among those fads of so-called “liberal economics” which have become “politically correct” opinion over the course of the recent three decades, would have retorted with words to the effect: “That’s insane; with your ‘funny-money’ theories, you will collapse the economy!” We would have been right, and prophetic, in making such a response. After three decades of a cultural paradigm-shift, which features “post-industrial utopianism,” the net physical output and input of the U.S. economy, as measured in physical market-baskets per capita of labor-force, has fallen to approximately half of what it was

48. The interval, including the 1971 monetary crisis, from the introduction of neo-Malthusian doctrines into the State Department agenda, through the introduction of those “Volcker Measures” of October 1979, which accomplished the rapid destruction of the once great United States.

49. E.g., either the Earth is flat, or it is not: an example of a difference in theorem rooted in an underlying difference in principle. The uncompromisable issue, is primarily the principle; the fact that the theorem must not be compromised, is an “attribute” which the theorem “inherits” from the principle. Since British philosophical liberalism is premised upon a denial of knowable hypothesis, empiricism allows no notion of “uncompromisable principle” in the sense we employ it here. Our difference with the empiricists, on this point, is uncompromisable.

during the second half of the 1960s.⁵⁰

The corresponding, relevant difficulty, today, is that the topmost positions in government and in the most influential private institutions of business and education, are populated, predominantly, by “Baby Boomers,” the overwhelming majority among whom, have neither known, nor experienced a viable form of economic policy and practice during their adult lives. There are some exceptions, but they are relatively rare. Among today’s typical influential and other “Baby Boomers,” most of those radical policy changes of the 1970s through 1990s, including those policies which are responsible for the ongoing collapse of the physical productivity, income, and tax-revenue base of the U.S. population and its government, would be defended by most such “Baby Boomers” today as “mainstream thinking” of the post-1968 world. In German, the cant to this latter effect would tend to be seasoned with jargon such as *Weltgeist*, *Zeitgeist*, and *Volksgeist*.⁵¹

Consequently, the typical influential incumbent in government, university, or general economic practice today, will experience a great difficulty in overcoming his own, deeply engrained, misguided prejudices, when confronted with conceptions here which might have been understood with far more receptivity, and a higher level of competence in knowl-

50. See Christopher White, “NAM’s ‘Renaissance’ of U.S. Industry: It Never Happened,” *Executive Intelligence Review*, April 14, 1995; “U.S. Market Basket Is Half What It Was in the 1960s,” *Executive Intelligence Review*, Sept. 27, 1996.

51. This is not only a U.S.A. problem. In Germany for example, the 1989 assassination of Deutsche Bank’s Alfred Herrhausen, marked the end of the post-war era of successes in the German economy. Herrhausen was the last leading banker schooled in Hermann Abs’s school of principles of sound industrial banking; Herrhausen’s successors have turned out to resemble river-boat gamblers, more than bankers. It was during the 1980s, throughout the world, that representatives of my generation were replaced, around the world, by the “Baby Boomers’ ” rise to controlling executive and academic positions in most of the world’s governmental and private institutions of policy-shaping power. The 1985 accession to Soviet General Secretary by Mikhail Gorbachov, symptomizes the same downshift to economic disaster in the last phase of the former Soviet Union. My generation, and its predecessors, were dominated by those capable professionals who specialized in promoting technological progress in physical development of infrastructure, agriculture, industry, and related qualities of educational, medical, and scientific services. The “Baby Boomer” generation is polluted with hedonistic fads in sociology, psychology, and monetarism. Since the approximately global “cultural paradigm-shift” of 1966-1972, the emphasis has shifted, from capital investment in increases of future physical-productive potential and demographic gains for the households of the population as a whole, into looting accumulated such investments from the past, to turn that loot into capital gains for “pirates” of the Carl Icahn, and Michael Milken types. So, as measured in income-ranges, the top 0.5% of the U.S.A. population grows fabulously richer, and ever more morally decadent, while the lower 60% accelerates its rate of downward slide into the depths of destitution. The 1982 Garn-St Germain Bill, the Kemp-Roth Bill, the rise of the “Junk Bond” pirates, and the fanatical commitment of the GOPAC cannibals toward ever greater orgies of tax-free financial capital gains, even if this means increasing the mortality rates among their parents’ generation: It is the “mainstream opinion” which refuses to regard these recent trends as morally insane, which reveals that corruption of public opinion which is destroying us all.

edge, by the same classes of influentials earlier, among the parents and grandparents of today's "Baby Boomer" stratum.

Until the late 1940s aftermath of World War II, most patriotic Americans (excepting the sometimes very odd Anglophile), understood, as did President Franklin Roosevelt, that the British monarchy, and British "free trade," had been the consistent enemy of the United States throughout our history, and believed that the continuation of the British Empire was an abomination. We understood, whether we had studied Hamilton, Carey, and List, or not, that the (anti-"free trade") American System of political-economy was the best model of economy ever devised: The war-time economic mobilization showed us that we were correct in that patriotic estimation.

During 1948-1952, returned veterans of the war-time skyrocketing of the U.S. economy, out of ex-President Calvin Coolidge's 1930s Depression,⁵² viewed the Truman administration's reversing President Franklin Roosevelt's intended post-war economic and foreign policies, as an embittering betrayal of our national heritage, of the policies which Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton named "The American System of political-economy." The disgusting problem which I met among my generation, during the moral downturn from President Franklin Roosevelt, in policy-making of the late 1940s and of the 1950s, was their fear-ridden, "politically correct," and, therefore, morally corrupt, capitulation to the unfortunate "way things were" under Truman and Eisenhower.

Such was the relevant collapse into cultural pessimism, which most of the parents of today's "Baby Boomers" suffered, as a result of the moral decay spreading through my own post-war generation. Yet, among those professionals and skilled operatives of my generation who had the courage to think for themselves, many could have readily recognized the basis for, and competence of the line of argument on

52. The two most popular delusions respecting the causes of the 1930s Depression, are the myth that President Herbert Hoover caused it, and, second, Professor Milton Friedman's outright lie, that that Depression was caused by the Smoot-Hawley tariff legislation. Long before Smoot-Hawley's enactment, and years before the election of President Hoover, the 1930s was the foregone conclusion embedded in policies consolidated under Coolidge. Like the 1996 Republican Presidential candidate Robert Dole, encumbered with his Party's commitment to the so-called "Contract with America" lunacy, Hoover entered the office of President in March 1929, encumbered by the legacy of Coolidge, to meet the outbreak of the fabled stock-market crash less than six months later. The 1930s Depression was primarily a global phenomenon; the U.S.A., then the world's chief financial creditor, was caught by the tidal waves of financial collapse inhering in the Reparations system set up by the Versailles powers. On the domestic side, it was the U.S.A.'s drift, away from a Hamiltonian tradition, into radical "free trade" policies, and speculative binges only less wild than those of today, which ruined the U.S.A.'s ability to meet the tidal waves of bankruptcy sweeping through the financial systems of our European debtor-nations. The Smoot-Hawley tariff was adopted in recognition of the fact that it had been "free trade" policies of Coolidge and Mellon, which had already plunged us into the Depression, which must be reversed, in favor of return to a traditional, patriotic, "protectionist" policy.

economics which I employed during the 1948-1952 project, and summon, yet once more, here.

The ignorant prejudices, respecting economy, which have come to predominate among influentials and others of today's "Baby Boomer" generation, must be referenced in that historical setting. What must be said, to inform even relevant professionals among today's "Baby Boomers" (in particular), goes against today's perceived *Zeitgeist*, against that "mainstream" of opinion presently carrying our world civilization toward the cesspool. One may hope that these remarks have forewarned readers from the "Baby Boomer" generation, and others, against the misguided prejudices, which they will experience welling up within them, as we proceed.

From the outset, my work in the science of physical economy, was prejudiced by both my developed affinities for my adopted mentor, Leibniz, and the patriotic outlook on economy which I have summarized identified above. These were not merely prejudices; my 1948-1952 views on these matters, were significantly, if modestly well-informed, and, more important, stand up, in review, as predominantly correct, from my far more developed standpoint in knowledge and experience, today. Plainly, a generation of "Baby Boomers" which has, predominantly, accepted our nation's recent and continuing drift, into the rubble-fields of "post-industrial utopia," "information society," "world government," and "global economy," will react with prejudice against much of what I have to report. Nonetheless, on the condition, that such readers will recognize that their reaction must be considered suspect, as reflecting an ahistorical faddism, a prejudice, as I have indicated here, they are perhaps half-way to understanding the important series of arguments which I supply now.

'Not-entropy'

The standpoint of the bill of materials and process sheet, provides us the basis in experience, for showing that the productivity of labor, as of productive enterprises generally, depends upon continuing to supply not less than some minimum level of essential inputs. During 1946-1966, when we were still a nation oriented to the production of wealth, it was the natural presumption of anyone with exposure to scientific training, that there must be some notion of function associated with the array of experimentally verifiable, physical facts gathered into such bills of materials and process sheets. From that latter vantage-point, the notion of function, we are impelled to recognize that it is insufficient to regard these essential inputs merely as "financial costs." *Their functional significance lies not in the prices attached to their purchase, but, rather, in the physical significance of these inputs, in determining whether the potential productive powers of labor rise, fall, or are simply maintained.*

This applies to the level of income and public services supplied to the households of the labor-force; certain minimum standards of inputs must be met, if the productive potential, of both present and future members of the labor-force, is

to be maintained in such a way as to maintain both net growth and the technological progress upon which that growth depends. This requirement applies to basic economic infrastructure (as supplied, traditionally, either as economic activity of government, or by government-regulated public utilities). It applies to agriculture and related production, mining, manufacturing, and other industry. It applies to the supply of education, of effective demographic performance of health-care, and of scientific and related services. It applies to consumption by households, by branches of useful economic activity, and to allowable and required amounts of administration of both governmental and private institutions.

Such considerations, bearing upon necessary physical standard of incomes of households, were the leading feature of Leibniz's first writing on physical economy, his 1671 *Society & Economy*.⁵³ The experimentally demonstrable relationship, between physical values of inputs and the predetermining of the potential (physical) productive powers of labor, pervades Leibniz's economic and related writings on technology, throughout the 1671-1716 interval. The implications of this view, of a functional dependency of productive powers of labor, upon maintaining minimal cost-inputs, are otherwise attested by all of the known demographic history and pre-history of mankind. This viewpoint in the science of physical economy, obliges the investigator to premise the study of economic processes on no lesser scale, than the known demographic history, and pre-history of the existence of the human species considered as a functional oneness.⁵⁴

Such a study begins, with a general overview of the upward sweep, and also occasional impairments, of population-size, population-density, and correlated improvements in the demographic characteristics of typical households. This must be done from the standpoint permeating Leibniz's *Society & Economy*.⁵⁵ From the historical period, we emphasize the dramatic improvements, on all counts, in not only the population of western Europe, but the world taken as a whole, since the first establishment of the modern form of sovereign nation-state, with the accession of France's Council of Florence-linked, Renaissance figure, King Louis XI, during 1461-1483. Featured, included emphasis in that approach, is upon the reproductive power of society, per capita, per family household, per unit of land-area, and upon the improvement of demographic characteristics of those households (longevity, health, level of cultural development, etc.).⁵⁶

Examining this matter more closely, we note that the inhering factor of "technological attrition," relative to natural re-

sources employed, prohibits a "zero-technological growth" model of society. We must examine the pre-historical and historical statistics of population and its demographic characteristics, from the standpoint of what we recognize, in modern civilization, as progress in science and technology.

These combined considerations lead us to a set of discoveries which, by definition, determine all the elementary features of not only a science of physical economy, but, also, any admissible theory of knowledge, knowledge of physical science included. It is that aspect of the inquiry which compels us to acknowledge the empirical evidence for the case of "time-reversal."

The summary argument required for our purposes here, goes as follows.

To state the most characteristic feature of a physical economy in the terms of approximation afforded by textbook thermodynamics, agree to define the *necessary* physical costs (input) of an economy's level of productivity (including administration), under the heading of "energy of the system," and to consider the not-wasted, remaining portion of output, as "free energy." "Energy of the system" includes both current new input, and the net replacement cost (in physical terms) of that portion of functionally significant physical capital, the which is stored within the economic process. The latter, stored, net (physical) capital investment, includes basic economic infrastructure, improvements in the physical-economic fertility of land, agriculture, industry, and a restricted portion of actively stored total services: in the form of education and health of the members of households, and science and technology potential of the labor force and enterprises.⁵⁷

Express these, in first approximation, in my own changes in definitions for the symbology for the terms which Karl Marx adopted from his British teachers.⁵⁸ Let V signify input/

57. Insofar as education of the household's members, science and technology, Classical cultural activities, and health care, affect the productivity of the labor-force, and the demographic characteristics of typical households, these services, unlike virtually all other kinds of services, determine the rate of growth of mankind's per capita reproductive power over nature, the power of our species over nature. The growth of man's potential power over nature, per-capita of labor-force, per household, and per relevant area, is the measure of the validity of discovered principles underlying society's practice, on the condition that the requirement for a demographic improvement is also satisfied.

58. During the span of his university studies, first at Bonn and later at Savigny's Berlin, Karl Marx was recruited to the British foreign service's "Young Europe" organization. He continued under the sponsorship of Lord Palmerston's Giuseppe Mazzini, from that point, until the death of Palmerston, and perhaps slightly beyond; for much of that period, Marx was operating in London under the supervision of Palmerston's subordinate and rival David Urquhart. It was under Urquhart's guidance, that Marx elaborated his so-called "early writings" on economy, during the 1850s, and laid the basis for his *Das Kapital*. François Quesnay, Giammaria Ortes, Adam Smith, and the British East India Company's Haileybury school (as developed under the patron of Lord Palmerston's career, the British foreign service's Jeremy Bentham), are the principal sources from which the analytical features of *Das Kapital* are derived. It is Marx's venom against such American System

53. J. Chambless, trans., *Fidelio* Fall 1992.

54. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "Non-Newtonian Mathematics for Economists," *Executive Intelligence Review*, August 11, 1995. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "Leibniz from Riemann's Standpoint," *Fidelio*, Fall 1996: "Potential Relative Population-Density," pp. 36-40.

55. *ibid.*

56. *ibid.*

output of the labor-force, C signify required materials input for the entire economy (functionally defined), F net (functional) physical capital, d necessary deductions for government and administration otherwise, S output in excess of *energy of the system*, and S' *free energy* (after deductions for both necessary administration and waste). Be reminded: read these symbols as defined here, not the Marxist reading. Prepare the way by describing the constraints to be examined, as follows.

The general constraints are:

1. The potential population-density of the economy (as a whole) shall not be decreased, and the demographic characteristics of the population as a whole shall be improved.
2. The inputs and outputs of the “market baskets,” and of their contents, shall be increased in absolute (physical) terms, for households, for performance of infrastructure, for agriculture and related, for industry, for education, for health care, and for science and technology services. These increases shall be measured in market-baskets, also as contents of market-baskets, and in terms of per-capita (of labor-force), households, per-square-kilometer of land area.
3. The ratio of “free energy” to “energy of the system,” so defined, shall not decrease, but the relative energy of the system (per capita of labor-force, per household, and per square kilometer) shall be increased through reinvestment of “free energy” generated.

These seemingly paradoxical requirements may then be expressed as:

Population-density (adjusted for demographic parameters):

$$\left| (F) P_1 \right| \leq \left| (F) P_2 \right|$$

“Free Energy” Ratio:

$$\left[\frac{S'_1}{(V_1 + C_1)} \right] \leq \left[\frac{S'_2}{(V_2 + C_2)} \right]$$

“Energy-Density” Ratio (per-capita of labor force):

$$\left[\frac{(V_1 + C_1)}{F_1} \right]_1 \geq \left[\frac{(V_2 + C_2)}{F_2} \right]_2$$

But, the physical content of market-baskets (M) for productive functions, per capita, for labor-force:

$$(M_c)_1 \leq (M_c)_2$$

and:

economists as Friedrich List, and later condemnation of Henry C. Carey, both motivated, according to Marx himself, by F. Engels, which, as the proverb goes, “give the game away.”

$$(M_c)_1 \leq (M_c)_2$$

This set of “market-basket” relations overlays a set of constraints defined in terms of divisions in output of employment of the total labor-force’s operatives, letting V correspond to the operatives’ ration of the total labor-force.⁵⁹ In this case:

$$\left(\frac{V}{C} \right)_1 \geq \left(\frac{V}{C} \right)_2$$

and:

$$\left(\frac{S'}{V} \right)_1 \leq \left(\frac{S'}{V} \right)_2$$

and:

$$\left(\frac{S'}{V + C} \right)_1 \leq \left(\frac{S'}{V + C} \right)_2$$

It should be noted, that the difference between the first, “market basket,” model, and the second, “division of labor,” model, is that the first states the relations of the second in terms of the *per-capita relations between the society and the universe in which the society exists*. The significance of the first, is that this representation is necessary for certain tasks, among which the most crucial is the consideration, that the relations between the physical-economic process and the process of generating scientific and technological progress, are located within those sovereign creative cognitive processes of the individual mind, wherein the generation and re-creation of valid discoveries of physical (and analogous) principle occur.⁶⁰

Although this paradoxical set of expressions is set forth in descriptive terms used for modern nation-state economies, the implications so represented are necessarily characteristic of the human species’ entire span of historical and pre-historical existence. The paradoxical appearance of this set of constraints, does not bespeak some fallacy in our argument; the error is the critics’ own, the error of attempting to impose upon the universe at large, the purely fictional presumptions of the three so-called “laws” of thermodynamics, as the latter were prescribed by Lord Kelvin, Rudolf Clausius, Hermann Grassmann, H. Helmholtz, et al. The evidence refuting the

59. See, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., *So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics?*, 2nd edition, (Washington, D.C.: EIR News Service, Inc., 1995), *passim*.

60. As opposed to the social model of Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Bernard de Mandeville, David Hume, François Quesnay’s *laissez-faire*, Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, et al. In the Hobbes model, the individuals of society are treated as kinematically interacting particles, of fixed, linear, axiomatic properties, interacting within the virtual reality of a mechanistic “gas theory.” In reality, the determining relations are located with respect to the development of the sovereign creative cognitive processes internal to the individual’s mind.

latters' widely taught thermodynamics dogma, is conclusive; it is now summarized as follows.

Probably, the student would not recognize the significance of many features of this process of human existence, if we focussed upon some pre-historical or early historical case, in isolation from modern societies; once the internal dynamic of modern civilization is understood, we recognize these same, underlying, hypothesizing of the higher hypotheses, the which underlie the modern, industrialized nation-state economy, already at work, in the assumptions which underlie the relative success or failure among even the earliest societies. The available data on changes in population, population-density, and demographic profiles of populations, from pre-history forward, to date, shows that the constraints we have just summarized here, are the characteristics of all successful efforts at continuing human existence.⁶¹

The known, combined, pre-history and history of mankind, presents us with the phenomena of a lattice of higher hypotheses: In other words, the phenomena subsumed by a functional notion which might be described only as the *hypothesizing of higher hypotheses*. That is to say, we have already extended the notion of "function," to satisfy broader notions of "relationship," notions of the higher types which Leibniz consigned to a generalized analysis situs. We have escaped the banality of a mathematics shackled by deductive formalism, into the primary relations which must necessarily underlie, and thus govern any competent mathematical physics, for example. *We have moved the location for the primary relations within physical processes, away from the inferior domain of deductive propositions, to focus upon the determining relations, within the ruling domain of hypothesis.*

The crucial paradox defined by the experimental evidence, which thus distinguishes successful from failed models of economy, is summed up: *The ratio of net "free energy" to "energy of the system" must not be decreased, although the per-capita value of "energy of the system," per capita of labor-force, per family household, and per relevant unit-area, must increase.* To underscore the nature of this paradox, the following remarks are interpolated.

The source of the accumulation of physical capital, is the transfer from the account of "free energy" (symbolized by "S" above), to "F." The relevant experimental fact is, that should "S" be distributed to increase of administration or personal consumption, above the "energy of the system" allowances for "V," "C," and "d," the result would be a lowering

61. Relevant studies of so-called "primitive" societies, dispel the illusion that these are predominantly aboriginal, or approximately aboriginal forms; as in cases such as anthropological studies of the language and behavior of the so-called "digger Indians," in the usual case, virtually all cultures which some commentators prefer to identify as relatively "primitive," are in fact degenerate relics of the collapse of an earlier, relatively higher level of culture: either an externally imposed catastrophe, as in the instance of the so-called "digger Indians," or a self-imposed catastrophe, as in the case of the repeatedly failed cultures of ancient Mesopotamia.

of the rate of gain in the productive powers of labor, and, sooner or later, a net lowering of the per-capita standard of living of the labor-force. The trend in economic growth and incomes would be either merely less than if the amount is invested in "F," or, worse, the factor of technological attrition would lead to negative growth, and, thus, to subsequent fall in standard of living of the labor-force.

However, in the alternative, that necessary consumption were postponed, in order to increase the stock of physical productive capital, as was done during the U.S. war-time recovery of 1940-1945, the results may be positive for the labor-force, and might have the effect of an economically successful "savings" program, which works to the advantage of the labor-force.⁶² Traditionally, prior to the 1966-1979 "cultural paradigm-shift" in U.S. economic policy, every competent farmer or industrial entrepreneur, and others, recognized this principle of saving: of capital-accumulation through postponed consumption, as leading to greater aggregated consumption than the alternative policy. The reconstruction of war-ravaged economies, provides compelling images of the same principle in practice.

To get at the true nature of the indicated paradox, one must define productivity in the indicated physical terms, stripping away all efforts to substitute prices for the physical variables which are the actual content of economic processes. There is no greater, or more popular form of lunacy among academic economists and their deluded admirers, than the effort to explain business cycles in terms of movements of prices. It was not private investment of money savings which created modern economies; it was the modern nation-state, which

62. The appearance, that the presenting of the war-time savings by the labor-force as demands upon the post-war economy, caused the inflation of 1946-1947, is a fraudulent reading of the evidence, a non-sequitur, a fallacy of composition. It was the Truman policy of 1945-1948 which caused the menacing inflationary spiral of that period (a policy which the Truman administration adopted at the behest of the Anglo-American establishment generally, and the Federal Reserve influentials in particular). To create the economic mobilization for war, a large mass of withheld wages and other income was channelled, through war-time austerity measures, into capital formation in agricultural and industrial potential, in addition to expenditure for military goods. To deal with the post-war effects of this postponement of personal income, it was imperative that, with the close of war, no significant industrial demobilization must be allowed. We should have converted the build-up of the tool-industry for war, to civilian capital-goods production; under no circumstances, should a general collapse of the level of industrial output be forced, as it was, or even allowed. The critical problem was the failure to deploy a "dirigist" program for rolling over war-time industrial build-up, rapidly, into high rates of agro-industrial build-up for civilian capital-goods output, a failure which collapsed the physical growth-rates of the U.S. economy, as the postponed monetary expenditure began to flood into the markets. Similarly, since 1971, a world-wide inflation has been sustained, not by an excess of money, but by a growing insufficiency of investment in technology-intensive, capital-intensive, and energy-intensive modes of both agro-industrial production of goods, and build-up of the capital stock of high-technology infrastructural investments. Where lunatic monetarists see an "excess of money," sane economists see a shortage of investment in technologically progressive output of goods.

created the credit, and built the infrastructure, under which a society composed of citizens, rather than feudal subjects, organized the preconditions for the successful proliferation of private entrepreneurship.

Once the mind has cleansed itself of the effects of that mental disease called “financial statistical analysis,” the true nature of the paradox is forced to the surface. That paradox I have identified above, may be restated: The attempt to interpret economic processes, as if the presumptions underlying the “three laws of thermodynamics” were applicable, is effectively the act of a charlatan. What causes my constraints to appear to be self-contradictory to some would-be critics, is those critics’ attempt to explain economic processes without regard to that which sets human beings apart from baboons: those sovereign, creative cognitive potentials of the individual human mind, upon which the generation and successful application of fundamental scientific progress depend.

The apparent paradox is: *The requirement that, under the conditions that net “free energy” is reinvested in the economy as a productive process, to increase the density of the process’s “energy of the system,” per capita of labor-force, and per relevant unit of land-area, the ratio of “free energy” to “energy of the system” must not decline.* In summary, the process is characteristically “not entropic.”⁶³

Thus, the associated, also crucial paradox, is, that experimental evidence also shows: *This successful performance can not be secured, except through progress in what modern civilization has come to identify as an emphasis upon policies adopted as necessary to foster investment in “scientific and technological progress.”* For the defenders of today’s generally accepted classroom mathematics, the implication of that requirement is more painful than any bare paradox; for them, it is a catastrophe.

These are paradoxes in the same sense as any experimental demonstration of the existence of a needed discovery of some new physical principle, a principle required to prevent existing mathematical physics’ descent into intellectual bankruptcy in face of an undeniable experimental challenge. In this case, the root of the difficulty is ultimately identical to the *ontological paradox* characteristic of Plato’s *Parmenides* dialogue. These are paradoxes derived from the pervasiveness of the cult of linearity in today’s generally accepted classroom mathematics, paradoxes of a type ultimately as fatal to the mental life of science as the *pareisis* resulting from long infection with syphilis.

