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On evolution: The descent to Bush from man
Looted Russia is straining at the seams

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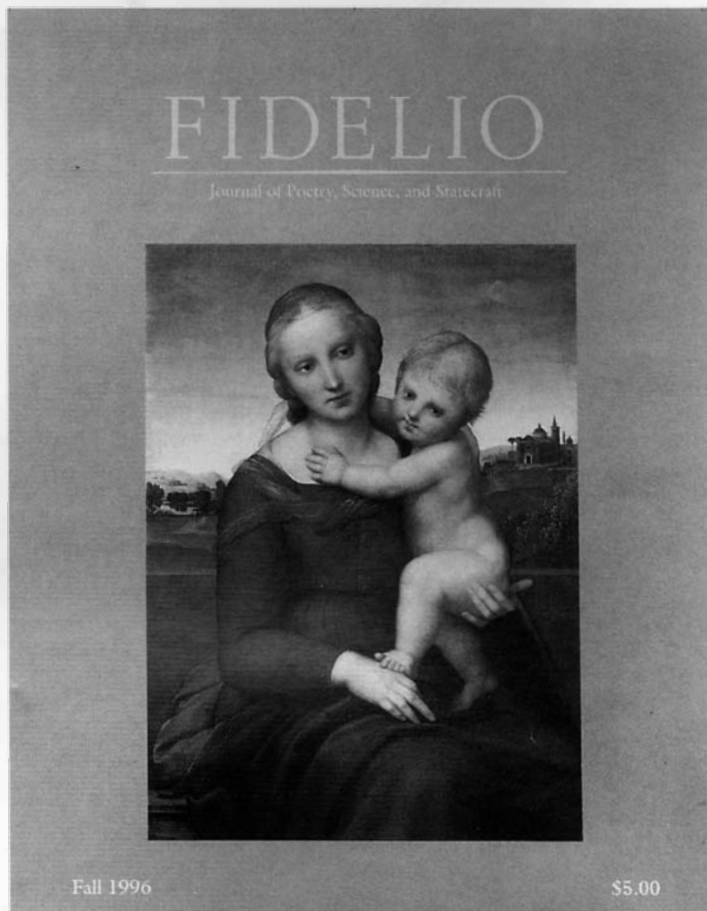
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From the Associate Editor

In last week's *EIR*, Lyndon LaRouche warned: "On November 6, Reality Strikes!" It certainly has. As the Conservative Revolution faction in the new Congress carouses at the U.S. equivalent of Belshazzar's Feast, the handwriting is appearing on the wall: "*Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin.*" See *National*, for a full analysis of the election, Thermidor, and the problem of "civility."

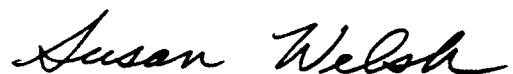
In the weeks to come, the FDR-PAC, under LaRouche's leadership, will emerge as the crucial policymaking and political organizing institution in the United States, drawing together those forces that see the crisis upon us, and want to save the nation. The FDR-PAC will sponsor weekly forums on vital policy issues, beginning with one on health care on Nov. 9, in Washington, D.C.

Topmost on the *reality* agenda, is the exploding financial crisis. Now that the campaign rhetoric about "prosperity" is spent, President Clinton and the rest of us are faced with the situation depicted in the lead article in *Economics*. Although the so-called mainstream U.S. press won't cover it, the European press features daily warnings of the imminent collapse of the financial system. An important signal, was the publication on Nov. 2 by Reuters wire service, of an interview with LaRouche, titled "Maverick U.S. Politician Warns of Western Collapse." Although the article is filled with the snide remarks you would expect from the British news service, still, LaRouche's message comes across loud and clear.

Elsewhere in this issue, we address the world food crisis (*Feature*), the devastating impact of Gov. Tom Ridge's Nazi-style budget cuts in Pennsylvania, and the escalating drive by the Gingrich crowd to privatize Social Security.

In foreign policy, the issue is the same: how to reverse the economic collapse. We have reports on Italy, Argentina, Russia, Bosnia, and Burundi—all of which are struggling for survival, under the boot of the International Monetary Fund's shock therapy.

What wrong ideas have led us to such a predicament? How must our axiomatic beliefs be changed, to find a solution? See LaRouche's "The Descent to Bush from Man," which discusses, from the most profound epistemological standpoint, the issues raised by Pope John Paul II's recent address on the subject of evolution.



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World financial system is at 'five minutes to midnight'

by John Hoefle

The final days before the U.S. Nov. 5 federal elections, were marked by an increasing number of warnings from so-called financial experts of the imminence of a global financial meltdown. The density of the warnings, was an indication of the widespread recognition that the period of virtual reality which preceded the U.S. elections is over, and that reality is about to assert itself with a vengeance.

Illustrative is an Oct. 29 column in the City of London leak-sheet, the *Times*, by columnist Anatole Kaletsky, warning that a "worldwide financial explosion" is coming. "You have been warned," Kaletsky concluded.

Indeed. In May 1994, Lyndon LaRouche issued his ninth economic forecast (published in *EIR* on June 24, 1994).

"The presently existing global financial and monetary system will disintegrate in the near term," LaRouche warned. "The collapse might occur this spring, or summer, or next autumn; it could come next year; it will almost certainly come during President William Clinton's first term in office; it will occur soon. That collapse into disintegration is inevitable, because it could not be stopped now by anything but the politically improbable decision by leading governments to put the relevant financial and monetary institutions into bankruptcy reorganization."

As LaRouche noted on Oct. 5, 1996, commenting on the warnings of International Monetary Fund (IMF) Managing Director Michel Camdessus that a global banking crisis was under way, "This train came crashing into the terminal on schedule."

'LaRouchistas'

While the London *Times* and other pundits pretend to ignore the obvious truth that LaRouche was right, other observers are quick to grasp the point.

José Neme Salum, in his weekly financial column in the Mexico City daily *Excélsior* on Nov. 4, reviewed the sudden rash of public warnings from a host of famous "pro-monetarist analysts," including the London *Times*'s Kaletsky, Elaine Garzarelli in the German weekly magazine *Der Spiegel*, and Carlos Conrado H. in Argentina's *La Nación*. And then he joked, "Why now, from 'the City' of London, to Wall Street and the IMF itself, do they admit the conclusions of the Ninth Forecast of U.S. economist Lyndon LaRouche, made in May 1994? Why do all of them now want to be LaRouchistas?"

Neme Salum warned of the motives of many sounding the alarm: "Readers should also be aware that there are various intentions behind this recognition of the coming collapse of the financial markets. The most dangerous, that of the IMF, which today tells nations: 'The situation is out of control. You, as a country, cannot do anything. You should let the IMF manage the world crisis.'" Since it is IMF policies, after all, which caused the crisis, to accept their advice, is to bring the "mortal danger" of which the likes of Kaletsky warns, down upon your country, Neme said.

As he has stated repeatedly, *Excélsior*'s lead financial analyst reiterated that the only solution is "to throw [the IMF's] bankrupt world order in the garbage." On a hopeful note, Neme Salum wrote that there is a possibility that, if the Democrats win the U.S. elections, they may impose a tax on speculative operations, as part of a set of needed measures.

LaRouche himself, in an interview the day after the U.S. elections with "EIR Talks," said, "But, in any case, the problem is this. We are now—as the Managing Director (I mentioned this before on this program) Michel Camdessus of the IMF, has warned repeatedly this year—we're headed right into the greatest financial landslide you can imagine: a general chain-reaction of collapse in the international banking indus-

try. This means that all bets are off.”

LaRouche warned of a “financial Thermidor,” and said of the election results that, when the Republican majority in Congress is suddenly hit by the chain-reaction financial collapse of the whole blasted system, “they’re going to look like Herbert Hoover.”

A close call in 1995

Germany’s leading business journal, *Handelsblatt*, publicized on Nov. 4, that during the summer of 1995, the world financial system was “five minutes to midnight,” at the point of complete disintegration. Citing Kenneth Courtis, Deutsche Bank’s chief economist for Tokyo operations, *Handelsblatt* reported that financial meltdown was averted only by the creation of a gigantic, joint U.S.-Japan financial rescue package of a \$500 billion credit line—an unprecedented bailout scheme.

That smoke-and-mirrors operation enabled Japan to paper over the crisis without dumping its huge holdings of U.S. Treasury bonds, but, like all such quick fixes, it only made the problem worse. The result, Courtis told *EIR* on Nov. 7, is that “world markets are spectacularly leveraged around this yen-dollar deal,” yielding a market in which nearly everyone is betting on the yen to decline against the dollar. “When a market is this lopsided, and it suddenly starts to go the other way,” Courtis said, “everyone’s going to rush to get out the door at once when it blows.”

Handelsblatt’s revelations on the 1995 “five minutes to midnight” crisis, were featured prominently in another German publication, *Bild Zeitung*, on Nov. 5.

Another voice in the chorus, is George Soros, the international poster-boy for unbridled speculation. Soros has reversed course completely, calling for tighter regulation. Soros told the French newspaper *Le Monde* on Nov. 2 that “the markets are not sufficiently supervised, and their regulation should be reinforced. . . . I am not an advocate of laissez-faire.”

“I have lived through situations in which the derivatives markets have been extremely destabilizing,” Soros stated, noting that “disequilibriums occur when too many operators have positions which are in the same direction. The big rise of the yen, in 1995, was accentuated by the massive utilization of optional instruments. . . . Derivative products, without a doubt, incur big risks to the system, but it is impossible to specify what these are, since these risks have not yet appeared. I don’t think that the derivative products, in and of themselves, can destroy the financial system, since the system is too resistant to this. But there are risks of a big shock.”

To complete the circle, we return to the *Times*’s Kaletsky, and his article, entitled “Watch Out for the Explosion.” “The lunatics have taken over the asylum,” Kaletsky expounded. “The Fat Lady has hit high C. It’s all over, bar the shouting. Add or subtract clichés at will: You can grasp my meaning. The great bull market may not yet be over. But it is suddenly

in mortal danger. Bonds round the world and Anglo-Saxon currencies have entered the kind of wild speculative period, when even aggressive investors may be well advised to stand aside—and stock markets cannot ignore a shock in bonds and currencies.”

The end is near

When Soros, the man of whom it is said—falsely, to be sure—that he took on the central banks and won, begins to warn about the need for regulation, one should pay very close attention to what is being said. Either the man has had a complete change of heart, assuming that he has one, or there is trickery afoot.

The same can be said for the *Times* of London, with its “you have been warned” posture, and the rest of the pundits who, after years of touting the invulnerability of the financial system, are now wailing about the coming crash.

For years, the financial oligarchy has sought to ridicule LaRouche for his warnings that the present financial system was doomed, that its reliance upon looting existing wealth, rather than the creation of new wealth through the application of science and technology to increase the productive powers of human labor, would lead inevitably to its collapse. But with the passage of time, it has become unmistakably clear that LaRouche was right, and the oligarchs were wrong.

With that recognition, and the corresponding growth of the influence of LaRouche’s ideas, the oligarchy now fears that when the bubble bursts, the governments of the world will turn to LaRouche for help.

Thus the oligarchs have, at five minutes to midnight, launched a new campaign, to portray themselves as the people who warned of the coming crash, in the hope that when the crash occurs, they will be in a position to dictate the responses of the governments of the world, to prevent governments from breaking with the policies which have proved so destructive.

The oligarchs’ solution, as expounded by the IMF, the World Bank, and other oligarchic institutions, is the creation of what amounts to a world financial government, a financial dictatorship which would impose bloody austerity upon the nations of the world.

That the battle lines are drawn, was made clear by Reuters, the British intelligence propaganda arm *cum* news service. On Nov. 2, Reuters distributed an interview with LaRouche. “LaRouche is more concerned about what he says is the impending collapse of the financial system and a nefarious, long-running plot to undermine nation-states, closely linked to Britain’s royal family,” Reuters commented. It quoted LaRouche as saying, “Now we’re coming into the time of reality and that’s where I dwell. . . . I’ve seen that coming for a long time. . . . The whole of blasted civilization is being consumed. . . . The word is out all over the world, the financial system is gone. . . . Either we’re going to end the mess or we’re going on to a new dark age.”

LaRouche group sparks fight vs. privatization

On Oct. 28, two senators of the conservative opposition National Alliance party, Riccardo Pedrizzi and Michele Florino, introduced an interrogation into Italy's parliament, based on a statement of the Solidarity Movement, the collaborators of Lyndon LaRouche, demanding that the government stop a George Soros-controlled speculative takeover in the privatization of the Banco di Napoli, the largest state-controlled bank in the Mezzogiorno, the southern region of Italy.

A few weeks before, the government of Prime Minister Romano Prodi and Treasury Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi opened the floodgates for a wild new phase in the privatization of the state sector, as demanded by their political and financial sponsors in the City of London. The Prodi-Ciampi team chose to go for the privatization of the Banco di Napoli, to break any resistance to privatization, and to introduce a new mode of privatization, which is an out-and-out gift to speculators.

Shortly after the government announcement, Paolo Raimondi, president of the Solidarity Movement, following up on his previous legal brief against international speculator Soros, presented to the state prosecutors' offices in Milan, Rome, Florence, and Naples, a declaration exposing the dirty maneuvers behind the privatization. The statement pointed out several considerations:

First, the adviser appointed for the privatization of the Banco di Napoli is Rothschild Italia, whose directors were among the organizers of the famous meeting of June 2, 1992 on the *Britannia*, the royal yacht of Queen Elizabeth II, where the financial oligarchs of the City met with their Italian counterparts to plot the privatization process. One of these directors, Richard Katz, is also on the executive board of Soros's Quantum Fund.

Second, asset stripping: Through the dismantling of the Banco, more than \$8 billion worth of bad loans would be given to a new financial holding, the Reviban, to be shouldered by the state and taxpayers, while the best part would be sold to the international financiers.

Third, the loss by the Banco during 1995-96 of almost \$4 billion could not be explained, as the government and the press had reported it, simply as a result of mismanagement or high wages, but is due to bad speculative derivatives operations carried out on the model of the French Cr dit

Lyonnais, the European bank most exposed on the derivatives market, which suffered a \$20 billion loss.

In the meantime, the Prodi-Ciampi government, to bypass the opposition, transformed the privatization proposal into a parliamentary decree, which has already passed the Chamber of Deputies and is expected to be approved in the Senate. Umberto Bossi's separatist Northern League presented in the parliamentary session over 1,000 proposed changes to the government privatization plan, thereby blocking any serious discussion, and giving the government the context for winning a vote of confidence on the Banco di Napoli issue.

The two National Alliance senators used the Solidarity Movement statement, denouncing "the risk of worrisome speculation . . . where George Soros casts his shadow," and the role of the Rothschilds on the *Britannia* and in the privatization process. Their move received coverage in some of the opposition national papers, such as *Il Giornale*.

The broader significance

The significance of the fight over the future of the Banco di Napoli goes beyond the importance of the bank itself (which, with about 600 branches in the Mezzogiorno and \$35 billion in deposits annually, is nonetheless considerable). If the Banco were sold off in the way the financiers are demanding, it would become the model for the more appetizing Stet (telecommunications), Enel (electrical power), Autostrade (highway network), ENI (oil), and other state-owned firms.

The way the privatization of the Banco di Napoli has been carried out, has already provoked resistance, because it violates even the bad rules of earlier privatizations, and reflects a state of desperation among the big financial speculators, who are ready to kill anybody to grab some collateral to continue to play in the gambling casino of the derivatives markets. "*Vita mea, mors tua*," the motto of the gladiators of the Coliseum in the Roman Empire, is the way of life of the financial oligarchs.

On Oct. 28, Vincenzo Maranghi, the manager of Mediobanca, complained to shareholders assembled in Milan that Mediobanca has been excluded from the privatization process. Mediobanca, of Enrico Cuccia, has been known for operating in complete silence for the past 50 years, but Maranghi said: "I wanted to get rid of a small stone in my shoes, which are not appropriate for yachting, because I did not take part on the *Britannia* gathering." Mediobanca has been the arm of the big financial oligarchs, such as the Venetian Assicurazioni Generali, Lazard Fr res, and the City of London, which have managed all the key economic and financial deals since the end of World War II. Till now, Mediobanca has been a guest at the dinner table; it must be very unpleasant to suddenly discover oneself to be on the center of the table, but now as a bloody piece of meat torn to shreds by rabid dogs.

Financial sharks advance four plans to privatize U.S. Social Security

by Richard Freeman

In January, when the 105th Congress convenes, the Contract on America gang, operating on behalf of the oligarchical financiers, is poised to introduce legislation to privatize Social Security. There are four basic privatization plans, all derived from the same looting premise. Over the 15-year period of 1997-2011, the proposals would divert \$2.4, \$3.0, \$6.3, or \$7.9 trillion into private or pooled accounts managed by Wall Street.

Privatization (“piratization” would be a better word) has two objectives: first, the \$10 trillion that would normally flow into the Social Security system over the next 15 years (a period arbitrarily chosen to gauge the application of the plans) is a major resource to loot, in the financiers’ futile attempt to pump up the collapsing worldwide speculative bubble. Second, Wall Street and City of London speculators hope to make a half-trillion dollars or more from the management and use of these funds.

But, when the tens of millions of retirees seek to receive their Social Security payments to live a dignified, productive retired life, the funds won’t be there. When the global financial disintegration hits, the Wall Street financial instruments into which the funds have been shoved, will blow. Thus, the elderly will instead be left holding a pile of worthless paper. For millions of elderly, this will throw them into destitution, sharply increasing the death rate.

For the formulation and organizing of the privatization schemes, Wall Street has used the services of a network of fascist Mont Pelerin Society think-tanks, including the Heritage Foundation, the National Taxpayers Union, and the National Center for Policy Analysis. The leading think-tank in this effort is the Washington, D.C.-based Cato Institute, which has a “Social Security Privatization Project.” The pedigree of the funders of the Cato Institute show the level of Wall Street and City of London control over this effort: American Express Corp., American International Group insurance company, Alex Brown and Co. (which is allied to the Harriman financial interests), Citicorp, Chase Manhattan Bank, Fidelity Investments, Golden Rule Insurance (which is also big in the “managed” health care field), Prudential Securities, George Bush’s White House counsel C. Boyden Gray, and speculator George Soros. In turn, Cato advises the Congressional Public Pension Reform Caucus, the leading force in Congress pushing the plans.

To manufacture a fake “necessity” for Social Security privatization, the financial sharks lie that the Social Security Trust Fund will be bankrupt imminently. In fact, it is sufficiently funded to stay solvent until 2029, which is 33 years from now. Moreover, if measures proposed by economist Lyndon LaRouche are adopted to restore the U.S. physical economy to health, including the ability to produce a growing productive workforce, the Trust Fund would be rendered sound for all of the 21st century.

How the system functions

To understand how privatization would loot and dismantle Social Security, it is necessary to understand how the system currently is funded and works.

Technically, the Social Security Trust Fund is two funds: the Old Age, Survivors Insurance (OASI) Fund, and the Disability Insurance (DI) Fund, which are referred to as the Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Trust Funds. The OASDI was founded in 1935, based on the U.S. Constitution’s General Welfare clause, on a pay-as-you-go basis. That means that those individuals who are working, pay into OASDI an amount greater than or equal to the amount paid out to America’s Social Security-covered retirees. Currently, the workforce pays for the retirees through a payroll tax equal to 6.2% of the worker’s annual earnings (maximum taxable gross income level is \$69,200 per year); the employer also pays a payroll tax equal to 6.2% of the worker’s earnings, so the combined tax is 12.4%. Of this amount, 10.5% goes to OASI, and 1.9% goes to DI. More than 40 million Americans, including disabled, are covered through OASDI. A retired Social Security-covered worker can expect to receive, on retirement, monthly Social Security checks that will give him or her an annual income equal to 42% of the average income of his or her 40 highest earning years.

However, in 1983, the OASDI board of trustees, based on the advice of a government advisory council, increased the OASDI tax rate (it still had not reached 6.2% then), in order to start building up a surplus. It anticipated that America was not producing enough young workers to pay into the OASDI funds to cover the retirees. (The fact that this demographic debacle, and the fall in the consumer market-basket, was caused by the post-industrial society policy, thus skewing OASDI tax collection levels, was not mentioned by govern-

ment reports.)

The idea became to build up an OASDI surplus, which would continue to grow, though at a successively declining rate of growth, up through the year 2019. Then, payouts from the OASDI funds would exceed payins from all sources; the surplus would be drawn down. By 2029, the OASDI trust fund would have no surplus left, and the fund would be bankrupt (pending some other solution).

But, the principal purpose of the Social Security System is *not* to build a surplus, in order to invest it in U.S. Treasury securities, but rather, to pay for retirees through more payins than payouts, for which a sound economy is needed. (The OASDI outstanding surplus is invested in non-marketable Treasury securities, which nonetheless pay a competitive market rate of interest.)

Table 1 shows the operation of the OASDI fund. Column A is the amount paid in annually by employees' and employers' tax contributions; column D is the sum of all income into the OASDI fund, including net interest and taxation of benefits; column E is the payout of benefits to retirees; column G is the sum of all payouts, including benefits and administrative expenses. Column H is the annual amount by which total income exceeds total payouts; and column I is the outstanding assets-surplus in the OASDI fund.

The piratizers' four plans

The sharks would dismember Social Security as we know it. Their plans would slash benefits, while siphoning off increasing amounts of funds to Wall Street.

Plan 1 would divert the amount by which income exceeds payouts, i.e., column H, into individual worker Private Retirement Accounts (PRAs). This would divert \$1.685 trillion to Wall Street over the next 15 years. If the OASDI's surplus at the end of 1996 is also privatized (column I), which Republicans recommend, this would turn over an additional \$562 billion over to Wall Street's management. Thus, a total of \$2.247 trillion would be diverted to Wall Street.

Plan 2, the "Social Security Solvency Act" of Rep. Nick Smith (R-Mich.), H. 3758, would increase the amount by which income into the fund exceeds payouts (column H) by cutting payouts, through raising the age of retirement, cutting benefits, lowering the cost-of-living adjustment, etc. Based on outlines of his plan, plus were the outstanding surplus through 1996 also privatized, under the Smith plan, approximately \$3-3.5 trillion would be diverted to Wall Street over the next 15 years.

Plan 3, of Rep. Mark Sanford (R-S.C.), would divert, not just the annual surplus, but most of the annual net contributions (column A) into PRAs. Roughly, Sanford would divert 65% of all net contributions that would normally go into the OASDI trust fund, into PRAs instead. Were the outstanding surplus through 1996 also privatized, then, under the Sanford plan, \$6.3 trillion would be diverted to Wall Street. The Sanford plan does not account for a major problem it creates:

TABLE 1

Operations of the Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Trust Funds

(billions \$)

Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1997	395	43	7	444	365	7	373	72	638
1998	413	47	8	468	384	7	391	77	715
1999	433	52	8	493	405	7	412	81	796
2000	454	56	9	520	426	8	434	86	881
2001	477	62	10	549	450	8	458	91	972
2002	502	67	10	580	476	8	484	95	1,067
2003	530	73	11	615	505	8	513	101	1,169
2004	559	80	12	651	568	9	544	107	1,276
2005	592	86	13	691	568	9	577	114	1,391
2006	623	94	14	731	600	9	609	122	1,512
2007	655	103	15	773	634	9	644	129	1,641
2008	689	112	16	818	670	10	680	138	1,779
2009	725	123	18	865	708	10	718	147	1,927
2010	763	134	19	916	749	10	759	157	2,084
2011	802	147	20	969	791	10	801	168	2,251
1997-2011 totals:	8,613			10,083			8,398	1,685	

A=Net contributions (from employees and employers)

B=Net interest

C=Income from taxation of benefits

D=Total income, sum of A, B, and C

E=Benefit payments

F=Administrative expenses plus transfer to RR retirement

G=Total payout, sum of E and F

H=Net annual increase in Social Security Trust Fund

I=Outstanding assets-surplus in Social Security Trust Fund

Sources: OSADI Trust Funds board of trustees 1995 Annual Report for 1997-2003; *EIR* projections 2004-2011.

Most of the current workers' net contributions (column A) would no longer pay for the current group of OASDI-covered retirees. Rather, it would go into Wall Street-managed PRAs, to fund current workers' future retirement under a privatized system. But how are the retirement benefits of the current batch of retirees to be covered, if most of the funds of the currently employed will no longer pay for that? Sanford proposes even harsher austerity and less payouts to retirees, but also to sell off U.S. government assets, such as the TVA, the Bonneville Power Authority, four additional Power Marketing Boards, government land, and so on, and deploying the money to pay for the unfunded liabilities of the OASDI.

Plan 4 is that of the Dallas-based, Mont Pelerin Society-run National Center for Policy Analysis. This would divert \$7.9 trillion into Wall Street-controlled PRAs and pooled accounts (technically, were the \$562 billion outstanding OASDI surplus privatized, it would not go into individual worker PRAs, but into a pooled public account, though to be managed by Wall Street, and be invested into bank CDs, stocks, and bonds).

Scientists' understanding of cold fusion remains elusive

by Carol White

This report on the Sixth International Cold Fusion Conference in Hokkaido, Japan, is drawn from a longer article which will appear in the Winter 1996 issue of 21st Century Science & Technology magazine.

Seven years ago, when Martin Fleischmann and Stanley Pons laid claim to being able to create a "cold" fusion reaction, they were subject to a furious attack by the scientific establishment. The situation was so bad, that Nobel Prize winner Julian Schwinger resigned from the American Physical Society in protest over the society's censoring of scientists, including himself, who believed that such a thing as cold fusion might exist.

To continue researching in this field demanded an intrepid spirit in the United States and Europe, in a climate in which scientists were many times threatened with loss of tenure and loss of grant money. The situation was better in Japan, but even there, where the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) sponsored a broad-based effort to probe the phenomenon, the scientific community at large was hesitant to accept cold fusion as a *bona fide* area for scientific inquiry.

Notwithstanding, there has been progress. Over the years, cold fusion research in Italy received modest institutional support, and some of the tab was picked up by industry. In the United States, research at Stanford Research Institute was supported by the Electrical Power Research Institute (EPRI), and by the Japanese. The ENECO consortium has sponsored research—notably by Dr. Edmund Storms, formerly of Los Alamos National Laboratory—in the United States and Russia. ENECO has purchased the University of Utah interest in the original Fleischmann-Pons patents. And, Clean Energy Technology, Inc. (CETI) is trying to market a light-water cold fusion device, which, they say, is at the point of commercial development.

Certainly, the high hopes expressed by the two inventors, that a cold fusion generator was in the offing, have not yet materialized. Nonetheless, evidence has steadily accumulated that appears to substantiate the claim by Fleischmann and Pons, that it is possible to, as it were, *catalyze* a nuclear reaction by chemical means. The political climate, however,

remains negative, and Fleischmann and Pons have yet to be granted a patent for their work.

Unfortunately, there has been little advance beyond the "is it or isn't it real?" phase, to understanding what might actually be going on. Moreover, the classic Pons-Fleischmann experiment is still not easily repeatable, perhaps because of as-yet-unidentified differences in the palladium, or other hidden variables. While there are many theories claiming to explain cold fusion, these will remain a somewhat empty exercise, until the experiment is under better control.

The Hokkaido conference

To date, there have been six international cold fusion conferences. On Oct. 13-18, the Sixth International Cold Fusion Conference was held in Hokkaido, Japan, sponsored by the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), which is under contract from MITI. There were 176 registered participants—from Australia (1), Canada (1), China (4), France (6), Germany (3), Hungary (1), India (1), Italy (15), Japan (91), South Korea (2), Russia (8), Spain (3), Switzerland (2), Taiwan (1), United Kingdom (2), and the United States (37).

Stanley Pons (of IMRA Europe) reported on his continuing efforts to create a cell which can operate over an extended period of time in near-boil-off conditions. He has a new cell design, in which there are four thermistors located in different parts of the cell, in order to improve on the accuracy of excess heat measurement in an extremely turbulent environment. Three of eight cells produced energies in the range of 294 megajoules. He estimates his accuracy and precision of measurement in the range of 5% possible error. This would indicate a 250% rate of production of excess power.

One of the major attacks leveled against cold fusion researchers has been their failure to explain how a nuclear process could be taking place, considering that the typical products of fusion—tritium and helium-3—are not produced in sufficient abundance to account for the excess heat. That neutrons and tritium were observed, is of great scientific interest, even if another mechanism is involved.

Thomas Claytor (Los Alamos National Laboratory) could



Cold fusion researchers Stanley Pons (left) and Martin Fleischmann (center) with Rep. Marilyn Lloyd (D-Tenn.), at hearings on Capitol Hill in 1989. Since the first announcement of the discovery of "cold fusion," and the furious controversy surrounding it, there has been little advance beyond the "is it or isn't it real?" phase, to understanding what might actually be going on.

not attend the conference, but his paper was delivered by Edmund Storms. Claytor and Storms are among those who have demonstrated the production of tritium. In the past year, Claytor had concentrated on testing different palladium alloys. He uses a closed system in which deuterium is loaded onto a palladium plate or wire by glow discharge methods; and tests the production of tritium by two methods—in real time, and by collection in water. Using a cobalt and rhodium palladium alloy, Claytor achieved a huge tritium burst that produced peaking at around 1.5 nanocuries/liter. Similar results were reported by the Russian group led by Vitaliy Romodanov (Lutch Laboratory, Moscow).

Helium-4

While in a *hot* fusion reaction, two deuterons (heavy hydrogen isotopes) will fuse to produce either the still heavier hydrogen isotope tritium (and an additional proton), or a new element, helium-3 (and an additional neutron), the way to account for the occurrence of a *cold* fusion event might perhaps be the highly unlikely, but still possible, fusion of two deuterons to produce helium-4.

The fusion pathway involving production of helium-4 is not usual in a fusion reaction, and detection of helium-4 is relatively difficult in a laboratory experiment, due to the possibility of contamination. Thus, the first reports of the finding of helium-4 were challenged. In order to maintain the energy balance, one would also expect to see gamma ray emissions—but these are not typically correlated to the reported production of helium-4 in cold fusion experiments.

At the Second Annual Cold Fusion Conference, Melvin

Miles, from the Naval Weapons Laboratory at China Lake in California, reported experiments in which he got an amount of helium-4 commensurate with the excess heat. At the next conference, in Nagoya, Japan, Eiigi Yamaguchi reported findings of helium-4.

At the Hokkaido conference, there were important new results reported, which correlated the production of excess heat and helium-4.

Yoshiaki Arata and Yue-Chang Zhang at Osaka University in Japan have developed a two-stage cold fusion experiment, in which electrolysis is used to create extremely pure deuterium gas, which is then diffused into a pressurized inner cell containing palladium microcrystals. At the conclusion of their experiment, they were able to detect the existence of large amounts of helium, after the palladium host solid was heated to a temperature of over 1,300° Kelvin.

From Italy, two labs reported significant helium-4:

A group led by Daniele Gozzi (University of Rome) has been working on a system that would correlate production of excess heat and helium-4. The problem is to eliminate helium contamination from the atmosphere. This year, they have achieved much-improved reliability. In one experiment using four cells, run for 950 hours, from which more than a thousand samplings were taken, they believe that their data established a satisfactory correlation between the production of excess heat and the release of helium-4.

At the University of Turin, Tullio Bresani's group reported the detection of helium-4 from a gas-loading (rather than electrolysis) experiment.

Both Giuliano Preparata (University of Milan) and Fran-

cesco Celani (Istituto National Fisica Nucleare, Frascati) continue to report interesting results using a long, thin wire, to which high voltages are applied longitudinally in an electrolysis experiment. The aim is to demonstrate the efficacy of inducing electromigration down the wire in increasing the cold-fusion effect.

An interesting series of experiments has been run at the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow, and were reported on by Aleksei Roussetski and Andrey Lipson. Using a thin palladium film, coated with palladium oxide on both sides, and subjecting it to electrolysis, Lipson found that after the electrolysis ended, there was a strong heat flash, which lasted from two to seven seconds. Lipson believes that the mechanism involves storage of energy from cold fusion which is first converted to elastic energy in the palladium while electrolysis is taking place, and then released in the form of excess heat.

The new alchemy

Fleischmann and Pons have supposed that the proclivity of palladium to sponge up hydrogen could be enhanced through electrolysis, so that a sufficient density (or loading) of deuterium into the palladium (around a ratio of one deuteron to one palladium atom) might allow the fusing of the stuffed-in deuterons to take place. Deuterium is a heavy isotope of hydrogen (containing one additional neutron in its nucleus).

One of the stranger features of the cold fusion story, is a dichotomy that has developed between proponents of the classic cold fusion experiment by Fleischmann and Pons, and a grouping which believes now in a much broader range of possibilities. According to the prevailing notions of how a fusion reaction might occur on earth, it is not possible to fuse two ordinary hydrogen nuclei (protons), but it is necessary that at least one of the partners in the reaction contain one or two extra neutrons (to form a deuteron or triton).

But the "new alchemists" have put forth experimental evidence to show that it is possible to get excess heat, and in some cases nuclear products—even the transmutation of light elements to heavier elements—by using ordinary purified tap water and substituting nickel for palladium as the target for the deposit of protons.