Underlying this blunder of the empiricists, of Leonhard Euler, of Immanuel Kant, et al., is a misconception of science, since Sarpi, Galileo, Fludd, Bacon, Descartes, Locke, Newton, et al., which has been concocted in search of congruence

63. The obligation to say “not entropic,” rather than “negative entropy,” has been imposed by the “information theory” cult’s misuse of the term “negentropy,” to signify a mechanistic implication of Ludwig Boltzmann’s H-theorem.

with that *degraded, Venetian misconception of the nature of the human species, and human individual introduced as the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries’ French and British “Enlightenment.”*⁶⁴

The essential subjectivity of science

Above, we employed the example of Mozart’s *Ave Verum Corpus* to identify those features of B. Riemann’s discoveries which are characteristic of both scientific and technological progress, and also of progress based upon discoveries of rational principle within the domain of the Classical art-forms.⁶⁵

We now turn to present the principal implications of that evidence: *Contrary to simple-minded illiterates, and other superstitious persons, physical science is not “objective knowledge.” Science is not a reflection of the universe as simply reflected into our minds by our senses, as if by a kind of mirror. Science is premised upon the experimental evidence obtained through mankind’s relevant successes and failures in our species’ efforts to increase its power over the universe.* The very term “scientific objectivity,” is a paralogism; it speaks a person afflicted with superstition. Only after we have acknowledged the essential subjectivity of knowledge, do we escape from that erotic bondage called “sensual science.”

Reference the general function identified above:

$$[(h_i)^j]^k$$

This, as indicated at an earlier point in this report, represents the role of *hypothesizing the higher hypothesis* as underlying all scientific and related progress in human knowledge and practice. This is a statement, in terms of a Leibniz-Riemann-referenced mode of analysis *situs*, of the axiomatic generality of all valid scientific knowledge: *Since the history of man’s increase of our species’ power to command the universe to our species’ benefit, is a history of man’s hypothesizing the*

64. Among the numerous published locations in which this writer has addressed the matter at some length, relevant recent instances include the following; “Non-Newtonian Mathematics for Economists,” loc. cit., Aug. 11, 1995; “How Hobbes’ Mathematics Misshaped Modern History,” *Fidelio*, Spring 1966; and, “Leibniz From Riemann’s Standpoint,” loc. cit.

65. The rational employment of the term “Classical” is a choice of term which references the Classical period of ancient Greece, with emphasis on the Athens-centered culture, from the time of Solon through Alexander the Great’s destruction of the Persian Empire. Otherwise, the rational use of the term “Classical,” is limited either to certain Classical Greek models, or their reflection in modern forms of art and science. In western European civilization, from Augustine of Hippo through the Classical humanist followers of Friedrich Schiller in Nineteenth-Century Germany, the term “Classical” signifies art and science cohering with the rational principles of Plato and his Academy at Athens. In practice, “Classical” signifies contempt for arbitrary beliefs, in both art and science: e.g., those not governed by Reason. It signifies contempt for arbitrary, erotic effects in art. As noted earlier here: The principles of Classical musical, motivic thorough-composition exemplify the coherence of Reason (e.g., John Keats’s “truth”) and Beauty in art, and a degree of rationality which is identical with the function of Reason in science.

higher hypothesis, the term "science" is properly delimited in use to signifying rational comprehension of the process of hypothesizing the higher hypothesis. In that sense, we must think of the subjectivity of science.

In terms of the adding of relatively valid new theorems according to some fixed hypothesis, man's power to increase the potential relative population-density of our species has a limit. Our species exceeds that limit; but, that success occurs solely through experimentally validated, axiomatic-revolutionary changes in hypothesis. It is such axiomatic-revolutionary changes, all within the domain of hypothesis, which constitute the action, by means of which mankind exceeds the bounds of any fixed theorem-lattice. This action is the *change* referenced by Heracleitus' famous apothegm, "Nothing is constant, but change." That is the same notion of *change* which Plato introduces as the crucial conception of his *Parmenides*. In first approximation, this change, this action, is located ontologically within the domain of higher hypothesis: the efficient, valid change, from one hypothesis to a higher one. The generalization of this notion of change, or Plato's *becoming*, is located within the domain of hypothesizing the higher hypothesis.

Thus, the reality of the universe is comprehended by the mind, not the ignorant man's blind, irrational faith in the bare experience of his senses. That is the definition of *Reason*, as

used by Johannes Kepler; we have already referenced this here, above, as Leibniz's notion of *necessary and sufficient reason*. The notion of the necessary, efficient existence of functional time-reversal, arises, as necessity, from these considerations.

The lesson of the progress of science, in these, Platonic terms of reference, is that the universe is, in effect, so pre-designed, that it is obliged to obey man's will, whenever man's will is expressed according to Reason: according to valid changes in hypothesis, from lower to higher hypotheses. The relevant action, by means of which the efficient principle of existence of the human species is defined, is the advancement of man's operating hypothesis, from a relatively lower hypothesis, to a relatively more valid, more powerfully efficient one. In effect, the relevant changes are typified mathematically, in the form of an increase of the Gauss-Riemann physical-space-time curvature, by the relative, transfinite cardinality of action.

This is the essence of that which deserves the name of "science," or of "Classical art."

The experience of scientific, or artistic activity, so defined, is presented to our minds in two ways. On the one side as the form of analysis situs demonstrably cohering with the increase of mankind's power over the universe. In physical economy, this form is correlated with mankind's willful increase of the potential relative population-density of our species. On the other side, as Classical art typifies this, this activity of our minds is expressed in the form of the emotion associated with what Plato and the Apostle Paul identify as *Agapē*.⁶⁶ The mind is able to distinguish *Agapē* from the erotic impulses associated with the materialist's blind faith in sense-certainty.⁶⁷

(Notably: The indispensable function performed by successful Classical art-forms, is to bring forth the motive quality of *Agapē* in its more concentrated expression. The Classical



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<http://www.clark.net/larouche/welcome.html>

TO REACH the campaign by electronic mail:

larouche@clark.net

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66. I.e., Plato: love of justice, love of truth. Cf. Paul, *I Corinthians* 13. The charismatic "feeling" according to *Agapē* is never irrational, but always an expression of Reason.

67. The deepest secret of the Romantic existentialism of the proto-Nazi Friedrich Nietzsche, the Nazi Martin Heidegger, Jean-Paul Sartre, the irrationalist Martin Buber, deconstructionist Jacques Derrida, et al., is implicitly disclosed by the notorious *Liebestod* of "Young Europe" terrorist R. Wagner's *Tristan and Isolde* (as by Wagner's operas and music-dramas generally). A comparison of Jean-Paul Sartre's ("Sartre-Masochism") autobiographical rant, with the notion of "thrown" central to the doctrine of the Nazi ideologue Heidegger, tells us much about the underlying kinship among French existentialists, German Nazis, and also existentialists of the Hannah Arendt and Martin Buber types. The kernel of the doctrine of existentialism is the impulsion to give freedom to (unleash) the "inner pig" one adduces as the essential kernel of one's innermost self. The lunatic Nietzsche, who has the distinction of being the most candid among the degenerate breed called existentialists, rightly attributes the ancestry of his cult to the Apollo-Dionysus dualism of the satanic, Delphi cult of Gaea-Python/Dionysus-Apollo, and, thus, implicitly, to the Hellenistic cult of Isis-Osiris: the victim whose erotic impulse has carried him, like Adolf Hitler and Heidegger, deep into the depths of Hell.

motivic thorough-composition of anti-Romantic, well-tempered polyphony, by W. Mozart, the later Joseph Haydn, Beethoven, and Brahms, is the typical expression of this, like the great and prolific well-tempered polyphony of J.S. Bach before them.)⁶⁸

Hence, the fundamental distinction between Plato and Aristotle. Hence, the legitimately Aristotelean, modern, Venetian tradition of *mortalism*, traced through Padua's anti-Renaissance Pietro Pomponazzi and Michel Montaigne, through the Seventeenth-Century followers of Paolo Sarpi.⁶⁹ Whereas, in the relevant tradition of Christian civilization, the Aristotelean, like the bathless hesychast, the Stoic, the Epicurean, and kindred schools of pornography, contemplates the world, the Platonist masters that world, and that out of a sense of the responsibility inhering in a creature "made in the image of God," in the sense of the cup passed to Christ in Gethsemane. For the Aristotelean, such as the empiricist and irrationalist Immanuel Kant, the world is a construct, fabricated from the detritus of naive sense-certainty. Thus, for the Kant who purports to be the Apostle of Reason, it is the central feature of his Romantic reconstruction of empiricism, in his *Critiques*, that an *efficient* form of Reason does not exist.⁷⁰ Out of the related version of empiricism, the Ockham simplification promulgated by Paolo Sarpi and his followers, we have that contemplative standpoint in mathematical formalism of Isaac Newton, Leonhard Euler, and their radical-positivist followers, such as Bertrand Russell, Norbert Wiener, John von Neumann, et al.

Hence, given this fundamental controversy between the experimental standpoint of Cusa, da Vinci, Kepler, Leibniz, Monge-Carnot, Gauss, and Riemann, versus contemplative, "ivory tower" philosophies of science, any attempted approach to the issues of scientific method which is not rooted in rigorous study of the Plato-Aristotle controversy in philosophy, would be the bungling enterprise of a science-illiterate, one acting as a virtual charlatan. It is toleration of such charla-

68. Hence, the intrinsically religious quality of virtually all of the music of these composers. Hence, for related reasons, the intrinsically satanic implications of bringing the dionysiac "Christian rock" into the churches.

69. Cf. Webster G. Tarpley, et al., "From Napoleon to Nashville," *New Federalist*, Sept. 23, 1996.

70. During World War II, the British propaganda service enlisted Heinrich Heine's prophetically insightful *Religion and Philosophy in Germany*, in warning that Immanuel Kant was a spiritual ancestor of Adolf Hitler's acceptance within Germany. Notable, is the strain of neo-Kantianism running through the positivism of Madame de Staël, her collaborator Saint-Simon, and Auguste Comte, in France, and Hegel's accomplice, Karl Savigny, in Germany. The *Volksgeist* irrationalism flagrantly displayed in Kant's *Critical of Judgment*, running through Savigny's Romantic school of law, and Hegel's philosophy of history, supplied the rationale for Germany's fatalistic submission to the Anglo-American financier-oligarchy's imposition of Adolf Hitler's rule in the "legal" coup d'état of 1933-1934. On the Anglo-American backing for the Hitler coup, see Webster G. Tarpley and Anton Chaitkin, *George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography* (Washington, D.C.: EIR News Service, 1992); pp. 26-62.

tantry in the name of "generally accepted classroom mathematics," which gave us the infamous Solvay Conferences of the 1920s, the toleration of B. Russell's hoaxes, and the narrow corners, such as Andrei Sakharov's work, into which the evidence of "time-reversal" has been confined to date.

Man's knowledge of the lawful composition of our universe is limited, by necessity to those processes of knowledge which have shown themselves to lead to mankind's repeated improvement of the number, demographic characteristics, and per-capita power of our species over the universe. Let us agree to name that test of knowledge according to the spirit of Riemann's experimental physics, "The Great Experiment." The primary task of science is, therefore, to discern and define those processes within the sovereign domain of individual human cognition, by means of which the successful furthering of the process of hypothesizing the higher hypothesis is to be promoted. It is in that context, that a rational comprehension of the principle of "time-reversal" becomes accessible.

Riemannian 'time-reversal'

The measurable impact of "time-reversal" must necessarily lie within the conceptual bounds of the crucial discovery at the center of Riemann's habilitation dissertation. In other words, applying those methods of C.F. Gauss's general principles of curved surfaces (which Riemann incorporated in the method of his own discovery), there must be a measurable difference in the implied curvature of physical space-time, reflecting the action of time-reversal upon the function as otherwise determined. For this case, measurement appears in two available expressions: 1) The measurement of extension, as this is extended from Gauss's work on the higher expressions of biquadratic residues; 2) As expressed by discontinuities in attempted simple extension.

Once more, return to our referenced musical example, to define the form of this set of relations. What is to be emphasized here, as in reference to this musical case in earlier published locations, is that the characteristic feature of Classical art is the evocation of *Agapē*, by means of the rigorous subordination of art to that Platonic principle of Reason, the which is expressible only by the form of development which employs resolving transitions to new hypotheses of a relative higher cardinality than the utterance of the preceding hypothesis. Thus, as Pablo Casals instructed his master-class students, in great art, as typified by his beloved J.S. Bach, there is never repetition, but always contrapuntally progressive variation.⁷¹

71. Among the greatest enemies of Classical music, on several grounds, are the leading recording companies. Exemplary of these firms' endemic, mercenary artistic imbecility, is the question often expressed by a performing ensemble: "Shall we do the repeats?" In Mozart and Beethoven, for example, there is never carbon-copy repetition, even when repetition might be suggested by the printed text of the score. That is to say, neither Mozart nor Beethoven intended mere repetition, but rather a recapitulation which is apposite to the initial utterance of the text. This is a device borrowed, so to

As we stressed earlier, here: In the referenced illustrative case, the progression through a series of polyphonic hypotheses, into the culminating hypothesis which concludes the composition, registers the composition as a whole as a process of development located ontologically within the domain of a specific proposition, that within the domain of higher hypothesis. Now, once that is apprehended by the performer, or hearer, every detail of the performance must be subordinated to that specific proposition otherwise defined only at the close of the piece. The result is a shading of interpretation in the shaping of each interval of the composition, both within the individual voice, and across the polyphonic voices. The effect is of a slight deviation of the “physical space-time curvature” in the performance: conductor Furtwängler’s doctrine of “performing between the notes.”

That must not be over-simplified. Each locality within the composition belongs to one among the sequence of polyphonic hypotheses, and must be so performed; but, that hypothesis must be affected in the shading of its performance by the proposition which locates the development process of the composition as a whole within the domain of higher hypothesis. The image of Gauss’s development of, and Riemann’s apprehension of higher implications of biquadratic residues, is forced to our attention, thus. In music, it is the ability to hear, to recognize, and to anticipate the distinction between appropriate and inappropriate shadings of difference of “curvature” within the performance, which is crucial. In music, as otherwise, such music must be heard first in the mind, and, after that, what is heard so in the mind must command the instruments employed.⁷²

Those differences in manifest “physical space-time curvature,” are, relatively speaking, the more readily accessible feature of the principle of “time-reversal”: Its efficient presence can be measured so, whether in musical performance or physics as such. The more profound aspect of matter forces our attention to the functional implications of true discontinuities. The crux of the matter is efficiently introduced by the following proposition.

How is it possible for the human mind to perceive a mental object, whose form does not originate from within the domain of sense-perception? To most, that question immediately suggests the domain of microphysics; it must be recognized that

speaking, from Classical strophic poetry, which must be performed (and heard in the mind) as a process of constantly ongoing development, never as monotonous sing-song prosody. In the works of these composers, the “repeat” is always a lead into a new development.

72. The performance of music must never be from text to instrument, but through the digestion of the hearing as performed in rehearsal by no other instrument than the mind itself. Only in such a domain of memory, can the mind “hear” the interplay among all hypotheses and conclusion as if in relative simultaneity, relative to every interval of the relevant moment of performance. It is in replaying compositions, so, within the polyphony of the mind, and constantly adjusting one’s interpretation according to all these considerations at once, that these notions can be mastered by the performer, or the musical audience.

the concepts of microphysics are but a derivative of the general category of Platonic ideas. Restate the proposition in other terms: How are singularities, such as metaphors, afforded discrete distinctness within the mind? The answer from any literate person should be: by the juxtaposition which we term irony: a “double meaning,” the which can not be resolved deductively.

The quality of “definiteness” attributable to a Platonic idea, is derived from the association of such an idea with a formal discontinuity. This involves a “non-linear” transition, as from one hypothesis to another, a transition which occurs in such a manner that it must appear to a deductive mind-set as a “leap” of comprehension across an incomprehensible gap. This may be a valid metaphor, in poetry, Classical drama, painting, or music; or, it may be the introduction of the need to consider a new quality of principle (a new hypothesis), as a precondition for accounting for the actual continuation of a process, as in the case of Riemann’s *Fortpflanzung* paper, referenced here earlier.

On this same point, consider a “map” of science in general, which we have identified in locations published earlier. If we seek to outline the full domain of scientific inquiry from the standpoint of the relations of hypothesis, we have the following, general, preliminary result.

We divide the domain of inquiry among three classes of phenomena and three categories of relationship of judgments to methods of empirical inquiry. The three general classes of phenomena are: 1) Ostensibly non-living processes, both organic and inorganic in ostensible composition; 2) Living, but presumably non-cognitive processes; 3) Cognitive processes. The three categories of inference are: A) Astrophysics, B) Microphysics, C) Macrophysics. This yields a table of nine cells. Since the existence of this evidence is conditional upon the existence of human cognition, it is the driving of the cognitive processes to the ever-expanded limits of inquiry into astrophysics, microphysics, living processes, and cognition itself, which underlies this nine-cell domain of science as a whole.

All of the permutations of relations among the nine cells are defined in terms of strict boundaries, strict discontinuities. Consider the most exemplary such case, the transition of what is ostensibly the same living process into a non-living state, and the distinction between living processes which are typified by cognitive functions, and those which are not. What are the transitions which separate these states? Define them functionally. The difference in organization of the three states is expressed as a difference within hypothesizing the higher hypothesis, a difference, however apparently subtle, in the effective curvature of the process.

On this account, the peculiarity of living processes, and also cognitive ones, is of the form of time-reversal: the apparent pre-determination of the next phase-state in a way which either distinguishes a living from a non-living process, or a cognitive from a non-cognitive activity within a living pro-

cess. For this, the conceits of A.M. Turing and his followers will not do. Once we have identified the necessity of time-reversal for one class of processes within the array, we have identified the necessity for the generality of functional time-reversal.

The introduction of the notion of time-reversal, obliges us to face up to the implied questions: What is the efficient future to be considered? What is the efficient scope of the relevant past?

The truth is always elegant and lovely, but the delusions which commonly obstruct access to that truth, tend toward the ugly sentimentalities of the rutting Yahoo class. The clinical problem to be addressed, is illustrated by reference to those commonplace, pathetic commentaries upon musical compositions, the which inhabit concert program notes, or the dust jackets of recordings. According to that Romantic irrationalism, the which has dominated British taste since Thomas Hobbes outlawed metaphor, the purported explanation of a Biblical text or a musical composition is to be found in the orgasmic domain of erotic symbology.⁷³

One might say, that our perennially prissy British art critics, like their American mimics, are as irrationally symbol-minded in their artistic opinions, as in their lunatic, low-church notions of the future, their so-called Biblical prophecies. Indeed, if we understand the mental breakdown of such critics, when faced with “time-reversal” as it occurs in poetic speech or music, we have ready insight into the pathetic mental condition of that homicidal, American, “Lost Cause” variety of Protestant cults, the which predict, that erecting a Hebrew temple on the site of Jerusalem’s Dome of the Rock, will unleash “End Times” events, leading to the Rapture, thus, presumably, freeing them from the obligation to meet next month’s mortgage-payment.

The name of the issue underlying each and all of those mental disorders of the symbol-minded, is “Bad Infinity.” In gnostic parodies of Christianity, such pathetic symbol-mindedness may assume the form of “End Times” prophecies. In respect to Classical art, it appears as the inability to accept the notion that a future event, the apprehension of the metaphor at the close of a poem or musical composition, must efficiently shape the development of the composition at each preceding point in time. Thus, the distaste for Classical poetry and music among the cognitively illiterate, such as the wont for the rage-brimming, Brechtian soap-operas of “Country and Western” whines, like the wont for today’s rutting-and-gore, story-free Hollywood entertainments, reflects the flight from *Agapē* to *Eros*.

The Classical composition, in any medium, follows the underlying model of the Greek Classic, the same Classical

73. Unfortunately, there are performing musicians who attempt to breathe the spirit of such program notes into their performances, with all-too-common catastrophic results. Such obscenities could please no one but music critics and other devotees of the satanic cult of the *Zeitgeist*.

humanist model found in the educational programs of the Brothers of the Common Life and in the Schiller-Humboldt program for Classical Humanist education in Germany. Such education, and such art, submits to the policy, that the development of the mind of the young, must be the student’s experience of the reenactment of the actual process of original discovery of a principle of nature within the sovereign domain of the individual student’s mind. The re-discovery of the principle, at the end of that reenacted experience, is, thus, akin to the final hypothesis of Mozart’s *Ave Verum Corpus*; in music, as in Paul’s *I Corinthians* 13, as in life, the “test of death” returns our thought to an agapic vision of life’s meaning.⁷⁴

As Mindy Pechenuk’s description showed, Mozart’s setting of this motet, leads the music through a succession of hypotheses, thus impelling the singers and audience into the kind of excitation of the sovereign cognitive processes of the individual mind, which evokes the experience of re-creating Mozart’s discovered principle, and thus evokes the quality of emotion which Plato and the Apostle Paul identify as *Agapē*. Thus, music, so employed, evokes the highest level of Reason.⁷⁵ This is the same Reason employed to effect either an original, valid discovery of natural principle, or the reenactment of that original, sovereign mental act of discovery.

Motivic thorough-composition, a revolution effected within the domain of J.S. Bach’s well-tempered polyphony, demonstrates the twofold absurdity of the claims upon which Immanuel Kant bases the entirety of his famous *Critiques*. Mozart’s *Ave Verum Corpus* demonstrates not only that the principle of valid original discovery of principle is cognizable, but that the same principle of Reason which Mozart employed for this composition, is the principle of Reason underlying all valid scientific discovery. The most fundamental principles of either art or science can be comprehended, only if we reject the irrationalist war-cry of Kant’s *Critique of Judgment*, Savigny’s hermetic separation of natural science (*Naturwissenschaft*) from art (*Geisteswissenschaft*), to recognize the underlying interdependency of art and science, as did the founder of comprehensive mathematical physics, Johannes Kepler. The notions of potential (i.e., cardinality) and efficient time-reversal, as adduced from Classical musical

74. Thus, the importance of the Requiem Mass as a musical subject for Mozart and Beethoven. What joy could be found in the interment of a family member, or close friend, except that we return from such ritual refreshed in our commitment to free living from enslavement to the banal eroticism of petty things, to live a life whose duration shall have become durably necessary for humanity even long after one’s passage through life has ended. This is not a matter of symbolisms; it is a matter of *Agapē*, in the sense of the term common to Plato and the Apostle Paul. In all art, all science, the composition whose conclusion defines, retrospectively, every moment of its unfolding, is the heart of the matter. Thus, the “test of death”; thus, the *Agapē* of the Lacrimosa of Mozart’s *Requiem*, as contrasted with the ugly erotic parody of this Mozart Lacrimosa within the gnostic Hector Berlioz’s blaring, Bonapartist *Requiem*.

75. In this way, the true “religious feeling”—*Agapē*—is evoked, by Reason, not as irrationalist, Romantic, psychotomimetic exaltation.



Carl F. Gauss (1777-1855). He identified mathematics as "The Queen of the Sciences"—by which he meant that it was not the king. It is physical economy, which is "The King of the Sciences," LaRouche writes.

compositions such as this, are general for art and science: they involve identical cognitive potentialities of the individual mind.

Employ this musical context to explore a deeper meaning of "the future acting upon the present." At first, the thought will be a stunning one; then, gradually, the initial shock of astonishment will give way to the consoling reassurances of Reason.

"When" is the future? At what point in time? Similarly, what is the beginning-point in time from which to define the cumulative past with which the future is to collide? The answer to this seeming paradox, was already known by Plato, by Augustine of Hippo, and, therefore, also, Thomas Aquinas: *All time is subsumed under a general regime of simultaneity!* The highest expression of *change*, is that lattice of higher hypotheses which expresses the transfinite notion of hypothesizing the higher hypothesis. What underlies that lattice? That lattice is underlain by what Plato distinguishes as *the Good*. In the analysis situs of hypothesis, that Good is "simultaneously" efficient in all times and places which might exist. Thus, in those terms of reference, the past and future, as hypothesis, are existent as efficient agency in each present moment.

Stunning? Consider, and remove the false assumptions which might be attributed, mistakenly, to what has just been uttered here. Does this signify that each and all events are predetermined—"predestined." No: recall the conditions of analysis situs which we have imposed, repeatedly, upon this

report's content, from the outset. Everything we have said here on this matter, to the present moment of writing, is premised upon, and delimited to statements respecting the set of relations defined by the general principle of hypothesis, even as Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation expresses that Platonic principle as its pivotal foundation. The general set of relations defined by the principle of hypothesis are otherwise describable as relations within an hierarchy of available "pathways of change." The ordering principle underlying this hierarchy is cardinality, as we have indicated that principle of ordering of Riemannian physical space-time manifolds here. It is in terms of efficient choices of pathways of change, that the future acts upon the present. So, the choice of conception (higher hypothesis) reached with the conclusion of a Classical piece of motivic thorough-composition, determines the potentialities of each subsumed hypothesis, and, thus, of each interval of tolerable counterpoint, within the composition as a whole.

Therefore, we must anticipate the implications of time-reversal to be manifest in those instances a change in choice of hypothesis, to one of relatively higher cardinality, is demanded of us, as by the eruption of an undeniable anomaly from within the domain of experimental physics.

Physical economy as 'The King of the Sciences'

Look at that from the standpoint of the science of physical economy. C.F. Gauss famously identified mathematics as

“The Queen of the Sciences,” which, the feminists must excuse us, was intended to indicate that mathematics must not be king. As for Nicolaus of Cusa, for Leibniz, and for Riemann, the essence of physical science lies with the employment of measurement to demonstrate those valid principles of nature accessed through either experimental physics or similar methods of inquiry. It is through experimental physics, and similar methods, that we demonstrate that every valid discovery of principle increases man’s power of local intervention into the universe. However, it is only in the domain of physical economy, that we demonstrate the same principle applies to the relationship of mankind to the universe as a whole. Physical economy is “The King of the Sciences.”

The principle of hypothesis affects the potential relative population-density of mankind by two pathways. In the guises of Classical art-forms, mankind discovers new, higher qualities of institutions, such as the constitutional modern nation-state, the institutions of education, the institutionalization of scientific and technological progress, and so on. In the guise of contributions to progress of science and technology, the productive powers of labor are advanced. It is the interrelation between the two aspects of these changes for human progress, that mankind’s functional relationship to the universe is defined.