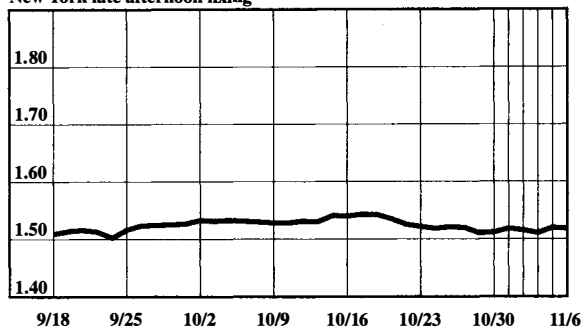
There was a strong showing at Hokkaido on the alchemical side, with George Miley (University of Illinois) reporting on astonishing results, using thin-film microspheres, whose metallic coatings underwent transmutation, so that the heavy element reaction products such as copper, aluminum, and silver, exceeded 50% of the original weight of the metal, in some cases. Some transmutations occurred with lighter elements as well.

Certainly these were the most dramatic results reported at the conference, but, as Miley himself said, he has yet to rule out the possibility of contamination. While his samples and his electrolyte were tested for purity, it is possible that even minute trace elements can deceptively be accumulated on a cathode surface.

Currency Rates

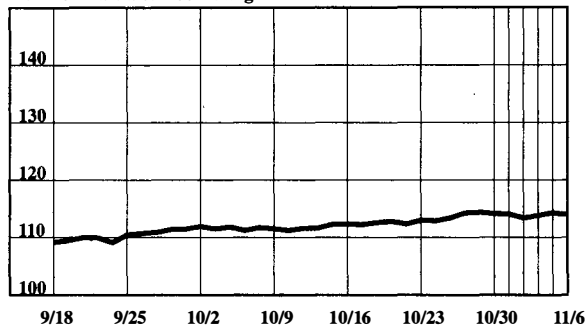
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



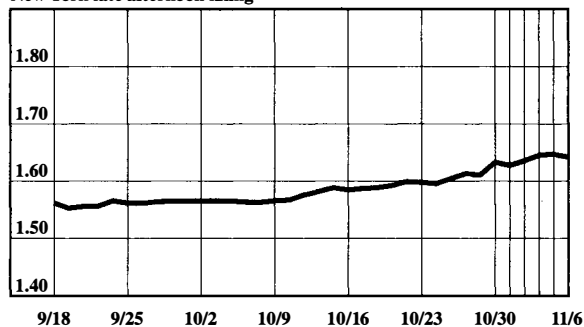
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



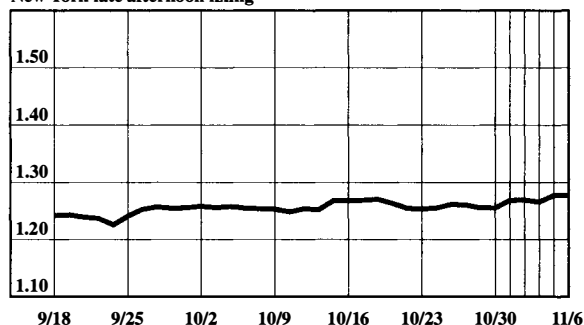
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Argentine government moves to seize wages

by Gretchen Small

Will the Argentine government seize wages to prop up bankrupt capital markets and meet foreign debt payments? According to Argentina's daily *Ambito Financiero*, this is exactly what was discussed in an Oct. 23 cabinet meeting. Finance Minister Roque Fernández, the University of Chicago-trained protégé of the Mont Pelerin Society's Gary Becker, proposed that the government require that state and private workers' salaries be deposited directly into "savings accounts" held in local banks, instead of being issued to the wage-earner. By this means, tax evasion and the hiring of "informal" workers (paid off-the-books) could be eliminated, he argued.

Evidently, the government seeks to forcibly deduct taxes from paychecks, before anyone receives them.

Others at the meeting argued that not only could the government thus secure revenue with which to meet debt payments (the only expenditure it cares about these days), but the plan could generate another pool of liquidity for the financial system. Julio Caceres, the coordination secretary for the economic cabinet, commented at the end of the meeting that the savings account payment scheme could give the banks greater access to wages.

So much for the Mont Pelerin Society's cries for "democracy" and an end to "big government." The proposal typifies the trend in several Mont Pelerin Society-advised governments in Ibero-America, in which these local Gingrichites are all for reducing the power of government, except when it comes to bailing out their banker buddies. Then, they demand that government be handed authoritarian powers not seen since the 1930s in Europe.

The policy criterion dominating the region was stated by one of Fernández's advisers, Guillermo Calvo, in August: "When there is a fiscal deficit, we have to extract whatever is necessary out of people to finance it"—not an iota different from the priority of Hitler's economics minister, banker Hjalmar Schacht. As Schacht told a Nazi party meeting before Hitler seized power, the Nazi program "rests on a few fundamental ideas . . . namely, to extract from our native soil whatever can be extracted."

From debtors to children

The Argentine government has not yet adopted the forced savings program, but other programs to extract wealth proliferate. Carlos Silvani, the former International Monetary

Fund official named in September to run the country's tax collection agency, the DGI, announced on Oct. 23 that the DGI will privatize tax collection for amounts under \$50,000, a practice known during the Babylonian Empire as tax farming. For larger debtors, the DGI ordered summary trials, of not more than 45 days, with a goal of rapidly collecting \$7 billion in unpaid taxes. The government will "act with maximum speed to collect large, medium-sized, and small debts," said Silvani.

The tyrannical methods employed by the tax collectors are already blamed for several suicides, sparking the formation of emergency committees in several towns and cities, by groups of citizens who have announced they intend to protect business and labor from government threats and seizure of property. They blame government policy for the collapse of the national economy, and thus taxpayers' incomes.

But more than tax debtors are targeted. The Central Bank is preparing to set up a centralized intelligence unit, whose task will be to identify every debtor who is behind in their payments by \$50 or more, the daily *Clarín* reported Oct. 29. Its data bank is to be made available to anyone interested.

Other governments are only one step behind the Argentines. In Brazil, a bill has been drafted, to permit transferring workers' employment security funds over to a "mutual privatization fund," to be run by the private banks. Planning Minister Antonio Kandir said that the bill should be considered "with urgency." The urgency, is that a drop in foreign capital flowing into Brazil threatens the "stability" of the government's monetary policy, and a new source of funds is needed for "the markets." The plan is to transfer up to 50% of the government's Guarantee Fund for Time of Employment—until now, a highly protected fund into which employers place a percentage of a worker's salary, available to the worker either as severance pay, should he be fired, or as a pension—to a fund which is to invest in shares in privatized state companies.

Kandir claimed that if the law is passed, "the worker wins, and the capital markets win." But, as one paper pointed out, "this could be a much nicer business for the banks than for wage-earners."

Children are now being included in the "extraction" drive. In October, the Peruvian and Argentine governments ripped up labor rights, putting through "labor flexibility" laws drafted by the World Bank. Because they eliminated job security provisions, the laws turned millions of workers, with the stroke of a pen, into temporary workers. The laws also eliminated the eight-hour work day (workers can now be forced to work longer days, without overtime pay), and reduced (Peru) or eliminated (Argentina) severance pay requirements.

The Peruvian decrees not only permit companies to contract up to 90% of their workforce as temporary workers, but specify that 40% of their workforce can be *child labor*. Will the Nazis' forced relocation of "redundant labor" be next?

Labor's protests grow louder

The increased political role of the AFL-CIO is having an echo in Germany, as Bonn imposes draconian budget cuts.

In a statement issued on Oct. 29 from the national headquarters of the German labor federation (DGB) in Düsseldorf, DGB Vice Chairwoman Ursula Engelen-Kefer had harsh words for the budget-cutters around Finance Minister Theo Waigel: Should they stick to their balanced budget policy, she said, the country would certainly end up in a social and political catastrophe.

Especially dangerous is the underfunding of the Federal Unemployment Office by 6 billion deutschemarks (roughly \$3.8 billion) in fiscal year 1997, Engelen-Kefer said. Without this extra DM 6 billion, "brutal cuts in the labor market policy" would occur: cuts by 20% in jobless support programs, and by 25% in job-creation programs. Moreover, in order to move from mere management of the unemployment problem, to the creation of several million new jobs, through big public sector projects, many more billions would be required. Therefore, what is needed is not budget cuts, but expanded budgets.

The government should not, she warned, "undermine state funding of the unemployment insurance payments budget, the way it was done in the world economic Depression, at the height of mass unemployment." As in the Great Depression in the 1920s and 1930s, social peace and political stability in Germany are at stake, because of the refusal of Waigel and company to take notice of reality.

Engelen-Kefer is also a deputy director of the aforementioned unemployment office. Her statement came a few days after a broad mobilization of 400,000 metal workers, on Oct. 24,

throughout Germany, to protest the FY 1997 budget cuts which the government has imposed.

Oct. 24 was the 40th anniversary of the beginning of a 16-week strike of northern German metal workers, who were demanding sick pay in their industry. At the end of February 1957, the strike was successful, when the government committed itself to legislation that would ensure 90% of the average last monthly income, for workers with long-term illnesses, for a period of six weeks.

In 1969, a level of 100% became law. The law is one of the cornerstones of the much-admired social peace in Germany, which has been an important factor of overall industrial productivity, because it has reduced social tensions and protected the industry against labor strikes, which in other European countries are a constant scourge. For example, the mass strike wave in France in November-December 1995, burdened the industry with a net loss of DM 8 billion.

The German sick pay law, which "burdens" industry with DM 65 billion a year, has become an attractive gold mine for budget-cutters who want to do a service to industry, in order to compensate industrial managements for other (and much bigger) losses through, for example, currency fluctuations and anti-pollution regulations. Digging around in that so-called gold mine, may soon unearth boxes of explosives, which will blow up in the face of the budget-cutters.

The managements of the big engineering and auto firms, including Siemens and Daimler-Benz, which were targeted by daily protests of up to

150,000 metal workers in early October, were the first to smell the explosives. They decided to freeze all decisions on sick pay reductions for the time being, and offered talks to the metal workers union.

The union, for its part, showed that it will not be satisfied with promises. On Nov. 4, in the south German state of Bavaria alone, about 120,000 metal workers, supported by 30,000 public sector workers, took part in protests. This shows that the strike ferment is building.

That strike ferment not only means more commitment among workers to stage work stoppages, but also to stage protest marches outside the factory gates and do things that have not been in the arsenals of labor union tactics, for a long time.

The scene resembles that of American labor, before the 1995 shift toward a more activist, politicized organization under a newly elected leadership of the AFL-CIO. There are many in the German labor unions who make no secret of their view that the DGB also needs a more energetic leadership. There are some, even at the top echelons of the otherwise rather phlegmatic DGB and its 16 member unions, who think so, too. The national convention of the DGB in mid-November will provide more evidence of that. And, that change will be linked to things that have been going on in the United States.

When AFL-CIO Chairman John Sweeney visited the DGB in July, the two labor federations agreed to intensify contacts, including updates on political activities of U.S. labor against the Gingrichites during the election campaign, and, especially, on the new recruitment drive of the AFL-CIO. Having lost 20% of the 11 million members that the DGB had in 1990, German labor may learn from the experience of the AFL-CIO.

Business Briefs

Albania

One-fourth population living off interest income

Amid the economic collapse in Albania, 150,000 families, according to estimates, that is, 25%, are now living solely off interest income, the eastern German daily *Sächsische Allgemeine Zeitung* reported Oct. 28.

These families have given their savings, and money received from relatives abroad, to financial brokers, who allegedly invest it in private businesses in Albania. The official explanation is that in the absence of private banks (the state banks are not able to extend credit), these savings are the only available financial resources for private investments. The total amount of money involved in these schemes is about \$2 billion, which is 10% of Albania's Gross Domestic Product.

According to the paper, the World Bank recently issued a warning that this operation is going out of control. It is suspected that the financial transactions are a huge money-laundering operation. For the moment, the 150,000 families are receiving interest payments of up to 25% per month. However, when the operation falls apart, the consequences for the Albanian people will be devastating.

Infrastructure

Revive Paris-Moscow corridor, bankers urged

The grand European development axis, from Paris, through Berlin and Warsaw, to Moscow, should be revived, Jürgen Schrempp, chairman of the Daimler Benz Group, told a Berlin banking seminar on European perspectives on Oct. 30.

Criticizing the chronic giant traffic jams at the border between Germany and Poland, which have slowed travel by rail from St. Petersburg to Paris so much that the same ride took less time at the beginning of this century, Schrempp said that problems like these have to be overcome soon, in order to restore Berlin to its role as the genuine hub of east-

west transport.

Schrempp elaborated on the concept of developing the major east-west transport routes, drawing parallels to the way the major north-south routes in Europe were built in the 1960s. "We need the revival of the big European development Paris-Berlin-Warsaw-Moscow axis," he said. "It also serves the reunification of Germany, because it connects the economy in the West and the East. Transport grids develop regions, they activate hidden potentials. And, they encourage and force the politicians to get active and remove the bureaucratic and transport obstacles, to tear down the turnpikes.

"Imagine an east-west infrastructure corridor, a highway running across the entire distance, a high-speed train route running along this axis. A project of such large dimensions, which would demonstrate the political and economic commitment, could give impetus to investment, growth, and employment. This concept will blow away the signs of fatigue that the unified Europe is presently suffering.

"This initiative should be the beginning of a European alliance for employment, with which the frustrating mass unemployment could be fought. Industry will not stand by idly, when the EU Commission pushes its already-designed infrastructure projects forward."

The one weakness in Schrempp's approach, was his failure to demand long-term, low-interest credit to finance such a project. "It need not even be required that the state is exclusively funding that. There are models of private-initiative financing procedures," he said.

Labor

Unions told to fight for high Third World wages

Western European trade unions have to fight for high wages in developing countries in order to save jobs in the advanced sector nations, Hubert Feuchtlbauer, a columnist who regularly writes for Catholic journals in Austria, said in an op-ed in the Austrian daily *Die Presse* on Oct. 28.

Feuchtlbauer attacked the neo-liberal (free trade) propaganda, which calls for reducing wages in the richer countries, because otherwise workers would lose jobs to low-wage countries. He asked, why not draw the opposite conclusion out of the logic of globalization? Why don't we see a global campaign by trade union leaders and churches in the industrialized sector, calling for higher wages and social standards in eastern Europe, Ibero-America, and Asia? In respect to competitiveness, this would have the same effect. However, higher wages in the developing sector would, in addition, strengthen exports from developed nations.

Feuchtlbauer said that he proposed this idea recently to the "U.S. futurology guru" John Nasbitt, but received a rather cold response. Nasbitt told him, "Forget it." In any case, Nasbitt emphasized, the share of the cost of labor in overall production costs has fallen on a worldwide scale from 25% in 1970, to only 4% today. But why, then, cut wages in our countries? asks Feuchtlbauer.

Finance

Malaysia moves deeper into virtual economy

Malaysia's Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim presented the 1997 budget to parliament on Oct. 25, signaling that Malaysia is preparing to offset the slowdown in its economy by moving deeper into the clutches of financial speculation and cyberspace. The plan projects 1996-97 growth at 8.2% in 1996 and 8% in 1997, significantly lower than the 9.5% reported for 1995, the London *Financial Times* reported Oct. 26. A key target is to rein in the soaring current account deficit, reported at nearly 10% of GNP in 1995, by slashing imports and boosting exports. Malaysia has been hard hit by the collapse of the electronics sector.

Ibrahim said that the economy "must be driven by intellectual and creative energy." However, in a country that has no fundamental scientific research institutes, what that means, is that manufacturing will increasingly give way to "the new stimulus" from "services and information-based industries."

Briefly

INDIA, RUSSIA, and Iran are discussing a new trade route, the Iranian daily *Ettela'at* reported Nov. 1. The multi-modal trade route would go from Mumbai port (Bombay), to the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas, overland by rail through Iran, Azerbaijan, and Armenia to Moscow, and to Berlin. Iran has offered its port and rail connections.

SWITZERLAND saw 40,000 protesters in Bern, the capital, Oct. 26, the biggest demonstrations since 1918, the German daily *Die Welt* reported. People opposed the government's austerity policy, deregulation and privatization schemes, falling wages, and the elimination of jobs. The week before, 15,000 farmers protested agricultural policy.

CANADA'S Air Traffic Control System is being run by NAV Canada, a private firm, as of Nov. 1, after the government sold it for \$1.5 billion. In Washington a few weeks before, Joseph Stiglitz, chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisers, said that he favored doing the same thing in the United States.

NATURAL GAS from the Yetagun field in Myanmar will begin to be delivered to Thailand in 1999, by a consortium of Premier Oil (U.K.), Texaco (U.S.), and Nippon Oil (Japan), under an agreement initialed in Bangkok Oct. 29.

RUSSIA'S population decreased by 350,000 people during the first nine months of 1996, to 147.6 million, ITAR-TASS reported on Oct. 30, citing the State Statistics Committee. This decline was offset by net immigration of 150,000 during the first half of 1996, Radio Rossii reported Oct. 20. The death rate is 14.5, and the birthrate 9.1, per 1,000.

KAZAKHSTAN'S grain harvest will fall to 11 million tons, below official forecasts of 13-14 million tons, experts at the Academy of Agricultural Sciences said Oct. 30. Human demand could be met, but livestock levels could fall further, they said.

Ibrahim announced a series of tax incentives to induce foreign companies to set up shop in Malaysia's new cyberspace "multi-media super-corridor." The clincher is that Malaysia's offshore money-laundering center, Labuan, will be expanded, including new laws to allow Malaysians to operate offshore companies.

Trade

German industry back in Indonesia, Philippines

In the course of German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's trip in October to Indonesia, ministers and businessmen accompanying him told reporters that contracts worth \$855 million were signed, wires services reported Oct. 29. Fritz Kleinsteuber, director of the Indonesian-German Economic Association in Jakarta, said Germany had missed out on the "tiger" boom of Southeast Asian economies, "but now we are back. The strong German *Mittelstand* [small and medium-size firms] will help Indonesia because they are full of initiative."

German Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt told the press, "We offer what a growing market needs: investment and infrastructure goods in the broadest sense." Kohl and Rexrodt both expressed concern over the declining numbers of Indonesian students in German schools.

Kohl unveiled a \$949 million investment package to Philippines President Fidel Ramos Oct. 29, the London *Financial Times* reported. Germany is the Philippines' eighth largest trading partner (\$2 billion annually), but expects to rise from sixteenth to fifth place as an investor within six months, by taking advantage of the Philippines' wholesale privatization program.

The biggest part of the package is a \$650 million Siemens deal to build a 990-megawatt, gas-fired power plant in Batangas, 80 kilometers south of Manila. This will be a joint venture with a local company, First Gas Holdings, and British Gas. More deals may follow, given next year's privatization of the Philippines national power company.

The second biggest project is a \$266 mil-

lion telecom deal, in which Deutsche Telekom will take a 35% stake in a local company, Isacom, which will install 700,000 lines in the next three years.

Audi also expects to initial a deal with Proton Philippines, the local arm of the Malaysian national car firm, to assemble Audis at the Proton plant north of Manila.

Industry

Deutsche Bank targets machine tool producer

A group of German banks, led by Deutsche Bank, has decided not to extend DM 15 million (\$9.4 million) in credit to Heckert Chemnitzer Werkzeugmaschinen GmbH, the biggest producer of machine tools in the eastern German state of Saxony, and, as a result, Heckert is expected to file for bankruptcy, the daily *Die Welt* reported Oct. 28. Deutsche Bank, whose credit share was only DM 2 million, has increasingly adopted British-style anti-industrial policies, a problem which is expected to worsen with the resignation of bank chairman Hilmar Kopper and his replacement by Rolf Breuer.

Heckert, a subsidiary of Traub, which produces machine tools in western Germany, is not faced with a lack of orders, but a short-term liquidity gap because of the collapse of Traub. Heckert is perceived as being the most successful privatization in the eastern German machine-producing sector.

As *Die Welt* reports, the "destructive habit" of the big German banks, in particular Deutsche Bank, has created "extreme indignation" at the BVS, the successor organization of the Treuhand agency, responsible for privatizations. BVS manager Rudolf Bohn has written to Breuer protesting the decision. Bohn raised the suspicion that Deutsche Bank is forcing Heckert into bankruptcy, in order to more easily restructure the Traub factories in the west. About 2,000 jobs in the Chemnitz region are dependent on Heckert.

Trade union official Sieghard Bender stated, "Deutsche Bank is taking Heckert as a hostage, to solve its Traub problems." He warned that if Heckert goes bankrupt, the situation in Chemnitz will explode.

On the subject of evolution: The descent to Bush from man

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Date: Nov. 6, 1996

“... rather than the theory of evolution, we should speak of several theories of evolution. On the one hand, this plurality has to do with the different explanations advanced for the mechanism of evolution, and on the other, with the various philosophies on which it is based. Hence the existence of materialist, reductionist and spiritualist interpretations.

“... theories of evolution which, in accordance with the philosophies inspiring them, consider the spirit as emerging from the forces of living matter or as a mere epiphenomenon of this matter, are incompatible with the truth about man. Nor are they able to ground the dignity of the person.”

—Pope John Paul II

Address to the Pontifical Academy of Sciences
On the subject of Evolution
October 22, 1996¹

“When English naturalist Charles Darwin first publicized his theory of evolution in 1859, he was met with outrage by theologians and others. . . . Now few mainstream Catholic or Protestant theologians find a contradiction in accepting both the biblical account and the evolutionary theory of natural selection of the species.”

—Laurie Goodstein

“Pope Backs Acceptance of Evolution”

Washington Post lead story

October 25, 1996

“To suddenly try to get my hair colored, and dance up and down in a miniskirt, or something. You know: show that I’ve got a lot of jazz out there. And, drop a bunch of one-liners. I’m running for President of the United States . . . I think I’m a scintillating kind of fellow.”

—Vice-President George Bush

Ohio, April 26, 1988

Once more, the *Washington Post* has lied in its customary fashion. The cited excerpt from Pope John Paul’s address states most plainly: there is nothing in the Catholic Church’s view of evolution which concurs with what Darwin identified as his own parody of the “natural selection” dogma of Thomas Malthus’ 1798 *Essay on The Principles of Population*.

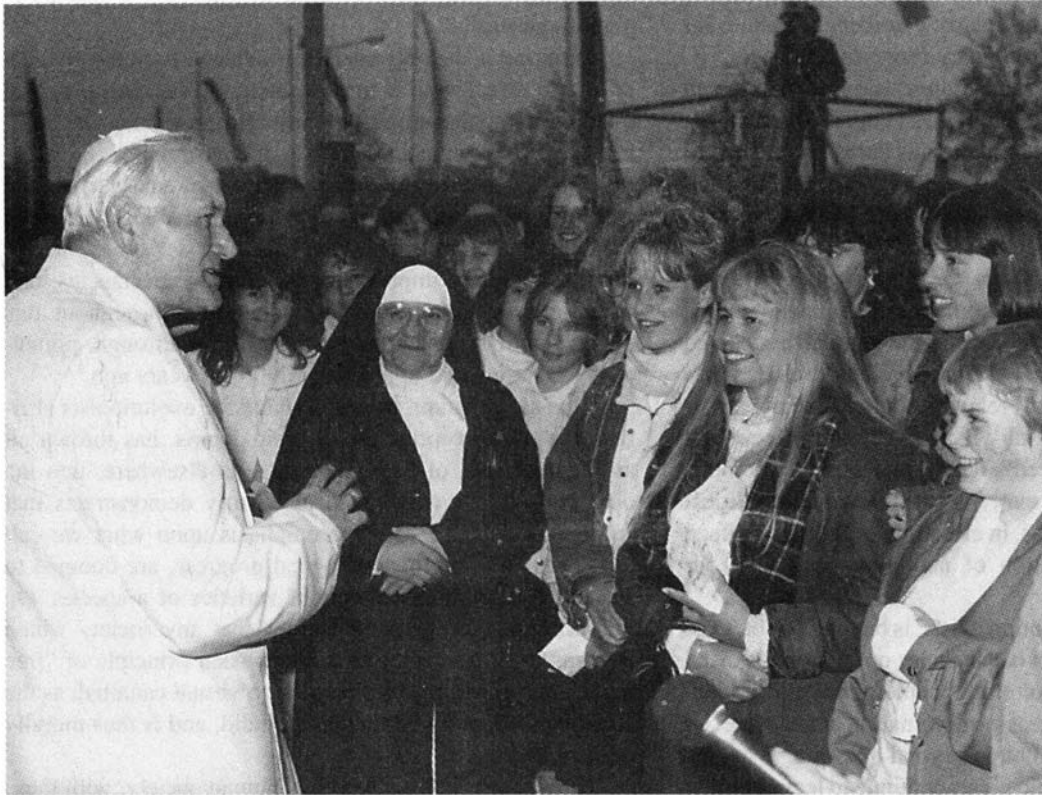
This fresh misrepresentation of the Vatican by the *Post*, intersects issues of urgent practical importance to every nation, every citizen today.

To the less thoughtful citizen, the most frightening practical threat known to today’s world, is contained within the repeated warning, by International Monetary Fund (IMF) Managing Director Michel Camdessus, that the world lives at the brink of a devastating, global banking crisis.² That warning is accurate; the onrushing crisis would, unremedied, plunge the entire planet into something far worse than a 1930s world depression: a prolonged “New Dark Age,” in which most existing nations would be wiped from the political map, entire languages would disappear, and the world’s population and ranges of life-expectancies drop to half, or, even far less than, the levels reached by the middle of the 1960s.

To the more thoughtful citizen, the most frightening im-

1. Translated from the original French.

2. John Hoefle, “IMF Admits Global Banking Crisis Is Out of Control,” *Executive Intelligence Review*, Oct. 11, 1996.



*Pope John Paul II:
"With man . . . we find
ourselves in the presence
of an ontological
difference, an
ontological leap, one
could say." The pope is
shown here in May
1987, during a visit to
Speyer, Germany.*

plication of the IMF warning, is that this presently onrushing collapse of the world's economic and financial systems, is the result of those economic-policy and related opinions which continue to be hegemonic in government, commerce, and general public opinion, up to this moment. We shall not escape the imminent, worst catastrophe of the century, unless we can purge our government and much of the citizenry of what currently passes, still, for "mainstream" thinking, on matters of economic and financial relevance. For the thoughtful citizen, getting rid of that "mainstream thinking," and that very soon, is the most awesome, most urgent real issue of current policy-shaping. The very existence of nearly everyone's family, even in the relatively near term, depends upon making that sudden change in popular opinion. The need to change stubbornly embedded "mainstream" opinion, is the task which the thoughtful citizen may find worthy to be considered truly awesome.

It happens to be the case, that the most crucial of the relevant issues of economic and financial thinking, are "genetically" identical with, and related to the uncompromisable issues separating John Paul II from the scalawags at the *Post*. It is with that outstanding and urgent political relevance in view, that we address a crucial feature of that controversy.

Rather than presuming to defend His Holiness' position in this matter, it were more tasteful, and more useful to the reader, that I identify my own expert knowledge, as a physical economist with relevant independent discoveries in this field.

I indicate the proof which shows, that virtually all extant academic theories of evolution, including those which contain some useful elements of research, are essentially ideological fabrications.

The primary error ruining today's academic treatments of "evolution," is a fallacy of composition: the crucial distinction between that putative end-product of evolution, man, and all preceding, inferior living species, is passed over with a wave of the academic hand. To establish the relevant benchmark for correcting that fallacy of composition, consider the relevance of a political case, in which evolutionary progress in human culture has been ostensibly reversed: the unnatural selection of George Bush as a former President of the U.S.A.

Did man descend from bushbabies, down a nocturnal primeval tree, as some devotees of the plagiarist Thomas Malthus imply?³ Putting matters from prehistory aside, Bush,

3. In presenting his famous work, Charles Darwin explained that he had arranged his data to fit the dogma of Thomas Malthus' 1798 *Essay*, which, in turn, had originally been advanced to promote the British government's policies for increasing the death-rates among Britain's "useless eaters": through proposed, Gingrich-like repeal of the Elizabethan "Poor Laws." Malthus, in turn, had cribbed his doctrine from the English translation of Giammaria Ortes' 1790 *Reflessioni sulla Popolazione della Nazioni*. After a Club of Rome project, *The Limits to Growth* (Washington, D.C.: Potomac Associates, 1972), authored by a group of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)-based charlatans, Donnella and Dennis Meadows and Jay Forrester, had been exposed as a hoax, the present-day international neo-Malthusian cult, headed by Prince Philip and Prince Bernhard's World Wildlife Fund,

morally and intellectually, is clearly a descent of man to far below the civilized state of literacy represented by the Fifteenth Century's Golden Renaissance and the Eighteenth Century's framing of the United States Federal Constitution.

As said, this George Bush case points our attention toward the crucial element of fraud in the *Post*'s commentary. To wit: Is "evolution" to be relegated, as the *Post* defines the issue, to a formal academic subject-matter of materialist, or reductionist biology? When we take into account the different philosophies parading under the name of "science" today, can we claim fairly, that any among the generally accepted classroom views of physical science, biology included, has competently treated the most relevant single piece of experimental evidence by means of which an explicit principle of evolution might be adduced? We signify as most notable, the role of the alternately evolving, and devolving political culture of the human species, in effecting, or failing to effect, man's increasing domination of nature on, and near our planet.

The evidence that evolution exists, is beyond doubt. Cosmic evolution continues to occur under our astrophysicists' noses, so to speak. The evolutionary emergence of our planet's biosphere, and the increasing domination of the planet by that biosphere's development, is beyond question. What the generally accepted academic views continue to leave entirely in the dark, is the demonstrable identity of an efficient specific principle of evolution. This crucial omission is not a chance oversight; it is a product of a relevant, specific, pervasive, axiomatic incompetence, still to be removed from within each of those professions.

In short: although virtually all contemporary dogma on the subject of "evolution," purports to explain the existence of our own species, no generally accepted academic doctrine, today, supplies a competent *functional* definition of the actuality, or even the possibility for the existence of that species, man, which evolution is presumed to have produced. It is that axiomatic incompetence which we address here.

The crucial significance of cognition

Can we rightly separate the question of evolution from the quality of human behavior, from the issues of morality expressed by a commitment of public policy to improvement of the potential relative population-density of mankind? Can one speak of the quality of our species, relative to the beasts, without considering as distinctively human, a policy of constituting those forms of governments, by means of which we may promote increase of the full spectrum of life-expectancies and of health, and advancements in those forms of leisure which are integral to intellectual and moral improvement of

during the course of the 1980s, dumped the untenable crudity of Malthus' plagiarism, to revive Ortes' original argument for "carrying capacity." See Webster G. Tarpley, "Giammaria Ortes and the Venetian Hoax of Carrying Capacity," *New Federalist*, June 20, 1994.

persons generally?

Mankind is the only species which has demonstrated the power to effect willful improvements in its own potential relative population-density, while also improving the spectrum of life-expectancies for all age and related classifications. It is through that willful behavior of our species, that man rose from a potential population estimable as not more than several millions of Lemuel Gulliver's Yahoos,⁴ to billions at a greatly improved level of life-expectancies, and conditions of family and individual life, throughout this planet: until a downturn which began through policy-changes introduced approximately thirty years ago.⁵

That same nature, itself, to which the evolutionists attribute the efficient principle of their dogma, has thrown all ancient empires, of Mesopotamia, and elsewhere, into the dust of history's waste-dumps. History demonstrates that cultures which fail to place emphasis upon what we call today scientific and technological progress, are doomed to suffer the ruin common to unfit varieties of a species. On this account, history demonstrates that any society which governs itself according to a Malthusian principle of "free trade," can exist only as a parasite, a virtual cannibal, as the Nineteenth Century British Empire did, and is thus morally unfit to survive.

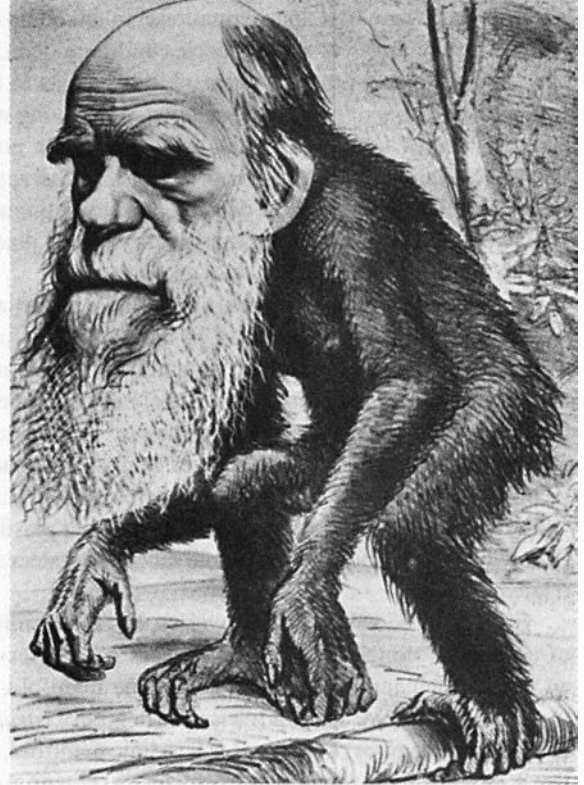
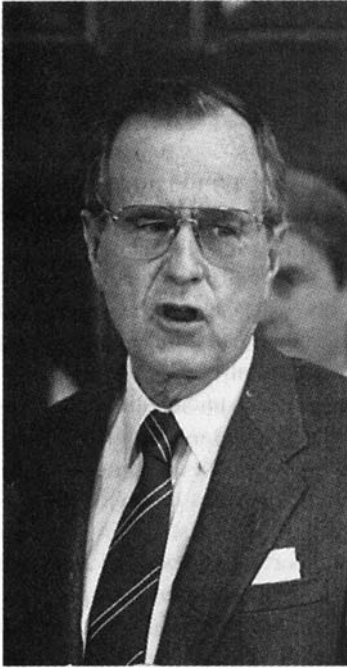
How could such a species as human society, with these functional, historical characteristics, evolve? Where, what is the evolutionary principle which subsumes the generation of this distinctive role of individual human cognitive behavior? Is it not ludicrous to address such a question to the judgment of a *Washington Post*, the which has failed to evolve to the biological-cultural level of producing a truthful editor?

The axiomatic incompetence of the sundry theories of evolution, is the same obsessive blunder which invalidates each and all of today's academically accredited attempts to develop deterministic mathematical models of economic growth. This refers to what the present writer has addressed under the rubric of the "Columbus Principle," the fact that modern mathematical economics presumes implicitly, that "commodities are produced by commodities."⁶ That absurd

4. The reader would show no appreciation of Jonathan Swift as a figure of considerable historical significance in his times, if it were not recognized that the spectacle of dirty, rutting, humanoid Yahoos under the lordships of horses' rear parts, is nothing other than a fair appreciation of the reduced state of affairs in Hugh Walpole's Eighteenth-Century Britain. See H. Graham Lowry, *How the Nation Was Won*, Vol. I (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1988); Chapters 4 and 5, pp. 59-157.

5. On the subject of the physical-economic downturn, see Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "While Monetarism Dies," *Executive Intelligence Review*, Oct. 25, 1996, pp. 10-19.

6. *ibid.* The built-in, absurd, axiomatic assumption of all academically accredited, or kindred mathematical models, that commodities, as outputs, are caused by the consumption of commodities, as inputs. The prevalence of that deluding, axiomatic obsession among professionals, is chiefly the result of London's participation on the winning side of a long series of wars, beginning



Left to right: Former President George Bush; Katharine Graham, the publisher of the Washington Post, where evolution has yet to produce a truthful editor; and a cartoon from 1871 of Charles Darwin, whose theories didn't account for the devolution which led to George Bush.

proposition, as argued by Cambridge University's Piero Sraffa,⁷ is consistent with the derivatives of the logical-positivist Lausanne School of Leon Walras, as also the information theory and systems analysis of Norbert Wiener and John von Neumann. In no place in those economic doctrines, is any consideration given to the actual, functional role of the cognitive processes of the individual operative's mind, as the determining feature of the productive process as a whole.

This prevalent absurdity of academically accredited mathematical economics, is the "hereditary" consequence of a corresponding absurdity inhering in generally accepted classroom mathematics. G.W. Leibniz was the first modern economist to warn against this fatal fallacy of mathematics, a warning first delivered as a few sets of brief remarks, under the rubric of "Analysis Situs."⁸ The fundamental error of the

the 1701-1714 War of Spanish Succession, and continuing through the World Wars of the present century: as a by-product of the British monarchy's participation in these military victories, British empiricist ideology gained virtual global hegemony within areas dominated by European civilization, especially after the 1814-1815 Congress of Vienna. Empiricism, whose influence outside Britain was always in jeopardy, at best, until the close of the Napoleonic wars, won on the field of diplomacy what it had lost on the battlefields of science.

7. Piero Sraffa, *The Production of Commodities by Commodities* (1960).

8. See, G.W. Leibniz, "Studies in a Geometry of Situation," *Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz: Philosophical Papers and Letters*, Leroy E. Loemker, ed., Vol. 2 (Norwell, Mass.: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1989); pp. 247-258. The principle of Analysis Situs is the underlying feature of the Leibniz docu-

modern mathematical physicists and biologists, on the subject of evolution, as on other matters, is the mere failure, or militant refusal to accept Leibniz's warning against the types of nonsense inhering in any naive faith in today's generally accepted classroom mathematics. After Leibniz, the first successful attack on this fallacy, from within mathematical physics, was delivered by Bernhard Riemann's revolutionary habilitation dissertation, in which the first steps toward a comprehensive Analysis Situs were made.⁹

Consider the case for economics, first, and turn, then, directly, to identify the corresponding case for any deductive deterministic mathematics.

Relative to any doctrine of ecology, the distinction which sets mankind outside the competence of so-called ecology, is the functional nature of the variability in the human species' potential relative population-density.¹⁰ This variability is of a type which might be treated as of that "genetically" predetermined character which is experimentally tolerable (for pur-

ment which has come to be known under the title of *The Monadology*. [Cf. *Monadology and Other Philosophical Essays*, Paul and Anne Martin Schrecker, trans. (Englewood, N.J.: MacMillan, 1965).]

9. Bernhard Riemann, "Über die Hypothesen, welche der Geometrie zu Grunde liegen" (1854) *Bernhard Riemanns Gesammelte Mathematische Werke*, H. Weber, ed. (1902): (New York: Dover Publications [reprint], 1963).

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

poses of pragmatic first approximations) in the comparative study of population-sets among species inferior to man. However, the ecological potential of mankind changes to the effect, that humanity appears to be an upward-evolving succession of species unto itself: that the impulse for constant upward evolution, respecting its behavior and characteristic potential relative population-density, is the distinguishing characteristic of human nature: a distinction which places the human species beyond the reach of ecology.

The cause for these advances in mankind's potential relative population-density, is found in mankind's realization, as practice, of certain validated, fundamental discoveries of natural principle. One thinks immediately of experimentally validated discoveries of physical principle, as those effects are encountered explicitly as advances in applied science and technology. These also include the principles underlying the Classical art-forms of poetry, drama, music, and plastic arts, from which mankind has derived advances in statecraft and related matters.

Each of these validated discoveries, has the significance of an added "dimension," in the process of progress from an n -fold Riemannian physical-space-time manifold, to an $(n+1)$ -fold manifold. These advances, in degree of *cardinality* of the higher degrees of physical-space-time manifold, correlate with an increase of mankind's (society's) potential power over nature, and with associated tendencies for increase of not only potential relative population-density, but also improved life-expectancies, and a quantitatively and qualitatively enhanced quality of family and individual life.

The realization of these advances in technology and statecraft, requires absolute increases in the necessary physical and related consumption, per capita of labor force, per household, and per square kilometer of relevant land-area. However, in successful physical economies, those increases in the rations of "energy of the system," are more than offset by gains in physical productivity.¹¹ The result is, that in a well-managed society, the ratio of relative "free energy" to relative

"energy of the system," does not fall. It tends, rather, to increase, despite the rising physical requirements of per-capita and per-square-kilometer market-baskets, for labor force, households, basic economic infrastructure, education, health care, science and technology services, production, and distribution. In sum, the transformation from input to output, is "not-entropic."¹² This gain in relative not-entropy, is the sole sustainable source of true profit in an economy.¹³

The agency underlying this not-entropic function, can not be located in a correlation between the array of inputs and subsequent array of outputs. The human mind is the relevant agency, the only source of this not-entropy.

This "not-entropic," distinctive characteristic of the individual human mind's function, has the same implications for the notion of evolution as it is crucial for distinguishing between scientific and non-scientific forms of political-economy. Contrary to the radically reductionist "brain" dogmas of Bertrand Russell devotees Norbert Wiener and John von Neumann,¹⁴ it is impossible to define this not-entropic function of the human individual mind in terms of any generally accepted form of classroom mathematics. This axiomatic incompetence of today's taught mathematics, is the most devastating experimental-physics demonstration of Leibniz's warning of the need to develop a generalized Analysis Situs. In present-day mathematics, only along those frontiers pioneered by Riemann's celebrated habilitation dissertation, can this principle be expressed for purposes of mathematical comprehension.

The array of physical inputs to an economic process, is a condition in the physical world; the array of physical outputs of that process, is also a condition in the physical world. Yet, from the standpoint of the philosophical materialist, or reductionists since Parmenides of Elea, what we identify as the "cause" of the transformation linking those two successive conditions, is, for them, an alleged, philosophically impermissible, *metaphysical* intervention by the not-entropic cog-

11. The prototype of the successful design of a modern economy is supplied by U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, in his famous three reports to the U.S. Congress: *Report on Public Credit* (January 1790), *Report on a National Bank* (December 1790), and, most significantly, *Report on the Subject of Manufactures* (Dec. 5, 1791). This is the "American System" model of economy adopted by the Nineteenth-Century U.S. Whigs and Republicans, the Careys and Henry Clay, through Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley; it is also the model, as adopted by Friedrich List, for the successful rise of Nineteenth-Century Germany's economy, and the model adopted, until 1894-1895 by the rise of modern Japan, and the model adopted by modern Russia's greatest statesman of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, to date, Count Sergei Witte. A notable, recently released supplementary reference, is Friedrich List, *Outlines of American Political Economy*, Michael Liebig, ed., (Wiesbaden, Germany: Dr. Boettiger Verlag, GmbH, 1996). (This is published in parallel, German and English, texts.) Hamilton's reports are republished in Nancy Spannaus and Christopher White, editors, *The Political Economy of the American Revolution*, 2nd ed. (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1996).

12. We are obliged to resort to the relatively awkward term, "not entropic," because, over recent decades, a duped public has come to accept the mechanistic (and essentially absurd) significance of Professor Norbert Wiener's misuse of "negative entropy," or "negentropy."

13. This excludes the special case of equilibrium in a Gramm-Gingrich utopia, in which economic equilibrium is maintained, as Jonathan Swift has noted, by the employed eating the unemployed. A less abrasive term used for identifying these or kindred tactics, is *primitive accumulation*: looting of nature, of other populations, past investments of capital, etc., to provide a nominal profit for those who do the looting. For more on "Primitive Accumulation," see, also, "Chain Letter," "Pyramid Club," "Junk Bonds," "Hostile Takeover," "Derivatives."

14. Both Wiener and von Neumann were devotees of the positivist standpoint of Bertrand Russell. See, Norman Macrae, *John von Neumann* (New York: Random House, 1992), pp. 103-108. For balance, note Macrae's cross reference (p. 106) to Heims's "diametrically opposite view to mine on the two men's legacy to our times" [Steven J. Heims, *John von Neumann and Norbert Wiener: From Mathematics to the Technologies of Life and Death* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1980)].

nitive processes of the individual human mind.

Thus, it is the relationship of the governing “not-entropic” intervention of the individual human mind, to the productive process, which defines the relationship between inputs and outputs of that process. This is the classical demonstration of the case for an Analysis Situs, outside and above a deductive deterministic form of mathematics.

Consider the predicament which this poses to the block-headed variety of mathematical physicist. The methodological standpoint of experimental physics, as distinct from that of ivory-tower, mathematical formalism, presents us with the existence of efficient, cognitive not-entropy, as a phenomenon of *relationship*, a relationship for which there is no provision within existing mathematical physics. As we shall note, in the appropriate place below, the demonstration of the existence of this relationship as a physically efficient one, satisfies the most powerful standard of scientific truthfulness available in any part of science. It is a relationship nowhere permitted within the axiomatics of generally accepted classroom mathematics, a relationship banned by the dogmas of commonly taught mathematical physics. Yet, it exists!

The formalist’s reaction to this paradoxical situation, ought to remind us of the spectacle created, if a biological instructor were to assure his students, that we do not yet have any statistical certainty that the evolutionary development of cognitive human life might be probable. So, in response to a proof of the existence of a type of relationship which his mathematics viciously excludes, the formalist proposes that we go to the blackboard, to demonstrate that this relationship might be derived from within the terms of that mathematics! The fraudulent mathematical definition of “negative entropy,” as famously supplied by the late Professor Norbert Wiener, is a celebrated example of such pathetic posturing by a reductionist.¹⁵

The crucial point is, that not-entropy is not a special condition which might be constructed within the bounds of generally accepted classroom mathematics. In that latter domain, not-entropy presents itself only as a devastating paradox.¹⁶ It is an efficiently existing principle, which, however, exists

15. Norbert Wiener, *Cybernetics* (New York: John Wiley, 1948). Wiener degraded biological and other characteristically not-entropic processes to virtual statistical accidents within the type of mechanical domain associated with statistical gas theory: i.e., to Ludwig Boltzmann’s case for a highly improbable, local and temporary reversal of statistical entropy, according to the terms of Boltzmann’s construction of his famous H-theorem. See, Morris Levitt, “Linearity and Entropy: Ludwig Boltzmann and the Second Law of Thermodynamics,” *Fusion Energy Foundation Newsletter*, September 1976, pp. 3-18.

16. In an earlier location, the author has referred to the treatment of an aspect of this problem, in the work of A.D. Sakharov (“The Essential Role of ‘Time-Reversal’ in Mathematical Economics,” *Executive Intelligence Review*, Oct. 11, 1996). Cf. A.D. Sakharov, *Collected Scientific Works* D. Ter Haar, D.V. Chudnovsky, G.V. Chudnovsky, eds., (New York: Marcel Dekker, 1982); Part 2: “Cosmology,” pp. 59-155, esp. “12. Cosmological Models of the Universe with Reversal of Time’s Arrow.”

only outside the domain comprehended by such a mathematics. When such paradoxes confront mathematics, a scientific catastrophe is avoided by abandoning the confines of that mathematics; competence exhibits itself so, because it has recognized that the evidence obliges us to rise to that higher domain to which Leibniz assigned the name of Analysis Situs.

This relationship, within the higher domain of an Analysis Situs, is the characteristic feature of that science of physical economy founded by Leibniz, as this is already exemplified by the subject-matter of his 1671 *Society & Economy*.¹⁷ The same kind of paradox confronts the mathematician, in addressing that efficient, not-entropic relationship known as life.

Once we situate man at the center of the functional relationship, in the study of evolution, we are confronted, once again, by the same problem of Analysis Situs which life represents, but on an ontologically higher level. The characteristic of a human nature which demonstrates itself through successive increases in mankind’s potential relative population-density, is precisely that same not-entropic principle, the distinctive principle of the individual human mind: a conception hidden behind the formalist’s paradox of “mind over matter.”

To evade precisely that challenge, the reductionist retorts with the assertion condemned by John Paul II, that the human mind is an *epiphenomenon* of the physical existence of the living process; the difficulty is, that that argument creates for the reductionist logician the unwholesome, dismaying spectacle, of an epiphenomenon acting as the efficient cause of the phenomenon which, putatively, generates its own existence.

‘Et hypotheses non fingo . . .’

The relevant incompetence of generally accepted classroom mathematics, is most conveniently identified by the rarity of those putatively literate professionals who recognize the plain absurdity of a popularized piece of pompous idiocy uttered by Isaac Newton: *Et hypotheses non fingo . . .* (“I don’t make hypotheses”). Newton’s slogan is key for understanding the relevant incompetence of reductionist science on the subject of evolution, still today.

Leibniz and Jean Bernoulli, for example, already ridiculed Newton on this account; until the Congress of Vienna destroyed France’s scientific institutions, the leading scientists of continental Europe and the United States, openly, and accurately, ridiculed, as a hoax upon science, the attempted apotheosis of Newton by the Venetian Abbot Antonio Conti and his cabal. Even in Britain, John Herschel, the son of Britain’s only competent scientist of that time, joined with Cambridge University classmate Charles Babbage, to ridicule cabalist Newton and the shoddy London Royal Society for making Britain the laughing-stock of the scientific world.¹⁸

17. *Society & Economy*, John Chambliss, trans., *Fidelio*, Fall 1992. This also appears in Spannaus and White, eds., op. cit.

18. Charles Babbage and John Herschel, *The Principle of Pure Deism, in Opposition to the Dotage of the University* (1811). Charles Babbage, John

Riemann put his finger directly on the kernel of the problem: Newton's scientific illiteracy respecting even the bare meaning of the term "hypothesis." Riemann's ridicule of Newton's pompous idiocy, is key for understanding the genius of Riemann's relevant, own revolution in modern physics.¹⁹ Visions from Goya's *Los Caprichos* are invoked, as one thinks of today's students sitting in awe, like young donkeys at their first lodge meeting, while old asses, called professors, captivate them with Newton's silly "I don't make hypotheses."

The axiomatic incompetence of today's professionally accepted standards of mathematical thinking for addressing the topic of evolution, must be identified on two levels.

In the first degree, the problem is that explicitly solved by Riemann's habilitation dissertation. The problem on this first level is twofold. First: The darkness which none of the most famous of the concerned geometers, mathematicians, and philosophers, from Euclid through the Ecole Polytechnique's A.-M. Legendre, had been able to lift:²⁰ *the validity of that set of definitions, axioms, and postulates, which had underlain the theorem-lattice of both geometry, and the mathematics derived from that geometry, had been left uncertain.* Second: mathematical physics had been degraded into the effort to map relations within the domain of a virtually empty space-time defined by that unproven set of definitions, axioms, and postulates, the which had been taken on no better authority than the presumption that these arbitrary, underlying assumptions of formal mathematics were more or less self-evident.

In the second degree, this problem had been greatly aggravated by the assumptions of Paolo Sarpi, his lackey Galileo Galilei, and Galileo's mathematics pupil, Thomas Hobbes, the problem embedded in Newton's notorious *et*

hypotheses non fingo. . . . Specifically, in literate science, the premising of a theorem-lattice upon some underlying set of interacting definitions, axioms, and postulates, is named an *hypothesis*. Newton's "I don't make hypotheses" is an extremist's affirmation of the central absurdity of empiricism, the presumption that the relevant hypothesis must not be acknowledged to be an hypothesis; the purpose of that perverse semantic charade, is to defend the empiricists' hypothesis: that these definitions, axioms, and postulates are supplied by sense-perception, and that nothing could be known to exist, the which would contradict the views of the empiricists on these matters.

For our purposes here, consider those two levels in reversed order.

To the extent that the empiricist and related, positivist views are hegemonic in relevant institutions today, the delusion prevails that pure (e.g., formal) mathematics represents a branch of formal knowledge, formal abstract logic, which, once given by sense-certainty, is, by its nature, independent of any further demands by external authority.²¹ The resulting practical problem is, that the political defeat of the opponents of the empiricists and positivists, and the resulting, artificial authority of Newtonians such as Newton, Euler, Laplace, Cauchy, Kelvin, Clausius, Grassmann, Helmholtz, et al., has imposed upon mathematical science the presumption, that physical space-time itself can be regarded as linearized, probably in the extremes of the very, very large (in astrophysics), and, without doubt, in the very, very small (in microphysics). This arbitrary, popularized dogma of classroom mathematics, thus bans from official science, any experimentally demonstrated principle which does not conform to the Apollo priesthood's presumption of linearity in (for example) the very, very small.²²

Thus, as the case of Norbert Wiener's "information theory" hoax illustrates the problem, and as the related case of John von Neumann's idiot-savant view of "economic equilibrium" does similarly, what is called science either implicitly denies the very existence of those actually "non-entropic" processes, which physical economy demonstrates all successful models of economy and society to be, or the lack of means for mathematical comprehension of the expressed relationships results in devastatingly paradoxical mathematical formulations.

The same predicament arises in efforts to define a mathematical biophysics, such as the work of the famous Nicholas

Herschel, and George Peacock, trans., Lacroix's *Differential & Integral Calculus* (1812). These distinguished Cambridge students prompted the dumping of the useless Newton pseudo-calculus, and employing the actual calculus of Leibniz instead. Herschel moved on in his father's footsteps, to become Britain's leading astronomer and a collaborator of Germany's Carl F. Gauss. Babbage is most famous for continuing Leibniz's line of development of modern calculating machinery, and is closely associated with the circles of Monge's Ecole Polytechnique in France, and with Alexander von Humboldt in Germany.

19. "Das Wort Hypothese hat jetzt eine etwas andere Bedeutung als bei Newton. Man pflegt jetzt unter Hypothese Alles zu den Erscheinungen Hinzugedachte zu verstehen. Newton war weit entfernt von dem ungereimten Gedanken, als könne die Erklärung der Erscheinungen durch Abstraction gewonnen werden. . . . Die Unterscheidung, welche Newton zwischen Bewegungsgesetzen oder Axiomen und Hypothesen macht, scheint mir nicht haltbar. Das Trägheitsgesetz ist die Hypothese: Wenn ein materieller Punkt allein in der Welt vorhanden wäre und sich im Raum mit einer bestimmten Geschwindigkeit bewegte, so würde er diese Geschwindigkeit beständig behalten." *Riemanns Werke* op. cit., p. 525.

20. "Diese Dunkelheit wurde auch von Euklid bis Legendre, um dem berühmtesten neueren Bearbeiter der Geometrie zu nennen, wedervon den Mathematikern, noch von den Philosophen, welche sich damit beschäftigten, gehoben." Habilitation dissertation, loc. cit., p. 272.

21. This is the extremist version of radical empiricism (e.g., logical positivism) adopted by Bertrand Russell, et al.

22. Our acquaintances of the late 1970s and early 1980s at Lawrence Livermore Laboratories will recall, how often this writer and his associates scolded them over their repeated preference, respecting issues of isentropic compression in inertial-confinement, and other matters, for blind faith in the wisdom of that veritable Wizard of Oz, the local Pythia called "Lasnex," over the plainest experimental evidence to the contrary.

Rashevsky,²³ or the work of the celebrated hylozoic theory of A. Oparin and others. Until formalism bends to that higher authority of experimental physics, in which not-entropy exists as a relatively independent, efficient principle of relations within the universe, the best efforts to address such matters, will be brought to a halt by the defiant paradox which the stubbornness of reductionist mathematical formalism in the Euler-Lagrange tradition has brought upon itself.

As long as young donkeys copy the bad habits of empiricist old asses, no amount of research into the task of devising a theory of not-entropic processes, either in economy, or evolution, will do more than to make the mud muddier, by grinding the stuff, yet once again, with the same old ritual, mathematical hoof-stompings of infinitely infinite series.

Once we return to the first level, the form of the problem which Riemann describes at the outset of his habilitation dissertation, is to be seen as crucial for solving this problem of Analysis Situs.

Hypothesis as Analysis Situs

To meet the solution for that crisis in axiomatics which we have identified here, we must follow the pathway of the Augustine tradition of western European civilization, as Leibniz and Riemann did, and Nicolaus of Cusa before them. We must turn to the roots of modern science in Classical Greece, Plato's Academy at Athens specifically.²⁴ The solution lies in the notion of Socratic dialogue, as made the basis for science by Plato, but also as Plato developed this from a dialectical germ-principle central to the Homeric epics, and to the Classical Greek tragedy of Aeschylus and others which was developed on the foundation provided by those earlier epics. The refined kernel of scientific method, is *the principle of hypothesis* as this was developed in the dialogues of Plato.

23. Nicholas Rashevsky, *Mathematical Biophysics: Physico-Mathematical Foundations of Biology* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1938); *Mathematical Biophysics* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press [revised], 1948).

24. The earliest demonstrated traces of modern scientific knowledge are dated, as Balgangadhar Tilak cites the evidence for this in his *Orion*, from between 6,000 and 4,000 B.C., in the solar astronomical equinoctial calendars of Central Asia. There are indications of similarly early developments in Chinese solar astronomical calendars, evidence which requires more exhaustive study. In historic times, the most advanced known pre-Classical Greece culture, is that of Egypt prior to the destructive introduction of what is called today the Isis-Osiris cult. Egypt, like Indo-European Central-Asian culture, was vastly more advanced than any appearing in early Mesopotamia (e.g., prior to the Hellenistic period and the later Arab Renaissance under the Baghdad Caliphate). The qualitative superiority of Classical Greek science over what is known of Egypt's, lies in the crucial emphasis upon the subjective side, by Plato and his relevant predecessors, upon the act of knowing. However, within Classical Greek culture, and the European tradition, the crucial contributions of Plato are unique in type and magnitude, far more advanced in principle than anything so far known of any ancient culture. In any case, modern European science is entirely indebted, directly, to Plato's Academy at Athens.

It was on this basis, that Nicolaus of Cusa launched the modern experimental physics traced into Leibniz, Riemann, et al., through Luca Pacioli, Leonardo da Vinci, Johannes Kepler, et al. Cusa's work to this effect is located in a series of writings on Platonic principles of experimentally based scientific method, beginning his *De docta ignorantia*.²⁵

This is the modern scientific tradition of the European, Fifteenth-Century Golden Renaissance, as opposed to the feudalist reaction, launched from Sixteenth-Century Venice and Padua, and known as the Enlightenment of Paolo Sarpi, Galileo, Descartes, Hobbes, and their sundry materialist, empiricist, positivist, and existentialist followers. Since Padua's Pietro Pomponazzi, and two of Enlightenment London's favorites, Francesco Zorzi (a.k.a., "Giorgi"), Sarpi, et al., all modern European science has been divided, principally, between two political camps: the Renaissance versus the Enlightenment's reductionist reaction. The Classical Christian Humanism of the Renaissance, is typified for modern science by Cusa, Leonardo, Kepler, Leibniz, Monge, Gauss, Riemann, et al. The opposing, Roman pagan tradition²⁶ is typified by the reductionist followers of Venice's Pomponazzi and Sarpi. Once that central political fact respecting the history of modern European science is understood, the nature and heredity of all the principal epistemological problems within modern science are implicitly identified.

What some might term "the basic feasible solution" for the crisis of Analysis Situs, came implicitly into focus with Riemann's habilitation dissertation, his "On the Hypotheses Which Underlie Geometry." Instead of regarding notions of three respectively independent senses of spatial direction, plus one of time, as self-evident, we must view these as but four senses of dimension within an expanding manifold: a physical-space-time manifold, in which the characteristic principle of action is the continual passing over from a manifold of "n," to "n+1" "dimensions." Each such "dimension" corresponds to a validated principle of nature. Each such "dimension" is treated as independent of other such "dimensions," in the sense three senses of spatial extension are defined as functionally mutually independent.²⁷

25. Nicolaus of Cusa, *On Learned Ignorance [De docta ignorantia]*, Fr. Germain Heron, trans. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1954).

26. a.k.a., "oligarchical," "imperial," or "gnostic" tradition.

27. Since this point is crucial, the accuracy of our report of Riemann's discovery must not be left to speculation. We cite the critically relevant passages from his habilitation dissertation. "*Es hatte dies seinen Grund wohl darin, dass der allgemeine Begriff mehrfach ausgedehnter Grössen, unter welchem die Raumgrössen enthalten sind, ganz ungearbeitet blieb. Ich habe mir daher zunächst die Aufgabe gestellt, den Begriff einer mehrfach ausgedehnten Grösse aus allgemeinen Grössenbegriffen zu construieren. Es wird daraus hervorgehen, dass eine mehrfach ausgedehnte Grösse verschiedener Massverhältnisse fähig ist und der Raum also nur einen besonderen Fall einer dreifach ausgedehnten Grösse bildet. Hiervon aber ist eine nothwendige Folge, dass die Sätze der Geometrie sich nicht aus allgemeinen Grössenbegriffen ableiten lassen, sondern dass diejenigen Eigenschaften, durch welche*

There is a usually overlooked, crucial point in Riemann's development of an argument he supplies early in the writing of his habilitation dissertation. Failing to comprehend this point as he intends the reader should, would lead the reader to fatally wrong conclusions about the matter under discussion here: a failure which has been displayed often enough among putative academic and related authorities. We quote his German directly in this text, to spoil any suspicion that we might have altered the meaning in translation: "so kann diese Construction bezeichnet werden als eine Zusammensetzung von einer Veränderlichkeit von $n + 1$ Dimensionen aus einer Veränderlichkeit von n Dimensionen und aus einer Veränderlichkeit von Einer Dimension."²⁸ This can be fairly restated: "then this construction can be denoted by a composition of a variability [manifold] of $(n+1)$ dimensions, out of a manifold of n dimensions plus a variability of one dimension."²⁹ *Zusammensetzung* is used in the sense of *compose*, in congruence with the famous representation of the Creator as the "Composer," in the musical sense, in Plato's *Timaeus*. We elaborate the notion, and then explain the importance we place upon this point.

Given, an hypothesis, as represented by an experimentally validated Riemann manifold of n dimensions. Given, then, an experimental expression of a paradox, the which

sich der Raum von anderen denkbaren dreifach ausgedehnten Grössen unterscheidet, nur aus der Erfahrung entnommen werden können." loc.cit., pp. 272-273. "... erhält man eine dreifach ausgedehnte Mannigfaltigkeit, wenn man vorstellt, dass eine zweifach ausgedehnte in eine völlig verschiedene auf bestimmte Art übergeht, und es ist leicht zu sehen, wie man diese Construction fortsetzen kann. Wenn man, anstatt den Begriff als bestimmbar, seinen Gegenstand als veränderlich betrachtet, so kann diese Construction bezeichnet werden als eine Zusammensetzung einer Veränderlichkeit von $n + 1$ Dimensionen aus einer Veränderlichkeit von n Dimensionen und aus einer Veränderlichkeit von Einer Dimension." p. 275.

28. *ibid.*

29. Respecting problems of translation. Although each step of Riemann's argument is premised upon well-established philosophical, mathematical, and physical conceptions, the function of the dissertation is to present a genuinely original, and valid discovery of principle. This discovery is represented by derived conceptions which have never existed previously, at least in recorded human knowledge available in modern times up to that point. His use of existing language for the naming of these discoveries, can not avoid the principle of metaphor: like the composer of a magnificent, original Classical poem, Riemann is presenting meanings for which no previously established usage existed. Thus, only the most perverse of blockheaded grammarians, could propose that Riemann's words must be interpreted strictly according to *their previously established standard meaning*. Since Riemann thinks as a Platonist, we must define his nouns according to his crucially relevant use of verbs. Since Riemann is employing a recognizably Classical Greek Platonic conception, Plato's notion of "compose," which he approximates by a metaphorical use of *Zusammensetzung*, we should read the term *Veränderlichkeit* to agree with the Platonic notion of "compose," in the sense of "original creation": it signifies here both "manifold," as Riemann has identified that in preceding paragraphs (and, also later); insofar as we are examining the individual contents of the manifold, it has the *subordinate*, almost dictionary-literal significance, of "variability" or "changeability." That, in any case, is the way in which Riemann's mind works; we should therefore read his utterances as reflections of that mind's working.

defies the previously validated hypothesis of n dimensions. Given, next, the experimental validation of the discovery of a new physical principle corresponding to the subject-matter of the paradox. We now possess the old, previously validated n -dimension manifold, plus a newly discovered physical principle. We must now resynthesize³⁰ the validated physical principles of the previous manifold, together with the newly added principle. One can not simply add the new principle to the old hypothesis; the characteristic of the old manifold can not simply cohabit with the new principles. One must recompose a new manifold, of different characteristic than the old, from the interdependent combination of the n old principles plus the additional one. That act of composition (Riemann's *Zusammensetzung* here), is a relationship (synthesis=change) of the type located within the higher domain of Analysis Situs. The act of *composition* here, is an act of original creation, an act of original discovery of a principle of the universe: it is an act of creation, the kind of act which defines the individual man or woman to be made in the living image of God, to exert dominion over the universe.³¹

The core of the result of Riemann's discovery, is twofold. First, each n -fold physical-space-time manifold of the series, represents an hypothesis, this in the same sense that the set of definitions, axioms, and postulates of an open-ended Euclidean theorem-lattice represent, combined, an hypothesis. Second, the array of any such Riemannian series of experimentally validated hypotheses, presents us with an hypothesis-lattice, this in a sense analogous to the way in which the theorems of a Euclidean geometry form a theorem-lattice underlain by the relevant, encompassing hypothesis of Euclidean geometry.

Such a notion of an hypothesis-lattice presents us with a challenge analogous to that presented to the fictionalized Parmenides of Plato's *Parmenides* dialogue. That challenge, both in Plato's *Parmenides*, and in Riemannian geometry, has the quality and form of what is termed an *ontological paradox*.

The question posed, which neither the fictional nor real-life Parmenides of Elea could meet, is: *What is the common generating principle which underlies that series of hypotheses, in the same sense that the Euclidean hypothesis constitutes the generative principle of the Euclidean theorem-lattice?* As Plato's *Parmenides* informs us, the problem is Parmenides' failure to consider Heraclitus' notion of the ontological primacy of *change* within a physical space-time: that the quality of *change*, rather than the form of the sense-object, is the nature of substance.

Note, at this juncture, that such a lattice-series of hypoth-

30. At this juncture, "synthesize" is employed in the sense of rejecting Immanuel Kant's arguments on the subject of cognitive synthesis (i.e., "synthetic judgment a priori").

31. Nicolaus of Cusa's *imago viva Dei*.

eses, is a model of directed evolutionary development. It is a notion of that kind of ordering-principle which confronts us in the idea of evolution generally, and in those forms of economic progress which are defined in accord with the constraints specified above.

Plato's work defines the relevant ordering-principle underlying a lattice of validated hypotheses, as an higher hypothesis. This notion, higher hypothesis, has the same functional relationship to an array of cohering hypotheses, that the Euclidean hypothesis has to the member-theorems of its theorem-lattice. In the work of Plato, it is here, in this notion of higher hypothesis, that we encounter those higher notions of relations to which Leibniz refers in the matter of Analysis Situs.