Human history, and pre-history, so read, shows that the universe is so designed, that whenever man’s demand upon the universe is expressed as valid hypothesis, the universe obeys man. That, whenever man’s demand upon the universe is expressed as a valid change in hypothesis, the universe obeys man’s will. Thus, the pathway of change marked by valid directions in hypothesizing the higher hypothesis, expresses, as experimental physics, and as the increase of potential relative population-density, the lawful ordering of the universe. That demonstration is the essence of science; it is the only source of knowledge of that which we might regard as the laws of the universe. In that sense of the matter, we are obliged to end foolish babbling about “scientific objectivity,” and think of “scientific subjectivity,” instead.

In that sense and degree, the ordering within the domain of valid hypothesis does define the lawful ordering which governs the universe. It is upon that premise, that we may be certain of the efficient principle of “time-reversal” in physics, as well as Classical musical composition.

Consider as a relevant case, the choice of the future expressed by formulation of economic policy by the government of a modern European model of nation-state republic, such as our Federal republic under the anti-British, anti-Metternich, anti-“free trade,” American System of political-economy, embedded as the intent of our Federal Constitution.

Contrary to the sewage which has spoiled the mainstream of economic-policy thinking the recent thirty years, the making of U.S. economic policy during all successful periods of our history, since the earliest period of the English colonies

here, has been premised upon a commitment to investment in scientific and technological progress. Under the governance of such a higher hypothesis of national self-government, each promoted change in patterns of investment, production, employment, and trade, has represented shifts from practice of relatively lower cardinality to higher cardinality. Or, to say the same thing, in effect: In choosing the hypothesis of relatively higher cardinality, we have chosen the better future inhering in the latter hypothesis.

To provide the relevant contrast: Without introducing such considerations, of change of hypothesis, into policy-shaping, the relationship of future to present becomes as paradoxical as it was for Nobel Prize-winner Kenneth Arrow.⁷⁶ It is the transitions from one phase-space to a higher one, under penalty of “entropic” technological attrition if we do not so change, which display the functions of time-reversal in a clearer, relatively more immediate way.

It is so in life, as Mozart seeks to remind us in his setting of the *Ave Verum Corpus*. “The test of death”: How shall I choose to live under the impact of the certainty of death? From the standpoint represented above, the answer is neither obscure, nor remote.

If I am conscious of the content of my own knowledge and practice, in the manner underlying a Classical humanist form of education, then I know that most of what I know represents valid discoveries of principle effected by individual original discoverers, some known by name, more unknown, most located deep in the lost pages of pre-history. In reenacting their discoveries of principle, I have relived in my mind, moments from the interior of their own. I am closer to these long-deceased persons than to most of the daily associates of my childhood, youth, and adult life. If I aid in transmitting these precious gifts from the past, into the countless generations of the future, and perhaps add one or two such gifts of my own, I am certain that my life will have been a necessary one: both a fulfillment of the past, and a gift to the future. I have thus met “the test of death.”

That illustration implies the crucial point. It is in the terms of the relations of hypothesis, and in no other way, that the issues of scientific principle are rendered intelligible, even the rudimentary consideration that all processes in the universe are subject, as Wilhelm Weber’s appreciation of Ampère’s work, or Max Planck’s related discovery attest, to an alteration of their curvature by efficient “time-reversal.” That principle is already implicit in the deeper meaning which Plato’s *Parmenides* supplies to Heraclitus’ maxim, “Nothing is constant, but change”—nothing is real, nothing is efficient, but the quality of change which is located in the analysis situs of those relations defined by the architecture of hypothesis.

76. loc. cit.

New inquiry links drug kingpin Bush to Palme assassination

by Mark Burdman

Explosive new allegations have been made over the past days, by highest-level officials from the apartheid-era South African security services, former security chief Dirk Coetzee and Col. Eugene de Kock. They have charged that two South Africa-based mercenaries, James Anthony White and Craig Williamson, and one Swedish-origin intelligence operative linked to them, Bertil Wedin, were involved in masterminding and carrying out the Feb. 28, 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

All three individuals are closely linked to British intelligence activities of the type that were, during the 1980s, integral to the "Iran-Contra" nexus of international arms-for-drugs deals. Hence, the new South African revelations are forcing serious investigators to reopen the "Palme dossier," and to direct their inquiry toward the apparatus of the man who was the effective coordinator of these global arms-for-drugs operations of the 1980s, then-U.S. Vice President George Herbert Walker Bush.

The potential that the Bush apparatus will become the central focus, in inquiries following up the initial leads provided by Coetzee and De Kock, could not come at a worse time for the man whom *EIR* has identified, in a recently released *Special Report*, as the "drug super-kingpin." Prior to the new Palme murder revelations, Bush was already hurting, from the growing international attention being paid to his role in orchestrating the 1980s Nicaraguan Contra arms-drugs operations that introduced "crack" cocaine into African-American ghettos. With each passing day, the promise recently made by *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche, that George Bush would become the number-one issue in this year's Presidential election battle, comes closer to fruition.

The disinformation operation

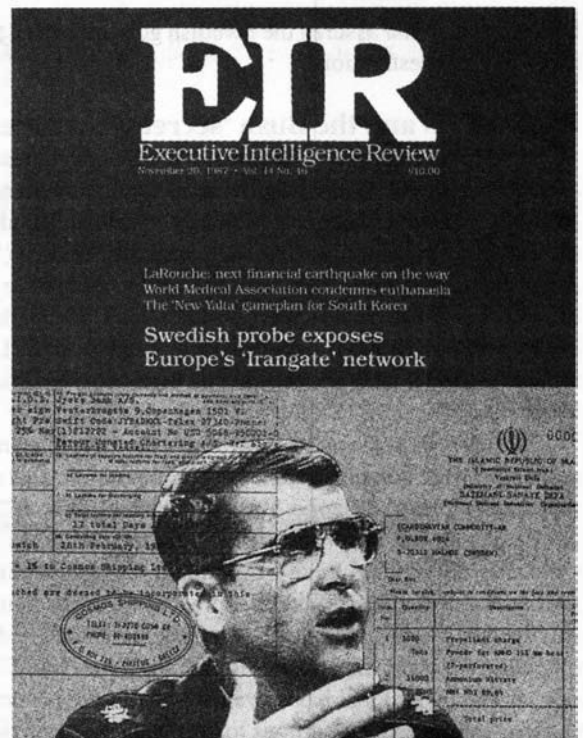
To focus on Bush's role in the circumstances surrounding the murder of the Swedish prime minister, is to do historic justice. In 1986, after Palme was killed, a vast disinformation operation was launched, to pin responsibility for the assassination on LaRouche and his associates. This line was spread by the Soviet KGB, the East German Stasi, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, NBC-TV, and others. Many of those retailing the slander were associated with the "Get LaRouche" salon of New York banker John Train, a man who, as we shall see below, was smack in the middle of those arms-trafficking and banking networks that would have wanted Palme out of the way. The "Bush apparatus," largely through Lt. Col. Oliver North's unit in the National Security Council, not only participated in the circulation of this disinformation, but was instrumental in exploiting the "LaRouche killed Palme" filth, to create the circumstances for the politico-legal witch-hunt against LaRouche, and the railroad conviction of him and several associates, in December 1988.

On Aug. 26, 1992, Herbert Brehmer, a former officer in Division X of the East German State Security Service (Stasi), revealed in an interview with *Journalisten*, the magazine of the Swedish Journalists' Association, that he and the top Stasi apparatus had launched an international disinformation campaign, to attempt to implicate LaRouche and his co-thinker Swedish associates, the Swedish Labor Party (EAP), in the assassination of Palme. Brehmer stated, "At my desk, I drew up the outlines of how the 'EAP theory' would be conduited into the Swedish police investigation. . . . Nothing was actually true, but it sounded well-informed and credible."

It is most germane to the overall story, that soon before



Left: Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme (with rose) in Gothenburg in September 1982. New evidence is pointing to George Bush and his "privatized" intelligence operations, as responsible for the murder of Palme on Feb. 28, 1986. Right: EIR was on the track of this story nearly ten years ago, as shown by our cover story of Nov. 20, 1987.



his murder, Palme had begun to move against a complex of arms deals, which inclusively involved the powerful Rostock, East Germany-based firm IMES GmbH, headed by Stasi officer Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski. In September 1985, Swedish police raided the Malmö offices of international arms trafficker Karl-Erik Schmitz, and discovered thousands of documents detailing illegal arms shipments from IMES to various groups involved with Bush and Oliver North's secret wars in Central America, Africa, and Central Asia.

It is the "South African connection" to this Bush/North-centered complex of international East-West arms deals, heretofore largely overlooked, that is now coming into the spotlight. Reporting Sept. 30 on the South African developments, the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* asserted that Palme was probably killed because he wanted to stop the "international arms traffic. . . . While Olof Palme was appointed by the UN as mediator in the Iran-Iraq War, dossiers are uncovered on the illegal export of heavy weapons, cannons, and missile-launchers produced by several companies headed by Bofors. . . . Palme was, for sure, aware of it and wanted to stop it." The South African connection in this trade was crucial in the arms "spider web," the paper reported. *Corriere* author Massimo Nava used the occasion of the South African developments, to denounce the Brehmer-Stasi disinformation campaign against LaRouche. Hopefully, in the coming days, more media outlets around the world will do the same.

'The perpetrators of this evil deed'

What has happened in South Africa, over the past days, is

as follows. In late September, Eugene de Kock, former head of South African death squads, caused a sensation at the hearing for his sentencing for the murder of anti-apartheid activists. De Kock matter-of-factly announced, seemingly out of the blue, that Craig Williamson had been the mastermind of the Palme murder. A few days later, Coetzee declared that he knew the identity of the killer, namely, Anthony White. De Kock, Coetzee, and other high-level South African security officials have also named Swedish-origin mercenary Bertil Wedin, currently living and working in the Turkish-controlled section of Cyprus, as directly involved in murdering Palme.

While none of these contentions has yet been proven, one highly informed expert on southern Africa told *EIR* that Coetzee should be viewed as "reliable" in making such assertions. Also, a Swedish policeman originally involved in the Palme assassination investigation, Tommy Lindstrom, has told the Swedish press, that the "South African connection" was the one being most hotly pursued, in the period immediately following Palme's murder.

In South Africa, the revelations have been taken seriously. The ruling African National Congress (ANC) issued a statement on Sept. 26, "On the Murder of Olof Palme." The ANC stated that "the people of South Africa owe it to Olof Palme and the people of Sweden and democrats the world over, to ensure that the perpetrators of this evil deed face the full weight of the law. The National Party government [which ruled during the apartheid era] must come clean on their knowledge, or otherwise, of this matter." South African Jus-

tice Minister Omar assured the Swedish government of assistance in the investigations.

British SAS and the Bush 'secret government'

Williamson has been identified in the Swedish press as a crucial liaison between South African intelligence and the British intelligence services. White is a former Rhodesian mercenary, who joined the British Special Air Services (SAS) and South African intelligence in the 1970s. Both have been high-level officials in a security outfit called Longreach. According to Swedish press reports Oct. 3, the boss of Longreach, Michael Irving, was formerly a high-ranking officer in the British Navy.

This *British* nexus is of great importance, in piecing together the wide complex of arms-drugs operations that came under the purview of George Bush during the 1980s. A "maverick" British expert on intelligence matters, who has independently determined Bush's prominent role in covering up Syrian responsibility for the December 1988 terror bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, told *EIR* on Oct. 2 that the implementation of the Bush/Iran-Contra operations, on a global basis, was much more dependent on contracting out such operations to "former SAS" individuals and firms than has so far been publicly documented. "Very critical to how all this was done, were the actions of 'former SAS' people, of the type now emerging in this South Africa-Palme story," he said. "After leaving active service, many of them set up little 'consultancies.' They were often the 'cut-outs,' for the American intelligence operations, that were effectively under the control of the [Reagan-Bush] White House. It was good for the Americans to do it this way: there is no direct link, and a heavy factor of deniability. Really, these were, in content, *British intelligence* operations, but done at U.S. behest. This was crucial to what is correctly described as the 'privatization' of intelligence. Ex-SAS British officers were very key; they had no moral compunctions about doing these things, and they were hired to perform, and they performed well, for what they were doing."

With that in mind, the activities of Longreach bear further attention. The firm was part of the South Africa-based apparatus that provided arms and training to those so-called anti-communist "freedom fighters" in Mozambique and Angola, Central America, and Afghanistan, support for which was largely coordinated by the Reagan-Bush-era "Project Democracy" structure, the which included North's "Iran-Contra" operations, and under the protocols of which Bush was made coordinator of U.S. intelligence operations. One of the board members of Longreach, is Italy's Giovanni Mario Ricci, head of a Seychelles firm whose name bears his initials, GMR. Ricci is close to, or perhaps a member of, Italy's secretive Propaganda-2 (P-2) freemasonic lodge. Over the past decade and a half, P-2 has been repeatedly exposed for shady financial deals, involvement in political assassinations, and the like.

This may have very direct relevance to the Palme assassi-

nation: On April 30, 1990, Swedish journalist Olle Alsen, writing in the Swedish daily *Dagens Nyheter*, reported that he had a telegram in his possession, allegedly sent on Feb. 25, 1986 by P-2 head Licio Gelli to one Philip Guarino, a U.S. Republican Party official and *confidant of George Bush*, which stated: "Tell our friend Bush that the 'Swedish tree' should be felled." Three days later, Palme was dead. According to Alsen, Palme's name was often mispronounced in Washington as "Palm," i.e., the name of a tree.

Also of interest, is that Longreach has done security work, in Mozambique, for the Lonrho firm of Britain's magnate "Tiny" Rowland. Rowland was a pivotal player in the Bush White House secret programs. In August 1985, he "loaned" \$7.5 million to his Saudi business partner, Adnan Khashoggi, for the purchase of TOW missiles for Iran, one of the earliest arms-for-hostages deals of the Reagan-Bush White House. He continued to meet with Manucher Ghorbanifar, the so-called "first channel" between Bush and Ayatollah Khomeini, and with Amiram Nir, the Israeli intelligence officer who had been formally "loaned" to Bush's Terrorist Information Working Group ("TIWG"). Nir, who worked closely with Bush, and with one of Bush's liaisons to the drug cartels, Felix Rodriguez, died in a mysterious plane crash in Mexico in December 1988. Nir was on Rowland's payroll at the time that the Lonrho private plane in which he was flying, crashed, sending him to his death.

Another crucial high-level British-Bush link, is Sir James Goldsmith. At some point in the early 1990s, Goldsmith took over Operation Lock, a British SAS project in Southern Africa financed by Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature. Operation Lock was ostensibly targeted at poachers who were stealing rhinoceros tusks from Africa's national parks; it was later exposed as an assassination program targeting the ANC and other "liberation movements" (see *EIR*, Oct. 28, 1994, "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor").

Goldsmith was part of a special group of so-called "private donors" who visited the White House in March 1983, to set up the original "private" funding for the Nicaraguan Contras, under a program that had the Orwellian name "Public Diplomacy." Goldsmith is a personal friend of George Bush, and has been, for decades, a close friend of "Get LaRouche" influential John Train, the latter also a key "Public Diplomacy" operative.

South Africa and the 'explosives cartel'

The inherent limitation in the revelations coming out of Africa, is to portray the motivation behind the killing of Palme as resentment against the Swedish prime minister's opposition to apartheid, and his alleged involvement in sensitive mid-1980s diplomacy to bring about a post-apartheid system in South Africa. While there may be an element of truth in this, it diverts attention away from a vastly more important reality about South Africa in the 1980s, namely, its central role in the distribution and manufacture of weapons, in partic-

ular, those destined for the Iran-Iraq War.

The link has frequently been made between Palme's death, and his attempt, in his capacity as a United Nations mediator of the Iran-Iraq conflict, to blow the whistle on arms flows to that war zone. To comprehend this, one has to recall one of the most salient features of the 1980s: the *hundreds of billions of dollars*, cumulatively, in arms deals that transpired during that decade, particularly into the Iran-Iraq theater, to fuel a genocidal war. What is necessarily brought to the surface by the South African revelations on the Palme murder, is a fact which has, hitherto, been relatively suppressed: namely, that South Africa was a crucial base of manufacture and distribution for the arms traffic to Iran and Iraq. A well-informed expert on such matters told *EIR* that "South Africa was the vehicle for most of the heavy artillery, shells, and so on, that were sent into Iran and Iraq, particularly Iraq, during the 1980s."

The heart of the international arms-trafficking monster, is a secretive entity in Europe known as the "European explosives cartel." This is a network of large munitions manufacturers, that has the official title European Association for the Study of Safety Problems in the Production of Propellant Powder (EASSP). It was founded on Nov. 6, 1975, in Paris, by the following firms: France's SNPE, Sweden's Bofors, Britain's Nobels explosives, (then-West) Germany's Wasag AG Nitrochemies, Holland's Muiden Chemie, and Belgium's PRB. These companies cooperated with other weapons and explosives producers in eastern and western Europe, such as Bulgaria's Kintex, the communist-era firm suspected of involvement in the drug trade, as well as in the 1981 assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II.

The explosives cartel is at the center of a vast web of political-military intrigue, throughout Europe and extending far beyond the continent. For example, there is the case of one Helmut Raiser, who became chairman and chief executive of Wasag AG, in 1973. He is currently a board member of the shadowy Geopol Services SA consultancy firm, based in Geneva and Paris. In the 1980s, Raiser ran a network of companies involved in international arms trafficking. In many of these deals, he collaborated with Hans Kopp, the husband of Elisabeth Kopp, the former Swiss justice minister who is also a board member of Geopol. According to Swiss intelligence, both Kopp and Raiser had been under police surveillance, because of their role in the weapons and munitions trade.

It was the EASSP network that Oliver North drew upon, for his complex of international arms transactions.

Palme is not the only prominent figure who is believed to have lost his life because he somehow got in the way of this Bush-orchestrated "spider web." That list would also include the late Schleswig-Holstein Gov. Uwe Barschel, French Gen. René Audran, and Belgian Minister André Cools. The Cools case is particularly relevant. He was the political boss in Liège, center of the Belgian arms manufacturing industry, and knew all the details of activities of PRB, the Belgian firm that participated in the explosives cartel, including PRB's

arrangements with the controversial Gerald Bull, head of the Space Research Corp. It was most likely because he "knew too much," that Cools was eliminated. In the midst of the ongoing Belgian scandals (pedophilia, corruption, and so on), the question of why Cools was murdered is again coming to the fore (see *EIR*, Sept. 27, 1996, "Belgium Arrests Tied to Iran-Contra Scandal"). Reliable Swedish sources have informed *EIR*, that PRB was the intermediary firm in crucial deals between Sweden's Bofors and South Africa.

In fact, Bofors and its "employee" Schmitz had vast ties to South Africa. Schmitz, the weapons dealer who coordinated shipments of explosives to Iran through his company, Scandinavian Commodity, on behalf of the European explosives industry from 1982 to 1985, cooperated mainly with the South African company Armscor. In one case, Iran ordered 4,700 tons of powder from the office of Schmitz; Schmitz contacted Armscor, which promised to deliver 3,000 tons to Iran. The rest of the order, around 1,500 tons, was gathered from different producers in Europe, including PRB.

One crucial figure in PRB-South African transactions was arms manufacturer Gerald Bull, whose Space Research Corp. has been working with PRB since 1973. Over the years, PRB owned significant shares in Bull's company, and PRB was the key to providing shells for Bull's unique 155-millimeter howitzer, a weapon in great demand around the world. Parts for the shells for the howitzer were produced in South Africa. Intelligence experts believe that Bull's murder, in 1990, had less to do with purported Mossad objections to his "Super-Gun" technology sold to Iraq, than to the threat felt by certain South African-based interests, that he was going too public with discussion of South Africa's role in the arming of Iraq.

The John Train connection

In unravelling the complex of Schmitz-Bofors, South Africa, arming of Iran, and so on, one other curious fact takes on great potential relevance: For the financing of his deals, Schmitz would turn to help from Erik Penser, a Swedish businessman who bought up the Bofors firm. Penser's Nobel Industries AB, owner of Bofors, together with Penser's holding company Yggdrasil, owned the largest share of the Swedish state postal savings bank, PK Banken. In the 1980s, central "Get LaRouche" task force operative John Train was a director of PK Banken International, in New York.

Train is a key figure in the Bush apparatus. He was initially brought onto the Bush White House team, to provide "private sector" cover, for support for the "Afghan mujahideen." While this, like the support effort for the Nicaraguan Contras, was portrayed as crucial to the global "fight against communism," the effect it had, was to flood the United States with tons of heroin, the proceeds of which were used to finance the Afghan War.

As one follows that track, one finds, as with all operations associated with George Bush, a vast number of dead bodies along the way.

President Clinton tries to bring Mideast back from the brink

by William Jones

Two days of intensive talks in Washington on Sept. 30-Oct. 1, an emergency Mideast summit hastily called by President William Clinton in an attempt to stave off a new outbreak of violence in the West Bank and Gaza, failed to resolve any of the issues that sparked the recent explosion. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, whose provocative actions had set off the crisis, refused to budge on any of the issues at the heart of the controversy, despite intensive efforts by the Clinton administration to broker a solution.

The recent violence was sparked by Netanyahu on Sept. 20, when, following a British-intelligence script for Mideast destabilization (see *EIR Special Report*, "Ariel Sharon and the Israeli Mafia"), an underground tunnel was opened along the Harim al-Sharif, the area in Old Jerusalem running along the Western Wall, on the top of which are situated the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock, two of the most important Muslim holy places. The Temple Mount, as the Jews call the Harim, is also the area where the Temple of Solomon was located. Archaeological digs related to the excavation of that temple touch on the most sensitive issue in the Middle East, the status of Jerusalem, a city which both Palestinians and Israelis consider their capital. The tunnel, which ran from the Western Wall, the only remaining part of Solomon's Temple, to the Via Dolorosa, had long been excavated, but was never fully opened, for fear that such a move would be an affront to Muslims.

These Muslim fears had been exacerbated when, in 1982, members of an extremist Jewish yeshiva in East Jerusalem attempted to burrow under the Dome of the Rock in order to blow it up. The yeshiva, Ateret Cohanim, established in 1978, has as its specific goal the rebuilding of Solomon's Temple on the present site of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The yeshiva has also been involved in buying up land in the Arab district of Jerusalem in an effort to make Jerusalem a "Jewish" city. These efforts have been facilitated by the wild-eyed Likud mayor of Jerusalem, Ehud Olmert. Olmert personally took a shovel to move the last bits of earth away from the tunnel entrance in the dead of night on Sept. 20.

One of the chief backers of the Ateret Cohanim Yeshiva is Irving Moskowitz, a Florida-based real estate speculator and casino operator, who is close to Netanyahu. The Italian

daily *Corriere della Sera* reported that the first person whom Netanyahu called after opening the tunnel, was Moskowitz. Netanyahu's protests that he didn't realize what an outcry he would provoke by opening the tunnel have a false ring, in light of Netanyahu's relationship to Moskowitz and the Temple Mount crowd.

To the Palestinians, the opening of the tunnel signalled that the Netanyahu government, which had put the brakes on the peace process when it took power following the murder of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, the architect of the peace process, was trying to resolve the "final status of Jerusalem" by fiat rather than through negotiation.

The resulting riots were the worst in several years, with over 70 people killed in three days. Palestinian police, seeing Israelis gunning down Palestinians armed only with stones, at times turned their guns on the Israeli soldiers. On the third day of violence, 27 Israeli police and border guards stormed the Al-Aqsa in Jerusalem, as worshippers emerged from Friday prayers, and shot dead three young men, when some of the crowd began throwing stones.

Since he came to power, Netanyahu has shown little inclination to fulfill the Oslo agreements. Israeli Housing Minister Ariel Sharon, the "Butcher of Lebanon," has increased the rate of Jewish settlements on the West Bank, in defiance of the agreements. In Hebron, a city on the West Bank which is the alleged birthplace of Abraham, sacred to both Jews and Arabs, there is a settlement of several hundred Jews protected by Israeli soldiers. In the Oslo accords, the Rabin government pledged to reduce the number of Israeli soldiers and to leave the overall security of the city in the hands of the Palestinian police. No troops have yet been withdrawn.

No preconditions

On Sept. 26, President Clinton issued a statement calling on all parties to "avoid any actions that are likely to undermine the progress of the peace." Although not prepared to directly condemn Netanyahu's opening of the tunnel, fearing that such a statement would harden the prime minister's stance and lead him to boycott the summit, Clinton referred to the move indirectly, saying, "They need to end the violence and they need to discuss these matters between them, and they need to

ask themselves, all of them do: What can we do to avoid unnecessarily provocative actions.” Secretary of State Warren Christopher was assigned by Clinton to try to cool down passions and bring about a meeting between Netanyahu and Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat. Christopher and Mideast coordinator Dennis Ross began an intensive “shuttle telephone diplomacy,” in an attempt to end the violence. Efforts were made to bring the two leaders together in the Middle East. Egypt’s President Hosni Mubarak offered to host the leaders in Cairo, but sought pre-commitments from Netanyahu, in order to ensure that something would result. These, the Israelis were not prepared to give.

Finally, President Clinton invited all the parties to Washington, without preconditions. The invitation was accepted by Arafat, Netanyahu, and Jordan’s King Hussein. Mubarak, predicting that the conference would produce no concrete results, decided to stay home.

Israeli intransigence

The first day of meetings on Sept. 30 seemed to give some hope. President Clinton met with each of the leaders individually, then with all the parties, after which they went to lunch at the White House. It was agreed that the President and King Hussein would leave the lunch at a certain point, thus allowing Netanyahu and Arafat to talk alone. One of the prime goals of the summit was to get the Israeli and Palestinian leaders in a one-on-one meeting. The two had met only once in a rather pro-forma meeting previously. This time they talked, sometimes with advisers, sometimes with only translators, for almost four hours.