The notion of relationship as such, which is to be extended to the general notion of Analysis Situs, is the notion of the way in which the series of theorems is determined by those theorems' commonly underlying hypothesis, or a series of hypotheses by its commonly underlying higher hypothesis.³² Thus, the notion of a principled relation of the type of efficient not-entropy, typifies the quality of idea of relationship which, in higher hypothesis, supersedes the role we have assigned to hypothesis in Euclidean geometry.

The principle of hypothesis, so identified, has four features to be emphasized here: 1) Ontological, 2) The Notion of Time, 3) The Principle of Truthfulness, 4) The Function of Memory, and the basis it provides, uniquely, for human knowledge. This principle, so viewed, defines Leibniz's domain of Analysis Situs; from that standpoint, and only that standpoint, the notions of evolution and of physical-economic not-entropy, may be freed from the shackles of the reductionist's mystifications, and rendered comprehensible. First, the notion of ontological paradox, as it is presented by Plato's *Parmenides*.

Return for a moment to the lattice of hypotheses represented by a series of the type:

$$\frac{(1 + h_i)}{(h_i)} \rightarrow (h_{i+1})$$

According to the discussion above, this Many corresponds to a One, the which is an higher hypothesis H_j . Then, the lattice of higher hypotheses represents a Many whose corres-

32. Leibniz's notion of *necessary and sufficient reason* is an example of this notion of determination of members of a lattice by their commonly underlying hypothesis. In Leibniz, this is associated with the notion of universal characteristics, a notion which corresponds to Riemann's notion of each physical space-time manifold as characterized by a distinctive physical-space-time curvature (hence, the emphasis on C.F. Gauss's development of the principle of experimental measurement associated with biquadratic residues). The characteristic curvature of physical space-time is experimentally coherent with the validation of a corresponding hypothesis, or higher hypothesis. Under that latter condition, that hypothesis, or higher hypothesis, is the "necessary and sufficient reason" for the universal characteristics of that species, or sub-species of domain.

ponding One is Plato's hypothesizing the higher hypothesis. This array corresponds to the notion of "Becoming" in Plato. The relative Absolute is, then, Plato's "Good," the latter which corresponds to "simultaneity of all" (in Christian theology). The transformations so ordered, constitute the domain of Leibniz's Analysis Situs.

Now, proceed to examine the four listed features of the domain of Analysis Situs as determined by Plato's, Leibniz's, and Riemann's principle of hypothesis.

On ontology: If an agency determines the existence of another agency, in the sense an hypothesis determines a theorem-lattice, the determining agency is ontologically primary. Thus, the refusal of the fictional (and actual) Parmenides, to recognize the One underlying, as hypothesis, the Many members of the theorem-lattice, is recognized by relevant scholars as an *ontological paradox*. The efficient agency is the substance of the process; that which is determined by this agency, is only a predicate of the substance. The fact that the Many exists, shows, by virtue of its character as corresponding to a theorem-lattice, that these terms are predicates of some higher substantiality. To deny the existence of that necessary substance, presents a devastating ontological paradox: the essential Platonic refutation of the sophists and other reductionists.

Thus, for Plato, the successively higher orderings, along the successive pathways from Many to One, are the march from the shadowland of sensuality, toward the relative substantiality which lies only within the domain of reason.³³ Thus, we proceed from the experience to the theorem, from the theorem-lattice to its hypothesis, from the hypothesis-lattice to the higher hypothesis, to hypothesizing the notion of higher hypothesis, and the unchanged Good.³⁴ Each upward step, in this succession, brings consciousness nearer to ontological reality.

On time: Thus, for Plato, as for Christianity, there are no eschatologists' "End Times," nor other "bad infinity," but only the subsumption of universal change (and time), by the ultimate simultaneity of all. *Time is not an absolute, but only a name conveniently assigned to the experience of change.* The senses of direction of experienced change, are crucial for science, as we shall indicate below.

On truthfulness: The science of physical economy solves a problem which perplexes the physicist. In experimental physics, the relationship of superior to inferior hypothesis is seen as located in the superior efficiency of the former. The person wielding the superior exerts a potential degree of power in nature, greater than that of the person relying upon the inferior. For sundry reasons, this test is readily recognizable as only a relative standard of truthfulness. Chiefly, the ultimate experimental truth is situated in the relationship of

33. E.g., Plato's parable, in his *Republic*, of the shadows on the wall of the firelit cave.

34. i.e., Good=Absolute.

mankind as a whole, to the universe as whole: just as the profit of the Wall Street speculator is derived solely from swindling the wealth of others, so the power of the individual, or even entire nations, is not proof of the truthfulness of their policies for mankind. Only the science of physical economy addresses this matter efficiently.

It is the increase of the human species' potential relative population-density (with those additional, qualifying constraints identified earlier here), which is the measure of mankind's dominion over the universe. What is measured, is not mere techniques. What is measured, is the validity of those methods, by means of which the individual human mind generates a succession of hypotheses: whether these hypotheses are produced as validated original discoveries, or are generated within the mind of the student by replicating an original discoverer's generation of the idea. Man is not related to the universe by the validation of individual discoveries, one by one; man is related to the universe by the mental process of individual human minds, through which a succession of validated advances in hypotheses is generated and replicated for human practice.

The term, "objective science," is misleading. It is that subjective principle, which sets the human individual absolutely apart from, and above the beasts, which is the location of scientific activity.

In practice, contrary to dangerously misguided, incompetent doctrines for so-called "educational reform" today, knowledge is not transmitted as "information." Knowledge is the validated process of *higher hypothesizing* by the individual mind. *The unit activity through which the student acquires knowledge, is nothing less than the student's individual act of replicating the mental experience enjoyed by the original discoverer's act of discovery of a validated principle.* The typical case, is one in which the discovery bears a proper name, such as "Eudoxus' principle of exhaustion," "Theaetatus' proof for the five Platonic solids," "Eratosthenes' measurement of the curvature of the Earth's meridian," "Leonardo da Vinci's' proof of the retarded propagation of sound," "Roemer's measurement of the retarded propagation of light," and so on.³⁵ Discoveries of validated principle, to whose total number we might assign Riemann's indefinite n , represent a manifold, an actual, or potential hypothesis in the mind of the pupil who has acquired these principles as knowledge, rather than as mere "information."

Each such validated discovery of principle of nature, whether original, or replicated within the sovereign internal

35. The fact that we reconstruct, similarly, many original discoveries (such as the early Indo-European discovery of the equinoctial cycle), does not violate this principle of competent educational practice. If we do not have a proper name for the relevant discoverer, we substitute the idea of some unknown individual discoverer, who we must presume did have a proper name in his own time and place.

mental processes of an individual student, comes into existence within the individual mind, not as a kind of amoeboid secretion of some body of collective opinion. (Public opinion is designed to spread ignorant prejudices, not knowledge.) Each of these acts, of original or replicated discovery of principle, occurs as a true mental act of creation, not of mere learning. That is, the mind is confronted, externally, by a paradox; the solution is then generated, entirely, within the sovereign mental process of the individual thinker. The discovery—the synthesis—so effected by, and within the individual mind, is then susceptible of experimental verification. Only in this way, is anything deserving of the name of "knowledge" acquired.

In the degree that the process of developing knowledge comes to dominate the sovereign mental processes of the educated individual mind, in this, or an equivalent mode, the student's mind develops both hypothesis, and at least a prescience of the act of higher hypothesizing. The social aspect of this process of education, occurs as the old people of the tribe confront the young with the paradoxes whose known solutions should each be the subject of an individual discovery replicated by the student. This process of transmitting knowledge, in this way, from the society, to its individual members, is a suitable definition for the term "culture."

Thus, within a society, those who represent the relatively highest levels of development of culture, also represent a certain level of higher hypothesis. The point here is, that the survival of a society is not gained through a body of fixed ideas, such as so-called "traditions." The survival of society requires constant change; it is the way in which the society orders those changes, which determines that culture's ultimate fitness to survive. The ordering of changes which provides for the long-term survival and progress of not only a specific culture, but also for humanity in general, is the culture whose implied higher hypothesis corresponds to truthfulness.

It is the pathway of higher hypothesizing which points toward the human species' increasing dominion over the universe, which best approximates a comparative standard of truthfulness.

In other words, the universe is so pre-designed, that it is obliged to obey mankind's will, whenever that will is expressed in a way which corresponds to truthful hypothesizing of the higher hypothesis. That, in turn, is the standard of truthfulness which must rule over scientific opinion in all respects.

On memory: We know nothing through our senses. Music, for example, does not exist within hearing; it exists within those processes of memory which are sitting in judgment on the accumulation of what is being heard. As we have seen in earlier locations, the development of modern Classical thorough-composition through Mozart's comprehension of Bach's own discovery central to *A Musical Offer-*

ing, is the best example of what has been afoot in the development of music since its emergence from the vocalization of ancient Classical poetry.³⁶ A few additional observations, here, demonstrate the point to be made.

Only in Ramon Llull's *Ars Magna* of memory, can the mind hear the development of the conclusion of the piece during the same moment the mind is focussed upon a portion of the composition leading in the direction of that conclusion. Only in the mind, can one hear each and all of the relevant inversions of actual intervals within voices, and also cross voices, in the locality of the polyphony of what is being immediately recalled. Indeed, polyphony exists primarily (functionally) within the mind's processes of memory.

As we have stressed earlier, the musical idea corresponding to the entirety of a work of thorough-composition, is of the form of an higher hypothesis, the One which subsumes the sequence of hypothetical modalities through which the piece as a unit is developed into its completed form.³⁷ The character of an hypothesis, relative to all of that which it underlies, is that it is not subject to the quoted local time within the domain which it underlies. In this same sense, the "Absolute," or Plato's "Good," corresponds to a "simultaneity of all change." Thus, within the physical space-time domain defined by an hypothesis, or higher hypothesis, the past and future fold efficiently into the relative present. These relationships exist for knowledge only in properly defined functional notion of individual memory.

When we are hearing music, we are simultaneously "storing it in memory." It is within our conscious memory that we are judging that provoked by the sounds we are hearing. It is in those judgmental functions of memory that we apprehend music from the memory generated by the heard, or imagined sounds. "Memory" is the name we give to the functional location of the imagination; "memory" is the name we give to conscious thinking. It functions so, whether we are hearing or seeing present sense-impressions, recalling the past, or imagining what is presently unknown to our experience. It is within these functions of memory, that knowledge and intelligence reside. It is in the relations defined by the principle of hypothesis, within the function of memory, that the notions pertaining to what Leibniz named Analysis Situs are operative for our conscious, efficient will to action.

Whenever, in physical science, or Classical art-forms, a paradox points us toward an explanation of the seemingly improbable, which invokes the notion of reversal of time, we should recognize immediately, that what we have encountered in that case, is that the appearance of time-reversal is associated with the relations of time lodged within the relatively higher functions of the principle of hypothesis.

36. e.g., Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "The Essential Role of 'Time-Reversal' in Mathematical Economics," *Executive Intelligence Review*, Oct. 11, 1996.

37. *ibid.*

Only in the domain of hypothesis, does the mind comprehend the efficient principle underlying those processes in which it is as if the future were acting efficiently, and improbably, on the present.

Those seemingly improbable cases are not rare exceptions in our universe. That the universe manifests its proneness, as if by pre-design, to obey mankind's command, is clearly demonstrated to us only for the case that mankind's dominion over the universe is increased in this way. The fact that the universe obeys mankind in those instances, in that fashion, shows that the characteristic of the relevant ordering of progress in human knowledge is congruent with those characteristics which may be meaningfully termed "the laws of the universe." Since this aspect of progress in human knowledge is characteristically not-entropic, we know, and that on the highest experimental knowledge possible, that the universe itself is characteristically not-entropic: a process of continuing creation, if you will.

This not-entropic congruence is of the form suggested by generalization of Riemann's referenced discovery. That is what we know of the principle of universal, not-entropic evolution. For the edification of those who might otherwise be duped by the *Washington Post*, that coheres with the argument for evolution in the work of the Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa who became a canon of the Vatican in his time.

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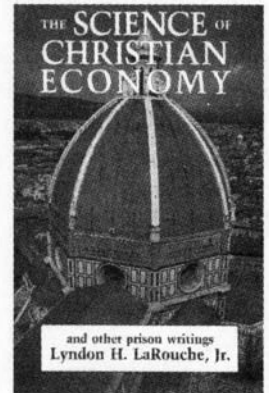
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The murderous issue of food policy

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Date: Nov. 6, 1996

The following series of quotations tells its own story.

It is to be read as selections to be featured within the opening statement of an indictment, for capital crimes against humanity, to be presented to an appropriate tribunal. The clearly implied difficulty, is selecting a tribunal composed of persons untainted by complicity with persons and institutions which have been continuing parties to the crime against which complaint is made.

“The world’s fishermen and farmers can no longer assume the principal responsibility for achieving an acceptable balance between food and people. This responsibility may now lie with family planners.”

—Lester R. Brown

Nov. 1, 1996¹

“Since population growth is a major determinant of increases in food demand, allocation of scarce PL 480 resources should take account of what steps a country is taking in population control as well as food production. . . . Mandatory programs may be needed and we should be considering these possibilities now. Would food be considered an instrument of national power? . . . Is the U.S. prepared to accept food rationing to help people who can’t/won’t control their population growth?”

—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger

U.S. National Security Study Memorandum (NSSM) 200

Dec. 10, 1974

1. Lester R. Brown, “Facing Reality at the World Food Summit,” Worldwatch Institute, Nov. 1, 1996.



A demonstration in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on July 24, 1996, against Gov. Tom Ridge. Some people complain, "You can't compare him to a Nazi!" Why not?

"C. Political Causes 16. Depriving people of food has been used throughout history and is still used today as a political or military weapon. In some cases, this is a veritable crime against humanity."

—From *World Hunger*

Pontifical Council "Cor Unum"

Oct. 24, 1996²

"Socialism, especially international socialism, is only possible as a stable system if the population is stationary or nearly so. . . . The white population of the world will soon cease to increase. The Asiatic races will be longer, and the negroes still longer, before their birth rate falls sufficiently to make their numbers stable without help of war and pestilence. . . . Until that happens, the benefits aimed at by socialism can only be partially realized, and the less prolific races will have to defend themselves against the more prolific by methods which are disgusting even if they are necessary."

—Bertrand Russell,

The Prospects of Industrial Civilization (1923)³

"Yet millions of people are still marked by the rav-

ages of hunger and malnutrition or the consequences of food insecurity. Is this due to a lack of food? Not at all! It is generally acknowledged that the resources of the planet, taken as a whole, are sufficient to feed everyone living on it."

—From *World Hunger*

Pontifical Council "Cor Unum"

Oct. 24, 1996⁴

"(A) Murder and Ill-Treatment of Civilian Populations of or in Occupied Territory and on the High Seas

" . . . The murders and ill-treatment were carried out by divers means, including shooting, hanging, gassing, starvation, gross overcrowding, systematic under-nutrition, systematic imposition of labor tasks beyond the strength of those ordered to carry them out, inadequate provision of surgical and medical services. . . ."

—From prosecution documents presented at the International Tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany⁵

"Whatever proportions these [Nazi] crimes assumed, it became evident to all who investigated them

2. With Foreword by Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Angelo Sodano. The English translation cited is that dated Nov. 7, 1996, of the CNS Documentary Service, *Origins*, pp. 326-348. This quote is from page 331.

3. (London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1923), p. 273.

4. p. 327.

5. From the prosecution documents presented at the International Tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany, Count Three—War Crimes, Section VIII, Statement of the Offense.

that they had started from small beginnings. The beginnings at first were merely a subtle shift in emphasis in basic attitude, basic in the euthanasia movement, that there is such a thing as life not worthy to be lived. This attitude in its early stages concerned itself merely with the severely and chronically sick. Gradually the sphere of those to be included in this category was enlarged to encompass the socially unproductive, the ideologically unwanted, the racially unwanted, and finally all non-Germans. But it is important to realize that the infinitely small wedged-in lever from which this entire trend of mind received its impetus was the attitude toward the nonrehabilitatable sick.”

—Dr. Leo Alexander

Expert Adviser to Nuremberg Tribunal

July 14, 1949⁶

It is relevant to recall a most relevant opinion supplied by the celebrated legal authority, the late Professor Friedrich (Freiherr) von der Heydte, on the subject of the legal implications of the transparently fraudulent 1988 indictment and conviction, in Alexandria, Virginia Federal Court, of the

6. Dr. Leo Alexander, MD, “Medical Science Under Dictatorship,” *New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 241, pp. 39-47, July 14, 1949.

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present writer and six of his associates [see endnote, p. 31]. As Professor von der Heydte pointed out, in discussions of that case during early 1989, the tendency in the United States courts, toward a variety of radical conservatism derived from the dogmas of John Locke, leads in the direction of worse forms of fascist legal practice than those which the Nazi courts derived, via Carl Schmitt, from the neo-Kantian Romanticism of Germany's Friedrich Karl Savigny.⁷ That is precisely what we witness in the Nazi-like disregard for the lives of those persons whom Thomas Malthus, Bertrand Russell, the International Federation of Eugenics Societies,⁸ Henry A. Kissinger, and Lester Brown, among others, have deemed inconveniently excessive in numbers.

As in the recently celebrated case of the man who did not become former Senator Robert Dole's 1996 Vice-Presidential running-mate, Pennsylvania's Governor Tom Ridge, government officials, and culpable other professionals today, are perpetrating the same violations, as studied by the late Dr. Leo Alexander, for which Nazi officials and professionals were indicted, tried, and convicted at Nuremberg. Yet, the cry goes out from defenders of such U.S. personalities today: "You can't compare him to a Nazi!" Why not? Did he not commit the same crime for which Nazi Germany's officials and professionals were tried and convicted at Nuremberg? These are not to be argued as if they were cases of first impression under law. What has gone wrong with our consciences, that so many of our citizens today, defend the same acts for which their parents denounced German culprits as "monsters" fifty years or less ago? How can a Bertrand Russell be considered a peace-loving liberal today, not merely because of what he wrote in 1923, but because, for the rest of his life, he never departed from the philosophy of that horrid utterance.

Professor von der Heydte's pointing the finger at John Locke is key. Whoever adopts the philosophy of government and law which, as John Locke's teaching does, argues that one man ought to be another man's slave, according to the sacredness of right to property, is in no way morally superior to the morality of practice of the Nazi regime. The infection with Locke's evil philosophy may seem to be but a minor inflammation. As we see in the widespread, Nazi-like disregard for a principle of individual right to life which grips the conservative faction of a Henry A. Kissinger or Newt

7. Carl Schmitt, designer of the notorious *Notverordnung* relevant to Adolf Hitler's accession to power in Germany. Friedrich Karl Savigny (1779-1861), French-influenced leader of the neo-Kantian, Romanticist movement in German and international law, and political ally of the pro-Metternich Prussian State Philosopher G.W.F. Hegel (against the Humboldt brothers), at the University of Berlin. Savigny's irrationalist, neo-Kantian dogmas (hermetic separation of natural science from art and *Volksgeist* in law) served as the ground upon which the doctrines of Nazi law were constructed by Carl Schmitt et al.

8. Webster G. Tarpley and Anton Chaitkin, *George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography* (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1992), pp. 48-50, 56-62.

Gingrich et al. today, as it gripped the evil Bertrand Russell throughout his adult life, the infection can be fatal, not only to the victims, but the nation which tolerates such victimizations.

The issue of the right to food has become the choice of contest which will determine whether this imperilled civilization of our planet survives the closing years of this century. The *Executive Intelligence Review's* stand on this issue is clear; what will your choice be?

Note: Whenever the name of "LaRouche" is mentioned, credulous people suffer attacks of their own bad conscience, in tolerating what has been exposed as a fraudulent, politically motivated prosecution. Therefore, it is necessary, repeatedly, to remind folk of the mass of published proof of the fraudulent character of the prosecution and trial in that case. See, *Railroad!: U.S.A. vs. Lyndon LaRouche, et al.* (Washington, D.C.: Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations, 1989). See, also, Report of the Clark Commission (1994), and televised documentary of testimony by Odin Anderson, Esq., former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, and Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1995, before a Commission of Inquiry co-chaired by former U.S. Representative James Mann (D-S.C.) and J.L. Chestnut, Esq., of Selma, Alabama. The "LaRouche" case was initiated, under provisions of U.S. Executive Order 12333, on the initiative of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, in January 1983; the conduct of the foreign national-security operations under which the legal prosecution was conducted, fell under the control of Vice-President George Bush, under the provisions of the January 1981 National Security Decision Directive 3, appointing Bush head of the Special Situation Group responsible for supervising implementation of the relevant provisions of E.O. 12333. Failing all legal avenues for eliminating target LaRouche, Bush's agents, with aid from Bush's accomplice William Weld of the Justice Department, conducted a fraudulent, illegal bankruptcy of three Virginia firms related to the political movement with which LaRouche was associated, on April 21, 1986, terminating all payments by these firms. Later, following a mistrial in an attempted Boston prosecution which Federal Judge Keeton identified as corrupted with the government's systematic and institutional misconduct, on Oct. 14, 1988, an Alexandria, Virginia Federal indictment was brought against LaRouche et al., over non-payment of political loans of the firms which Weld et al. had unlawfully, and fraudulently destroyed. In this case, Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr. used a Rule 403 *in limine* provision, allowing the exclusion of relevant evidence, to conceal such things as the fraudulent actions by the U.S. Attorney Henry Hudson, in creating the bankruptcy, and Judge Bryan's own earlier role in allowing the non-repayments of those firms' relevant loans.

Documentation

Pontifical Council on 'World Hunger'

The document excerpted here was issued by the Pontifical Council "Cor Unum" on Oct. 24, 1996. It is titled "World Hunger," and subtitled "A Challenge for All: Development in Solidarity." The English translation is that published in Origins, by the CNS Documentary Service, Nov. 7, 1996.

Introduction

The right to food is one of the principles enshrined in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The 1969 Declaration on Social Progress and Development declared the need for "the elimination of hunger and malnutrition and the guarantee of the right to proper nutrition." Likewise, the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, adopted in 1974, declared that every person has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition for their full development and to preserve their physical and mental capacities. In 1992 the World Declaration on Nutrition recognized that access to suitable, wholesome and safe food is a universal right.

These words leave no room for doubt. The public conscience has spoken out unambiguously. Yet millions of people are still marked by the ravages of hunger and malnutrition or the consequences of food insecurity. Is this due to a lack of food? Not at all! It is generally acknowledged that the resources of the planet, taken as a whole, are sufficient to feed everyone living on it. Indeed, the per capita availability of food worldwide has even increased by about 18 percent over the past few years.

The challenge facing the whole of humanity today is certainly economic and technological in character, but it is more specifically an ethical, spiritual and political challenge. The challenge is as much a matter of practical solidarity and authentic development as it is of material advancement. . . .

A. Economic Causes

10. The primary cause of hunger is poverty. Food security essentially depends upon an individual's purchasing power and not the physical availability of food. Hunger exists in every country. It has resurfaced in European countries, West and East alike, and is very widespread in countries that are insufficiently and incorrectly developed.

However, the history of the 20th century shows that economic poverty is not an inevitability. Many countries have taken off economically and are continuing to do so at this very moment. At the same time still others are foundering after falling prey to national or international policies based on false premises. . . .

B. Sociocultural Causes

14. Ten thousand years ago the world probably had a population of 5 million. In the 17th century, with the dawning of the modern age, it had reached 500 million. Then the demographic growth rate began to rise more steeply: to 1 billion by the beginning of the 19th century, 1.65 billion at the beginning of the 20th, 3 billion in 1964, 4 billion in 1975, 5.2 billion in 1990, 5.5 billion in 1993, and 5.6 billion in 1994. For a time, the demographic situation developed differently between the "affluent" and the "developing" countries. This situation is still evolving. Let us not forget that proliferation is a reaction by nature—and consequently by the human being—to threats

to the survival of the species.

Research has shown that as peoples and nations become more affluent, high birth rates and high death rates are reversed to low birth rates and low death rates. The transition period may be critical in terms of food resources, because the death rate falls before the birth rate. Technological changes must accompany population growth, otherwise the regular agricultural production cycle is broken due to the depletion of the soils, the reduction of fallow periods and the lack of crop rotation.

15. Is rapid population growth a cause or a consequence of underdevelopment? Except in extreme cases, population density cannot account for hunger. Let us look first at the following facts. It was in the overpopulated deltas and valleys of Asia that the "green revolution" agricultural innovations were first applied. Yet countries with small populations like Zaire or Zambia, which could have fed a population 20 times the size of their own without requiring any major irrigation schemes, are still short of food. The reason lies in the skewed measures imposed by governments and in economic management and policies, not in any objective causes or economic poverty. Today it is said that there is a greater chance of reducing excessive demographic growth by trying to reduce mass poverty than there is of combating poverty merely by reducing the population growth rate. . . .

C. Political Causes

16. Depriving people of food has been used throughout history and is still used today as a political or military weapon. In some cases this is a veritable crime against humanity.

Yet there have been many such cases in the 20th century, such as:

a) Stalin's systematic withholding of food from Ukrainian peasants around 1930, causing the deaths of some 8 million people. This crime, which remained unknown, or almost, for a long time, was confirmed with the opening up of the Kremiin archives.

b) The recent sieges in Bosnia, particularly of Sarajevo, when even humanitarian aid itself was held hostage.

c) The resettlement of whole populations in Ethiopia to enable the one-party government to gain political control. Hundreds of thousands of people died as a result of the famine caused by forced migration and by abandoning the crops.

d) The cutting off of food to Biafra in the '70s was used as a weapon against political secession.

The collapse of the Soviet Union has helped to remove one of the causes of civil wars, the provocation by direct Soviet intervention or reaction to its intervention including: revolutions resolving nothing, displaced populations, the breakdown of organized agriculture, tribal strife and genocide. However, many situations still remain, or have re-emerged, which could give rise to the same phenomena once again. Even though possibly not on the same scale, these are no less damaging to the people. Today's situations are mainly

a matter of resurgent nationalism being fostered by a few ideologically driven regimes, local repercussions of struggles for influence between the developed countries, and power struggles in certain countries, especially in Africa. . . .

24. At the very heart of social justice lies the principle of the universal and common destination of the goods of the earth. Pope John Paul II has expressed it in the following words: "God gave the earth to the whole human race for the sustenance of all its members, without excluding or favoring anyone." This constant affirmation in the Christian tradition is not sufficiently reiterated, even though it is evidently of relevance to the whole of humanity, irrespective of creed.

This axiom is a necessary foundation on which to build a society based on justice, peace and solidarity. For, generation after generation, we must see ourselves as the temporary stewards of the resources of the earth and the production system. In consideration of the purposes of creation, the right to property is not absolute. It is one of the expressions of the dignity of each person. However, only if it is ordered to the common good and when it assists the advancement of all is it just. This is exercised and recognized in different ways in different cultures.

25. Ignorance of the common good goes hand in hand with the exclusive and sometimes excessive pursuit of particular goods such as money, power or reputation when viewed as absolutes to be sought for their own sakes: namely as idols. This is what created the "structures of sin," all those places and circumstances in which habits are perverse and which demand proof of heroism on the part of all new arrivals if one is to avoid acquiring such habits. . . .

42. As indicated earlier, since 1985 the international community has been managing the debt burden. Its prime concern is to avoid the destruction of the financial system which holds together the financial institutions in every country. It is thanks to this system that in different countries and from one crisis to another the debts have been consolidated and all the debtors of one and the same country placed on an equal level. This is neither legal nor socially just. Conversely, all the lenders have been led to waive a proportion of their debt claims, varying in each case. This demands a great deal of fair-mindedness and vigilance so that the brave and reform-minded countries are not penalized more than others.

It is evident that the debt needs to be substantially reduced still further. But it is right that this reduction should be accompanied by reforms—in every country—to ensure that the circumstances that originally gave rise to the debt situation are not forgotten and there is no repetition of the same mistakes, including: excessive and poorly targeted public expenditure, local private development without relevance to the national economy, excessive competition between lending and exporting countries, and encouraging unnecessary and even detrimental sales. In any case, it must be acknowledged that conditions in the misdeveloping countries cannot be improved unless there is greater stability in the social and political/institutional framework.

Lester Brown: Food advances are over; it's time to kill people

by Marcia Merry Baker

The most prominent voice opposing the idea that food can, and should, be made abundant and available to all, is that of Lester Russell Brown, founder and president of the Worldwatch Institute, started in 1974 in Washington, D.C. Brown, often called "Dr. Doom," will be in attendance at the World Food Summit in Rome on Nov. 13-17. He has achieved global notoriety because, right from the start, Worldwatch was set up to run as a propaganda operation, whose backers intersect major media, financial and commodity interests, and world government agencies including the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and United Nations.

Worldwatch has scheduled its own Food Summit press seminar, in Rome on Nov. 12, on the theme, "Food Scarcity: A Threat to Economic and Political Instability."

Billed as a "research" institute, Worldwatch and its director pump out a stream of lies and misinformation, in service of the view that the world is overpopulated, relative to the Earth's resource base, and relative to mankind's technology potential, and that, therefore, according to what Brown calls the "population equation," people should die.

Brown has been spouting this message for over 30 years, for which he has received the epithets "Green Giant," "God's Scorekeeper," "Eco-Guru," etc. Since 1984, Worldwatch has issued Brown's annual pronouncements, called *State of the World*, which are published in all major languages, to promote the Worldwatch message. The reports are composed of pseudo-science to back up Worldwatch assertions.

At the end of this article, we provide some of the particulars from Brown's *curriculum vitae*, and background on the Worldwatch Institute, adapted from *EIR*, Dec. 8, 1995, "Food Control as a Strategic Weapon." The details show how Worldwatch and Brown's career are the creations of a food-control policy nexus including Rockefeller funding, and London-centered commodities interests, managed, in Brown's case, through the Minnesota-based Cargill/ADM cartel, by Orville Freeman.

But first, we report on the recent activities of Brown and Worldwatch, with regard to the World Food Summit. We also provide quoted examples, and refutations, of some of the most common lies and fallacies put out in Worldwatch propaganda.

Brown's 'tough choices'

On Nov. 12, at the Worldwatch briefing in Rome, Brown is scheduled to be the first speaker, on the topic, "The Global Food Prospect: Tough Choices—Facing the Challenge of Food Scarcity." Sandra Postel, senior fellow at Worldwatch, will speak on water scarcity; Gary Gardner, research associate, will address global cropland losses.

The Worldwatch Institute invitation to their Rome briefing states, "The Institute will present its new thesis that food scarcity is emerging as the defining issue of the year now beginning, much as ideological conflict was the defining issue in the historical era that recently ended. In its presentations, the institute will challenge the FAO [UN Food and Agriculture Organization] projections of surpluses and falling food prices, arguing that the future will be dominated by scarcity and rising food prices."

What does Brown recommend? Cut population! A Worldwatch press release of Nov. 1, "Facing Reality at the World Food Summit," concludes:

"The bottom line of this analysis is that the world's fishermen and farmers can no longer assume the principal responsibility for achieving an acceptable balance between food and people. This responsibility may now lie with family planners.

"There will be many documents coming from the summit, but the one that is most needed may not be forthcoming in the absence of a frank assessment of the changing food prospect. The one document that is needed is a letter from Jacques Diouf, the FAO director general, to his counterpart at the UN Population Fund, Nafis Sadik. It could be a short letter, one word would do: Help.

"If national leaders fail to recognize the new constraints on efforts to expand food production and the associated need to dramatically step up efforts to stabilize world population, then food scarcity could lead to political instability and social disintegration in many countries, diminishing the economic prospect everywhere."

Parson Malthus, Brown's hero

Lester Brown has promoted this same demand to cut population, for at least 30 years, with only the pseudo-scientific particulars changing from time to time. The young Brown's



Lester Brown in Washington, 1989. Known as "Dr. Doom," he will tell the World Food Summit in Rome that food scarcity is the defining issue of the coming year; that the future will be dominated by food scarcity and rising food prices. His solution? Cut population!

infatuation with the ideas of Parson Thomas Malthus, the English anti-population propagandist (1766-1834), on the payroll of the British East India Company, was one of his qualifications for Brown's getting funded in 1974 to run the Worldwatch Institute, by the financial backers of the zero-growth, anti-population movement, most notably the Rockefellerers.

In the foreword to his 1972 book, *Man and His Environment: Food*, co-authored with Gail Finsterbusch (New York: Harper and Row), Brown writes: "Thomas Malthus was probably the first to detect worldwide population pressure and to identify world population growth as a problem. When he published his essay on *The Principle of Population* in 1798, he defined the population problem primarily in terms of food supplies and the threat of famine. For almost 200 years men have perceived the population-food problem in these terms, asking, 'Can we produce enough food to feed anticipated human numbers?' . . . The relevant question is no longer, 'Can we produce enough food?' but 'What are the environmental consequences of attempting to do so?'"

The Worldwatch pitch for the Rome Food Summit is that *even attempting to feed people, is degrading to the environment, and must be stopped*. And secondly, current political disorder reflects food and ecological breakdown.

What about a new Green Revolution?

What, then, does Worldwatch say in response to the recent projections of agricultural scientists, for example, that break-

throughs in "super rice" and other crops can easily produce 25% more food, for billions more people, and give us a second Green Revolution? (See box.)