Encouraged by the longer meeting between the two leaders, negotiating teams of Israelis and Palestinians had met through much of the night trying to hammer out a joint statement to be issued the following, final, day of the summit. But already on his way to the United States, Netanyahu had indicated that he wasn’t going to close the tunnel, one of the U.S. requests in order to restore calm. U.S. negotiators felt, however, that they could at the very least get Netanyahu to set up some time-table for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Hebron. This also proved impossible. The meetings went well into the night, and by early morning it became clear that no progress would be made on any of the issues.

Secretary of State Christopher then tried to get the parties to agree to send negotiating teams to Erez on the checkpoint between Israel and Gaza, to continue talks on Hebron until a withdrawal arrangement is reached. Even this was not pinned down until a further 20-minute meeting between Arafat and Netanyahu at the White House. They committed themselves to personally take up the negotiations if the talks reach a snag.

At the press conference, President Clinton tried to strike an up-beat note. The President had refrained from putting pressure on Netanyahu, something that will undoubtedly be required. But as Egypt’s President Mubarak indicated, however, pressure from the outside may harden the intransigence

of the Israeli leader without similar pressure from within Israel.

It was also obvious that President Clinton did not relish getting into a fight with Netanyahu on the eve of the U.S. elections. A “peanut gallery” of Republicans, led by House Speaker Newt Gingrich, with Presidential hopeful Bob Dole chiming in, warned Clinton not to pressure the Israelis. This “Netanyahu chorus,” playing for those American Jewish voters who are not yet disgusted by the Netanyahu performance, undoubtedly strengthened the prime minister in his obstinacy.

At the concluding press conference, the parties agreed to let President Clinton do the talking, fearful that any other course of action would reveal the deep rift dividing the two parties—what the President hopes will be thrashed out in the negotiations in Erez. Here again, in response to a question on the status of Jerusalem, the President made an indirect reference to the tunnel. “[This] is part of the terms of the agreement by which all parties are bound; that is, to not do anything to upset the balance of issues that have to be part of the final status negotiations,” he said.

Later, while Arafat postponed a scheduled press conference in deference to the President’s wishes, Netanyahu did everything possible to air his point of view, holding his own press conference and even squeezing in an interview with Ted Koppel’s “Nightline” before returning to Israel. Israeli Cabinet Secretary Danny Naveh claimed the summit a “victory” for the Israelis. Although Netanyahu tried to appear “conciliatory,” regarding the issue of “concessions,” he said, “Let me tell you why that concept is so dangerous for peace; because when you are facing pressure, you do not make concessions. At least, responsible leaders don’t do that, because then there’s never an end to concessions, and there’s never an end to pressure.” Netanyahu also used the opportunity to attack the “calumny” of the media which had deprecated the tunnel-opening as an “affront to Islam.” Even Koppel couldn’t refrain from asking Netanyahu if his opening of the tunnel were not a form of knowingly “sticking a finger in Arafat’s eye.”

If Netanyahu continues to cavort with the Temple Mount fanatics, and to thumb his nose at the growing outcry coming from both within and outside the Middle East against his policies, President Clinton may be forced to use more “persuasive” arguments. The more immediate question, however, is will the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza accept Netanyahu’s restatement that he is prepared to withdraw from Hebron, and set up a concrete schedule of talks, as signs that the peace process is still alive? Conscious of the growing danger, President Clinton made a personal appeal to them at his press conference, “I ask the people of the Middle East, I ask the Palestinians and others, to give us a few more days to let this thing unfold. Give us a few more days to see whether these negotiations start, whether they’re proceeding in good faith, whether progress can be made.”

Taleban takeover of Kabul portends new threats to Central Asia region

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

The swift surrender of Afghanistan's capital city, Kabul, on Sept. 26 by the government of Afghan President Burhanuddin Rabbani to the onslaught of the Taleban Islamic militias, has dramatically changed the strategic alignment in Central Asia, with potentially explosive results. If the Taleban seizure of Kabul leads to increased fighting in Afghanistan, between Taleban and its allies and forces around President Rabbani and his defense minister, Ahmed Shah Massoud, and Uzbek-Afghan warlord Rashid Dostum, Afghanistan will soon become the cockpit for destabilization of all of Central Asia, with major impact on Russia, China, Turkey, and Iran.

The overriding strategic danger is encapsulated by the responses to the Taleban victory coming from Washington and Moscow.

On Sept. 29, State Department spokesman Glyn Davies stated, "From a U.S. point of view, a Taleban-dominated government represents a preferable alternative in some ways to the faction-ridden coalition headed by President Rabbani, which was unable to impose its authority on the entire country."

In Moscow, Russian Security Council Secretary Aleksandr Lebed said on TV that Russia must support all the forces of Afghanistan which oppose the Taleban movement, including those of Ahmed Shah Massoud, Gen. Rashid Dostum, and Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. Charging that the Taleban dream of annexing the strategic city of Bukhara in Uzbekistan, he warned of a Taleban military alliance with the Tajikistan rebels, who launched a new offensive against Tajikistan from Afghanistan the same day that Kabul fell. The Foreign Ministry in Moscow issued a statement that the conflict in Afghanistan "poses a danger to international peace and exercises a destabilizing influence in the region."

Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov seemed to temper Russia's reaction, by saying that Russia should "wait." However, the fall of Kabul is of such importance to the Russian Federation and the Community of Independent States (CIS), that on Oct. 2, a spokesman for Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev announced that the CIS leaders would meet on Oct. 4 in the Kazakh capital of Almaty, on the situation in

Afghanistan. Russia was to be represented by Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin. Primakov said that "only after this summit will we take a decision. I don't think we should act alone."

But despite expressions of caution on all sides, the reality is understood: The Taleban seizure of Kabul has set up the potential for new and extremely dangerous games in Central Asia, that could easily lead to a superpower standoff in the region. That has been precisely the aim of British Intelligence, whose geopolitical strategy is to use war and chaos to destroy any potentials for the development of the Eurasian "Silk Road" infrastructural development plan, which is already in progress among China and Iran and Central Asian nations. To force a confrontation between the United States on one side, and Beijing and Moscow on the other, is crucial to the British gameplan.

The Taleban, composed of reorganized Pushtun remnants of the Afghan mujahideen who fought against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, represent a revanchist tendency for Afghanistan that could well provide the match to light up the Central Asia powderkeg.

Provocative actions

Following their capture of Kabul, the Taleban dragged the former Communist Afghan President Najibullah out of the UN compounds where he had been hiding since April 1992, when the mujahideen took control of the capital, shot him, and lynched him in a city square 2 kilometers away. Along with Najibullah, his brother and two aides were hanged publicly.

Now in control of Kabul, the Taleban have barred women from working in offices and have ordered them to wear traditional veils whenever they step outside. They have also ordered the men to wear caps and start sporting beards.

The first Taleban were graduates of the religious seminaries in Baluchistan run by the Jamiat Ulema Islam of Maulana Fazlur Rehman, a key Pakistani politician from Baluchistan and a former member of Pakistan's central cabinet. In addition, the Taleban are known to be joined by General Tanai, a

former leader of the Khalq faction of the Communist Party of Afghanistan, who defected to Pakistan in 1990. The Taleban had been kept on a leash throughout this past summer, after having run through the south and east of Afghanistan last year. Their drive for Kabul began again in September, when they managed on Sept. 11 to take the gateway city of Jalalabad.

The Taleban now control more than 75% of Afghanistan geographically, but do not control the northern section of the country, where 65% of the population resides. As of this writing, the Taleban have seized one province to the north of Kabul, and are now in a standoff with the Uzbek-Afghan warlord Dostum, at the tunnel to the opening of the strategically crucial Salang Highway, which links Kabul to the north.

The Taleban have stated their commitment to wipe out the forces of Massoud and Rabbani, but have made no move against Dostum, who is dependent upon Uzbekistan and controls the northern area of Afghanistan that is the corridor to Central Asia. A settlement between the Taleban and Dostum might give Afghanistan and the region some relief from war and destabilization.

Despite their harsh pronouncements, the Taleban say they are seeking cordial relations with the West. On Oct. 1, Taleban Deputy Foreign Minister Mohamed Stanakzai told a press conference in Kabul that the group wanted “friendly and good relations” with the United States, particularly economic aid for reconstruction, and reassured the United States that the Taleban would not support international terrorism. According to United Nations Deputy Secretary General Marrick Goulding, a British Arabist who has high praise for the Taleban, Taleban leaders have asked for UN assistance in creating a government, and reassured Western nations.

On the other side, the brutalities committed and the fundamentalist actions undertaken have not prompted any particular censure by the Western powers, although the spokesman for the U.S. State Department has expressed regrets for the brutal hanging of former President Najibullah and his associates. It is also true that the U.S. State Department—otherwise vocal against Islamic fundamentalists—has never uttered a word against the Taleban.

A problematic neighbor

Pakistan, which denies any direct links to the Taleban, has already sent a senior Foreign Ministry official, Arif Ayub, to establish “first official contact” with the new government in Kabul. Pakistan is expected to urge the new Kabul regime to exercise restraint. Although the Pakistan government has permitted Pakistan to be used as a logistical base for the Taleban, Pakistan is taking major risks. The murder of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto’s brother just a week before the Taleban took Kabul is one indication that stability is not on the horizon for Pakistan, whose use as a base for British-instigated operations into Afghanistan backfired disastrously

during the war against the Soviets (see p. 53).

Already, sectarian strife in Pakistan mirrors and is designed to exacerbate tensions between Pakistan and Iran. Furthermore, the Pushtun composition of the Taleban can easily become a problem for Pakistan—most Pushtuns, including the exiled King Zahir Shah whose return to Afghanistan is now being mooted—do not recognize the Durand Line between Afghanistan and Pakistan and believe that parts of Pakistan rightly belong to Kabul. Lastly, the flood of arms into Afghanistan has steadily spilled over into Pakistan, since the Afghan mujahideen waged their fight against Soviet occupation. An unrestrained Taleban can only spell more trouble for Pakistan, already rife with heavily armed separatist and sectarian groupings. These are the reasons that many Pakistani observers are waking up to a future threat to Pakistan from the events in Afghanistan, which seem to be heading for multiple divisions, foreign interferences and unending conflict.

Concern in Teheran

Of all the nations in the region, Iran, perhaps, is most concerned about the development. Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani declared on Sept. 30, that the Afghan crisis had become “an insoluble issue and a calamity for Islam. The continuation of war and conflict have weakened the Afghan people by the day, but the leaders of the factions are not ready to let go of war. War will not provide any solution for Afghanistan.” According to the newspaper *Ettela’at*, Rafsanjani called upon all leaders of the Afghan factions to come to their senses, to stop the war, and allow any individual, any group or council, to restore stability to the country.

Over the past months, Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati had been attempting to negotiate a settlement in Afghanistan, only to be met with a Taleban refusal to talk. The Taleban had already pushed their control all the way to the Iranian borders by defeating the Hazara Shias of western Afghanistan, who live under the shadow of Iran. The Taleban capture of Kabul may ensure a weakening of the Iranian assets, which controlled Kabul until recently, and bring the fundamentalist Sunni movement—which is as orthodox as the Wahabis of Saudi Arabia—to the borders of Tajikistan, which Iran considers its area of influence. In addition, the Taleban had already snubbed Iran, by refusing to attend the October conference on Afghanistan convened by the Iranians. The militia has already wiped out the traces of Iranian influence in areas around Herat.

Iran is also afraid that the United States and Saudi Arabia, which both strongly promote the containment of Iran, are going to use the Taleban to shut Iran out from Central Asia and pose threats along its northern borders. *Jomhuri Islami*, a daily close to the Islamic hardliners in Iran, said recently that the militia’s capture of Kabul was “designed by Washington,

financed by Riyadh, and logistically supported by Islamabad." The newspaper also predicted that "this will not be the last government in Kabul and the next group may not even have to find itself [in power] through military force, but political dealings." Teheran, in fact, has swung into diplomatic action.

Foreign Minister Velayati has already met with his Russian counterpart, Yevgeni Primakov, and spent an hour discussing political developments in the region. Velayati has also met the Indian foreign minister, I.K. Gujral. Most important, perhaps, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Bourjadi has met with the Afghan warlord from the north, General Dostum.

A new arc of crisis?

Like Iran, which has a long border with Afghanistan, Russia does not relish the idea of having the Taliban next to the CIS, of which Moscow is a part. Russia deploys its forces along the Tajikistan-Afghanistan borders to prevent the Islamic fundamentalists from stirring up trouble within the nascent republics in Central Asia.

The Taliban are no friends of Russia. Moscow has been accused by the Taliban of supporting the Burhanuddin Rabbani government, an accusation which Moscow has repeatedly denied. The Taliban had also humiliated Russia when they intercepted a chartered Russian plane carrying arms to Kabul and held its seven-member crew prisoner for a year before they escaped.

Dr. Yuri Gankovsky, a Russian expert on Afghan affairs, said that the Taliban have established contacts with the Tajik rebels trying to topple the Tajikistan government. An alliance between the two, Dr. Gankovsky fears, would threaten the very existence of the pro-Moscow secular regime in that country and other young Central Asian republics. Fears have been expressed in certain quarters in Moscow as to whether the 25,000 Russian troops guarding the 1,000-km-long Tajikistan-Afghanistan borders would be able to withstand pressure, if and when it were exerted by the Taliban government.

Moscow has also accused Pakistan of destabilizing the region. Aleksei Vashenko, secretary of Russia's State Committee on Geopolitical Issues, said that "the success of the Taliban may strengthen Pakistan's influence in the area" and "could draw China and India into the fray."

New Delhi is yet another capital in the region where the news that the Taliban had taken Kabul sent a shudder through the foreign policy establishment. Having developed contact with the Rabbani regime in Kabul, India was eager to see the consolidation of that government.

India's first concern, is that the control of Afghanistan by the Taliban may strengthen the Kashmiri militants in the Indian-held part of Kashmir, territory disputed between India and Pakistan. In a rally in Srinagar, Kashmir, on Sept. 29, Kashmir separatists vowed to follow the Taliban lead. Proclaimed Qazi Abdullah, leader of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference, "Our inspiration, which we got on Friday, is that

people who fight for their rights [i.e., the Taliban] are victorious and successful." There is clear evidence that the Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence has been using foreign Islamic fundamentalists to make trouble in the Kashmir valley.

Secondly, India tends to welcome Iranian influence in Afghanistan, while fearing Pakistani influence. The defeat of the Rabbani government ensures, at least temporarily, that Iran has lost major assets in Afghanistan.

The oil factor

Already the leading oil companies of the world (all of them are Western, including some from Russia like Lukoil) have invested billions of dollars on energy resources in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenistan. On the other hand, the West has scored almost no success in dealing with the region's complex and volatile political situation.

There are indications that one point of support for the Taliban within certain circles in the United States is the desire to create a corridor to Central Asia from the Arabian Sea. This corridor would pass through Pakistan, Afghanistan, and on into Uzbekistan. A settlement of the Afghan war is a prerequisite for this corridor—but a settlement that ensures, as apparently Washington and London would agree, that Iran is iced out of the picture and the profit.

Specifically, the United States has vehemently opposed Iran's serving as the conduit for Central Asian energy exports. In March 1996, Unocal and Delta Oil Co. of Saudi Arabia signed an agreement with Gazprom of Russia to exploit 535 trillion cubic feet of estimated gas reserves of Turkmenistan. In October, the two companies signed a contract to design, build, and maintain a gas pipeline running from Turkmenistan's giant Daulatabad field, which has natural reserves of 45 trillion cubic feet across Afghanistan to the Sui gas field in Pakistan's Baluchistan province. The pipeline will be 1,120 km long, is expected to cost about \$4 billion, and would transport about 2 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day.

The Taliban's taking of Kabul was welcomed by the U.S. energy company Unocal Corp., which has been working to build a gas and oil pipeline that would stretch across Afghanistan to Pakistan. Unocal's Vice President Chris Taggart said that the company sees the Taliban takeover "as very positive. I understand Pakistan has already recognized the [Taliban] government. If the U.S.A. follows, it will lead the way to international lending agencies coming in. If the Taliban leads to stability and international recognition, then it's positive."

That is an assessment that remains to be proven. One thing is certain: Central Asia will remain a powderkeg with the potential to ignite World War III, until raw-materials extraction and globalization are replaced with actual economic and infrastructural development. For that to occur, hands will have to be extended over the great geopolitical divides set down by London and its geopolitical partners.

Pakistan crisis deepens in wake of Murtaza Bhutto assassination

by Susan Maitra and Ramtanu Maitra

The assassination of Murtaza Bhutto, the last living brother of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, by a posse of policemen in broad daylight, in front of the Bhutto family home in Karachi on Sept. 20, bodes danger in the coming days for the government. For some time under the gun, the grieving prime minister has warned her party supporters of a brewing conspiracy against her government and attempts to "derail democracy." Speaking before political supporters on Sept. 26 in the capital, Islamabad, Bhutto said that a conspiracy had been hatched against her government and the Bhutto family. "My brother was killed in a pre-planned manner," she said.

Although she did not spell out clearly where the conspiracy was hatched and who the forces of intrigue are, a series of events that occurred almost simultaneously with his murder may provide a clue. A fresh outbreak of sectarian riots in Punjab and the North West Frontier Province between Sunnis and Shias, on one hand, and the Taliban swarming into Kabul, from the Pakistani side of Afghanistan, on the other, show the extent of geopolitical turmoil in the immediate area.

One thing is certain: Various circles in London are already counting the days to her demise. The London *Times*, the semi-official outlet of the British Foreign Office, lectured on Sept. 25: "Pakistan is exhausted by Benazir Bhutto. No elected leader has been more unpopular since the state was founded in 1947. Nor has any political spouse had a reputation as low as that of Asif Zardari, her ever-smiling husband." Implying that Bhutto ordered the murder of her brother, from whom she was estranged, the *Times* cheerfully notes that no matter who killed Murtaza Bhutto, "the implications for Miss Bhutto are grave. . . . In professing her innocence, Miss Bhutto has effectively admitted that she has no control over her murder-ous country."

Building pressures

Murtaza Bhutto's murder is but the latest episode in a building of pressures against Pakistan and its prime minister, who has worked to bring Pakistan into closer relations with the United States:

- The late-August rejection of the fourth tranche of the loan by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) led to a 3.65% devaluation of the Pakistani rupee in September. The rupee, which is still sliding, is expected to lose another 10% by

December. More pressure comes from Western sources expressing their displeasure at gross economic mismanagement and corruption in the country. "Bhutto's economic team has lost credibility," one Western diplomat told newsmen. Pakistan needs to find about \$1 billion by the end of October to meet \$670 million worth of foreign debt repayments and to run the administration. There is no telling where the money will come from. With foreign exchange reserves at only \$1.7 billion, and falling, Prime Minister Bhutto's regime has been virtually abandoned by all financial institutions.

In September, Bhutto accused the World Bank, especially its Pakistan-born officials, of urging the Pakistanis to convert their currency to dollars, creating a run on the rupee. Bhutto, pressured by the IMF-World Bank and her advisers, had imposed an additional \$1.2 billion in taxes and abandoned subsidies on fuel, electricity and medicine, pushing the cost of medicines up to among the highest in the developing countries.

Shahid Javed Burki, a Pakistan-born vice president of the World Bank and a committed promoter of the IMF-World Bank snake-oil remedies for the Pakistani economy, said recently: "Pakistan's fiscal imbalances cannot be sustained at their present level for much longer."

- The introduction of the fresh taxes into the June budget has led to a series of strikes since, further bruising the Bhutto regime. On July 21, transport workers called a nationwide strike, and on the same day, the strike called by a 14-party opposition alliance, led by former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, brought commerce and trade to a halt in Sindh province, the home province of the Bhuttos, whose capital is Karachi. In Islamabad, government clerks were on hunger strike in protest against rising prices.

- Soon after Murtaza Bhutto's assassination, President Farooq Leghari, a personal friend, handpicked by Benazir Bhutto, asked both Houses of Parliament to consider streamlining accountability in public life. The President's objective, as he spelled it out, is to find a middle road between the "divergent views of the government and the opposition on the question of rooting out corruption from the public domain." The most significant constitutional aspect of President Leghari's formula is that appointments to the designated Special Courts for probity in public life should be made by the Presi-

dent, in "consultation" with the prime minister, the leader of the opposition, and the chief justice of the Supreme Court—a Presidential appointee. The President has also presented a mechanism to appoint a special prosecutor or ombudsman who would investigate, refer, and prosecute all cases before these Special Courts.

President Leghari's strident voice, which clearly indicates a shift in his allegiance, is ostensibly related to a recent controversy over allegations that the prime minister's husband, Asif Ali Zardari, has bought a multimillion-dollar mansion in the suburbs of London.

- Pakistan is regularly rocked by sectarian clashes between Shias and Sunnis. These conflicts have been largely instigated by the Anjuman-e-Sipah-i-Sahaba of Zia Rehman Farooqi. In early 1995, Farooqi went on a month-long tour of Britain, looking for money and recruits, claiming afterward that he had gained 40,000 recruits at rallies throughout England. On Aug. 18, masked gunmen opened fire on a Shia procession in a village near Multan in Punjab province. Eighteen people, including three of the gunmen, were killed, and another 50 injured. On the same day, three powerful explosions blew up an Army compound in Lahore, destroying some 20 trucks.

In mid-September, sectarian clashes between Shias and Sunnis in the Kurram agency in the North West Frontier Province, which borders Afghanistan, claimed more than 100 lives. The use of mortars and missiles indicates that both sects are heavily armed and the conflict has become endemic. On Sept. 24, twenty-one Sunni worshippers were mowed down in a mosque in Multan. Subsequently, gunmen shot and killed Qamrul Hussain, an area chief of the Shiite Tehreek-e-Jafriya Pakistan (TJP) in Haroonabad, Punjab. Most of Punjab province is now gripped with the fear of a full-fledged, open sectarian conflict. Aside from the terrorist escalation within the country, the Sunni-Shia strife is believed to be part of an effort to create tensions between Iran and Pakistan.

Earlier, on July 22, a blast at Lahore's international airport killed six people and injured more than 50. Although in all at least 200 people have been killed in 22 blasts over the last five months or so, the Lahore airport blast set in motion an alliance of 14 parties demanding the ouster of the Bhutto regime. The meeting to launch the movement took place in Islamabad on July 24. The alliance comprises many groups who disagree on various issues, but their hatred for Bhutto and her Pakistan People's Party cements them together.

Bhutto's government, which sought help of U.S. experts to investigate the Lahore airport bombing, has blamed the religious parties for carrying out subversive activities in the country. The Bhutto government has also arrested a large number of people belonging to various religious groups crossing into Afghanistan.

Why Murtaza Bhutto was killed

In contrast to the vicious reactionary sectarian killings

in the North West Frontier Province and Punjab, and ethnic killings in Sindh involving Mohajirs and Sindhis, the assassination of Murtaza Bhutto did not spark any major flare-up, even in Sindh, the family's home province. Murtaza Bhutto, who was leading an insignificant breakaway faction from the PPP called the Shaheed Bhutto Committee, had been virtually marginalized in his political endeavors. None of the major opposition parties had shown any interest in attracting him.

The murder bears all the earmarks of an assassination; the senior police official, Haq Nawaz Siyal, a key policeman accused of faking his injuries during the alleged shoot-out in which Murtaza Bhutto was killed, was found shot in his home with a single bullet through the head. While the government quickly declared the death a suicide, his wife claimed that she saw two masked men fleeing over the wall of their house, moments after she heard the fatal gunshot.

However, Murtaza Bhutto, whose political differences with his sister centered around his strong displeasure over her close relations to Washington, was vulnerable to various intelligence operations, which abound within Pakistan. Pakistani officials claim that he was in close touch with Indian intelligence, the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW). That, however, could not possibly be the reason behind his assassination.

Murtaza Bhutto's supporters accused both the prime minister and her husband in the aftermath of the killing. Benazir Bhutto's mother, Nusrat Bhutto, who has now buried her husband, former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and both her sons, was bewildered by the murder and refused to pin the blame on her daughter or the Zardari family.

It is far more likely, however, that the murder was a warning to Bhutto herself from forces now committed to removing her from the scene. In various periods of her administration, particularly in early 1995 and at various points this year, the Bhutto government, working with U.S. law enforcement agencies, has acted to arrest the various "Afghansi" and drug operations plaguing Pakistan, and also using Pakistan or contiguous centers in Afghanistan as a base. This has brought Bhutto at various times into direct confrontation London, since, as the *EIR Special Report* "New Terror International Targets South Asia," (Oct. 13, 1995), documented, many of the terrorist operations targeting Pakistan find safehaven, funds, and recruiting grounds in Britain. Bhutto has repeatedly sought the extradition of Mohajir Quam Movement leader Altaf Hussein from England, from where he runs the MQM low-intensity war against the government in the Sindh province.

The Taliban conquest of Kabul, the endemic Shia-Sunni violence, endless ethnic clashes in Sindh, the financial collapse and further shrinking of the Pakistani economy, and the strident voice of President Farooq Leghari, all seem to point to a reorganization of power—a reorganization dictated from outside the country.

Narco-President Samper rabble-rouses at UN

by Javier Almario

Like a burro denouncing the problem of long ears, Colombian narco-President Ernesto Samper Pizano went before the UN General Assembly (UNGA) Sept. 23 to demand that his "global agenda" of anti-drug measures be adopted, measures which he has rejected inside Colombia. In a sickening display of "narco-nationalism," Samper insisted repeatedly that his government has been victimized by "unilateral interventionism" (a barely-veiled attack on the Clinton administration), and he insinuated that his government would do nothing against drug-trafficking until all the countries of the world did their part in eradicating drug consumption and production.

Strangely enough, Samper's duplicitous comments were given favorable coverage by newspapers such as the *New York Times*, and his "agenda" was embraced as a great innovation, despite the fact that the U.S. State Department has accused Samper of "aiding and abetting the drug trade" through a Presidency purchased with at least \$4 million in drug cartel contributions.

Among the "innovative" proposals Samper made at the UNGA were: for the "social eradication" of drug crops—that is, that the UN pay the growers of coca, opium poppy, and marijuana, at the same price the drug traffickers pay them (a proposal first made by French President Jacques Chirac); for international regulation of the sale of chemical precursors (of narcotics processing), and of weapons (something his government has failed to do inside Colombia); for an agreement against money laundering (Samper has repeatedly tried to eliminate "fronting" as a crime, and has refused to sponsor legislation that would facilitate the confiscation of drug traffickers' assets); and an international treaty of legal cooperation, to include extradition (Samper has refused to extradite Colombian drug traffickers, and is much discomfited by cooperation between Colombia's Prosecutor General and U.S. authorities).

Samper entered United States territory without an entrance visa, which had been cancelled by the Clinton administration earlier this year based on hard evidence that Samper had financed his Presidential campaign with drug-cartel money. Relying on his diplomatic visa, Samper landed in New York City in order to attend the United Nations General Assembly, held at UN headquarters there.

The widespread publicity Samper's speech at the UN re-

ceived, confirms that powerful factions based in London, and with important backing in certain Washington circles, want to keep Colombian drug production going.

Oil giveaway

At the same time, Samper is prepared to hand over Colombia's vast oil reserves to the multinationals, if it will buy his government legitimacy in the eyes of the world. Thus, while Samper was in New York, the leading oil firms operating in Colombia paid for advertisements in leading U.S. newspapers, in which they defend Samper and drool over the enormous oil and gas deposits recently discovered in Colombia. Samper is offering the oil multitis, controlled from London, more lucrative contracts. Further, he has offered them such rich oil deposits as the Medina well (with an estimated 800 million barrels of reserves), despite the fact that Medina was discovered by Colombia's state oil company Ecopetrol. Samper believes that his oil giveaway will turn the multinationals into a powerful lobby on his behalf, which will force the Clinton administration to tip the balance in his favor.

Meanwhile, Colombia continues to crumble in the hands of Samper's narco-government. Thanks to Samper, virtually every national institution in the country, from the Presidency on down, has lost legitimacy and, thus, authority. While busily buying up support for his corrupt reign, Samper has allowed the FARC-ELN narco-terrorists to lay siege to the entire nation. Cargo transport throughout the country is semi-paralyzed. In the past month, the terrorists have burned some 60 tractor-trailers and trucks, and another 30 municipal buses, creating an environment of terror sufficient to keep most truckers off the roads. The only cargo transport currently moving in the country, is in caravans under military escort.

At the same time, the Samper government is determined to bring the United Nations into Colombia, to ram through demilitarization of the country and a power-sharing agreement with the narco-terrorists, on the model of El Salvador. Samper has already given his approval for the participation of such "international observers" as former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Bruntland, for whenever the FARC narco-terrorists decide to hand over the 67 soldiers kidnapped from a besieged Army base in late August. Preparations for the soldiers' deliverance, in which the International Red Cross is involved, are intended to usher in so-called "peace negotiations," through which an absolute narco-terrorist dictatorship in Colombia would receive international sanction.

Despite explicit orders from Samper that the military issue no comment on the situation, Colombian Army Commander Gen. Harold Bedoya announced on Sept. 30 that five of his brigades are searching for the missing soldiers, "who are considered kidnap victims, and not prisoners of war," as the FARC pretends.

International Intelligence

Franco-British Air Group holds 'rescue' exercise

The first maneuvers of the Franco-British Air Group took place over Sept. 24-27, under the title "Volcanex '96." Indicating the Entente Cordiale nature of the group, the exercise involved a simulated airborne rescue by special commandos of French and British citizens trapped in a "hostile country." The group is made up of combat aircraft, anti-air defense, air transport, and special units, and is based at High Wycombe in England. Italy has indicated it would like to join the air group.

More "discreet," reports *Libération* in its coverage of Volcanex 96, is France's buildup of British nuclear capacity, giving Britain "technical and scientific assistance . . . in nuclear weaponry." *Libération* continues: "Though never officially confirmed, this cooperation takes place within the framework of the 'very great proximity of our vital interests' which President Chirac mentioned on June 8, 1996." *EIR* readers may remember, better than M. le Président, that British-backed eco-terrorists threatened to kill Chirac, after he authorized the nuclear bomb tests in the French South Pacific.

Izetbegovic demands justice for Bosnia

Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic sternly warned the UN General Assembly on Sept. 25 that the Dayton Accords, if not justly implemented, "will grow from a small and bearable injustice to a huge and intolerable injustice. And intolerable injustice leads to new conflicts." Izetbegovic continued: "The main deficiency is not in itself but in its implementation. All of the bad aspects of this agreement could be improved if it is very completely and consistently implemented. Unfortunately, that is not the case.

"According to that provision of the agreement, Herceg-Bosna, established as a federal state during the war, should cease to exist, but it still exists and impedes the building up of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Dayton peace accord envi-

sions that the second entity, the Republika Srpska, should facilitate the return to their homes of more than half a million expelled Bosniacs and Croats. This is not going on, but expulsions are continuing. . . . If there is no return of the expelled, there is no Republika Srpska. . . .

"I will complete this brief analysis of the implementation of the Dayton agreement by stating that the main war criminals—Karadzic and Mladic—are still free in spite of Dayton, in spite of the orders of the Hague tribunal and the elementary demands of justice."

The President stressed that "Bosnia and Herzegovina is still a recovering patient and it needs the world's support. The presence of the international military forces will be indispensable for a certain and limited period of time, and economic assistance is necessary for a longer period." He also scored the UN itself, "irresponsibility," in allowing the war to continue, for which Bosnians "have paid an infinitely high price."

Rigged Armenian elections spark mass protests

Some 150,000 Armenians demonstrated in Yerevan, on Sept. 24 for the second day, against the heavy vote fraud that secured the reelection of President Levon Ter-Petrosian on Sept. 22. An even larger mass protest took place on Sept. 25, as many people from the regions arrived in Yerevan, despite the lengthy travel and high cost, about two weeks' pay.

The opposition National Democratic Union announced that on the basis of the results it has seen, in 65% of the districts, their candidate, former Armenian President Vazgen Manukian, had won the elections, with 50-70% of the vote. Moreover, between 500,000 and 1 million expatriate Armenians, who have fled the nation's unspeakable economic conditions since 1992, were denied the right to cast absentee ballots. It is likely that they would have voted for Manukian.

Ter-Petrosian is clearly not sitting pretty with his "reelection": After the second round of protests, he sent tanks, troops, armored

personnel carriers, and riot police into central Yerevan. Manukian and several other opposition MPs were arrested. Ter-Petrosian accused the opposition of "attempting a coup." An emergency session of parliament voted for "criminal investigations" against Vazgen Manukian and seven other opposition MPs. The President then proclaimed on national TV that there had been "a threat of fascism from a group of mentally ill who planned to rule you."

Political crises keep Southeast Asia unstable

Over late September, ongoing political crises throughout Southeast Asia have continued to heat up, keeping the region's nations off-balance. In Myanmar, Indonesia, and Thailand previously reported destabilizations worsened over Sept. 26-27. In the Philippines, opposition to the recent peace accord in Mindanao took a bloody turn.

Thailand: Prime Minister Banham Silpa-Archa has decided to exercise his power to dissolve parliament and call a snap election on Nov. 17, after his six-party coalition failed to reach agreement on choosing his successor from among their ranks.

Myanmar: Very early on Sept. 27, police cordoned off the road leading to the home of Aung San Suu Kyi, declaring that her National League for Democracy had failed to get permission to hold a 200-person convention at her residence. A police captain said no one other than Suu Kyi would be allowed to enter the premises for 72 hours, and that would-be conference participants would be taken to "guesthouses" for questioning. Authorities said Suu Kyi has *not* been re-arrested.

Indonesia: As expected, authorities closed down the headquarters of Megawati Sukarnoputri's faction of the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI), although it appears that her attorneys had reached a compromise so as to avoid any confrontation.

Philippines: Front-page stories on Sept. 26 reported a major ambush of guerrillas allied to Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, and signator to

the Sept. 2 Mindanao Peace Accord. The ambush was carried out by 100 guerrillas linked to a breakaway group of eight MNLF commanders, who oppose the peace plan. The attack has not been reported outside of the Philippines.

Vatican spokesman blasts Australian euthanasia law

Father Gino Concetti, a Vatican moral theologian close to Pope John Paul II, issued a statement Sept. 26, denouncing the world's first "legally assisted suicide," in Australia's Northern Territory. "No law of the state can justify euthanasia. This would mean the end of human civilization based on love and justice," Concetti said.

He was reacting to the case of an elderly cancer patient who became the first victim of the voluntary euthanasia law in Australia's Northern Territory.

"We must rail against the culture of death, because life, even that which is in a terminal state because of an atrocious and incurable illness, is inviolable and sacred," Concetti said. He rejected assertions by proponents of euthanasia that a life reduced to pain was essentially worthless. "Pain can be relieved by the appropriate drugs and . . . in Christian teaching it can even be the means for the redemption of the individual and for others," Concetti said.

South Korean President rattles the sabre

South Korean President Kim Young-sam told journalists Sept. 23 that he is "seriously considering reviewing our policy toward North Korea" following the grounding of a North Korean submarine in the South on Sept. 18.

Kim told reporters that if a submarine sneaked into Osaka or Washington, "The United States and Japan would have probably started a war against the aggressor. The country should have disappeared, as the United States would have launched an attack." This is a direct reference to Bill Clinton's unfortunate early-1993 remarks, when

mis-briefed by Bush holdovers shortly after taking office, that if North Korea didn't stop its nuclear program, the U.S. would bomb it and North Korea "would cease to exist."

The North Koreans officially stated on Sept. 23 that the submarine was on a training mission with no intention to cause armed conflict and went aground in South Korean waters after engine failure. The North has demanded the return of the ship and crew, including the bodies of 18 men killed by Kim Young-sam's forces.

On Sept. 24, Seoul's Defense Ministry demanded the resumption of "Team Spirit" joint war games with the United States, which simulate an invasion of North Korea. Team Spirit exercises were dropped in late 1994 at the request of North Korea, as part of the Clinton peace agreement with North Korea.

A source close to the White House stressed to *EIR* that Clinton, in his Sept. 24 address to the UN General Assembly had "said he wants a comprehensive peace on the Korean peninsula, and he meant it."

Mandela holds firm against death penalty

South African President Nelson Mandela said on Sept. 23 that he would not consider reinstating the death penalty, despite polls indicating that most South Africans want its return. "There will be no review by this government. We have outlawed the capital sentence," Mandela told a news briefing. Mandela reiterated that the death penalty went against fundamental human rights and was an outdated answer to crime.

There is increased pressure on the African National Congress to reinstate capital punishment. As trade union leaders have regularly pointed out, the crime rate has drastically increased, because there have been no credible economic solutions to deal with the 40% unemployment rate, and other economic dislocation. The crime wave recently prompted Justice Minister Dullah Omar to announce recently that the ruling ANC would reassess its opposition to the death penalty.

JAPAN will probably hold elections in late October, after Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto told his coalition government on Sept. 26 that he will dissolve the Lower House of the Diet on Sept. 27. Hashimoto's ruling Liberal Democratic Party is riding high in the polls, following the peaceful resolution of the crisis over U.S. bases in Okinawa.

FRENCH INTELLIGENCE was tied up with drug-running by the "Afghansis," according to *The War That Everyone Lost*, by ABC News correspondent John Cooley. Flora Lewis writes in the *International Herald Tribune* of Sept. 28, that Cooley, who cannot find a publisher, "tells how French intelligence gave the CIA the idea of encouraging the sale of drugs, to demoralize Soviet troops, [and] . . . to finance the war. . . ."

A TOP CHINESE general, Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army, began an official six-day visit to Indonesia on Sept. 10. In a speech at Indonesia's National Defense Institute, Fu sharply criticized the line that China is a threat, which is "aimed at containing the development of China, sowing discord between China and its neighboring countries, and facilitating their arms sales."

IRAN'S SPIRITUAL leader Ali Khamenei told Teheran radio that he is against proposals to change the constitution to allow President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani to run for a third term next July. "Rafsanjani has sincerely served the revolution and the state. When his Presidential term ends . . . we will assign him to other missions in the service of the revolution," he declared.

A CAR BOMB in late September exploded in the market of Boufarik, Algeria, 35 kilometers south of Algiers, killing 17 and wounding 75. No terrorist group has taken responsibility.

U.S. legislators: Charges against Sudan are unfounded

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

In its continuing plot to break up Sudan and unleash genocidal warfare throughout the Horn of Africa, British intelligence has been waging an international campaign, alleging that the Khartoum government has been guilty of wide-ranging human rights violations, from forced Islamization and persecution of Christians, to child abduction, genocide, and slavery. In the forefront of the British crusade to slap United Nations Security Council sanctions against Sudan, has been Christian Solidarity International (CSI), run by Speaker of the House of Lords Baroness Caroline Cox. Together with other British intelligence front organizations, such as Amnesty International, CSI has issued reports which have claimed to document cases of slavery. Cox's CSI deployed two journalists from the *Baltimore Sun* last April, to go with her to rebel-held territory in southern Sudan, where a mock transaction was orchestrated, whereby the journalists "purchased" a slave and set him free.

It was on the basis of this cheap Hollywood set-up, chronicled three days running with color pictures, and soul-searching personal accounts by one of the two *Sun* correspondents, an African-American, that authoritative political forces, such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the leader of the Congressional Black Caucus, Rep. Donald Payne (D-N.J.), presented resolutions calling for sanctions against Sudan. The NAACP resolution was rushed through approval at the eleventh hour of the organization's annual convention as an "emergency resolution," without any debate; to become binding, it must be approved by the executive in an upcoming session in October. Representative Payne's bill, H.R. 3766, has been referred to the House Banking Committee. In November, the case of Sudan is up for review by the UN Security Council, and the decision to extend an aviation ban and other economic sanctions will

be taken. Although the action in the UN, initiated by the British in January, is officially based on charges that Sudan has been harboring three Ethiopians suspected of having been involved in the attempted assassination of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak last year, the moves by the NAACP and Congress are to be exploited, to drum up political and emotional support for sanctions.

In the entire charade orchestrated by Cox, a systematic effort has been mounted to find African-American spokesmen who would raise charges of slavery against Sudan, because it could be expected otherwise that leading African-Americans would protest against any U.S. decision to support sanctions against an African nation. In fact, Nation of Islam Minister Louis Farrakhan, following a trip to Africa which included a stop in Sudan earlier this year, denied the slavery charges, and challenged the press to go and document its wild accusations. In response to the Nation of Islam leader's challenge, Cox and her sidekick John Eibner concocted the slave transaction for the *Baltimore Sun*.

Although official invitations were issued by Sudan's Ambassador to the United States Mahdi Ibrahim Mohamed, to members of Congress, including several representatives of the Congressional Black Caucus, none of them agreed to travel to the country and see for himself.

Instead, on the initiative of the Schiller Institute, a delegation of four U.S. elected officials took the time and trouble to go to Sudan, and conduct a thorough fact-finding mission, to determine whether or not there were any substance to the grave charges. Their verdict: The charges are unfounded. Thus, the only delegation of American elected officials thus far to examine the evidence has come out with findings that refute the lies of Cox et al. This will force the responsible parties in the NAACP as well as the Congressional Black



The U.S. delegation of elected officials meets with National Assembly President Dr. Hassan Turabi in Khartoum. Left to right: Member of the Alabama State Legislature Thomas Jackson, former U.S. Rep. James Mann of South Carolina, member of the Massachusetts State Assembly Ben Swan, Turabi, and Speaker Pro Tem of the Arkansas State Legislature Ben McGee. On the right is Lawrence Freeman of the Schiller Institute.

Caucus, to rethink their resolutions. The fraud about to be perpetrated on the African-American community, has been exposed.

The first U.S. delegation

On the initiative of the Schiller Institute, a delegation of four U.S. elected officials travelled to Sudan on Sept. 13-23, to look into allegations of government-condoned slavery, and other grave human rights violations. The delegation, led by former U.S. Rep. James Mann of South Carolina, was made up of Speaker Pro Tem of the Arkansas State Legislature Ben McGee, member of the Massachusetts State Assembly Ben Swan, member of the Alabama State Legislature Thomas Jackson, and, from the Schiller Institute, Lawrence Freeman and Muriel Mirak-Weissbach.

The delegation met with Sudanese officials at the state and federal levels, as well as Muslim and Christian leaders, representatives of leading economic sectors, and the press. Among them were the leaders of the National Assembly (parliament), including its president, Dr. Hassan Turabi; deputy speaker, Abdel Aziz Shiddo; the chairman of the Foreign Parliamentary Relations Commission, Dr. Mohamed Shakir Alsarraj; the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Einayet Abdel Hameed; the chairman of the Peace Committee, Juang Tuoj Nyoab; the deputy chairman of the Human Rights Committee, Rev. Adi Ambrose; and many leading parliamentarians. The delegation was also received by the secretary general of the National Congress, Dr. Ghazi Sala-

huddin Attabani; the secretary general of the Council for International People's Friendship, Ahmed Abd Al Rahman Mohamed; the minister of justice, H.E. Abdel Baset Sabdarat; the president of the Sudanese American Friendship Association; and many others. On the state level, the delegation was received by the chairman of Khartoum State Legislative Council, Maj. Gen. Eng. Babiker Ali Eltom (ret.), along with many committee chairmen, and the minister of agriculture of South Kordofan state, Dr. Badawi B. Osman.

The American delegation used the ten-day visit to probe Sudanese representatives in-depth, on the alleged human rights violations. It was not a symbolic, or token gesture, but a serious effort to find answers to the questions and allegations raised against the Khartoum government. The government authorities did not present a Potemkin village version of the facts, but allowed the visitors to travel freely when and where they wanted, and to speak to whomever they liked. The following is a summary of their discussions and findings, regarding the leading allegations.

I. Is the Khartoum government an 'Islamic fundamentalist' regime?

A. Are Christians allowed to worship freely?

On Sunday, Sept. 15, the first day of their stay in Sudan, the legislators visited two churches, participating in morning

mass at the Catholic cathedral in central Khartoum, and in an evening service in the Episcopal Church of the Sudan, at All Saints' Cathedral Khartoum, also in the capital. Both churches were packed with parishioners; both had large groups of children attending Sunday school.

During the evening service at the Episcopal church, a power outage, a common event in Khartoum, put out the lights, so the entire parish simply moved outdoors, with chairs. The officiating pastor welcomed the American delegation, and, after inviting a member of the American group to say a few words, urged the parishioners to stay on after the service to chat with the visitors, and "tell them what the situation is like in Sudan." The Episcopal Church is the Church of England, and was introduced into Sudan by the British during their colonial rule. Many of the parishioners belong to the opposition to the ruling government, and openly displayed their hostility toward the government. Rep. Thomas Jackson, who is the minister of a Baptist church in Alabama, spoke for the U.S. delegation, explaining the fact-finding nature of the mission. Following the service, scores of parishioners approached the delegation, plying them with questions and offering them various accounts of life in the country. Several had complaints to air, and some spread stories of human rights violations. One, for example, said that the government "picked up street children" and put them away in forced labor camps. Another spoke of "slavery," without offering any details. One well-to-do man said that he had been invited to the U.S. ambassador's residence for the following evening, and wondered if the occasion might be a reception for our delegation. None of the many people who talked to the delegates ventured to claim that Christians were hindered in the practice of their beliefs, as the contrary was obviously the case.

B. Are Christians discriminated against in public office?

Further contact with Christians included meetings in the Nuba Mountains with members of the Catholic Church, the Coptic Church and the Sudanese Church of Christ (see accompanying article). One of the several persons accompanying the delegation was Rev. Adi S. Ambrose, of the Pentecostalist Church. Like many other Christians from southern Sudan, Reverend Ambrose is a member of the National Assembly, where he serves as deputy chairman of the Human Rights Committee. The vice president of Sudan, by law, is a Christian. That post is now held by Zupair Mohamed Sailih. The practice of assuring Christians adequate representation in government, social, and political bodies, was interpreted by some members of the U.S. delegation as a Sudanese form of "affirmative action." During a day trip to the agricultural complex known as the Gezira Scheme, the delegation was hosted by the minister of agriculture of Gezira state, Anthony Ahour Michael, a Roman Catholic.

The most thorough presentation of relations among the religions in Sudan was provided by Rev. Gabriel Roric,

bishop of the Episcopal Church and state minister for foreign affairs, who met the delegation on Sept. 19. In Sudan, he explained, there are Christians from various denominations, including the Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Pentecostalist, Orthodox, Coptic, Armenian Orthodox, Evangelical, and others. "We have no problem with religions in the Sudan," he explained. "What problems exist are a legacy of the colonial period, which divided the country into two distinct zones." Reverend Roric explained that, under British colonial rule, Muslims in the north were allowed to acquire education, some even reaching the university, whereas in the south, "a fourth-grade diploma was sufficient to get a teaching job." At the time of independence in 1955, therefore, there was no intelligentsia to speak of from the south. More important, he said, "we in the south were taught Christianity, and the law prohibited Islam." There was a British-imposed division of the country, which prevented southerners from travelling to the north, and vice versa. This led to widespread ignorance of religion; "only a literal view of the Koran or the Bible was known," he said.

Serious efforts have been launched to overcome this ignorance. As Ahmed Abd Al Rahman Mohamed, secretary general of the International Council of Friendship, explained to the delegates, his organization has promoted dialogue among the religions, by organizing three international conferences so far on the theme. Vatican representatives have taken part in the conferences, along with high-ranking Christian leaders from Sudan, and other countries throughout the world. Recently, he reported, a delegation of two Christians and two Muslims travelled to South Africa for ecumenical talks, and bishops from South Africa are expected to return the visit soon.

C. Is the war in southern Sudan one of 'ethnic cleansing'?

British propaganda alleges that the ongoing war in southern Sudan is one of ethnic cleansing by the Islamic north against the Christian south, and that displaced persons from the south are forced to convert in camps in the north.

The war, which started in 1955, just six months before Sudan declared independence from Great Britain, was an expression of the vast discrepancies between north and south which colonial rule had institutionalized. Mohamed Al Khalifa, chairman of the High Council of Peace, who received the delegation on Sept. 16, explained the cultural, religious, and ethnic diversity of Sudan. "There are 385 tribes," he said, "and 270 different language groups." In the south, where "65% of the population are black Africans," the majority is not Christian. "About 19% are Muslims, 18% are Christians, and the rest are animists," he explained. The war, he went on, is "not religious or racial." The question is, how can wealth and political power be distributed equitably. Successive governments have tried to deal with the question, and the current federal system is the result. Of 26 federal states, 10 are in the south,



A scene at the Aulia Mountain displaced persons camp, which is "home" for 40,000 families, mostly from the south. They said that there was no religious persecution or pressure on them to convert to Islam. Their biggest complaint was lack of food, clothing, and medical care, and lack of economic activity, generally. The U.S. delegation found little difference between conditions at the camp and among the northern Sudanese living in the area.

each with its own government and legislative assembly. Islamic law, or *sharia*, introduced by Gaafar Nimieri in 1983, has been limited by the current government to those states with a Muslim majority; states in the south which are predominantly animist, are not governed by *sharia*, but by custom law. Thus, religion, and religious law, is not the issue. Some of the rebel groups were fighting for independence, secession from the state, which the central government could not accept. Others, such as John Garang's Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA), have declared their aim to take over the entire country.

As to conditions in the conflict zones, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament Shiddo readily acknowledged that "in any area of conflict, human rights don't count," and pointed to the example of Vietnam. "We admit," he said, "that both rebel and government forces have committed atrocities in the war. That is all the more reason . . . to fight for peace as our highest priority."

Mohamed Al Khalifa, head of the Supreme Council for Peace, showed that there has been considerable progress toward peace, although this topic has not captured the attention of the international media. Following several attempts at peace negotiations over the last three years, in Abuja, the government has succeeded this year in bringing a majority of the rebel factions to an agreement. The political charter, which guarantees freedom of religion and self-determination, signed

in Khartoum in April 1996 with two main rebel factions, has since been endorsed by three others, leaving the faction of SPLA chief Garang virtually isolated in the enemy camp. The rebel groups now in agreement with the charter include the Southern Sudanese Independence Movement (SSIM), and factions of the SPLA from the Nuba Mountains, Bahr Gazal, and Equatoria states. In addition, an agreement was signed between the governments of Uganda and Sudan just a week before the U.S. delegation arrived in Khartoum, to end support for hostile acts against each other; this means, that Uganda's support for Garang's insurgents will be terminated.

In answer to a question from the delegation, Al Khalifa explained that the clause in the agreement, stipulating that camps for refugees will be moved to 100 kilometers away from the Uganda-Sudan border on both sides, means that "this will automatically create a cease-fire, because refugees had been being used as soldiers." Similar negotiations, he added, are ongoing with Kenya, to assure non-aggression and non-assistance to rebel forces. Al Khalifa mentioned that the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum, temporarily relocated to Nairobi, Kenya, had expressed its satisfaction with the Uganda-Sudan agreement. He said he thought that the United States could function as mediator, if it so desired, to bring about similar agreements with Kenya, as well as to bring Garang to the negotiating table, to "ask him what he wants." When queried about Garang's position, Al Khalifa said, Garang does not

oppose the charter, but refuses to negotiate *tout court*. As Deputy Speaker of the Parliament Shiddo had put it, "Garang has not questioned the credibility of the charter, but the credibility of the government."