Worldwatch has all along opposed the very premise that more food for more people is desirable. Look at Brown's 1970 book on the original Green Revolution, called, *Seeds of Change: The Green Revolution and Development in the 1970s* (New York, London: Praeger, published for the Overseas Development Corp.).

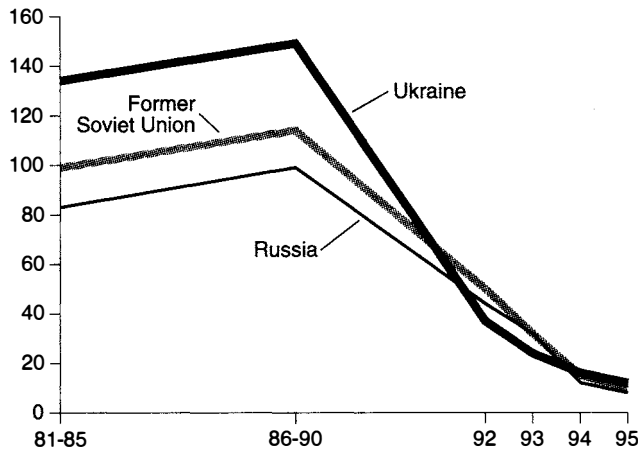
In this book, Brown reports on the dramatic gains in wheat and rice output from new "Green Revolution" varieties, but writes in his introduction: "The new seeds, of course, do not provide an ultimate solution to the food-population problem. The collision between population growth and food production has been averted only temporarily. But the new seeds have bought time in which to seek a breakthrough in contraception comparable to the breakthrough in plant breeding."

In the same book, Brown harps on other ills that he says arise from increasing agriculture output. He complains about "rising agricultural protectionism" on the part of nations that build up the output potential of their own farm sectors. He denounces Europe for "insisting on growing more and more of its own food." He denounces Japan for backing its own rice growers, saying, "Japan is perhaps the most flagrant violator of the laws of comparative advantage of any cereal-producing country." He calls for the World Bank, the IMF, and other international agencies to intervene to stop nations' attempts at food self-sufficiency, and demands global free trade.

FIGURE 1

Fertilizer applied in former Soviet Union

(kilograms per hectare)



And now, 26 years later, when so-called “free” trade has taken over, to the detriment of nations and to the advantage of the commodities cartels, Lester Brown is specializing in the argument that the “environment” will collapse if more food is produced.

Plain lies

What is his proof for this assertion? Lies, fallacies of composition, specious arguments, fear, and pessimism. Here are two examples; the first comes from Lester Brown’s Nov. 1 press release, “Facing Reality at the World Food Summit”; the second example comes from the most recent book, released in October, by Worldwatch Institute.

Lie: “In many countries, the amount of fertilizer being used is pressing against the physiological capacity of existing crop varieties to use additional fertilizer. As a result, fertilizer use has leveled off or declined in North America, Western Europe, the former Soviet Union, and Japan.”

What is the truth? Take the former Soviet Union. **Figure 1** shows the drastic decline in rate of fertilizer application per hectare in Russia, Ukraine, and the former Soviet Union, going from around 100 kilograms per hectare under the Soviet command economy in the 1980s, down to under 20 kilograms by 1995. Why? Because of the breakdown in the economy throughout the former Soviet Union. The economy is deteriorating, and being looted, to the point that ratios of all kinds of farm inputs—farm machines, fuel, chemicals, even land under the plow—are falling below the minimum. Russian potash fertilizer is being sold in the West; even tractors are being sold abroad at discount from the republics of the former Soviet Union.

Specious argument: The opening paragraph of Worldwatch’s press release of Oct. 26, titled “New Threats to Hu-

man Security: Study Documents Causes of ‘New World Disorder,’ ” states: “Rapid population growth, environmental degradation, and inequitable distribution of wealth are now provoking political strife in many countries, sometimes leading to social disintegration and armed conflict, according to *Fighting for Survival: Environmental Decline, Social Conflict, and the New Age of Insecurity*, the latest book from the Worldwatch Institute.” (The author is Michael Renner, Worldwatch senior researcher.)

What are the cited locations? Southern Sudan; Chiapas, in southern Mexico; the farmland regions of Brazil; the Euphrates Basin of Iraq, Syria, and Turkey; and Rwanda.

What is the truth? While it is accurate to say that economic deprivation contributes to social breakdown, the truth is that each of the Worldwatch-cited locations is the target of heavily funded foreign subversion operations, intended to create strife.

In southern Sudan and Rwanda, the direct hand of British intelligence is evident; e.g., John Garang, the southern Sudan rebel leader, has long been funded by U.S. and British sources, as a destabilization operation against Sudan. In Mexico and Brazil, foreign intelligence operations (French, British, World Bank, eco-terrorist, and narco-terrorist networks) are backing the Zapatistas in Chiapas, and the Landless Movement in Rio Grande do Sul, and elsewhere in Brazil. The Middle East is likewise in the throes of foreign-instigated violence, conducted by the enemies of the peace and economic development process. London itself is the home of many “Middle Eastern” groups responsible for bombings and other terrorist acts.

Did Worldwatch “researchers” somehow overlook these well-known facts? Hardly. The Worldwatch mission is to provide lies and coverup.

Their Oct. 26 “New World Disorder” press release, for example, states:

“As population pressures build, and local resources collapse, people often resort to ethnic, religious, or other group-based identities for protection. . . .

“In several countries, such problems have led to internal conflict. In Rwanda, population growth and limited economic opportunities put immense pressure on the land. Over-cultivation diminished soil fertility, cutting grain harvests by 32% between 1990 and 1993. The resulting economic desperation allowed Hutu extremists to play up ethnic tensions, culminating in a murderous 1994 rampage that led to hundreds of thousands of civilian deaths.

“In the Mexican state of Chiapas, land scarcity in the last decade has pushed growing numbers of peasants into the region’s Lacandón rain forest, provoking competition with ranchers and loggers—who already control the most productive land. Tree cover in the Lacandón declined from 90% in 1960 to 30% today, while soil fertility was simultaneously exhausted.

“As the local economic situation deteriorated, Zapatista

rebels—a force largely made up of indigenous peasants—staged an armed uprising in January 1994 to protest the government's decision to abandon a historic commitment to land reform. This led in turn to violent clashes with the Mexican army, and political instability that continues today."

Thus does Worldwatch "prove" that strife comes from the soil, resources are exhausted, and population should be cut.

Lester Brown's biography

Lester Russell Brown's entire career as a food and resources "expert" has been associated with the Worldwatch Institute, which he has headed since its creation in 1974. Brown was born in New Jersey in 1934, and was elevated into his role as an "agriculture authority" as a young man in Washington, D.C. in the 1960s.

Funding: The 1974 start-up grant for Worldwatch Institute was \$500,000 provided by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. The chief funders of Worldwatch over the succeeding years include the following foundations: Ford, Rockefeller, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur, Andrew W. Mellon, (Ted) Turner, William and Flora Hewlett, Charles Stewart Mott, Geraldine R. Dodge, Edward John Noble, W. Alton Jones, Curtis and Edith Munson, Frank Weeden, Energy, George Gund, Surdna, Public Welfare, and Edna McCon-

nell Clark.

Other Worldwatch funding agencies include the UN Environment Program, the UN Population Fund, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Winthrop Rockefeller Trust, the Lynn R. and Karl E. Pickett Fund, the Robert R. McCormick Charitable Trust, and the Pew Charitable Trusts.

Associations: Brown is a member of the following groups: New York Council on Foreign Relations, Zero Population Growth, Common Cause, and World Future Society. He is a board member of the Institute of 21st Century Studies, the Population Reference Bureau; and an advisory council member of the Commission of National Institutions for the Environment. He is on the advisory committee of the Institute of International Economics, a consulting group run by C. Fred Bergsten of the Trilateral Commission, which acts in close association with the International Monetary Fund.

Education: BS from Rutgers University; masters degree in agriculture economics from the University of Maryland, 1959; masters degree in public administration from Harvard University, 1962.

Background: Brown worked at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. in 1959-69, starting out as an analyst for international agriculture in 1959-63, and otherwise working in the USDA Foreign Agriculture Service. During

New 'super rice' means 25% yield increase

On Oct. 15, two veteran scientists from the first Green Revolution, Dr. Gurdev Singh Khush and Dr. Henry Beachell, jointly received the 25th annual World Food Prize, in honor of their work on the 1960s "miracle rice," and on the more recent "super rice."

Dr. Beachell, an American, now 90 years old, began work at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines in 1963; in 1966, he developed "IR8," the stiff-strawed, semi-dwarf rice variety, that revolutionized world rice growing. In 1967, Gurdev Singh Khush, an Indian, now 61 years old, came to the IRRI, collaborated on disseminating IRRI "miracle rice," and on developing "super rice."

In their remarks at the awards ceremony in Des Moines, Iowa, the researchers reported on the 25% increase possible in per-hectare rice yields by the year 2000.

Dr. Singh Khush said that the new rice is the basis for providing increased food for millions more people. He reported, "In 1988, IRRI scientists conceptualized a 'new plant type' which will produce 20-25% higher yield. The breeding program to develop such plants was initiated in

1989 and, within five years, the new plant type became a reality."

He then provided the per-hectare specifics on biomass potential, and also gave a short review of the pre-Green Revolution biomass per hectare, up through the most recent advances in increasing edible biomass per hectare.

"The pre-Green Revolution rice varieties produce a biomass (grains, stems, and leaves) of 12 tons/hectare, and 30% of that are grains, and the rest straw. Thus, their maximum yield is about 4 tons/hectare. Modern high-yielding varieties, when properly fertilized, can produce 18-20 tons of biomass, and 50% of that is grain. So they can produce 9-10 tons/hectare. We reasoned that the rice varieties of the future must produce a biomass of 21 tons, of which 60% should be grain. They would then produce 12.0 to 12.5 tons of rice per hectare. Modern high-yielding varieties have 25-27 tillers [grain stalks], of which only 15-16 produce panicles or ears, each with about 100 grains. Remaining tillers remain unproductive. On the other hand, the new plant type, dubbed 'super rice' by some, has only 8-10 tillers, all of which produce panicles, each with more than 200 grains. It has sturdy, lodging-resistant stems. We are now incorporating genes for disease and insect resistance into the new plant type lines. When finally ready, by the turn of the century, they should outyield existing high-yielding varieties by 20-25%."—*Marcia Merry Baker*

this period, Brown was groomed for service by Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman.

Freeman was in turn beholden—as he is up to the present day—to the London-centered financial and food commodities interests operating out of Minnesota, Freeman’s home state. Freeman started out as a lawyer in 1947, and was elected governor in 1955. He was part of the Hubert Humphrey political machine, with all its connections to organized crime and international free trade. Freeman has served as chairman of the Worldwatch Institute’s board of directors throughout its 20-year existence, and serves on many similar boards, for example, the Club of Rome-linked World Future Society. The World Future Society is one of the biggest proponents of the insane “Third Wave” theory, peddled by Alvin Toffler and Newt Gingrich, that society has gone into a post-industrial epoch.

In 1964-66, Brown was given the role of adviser on foreign agricultural policy to Agriculture Secretary Freeman. Then, after another Freeman appointment, Brown served as administrator of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s International Development Service in 1966-69. Brown went on to help found and work with the Overseas Development Council (ODC), started in 1969, with the backing of many private corporations, foundations, and individuals; Freeman was on the board, James P. Grant was president, and Theodore Hesburgh was chairman of the board. Brown calls this period with the ODC (1969-74) “the beginning of 26 rewarding years spent on Massachusetts Avenue’s ‘think-tank row.’ ”

Worldwatch chroniclers like to cite a specific discussion that Brown had with William Dietel, vice-president of the Rockefellers Brothers Fund, at the Aspen Institute in Aspen, Colorado, in the summer of 1973, as the point of origin of the founding of Worldwatch. They cite the men’s “shared common interests in forming a small research institute to do integrated study and analysis of global issues,” specifically environmental and environmentally related issues.

During the early 1970s, Brown was active in many locations. He was a faculty member at the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, summers 1971 and 1974; guest scholar, Aspen Institute, summers 1972-74. (He was MacArthur Foundation fellow in 1986.)

These Aspen Institute links are important. Aspen was founded by Robert Maynard Hutchins, the longtime chancellor of the University of Chicago, who was the leading American ally of the late Lord Bertrand Russell, the international socialist who advocated the elimination of science and the systematic elimination of the darker-skinned races. To this day, Aspen is one of the leading Malthusian snake pits in the world, peddling the idea of “food as a weapon.”

Awards: 1965 USDA Superior Service award; 1965 Arthur S. Flemming award, for one of ten outstanding young men in federal government; 1981 A.H. Boerma award of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization; 1982 National Wildlife Federation Special Conservation award; 1985

Lorax award of Global Tomorrow Coalition (the group associated with the Malthusian Donald Lesh and the Club of Rome); 1986 MacArthur Foundation “Genius” fellowship award; 1989 World Wide Fund for Nature International award; 1989 UN Environment Prize; 1991 American Humanist Association, “Humanist of the Year”; 1991 Pro Mundo Habitabili award of King Carl XVI Gustav of Sweden.

Markers: During the 1960s, Brown cultivated the reputation for being the “whiz kid” who could connect the issues of population growth rates with food availability. Orville Freeman and other mentors of Brown realized, that in Brown, they had a pliable personality who could be counted upon to make the issue of population limitation the “big issue” for agriculture.

For example, Brown counts among his greatest accomplishments, working with Freeman in the 1960s, to persuade the U.S. government to insist upon fundamental changes in India’s food policy, as a condition for food shipments from United States.

Brown’s claim to fame in economics? His specialty is to assemble and cite any incident or statistics, from which he can adduce whatever his backers want to hear. An early example, the chroniclers report, dates from when Brown made a tour to India in the 1960s. He showed his self-professed “knack for putting together a lot of bits and pieces of information no self-respecting State Department analyst would use,” and he produced arguments and “predictions” of an imminent countrywide drought and threat to the food supply, based on anecdotal reports, such as one from a duck hunter whose favorite lake had dried up.

Author: Publications include:

1963 “Man, Land and Food: Looking Ahead at World Food Needs” (USDA-FAS study, tying global agriculture forecasts to population growth forecasts)

1965 *Increasing World Food Output*

1970 *Seeds of Change; the Green Revolution and Development in the 1970s*

1972 *World Without Borders*

1974 *In the Human Interest*

1974 *By Bread Alone*, with Erik P. Eckholm, for the Overseas Development Council

1978 *The Twenty-Ninth Day: Accommodating Human Needs and Numbers to the World’s Resources*

1981 *Building a Sustainable Society*

1991 *Saving the Planet; How to Shape an Environmentally Sustainable Global Economy*

1994 *Full House: Reassessing the Earth’s Population Carrying Capacity*

1995 *Who Will Feed China? Wake-Up Call for a Small Planet*

Editor: 1988-, *WorldWatch* magazine; co-editor, 1991, *Saving the Planet: How to Shape an Environmentally Sustainable Global Economy*; 1984-, *State of the World* annual reports, issued in 26 languages.

Looted Russia is straining at the seams

by Rachel Douglas

Surviving quintuple bypass surgery at the age of 65, Russian President Boris Yeltsin is eight years past the average life expectancy for men in his country.

Russia's population loss, a net 350,000 for the first nine months of 1996, is headed for a year-end decline of over 500,000, following two years in which deaths exceeded births by more than 1 million. That crudest indicator of the agony of Russia and its population, is elaborated each day in reports received on the degenerating state of affairs in Russian science, in the country's military institutions, at the power plants and on the farms throughout Russia, and in the ferocious, Byzantine power struggle that has escalated during Yeltsin's illness. On Nov. 5, the social crisis in Russia assumed a new dimension, as upwards of 2 million people took to the streets across Russia in a "Day of Action," called by the Federation of Independent Trade Unions, to protest the non-payment of wages and pensions for the past four to seven months.

Without a change in the so-called "reform," the imported policies that launched the economic and social demolition of Russia in 1992, there is no hope for that nuclear superpower to survive, even if Yeltsin's physical recovery were to stabilize the power configuration in the short term. For the United States to welcome the recent power grab by Anatoli Chubais, trained at Mont Pelerin Society seminars, before becoming privatization chief under Yeltsin, then deputy prime minister, and, currently, chief of the Presidential Administration—and the current International Monetary Fund-mandated tax collection drive—as steps to consolidate "the reform," portends a strategic blunder of enormous proportions. Because of Cold War traditions, the tendency in

Moscow is to react with greatest hostility against the United States, as author and enforcer of the "reform," which really originated in London.

In a speech at the Harriman Institute at Columbia University, titled "America and Russia in a Changing World," Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott has just reiterated the International Monetary Fund (IMF) line of policy, based on the axioms of monetarism: "Russia appears to be well on its way to slaying the beast of hyperinflation," and "Russia urgently needs a prompt and massive overhaul of its tax-collection system. The Russian government's failure to collect revenues has jeopardized its eligibility for further lending from the IMF." Talbott regretted that "crime and corruption . . . threaten to discredit and even doom reform," but who would care to note, that the "reform," as incubated by Chubais et al., *could not have failed to produce an explosion of criminal activity*, and that influential economics authors like Vitali Naishul anticipated the increased clout of the shadow economy, and justified it with the theory of *institutionalization*?

Economic, cultural holocaust

The day after Talbott spoke, on Oct. 30 at 11 p.m., Academician Vladimir Zinoviyeich Nechay, prominent Russian physicist and head of the Chelyabinsk-70 Nuclear Center, shot himself to death in his office. He left a note that said, "We can't live like this any longer." The scientists of Chelyabinsk-70, one of the two top-secret nuclear weapons research facilities in the Soviet Union, have not been paid since May, at which time their average salary was 250,000 rubles (less than \$50) per month. Days before his suicide, Nechay re-

ceived an instruction from Moscow, to cut his staff by half.

The scientist's words are on the lips of many others, throughout Russia. The Moscow daily *Trud* reported from the Kuzbass coal-mining region on Oct. 23, that people "at rallies, meetings, and standing on picket lines," are asking, "How can we go on living like this?" The same phrase was uttered by a 42-year-old nurse and mother, who set fire to herself, but survived; she and her husband had not been paid in four months.

People from the Kuzbass town of Anzhero-Sudzhensk, according to *Trud*, addressed this open letter to Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin: "Most families in the city are living in poverty. People are starving without going on hunger strike—they simply do not have any money to buy food. . . . Miners, power industry workers, construction workers, teachers, and doctors, not to mention pensioners, are having to fight for their survival. We have never been in such a difficult, humiliating situation before."

In the Russian Far East, where a payments crunch has left power plants without fuel for weeks on end, the infrastructure breakdown led to an outbreak of hepatitis. Hundreds of people fell sick during October, after drinking contaminated tap water.

Economic desperation is straining the integrity of the Russian Federation. At the beginning of November, Sverdlovsk Province Governor Eduard Rossel announced that the region intended to introduce—and had been cleared by First Deputy Prime Minister Potanin, a Moscow banker, to do so—its own currency for local use, already dubbed the "Ural Franc." The currency was first planned, and rejected, when Rossel was pushing a scheme for a quasi-independent Ural Republic, in 1993. In Magadan on the Pacific Coast, the victorious gubernatorial candidate in Nov. 4 elections was Valentin Tsvetkov, supported by both the Communist Party of the Russian Federation (CPRF) and Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's Liberal Democratic Party of Russia, in a campaign in which he promised, "The first thing we have to do is to demand that 15% of our income stay in the possession of the region."

The V.Ch.K.

In a country experiencing such conditions, the regime's battle cry of the moment is to increase tax collection from Russia's large industrial companies, ostensibly to fill the state's coffers, allowing wage and other obligations to be met. Chernomyrdin appeared before the Nov. 5 demonstrators in Moscow, to offer a lame promise to pay back wages "by Nov. 15," or maybe, if not this month, then "next month."

The tax drive, launched by Chubais's allies in the government after they attended the annual IMF meeting in Washington at the end of September, is being carried out by a Temporary Extraordinary Commission that shares its acronym, V.Ch.K. (pronounced "Vecheka"), with the original Soviet secret police. In October, the IMF refused to release the latest \$350 million tranche of its credit to Russia, until tax collection

were improved.

Peter Boone, a London School of Economics "expert" attached to the Russian European Economic Policy Center and working closely with the Working Center for Economic Reform under the Russian government, spilled the beans at an Oct. 23 Moscow press conference, "On the Fiscal Situation in Russia." While applauding the Russian regime's "tax compliance" measures, Boone admitted that the large industrial firms being targetted *cannot pay* their tax bills. The reasons: the economic collapse, high tax rates, and the disproportionate taxation of these firms, given non-taxation of the criminal economy.

Government figures confirm that, in October, only 45% of planned budget outlays could be covered by revenues. And only one-third of that 45% came from taxes; the rest was procured by the rollover of existing and issuance of new short-term state bonds (GKO's), at annualized interest rates of over 50%, and by sales of precious metals.

Besides the collapse of the tax revenue base and the factors cited by Boone, other wrinkles have appeared. Some Moscow banks, according to *Izvestia*, have been sued for embezzlement of tax payments, which they were ordered to make from the accounts of various Siberian industrial firms; the banks deducted the funds from the accounts, but used them for speculative financial operations, instead of transferring them to the government. And, in the case of the alleged biggest tax debtor in Russia, the oil firm Tatneft, its CEO told *Izvestia* that the government had failed to record a 365 billion ruble tax credit—against arrears of R 407 billion—authorized by the government in compensation for free-of-charge fuel deliveries made by Tatneft since the early 1990s, to insolvent agricultural customers, so that plantings and harvests could proceed!

Professor Boone revealed the bottom line: "So, the end result is then that, in order . . . to reduce the budget deficit, *it really means somehow expenditures have to be reduced.*" Leaving aside "things that you really would not want to change necessarily too much, such as education, health, roads, defense, debt service, law and order," he declared that the "two remaining big items are *housing subsidies*, which are almost 4% of GDP this year . . . and *pensions and social security*, which are roughly 6% of GDP."

Even speculator George Soros, interviewed in France's *Le Monde* of Nov. 2, warned about Russia, "The situation of this country is very worrying, because a system of savage capitalism reigns supreme there, and this is revolting for the population. Russia is in general bankruptcy. . . . Debt is growing rapidly, and its high interest rates prevent any economic development. . . . The economy continues to slow, production is falling, wage-earners can go for months, without receiving pay. Concern is growing, and we see charismatic leaders gaining increasing power, which raises the specter of totalitarianism. In Russia, I see a very worrisome parallel with the Weimar Republic."

Chubais 'administration' becomes state power center

For the moment, the one who has made the most aggressive power play in Moscow is not a would-be "charismatic leader," such as ex-Security Council Secretary Aleksandr Lebed or Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov, but the widely detested Chubais. "A covert coup has taken place in Russia since the Presidential elections," warned Yeltsin's former press secretary, Pavel Voshchanov, in an early November article in *Komsomolskaya Pravda*. "All power is now concentrated in the hands of representatives of the clan headed by Anatoli Chubais."

On Oct. 2, *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* has reported, Yeltsin signed a decree that instituted a "Regulation on the Presidential Administration (PA) of the Russian Federation," which enhances the power of the PA, which Chubais heads. Deriving its authority from a clause in the December 1993 Constitution, which states that "the President forms the PA of the R.F. [Russian Federation]," the 14-page "Regulation" elevates the PA from a mere staff, to "an organ of the state, providing for [implementation of] the activity of the President of the R.F."

Inclusively, the PA is in charge of mass media policy, to inform the population about foreign and domestic policy. It also has the authority "to create conditions for implementation of the President's measures," aimed at preserving Russian sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity; to oversee his interaction with political parties and other institutions; to tend to the interaction of Moscow with the regions, and so forth. The PA may appoint and dismiss staff at the Security Council and in other institutions, draft bills to be submitted to the Parliament, coordinate the President's decrees, and monitor their implementation. Financed from the national budget, the PA has broad spending leeway. It can shape economic policy, through its review function.

On Nov. 1, a supplementary Yeltsin decree created a Presidential State Military Inspectorate, through which Chubais can supervise the so-called force ministries. According to *Izvestia*, the Inspectorate, a special department of the PA for defense and security matters, will be subordinate to Yeltsin, but day-to-day "operational matters" will be decided by Chubais. It will monitor the Ministry of Defense, and 24 other federal agencies with uniformed staff.

On Oct. 29, Yeltsin appointed *nouveau riche* Boris Berezovsky as deputy secretary of the Security Council, which is undergoing a shakeup since Lebed's dismissal on Oct. 17. Berezovsky is a mathematical physicist, who parlayed his 1989 investment in the (notoriously crime-ridden) used-car business into a multibillion-ruble empire that includes the LogoVAZ car dealerships and ORT television, nationwide Channel 1. He is one of the financial sharks, accused by Gen. Aleksandr Korzhakov and others as the power behind the Chubais "regency" for the ailing Yeltsin.

Yabloko Party leader Grigori Yavlinsky blasted the appointment of Berezovsky as "a masterpiece of incompetence," revealing the "exotic cadre approach" for which Chu-

bais is famous. Gennadi Seleznyov of the CPRF, speaker of the Duma (lower house of parliament), threatened to quit the new Consultative Council—formed last month to provide a semblance of collaboration with the Duma on national unity grounds—if Yeltsin wouldn't fire Chubais.

Power and force

In Moscow and other cities, workers, state employees, and pensioners were joined in the Nov. 5 marches by soldiers in uniform, whose last paycheck was for July. Russia is rife with talk about the formation of "workers and soldiers councils," a phenomenon that last occurred in 1917, the year of the Bolshevik Revolution.

On the eve of Yeltsin's surgery, the U.S. and German embassies in Moscow warned their citizens of possible military unrest during the days of uncertain authority in his absence. *Vechernaya Moskva* reported Nov. 5 that a regiment of Internal Affairs Ministry troops was brought into Moscow around Nov. 2, on the pretext of "preparations for the holiday" (the Nov. 7 anniversary of the 1917 revolution).

Nikolai Nor-Mesek, the director of the Frankfurt, Germany-based Soviet Studies Institute, who is known for cautious and precise evaluations, told the Nov. 3 *Welt am Sonntag*, that such "workers and soldiers councils" have been formed in the garrison towns of Novgorod, Voronezh, Ryazan, and Tula, and in Moscow as well. Tula and Ryazan are garrison towns for Russia's airborne forces; an airborne division is based at Tula, and Ryazan is the training center and school for the airborne forces. Nor-Mesek cited Russian Army officers and politicians as sources of reports, that trade unionists and servicemen were mobilizing for protests and threatening to march on Moscow and occupy the Parliament.

Chernomyrdin and Defense Minister Gen. Igor Rodionov visited Ryazan on Nov. 1, to meet troops and cadets from the airborne forces garrison and school, as well as strategic bomber pilots and workers from a nearby defense plant. Rodionov cited "deep concern over the state of affairs in the Army," while Chernomyrdin gave his pledge to pay wage arrears in the near future.

On Oct. 23, Chernomyrdin, with Chubais in tow, called at Lubyanka for his first-ever meeting (as prime minister) with the leadership of the FSB, the former KGB. According to Russian press reports, the topic was "constant monitoring of the socio-economic situation in Russia's regions."

Nezavisimaya Gazeta reports that there is intense political organizing within the military by Lebed's "For Law and Order!" party, by left radical communists, and by national-patriotic movements. Many of the activists are promoting the idea of convening an All-Army Officers' Assembly, for which preparations are afoot in various military districts and in the fleets.

The Nov. 5 protests, unprecedented in the past five years, were a prelude to the conflicts that are bound to follow, under current policy.

Why Hasan Cengic, the architect of Bosnia's resistance, is leaving

by Umberto Pascali

On Nov. 4, Bosnia-Herzegovina President Alija Izetbegovic announced that Deputy Defense Minister Hasan Cengic will be removed from his position, following a ferocious campaign that accused him of being "close to Iran," and an ultimatum from the United States, that either Cengic be removed, or the United States would not implement the "equip and train" program, i.e., Bosnia would not be enabled to withstand a possible new assault by the Greater Serbians.

The anti-Cengic operation, which is aimed at undermining the group around the Bosnia President, was initiated by London and the Kissinger-Gingrich circles in the United States, and then forced down the throat of the Clinton administration.

The interview with Faris Nanic immediately following this article, was conducted two days before U.S. State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns said:

"Ah! Is there progress on equip-and-train? Let me just say that I'm going to depart from my normal practice here. I'm going to name a name. The United States has determined that the Bosnian Federation deputy defense minister, Hasan

Cengic, personally maintains close ties to Iran. . . .

"Now while senior Bosnian officials have assured us that Mr. Cengic will be replaced, the United States has decided that the \$100 million worth of equipment, some of which is on the ship anchored just outside of Ploce, will not be delivered to the Federation until Mr. Cengic is relieved of his responsibilities, formally and publicly."

When asked, "What do you mean by personal ties? Can you be more specific?" Burns answered: "I can't be more specific."

Burns gave a similar comment a few days later when many correspondents asked him to be more specific. *EIR's* correspondent at the State Department briefing made the point that Cengic "obviously was responsible for procuring weapons for the Bosnians. He turned to the Iranians. He also turned to [Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff John] Shalikashvili; he turned to many people to get arms, and succeeded in getting them. But you give the impression that he's some kind of Iranian agent just because of this operation, which was—at least if not condoned, the U.S. looked the other way when it was done. How can that be a condemnation of a person, since what we're getting from Bosnia is that he is very close, not so much to the Iranians, but to Izetbegovic, that's where his loyalty lies, and that, therefore, the reaction from the Bosnian government to the request by the U.S. has been very strong . . . ? Do you have anything more concrete?"

An ideal bridge

In reality, nobody could be more specific on the so-called "sins of Cengic," simply because the attack against the man who guaranteed Bosnia's ability to militarily resist Greater Serbian aggression, has strategic motivations behind it. As Nanic explains: "In the future, Bosnia can represent an ideal bridge between East and West, between the Islamic countries of the Middle East and Central Asia" and the West.

Bosnia is the only "Western" country with a Muslim majority. Because of its resistance to genocide and its rejection of racism, it has become a rallying point for all those who oppose British geopolitics, in their colonial and "neo"-colonial version. Principled support for Bosnia, for its sovereignty and economic development, represents for the United States an historic opportunity to link up with the countries of Africa and Asia, to be, not a bad imitation of the British system, but



Behind the recent negative turn in U.S. policy toward Bosnia, are Henry Kissinger's demands that the nation be partitioned.



A Schiller Institute delegation visits the Bosnian Defense Ministry in April 15, 1996. Left to right: Defense Ministry spokesman Faris Nanic; Umberto Pascali, Schiller Institute; Paolo Raimondi, Schiller Institute; Deputy Defense Minister Hasan Cengic; Nihad Dzinovic, Schiller Institute.

a force which helps realize the American System, through collaboration for development.

This potentiality to finally embark on an "American" foreign policy, is what has London so scared. Any attempt to consolidate a real alliance between Bosnia and President Clinton has been met with a full mobilization of the "fifth column" of Kissinger, Gingrich, and Bush.

It started with Kissinger

The immediate roots of the "Cengic case," are to be found in San Diego, California, on Aug. 14. There, during the Republican Convention, some of the people most responsible for the Bosnian genocide were given a podium by the International Republican Institute (IRI), including Lawrence Eagleburger and Henry Kissinger. They explained that Bosnia would become an "electoral issue," for Republicans to attack Clinton. Of course, Kissinger never stopped calling for the partition of Bosnia, but now, the psychological warfare would be based on the equation that "Bosnians equal fundamentalists."

One month earlier, on July 9, Clinton had "certified" that Bosnia was ready to receive official U.S. military aid. The President said: "I am pleased to announce the start of the U.S.-led train and equip program for the Armed Forces of the Bosnian Federation. The purpose of this program is to assist in providing Bosnia with the ability to defend itself, and thereby promote security and stability in the region. The program will also help ensure that upon IFOR [the U.S.-led implementation force] departure, a military balance exists among the former warring parties so that none of them are encouraged to resume hostilities.

"I am very pleased to say that this afternoon, the Bosnian

Federation Parliament adopted a new Defense Law. Bosnian President Izetbegovic and Federation President Zubak have overcome many significant issues in order for the Defense Law to become reality. . . . With the passage of the law, the Bosnian government has made good on its commitments. Now we can make good on ours: The U.S.-led, international train and equip program will begin immediately."

With that announcement, President Clinton explicitly recognized that the Bosnia Federation had guaranteed the departure of any significant force of voluntary soldiers who had been active in Bosnia during the Greater Serbian aggression. But the British did everything to keep alive the image of the "Iranian mujahideen" lurking in the Bosnian mountains. The irony is that, in fact, it had been some of the most conservative Republicans who had advocated the "Afghanistan solution" for Bosnia, i.e., that the administration should have favored sending "Islamic fighters" to "help" the Bosnians, without caring too much for appearances. It is also sadly ironic that the British intelligence agency MI-6, had been caught red-handed in creating and deploying synthetic "Islamic fighters," as a means to trigger Muslim-Croatian confrontation.

For a while, the Clinton administration resisted the London-engineered campaign. On Aug. 14, for example, in the same room where Nicholas Burns would later blast Cengic, one of Burns's colleagues, Glyn Davies, cut short questions on the "Iranians." "Well," he said, "maybe I can shorten this by simply saying that we have sufficient assurance in the United States government that the organized groups that existed at one time, of non-Bosnian fighters, has been disbanded. And that was why we made a decision to let the train-and-equip program go forward."