Asked by the American delegation, "What is motivating Garang to continue in the opposition?" Al Khalifa answered, "The opposition has no issue, except that it wants to overthrow the government and rule. Even Rick Machar [leader of the SSIM], who was in favor of secession, has now signed the charter. He said he was not really for secession, but for federalism, which he now has." Throwing further light on the role of Garang in nurturing lies about the war, Al Khalifa related how "Garang went to the U.S.S.R. and said his war was ideological, it was a socialist struggle, and he got weapons from them. Later, Garang went to the West and presented himself as a freedom fighter against tyranny, slavery, human rights violations, and he got weapons. He went to the World Council of Churches and said he was fighting a religious war, of Christians against Islamic fundamentalists. When he went to South Africa, he said he was fighting a war against apartheid, a race war of black versus white."

The U.S. delegation wanted to know, "What will happen to the rebels if they agree? Will they be punished?" Al Khalifa's answer was that they would all be treated equally as citizens, and would be encouraged to resettle in the war-torn areas, and reconstruct. "There is already an amnesty," he said, "for all those bearing arms against the government." In answer to a question about the role of the Peace Council, which he heads, in the areas retaken by government forces, Al Khalifa responded, "We declare an amnesty, provide security for civilians, re-open schools and hospitals, protect them from the SPLA." He referenced an area which had been liberated just one day earlier, by the people of Ekuatoria state, and said seed and other requirements for farming were being made available. Regarding allegations of mistreatment of civilians, or forced displacement of persons, he said they were untrue, and cited religious principles which call for the protection of the weak, especially women, children, and war victims.

A visit to a displaced persons camp

To follow up on Al Khalifa's report, two members of the U.S. delegation visited a camp for displaced persons, about an hour's drive from Khartoum. The visit had not been planned as part of the delegation's program, and came about only because logistical problems made it impossible for the entire group to travel together to the Nuba Mountains. The two who remained behind in Khartoum, while the others drove to Kadugli, decided therefore to visit a displaced persons camp. As it was a Friday, i.e., a holiday, none of the officials in charge of the camp were available. The delegates, whose arrival was utterly unexpected and without any forewarning, were cordially received by inhabitants of the camp, who immediately summoned several English-speaking men, and the chieftain of their tribe. They answered all the questions of

the delegation, and also offered their own commentary on the situation.

The Jebel Aulia (Aulia Mountain) camp, one young man explained, is "home" for 40,000 Sudanese families, who have been displaced as a result of the war. Most of them come from the south, from Juba, and the Nuba Mountains area. Many come from Rumbag in Bahr al Gazal state. One of the tribal chieftains present is from there. Others come from Nimuli, where fighting is still reported, from Ekuatoria and from Upper Nile states. Many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are active there, as in other such camps, including the Red Cross, Red Crescent, Oxfam, Gol, Dawa, Hillal, Sudra, and others. The camp is managed above all by the Sudanese Council of Churches (SCC). The young man who briefed the delegation in English, said he came from Juba, where his family still lives. He has been in the camp since 1991, as have most of the inhabitants. He teaches Arabic and English in the schools that have been set up for the children. There are 11 teachers, including himself, for 700 children, ranging from the first to the sixth grade.

The greatest grievance voiced by the 20 or so persons who crowded into one mud hut, to brief the U.S. visitors, was the lack of adequate food, clothing, and, above all, medicine and medical care. There are, they said, clinics on the grounds, run by the SCC, but they are ill-equipped and not adequately staffed to care for such numbers of people. There is a hospital in Jebel Aulia and in Khartoum, where people are taken for care. One major problem, they said, is pre-natal, delivery, and post-natal care. There are often cases of diarrhea, malaria, and malnutrition. Basic food items available include sorghum, lentils, cooking oil, wheat flour, beans and dried meat (from Italy), plus powdered milk for children.

In answer to questions by the American visitors, they said that there was no religious persecution, and that regular church services and other church functions were carried out for the camp. There was no attempt to force anyone to convert to Islam. Their main concern was that the standard of living was so low, and that they would prefer to return to their homes. They explained, that they could not return to the south, until the areas were pacified, and until building materials were made available. "Here we have the materials to build," they said, "even if it is only mud huts." The other major complaint they voiced, was the lack of economic activity. They said they had full freedom of movement, and could have contact with the Sudanese residents in the area. They could fish off the nearby bridge at the dam, with materials provided by the camp, but they did not have facilities for farming.

When the U.S. delegates compared the living conditions and the standard of living of the camp inhabitants with those of many northern Sudanese in the area, and in the immediate vicinity of Khartoum, they could find very little qualitative difference. A large number of Sudanese live in makeshift mud huts; many are, like them, without hot and cold running water, and without electricity. The difference lies in the fact that

the camp is dependent on shipments of food, clothing, and medical supplies from Khartoum, as humanitarian aid, and has no actual economic activity, through which people can support themselves. In this respect, the U.S. delegates said, the camp did not differ from other such camps for displaced persons or refugees, in places such as the Gaza Strip, for example. Officials from the Ministry of Justice had briefed the delegation on the problems of inadequate food, water, and sanitation in the camps, and had stressed that such conditions were, unfortunately, not unlike those of other Sudanese. The officials explained that the government has made available to each person 200 square meters of land, within 10-15 minutes of an urban center, free. By providing minimal services, water, and access to schools, the government hopes to make it possible for displaced persons to re-create an existence for themselves in the north, if they so desire.

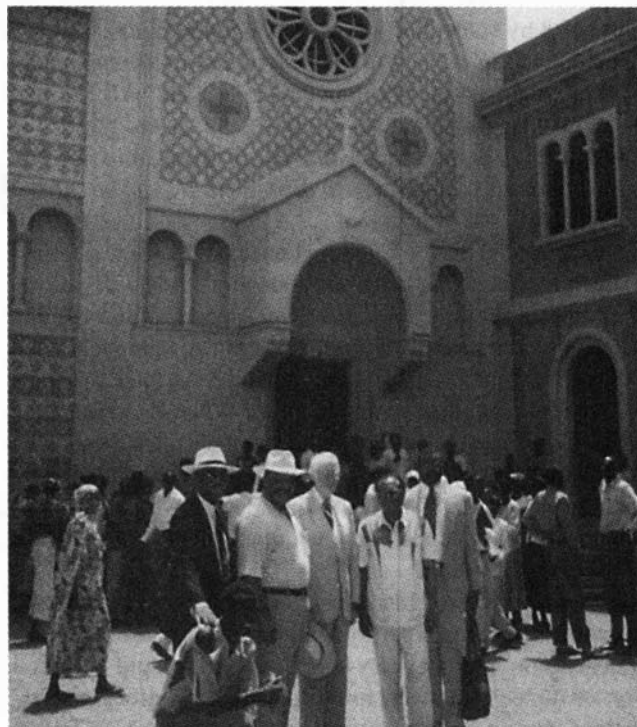
The residents of the camp who briefed the delegation urged the Americans to mobilize public opinion abroad, especially in the United States, to do something about these conditions, to promote peace so that they, and others like them, could return to their homes and resume normal lives.

II. Does slavery exist in Sudan?

Does the government condone slavery, promote it, or organize it? Before travelling to the Nuba Mountains for on-site investigations, the U.S. elected officials engaged in lengthy sessions with groups of Sudanese officials, posing direct questions on the matter. One such session involved the minister of justice, along with the chairman of the Committee on Slavery and Servitude, and other legal experts. The American delegates asked for explanations of reports they had heard, that children in the south had been sold into slavery. A full overview of the history of the allegations of slavery was provided by the Sudanese officials.

What emerges is a record of deliberate fraud on the part of the would-be investigating agencies. In 1992, the Ministry of Justice group reported, Gaspar Biro was appointed as an independent expert for the United Nations, to investigate allegations of slavery and other human rights violations in Sudan. While Biro was visiting Sudan that year, the United Nations issued a condemnation of Sudan—before their special envoy could file his report! Similarly, Amnesty International requested visas to visit Sudan in 1993, and a March 1993 date was fixed for their arrival. Before the visit could take place, Amnesty issued its report, in the form of a book entitled *Tears of Orphans*. They further related how, following United Nations allegations in late 1995, they had sent investigating teams to the designated areas. Biro, they said, had been pleased with the team's report, issued Aug. 15, which showed no cases of slavery in the Nuba Mountains.

In response to queries by the delegates, regarding the official position of the government on slavery, it was explained



Left to right: Ben Swan, Ben McGee, Jim Mann, Sudanese protocol officer, and Thomas Jackson, outside the Catholic cathedral in Khartoum. Street children are brought into social centers which are run by the government as well as the church. The Catholic Church has three such centers in Khartoum.

that the government has signed all international conventions against slavery and would prosecute and punish any offenders, even with the death penalty. The point is, of all those who have charged the existence of a slave trade, no one has provided the Sudanese government authorities with names or other facts which could lead to identification and prosecution of any perpetrators.

Representative Swan from Massachusetts raised the point, that it would be good for people such as Randall Robinson of TransAfrica, and members of the U.S. Congress, who had mobilized against apartheid in South Africa, to visit Sudan. The response was: "We want to involve any and all interested parties in the international community to join in investigations, because we know there is skepticism about government committees. Let them come and see for themselves. They are welcome here."

In a discussion with Minister for Federal States Dr. Ali Haj on Sept. 19, Representative Jackson from Alabama raised the question of slavery. Minister Ali Haj's response was, "The first time the issue was raised to me was in March 1973, in Washington, in the context of moves at the time to bring about peace in the south. It came up again," he continued, "when Rep. [Frank] Wolf [R-Va.] issued statements, that 12,000 slaves had been sold somewhere in Sudan. This figure was

published by something called the *Sudan Gazette*, which is run by Bona Malwal, a man who was minister of culture under Nimieri, and has since been in the opposition.” Ali Haj said he had invited Bona Malwal to travel to Sudan and buy up the slaves, if they existed on the market, to prove his point, and take them back as free men to the United States, but he did not respond.

Ali Haj said that he had been contacted by some African-American groups who had heard about the slavery allegations, and, after travelling to California, Alabama, Illinois, and Washington to meet with them, he organized groups to visit Sudan. Three such groups at the time did visit Juba, the Nuba Mountains, and other contested areas. When Representative Swan asked who the people were from the United States who had formed the delegations, Ali Haj explained that they were members of the African Health Foundation, whose members are not elected officials, but who organized groups of 15, 22, and 49 to visit Sudan.

The Ministry of Justice representatives also answered questions regarding reports of children missing off the streets of Khartoum, and allegedly kept in detention, sold into slavery, or forced to convert to Islam. Street children, they explained, have been brought into social centers which are run by the government as well as by the church. The Catholic Church has three such centers in Khartoum. The children are fed, clothed, given shelter, and education. The Ministry for Social Planning has a program to provide for 26,000 orphans. Deputy Speaker of the Parliament Shiddo, acknowledged that some problems did exist with the government’s treatment of street children. Sometimes, he related, government representatives would pick up *shamasha* (street children—from the Arabic, *Shams* which means sun, children out in the sun) at random. Some of the children taken into social centers turned out not to be vagrants, and were returned to their families.

Representative Swan mentioned to Dr. Ali Haj, that in the United States one very great social problem was that of homeless children, and said he wished the United States had some form of preventive system to help them out. Minister Ali Haj pointed out in response, that in Brasilia and Mexico, reports say street children are shot like wild animals. “We, here,” he said, “are doing what we can in good faith.”

The delegation followed up its briefing sessions on slavery, by travelling to the Nuba Mountains on Sept. 20-21, as we report below.

III. Is Sudan a military dictatorship?

Members of the delegation had received personal warnings, backed up by press reports, against travelling to Sudan, on grounds that it was “the most dangerous country in the world.” The fact that the U.S. State Department had ordered

the embassy to leave Khartoum on Jan. 30, 1996 (the same day the United Nations passed its first resolution condemning Sudan for allegedly harboring terrorists), filled out the picture of a lawless capital, where gun-toting Islamic fundamentalist terrorists could prowl the streets like alley cats.

One of the anecdotes most frequently encountered by the delegation in Khartoum, had to do with the fate of the U.S. Embassy personnel since their forced removal. Whereas in Khartoum, Amb. Timothy Kearney had been wont to go jogging mornings through the streets without a security detail, or any worries, and his wife had been known to go shopping quite independently in the city markets, once they had moved to Nairobi, the tune changed. Three cars belonging to embassy personnel had been stolen, at gunpoint, and two embassy employees had been robbed, also at gunpoint. The sources of the anecdotes were persons from the U.S. Embassy itself.

It was neither the desire nor the mandate of the U.S. delegation of elected officials, to investigate allegations, that Sudan is harboring terrorists. As Swan made clear in discussions with his Sudanese hosts, there was no way that such a delegation could ascertain the veracity of such allegations—for example, that three persons suspected of involvement in the assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak last year, were being harbored in Sudan. The delegation was seeking answers to other questions, regarding slavery and human rights violations. It was, however, eager to learn about the Sudanese political system.

During its ten-day stay in Sudan, the delegates experienced no harassment from police or military officials. The military checkpoints, about which members of the delegation had been forewarned, were nowhere to be seen. No military were visible on the streets, except for two ceremonial guards outside the Presidential palace, and a security detail near the entrance to the same. Only once was the delegation’s car stopped by police; one delegate, who was videotaping everything on the way, happened to photograph a military installation, without realizing it. A sign nearby indicated that the facility was not to be photographed, but the delegate did not see it in time. After the driver had explained that it was an American guest, who had done so inadvertently, the car was allowed to proceed without further delay. The film was not examined or confiscated. Members of the delegation were free to roam about, go for walks, use private taxis, meet with individuals who had nothing to do with the official tour, talk to foreign press representatives, and so forth. No questions were asked. No attempts were made to monitor their movements.

The political system

The most thorough presentation of the Sudanese political system was given the delegation by Dr. Ghazi Salahuddin Attabani, secretary general of the National Congress, who received the delegation Sept. 19 in the headquarters of his organization. Dr. Ghazi explained that the National Congress has been organized to bring together grassroots organizations

representing various constituencies, such as women, youth, trade unions, farmers, etc., because the country has not yet been fully unified. "When we became independent in 1956," he said, "we blindly adopted the Westminster model of democracy. Only later did we realize that it could not work, because it evolved in a different historical setting. Parties in Sudan," he continued, "were founded at the time, along the fault lines of society which existed then: They were tribal and regional, and as a result, society could not develop." Sudan, he continued, then detailed a series of military coups, punctuated by periods of democracy, and leading personalities asked themselves what democracy was all about. "Our focus," he said, "was on participation and accountability, we concentrated on the principle, not the form."

"Our situation was similar to that of America," he continued, "because we both had been colonized by the British. But the difference lies in the fact that, when the British left [when the Americans won the War of Independence], you did not adopt a British system." Sudan, on the other hand, did adopt the Westminster system.

"The federal system" which now reigns in Sudan, Dr. Salahuddin continued, "is unknown to the British." Referring to de Gaulle, he recalled how the great French leader had realized that the British parliamentary system did not suit the French, and called into being the Fifth Republic. If the French, he said, who shared many cultural and historical traits with the British, saw it this way, as did the Americans and the Canadians, then all the more reason for the Sudanese to chart out their own path. "We saw it as appropriate for us," he explained, "to find the right form, maintaining the principles of these democratic experiments, without following a specific model." He emphasized the need for political stability to allow for building the nation, and said democracy was essential to this.

Dr. Salahuddin made no attempt to present the Sudanese experiment as an absolute or as a model for export. On the contrary, he stressed, it must be "self-reflecting and self-perfecting." Sudan now enjoys greater freedom than in the past, he said, based on laws, including for a free press. But the system must be constantly subjected to review.

Comparing Sudan's system to that of the United States, which the Sudanese lawmakers studied in depth, he pointed out that the powers of the Sudanese Presidency are limited compared to those of the U.S. Executive. The Council of Ministers in Sudan, whose powers and responsibilities are collective, may overrule the President, something which is not the case in Washington. The President does not have the right to dissolve the National Assembly. According to a newly introduced principle, the judiciary reviews the acts of the President, his cabinet, and individual ministers, as well as the National Assembly, the state governments, and the state ministers. All acts are therefore under judiciary review, which means that any individual may contest the acts through the Supreme Court.

"Ours is a serious attempt," Dr. Salahuddin concluded, "at a democratic system that *works* in an African context. It is not a democratic facade. The economy is being liberalized, but with a social welfare system, which should cater to the poor and needy."

The delegation asked Dr. Salahuddin how he came to be the secretary general of the National Congress, and he explained: The National Congress meets every two years. It represents a national structure articulated from the local level to the nation. There are 17,000 residential areas as basic units, in which every citizen 18 years of age, who has resided there for three months, is eligible for participation and for assuming local office. There are no party membership cards. At the council level, local governments are elected, which issue by-laws, make budgets, etc. Then, one proceeds to the state level, and finally, the national. The federal system was introduced in 1992, in an attempt to unify the vast country, which still lacks a national rail infrastructure, for example, and has many language and ethnic diversities. Comparing the country to India, in certain respects, Dr. Salahuddin explained that federalism had been a demand raised by the south back in 1956, at independence. It had not been instituted, because it was seen by many governments as a form of division or partition. "It took up to 40 years to realize that federalism is not about partition," he said, and added, "the peace we are making today

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with the rebel groups is a direct result of the federal system.”

He explained that through the congress process at all levels, 5,000 deputies are elected to attend the National Congress, and they, in turn, elect the secretary general. He was elected through this process at the National Congress in January 1996.

There were further questions from the American delegation: How does a local or tribal group bring its concerns or grievances to the attention of the secretary general? Dr. Salahuddin answered, the deputies who convene at the National Congress consider themselves “advocates of the base,” and bring these issues to the assembled body. Over a period of three days of convention, the 5,000 elected deputies convene in committees of 700-800, to thrash out policy issues. Representative McGee wanted to know, if coalitions were formed on such occasions, to lobby for infrastructure projects, for example, which might affect more than one locality or state. In response, Dr. Salahuddin took the example of the least-developed states, which are the ten in the south and some in the north, which founded a group called NIMA, which meets at the legislative and governmental level every three months, to discuss the best utilization of resources. This was compared to inter-state cooperation in the U.S.A.

Another means through which citizens raise issues to the congresses, is through public political debate, and the press. Dr. Salahuddin gave the example of a seminar which had been held just the evening before, in Khartoum, “on an issue which had been taboo five years ago: the pros and cons of the multi-party system.” The organizers of the seminar, he said, had expected about 150 participants, but 600 attended, including members of the government and the opposition. The press reported widely on the debate.

A further question was raised about the relationship between the congresses at their various levels and governing bodies. The National Congress, Dr. Salahuddin answered, is a political body, and is the supreme decision-making organ. It tends to make decisions of a broad nature, defining the direction of economic policy, for example, but not in detail. It is up to the Legislative branch, the National Assembly, to draft legislation.

A complex system of elections

In elucidating the rather complex system of elections which Sudan has evolved, Dr. Salahuddin first explained the problem which the political leadership faced in the country. He characterized it as “wrangling between the modern sector and the traditional sector.” The modern sector is made up of the educated layers, the top 10% of the population who are literate. The multi-party system, which existed for a short time prior to 1989, had favored the traditional sector, he explained, as the system of geographical constituencies promoted tribal and regional allegiances. Thus, he said, a qualified person might be defeated by an illiterate who had tribal backing. As a result, the more influential people, excluded from the system, took part in conspiracies with the military

to seize power, in a cycle of coups and counter-coups. The current congress system, he said, is an attempt to rectify this.

“Even though it may not seem ‘fair,’ the people who come through the congresses tend to be the professionals, the educated layers, the members of the modern sector. It is through the congresses that 125 members are elected to the National Assembly; they represent the modern sector. The other 275, who are elected directly to the National Assembly through geographical constituencies, come through tribal and local support; they represent the traditional sector,” he said.

In an effort to guarantee representation to the “weaker sectors,” such as women, a sort of quota system has been introduced, whereby 20 of the 125 parliamentarians elected through the indirect, congress system, must be women. As the visiting American legislators immediately noted, this is similar to the “affirmative action” concept in the United States. They remarked, that the 21 women in the Sudanese National Assembly—one directly elected and 20 elected through the congresses—represent a higher number than women serving in the U.S. Congress. They also expressed surprise to find out that three members of the Sudanese Supreme Court are women, appointed on the basis of merit.

Further material on the political system was presented in the delegation’s meeting with its counterparts in the Khartoum State Assembly. Led by the chairman of the Khartoum State Legislative Council, the group included members of several committees, including those on education and social affairs, economics, and agriculture. They explained that the Khartoum State Assembly, made up of 60 members, is elected according to the same procedure used for the National Assembly; i.e., that part are elected by the State Congress, and the rest by direct election from geographically designated electoral districts in the state. The governor is selected by the council, from three candidates chosen by the President. The governor selects his cabinet, which is subject to the approval of the council. Again, 10% of the members are women.

A final briefing on the electoral system was provided by Dr. A. Moneim Z. Nahas, Deputy Chief Justice (ret.) and head of the General Elections Authority. Dr. Nahas said that in 1994, the International Parliamentarians Association, of which Sudan is a member, established the criteria for free elections, which provided the basis for Sudan’s Election Act of 1995. He explained that in the recent 1996 elections, Sudan registered eligible voters for the first time. In prior cases of elections (in 1955, 1965, and 1986), there had been ad hoc committees which ran the elections, but no voter lists were made. In 1996, all Sudanese of sound mind above the age of 18, resident in a location for three months, were registered as eligible voters. Copies of the completed lists were sent to the individuals states, and entered into state registers; copies from the states were forwarded to the National Permanent Register. Dr. Nahas described the elections for the National Assembly and the President (the first direct elections for President) which took place in April, and noted that the international observers sent to monitor the tally, had issued statements confirming

that they had been fair and free. The observers included the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations, the Organization of Islamic Conference, and the Arab League.

IV. Is Sudan a threat to the United States?

After hearing the British line, that Sudan considers the United States to be the "White Satan," the greatest shock delivered to the members of the American delegation was certainly the realization that the entire Sudanese intelligentsia, and the Sudanese people as a whole, are very pro-American. The current, bad relations between the U.S. government and Sudan are viewed as an aberration by the Sudanese, who think of their country as close to America culturally as well as historically. As Ahmed Abd Al Rahman Mohamed, secretary general of the Council for International People's Friendship, pointed out, the United States had been on good terms with previous governments. "I was interior minister in 1983," he said, "in Nimieri's military regime, which was far worse than our situation now. But at the time, Sudan was the number-one friend of the U.S." Now, he continued, when one would expect Washington to seek stability in Sudan, and thereby, in the entire strategically important region, the opposite is the case.

One common feature in the Sudanese and American experience, which many people pointed out to the delegation, is that both were colonies of the British Empire. Unlike many other former British colonies in Africa, Sudan has developed deep ties with the United States, especially through the thousands of Sudanese who have studied in the United States. Dr. Turabi, president of the National Assembly, who has graduate degrees from England and France, is a relative exception to the rule, as most other leading members of the government, legislative bodies, and professionals, studied in America. Yet even Dr. Turabi, in his lengthy conversation with the delegation, was outspoken about his positive impression of the United States, a country which he knows well, having visited almost all 50 states.

During a farewell dinner, cordially offered by the Sudanese-American Friendship Society, members of the association turned out to be former diplomats at their embassy in Washington; lawyers who had studied international law at Harvard, as well as engineers who graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; a woman engaged in public health, who as a former parliamentarian, had visited the United States 30 times, and remembered certain political figures such as Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.), who had shown interest in Sudan; a diplomat who lived in the United States for 12 years, who viewed the current tensions between Khartoum and Washington as transitory; and so on and so forth. As one member stressed, Sudan's educated layers have contributed historically to building up administration, medicine, and other social sectors in many countries in the area, from the Gulf

countries to other African neighbors, as well as the United States itself. Across the board, the attitude expressed by these and scores of other Sudanese whom the delegation met with, was one of eagerness in improving relations with the United States. The mere existence of a Sudanese-American Friendship Society, as former Representative Mann noted, demonstrates the desire to improve contact and communication between the two peoples.

On several occasions, members of the American delegation asked their hosts what "message" they would like to have sent back to the United States, to Congress, and to the American people in general. The answer invariably included the notion, that Sudan did not constitute a threat to U.S. interests in the region or elsewhere, and that it sought only to establish relations on a basis of mutual respect between the two countries. One leading member of the Friendship Society said they expected the United States to treat Sudan with "fairness." Another leading political figure stressed the need to have a "fair deal," and demanded that the United States make judgments about the political and social reality of the country on the basis of first-hand knowledge, not on the basis of "reports" issued by diplomatic missions elsewhere.

The fact that the Schiller Institute organized a delegation of elected officials to visit the country, the first since the grave allegations have been circulated, was taken by all as a sign of good will, on the part of some Americans. The question remains open: Will the U.S. administration follow up?

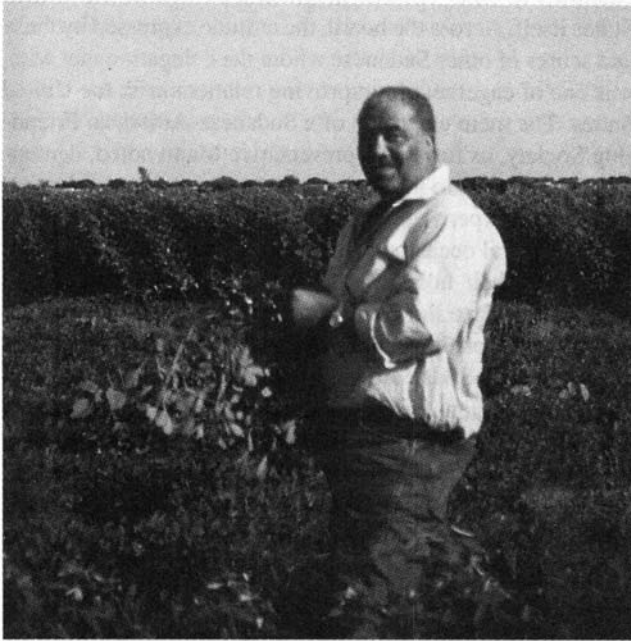
The Gezira Scheme

Sudan's struggle for food self-sufficiency

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

One of the leading reasons why Sudan has been singled out for destruction by the British, is that it has the potential to feed not only its own population, of 28 million, but the entire African continent and beyond. According to reports produced by strategic think-tanks such as the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., Sudan could be the breadbasket for Africa and the Middle East. *EIR* has documented at length, how the unparalleled agricultural potential of Sudan could be realized, through application of modern methods of mechanized agriculture, on a vast scale, including water management projects (see *EIR*, Jan. 1, 1993, "The Rebirth of Africa," and June 9, 1995, *Special Report*).

Because the intention of international policymaking insti-



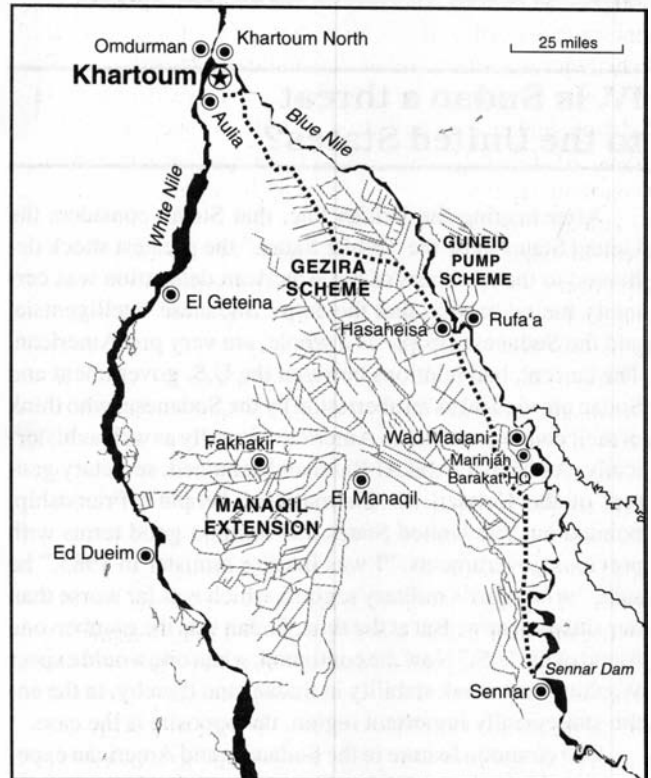
Arkansas Speaker Pro Tem Ben McGee holds up ground nuts at the Gezira Scheme, an area which accounts for 60% of Sudan's agricultural production.

tutions, such as the United Nations Development Program, Lester Brown's Washington, D.C.-based Worldwatch Institute, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and others, is not to feed Africa, but to starve it, this potential has been being systematically blocked. The decision on the part of the current Sudanese government, to make food self-sufficiency its first priority, was seen by the IMF-World Bank crowd as a *casus belli*. Sudan is being subjected to sanctions, in an effort to kill its productive potential.

The delegation of U.S. elected officials, which visited Sudan under the auspices of the Schiller Institute in September, had the rare opportunity to see what Sudan's agricultural potential looks like firsthand. On Sept. 18, they visited the Gezira Scheme, located south of Khartoum along the west bank of the Blue Nile, stretching, in the south, almost to the east bank of the White Nile. They were received by the governor of Gezira state in his office, before visiting the farm area itself.

The governor, who expressed his desire that the American delegation's visit would contribute to improving relations between the two countries, explained the importance of the Gezira Scheme for the state's economy. Gezira state, which covers an area of 36,000 square kilometers and has a population of 3.76 million, is second only to Khartoum state, whose population is about 5 million. Roughly 90% of the state's economy is represented by the Scheme, where 80-90% of the state's population are employed. The state is proud of its social services, financing for which takes up two-thirds of the budget. There are 36 hospitals, two or three of them teaching hospitals, and 400 health centers, clinics, and local health

The Gezira Scheme



units. The governor said that the Gezira Scheme is self-sufficient, in that it does not depend on federal government funds for its functioning. The Scheme includes food processing, cigarette manufacture, and edible oil production, in addition to basic agricultural products. These include cotton, wheat, sorghum, sunflower, peanuts, and sesame.

An extensive operation

In discussion with members of the U.S. delegation, several members of the board of the Gezira Scheme presented the project. First established in 1911 as a private farm of 2,000 feddans (a feddan is slightly larger than an acre), it soon grew in size and, after the completion of the Sennar Dam in 1925, started functioning on the basis of gravity irrigation. The area was increased to 2.1 million feddans between 1957 and 1962, and now has a total area of 2.2 million feddans. The relatively flat land area, with inclinations from north to south and east to west, greatly facilitated the gravity irrigation system.

Originally, under British colonial rule, the area produced raw cotton for export to the textile factories in the United Kingdom. After independence, production was diversified. Out of the total land under irrigation, 1.5 million feddans per year are cultivated, on a crop rotation basis. Out of these, 350,000 feddans are for cotton; 400,000 for wheat, and the same for sorghum; 240,000 for ground nuts; 50,000 for vege-

tables; 10,000 for fodder, and the same for sunflowers; and 400,000 lie fallow. The immense area stretches 300 kilometers south to north and 100 km east to west, an area estimated to be twice that of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

There is also a significant amount of livestock on the Scheme. Sudan as a whole has 1.7 million sheep, 1.6 million goats, 700,000 cattle, and 200,000 camels (for which Sudan is particularly famous). One-third of the animal stock on the Gezira Scheme, about 300,000 in total, was purchased from local nomadic and semi-nomadic herds of the Kenana, a subtype of the short-horned Zebu, known for their quality milk and beef. The purchased cattle and sheep were distributed to farmers who had no livestock. This was done in order to make full use of the annual crop residues of about 3,130,361 tons. The residues are mixed with fodder produced through crop rotation farming methods.

The organizational structure

The huge complex is under one centralized management. The board of directors is made up of a chairman and 20 members, half of whom are tenants and the others represent different organizations. The Scheme is divided into 18 administrative units, each of which is subdivided into further blocks, making 109 in total. This corresponds to 1,055 villages, in which the 112,000 families of the tenant farmers live. The tenants pay for use of land and water, and are provided with agricultural services, inputs at cost, technical and administrative supervision. The tenants pay 4% of the gross returns of cotton, which are allocated as follows: 2% for social development, 1% for local government councils, and 1% for the tenants' reserve fund. The net proceeds go to the tenants.

Among the services provided centrally are fertilizers, about 100,000 tons of which are imported per season; insecticides, herbicides, jute sacks, spare parts for vehicles, telecommunications, and an internal light-railway network. The Gezira Light Railways has 1,300 km of rail lines all over the Scheme, and transports inputs to the field, and outputs to the ginneries and warehousing facilities. Spraying of pesticides is done with 35-40 aircraft and 200-250 tractors, from the private sector.

As the board members stressed, with further construction of dams, more water for irrigation will be made available, as well as energy. Plans are afoot to increase the production of Gezira Scheme by 6-10% per year, to expand the area to one and a half times its current size, over time. The Gezira Scheme now produces 60% of total Sudanese agricultural production. Efforts are under way to settle the large nomad population of herdsmen, particularly in the west and south, by digging wells to provide for stable water supplies, and setting up housing settlements, with social services including education.

For the members of the U.S. delegation visiting Sudan, seeing Gezira was especially important, because it demonstrates the fact that, given the means, Sudan can produce all the food it requires.

No slavery found in Nuba Mountains

by Lawrence Freeman

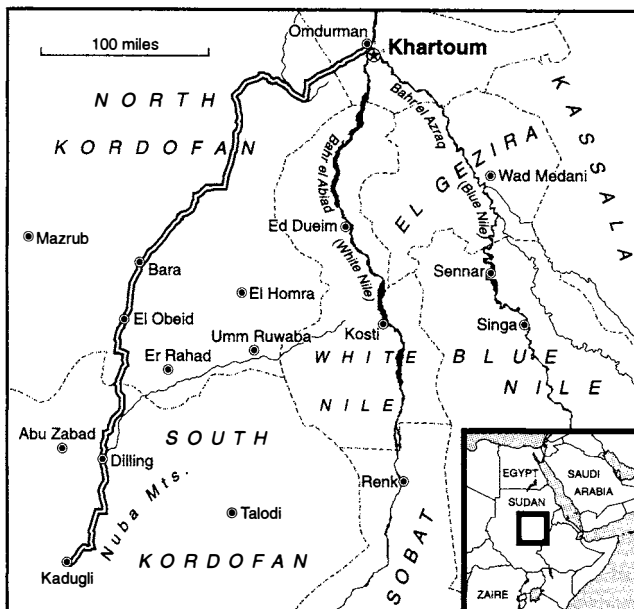
A delegation of elected officials from the United States, organized by the Schiller Institute, visited the Nuba Mountains, during a week-long stay in Sudan. Benjamin Swan and Thomas Jackson, members of the Massachusetts and Alabama state legislatures, respectively, accompanied by this author, traveled there on Friday, Sept. 20. The importance of this two-day excursion to southern Sudan cannot be overstated. Western media outlets, especially in the United States and Great Britain, along with Amnesty International and Baroness Caroline Cox's Christian Solidarity International, have written extensively on the Nuba Mountains, alleging that the so-called northern Muslims, supported by the Khartoum government, have massacred tens of thousands of tribal people there. While press outlets around the world have been filled with these stories of alleged "ethnic cleansing," the Schiller Institute delegation was shocked to learn that no one from any of these agencies has actually visited the area in the recent period, including Amnesty International, which has been the most outrageous in its lies against the government concerning this region. Thus, this visit by Swan and Jackson, coordinated by the Schiller Institute, was the first by such a high-level delegation from the United States to visit this remote area, to meet personally with people and examine the situation firsthand.

A rugged journey

The journey started when we assembled in the lobby of the Hilton Hotel in Khartoum at 5 a.m. on Friday, to begin our more than 1,000-kilometer trip south into the interior of Sudan. A relatively new Toyota Land Cruiser was rented the night before, to carry us over the rough terrain, in what turned out to be 11 hours of driving each way. After provisions of food and water were loaded into a second, less-equipped Land Cruiser, along with several aides, we headed out of Khartoum in the dark at 5:30 a.m.

The two vehicles traveled from Khartoum state into Northern Kordofan state on a relatively decent road for six hours, not counting a break for food and a slight delay caused by misjudging the fuel supply of the second vehicle. The land was flat, with little vegetation except for some small bushes, which manage to survive the extreme heat and lack of water. The changeless scenery was occasionally broken

Route of the Schiller Institute delegation



up by a small herd of cattle or goats, cared for by the nomadic tribesmen who populate the area. At around 2 p.m., we arrived at El Obeid, the capital of Northern Kordofan state, and the capital of the old Kordofan state before it was subdivided into three states. There we were met by the acting governor of the state, the agricultural minister of Southern Kordofan state, members of the state assembly, and other officials. We were treated to a delicious feast. Our second vehicle, which had developed some problems, was exchanged for another one. We left El Obeid after 4 p.m. to begin the second leg of our trip, which none of the delegation was physically prepared for.

As we continued to travel south from Northern Kordofan into Southern Kordofan state, the climate and geography changed into a region that was lush with vegetation, displaying the enormous agricultural potential of the state.

One road in

There is only one road into and out of the Nuba Mountains, if one can call it a road. Due to the heavy rains and terrible lack of infrastructure, the next portion of our journey consisted of navigating our way over hundreds of kilometers of unpaved terrain, filled with gigantic pot holes, stretches of dirt road, and, at times, nearly impassable conditions, which forced us to drive as much as possible off the road in the sand and grass. The passengers spent most of the time off their seats, bouncing up and down, while the vibrations from the road, or non-road, shook the entire car so violently, that the vehicle was permanently damaged. Once we realized that we could not

navigate this road in the dark, we decided to spend the night at the small town of Dilling. We got up at 4 a.m. to finish the second leg of this portion of the trip, in an attempt to get to the Nuba Mountains as early as possible in the morning, since we still expected to get back to Khartoum by early Saturday evening.

At approximately 7:30 a.m., our delegation finally reached our destination, Kadugli, the capital of Southern Kordofan state in the heart of the Nuba Mountains. We were met by the Deputy Wali (equivalent of deputy governor), the deputy chairman of the state assembly, the police chief, religious leaders, members of the state assembly, the local head of the military for the area, and others, and were invited by the town leaders to sit down and relax under a huge mango tree. We happily agreed, while we drank juice and tea.

After a hearty breakfast, we were escorted to a meeting hall filled with about 75 tribal (elected) chiefs, who represented virtually all the tribes that lived in the area, who had assembled there to tell us about the Nuba Mountains. Everyone was very appreciative of the importance that we placed on visiting the Nuba Mountains, by making this difficult journey.

Peace is the priority

After a few remarks by Ben Swan on behalf of the Schiller Institute delegation, Deputy Wali H.R. Anned read a prepared statement giving us an overview of Southern Kordofan, which is a new state formed in 1994, with a population of 1.3 million people and 82,000 square kilometers. It is rich in agriculture, livestock, and forestry, and has abundant rainfall, a large number of nomadic tribes, 750 local districts, 30 local governments, and an elected state assembly. He said that for 500 years, all the people in the area had lived in harmony together, and that the most important issue for everyone was how to bring about peace, because without peace there will be no development. He said that all the tribes and groups are working together for peace.

Next, Deputy Chairman of the State Assembly M.S. Rohamtalla spoke, and reiterated that the priority is peace. He said that the federal system is the key to peace, allowing people to govern themselves, with each state having its own social identity. The rebels who signed the peace agreement with the government, he said, have come back to the Nuba Mountains to convince people of the importance of achieving peace. He added that the sanctions by the United States and the United Nations are stumbling blocks toward peace, and that all the allegations against Sudan were initiated when Sudan started to act like a sovereign nation. He said that all the allegations brought up against Sudan, were intended to stop Sudan's economic development and development of its people. We have very dark Arabs and light black Nubans, he said, and those opposed to Sudan have tried to make "us a big zoo of humans."



Members of the Schiller Institute delegation meet with refugees from the Nuba Mountains who are members of the Sudanese Church of Christ, outside a Coptic church in Kadugli. Kneeling in front are several local leaders.

A humorous intervention

The Emir of Kadugli, whose family historically owned the land, made a humorous intervention into the meeting. He called six people from the hall to the front of the room and asked the Americans to pick out who was Nuban and who was Arab. When none of us could, everyone in the room broke out laughing at our expense; but one familiar with the area could make distinctions based on the differences in their dress. So the Emir summoned another eight chiefs, all dressed traditionally with robes and turbans, to the front of the room, and asked us to pick out the Arabs and the Nubans. We again were incapable of doing so. The obvious question asked was, if one can't distinguish between Arabs and Nubans, how can there be slavery by the Arabs and how could one implement "ethnic cleansing"? One Nuban chief asked, "Why doesn't the United States help develop the Nuba Mountains, instead of attacking Sudan?" At the conclusion of the meeting, the Schiller Institute was asked if we could invite two chiefs from the Nuba Mountains, one Arab and one Nuban, to come to the United States to tell the truth about their area.

After we left the meeting hall, we were taken on a quick tour of the central market place, and visited a Catholic church. One of the happier moments was when we visited the Coptic church and were greeted by a crowd of refugees

(mostly children) who belonged to the Sudanese Church of Christ, who were singing and dancing to celebrate our arrival. After a short service by the priest, we made our way to the outskirts of Kadugli to begin our journey back to Khartoum.

As we drove, we saw people going about their work, children playing and swimming, herdsman taking care of their animals—all without a trace of fear of oppression or slavery. Many asked us to see their homes and visit with them, but due to severe time constraints we were unable to oblige. All three of us in the Schiller Institute delegation concurred that we had seen not even the slightest hint of slavery or discrimination. As Ben Swan later remarked, when you looked in their eyes, you could see and feel that they were telling the truth.

We left the Nuba Mountains with an escort at approximately 12 noon, to begin our long journey back to Khartoum. After losing another vehicle because of the rough road conditions, and a couple of stops along the road for tea, we arrived back in our hotel at 1:30 a.m. to the cheers of the employees in the hotel lobby. Though we had traveled over 2,000 kilometers in 44 hours, all of us considered it well worth the trip. The impressions of visiting with the people of the Nuba Mountains will be with us for the rest of our lives. Contrary to all the lies, slanders, and volumes of black propaganda, we now know the truth.

Bush administration stopped drug probe, says Kerry

by Edward Spannaus

In an interview with the Boston *Herald*, Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) has identified the 1988 election of George Bush as President as a critical factor in shutting down the Senate investigation of U.S. government complicity in drug-trafficking.

Herald columnist Leonard Greene wrote on Oct. 2, that nearly a decade ago, Kerry had concluded, after an exhaustive investigation, "that federal law enforcement officials knew drugs were being sold in America to raise money for an illegal war against communism in Nicaragua." But, a year after Senator Kerry's investigation, Bush defeated Michael Dukakis in the Presidential elections. Greene continues: "This is important, Kerry says, because for the next several years, despite reams of evidence, neither the White House nor the Justice Department did anything significant with the drug allegations."

"Had we [the Democrats] won the White House in '88, we would have been able to get to this," Kerry said. "It was during this period that it became clear to me that these guys were just stonewalling."

Segments of an interview with Kerry were run on NBC Nightly News on Sept. 27, in a feature which emphasized that the drug trail leads to the White House and Oliver North (although it doesn't end there). Kerry was quoted as saying, "Same pilots, same airstrips, same airplanes, carry guns and drugs at the same time. And people *knew* it." When Kerry was asked if the State Department and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) had looked the other way, Kerry said they had, and then he added: "The Justice Department clearly knew about it, because we delivered the information to them, and asked them to investigate."

The now-famous Aug. 18-20 *San Jose Mercury News* series on the Contras and crack cocaine, quoted Jack Blum, the former chief counsel to the Kerry subcommittee of the

Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which conducted an investigation of the relationship between the Contras and drugs from 1986 to 1988. "The Justice Department flipped out to prevent us from getting access to people, records—finding anything out about it," Blum said. "It was one of the most frustrating exercises that I can ever recall."

Kerry has a ready target at hand if he wants to pursue the Bush-Contra-drug story. His challenger for the U.S. Senate seat is Bush-ally William Weld, who headed the Justice Department's Criminal Division in 1986-88, and who played a major role in obstructing Congressional investigations into the Contras and drug-trafficking. For this reason, Weld is named as a defendant and co-conspirator in *EIR*'s model drug-kingpin indictment of George Bush and others.

It's not just the CIA

Kerry's statements—even though he is still pulling his punches—reflect a rapidly changing environment around the "CIA crack cocaine" story, which is making it more and more difficult to limit the story to the CIA. This climate is being shaped significantly by the circulation of *EIR*'s *Special Report*, "Would a President Bob Dole Prosecute Drug Super-Kingpin George Bush?" which was released at a press conference in Washington on Sept. 18.

The report documents, in meticulous detail, that it was Vice President George Bush, and not the CIA, who was in charge of intelligence and covert operations during the Reagan administration. A series of Executive Orders, National Security Decision Directives, and outright power plays by Bush from 1981 to 1986, gave Bush executive control over a secret government apparatus which drew upon resources and personnel from the Defense Department, the CIA, and other agencies. *EIR*'s repeated point of emphasis has been

that it is a dead end to focus demands for investigation on the CIA, because the CIA was not running the operation. (See *EIR*, Sept. 27, p. 58, and Oct. 4, p. 62.)

Within 24 hours of our Sept. 18 press conference, major newspapers in Ibero-America began to sport headlines naming Bush as the drug kingpin. In the United States, the process is much slower, but has been reflected by increasing attention to the role of the White House and Oliver North in the Contra-support program in the mid-1980s, and to North's explicit references to drug trafficking in his notebooks from that period.

The big fear—in the news media and among activists—is to name the real kingpin: George Bush. As Lyndon LaRouche has been stressing, the CIA doesn't shoot back—at least not any more—but George Bush and his dirty networks *do*.

The impact of *EIR* and the LaRouche movement was evident at a Sept. 28 town meeting in South Central Los Angeles, addressed by Rep. Maxine Waters (D-Calif.) and other African-American officials and activists, and attended by many thousands. As people entered, they received the issue of *EIR*'s sister publication, the *New Federalist* newspaper, which featured George Bush's kingpin role in the cocaine scandal, and they passed a banner which read "Jail George Bush, Crack Cocaine Kingpin." As the speakers each gave their renditions of who was behind the crack cocaine epidemic, there many in the audience chanted, "What about George Bush?" When Congresswoman Waters, the chief instigator of the demands for investigation of the crack scandal, concluded her speech, she too finally responded to the crowd: "This was the Reagan White House" and, as the crowd demanded, she added, "—and George Bush."

Washington Post damage control

A major effort to debunk the "CIA" crack cocaine allegations as put forward by the *San Jose Mercury News* was displayed in the Oct. 4 *Washington Post*, which devoted two full pages to a densely argued obfuscation of the *Mercury News* story. The *Post*'s pre-ordained conclusion is shown by the headline: "The CIA and Crack: Evidence Is Lacking of Alleged Plot." To further insult the African-Americans who have been especially victimized by the crack cocaine epidemic, the *Post* ran a second feature entitled: "History Lends Credence to Conspiracy Theories: Among Blacks, Allegations Can Strike a Bitter Nerve."

The point of the nit-picking *Post* articles was to show that, even though a few Contras might have been involved in running a small amount of drugs, there is no proof that the two Nicaraguan drug-runners cited in the *San Jose* series, Oscar Danilo Blandón and Norwin Meneses, sold *that* much cocaine, or that they were selling in *that* many cities, or that they had *that* much connection to the CIA. The findings of the Kerry committee and other investigations are presented in one-liners and then glossed over, to say that there is no

proof that the CIA targeted blacks in Los Angeles.

The real fear of the *Post* was indicated by its caution that the furor over the *San Jose Mercury News* stories "is also being fanned by seasoned conspiracy theorists, from political extremist Lyndon LaRouche to activist Dick Gregory."

Fed, local officials knew in 1986

Unfortunately for the *Washington Post*, the *San Jose Mercury News* had published another blockbuster article the day before, which provided devastating confirmation of the scope of the Blandón drug ring in southern California.

The *Mercury News* has now obtained a 1986 search warrant which shows that both federal and local law enforcement officials knew that a huge drug ring operated by Blandón was selling large amounts of cocaine "mainly to blacks living in the South-Central Los Angeles area" in the mid-1980s. The affidavit said that the Blandón cocaine-distributing organization consisted of over 100 people who were "either Nicaraguan and/or sympathizers to the Contra movement."

The affidavit, executed by a Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office narcotics detective in October 1986, says that Blandón is a founder of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (the main Contra organization, known as the FDN), and that: "The money and arms generated by this organization comes thru the sales of cocaine." The affidavit also states that the DEA and FBI were also conducting simultaneous investigations of the Blandón organization.

The Los Angeles Sheriff's Office had denied to the *Mercury News* that it had the affidavit, even after two pages of it surfaced during the March 1996 trial of drug trafficker Ricky Ross. The *Mercury News* has now obtained the entire affidavit, which, it says, "is the first independent confirmation that the Contra army . . . was dealing cocaine to gangs in Los Angeles' black neighborhoods."

Much of the evidence of the Blandón/Contra drug ring came to light during the Ross trial earlier this year, but the complete 1986 affidavit now provides solid evidence that U.S. and local officials were fully aware of the extent of the operation during the 1980s. It is important to note that these investigations were taking place precisely during the period when the Contra operation was no longer being run by the CIA, but was being directly run out of the White House/NSC under the control of Bush.

The *EIR Special Report* remains an indispensable sourcebook for anyone seriously examining the *San Jose Mercury News* allegations, since the *EIR* report is the only available source which pulls together the many strands of credible evidence from numerous sources—including the Kerry committee hearings and testimony, and the various "Iran-Contra" investigations—which prove beyond any reasonable doubt that the Contra drug-smuggling operation was extensive, widespread, and was simply one aspect of a pattern of unlawful activity by the secret government apparatus directed by George Bush.

Judge in LaRouche cases tied to Bush drug ring

by Anton Chaitkin

Accumulating evidence that George Bush and his operatives sponsored and protected the Western Hemisphere's cocaine operations of the 1980s, also implicates the Virginia judge who falsely imprisoned associates of Lyndon LaRouche. In the most important narcotics case in Virginia's history, attorney Clifford Weckstein played a hidden "fixer" role to protect a cocaine-trafficking apparatus, which was working in tandem with then-Vice President Bush and Bush employees such as Oliver North. Three years later, with Bush the President and Weckstein a state circuit court judge, Weckstein ran the railroad trials of Michael Billington and other LaRouche political associates who had fought to expose and wreck the Bush-North criminal apparatus.

Weckstein and Caballero

On April 4-5, 1986, the Panamanian military, under Gen. Manuel Noriega, working with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, arrested Lucas Gerardo Caballero Salinas (known as Gerardo Caballero) and several other Bolivian drug-traffickers in Panama.

Caballero and his partners had arranged to fly about 700 pounds of cocaine into southern Virginia for sale in the northeastern United States. His indictment in Virginia was important, chiefly because his father-in-law, Roberto Suárez Gómez (known as Roberto Suárez), was the main Bolivian gangster intermediary for Bolivian cocaine producers, who supplied the majority of the raw material to the Colombian cartels trafficking drugs into the United States. Roberto Suárez was also indicted, *in absentia*, in the Virginia Caballero case.