Kissinger: Accept the results of genocide

On Sept. 8, Kissinger intervened, asking for a "realistic" U.S. foreign policy based on partition of Bosnia and acceptance of genocide. "The *only sensible electoral process and one most compatible with America's historic commitment . . . would be a plebiscite in each ethnic region on the simple choice between a multi-ethnic Bosnia and some sort of partition. . . .* Realistically, a separate Muslim entity may be the best achievable outcome. It would be the solution most compatible with the principle of self-determination and most conducive to long-term stability. . . . *There are no innocent parties in Bosnia.*"

This is not done, says Kissinger, because of the Clinton administration's "desire to avoid a foreign policy debate in the middle of an electoral campaign."

Then came the escalation. On Sept. 22, *Washington Post* writer John Pomfret launched his by-now-famous Goebbels-style attack on Cengic, Izetbegovic, Nanic, and the "TWRA network," and decried that "how Bosnia's Muslim-led [sic] government evaded a UN arms embargo." But the sting was reserved for Clinton, while the Presidential elections were approaching: "The Clinton administration knew about TWRA. . . . Still, the U.S. took no action. . . . 'We were told by Washington to watch them but not interfere,' a senior Western diplomat said."

Then, on Oct. 10, a Gingrich-sponsored House subcommittee, which held hearings on the "U.S. role in Iranian Arms Transfers to Croatia and Bosnia," released its findings. The target: the Clinton administration's "green light policy" toward Iran's arms sales to Croatia and Bosnia. A high-level Bosnian source commented, "They are interested in a propaganda ploy against President Clinton. The terrible damage this electoral game will do to Bosnia, to its fragile institutions, to its relations to the U.S., until now considered its closest friend and ally—all this is of no concern to them."

At that point, an electoral "scapegoat" was inevitable. Then, President Izetbegovic declared: "Yes, it is a dictate but . . . any problem we are faced with, soon becomes: What must we do to *avoid the potential danger a renewed genocide* against our people? This is always the ultimate and higher criterion. . . . We chose to cooperate militarily with the U.S., because we think that this cooperation gives us more guarantees *against a possible new aggression in the future. . . .* Some of our neighbors are waiting to see us stick our tongue at America, just to be able to impose pressure on us afterwards. . . . *However*, taking all conditions into account, *America is a greater friend to us than many of them. . . .* Both of us, Hasan Cengic and I, we are soldiers. We are going to do what we are supposed to."

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Denver	1500	Santiago	1800
Detroit	1700	Sarajevo	2300
Dublin	2200	Seattle	1400
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Helsinki	2400	Stockholm	2300
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Honolulu	1200	Teheran	0130*
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Houston	1600	Tokyo	0700*
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Jakarta	0500*	Vancouver	1400
Jerusalem	2400	Vladivostok	0800*
Johannesburg	2400	Venice	2300
Karachi	0300*	Warsaw	2300
Kennebunkport	1700	Washington	1700
Kiev	2400	Wellington	1000*
Khartoum	2400	Wiesbaden	2300
Lagos	2300	Winnipeg	1700
Lima	1700	Yokohama	0700*
Lincoln	1600	Yorktown	1700
Lisbon	2300		* Mondays



Bosnia can serve as a bridge to the East, Islamic nations

Faris Nanic is General Secretary of the Bosnian ruling party branch SDA in Croatia, and head of the TWRA Press Agency in Zagreb. He was the spokesman of the Ministry of Defense in Sarajevo, and, until the recent Bosnian elections, Chief of Cabinet of Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic. The interview was conducted by Elke Fimmen on Oct. 30, 1996 in Zagreb.

EIR: There is a huge controversy right now surrounding the Bosnian deputy minister of defense, Hasan Cengic. Could you please give us your views about the background and importance of this?

Nanic: First of all, there has been no official request from the American side to the Bosnian government, in any written form, to replace Mr. Cengic. The only remark that was made to President Izetbegovic by the American head of the "Equip and Train Program," James Pardew, was that pertaining to the slow implementation of the Defense Law and the Equip and Train Program, which concerned both the defense minister, Vladimir Soljic, who is a Croat, and Deputy Defense Minister Hasan Cengic. The alleged Iranian-terrorist connection, which was mainly put forward in the American press, the *Washington Post*, and the *New York Times*, has never been mentioned by the military officials.

So therefore, what I see, is an orchestrated campaign—which was started in the United States, against the collaborators, against President Izetbegovic, in order to compromise and attack, first of all, the Clinton administration, for working together with those who have alleged good connections with Iran and the fundamentalists—which is not proper for United States' interests in Bosnia.

But, I think that the whole campaign, which has unfortunately also been accepted here in Croatia and Bosnia by some of the media, has its pre-electoral function, and is time-limited, shall I say. The fact that the Republicans were trying, desperately, to do anything to Clinton's prospects in the forthcoming elections, and because, obviously, out of three strong points in the Clinton foreign policy—Northern Ireland, the Middle East, and Bosnia—the only one that has not been jeopardized, is Bosnia. That is, there is a logic behind the attack on Bosnia and Bosnian officials, to complicate the situation in Bosnia, to potentially even stop the program of equipping the Federation Army, which would weaken the military

balance, but also to attack Clinton for being involved with the people who are said to be connected with the Iranians and fundamentalists. So, I think that, mainly, this whole attack started against Mr. Clinton and his chances for winning the elections.

Mr. Cengic's connections to Iran are no deeper than his connections to Malaysia, Turkey, or Pakistan, or to any other friendly country that had been prepared to help to arm the Bosnians during the war—to defend themselves and to survive. As President Izetbegovic put it before the UN General Assembly: "You had the right to impose the arms embargo. We had the right to defend ourselves. I believe that our right to defend ourselves, was greater than your right to impose the embargo." He praised all of them, the individuals and the countries, that had the guts to help the Bosnians defend themselves, their sovereignty, and their territory, and survive.

EIR: You were also personally attacked in this connection, both in the *Washington Post* and the Croatian magazine *Globus*.

Nanic: Yes, I was mentioned in the *Washington Post* in the same context, for having Iranian, fundamentalist, or whatever, connections, organizing intelligence, counterintelligence, arms-smuggling through my office in Croatia—which is actually the same pattern. If President Izetbegovic, as a moral leader, is somehow untouchable, and you cannot attack him, what you do, to undermine his position, is, you attack his people, people around him. This is the only reason why I was attacked.

EIR: It is very interesting, that the paper in Croatia that attacked you and the TWRA Press Agency, published an exclusive analysis on the situation in Bosnia by Henry Kissinger.

Nanic: Henry Kissinger has been known for advocating the permanent ethnic division of Bosnia, and thus, for recognition of the results of genocide.

EIR: What would you want the United States government to do after the U.S. elections? What should the United States, which has determined the political setting with the Dayton Agreement, do, both in the interest of Bosnia and its own interest?

Nanic: I think that the United States should be very insistent in pressing all the signatories of the Dayton Agreement to fulfill their obligations. That is the first thing, because that is the only way to preserve Bosnia, as it was designed in Dayton.

Second, the United States should definitely resume its military presence in Bosnia—through NATO, in any possible way—for at least two years, until the next elections in 1998. We have these critical two years of political transition, which will be crucial for the survival of Bosnia. If the United States wants Bosnia to survive and avoid a possible new war, it has to remain present militarily.

And, it must use this military and political presence in Bosnia to launch all possible activities, including a broad reconstruction plan, a U.S.-led construction plan, to invest a lot of financial means into the Bosnian economy, to use all the existing resources to restart the engines of the Bosnian economy, thus providing a real basis for re-unifying and reintegrating the country. The United States has to be present politically, to resume its military presence, and, of course, to get deeply involved in economic reconstruction.

By political presence, I do not mean pressure on the Bosnian government, involving itself in Bosnian internal affairs, especially when it is not necessary, as was just the case with Mr. Cengic. By politically, I mean building up the ally-type relations with Bosnia. And that is possible; the Bosnian leadership and the Bosnian nation are ready for that. Of course, that does not mean ultimatums, as recently given by Mr. James Pardew, in the interview that he gave to the Bosnian State Television, in which he said: “The Bosnians have to choose either us or Iran.” This is an ultimatum, which does not mean anything. It is an outrage, it is a clear threat. I hope, that this threat does not reflect the attitude of the U.S. administration, but is just a clumsy statement given by a clumsy politician.

I think that the U.S. should use Bosnia as a certain bridge toward other countries, maybe even countries which now seem to be hostile.

EIR: There was recently a statement by Robert Frowick, the American who headed the commission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe which oversaw the elections, who very strongly criticized the international community for not acting with the necessary speed for economic reconstruction. Could you tell us something more about the economic situation in Bosnia?

Nanic: The economic situation is improving from day to day, but not fast enough. Full reconstruction is the first prerequisite for the reintegration of the country, and a lasting and durable peace. Modest estimates, given publicly by Bosnian government sources, say that we have war damages in the amount of \$80 billion. The series of so-called pledging conferences have so far provided about \$1.8 billion in commitments, out of which only about \$500 million has been delivered so far. Just by comparing these figures, you can see how small this

reconstruction effort has been up till now. So, therefore, Mr. Frowick was quite right in pointing out the necessity for a bigger reconstruction effort to be undertaken.

But I do not think, that the approach applied so far will ever be successful. You cannot go all over the world just asking for money. You have to have a program for the reconstruction and modernization of the economy and infrastructure of a country. So, you need sort of a “Marshall”-like plan, if you may call it that, taking into consideration the development of the country, and the regional development, and the place of this region in the world. This would be a real engine of reconstruction for the country. So, I do not think that any further pledging conferences will do much more than they have done so far.

The United States, but also western Europe and the wealthy Islamic states, should be involved in something which will be done in true cooperation with the Bosnian government, which is called the overall program for economic reconstruction and development of the country.

EIR: That means that, basically, the World Bank approach, which has so far guided this whole program, is not functioning?

Nanic: It is not functioning the way it should be functioning, that is the main problem. The IMF [International Monetary Fund] and the World Bank are taking care only about minor necessities, or urgent necessities. The IMF program is leaning only toward something—which we have also seen in eastern Europe, South America, and some African countries—which will never bear fruit, in terms of economic development. There will be no development, if the approach of the IMF and the World Bank continues. So, we have to think about possible alternatives to the present program, and the present attitude of the international financial supranational institutions.

EIR: What is your view of the role of Bosnia today, and your vision for the future?

Nanic: At the present stage, I think Bosnia is important from a moral point of view, that the perpetrators of war crimes and of genocide have to be prosecuted and sentenced, punished for what they did. It would be a very dangerous precedent, if these war criminals were not prosecuted or extradited to the Court of Justice in The Hague. So that is the main, and maybe most important thing now. That is why Bosnia is very significant now.

Second, Bosnia, with its history, with its mixture of cultures, is presenting a case study, or something like an exhibit, of how societies in the world can and will have to function. This means every society, every country in the world will have to respect the basic principles that Bosnia represents. That it will be, that it must be possible, that people of various religious origins not only live side by side, but can cooperate for their joint development and future, for a better life. If the ethnic division in Bosnia is, for pragmatic political reasons,

The IMF and the World Bank program is something, which we have also seen in eastern Europe, South America, and some African countries, which will never bear fruit, in terms of economic development. There will be no development, if the approach of the IMF and the World Bank continues.

recognized and tolerated, this can also represent a very dangerous precedent for the future of mankind.

In the future, a stable and developed multicultural Bosnia can represent an ideal bridge between East and West and between the Islamic countries of the Middle East and Central Asia and western Europe. Bosnians have the two sides in common, they have somehow managed to merge two cultures, in both of them feeling very good, very comfortable. So, I think Bosnia can be used as a certain springboard for the western Europeans to find their way toward understanding and mutual cooperation with the countries in the East and, especially, the Muslim countries.

I would like to speak about one additional element of the present situation.

One of the basic requisites of the Dayton Agreement is the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes. Unfortunately, no progress toward the return of refugees to the regions designated, has been made. It is quite clear, that the Republika Srpska authorities—actually the perpetrators of genocide, who we were forced to recognize as political partners in the Dayton Agreement, and we did so, under the presumption that the refugees can go back—have not been willing to do anything to advance this process. Therefore, I would like to repeat the words of my President, who said: “We have signed the Dayton Agreement as a whole. There is no Dayton Agreement, if there is a single point of the Dayton Agreement not fulfilled.”

That means, that the Dayton Agreement will be finished, is off, if, especially, this problem of the return of refugees is not implemented. The United States, as well as the rest of the international community, have to do much, much more to force the Serbs to allow not only the return of refugees, but to allow them to rebuild their homes again, to integrate themselves into public life, and to allow them a decent life and security in their homes, which unfortunately has not been the case.

The other problem we have, as far as the return of refugees has been concerned, is that we have the so-called pilot projects in the Federation territory. There have been two mainly Croat, and two mainly Muslim towns selected. These are Travnik and Bugojno, for the Muslim towns, and Jajce and Stolac, which are controlled by the Croats. In Travnik and Bugojno, we have about 300, or even about 400 Croat families which returned, whereas the Presidency of the Stolac municipality,

which is in exile, has finally announced, that they are breaking with the pilot project, because the Croat authorities are not doing anything to enable the Bosniak families to go back. So, we have problems not only in the territory of Republika Srpska, but also in the Federation territory, in which, of course, the situation is much, much better. But we have some isolated cases, which reflect the attitude of the Croat extremists in Bosnia.

EIR: Do you have any comment on the sending back of refugees by Germany, which in the case of Berlin and Bavaria is most extreme? It cannot be any good to send people back forcibly, given also that there is no economic reconstruction.

Nanic: Of course, the refugees will have to go back, and that is a principle that we have to support. We can only say to the German government and the German people, that we cannot express how grateful we are to Germany, that it had received more than 300,000 refugees, not only received, but really took care of them. However, we think that speedy and sudden decisions on the return of a large number of refugees to Bosnia, especially those from the territory of Republika Srpska, is counterproductive. A lot of these people do not have any place to go.

Second, they will represent a burden for the Bosnian government, if a large number of people appear in Bosnia, especially on Federation territory. A large number of refugees are Muslims, so we may risk more tension and friction with the Croats, because we will have to settle these people somewhere temporarily, and this can create frictions, with the Croat population accusing the Bosnian government of forcibly changing the demographic structure, and so on. Also, if there is no perspective for these people to get employment, to take care of themselves and their families, then I do not know what consequences this will also produce in terms of social security, in terms of social turmoil even.

But, we are quite aware of the large amount of money that Germany spent for the refugees from Bosnia. Again, I would like to express my gratitude and the gratitude of my people to Germany, which has actually done the most for the refugees. But I would like to convey my opinion, that Germany, or the German states, should reconsider their decision to forcibly and suddenly send back the refugees, without a clear picture of what these people will actually face, once they return to their country.

Brits hoke up spy scandals in France

by Christine Bierre

The French weekly *L'Express* published an exposé on Oct. 31, accusing former Defense Minister Charles Hernu of having been an East bloc spy between 1953 and 1963. Hernu died in 1990, and cannot defend himself. The main question is, who has an interest in attacking him, and why?

L'Express authors Jérôme Dupuis and Jean Marie Pontaut reveal the existence of a file brought to France during the autumn of 1992 and given to the DST, the agency that deals with espionage on French territory, by an agent of the Romanian secret services, the Securitate, after the collapse of communism in the East.

That file indicates that Hernu had contacts with the secret services of Romania, Bulgaria, and the Soviet Union. Hernu, during that 10-year period, was moving leftward politically, from Radical Party circles to the Socialist Party. The file shows that Hernu sold political reports to those East bloc intelligence organizations. The reports were of a general nature, sometimes including profiles of some of the main political personalities, including President François Mitterrand and former Interior Minister Gaston Defferre. The reports were sold for 2,500-5,000 francs (\$500 to \$1,000) each. The notation, "political information without interest," added to one of them by the Securitate station chief in Paris, suggests that their quality was uneven. After his election to the National Assembly in 1956, Hernu, according to the report, "periodically" received sums ranging from 10,000 to 15,000 francs. In November 1958, the KGB allegedly contributed 300,000 francs to Hernu's election campaign. The last contacts mentioned in the file date from 1963. Upon reception of the file, Jacques Fournet, then DST director, informed Mitterrand and carried out a full investigation on behalf of the President, who decided to classify the information.

After the *L'Express* "revelations" appeared, it became obvious that Dupuis and Pontaut, assisted by elements of the present leadership of the DST, were running a smear operation that was also a warning to politicians who, unlike Hernu, are alive today.

Indeed, while *Le Monde* wrote that the French secret services were convinced of Hernu's guilt, all the officials in the secret services or elsewhere who dealt with this affair in 1992, or who worked with Hernu while he was defense minister (1981-85), immediately made statements on his behalf. Jac-

ques Fournet, DST director during 1990-93, told *Le Monde* of Oct. 31: "After verification, I indicated to the President [Mitterrand] that the documents indeed came from the Eastern intelligence services, but that it was impossible to say whether their content was true. Considering that there was no material proof of those allegations, and that Charles Hernu could no longer defend himself, François Mitterrand indicated to me that there was no reason to rewrite history. The President added that the only thing to do was to classify the file 'defense secret.'" Yves Bonnet, DST director during 1982-85, told *Le Monde* that whatever Hernu might have done between 1953 and 1963, "the attitude of Charles Hernu, as minister of defense, toward the Eastern countries, was irreproachable." Other politicians and security officials expressed a similar view.

Blackmail

The source of these manipulations became clearer, when *Le Monde* and British newspapers revealed that in the early 1990s, Britain had also given to the French authorities a list of 300 French officials who allegedly worked for the East bloc, which they claim to have received from the Stasi, the East German communist secret service. The British press boasts that as much as 5% of the French diplomatic corps had collaborated with the communist regimes.

The London *Sunday Telegraph* on Nov. 3 went further, attempting to blackmail the French government, threatening a scandal that would bring down all the establishment political parties. "The French establishment is braced, this week, for more spy revelations, amid mounting reports that a currently serving member of President [Jacques] Chirac's inner circle may soon be revealed as one of the 300 senior government and party officials alleged to have spied for the former Soviet Union," wrote the author of the article, entitled "KGB Scandal Closes in on Chirac." A scandal spreading out to 300 people of the entire political spectrum, continues the author, can "only add to the growing impression among the French public that the entire political class in France is now tainted with the charge of being fellow travellers with the Soviet regime. . . . With the left also tarnished by the Hernu revelations, the present mini-crisis can only benefit fringe parties, such as the extreme right National Front of Jean Marie Le Pen."

Why are the British attacking France, even though the Chirac government has made a spectacular turn toward London in recent years? Several crisis areas have erupted recently in the area of foreign relations. France and Britain were at odds in the conflict between the Iraqi government and the rebel Kurds headed by Jalal Talibani, and Britain expressed total disagreement with President Chirac's attempt to play an "Arab card," during his trip to the Mideast this fall. The scandals are evidently intended to make sure Chirac stays in line, as the junior partner of the new "Entente Cordiale."

Colombian general warns that survival of the nation is at stake

by Valerie Rush

Addressing a civil-military gathering of 1,000 supporters in Bogotá on Oct. 31, Colombian Armed Forces Commander Gen. Harold Bedoya warned that unless the orchestrated persecution of Colombia's military is halted, "I cannot imagine how the Defense Forces can guarantee the fatherland's existence." The general's warning follows a dramatic escalation by the country's narco-terrorist hordes to split off a vast chunk of territory in Colombia's south and southeast, and to forge an "independent republic" there, based on cocaine and heroin trafficking (see interviews). With only the country's Armed Forces standing in the way of such a scenario, ongoing efforts to defame and disarm them, and even to jail the country's military leaders, amount to de facto treasonous support for the narco-terrorist enemy.

Bedoya's warning may be Colombia's last chance to save itself. Its government is currently in the hands of Ernesto Samper Pizano, who is a wholly-owned asset of the Cali cocaine cartel which put him in power in 1994. As Colombia's military commander-in-chief, President Samper has played dirty with the nation's Armed Forces, by embracing the "human rights" non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which have been demanding the dismantling of the Armed Forces, and "peace negotiations" with the country's armed narco-terrorists. While reining in his soldiers, supposedly to further the chances for "dialogue" with the enemy, Samper has done nothing to sever the financial lifeline of the narco-terrorists; his lukewarm proposals to toughen the penalties on drug trafficking and money laundering are right where he wants them—frozen by the drug-cartel-owned majority in the Congress.

Samper's latest ploy has been to remove Bedoya from his post as Army commander, and to "kick him upstairs" into the chair of Armed Forces Commander. As head of the Army, Samper installed Gen. Manuel José Bonnet, a "New Age" general who favors dialogue with the terrorists, and whose ideal of the perfect Colombian soldier is—Elvis Presley! Bonnet's brother Pedro is a leader of the "legalized" narco-terrorist M-19 gang, which in 1985 burned down Colombia's Justice Palace and butchered half the Supreme Court.

The Clinton administration has applied intense pressure on the Samper regime, trying to isolate it internationally while at the same time backing Colombia's military and police forces in their battle against narco-terrorism. Washington's decertification of the Samper government, and stripping

Samper and his coterie of their U.S. entrance visas, were a first step; Washington is now said to be contemplating economic sanctions against Colombia, as well. More importantly, Clinton has approved the sale of urgently needed military equipment, including Blackhawk helicopters, to Colombia's military, and has asked for an inter-agency probe into Colombian Army charges that the country's so-called "guerrillas" are in fact narcotics-trafficking terrorists.

This last step is especially important, in view of efforts by the international human rights lobby to portray guerrilla armies such as the FARC and ELN as legitimate "opposition forces" and "protest movements," whose rights are supposedly being savagely violated by Colombia's Army counterinsurgency units. It therefore came as no surprise, when the London-based Amnesty International held a press conference in Washington on Oct. 29, in which it charged that certain Colombian Army units which have received U.S. aid are responsible for human rights abuses, and demanded a cutoff of all U.S. military assistance—including the Blackhawk helicopters so crucial to the anti-drug effort. As the Colombian daily *El Espectador* aptly noted in its Nov. 4 editorial, Amnesty intervention "has all the characteristics of a unilateral petition in favor of armed subversion."

Revolving-door justice

Bedoya was explicit in his address to the Oct. 31 civil-military gathering, that the justice system in Colombia has been thoroughly infiltrated by "narco-subversion." He pointed out that of the 5,000 narco-terrorists the Army has captured in 1996, only 200 of these are in Colombian jails. The rest have been returned to the streets, to wage war against the nation.

In the meanwhile, charged Bedoya, the nation's defenders are sitting in the dock, as "the accused are turning into the accusers." Bedoya was referring to the numerous military officers who have been arrested by civil prosecutors, frequently on the basis of concocted evidence provided by narco-terrorist sympathizers. "Behind every such accusation," said Bedoya, "is a prosecutor or people's defender who attacks the Armed Forces because his ideological creed is the same as the terrorists, except that instead of bombs and grenades, they attack by smearing the honor, and careers, of military professionals."

Bedoya was also speaking for Gen. Farouk Yanine (ret.), former Army commander in the central Magdalena Medio

region of the country, who was highly successful in ridding that region of a murderous narco-subversive infestation. Today, Yanine is under arrest on human rights abuse charges. Bedoya himself was threatened with jail by a judge in Caqueta province, when he and Gen. Nestor Ramírez, commander of the 12th Army Brigade headquartered in Caqueta's capital of Florencia, refused to heed the judge's order that military barricades around that city be lifted and 25,000 rampaging coca-farmers under the direct leadership of the FARC Cartel be allowed to enter Florencia. Had Bedoya heeded the order, according to Florencia mayor Hector Orozco, "they would have completely destroyed the city," and held hostage an entire region of the country (see interview).

General Bedoya also attacked human rights lobby groups such as Amnesty International, noting that these groups "do not base themselves on the reality of the conflict Colombia is facing. Under the pretext of defending human rights, the human rights NGOs cannot eliminate the right to legitimate self-defense."

The extradition weapon

The corruption of the Colombian justice system is also at the heart of the Clinton administration's battle with Samper over extradition of drug traffickers, which the drug cartels succeeded in banning in 1991. Because of the judiciary's inability to mete out justice to the cartel kingpins running the country, Washington has demanded the restoration of the U.S.-Colombian extradition treaty as a precondition for Colombia's recertification by Washington next year. The result is that a piece of legislation purporting to reinstate extradition is now before the Colombian Congress, facing months of procedural formalities before it can be voted into law.

In reality, the legislation is little more than a stall tactic on Samper's part, in view of the many conditions attached: 1) it cannot be applied retroactively, that is, the drug traffickers already in jail, such as Cali Cartel kingpins Miguel and Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela, are safe from extradition; 2) it cannot be applied to "political crimes," such as those carried out by the FARC Cartel; 3) the sentences received by those extradited must be equal or shorter than the sentences defined for those same crimes by the Colombian penal code, which has been significantly modified by drug cartel lawyers; 4) it cannot be applied to anyone who voluntarily surrenders to Colombian justice; and so on.

Prosecutor General Alfonso Valdivieso described the proposed legislation as worse than useless because of all the conditions attached, and warned that it was sending "a wrong message to the International Community." "We could end up paying dearly" for such a trick, he said.

Also rejecting Samper's extradition legislation, was U.S. Ambassador to Colombia Myles Frechette, who said, "What has so far been approved in Congress doesn't really meet international requirements, nor does it allow Colombia to face its responsibilities on organized crime."

Interview: Harold Bedoya Pizarro

In defense of justice

Gen. Harold Bedoya Pizarro is Colombian Armed Forces Commander. The following are excerpts of an interview conducted by EIR correspondent in Bogotá Javier Almarío on Oct. 31.

EIR: What do you think of this homage that civil society is rendering to the military forces?

Bedoya: This homage is being rendered to the military forces, and in particular to the national Army, for its fight against terrorism and the drug trade. Above all, this homage is a rejection of the juridical warfare that the terrorists are waging against the [military] institution, and against the generals and officers who have attempted to take on the criminals. It is important that society take a stand, so that justice can return to Colombia. I believe that those responsible for administering justice in Colombia had better think good and hard about this, because society is protesting the unjust treatment of the military, of the generals of the Republic, whose only actions have been to serve all Colombians and who, in particular, have participated in the pacification of vast areas that were in the hands of the criminals. . . .

EIR: Why do you propose that civilians be tried by military courts?

Bedoya: What I am referring to are these drug-trafficking groups, those who go around armed, with rifles on their shoulders, in uniforms, and who say they belong to armies. . . . These are not civilians. Anyone who carries a rifle, a machine gun, and bombs to kill Colombians is no civilian, and must be tried by military justice. . . .

Interview: Héctor Orozco Orozco

Héctor Orozco Orozco is mayor of Florencia, Caquetá, Colombia. The following are excerpts of an Oct. 31 interview conducted by Javier Almarío.

EIR: You have stated that the media did not report the truth of what was going on in Caquetá, with the coca-farmer marches.

Orozco: We paid a great deal of attention to what the media were saying, and they were not telling the country the truth. For example, they never said that during the marches, where

the guerrillas held people hostage, seven people died because of the guerrillas. They did not die fighting, but as a result of the march. One got sick and died, another got a snake bite, another a cerebral embolism, another because he was stabbed in a fight with someone; none of this was ever reported.

Neither did they ever report on the cattle the guerrillas stole, from San Vicente to Florencia—in one case, 100 steers were stolen—in order to feed the people on the march. They ate 40 steers a day. This was never mentioned; nor was all the money they took from the Florencia merchants to finance the march, in the millions of pesos. They took money from people to buy food for the marchers; the media never reported this.

EIR: How, then, were the marches run?

Orozco: The marches were under the control of the guerrillas and of the coca-growers. They controlled everything. They maintained command through a committee. You see, the guerrillas organized those marches six months earlier. For six months, they went throughout Caquetá, house to house, farm to farm, threatening people, gathering money, food, everything. The people in the marches were not allowed to speak. Ask any of the reporters who were there to tell you how, when they tried to interview any of the marchers, the command structure did not permit it. Only those leading the march could speak. They didn't allow the peasants to speak. Only those at the top.

They kept tight control and didn't allow anyone to leave. We have a lot of evidence of this, of people who were not allowed to leave the marches, women who wanted to leave, who cried, and were not allowed to leave; peasants who had been taken on the march for 8, 10, 15 days, leaving their wives and children behind, and who were not allowed to return home, who were forced to abandon their farms. These were not marches, but the collective kidnapping of more than 25,000 people.

EIR: There are reports that one of the objectives was to seize Florencia.

Orozco: To seize Florencia and assassinate the mayor. . . .

EIR: Did they want to declare Caquetá an independent zone?

Orozco: Yes, of course. They wanted to seize Florencia and carry out a brutal scenario. Army people told me this, but also friends of mine who picked up this information. I was told this by people who were kidnapped by the march and later, after they were released, told me what had been planned. The idea was to seize Florencia, take high school students hostage, and then carry out actions that would have been bloody.

EIR: Were they seeking to divide the country?

Orozco: More or less, because [FARC chieftain] Tirofijo's proposal for the past 30 years has been to create the independent republic of Amazonas, which would include Putumayo, Caquetá, Amazonas, the Eastern Plains, the Orinoco, and Am-

azon regions.

EIR: The Army's operation was to keep the march from reaching Florencia, the state capital, at all cost. How did it come off?

Orozco: Very well. Had the Army not mounted an operation to block access to Florencia, the guerrillas would have destroyed it. The disturbances of Aug. 23, which involved no more than 500 people in all of Florencia, burned cars, motorcycles, the District Attorney's office, burned my whole house, with cars, clothes, nearly killing my wife. They were going to burn down the telecommunications center. . . . They nearly destroyed Florencia. The country doesn't know this! The District Attorney's office was a three-story building. There were 70 motorcycles, all burned; the computers were burned, all the legal files were burned. This was without the marchers entering the city! Had the Army allowed the marchers in, some 20-30,000 people would have completely finished off the city.

EIR: The governor of Antioquia recently said that the guerrillas always called for regional dialogue, but that now that these regional dialogues have finally been authorized, they no longer want them.

Orozco: It's always been like that. When the guerrillas are under pressure, or cornered, they talk of peace, dialogue, treaties, while they recover, regroup their forces, prepare their cadre, and then go back to what they were doing before. That is why I have said that there are only two alternatives: either a serious, genuine, honest peace treaty, in which we all embrace each other and get to work to revive the country, or war is seriously declared.

EIR: What do you think of the agreements the national government reached with the coca marchers in Caquetá?

Orozco: I have never agreed with them. Governments can never negotiate under pressure. That is a bad example, and that is why I never attended the negotiations. Because I knew that what was going on there was undue pressure. Also, because the petitions of the marchers had nothing to do with questions of health, water, or sewage. When they talked about these, it was just a cover story for public consumption. At the bottom of the whole affair is the drug trade. That is the simple truth.

EIR: What do you think of the agreement for voluntary eradication of the coca crops?

Orozco: That is utopian. It will never happen. I don't believe in it. It's not only impossible to do, but also impossible to control. Look at the case of Cartagena del Chaira, so hard to get to, where it would take hours and hours of travelling by the Army to verify if Juan Perez pulled out his coca bushes or not. And if he did, what would stop him from planting them again? . . .

Invasion of eastern Zaire leads to death of thousands of refugees

by Linda de Hoyos

The international press has portrayed the current war in eastern Zaire as an instance of Zairean Tutsi “rebels” who are resisting provocations against them from the Zairean military, and hence took arms and, between Sept. 27 and Nov. 1, managed to place two entire provinces of eastern Zaire under their control.

On Oct. 22, the Archbishop of Bukavu, Muzihirwa Mwene Ngabo, declared that the armed rebellion in eastern Zaire is an *invasion* of Zaire by an alliance of three military forces: the Ugandan National Resistance Army of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) of Rwanda, and the Burundi military, which took power in a coup in Burundi on July 27 led by former World Bank adviser Pierre Buyoya. All three of these military groupings are officered and dominated exclusively by Tutsis, whose upper-caste and murderous mentality has turned them into the most useful killing machine for British intelligence goals in the region. The archbishop was murdered on Oct. 30, when the RPA took Bukavu.

Amid the debate and discussions in the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations, and the leading capitals of London, Paris, France, Berlin, and Brussels, no protest against the *invasion* of Zaire has been heard.

The United Nations has exposed itself as a global enforcer for British geopolitical goals in the region, with its derelict abandonment of more than 1 million refugees in eastern Zaire. Against all international law for the protection of refugees, the Rwanda-Uganda-Burundi forces assaulted the refugee camps in Goma, Bukavu, and Uvira, forcing refugees to flee for their lives. Since the end of October, there has been no photographic attention paid to these refugees, as was the case with the flood of more than 1 million Hutu refugees fleeing the Rwandan Patriotic Front blitzkrieg of Rwanda in the summer of 1994.