On April 9, 1986, Federal Judge James Turk assigned Weckstein's junior partner, former drug prosecutor William Cleaveland, to be Caballero's attorney. As Cleaveland later told this reporter, the case was managed by the firm, that is, by senior partner Weckstein, rather than by Cleaveland.

Weckstein himself had expert help. The most notorious and flagrantly corrupt U.S. lawyer for the South American cocaine cartels, "Diamond Joel" Hirschhorn of Miami, Florida, was in Roanoke, Virginia, during the globally important Caballero case, strategizing with his co-counsel, Clifford Weckstein. But Weckstein's partnership with the millionaire cartel representative was carefully hidden from the public: Hirschhorn was registered not in the Caballero case, involv-

ing the survival of his gangster sponsors, but only as a second to Weckstein in an unpublicized local trial of two-bit marijuana pusher, Alan Cohen, occurring at precisely the same time before the same judge. Judge Turk acceded to Weckstein's request on April 14, 1986 to admit Hirschhorn as Weckstein's co-counsel.

Weckstein sent his partner, Cleaveland, along with *Roanoke Times and World-News* reporter Douglas Pardue, to Bolivia. Weckstein's men worked with Caballero's family, and Suárez worked with his "Miami lawyers," for an arrangement which was to be carried out in the courtroom and in the news media.

Though honest anti-drug agents were at that time trying to turn members of the Bolivian organization to get at and destroy the structure top-down, this was blocked in the Caballero case. The dirty setup in Bolivia was protected. Gerardo Caballero was jailed for 20 years, and kept his mouth shut. Weckstein officially dropped the case on July 9, before the trial began; his role in organizing the strategy and outcome was covered up.

Pardue, an advocate of drug legalization whose newspaper was co-owned by Weckstein's in-laws, blatantly lied about the Bolivian crime organization. Pardue passed along the Weckstein firm's story that Caballero's father, a Bolivian executive with Gulf Oil, was a respectable "civic leader." He wrote that Caballero had an "aristocratic bearing" and "a heritage to back it up"; that his "grandmother was the British consul in the Bolivian city of Cochabamba"; and that Caballero's father-in-law, Roberto Suárez, was a rancher who had simply switched to the drug-trafficking business when he "discovered how lucrative cocaine could be."

But the Suárez-Caballero dope cartel had in fact organized the 1980 coup for the fascist "Cocaine Colonels," including Interior Minister Luis Arce Gómez, a cousin of Roberto Suárez. They had enslaved Bolivia to cocaine production.

Bush and North exposed

As the Caballero case hung in the balance, with Bolivian kingpin Roberto Suárez under indictment in Roanoke, George Bush's treacherous role in managing hemispheric cocaine-trafficking began to be exposed.

In the July 28, 1986 *New York Post*, Niles Lathem wrote about "Operation Blast Furnace," a strange "anti-drug" misdeployment of U.S. troops and helicopters into Bolivia, which had begun earlier in July and would continue into November. Lathem wrote, "Vice President George Bush pressured the Pentagon into agreeing to the operation." U.S. military leaders considered it a Bush publicity stunt, Lathem reported. Bolivian military leaders who were committed to fighting the cocaine cartel, in discussions with *EIR* at the time, fiercely criticized Bush's "Blast Furnace" as an empty provocation, a sabre-rattling use of U.S. forces in violation of Bolivian sovereignty which netted no significant drug traffickers or their infrastructure.

Kennedy, Gray introduce anti-sweatshops bill

On Sept. 25, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. William Gray (D-Mo.) introduced a bill to "crack down on the exploitation of garment workers by unscrupulous clothing manufacturers," in Kennedy's words. The bill would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to make manufacturers liable for violations by their contractors. Manufacturers are defined to include retailers such as Wal-Mart and K-Mart, which have clothing lines manufactured for them by outside contractors.

Kennedy said, "Our goal is to encourage more manufacturers to use their economic power to see that garment workers are treated fairly." He said that "of the 22,000 firms that produce clothing and accessories in the United States, it is estimated that more than half pay below the minimum wage, and a third expose their workers to serious safety and health risks."

Clay said, "Introducing this bill now focuses vital attention on a critical problem as we enter the culmination of this campaign." He promised to make it a legislative priority in the 105th Congress.

Immigration bill clears House, Senate

The "Immigration in the National Interest Act" conference report was passed by the House Sept. 25 and the Senate Sept. 30, after the Gallegly amendment, authorizing states to deny public education to the children of illegal aliens, was removed. The amendment was considered separately in the House and passed by a vote of 254-175. The Senate took no action on it.

In the House debate, Lamar Smith (R-Tex.) blamed just about every so-

cial and economic problem in the United States on illegal aliens. Smith claimed that the bill will "lower the crime rate, lower the cost of imprisoning illegal aliens, and make our communities safer places to live."

Democrats complained that the conference report was negotiated by the Republicans in secret, and that it was a different bill from the one that passed the House and Senate by wide margins last summer. John Bryant (D-Tex.) complained that the bill essentially takes employers off the hook for knowingly hiring illegal aliens by not including additional funding for wage and hour inspectors in the Department of Labor. Bryant argued that half of illegal aliens come into the country legally, then overstay their visas. "The only way you are going to find [them]," he said, "is with wage and hour inspectors," because most employers of illegal aliens also violate wage and hour laws.

Short-cut taken to wrap up spending bills

The Congress finished off the appropriations process for fiscal year 1996, when the Senate passed an omnibus spending bill just hours before the fiscal year ended on Sept. 30. The \$600 billion budget bill wrapped up the six remaining spending measures, including funding for the departments of Defense, Interior, Commerce, Justice, State, Treasury, and Health and Human Services, and several independent agencies. The House had passed the bill by voice vote on Sept. 28.

Republicans gave in to most of the demands of Congressional Democrats and the Clinton administration. The bill contains about \$6.5 billion more in social spending than the Republicans

wanted, but they didn't want to risk another showdown with Clinton; they were also anxious to get back to their districts to campaign for reelection. There were funding increases for education, anti-drug and other domestic programs, and anti-terrorism measures.

Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) attributed the Republicans' willingness to compromise to the election season. "'We're going to agree with you on all of these issues, so you can't use them against us, as you did last year,'" Daschle said, characterizing the GOP attitude. "That, combined with the fact that they wanted to leave town worse than anybody I've seen in all the time I've been in Congress, is the reason they've been as compliant as they are," he said.

Despite the budget agreement, the Senate was not able to adjourn on Sept. 30 as planned, because of a dispute over a labor relations provision in the Federal Aviation Administration authorization bill.

Brown offers plan to boost research funding

Ranking House Science Committee member George Brown (D-Calif.) proposed to boost federal funding for research and development, at a discussion with reporters Sept. 25.

Brown said that members customarily brag about what's been accomplished, "but we haven't accomplished a hell of a lot," under the leadership of Committee Chairman Robert Walker (R-Pa.). Brown said that R&D would have been devastated in the last two budgets (fiscal years 1996 and 1997) promulgated under the Republican leadership, if their cuts had stood. But Democrats, with sup-

port from the White House and Republicans who bolted from the Gingrich-Walker line, were able to add about \$6.5 billion to R&D programs. These additions increased NASA's funding by more than \$1.2 billion over the two years, saved R&D in the TVA budget from being zeroed out, and added nearly \$2.5 billion in health care R&D.

Brown's proposal is to maintain R&D funding at the 2.4% of GNP that it currently represents in the federal budget, while the budget is being balanced, and then to evaluate how much investment is needed. Keeping R&D spending at 2.4% of GNP would mean a 5% per year increase in R&D, he estimated, and would be about \$38 billion more than the President's current budget, and \$49 billion more than the Republican projections.

Cocaine scandal in midst of intelligence debate

The allegations that the Nicaraguan Contras ran crack cocaine into south-central Los Angeles with the knowledge and aid of the CIA during the 1980s, dominated the debate in the House on the Intelligence authorization bill on Sept. 25. Maxine Waters (D-Calif.) introduced the subject by asking Larry Combest (R-Tex.), the chairman of the Intelligence Committee, and Norman Dicks (D-Wash.), the ranking member, for their assurance that the charges would be investigated.

Dicks said that the conclusions in the *San Jose Mercury News* series are "done by inference," but, nevertheless, they should be investigated "completely and fully, because we take it as a very serious matter."

Combest said, "We will investigate it with vigor." Combest reported that Louis Stokes (D-Ohio), a former chairman of the Intelligence Commit-

tee and member of the Iran-Contra committee, would be granted permission to review classified documents from the Iran-Contra investigations.

Several Democrats joined the debate in support of Waters, including Maurice Hinchey (N.Y.). Hinchey said that "the reason these stories persist is because prior investigations by this body and other bodies have failed to reach into the very depths of the problem and uncover precisely what went on here. . . . This issue will not die until we get to the very bottom of it." Also associating themselves with Waters's remarks were Juanita Millender-McDonald (D-Calif.) and Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.), and one Republican, Jerry Lewis (Calif.).

Bill McCollum (R-Fla.), a so-called "law and order" man, defended the CIA. McCollum said he was "very concerned" about allegations of CIA involvement in drug-running because "I do not personally think there is any truth to it." He claimed to have spent two years investigating charges of CIA involvement in Contra drug-running, but "there was no substantial evidence that this occurred." He demanded that the Congress, rather than "jump" to conclusions, ought to "let the CIA do its investigation."

Hollings again hits free trade lunacy

Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) took to the floor of the Senate on Sept. 27, to hit the propagandists for free trade in the context of the current Presidential campaign. He attacked the "mindless discussion in which each candidate proudly proclaims that he or she is for the family and he or she is against crime." "What neither party wants to admit," he said, "is the immutable con-

nection between two decades of economic stagnation and dislocation, and the breakdown of families and the destruction of communities."

He said that the disappearance of over 2 million manufacturing jobs over the last ten years is ripping apart the social fabric of hundreds of communities. "Isn't it more than a coincidence that the breakdown in the family and the collapse of our inner cities would coincide with an unprecedented era of economic insecurity?" he asked.

Hollings praised the recent series in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* by Donald Bartlett and James Steele, for "putting a human face on the devastation wrought by our failed trade policy." The strength of their argument, he said, "has been epitomized by the vicious attacks that have been leveled at this prize-winning team," attacks which have been produced by "the same mindless, conventional wisdom that equates unilateral free trade with economic growth."

"During the NAFTA [North American Free Trade Agreement] debate, the purveyors of conventional wisdom anointed Carlos Salinas as the man of the decade, valiantly reforming the political system and transforming the Mexican economy," Hollings said. Instead of ushering in a golden era of exports to Mexico, the United States has a \$23.3 billion trade deficit, "the Mexican economy collapsed into a depression, and the man of the year, Carlos Salinas, is living in forced exile while the extent of his administration's corruption is documented in the pages of the *Wall Street Journal* and the *New York Times*." Under NAFTA-GATT, "trade has become a net drag on the economy, robbing the United States of close to 1% of growth as imports consistently outpace exports."

National News

U.S. Supreme Court to hear euthanasia appeals

The nation's highest court agreed on Oct. 1 to review two recent federal court rulings that struck down as "unconstitutional," several New York and Washington state laws that prohibit anyone, including physicians, from aiding or causing the suicide of another. The lower court rulings claimed that the U.S. Constitution protects the legal right of patients to receive a physician's lethal help in a "suicide," an act better known as euthanasia, a Nazi practice which was punishable by death at the post-war Nuremberg Tribunals.

The two cases at issue are *Compassion in Dying v. the State of Washington*, which was heard by the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, and *Quill v. Vacco*, which was decided by the U.S. 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals.

Club of Life analysts have noted that the Circuit Court decisions in favor of euthanasia, are the lawful extensions of the Supreme Court's own anti-life rulings. The Supreme Court also has often punted on such issues, by declaring them to be questions of states' rights.

The two cases will be heard in January 1997.

María Elena Milton gets labor's endorsement

Charles R. Huggins, Secretary-Treasurer of the Arizona State AFL-CIO, announced, at a press conference Sept. 25, at the office of the Central Arizona Labor Council, that the Arizona State AFL-CIO has endorsed the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 4th Congressional District, María Elena Milton. He was accompanied at the podium by William T. ("Ted") Murphree, the president of the Central Arizona Labor Council. Huggins said that a major reason for the endorsement was the record of her opponent,

Rep. John Shadegg (R). Shadegg does not represent working families, but represents the interests of his rich friends, Huggins said.

He then introduced Milton, who gave a statement to reporters, stressing her commitment to defeat "Congressman ValuJet" Shadegg, and the entire Gingrichite Contract on Americans.

"We're going to mobilize a great crusade, in the 4th Congressional District, to destroy this Contract on Americans," Milton said. "We're going to have Republicans, Democrats, and Independents in this crusade. Senior citizens, and those who would like to be able to retire. People who care about their children. People who care about their parents and grandparents.

"Because people know I'm telling the truth, when I say: Medical cuts are murder. Cutting Social Security income, for many seniors just barely making it, will kill."

The Milton for Congress Campaign has now issued a 24-page pamphlet, documenting the crimes of Shadegg, and outlining LaRouche's program for a return to industrial society. It will circulate in more than 200,000 copies before the election.

The Milton-Shadegg race is nationally significant, in that the incumbent is the head of Gingrich's corrupt political action committee, GOPAC.

Drug legalizers lead Dole economic team

According to the Sept. 26 *Washington Times*, Republican Presidential candidate Bob Dole has set up a 22-member committee to advise him on economics. Chairing the committee is former Secretary of State George Shultz. Also serving on it, are Milton Friedman and Nobel Prize-winner Gary Becker, the latter heading the task force on "economic growth."

So much for Dole's "anti-drug" rhetoric! Shultz came out of the closet as a champion of drug legalization in 1989, when he told the Drug Policy Foundation, the leading legalization lobby in the country, now bankrolled by speculator George Soros, that he

would serve as the Foundation's "point man" for organizing in government layers for narcotics legalization.

Friedman never bothered to enter the closet; he has campaigned for legalization of all drugs for 30-40 years. In his view, as he announced on the Phil Donahue show back in 1980, it were better that "heroin were readily available everywhere."

Becker is a member of the fascist Mont Pelerin Society, and also endorses a "free market" in drugs.

The drug legalization policies of such "conservatives," combined with the available proof that Vice President George Bush acted as a drug kingpin in the Contra cocaine-running operations, make the Dole campaign's grandstanding on the issue of illegal narcotics, a very dangerous tactic for the Republicans, especially in light of the LaRouche movement's mobilization to bring Bush's responsibility for the upsurge in drugs and crime in the 1980s to public attention.

New York City unions attack workfare policy

James Butler, president of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Local 420 in New York City, which represents over 10,000 municipal hospital workers, told the press on Sept. 27 that there are more than 600 workfare recipients who have taken over formerly union jobs in his jurisdiction alone. He denounced workfare as "union-busting" and "slave labor"—recalling what LaRouche's movement had done 20 years ago to try to stop it.

Butler said workfare recipients, who get paid only their pittance of a workfare check, are taking over all job titles which usually come under AFSCME, including house-keeping, dietary, nursing, laundry, and elevator operator.

He and other union leaders are beginning to organize for legal and political measures to fight the situation, with 5,000 new workfare recipients being added to the city's

workforce every month.

Driven by the fact that 200,000 welfare recipients will have to be placed in jobs in the next six years in New York under the new federal welfare law, officials from 20 unions and welfare advocacy groups gathered on Sept. 20 to map out a strategy that will include pushing for state legislation mandating that workfare participants have the same wages, benefits, and protections as others doing the same work. The Teamsters local representing Housing Authority workers has formed a second coalition of 30 unions to urge the city to train workfare participants and hire them for permanent unionized jobs.

The move was also prompted by a late-September settlement by the Transit Workers Union, which involved complete capitulation to the Mayor Rudolph Giuliani administration's slave-labor scheme, allowing 5,000 workfare recipients to replace TWU members cleaning the subways, in exchange for a guaranteed job for current TWU members for the life of the contract.

Hustler organizes disruption of convention

On Sept. 29, the morning sessions of the National African American Leadership Summit, being held in St. Louis, Missouri, were violently disrupted by a small group of participants acting under the direction of a Chicago-based, self-styled "street" figure, Al "Jawbone" Sampson. This incident occurred in the setting of a pattern of harassments and attempted outside disruptions directed against the conference, over the preceding several days.

The incident occurred as invited speaker, and 1996 Democratic Presidential primary candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. came to the podium to deliver his scheduled address on economic policy-issues. At the moment LaRouche's address was announced, Sampson conspicuously called together a small group of conference participants. Immediately after their discussion with Sampson, the same persons deployed

to stage the disruption.

Participants noted that Sampson's participation in the conference had been disruptive from the outset. He is well known to members of the Chicago African-American community as an ethically-challenged relic of the 1960s Civil Rights campaigns. As one observer put it, one would not wish to impugn Sampson's professional standing, by accusing him of "sincerity."

The question remains, who was behind the pattern of harassment? Sampson might be able to provide some leads, but is not expected to bring that information forward.

GOP plays games on issue of Whitewater pardons

Congressional Republicans and the anti-Clinton press are continuing to "predict" that President William Clinton is planning to grant pardons to Susan McDougal and other Whitewater defendants. According to press reports, 220 Republicans and three Democrats have now signed a letter to the President, demanding that he forswear granting any pardons in the Whitewater cases.

The furor is simply a way of fuelling anti-Clinton propaganda, without any factual basis. What the President actually said on PBS-TV's Jim Lehrer show on Sept. 23, in response to the question of whether he was planning to pardon Susan McDougal, was:

"I've given no consideration to that. And you know, their cases are still on appeal. And they—I would—my position would be that their cases should be handled like others. They should go through—there's a regular process for that. And I have regular meetings on that, and I review those cases as they come up and after there's an evaluation done by the Justice Department, and that's how I think it should be handled."

The Sept. 30 *New York Post* suggested that President Clinton plans to issue pardons immediately after the November election, and, in the same article, that Whitewater special prosecutor Kenneth Starr will issue a slew of indictments after the elections on Nov. 5.

Briefly

ISN'T IT IRONIC, asks *New York Times* writer Frank Rich, that political consultant Arthur J. Finkelstein, who lives with a male lover, feeds conservative rhetoric to his clients, including Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), Sen. Lauch Faircloth (R-N.C.), Sen. Bob Smith (R-N.H.), Sen. Don Nickles (R-Okla.), and Benjamin Netanyahu, the armageddonist Israeli prime minister.

STEELWORKERS, 4,500 strong, struck the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. facilities in West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania on Oct. 1. The company, which is the nation's ninth largest steelmaker, refused to continue negotiating over its final offer. The union said the contract offer demanded "the total elimination of our seniority, craft, and contracting-out protections."

ROLL CALL, a Capitol Hill newspaper, has begun a series of articles on House Speaker Newt Gingrich's (R-Ga.) use of military methods to win and deploy his Republican team. The paper reviews transcripts of taped discussions which Gingrich held with generals at the U.S. Army's Training and Doctrine Command Center at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

GEN. BARRY MCCAFFREY (ret.), President Clinton's White House drug policy adviser, sent a letter expressing "our esteem for the dedication, sacrifice, and bravery of the soldiers of the Colombian Army," to Colombian Army Commander Gen. Harold Bedoya. The Sept. 25 letter was published in the Colombian daily *El Tiempo*.

CITIZEN ACTIVISTS with the LaRouche political movement are addressing city councils around the United States, with a model resolution calling for the investigation of President George Bush as a drug super-kingpin, for his role in running the Contra crack cocaine operations of the 1980s.

Editorial

Wars along the Silk Road

There is a pattern of wars emerging in the Middle East, the former Soviet Union, and Central Asia—all along the ancient Silk Road, which stretched from China to the Mediterranean, and thence connected into Europe. This is no coincidence, as this region is now the subject of an intensive infrastructure development effort by China, Iran, and other nations. The revived Anglo-French “Entente Cordiale” is determined to block that effort.

In our July 17, 1992 issue, *EIR* published a cover feature, “Eurasian Rail Project Paves Road to Peace,” which presented a detailed development project proposed by the Schiller Institute. It called for the construction of a multi-connected series of rail lines, a Eurasian land-bridge, following the path of the historic Silk Road. The Chinese government has proceeded along exactly these lines. Its grand projects, now in operation, were the subject of a conference in Beijing on May 7-9, 1996, in which a Schiller Institute delegation, headed by Helga Zepp LaRouche, participated.

Such a rail grid provides links from Western Europe to Turkey and Iran, to the nations of the former Soviet Union, and to China. This will bring back, to the presently depressed regions through which the railroad travels, the kind of flourishing cities which existed prior to the devastation wrought by Genghis Kahn.

This perspective is anathema to the House of Windsor and its French allies, led by President Jacques Chirac. The Anti-Defamation League faction in Israel and the United States has played a most important part in British efforts to ensure that the project for reviving the Silk Road would never become a reality.

This is the context in which to view recent Israeli aggressive actions against the Palestinians, and the outbreak of war and threats of war, which would embroil the Arabs and the Turks, reach into Pakistan and Afghanistan, even perhaps India.

The Franco-British gameplan is the tried and true British tactic of balance-of-power politics, most notably connected to the name of the British theorist Halford

Mackinder, who was part of the British Round Table grouping. His idea was to guarantee the hegemony of the British Empire by encouraging perpetual warfare among nations in what he designated as the heartland: the region encompassed by the proposed land-bridge.

On July 25, a leading U.S. Republican Party think-tanker, Yossef Bodansky, expressed this position in a series of pamphlets. Bodansky declared that the Euro-Asian land-bridge should be considered as a *casus belli* for the West. He denounced the Chinese-Pakistani-Iranian rail grid as a cause of international terrorism.

Bodansky is the research director of the Republican Party’s Congressional Task Force on Terrorism, and an important spokesman of the lunatic Ariel Sharon faction in Israel. Not to be overlooked is the fact that, while the breakdown of peace in the Mideast is of major strategic consequence, immediately, the breakdown of Clinton’s Mideast peace initiative also offers a possible tactical advantage to Netanyahu’s and Sharon’s friends in the Republican Party.

In July, Bodansky wrote: “Beijing’s present and near-future grand strategy considers the revival of the Silk Road as a primary regional strategic entity. The on-land transportation system—stretching along the traditional Silk Road—is of crucial significance to the consolidation of the Trans-Asian Axis—Beijing’s key to global power posture and strategic safety. The Pakistani strategic calculation is that if Pakistan is the dominant or hegemonic power over the western gateways to China . . . Islamabad will be in a position to exert influence over the entire Trans-Asian Axis.” Bodansky claimed that terrorist actions by the Afghan mujahideen are subordinate to this Pakistani strategic gameplan.

This pretended danger is intended to be the pretext for fanning the conflagration. A succession of supposedly small wars can easily go far beyond the Middle East, or Central Asia, and lead to global conflict, by miscalculation. The Entente Bestiale intends to engineer the destruction of the greatest promise of this century—revival of the Silk Road. They must be stopped.

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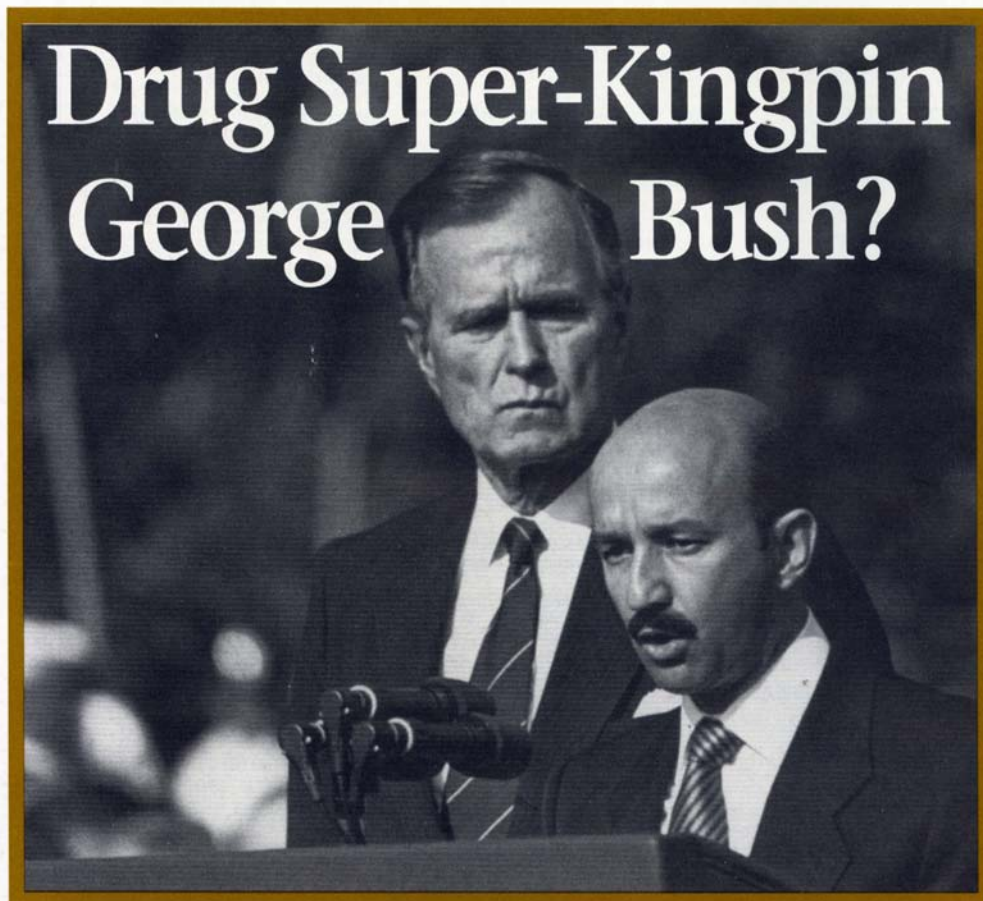
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