It is the estimation of relief agency workers in the area, corroborated by Africans who know the terrain well, that those hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing the Rwandan invasion of Zaire are now dying at the rate of thousands a day. More than 80% of the refugees are women, children, and the elderly. “We know from experience that these people are already dying by the hundreds,” Dr. Jacques Bemilliano, a physician with Doctors Without Borders, told the press in the border town of Gisenyi in Rwanda on Nov. 2. Another relief

agency worker added that “thousands of people will be dying every day in eastern Zaire. After years of experience in the region, where cholera and dysentery are endemic, you don’t need a scientific survey to know that the refugees are dying.” Refugees who have managed to arrive in Rwanda or Tanzania report that the major cause of death is thirst, as the refugees were forced west into waterless volcanic areas.

A military cordon has been drawn by the Rwandan Patriotic Army between the Rwandan-controlled towns of Goma, Uvira, and Bukavu, and the refugees, according to Scott Strauss, writing from Goma for the *Houston Chronicle*.

The refugees not only include Rwandan Hutus, but also Zaireans who have been forced to flee their homes in eastern Zaire in the face of the invasion, and Burundians, who had mostly been encamped around the town of Uvira on the Zaire-Burundi border.

For the refugees, the choice is between trying to survive in the forests of eastern Zaire, or what they perceive to be certain death. Already, it is known that when the invading force took Goma, it rounded up all the men—who have not been seen since in a scene reminiscent of the Serbian war crimes in Srebrenica, Bosnia. The women and children were separated out and forced-marched back to Rwanda, where their fate is unknown.

Burundian Hutu refugees trying to get back to Burundi have been massacred by the Burundi military, according to aid agencies. The Burundi military has denied the charge, but by Nov. 6, dozens of bodies of men, women, and children were washing up on the shores of Lake Tanganyika at the south end of the border between Zaire and Burundi.

Conspiracy of silence

Other than the Zairean government of President Mobutu Sese Seko, the Burundian National Council for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD), and the Rwandan Rally for the Return of the Refugees and Democracy in Rwanda, no other governmental force is protesting the Rwanda-Uganda-Burundi military invasion of Zaire.

The governments of France, Britain, Belgium, and the United States, all of whom sponsor various players in the East Africa region, have so far not lifted a finger to bring relief to the refugees.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako

Ogata has revealed herself to be strictly an agent of British intelligence—the primary sponsoring agency for the Tutsis in East Africa. As a condition for relief, she is demanding that a “neutral force” sent by the international community be sent into eastern Zaire to disarm and arrest Rwandan Hutu militias! “I would like to see them empowered to do just that, that should be one of their functions if such a force goes in,” she said from Brussels on Nov. 7.

According to diplomatic sources at the United Nations, a plan put forward by France and supported by Spain and Italy, for a multilateral UN military force to go in to provide relief to the refugees, has been stalled at the UN by Britain and the United States.

On Nov. 7, State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns said that the Clinton administration is reviewing proposals, some of which would “require logistical support by the United States Armed Forces.” The United States will not contribute any ground forces, he emphasized.

If the United States appears to be willing to play a stalling game on behalf of the Tutsi invasion of Zaire, it is dancing to a British melody. Ugandan President Museveni is the chieftain of the Tutsi war machine, but he himself, as *EIR* has thoroughly documented, is directly under the thumb of Baroness Lynda Chalker, British Minister of Overseas Development.

And Britain’s partner in the Entente Cordiale, France, is dancing to the same tune—albeit with different rhetoric. Despite the fact that French troops are stationed close by in the Central African Republic, France says it cannot possibly provide relief to the refugees, except under American command. In a diatribe directed at Washington, the Paris daily *Le Figaro* cites an expert to charge: “The Americans are letting the situation rot, because that serves the interests of the Tutsis. The Americans will end up getting involved, but only when 300,000 to 500,000 refugees will have died. Rwanda will open its doors to the remnants, making an effective decision of triage, between the ‘good’ and ‘bad’ ones.”

This is mere intramural bickering. It is likely that covert agreements exist among London, Paris, Brussels, and at least the U.S. State Department, that Zaire is to be dismembered. As the London *Times*, mouthpiece of the British Foreign Office, said it plainly in an editorial Nov. 1: The “salvation” for Zaire may “eventually lie in the autonomy which Shaba (ex-Katanga), and diamond-rich Kasai already exercise de facto, and which the Tutsi rebels [sic] in the east are grabbing by armed force.”

This is the next stage in the cataclysmic disintegration of eastern Africa. To accomplish the full exploitation of this region, the people living there—the Hutus—must be cleared away. Unity on this point was signaled by the Sept. 1 lifting of the arms embargo on the Rwandan Patriotic Army by the UN Security Council, while maintaining the arms embargo on all other Rwandans—a vote for the Tutsi invasion of Zaire and the murder of hundreds of thousands of refugees now taking place.

Interview: Burundi Parliamentarian

Britain pushes plan for ‘Greater Rwanda’

The following is an interview with a Member of the Parliament of Burundi. The interview was conducted by L. Chamberlain on Oct. 22, 1996.

Q: Your part of the world seems to be coming apart, country by country. How do you explain this?

A: We know, for example, that the British Empire is also behind the Burundi coup, because we know that there is a plan for a Hima Empire, which is led by Ugandan President [Yoweri] Museveni.

They want to make a kind of empire from Uganda, across Rwanda, across Burundi and eastern Zaire. They want to make such a Tutsi Empire. Hima is a clan from the Tutsi ethnic group. Museveni is a Hima; [Rwandan President] Kagame is a Hima, and [Burundi coup leader] Buyoya is a Hima. Now we learned that in Zaire, Himas are beginning to fight in eastern Zaire.

We had already said it before; we know this is a plan which was put together in Britain. We know that there is a kind of international conspiracy against Hutus, which is led by Britain. Now it is clear; we’ve been asking for the UN Intervention Force to solve this; and the UN did not react; did not respond, because there is this conspiracy.

Q: When did you start asking for intervention from the United Nations?

A: On Oct. 25, 1993. We asked for a United Nations foreign intervention to come to restore democracy. We have always asked for it; but there is no reaction, because no one cares about it.

Sometimes we think that attacking Rwanda or attacking Burundi—these are two small, poor countries—maybe they are targeting Zaire, which is a very rich and powerful country. . . . We share the same border. They took first Rwanda and Burundi, so they could easily attack Zaire.

Q: What is the composition of Zaire with respect to this Hima group? How is Zaire composed ethnically?

A: The vast majority of the Zairean people are from Bantu people, but there are some Tutsis who fled from Rwanda, and went to live in Zaire. This latter grouping is estimated to be from 300,000 to 500,000 people. They predominantly came from Rwanda. They are called Banyamulenge—they

are Hima people, Tutsi people. Now, after RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] took power in Rwanda, many of these Banyamulenge went back to Rwanda, where they were trained by the Rwandan military forces. Of course, everything in Rwanda is backed by Uganda, so you had Ugandan assistance.

Now, these militarily trained Banyamulenge are invading eastern Zaire.

Q: Zaire has quite a few problems anyway.

A: Zaire is a dead country. But from eastern Zaire to Kinshasa is 2,000 kilometers, and there are no roads, and there is no communication. So eastern Zaire is left by itself.

Q: While we are talking about Zaire, do you see a plan, then, to break up Zaire?

A: There are indications of this. There is no question but that Britain now wants Zaire to belong to its influence. Britain targets Zaire's mines—gold, diamonds, copper. We think there is a geopolitical war going on also among Britain and the traditional colonial masters of some of the African countries.

Q: Let's back up to the coup in Burundi: You were there at the time?

A: Yes. On July 25, 1996, Major Buyoya of the Burundian Army took power, after he had been defeated in the June 1993 elections. His line is that he is going to lead Burundi to "democracy," but what this means to him, and also, unfortunately, a lot of other Tutsi people, is that they want "democracy and continuity." This means they want democracy under Tutsi rule.

To back up further, on June 5, 1993, Buyoya was defeated in democratic elections. There was not complete agreement among the Tutsis; but many said they had to put stumbling blocks to hamper the democratic processes. In a radio broadcast at the time, they noted that they had the army; they had the civil service; they even had the private sector. They said that they had to gain back power by violence. On July 5, they made a coup which aborted. On Oct. 5, they killed the President—the democratically elected President, His Excellency Ndadaye Mechior.

And from that time on, there has been a slow-motion coup. . . . There were various parties that had won the June 1993 elections—they were unanimous, and had an agreement that they could not tolerate any undemocratic governments in Burundi. The people who worked for democratic changes, they were Hutu and Tutsi both, and they have all refused to accept dictatorship from the Army or anyone else. . . .

But, every day we saw that there was a move toward a coup, because the police and army began killing people, and no one, including the judiciary, seemed to care. The coalition Frodebu party was governing the country, without the sup-

port of the army, support from the police, or support from the judiciary. It was a catastrophe.

Q: When did the international community begin to get involved in this?

A: Neighboring countries took only five days to impose economic sanctions on Burundi—that was July 21, 1996, that the sanctions were taken at the Arusha Summit. The neighboring countries knew the situation that prevailed *before* the coup. The Frodebu government—we had made a coalition government to make sure that there was equal sharing. Frodebu had given the opposition parties 40% of ministries and in the administration.

Then, the Frodebu and the other parties—after Ndadaye Melchior had been murdered—they couldn't organize an election, because there was such trouble in the country.

So, what was tried next, was a convening of a kind of convention of governments. This didn't end up working either, because the opposition wanted to take back *complete power*. But there was an attempt to ask heads of states of the neighboring countries, to assist Burundi to gain back peace and stability. Thus, the Presidents of Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire, and Rwanda, had then decided to constitute a kind of intervention force to come to assist Burundians, because the high leader of the country expressed such a need at the Arusha I summit. The head of state of Burundi, Sylvester Ntidanganya, had explained that the army is not able to protect all Burundians because they want an ethnic army, which was protecting only Tutsi; and there was much killing in the Hutu areas.

This was in April 1996, and Major Buyoya then immediately made a coup to prevent such a force from coming. This coup, I guess you would say, was the last drop in that which makes the water fall down.

Q: Can you give some kind of a biographical profile of Major Buyoya?

A: Major Buyoya is an officer from Bururi Province. He comes from the same district as did three other military Presidents from 1966 to 1993. They all came from the same village. Buyoya is a cousin to Bagaza (who had power during 1976-87); he is a cousin to the former President, Micombero (who had power during 1966-76). They are cousins and all officers. They share the same views. Bagaza overthrew Micombero. So Buyoya took power on Sept. 3, 1987, from the Army, and he overthrew Bagaza. Buyoya took power from 1987 to 1993; he was defeated during the first democratically organized elections. Thus, all of this threesome are Tutsis and from the same village. They are all extremists because they rule by killing.

There's a lot of difference between South Africa and Burundi, because in South Africa people can be put in jail for political reasons; but, in Burundi, there are no jails, so they are killed.

We know that there is a kind of international conspiracy against Hutus, which is led by Britain. Now it is clear; we've been asking for the UN Intervention Force to solve this; and the UN did not react; did not respond, because there is this conspiracy.

Major Buyoya can promise you anything; and do just the opposite. This is why he has so far managed to fool the international community, especially the Americans. We know that the Americans are fond of Buyoya; they claim that he is the "father of democracy," but he doesn't mean that. He wanted democracy *and continuity*. American leaders are claiming that he is a moderate. He is the most extremist man that I have personally ever known.

Q: You speak about Britain. Do you see any independent action from the U.S. side toward East Africa?

A: I think that the U.S. is helping Britain to realize such a plan.

As you know, Rwanda and Burundi have not always been under British control; but they are under British control now. With respect to Zaire, I don't know if they are going to intervene or not. But they see that this is the way to widen the British Empire.

Q: What's going to happen to the Hutus?

A: What is going to happen to the Hutus is something that I suspect will be very serious. We say, in English, that "every cloud has a silver lining." I'm sure that the Hutu are going to organize themselves, from Burundi, Rwanda, and Zaire, and thus the war is not going to be ended. No one can agree to be exploited by a minority of the country. We want a democracy; the minority says that they don't want democracy. It will take time. I think that Britain, or even the U.S., are making some mistakes. In Burundi, Tutsi are almost 15% of the people; in Rwanda, they are less than 15%; in Zaire, they are insignificant—perhaps not even 1%. In Zaire, we are talking about 300,000 to 500,000 people. Thus, if the Hutu organize themselves, they are going to fight back. Of course, I do not pretend that there will not be more killings; there will. But I have no question but that eventually the Hutus will take power and those countries will be stabilized.

Q: The various kinds of African regional military forces being extensively discussed: Do you think they are for the purpose of stopping what you just proposed?

A: Before I left Burundi, I used to receive the European Union envoy, and the U.S. envoy, and even others who

came to see the situation in Burundi. We knew that this intervention force, which, it was said in Arusha, was coming to stop the chances of guerrillas—freedom fighters—of taking over Burundi. Because if they were able to take over in Burundi, they would be able to help to take Rwanda back, and they wanted to stop the possibility of this.

This African force that is going to be financed by the U.S. and the European Union have the same objective. They want to make sure that this Tutsi minority is going to remain in power.

Q: At the time that these countries were under colonial rule, did the colonialists set up the situation such that the Tutsis were in power?

A: Before the colonial power in Burundi and Rwanda, Tutsis were in power. Burundi was a kingdom that was led by Tutsis. The Hutus were treated as servants. The colonialization favored only Tutsis because they practiced what they called "indirect rule"; they used the princes to rule under the colonialization. During colonial times, only the Tutsis were put into school. They were assimilated as "black" white people. They called them Europeans who had been blackened by the sun because we are below the Equator. It was because they said they found the Kingdom organized and it could not have been done by Negroes. Thus, it must have been done by people from Europe.

During the Independence period, there were very few who studied at the universities.

There were some differences in Rwanda and Burundi toward independence. In Rwanda, the Tutsis, though they got all favors from the Europeans, the colonizers wanted to send them back home quickly. And the Belgians decided to give independence to Hutus in Rwanda. In Burundi, it was different—Hutu and Tutsi finally fought together to gain independence. Burundi was given "independence," but Tutsis immediately took over, and excluded the Hutus. In Rwanda, Hutus were in power; in Burundi, the Tutsis were in power.

The Belgians even taught in the classroom that the Tutsi were born to rule, and Hutus were mere servants. This was the educational system in Burundi.

Q: What is happening when refugees return to Burundi or

Rwanda and they try to get their land or houses back?

A: In Rwanda, after July 1994, Hutu people went to Zaire; others went to Tanzania; others went to Burundi. And Tutsis were repatriated, they came back from exile; they went back to Rwanda, and they took everything that formerly belonged to the Hutus—houses, even the land—they took them for their own. And, now, if a Hutu comes back, if he claims his belongings, he is killed, after first being accused of participating in the genocide.

Even some Burundians who used to be refugees in Rwanda, who went back to Burundi, and now, since they had houses in the capital city [of Rwanda], they went to go and see if they might be able to rent the houses. Either they were killed or they were put in jail; it was said that they had participated in the genocide—even though the genocide had taken place *when they were away in Burundi*. I have the names of people who have the houses and they know that they are occupied by Rwandan Patriotic Force members; they can't do anything.

The interview continued on Nov. 4, after much of the Burundi parliamentarian's predictions about Zaire being the next country to go, had become front-page headlines around the world.

Q: You were certainly prophetic about the next target being Zaire.

A: Yes, but I personally think this is the beginning of the end for the Banyamulenge and their Rwandan military trainers and accomplices. Though they say that the Zairean Army has no discipline, has no equipment, it is clear that President Mobutu's army, which is very, very tough and very well trained, is not yet in eastern Zaire. Rwanda and its allies in Zaire have taken eastern Zaire, but the day that Mobutu is going to decide to expel them from Zaire, his special unit will be the one to expel them from Zaire. They have the capability to do that.

Q: Do you think anything will come out of the Nov. 5 meeting in Nairobi, Kenya called by President Daniel arap Moi?

A: Such a meeting is necessary to at least try; it is necessary for the refugees. Maybe they will come up with something with respect to humanitarian aid. Otherwise, if there is no humanitarian aid, 1 million refugees are going to perish.

Zaire is preparing itself to attack, and I'm sure that they can win; I'm also sure that they are not going to stop at the frontier between Zaire and Rwanda at this point, they are going to go to Kigali [the capital of Rwanda].

The other thing that *EIR* should know is that Zaireans, Burundians, and Rwandans are now coordinating against this conspiracy. Everywhere, there are associations springing up—organizations that have been created to tackle the prob-

lem as a whole. This is going to be the beginning of the end of this Tutsi myth.

Such organizations are springing up in Washington, D.C.; in Belgium; in Zaire, in Tanzania, and elsewhere.

Q: The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Western governments are proposing "safe corridors" be implemented so that the refugees can go back to the "safety" of Rwanda and Burundi?

A: That's what the UNHCR is calling for. It's partially because they have been fooled by Kagame, but the UNHCR has been involved in this all along. I recently read a letter from CNDD [National Council for Defense of Democracy in Burundi] that some UNHCR workers backed that coup, and that Banyamulenge troops were transported in a UNHCR truck from Burundi; people saw Banyamulenge transported by this truck which is for the High Commissioner for Refugees. There is one UNHCR person responsible for eastern Zaire. Maybe one of the objectives of the current operation is to use it to push the refugees back to Rwanda and Burundi no matter what.

Q: If the refugees go further into Zaire, as it is being reported that they are, what will they do about food?

A: There is no food for them there. There are only forests.

Q: Can they survive?

A: They cannot survive.

You know that Uvira [a town in eastern Zaire] has been taken by the Rwandan troops and the Banyamulenge. I heard in the last couple of days that the Banyamulenge now, if they meet someone from Burundi, they put him in a truck and they send him to the Burundi border; they have even picked up and taken two members of parliament and have sent them back to Burundi. We don't know if they are still alive. One is Hon. Burarame Pontien; the other is Hon. Manirambona Marc.

Around 6,000 people—Burundian refugees that used to be in Uvira—have gone back to Burundi in the last days.

Q: Have you been able to determine what is happening to them in Burundi?

A: When the Banyamulenge took Uvira and forced the Burundians back, when they arrived at the border (it's not very far, about 10 to 15 kilometers), they were immediately put into a camp near the border but on the Burundi side. And then the Burundi army forbade anyone to go to see them. Soon after, the Burundi army selected the people who were still solid and still strong—I was told that they selected 600 men. We don't know where they have been taken. They may be accused of collaborating with CNDD, and of course we know that in Burundi there are no political refugees; they simply kill them.

International Intelligence

Brits, U.S. manipulate Iraqi Kurds' cease-fire

A cease-fire agreement was reached on Oct. 30 between the two Kurdish factions in northern Iraq, the PUK and the PDK, in the Turkish capital, Ankara. The cease-fire was mediated by Robert Pelletreau, a U.S. special envoy to the Middle East. Also represented in the meeting were officials from the British Foreign Office, and the Turkish Foreign Ministry. The agreement sought to ensure that none of the Kurdish factions would cooperate with the government in Baghdad.

Moreover, the fact that the Turkish Foreign Ministry, run by Tansu Ciller, approved this settlement, undermines the efforts at regional settlement proposed by Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan. The Turks have been lured by the British into this arrangement through appeals to the "Turkic nationalism," by inclusion of a delegation of Iraqi Turkmen in the negotiations, as a major player in the northern Iraq conflict. This act might put an end to Erbakan's efforts to improve relations with Iraq and Iran, something the British gamemasters could not tolerate.

Official story crumbling on 1989 Herrhausen murder

The official line from the German government that a "third generation" of Baader-Meinhof/RAF terrorists committed the Nov. 29, 1989 murder of Deutsche Bank chairman Alfred Herrhausen was struck another blow this month, when a fugitive wanted in the case confirmed to *Der Spiegel* magazine that the accusations were a hoax.

Christophe Seidler, for whom there is an arrest warrant out internationally as an accomplice in the fatal bombing of Herrhausen's car, told the German weekly that he had left Germany in 1986, to live in the political underground in Lebanon, and has nothing to do with the Herrhausen case, nor with the RAF. The story about his involvement is entirely based on false testimony by a drug addict and dubious informant of the

anti-terrorist authorities, named Siegfried Nonne, who, under intense interrogation, first named the alleged assassin team, then retracted, saying he had been told to give those names, and then retracted his retraction.

Herrhausen was poised to play a major role in integrating the desiccated East German economy into a unified Germany, and foresaw a revitalization of his country as a motor for uplifting the other East European economies. This made him enemies in the Britain of Margaret Thatcher, who condemned such plans as the cornerstone of a "Fourth Reich." Cowardly German officials preferred to blame a non-existent RAF, than confront Thatcher and her accomplice, George Bush.

Seidler, who wishes to return to Germany legally, has offered himself to authorities on the condition that the false charges be dropped. The authorities, however, are persisting in their unsubstantiated line about the "third generation of terrorism," and are more comfortable if the arrest warrant remains outstanding.

Belgian baron, royalty tied to pedophile ring

Organizers of the protest of 300,000 Belgians against the coverup of a Belgian-based international pedophile ring charged that the government continues to drag its feet, and is protecting high-level figures. One organizer, Pol Maréchal, has demanded that some 5,000 pedophile videos, whose participants include leading figures, be made public and the individuals removed from their posts.

Despite government efforts to portray the ringleader, Marc Dutroux, as acting alone, one Baron Robert Bracq has been arrested; Bracq, who was ennobled by King Baudoin six years ago, heads a foundation "for the protection of children." Queen Fabiola has cancelled her honorary presidency, and the foundation is changing its name.

Those with the greatest stake in the coverup are not dragging their feet, however: On Oct. 10 and 14, a key female witness against Dutroux was twice nearly killed, the

first time when two cars attempted to ram hers at high speed, and the second, when two men assaulted her in a parking lot. Judge Damien Vandermeersch, the Brussels investigator, termed the attacks "attempts to murder a main witness." The incidents are all the more ominous, as the woman's name has not been made public, i.e., her identity was leaked to the hit-men, by someone inside the judicial apparatus. Earlier, another witness, Marie-France Botte, was attacked by a man who tried to strangle her, as she was entering her home.

Sudan opposition figure joins peace charter

On Oct. 29, Daniel Koat Mathews, co-founder of the South Sudanese Independence Movement (SSIM), held a press conference in London to announce his adherence to the April 1996 peace charter, which several other rebel groups have signed with the central government in Khartoum.

In a statement on Oct. 28, Mathews declared: "Truly and sincerely, the people of the South Sudan in particular, and the Sudan, in general desire and need peace." They "should give the April Political Charter a chance," he said. "Here I wish and pray that the government of the Sudan and the parties concerned shall set a Working Committee . . . with the minimum invitation to the representation of all the parties involved in the conflict. . . ."

"I am, now, having meditated and prayed for God's guidance, [and] consulted my supporters both inside the Sudan, within the liberation movement and in the diaspora, giv[ing] my support to the April 1996 Political Charter, although with reservation in the main aspect of the true commitment by the government of the Sudan. I am praying that, the expressed commitment by the government of the Sudan on the issue of the right to self-determination that the people of South Sudan shall freely decide on an everlasting political association with the rest of the Sudan. The result of which I am optimistic shall create harmony amongst the sons and daughters of the Nile Valley."

Nobel Peace Prize winner stumps for confrontation

One of the two winners of this year's Nobel Peace Prize, Jose Ramos-Horta, the exiled head of the East Timor Liberation front (Fretilin), has gone on a worldwide stump to stir up trouble, and make anything but peace. Ramos-Horta, who lives in Australia, outlined his strategy of confrontation to foreign reporters in Lisbon, Portugal, which abandoned its East Timor colony to civil war in 1974. Indonesia intervened in 1975, but Indonesia's sovereignty over East Timor is not recognized by the UN, which considers Portugal the administering authority.

Ramos-Horta explained, "The strategy that we support is a major political and diplomatic movement in 1997 towards a possible confrontation in the UN General Assembly." Ramos-Horta said that Portugal's recent rotation to a seat in the UN Security Council will greatly help orchestrate this "confrontation." He continued, "1997 will be a very vulnerable year for Indonesia," referring to scheduled parliamentary elections, to be followed by Presidential elections in 1998. If there is no substantial progress in the next round of talks between Portugal and Indonesia over East Timor, Ramos-Horta calls for Portugal to break off the discussion.

Ramos-Horta plans to visit Brazil, another former Portuguese colony, between Nov. 19-24, to meet with President Fernando Henrique Cardoso. Ramos-Horta said that he seeks the support of Ibero-America in East Timor's struggle for independence from Indonesia.

Bomb found, defused in Rio subway station

A bomb was found and deactivated at a downtown metro station in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on Oct. 24. The bomb was discovered by the police bomb squad at 6:45 p.m., just five minutes before it was set to explode. Immediately following this, police shut down three other downtown metro stations, causing confusion and panic among passen-

gers who had not been told the reason for the closings.

The police specialist who deactivated the bomb told reporters that "on a scale of one to ten, I give a ten to the person who built this bomb. To make this type of bomb, he used a simple and therefore very effective technique."

The Rio subway bomb is one of several discovered at different locations around the country in recent weeks. Two weeks earlier, a bomb was deactivated at a shopping center in Curitiba, the capital of Paraná state in southern Brazil. Bombs have also been deactivated in Salvador (Bahía), São Paulo, and in Paraíba in the northeast.

Hongkong daily blasts racist London 'Economist'

The pro-Beijing, Hongkong daily *Wen Wei Po* on Oct. 20 blasted the "dark mentality" behind the London *Economist's* confrontation-mongering against China. Headlined "Why Do They Look Upon China's Rising with Hatred?" the daily charged that the *Economist* puts out "sentimental anti-China propaganda."

One reason why Britain hates China, "can be found in the root of Britain's rise in the modern times, that is, its success in the strategy of manipulating international politics. The strategy is based on the logic that if a country is rising and may replace Britain's position in the world, Britain will . . . incite other countries to engage in conflict and confrontation with it, and will form an alliance with them to contain its rise. The British used this method to deal with the Dutch, the French, the Spaniards, the Germans, and the Russians; and invariably succeeded each time. . . . The strategy gave an impetus to the overflow of nationalism in modern times, and has pushed the world to today's warring state."

The *Economist* has blundered, however, concludes *Wen Wei Po*: "Cultural racism . . . is invoking growing repugnance among Chinese intellectuals; it shows contempt of Chinese national interests and tramples the basic norms of international relations; it has angered the nation."

'**IRAN NEWS'** believes that Bill Clinton's reelection could pave the way for "reduced animosity" in U.S. policy toward Iran, according to Germany's *Mainzer Allgemeine Zeitung* on Oct. 28. *Iran News* was referring to remarks by State Department official Robert Pelletreau, who hoped that the dialogue with Iran could be started up again in a second Clinton administration. The lack of any talks, he said, was unsatisfactory.

VENEZUELA'S ex-President, ex-convict Carlos Andrés Pérez, bemoaned the ill fortunes of his good friend, Mexican ex-President Carlos Salinas, during a recent visit to Baltimore. Salinas is a fugitive from Mexico, where investigations are ongoing into his corrupt administration. Pérez himself just completed a stint under house arrest in September.

GERMANY has finally granted political refugee status to Rebah Kebir, the overseas representative of Algeria's Islamic Salvation Front (FIS). On Oct. 5, Kebir's brother-in-law, Salah Douadi, who lives in Algeria, was arrested, brutally beaten, jailed, and tortured, according to an FIS release. Other members of Kebir's family have been killed.

SWEDEN'S youthful nobility have started their own youth club, which will hook up several times a year with SILANS, the international club for the young and the noble. One oligarch told a TV interviewer that such meetings were important for young Swedish nobles to mix more with their European peers now that Sweden has joined the European Union.

PRINCE CHARLES called on the European Union to give greater financial support to farming that is environmentally "accountable," in his address at the end of last month to the first symposium of the Agriculture Reform Group. ARG is composed of feudal landlords and the prince's personal friends and aides.

Republican Congress celebrates Belshazzar's Feast

by Edward Spannaus and Mel Klenetsky

The onrushing collapse of the world economy is the factor of reality which was left unmentioned in the election campaigns, *EIR* Contributing Editor Lyndon LaRouche said in an interview on Nov. 6, indicating that this economic crisis is going to come around and hit the new Republican Congress very quickly.

While the Republicans are now crowing about their narrow victory in the House and Senate, LaRouche told *EIR*, they are going to be confronted with a political "Thermidor," just as was faced by Robespierre, in France in 1794, as the reaction to the revolutionary terror. The reader should recall that Newt Gingrich marched on the Capitol after the 1994 elections, proclaiming himself "a genuine revolutionary," and equating his freshman class to the Jacobin mobs of the French Revolution of 1789-93 (see *EIR*, Feb. 17, 1995, p. 22). To carry Gingrich's analogy forward: Now comes July 1794.

'A financial Thermidor'

LaRouche explained the problem this way: As International Monetary Fund Managing Director Michel Camdessus has been warning repeatedly this year, "We're headed right into the greatest financial landslide you can imagine: a general chain-reaction of collapse in the international banking industry. This means that all bets are off."

"You can say that while Gingrich is not as important as he was before, in the last Congress, the Gingrich Robespierres are going to face a financial Thermidor very soon," LaRouche said. "You can imagine what all these potential Herbert Hoovers are, on the Republican side of the aisle, who command a narrow majority for this purpose, when they're suddenly hit by the collapse, chain-reaction financial collapse of the whole blasted system. They're going to look like Herbert Hoover."

The problem, LaRouche said, "is to get through the next two years, until the next election, at which time I think the Republican control over the Congress will be wiped out.

"But, in the meantime, we've got to get the country through the mess, which means that what these birds have got to worry about, on the Republican side, and what the Democrats have to worry about, is, how is the President going to react, and how is the Congress going to react, to the measures which must be taken, very soon, perhaps even before inauguration now, when the bailout has to stop, finally, when this financial system goes belly-up.

"That means that the key issue faced by the United States government now, is not any of the things which the Republicans have mentioned, or most Democrats, during the election campaign; or the President himself. The key thing, *the center of everything*, is the ongoing collapse of the world economy; and, there's a worldwide collapse going on, despite what the President was induced to say for election purposes, on the hustings. And, on top of that, the greatest financial collapse in history, at least since Europe's experience in the middle of the 14th century, is about to hit. That's the issue."

"Every other issue in the world pales behind that one," LaRouche declared. "And, we've got to deal with it."

Pointing out that the Republicans are obviously completely unequipped and unprepared to deal with this reality in a sane fashion, LaRouche commented: "I was reminded, at exactly the seeming height of his power and dangerousness, Maximilian Robespierre and his sidekick, Saint-Just, in the spring of 1794, were running amok, just like the Republicans today. Then, on the famous July 27, 1794, Robespierre and Saint-Just, in the famous Thermidor coup, were going to the guillotine to get *their* heads shaved—at the neck.

"I think the same thing is going to happen politically," LaRouche added, noting that, "I'm not wishing bloodshed, but, politically, it'll happen, the same thing, to the Republicans, in a short period of time."

Bush-babies falling

In terms of the immediate election results, LaRouche expressed his happiness over some of the results, particularly, as he put it, that "a number of George Bush flunkies fell out of their Senatorial tree."

LaRouche cited the case of Massachusetts Gov. William Weld (R), who lost to incumbent Sen. John Kerry (D), in a race in which Weld's coverup of Bush-linked drug trafficking and money laundering was an issue; the fact that Florida, a Bush stronghold, went into the Democratic column for Clinton; and the role that associates of LaRouche played in causing Louisiana GOP Senate candidate Woody Jenkins, whose involvement in Bush's Contra operation became a hot issue, to lose to Democrat Mary Landrieu.

And, of course, LaRouche was extremely pleased at the strong showing made by his associate María Elena Milton, in the 4th District of Arizona; against incumbent Republican John Shadegg, the chairman of Newt Gingrich's GOPAC. Milton received 33.4% of the vote—about the same vote as the previous Democratic candidate in this strongly Republican district, despite efforts by the state Democratic Party leadership, under Chairman Sam Coppersmith, to sabotage her campaign, combined with a campaign of vilification by some of the news media (see p. 64).

'The Fowler side of the election'

LaRouche put the responsibility for the Democratic failure to take control of the House of Representatives squarely on Democratic National Committee Chairman Donald Fowler. LaRouche noted that the Republicans had significantly outspent the Democrats, especially in the South. But, he said, Fowler made the situation worse, by not putting DNC support behind the Democratic Congressional campaigns.

Working hand-in-glove with the unlamented Dick Morris (who was fired as a campaign consultant in August), Fowler took a good deal of the money that was raised on the Democratic side; Fowler and Morris diverted it into certain areas such as advertising commissions, polling consultants' commissions, and the like, for themselves and their cronies. "If that same money, instead of trying to *count* the votes, had been spent to *increase* the number of votes," LaRouche remarked, the Democrats probably would have recaptured the Congress, or at least the House of Representatives. "So, if there's any 'bad guy' to blame for the 'performance,' relatively speaking, of the Democratic Party in not retaking the Congress, and the House of Representatives," LaRouche declared, "it's Fowler."

Post-election perspectives

Asked about his plans for the period after the elections, LaRouche cited a number of things on which he and his associates intend to concentrate.

First, is the economic crisis, LaRouche said, and he said that he will personally have to deal with this situation, since no one else in the world is prepared to face it.

Secondly, LaRouche indicated, "I'm going to have to put a good deal of the effort on the fact that what's wrong with America, and the world, is what is called 'mainstream thinking,' especially on things that are related to economics. That is, over the past 30 years, Americans have been conditioned to accept, as mainstream thinking, ideas which are directly opposite to those which made the United States a great power, up until 1966.

"In other words, in the past 30 years, especially the past 25, when the effect has been seen, the U.S. economy per capita and so forth, has been collapsing. And, it is that collapse, and it is that bad policy that we have, which is responsible for what's happening on a world scale. Therefore, Americans are going to have to suddenly *change*, and get free of what is called 'mainstream thinking' on economics, and they're going to have to do it fast. If we don't, then we lose."

So the problem, as Shakespeare says, is that " 'the fault lies within ourselves,' " LaRouche said; "that we Americans have got to *change*, and get rid of mainstream thinking. That is also part of my job, because I don't think other people are recognizing *how* the problem works. I do."

The third area to which LaRouche pointed, is that he and his friends are going to be working on a series of public policy caucuses, in which they will engage, with the aid of a number of experts in specific areas, in a policy discussion on some of the leading issues, particularly social issues and some foreign policy questions, in order to organize the constituency which was set into motion by the activities of the LaRouche movement, by the activities of the AFL-CIO, and of a few others, during the recent campaign.

LaRouche concluded his discussion of the elections as follows:

"Remember, there's a very good side to this election, and the good side is that the labor vote, the industrial vote, and others who are sympathetic to that in the formerly industrialized sectors of the country, were mobilized, and gave the Republicans a major defeat. That the Republicans were able to hold their position, *only, chiefly*, in areas that were under the influence of the so-called Nashville Agrarians and that kind of thinking, as in the Southern states. The minute the world is in a crisis, the Republican position is going to lose.

"Now, our job is to take the cutting edge of the people who came near to carrying the Democratic Party to victory in the Congress, and take that edge, and mobilize that, and equip it to provide leadership for the nation as a whole. So, that's what we're going to have to concentrate on."

Winning your 'uncivil rights': How to win your election

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Date: Nov. 7, 1996

The most significant lesson to the Democratic Party from the Nov. 5th national round of state and Federal elections, is that where organized labor, senior citizens, and, many times, the "LaRouche factor" were a significant factor in the candidate's campaign, the Democratic Party won either victories, or, at least, made significant gains for the Democratic Party's coming election.

The humiliating defeat of Jeb Bush's Republican Party of Florida, is an outstanding example of the importance of citizens above fifty-five years of age. On the organized-labor factor in determining the pattern of Democratic Party gains in the traditional industrial states of the nation, the statistics speak loudly. More limited, but crucial, are the cases in which the "LaRouche factor" was crucial in securing either an outright Democratic victory, or a substantial gain.

All three types of examples demonstrate the poor judgment of those in the Democratic Party leadership who insisted on a policy based upon wild-eyed abuse of the term "civility." A pattern of Pennsylvania elections to the state legislature, provides a crucial demonstration of the hideous failures of the so-called "civility" policy. This experience in Pennsylvania coincides with results seen in virtually every comparable case in congressional races throughout the nation.

Governor Ridge and the Nazis

There are three exemplary cases, of states in which the key issue was actions by the state's Republican governor, cutting off, or greatly reducing health-care availability to the relatively poor: California, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. For reasons which do not require recapitulating here, my campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination chose to take on the most flagrant offender among these governors, Pennsylvania's Governor Tom Ridge. After the August Democratic convention, the campaign against Ridge's, and kindred policies, was carried forward by the FDR-PAC, in Pennsylvania, and in selected congressional

campaigns around the U.S.A.

In Pennsylvania itself, the carry-forward of my denunciation of Ridge's actions as "Nazi-like" violations of the Nuremberg Code, led to a special set of circumstances, in which the folly of the "civility" policy was shown clearly.

The issue was, and remains, that Governor Ridge's actions, in increasing the morbidity-rates among helpless Pennsylvania residents, are copies of actions for which Nazi government officials and also professionals were indicted and convicted of crimes against humanity, in the post-war Nuremberg trials of Nazi criminals. Republicans shrieked like banshees: "You can't compare a Republican governor to a Nazi!" We replied, "Why not? As you guys like to hear yourselves saying: If he did the crime, he should do the time."

Subsequently, there were five cases in which legislative candidates were advised to accept support from the FDR-PAC. One refused, and lost the election. Four accepted, and won handily. Around the nation, there is a pattern of a significant sampling of cases, in which the same point is demonstrated.

Put the case of those virtual Republican "moles," Roy M. Cohn-clone Dick Morris and outgoing Democratic National Chairman Don Fowler, to one side. Up to this point in time, what many honest leaders within the DNC appear not to have grasped about the U.S. citizenry, is a twofold, crucial point, to which I devoted the following three paragraphs in my report in the *EIR* datelined Nov. 8:

"Although the U.S.A. and China are relatively the most stable nations of the world today, here, inside the U.S., medium-term prospects are not much better than those for Eurasia or Ibero-America. If this nation escapes safely from our present distress, future historians will look back at the recent thirty years as the most perilous period in our Federal republic's history, up to the present date. Even during the time of the short-lived Confederate States of America, the estrangement of our citizens from their government had not fallen to such a hateful state of affairs as emerged out of the Reagan and Bush years.

"The spread of the militia movement, based in those social strata which have either fought our nation's wars, or were prepared to do so, merely symptomizes the accelerating disaffection of the citizenry from their government, at all, local, state, and Federal levels. The economy, health-care and retirement issues, housing issues, and the past twenty years' pattern of deepening corruption of the justice system, are driving a growing, large ration of our citizens from among ethnic minority groups, senior citizens, and others, to view government on both the state and Federal level, as their mortal adversary.

"Even more ominous than the citizens' growing enmity against state and Federal government, is the bitter resentment setting the citizen suffering from governmental abuses, against the other citizen whose merciless indifference to truth and justice is rooted in what senior economist John Kenneth Galbraith has accurately portrayed, as a flight into the virtual unrealities of the 'entertainment society.'"¹

The alarmingly low percentile of voter turnover for the Nov. 5th national election, reflects that galloping social crisis within our citizenry. The passage of the overtly racist attack on "affirmative action" in the California ballot, reflects the brutal, and enraging quality of "merciless indifference" which the "entertainment-society culture" has fostered among the majority of our citizens. What enrages these citizens the most is the terrible obsession of official Washington with parlor games of "dialoguing," on those issues of simple right and wrong which are sometimes, quite literally, life-or-death issues for millions of our citizens.

When a political opponent has a policy which must either kill or otherwise cause great suffering among some of our people, call that policy by its right name. If a group of Gingrichite wretches set out to impose a policy which must increase the death-rate, call it a "murderous policy which no civilized people could tolerate"; do not duck the issue by simpering proposals that we must "avoid harsh language, and seek to 'dialogue'"—perhaps even with the devil, himself.

In the case of health-care policies which must, calculably, increase "morbidity rates" (e.g., death rates) among targeted strata of the population, policies to rob citizens of their Social Security benefits through "privatization," and so on, the word "dialogue" must be classified as "hate language" in its effect. What the increasingly angry citizens of the country await, is candidacies which face life-or-death issues of policy-making "straight up and down." If a policy will kill, or destroy the nation, then the language to be used in addressing the proponent of that policy is: "Shape up, or ship out." The offending candidate must either repudiate the policy, or be thrown out.

The standard for political morality, is not "civility"; it is truth and justice. When one wishes to buy a carton of fresh

milk, one should say, "Fresh milk." When one speaks of the relevant policies of Pennsylvania's Republican Governor Tom Ridge, the "fresh milk" principle of honesty in political language must also apply: His policies are identical with those for which we indicted and convicted people of capital crimes against humanity, in the post-war Nuremberg trials of Nazi officials and professionals who served as the accomplices of those policies.

Unless we put a ban on misuse of the terms "civility" and "dialoguing" as sophists' tricks with semantics, expect the citizens' hatred of government, at all levels, to spread like wildfire. That should be read as a clear message from senior citizens, minority groups, trade-unionists, and many others, in the results of the Nov. 5 general election. For a start, practice hearing yourself say the plain truth, such as: "Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge's health-care cuts are a copy of the crime for which we indicted and convicted Nazis at Nuremberg."

Election '96: LaRouche and labor 'factors'

by Jeffrey Steinberg

But for the treachery of Democratic National Committee (DNC) Chairman Donald Fowler, Clinton campaign Republican "mole" Dick Morris, and other allied Bush-league Democrats, the 1996 general elections would have likely swept the Democratic Party back into the majority in both Houses of Congress. Had that occurred, in tandem with President William Clinton's substantial victory over Robert Dole in the Presidential election, the United States and the world would have been in far better shape to tackle the looming global monetary-financial crash.

Despite the sabotage by the Fowler-Morris team, the Democratic Party made gains, particularly where there was direct involvement by "LaRouche Democrats" and the AFL-CIO, in targetting Congressional Republicans allied with Newt Gingrich and his "Contract on Americans."

With five House races and one Senate race yet to be decided, the Democratic Party has so far secured a net gain of eight seats in the House of Representatives, defeating 18 GOP candidates who had been targetted by LaRouche and organized labor. Sixteen of these Republicans were incumbents who had voted up and down the line with the Gramm-Gingrich "Conservative Revolution."

AFL-CIO President John Sweeney, who led the most successful mobilization of union voters in decades, called the

1. "On November 6, Reality Strikes!" *EIR*, Nov. 8, 1996, pp. 68-70.

Congressional elections a “sea change.” “The 105th Congress will legislate under the spotlight of a working families agenda, not a . . . Contract with America,” Sweeney vowed, in a statement issued immediately following the Nov. 5 elections. Indeed, union voters provided a crucial margin in both the Presidential and Congressional elections. Twenty-three percent of the voters who turned out on Nov. 5 were union members—a 9% increase over the dismal 14% union vote in 1994—and they voted by a 62-35% margin for Democrats over Republicans in the Congressional races, and by 59-29% for President Clinton over Dole in the Presidential race.

While President Clinton won approximately 50% of the total votes cast for President, his electoral college victory was by a near-landslide margin, 379-159. The President carried 31 states, plus the District of Columbia. Whereas, in the 1992 election against George Bush and Ross Perot, Clinton won an absolute majority of the vote only in his home state of Arkansas, this year, he won more than 50% of the vote in 21 states, including such large population centers as California, New York, Illinois, Michigan, and New Jersey. President Clinton won 19 states that had gone Republican in 1980, 1984, and 1988, including Florida, a traditional Republican Party stronghold that had not delivered its electoral college vote to a Democratic Presidential candidate for 20 years. In Florida, there was an outpouring of senior citizen voters for President Clinton, in a repudiation of the GOP’s Contract on Americans, which would decimate Medicare, Medicaid, and other vital programs.

In contrast, Dole’s only solid base of support was in the Deep South and the Rocky Mountain region—hardly the foundation of a winning Republican Party Presidential strategy in 1996, or in the future.

The electoral gains by the Democratic Party extended down to the state level, where the Party took control over both houses in eight states where the Republicans had previously been in control (the Republicans took back control over three state legislatures). As a result, so far, the Democratic Party holds a majority in both houses in 21 states, and the Republicans, in 17. Nine states are divided, with the Democrats controlling either the upper or lower house.

The Fowler-Morris factor

All of these gains were secured in spite of a systematic campaign by DNC Chairman Fowler, to sabotage the effort. The Democratic Party general chairman, Sen. Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.), in a post-election speech on Nov. 6 at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., candidly admitted that the Republicans had out-spent the Democrats by \$150 million during the 1996 elections. Dodd was referring to the funds raised and spent by the party national committees, and the House and Senate campaign committees—not the money raised by individual candidates for their own campaigns.

Sources close to the DNC have told *EIR* that Fowler

withheld party funds, and other vital support, from the vast majority of Democratic Congressional candidates, focussing on only 120 to 150 out of the 435 Congressional races. In the South, in particular, state Democratic Party officials complained bitterly to *EIR* that Fowler blocked the national Democratic Party from providing any funding to the candidates, until it was too late, if at all. The same sources report that there are still unspent funds in the DNC accounts.

Instead of putting in the kind of financial and logistical support to Democratic candidates, Fowler poured money into a mafia of professional “political consultants,” typified by the Clinton campaign’s ex-consultant “Dirty” Dick Morris. A relative and protégé of the late mob lawyer and political corrupter Roy Cohn, Morris garnered millions of dollars in polling fees, and media royalties, from the DNC and the Clinton campaign, during the 1996 elections.

Even after Morris was bounced from the Clinton campaign during the August Democratic convention, he continued to proffer his political “advice” up through election eve. In a Nov. 2 interview with Reuters news service, published in the *Washington Times*, Morris “predicted” that the Democrats would take back the Congress, with a 30-seat majority in the House and a two- to three-seat majority in the Senate. Morris, whose “triangulation” strategy of isolating President Clinton from the rest of the Democratic Party, contributed to the 1994 GOP Congressional takeover, then turned around, after the Nov. 5 elections, and claimed that the reason the Democrats lost the Congress was because they had gotten too close to organized labor and senior citizens worried about their health insurance. These were precisely the constituencies that turned out to give the Democrats the victories over the 18 Gingrichite Representatives.

The fight for the Democratic Party

With Morris gone, and Fowler on his way out, the stage is now set for a renewed battle for the soul of the Democratic Party. That fight began early this year, when leading Congressional Democrats, including Sen. Jeff Bingaman (N.M.), Rep. Richard Gephardt (Mo.), and Sen. Edward Kennedy (Mass.), issued a series of policy papers and draft bills, mirroring many of the long-standing economic recovery proposals of Lyndon LaRouche. Those policies provide a basis for an expanding coalition of labor, senior citizens, a revived civil rights movement, etc., with the potential to sweep the Republicans out of the Congressional majority in 1998. The fight will occur, in the context of a concerted effort by the Bush and neo-conservative factions of the Republican Party, to destroy the Clinton Presidency through any dirty means necessary.

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees President Gerald McEntee, who chairs the AFL-CIO Executive Council’s political committee, summarized the situation aptly: “I don’t think the next campaign starts in two years. I think the next campaign starts when the next Congress convenes in January.”

Bush babies falling out of the trees

George Bush and his close allies suffered damaging blows in the 1996 elections, stung by the growing LaRouche-initiated exposure of Bush's central role in the cocaine plague; Bush defensively and blunderingly pushed himself into the lime-light during the campaign's final weeks.

Bush crashed in Louisiana, where Democrat Mary Landrieu was one of only two non-incumbent Democrats elected to the Senate from the South. Her victory was made possible by wide exposure of Republican candidate Woody Jenkins's role in the Bush Contra apparatus, which flooded U.S. cities with crack cocaine to fund its war in Nicaragua in the 1980s.

Lyndon LaRouche began the attack in September, in a campaign swing through Texas and Louisiana, for well-publicized forums and meetings with political and community leaders. LaRouche stressed that the strategy for a Democratic victory would be to target Bush's role in the 1980s as a "drug super-kingpin." Within the New Orleans city government, and through Democratic, student activist, and civil rights channels, the issue of Bush's responsibility for crack cocaine was forced into the U.S. Senate race.

Ten days before the election, Bush and the Contras exploded into New Orleans newspaper headlines: The *Times-Picayune* and the African-American *Louisiana Weekly* detailed evidence that Republican Senate candidate Jenkins had been part of the secret government's Contra war, working directly with Oliver North. Jenkins's "charity," Friends of the Americas, had transported goods on SETCO, an airline that ran the Contras' cocaine into the United States. On Oct. 29, New Orleans Mayor Marc Morial demanded an investigation into Jenkins's "involvement in the potential of flooding inner cities in Louisiana and in this nation with illegal narcotics."

George Bush flew into Louisiana the next day, and labeled as "vicious" the attacks on Jenkins and the "charity." Mayor Morial replied that Bush himself, as a key national leader when the apparatus committed the drug crimes, "may have to account for what has occurred in the mid-'80s." The Jenkins campaign then put Bush on television, proclaiming that Jenkins's charity "was doing the Lord's work" in supplying the drug-running Contras. Landrieu defeated Jenkins by less than 10,000 out of more than 1.7 million votes cast.

Weld burns himself up

LaRouche's exposé of the Bush-Contra drug machine proved decisive in the U.S. Senate race in Massachusetts. Incumbent Sen. John Kerry (D) picked up the ball, charging

that his challenger, Gov. William Weld, as number three in the Justice Department, had blocked investigations of the Contra-related criminal apparatus and had buried evidence of Contra drug-running which Kerry had presented in Senate committee hearings which he chaired over 1987-89. Meanwhile, the LaRouche movement widely circulated the facts, that the Weld and Bush family banking enterprises had been merged years before Weld corruptly protected the Bush machine's drug trafficking and money laundering.

As the campaign wore on, Weld began raving—first at LaRouche, and finally against Kerry. In debates, Weld called the "alleged conspiracy by the CIA and the American government to sell crack cocaine . . . a complete hallucination." By Nov. 2, Boston newspapers were reporting that Weld's flare-ups were costing votes. The *Globe* quoted one person after the last debate: "Kerry . . . seemed more in control of himself. That impressed me. Weld seemed like he was burning up when he attacked Kerry."

Perot exposed as Bush agent

In the final days of the campaign, Ross Perot exposed himself as a Bush operative, with a press conference in Boston endorsing Weld. Political observers estimated that the Bush-Perot tactic may have cost Weld a few percent off his vote. Over the last few weeks of the campaign, Kerry surged from behind in the polls, pulling out a victory of 1.33 million votes to 1.14 million votes.

The Bush machine stumbled badly in Florida, where George Bush's son Jeb is "Mr. Republican." Jeb Bush, who lost the 1994 race for governor, presided as chief fundraiser for Bob Dole's campaign. A Democratic Presidential candidate had not won in Florida since 1976. But the issue of Republican plans to loot Social Security and Medicare, and anti-immigrant posturing, and the AFL-CIO's hard campaigning, moved, especially, senior citizens and Hispanics to vote for Clinton. Florida Republican chairman Tom Slade complained that the Democrats waged "a deceptive ad campaign on Medicare and we never recovered from it." Dole lost Florida, by 2.2 million votes to Clinton's 2.5 million.

The other shoe, the Contra scandal, is still out there, waiting to drop on Jeb Bush. The man for whom Jeb Bush was a paid lobbyist, Miguel Recarey, remains a fugitive from justice in Spain, escaping after being indicted for stealing hundreds of millions of dollars from U.S. Medicare while he and Jeb Bush aided Vice President Bush's Contra apparatus.

Meanwhile, local governments from California to Ohio have passed resolutions demanding investigation of the government role in the cocaine epidemic. In St. Louis, Missouri, and East St. Louis, Illinois, the resolutions cited George Bush by name. The Cincinnati City Council called for the revocation of Executive Order 12333, and National Security Decision Directives 2 and 3—the Presidential decrees placing Vice President Bush in charge of all covert operations, especially the Contra war.

LaRouche Dem Milton to continue the fight

Democrat María Elena Milton won 33.4% of the vote in Arizona's 4th C.D. on Nov. 5 against Gingrich freshman John Shadegg, despite efforts by Arizona Democratic Chairman Sam Coppersmith to disenfranchise the party members who had tapped her as their candidate in the Sept. 9 primary. In this heavily Republican district, Milton's showing was slightly greater than the Democratic total two years ago, when the candidate had the official support of the party hierarchy. Milton, an activist with the LaRouche political movement, took aim at Newt Gingrich's "Contract on Americans," whose Nazi-like policies have the wholehearted support of Shadegg, the chairman of Gingrich's GOPAC.

Rather than back a LaRouche Democrat, the so-called



LaRouche Democratic Congressional candidate María Elena Milton (right), with the wife of Arizona Democratic Congressional candidate Steve Owen, at "Working Women Vote '96."

"Democrats for Shadegg" mailed a pamphlet signed by Coppersmith, former Phoenix Mayor Paul Johnson, and others, to every voter in the district.

Milton's campaign was a model of political organizing, rallying both Democrats and especially elderly Republicans to stop "Congressman Valujet's" plans to privatize Social Security and cut Medicare. Over 100 volunteers distributed her 24-page campaign pamphlet to 155,000 households, covering 249 of the 285 precincts in the district. As a result of their organizing, over 200 others, including unionists, senior citizens, high school students, and shop owners became active, each taking anywhere from 20 to 300 pamphlets to hand out to friends, customers, relatives, and colleagues. The campaign distributed 225,000 pamphlets in the district, in the course of one month.

One indication of the depth of the Democratic misleadership's sabotage of her campaign was the parallel "election" in which thousands of Arizona schoolchildren from grades 4-12, cast ballots at the polling places with their parents: Milton beat Shadegg handily, 53-47%!

On to victory

Milton issued a statement on election night, pledging to "escalate" her campaign: " 'Virtual reality' ends tonight," she told her campaign staff and supporters. "Tomorrow, the real world is going to start hitting. . . .

"My campaign has had three great thrusts: 1) stopping the Gingrich gang's piratizing of Social Security; 2) the fight against managed health care—we need in this country, a movement for health care civil rights; and 3) the fight for a Congressional investigation into the Contra-crack cocaine epidemic, and the responsibility of George Bush for this plague.

"These issues are going to be fought out, against the backdrop of the worst financial crisis in 500 years. Mr. LaRouche has been warning about this. I've been warning about this in my campaign. This crisis can't be covered up any more, now that the election is over. Everybody, from President Clinton on down, is going to have to face up to it. . . .

"Now I also intend to work with the many Democrats who recognize we need a new party leadership. Look at how many Democratic candidates for Congress went down to defeat, because DNC chairman Fowler withheld money and support—just the way Sam Coppersmith sabotaged my race. I have sued both Fowler and Coppersmith, as has Lyndon LaRouche [for violation of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, by refusing to seat LaRouche delegates at the national convention]—now I think you can see why.

"We need a house cleaning. We need to restore the kind of leadership of the Democratic Party, we had with Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy. That's what I represent. That's what my campaign has been a model for.

"So, one phase of my campaign has ended tonight. The new phase of the campaign starts tomorrow morning."

Legislator calls for hearings on murderous effects of medical cuts

Pennsylvania State Representative Harold James (D-Philadelphia), chairman of the Pennsylvania Legislative Black Caucus, issued a statement on Oct. 31, calling for hearings to be convened on “the deadly and devastating impact” that Gov. Tom Ridge’s cuts in medical services are having on the people of the state. On May 16, 1996, Ridge signed into law Act 35, which declared 220,000 persons ineligible for medical assistance. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., during his campaign for the Democratic Party Presidential nomination, made Ridge’s policy a national election issue, comparing it to the crimes for which Nazi leaders were tried and convicted at Nuremberg, and calling for Ridge’s impeachment. LaRouche forecast that within about six months, 3,000 to 4,000 of these people would die, as a direct result of the cuts.

Citizens throughout the state are now coming forward, presenting evidence of this murderous outcome.

Representative James, in his Oct. 31 statement, said: “I recently asked that research be done on the impact of Ridge’s medical cuts so far. The preliminary report I have received reveals a picture of death, devastation, and threat to innocent lives beyond what many of us thought possible in a civilized society. This includes:

- “The mass layoffs of medical personnel at hospitals and other cutbacks, including the severe restriction of emergency room care for persons without medical coverage, and the replacement of nurses with unlicensed substitutes—which, according to the testimony of nurses before the Pennsylvania House Committee on Health and Human Services, has already led to the unnecessary suffering and death of patients;
- “The cutoff of people in the middle of life-saving medical procedures, such as chemotherapy;
- “The cutoff of mentally disabled people from treatment and medication, leading to at least one tragic death already, and inhumane conditions for many others;
- “The denial of essential medications and procedures to diabetics, severe asthmatics, people with HIV and other life-threatening conditions;
- “The devastation of the working poor, who cannot afford to purchase life-saving medications or procedures;
- “The cutoff of persons seeking rehabilitation from drug addiction.”

James reported that his constituents had presented him with petitions signed by over 7,000 people in his area, of all

colors and ethnic backgrounds, asking that he take action toward the impeachment of Governor Ridge. “This is an overwhelming demand for action, which I respect,” he said.

“Governor Ridge must sit down with our legislative leadership, including the Democratic chairman of the Health and Human Services Committee and other pertinent legislators, and work out a plan whereby adequate medical services will be provided to those being cut off of medical assistance.

“At the same time, I am calling for public hearings, to thoroughly document the deadly impact of Gov. Ridge’s actions. I believe, based on the information already at hand, plus the additional information we will gather as people’s health further deteriorates, that Gov. Ridge’s actions will rise to the level of an impeachable offense, and a resolution to impeach Ridge will be introduced into the House of Representatives.

“The objective of impeachment would be to charge the Governor with gross misbehavior in office under Article VI of the Pennsylvania Constitution, since he knew, or should have known, that his medical cuts would result in the wrongful death or injury of innocent persons. I warned Gov. Ridge on the floor of the House of Representatives on May 15 [1996], that ‘when Pennsylvanians begin to die as a result of his cuts in the state medical assistance program, that, upon proper complaint, I foresee an indictment being considered against him.’

“An impeachment resolution will demonstrate that the people will hold government leaders responsible for the Gingrich-style, mean-spirited policies that cause injury and loss of innocent lives.”

The deadly impact of Act 35

The following is a summary of some of the testimony presented to Representative James, and released in a report issued by his office. The full text was published in New Federalist newspaper on Nov. 11, 1996.

Prof. Laura Gasparis Vonfrolio, Sept. 12, testimony to the Pennsylvania House Committee on Health and Human Services:

Nurses in Philadelphia hospitals report short-staffing that jeopardizes patient care, as registered nurses are replaced by technicians. (See *EIR*, Oct. 18, p. 11, for extensive excerpts



An encampment of homeless people in Philadelphia, hosted by the Kensington Welfare Rights Association, in July 1996, calls itself "Ridgeville." Governor Ridge's legislation, throwing 220,000 working poor off medical assistance, is producing a rising toll of death and misery in the state.

from her testimony.)

Community Legal Services (CLS), Philadelphia:

People are not notified of being cut off from medical assistance (MA), until they go to see their doctor or pharmacist. One staff member reported that a man walked in, whose diagnosis was panic disorder. He only had enough medication to last three more days, and was so frightened, that he gave himself only half a dose. "He walked in here, he was shaking, he could not sign his name to the form I asked him to sign, since he was shaking so much. He was crying the entire hour he was in my office, as I spent an hour on the telephone talking to the welfare department, trying to find out why it is, he never received notice, and why it is, he'd been terminated, when he so clearly met their requirements for getting benefits."

Philadelphia Unemployment Project:

"I have this one lady who has breast cancer, and was scheduled to have her tests done. I'm working with the hospital now. I consider this to be life-threatening; she has breast cancer, and she needs chemotherapy. . . . She was on medical assistance and she was scheduled for her next treatment, and was cut off. . . . She has to take the treatments a couple of times a month."

Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 21, 1996:

Wilson Lescay, an unemployed Cuban refugee and diagnosed schizophrenic, was told that he no longer qualified for public assistance because he was not a U.S. citizen. Nine days later, he killed himself.

Carla West:

Mrs. West is the mother of Markeis Baylor, the 18-year-old mental patient who murdered his grandparents in July, and then killed himself after wounding a police officer. She says that Markeis was not properly supervised, due to "state regulations" caused by budget cuts and lack of mental health personnel.

Philadelphia Unemployment Project:

A young lady with asthma has not been able to get an inhaler and medication, since she was cut off medical assistance. She is unable to work as a result.

Philadelphia Legislative office:

"A young man came in the office [in mid-July] asking us if there was anywhere he could go to get insulin. He stated that if he didn't get insulin, he would be dead by next week. He was living in Philadelphia and had his medical card taken away. He was just informed at Aldan district next door that his medical card was taken away."

Philadelphia Legislative office:

Diabetics must check sugar once or twice a day, called an active check. This involves sticking a needle in your finger, placing the blood on a strip, and putting it in a machine. The state stopped paying for these needles as of June. Needles cost about \$44 to \$50 for two months supply, if you do it once a day. Poor diabetics can't afford to pay for it.

Beaver County Cancer and Heart Association:

The association operates a free prescription program, in

cooperation with about 70 pharmaceutical companies that will provide free medicines to indigent persons. There are about 400 people enrolled in the program. The recent cuts in state welfare have made it more difficult for poor people to get medicine at reduced costs, so many are turning to the BCCCHA, which does not have the money to cope with all the demand.

Many persons in the Beaver County program must frequently choose between buying food, paying utility bills, or buying their medicine.

The Employment Project, Philadelphia:

One of the persons seeking employment was an HIV-positive man, who was cut off MA, thus terminating any treatment or medication for his condition.

Interview with family of patient:

Mrs. Pearl E. is 47 years old; her husband is 71, retired on Social Security, Medicare. Pearl was denied MA. Although she had worked all her life, she had stopped working due to diabetes and shortness of breath.

She complained of severe abdominal pains [in about July], and was referred to Misericordia Hospital by a doctor at a city health clinic. The hospital informed her that her condition was very serious, that fibroid tumors were growing rapidly in her uterus, and that surgery (hysterectomy) was needed. She has not had the surgery for lack of medical coverage, and also has not received adequate check-ups.

She had a heart attack in late September, and went to the emergency room at Allegheny University Hospital. They used a balloon to open her blood vessels (angioplasty). She was in the hospital for 12 days.

This procedure was inadequate, as she had a second heart attack Oct. 14, and is now in intensive care at Misericordia Hospital.

Interview with patient:

Karyn H., 25, has a serious thyroid condition, and was cut off medical assistance on Sept. 15. She requires a blood test, including a thyroid screen, every 1-2 months, costing about \$900, and a special test called a thyroid uptake and scan, costing \$1,100, which determines whether her thyroid has become cancerous. She received her last scan in November 1995, and her doctors recommend another one immediately. She has postponed all necessary testing for lack of medical assistance.

Community Legal Services:

Three people who worked in a "sheltered workshop," run by the Cambria County Association for the Blind and Handicapped, in Johnstown, were cut off MA this summer: one with severe mental illness (chronic depression), one mentally retarded, and the other physically disabled. They work 100 hours a month or more, and make sub-minimum wage. The reason they can be paid sub-minimum wage, is because they are certified disabled by the federal government. They were cut off MA under Act 35, because Act 35 says persons have to work 100 hours a month at least at minimum wage. One needs medication for psychiatric illness; none have had access

to doctors or medications since they were cut off. The situation was brought to the attention of Department of Public Welfare Commissioner Houston in August, who declined to intervene.

Interview with patient, Philadelphia:

Felix S., 40, received a liver transplant at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital on June 20, 1995. Since he was on MA at the time, the operation was paid for by the state, along with the necessary medications, including the anti-rejection drug neoral, which costs over \$500 a month. The medication is taken every 12 hours, and prevents the body from rejecting the new organ, which would lead to the death of the patient.

"Almost a year after the transplant, when everybody got cut off, I got cut off of the medical, for prescriptions, and visits to the doctor. I was completely unable to get them. So I had to go to the free health center to get some of my medication. . . . I couldn't get the more expensive ones. . . .

"I've been unable to work. . . . I'm still in recuperation. My wife worked, and they claimed that with my wife's income, it overpasses the income limit. She got a job after the transplant, September 1995. . . .

"I wrote a letter to the director of DPA, who said there's nothing they could do, because my wife exceeded the limits."

Interview with patient, Lehigh County:

Al W., 42, received a liver transplant in August 1995. He is married with children 14 and 20 years old. He was approved for Social Security disability; his wife was laid off and received unemployment benefits. Their combined income put them over the limit for MA. For a while, he had no medical insurance at all. He found a plan, which involves a four-hour trip to a hospital in a neighboring county to get his medicine.

"I am skipping one of the drugs on occasion, because I don't have the money to buy it. A lot of times there's not a lot of food in the refrigerator."

Interview with patient, Philadelphia:

Milton W., 46, had a valve placed in his heart in July 1993, an operation paid for by state MA. He still has an enlarged heart, and must take a blood test once a month, and a "sonic boom," or sonar, test of his heart once a year. He also must take heart medications which cost about \$87 a month. He recently obtained a job working 35 hours a week at \$10 an hour. He was informed by the doctor at Temple University Hospital that his medical card was now invalid. This has forced him to delay the sonar examination of this heart until at least December, when he expects to be laid off from his job.

Interview with patient, Montgomery County:

Robert S., 46, has suffered from severe pain in his abdomen, including blood in his urine, which he has been told could be either a kidney stone or cancer. The job he found involved too much physical activity, given his medical condition. He applied for MA on Aug. 29, and was turned down. A doctor has informed him that he needs a procedure called an intravenous pyelogram (IVP), which costs above \$600. He postponed this procedure, hoping that a less-expensive ultrasound

procedure might be adequate.

"I've postponed this treatment because I was hoping that some other procedure would be done, and the other thing, too, is that I have to use as much time as possible to get some money together to pay my rent, or else I'm going to be homeless in a month."

Interview with patient, Allegheny County:

Don and Barbara K. were told by DPW that they make too much to have a medical card—Don gets a \$625 a month social security check. She is 55, he is 62. She needs a hip replacement, has angina, and kidney stones. Don takes high blood pressure pills and high cholesterol pills.

"Oct. 31 is the last day that we have on this card, and that's the end of our medicine. We don't know what in the hell we're going to do. . . ."

"The lady down at the welfare office, said that she read some kind of new laws that Ridge wrote, something about working 100 hours a month, I didn't understand that. Well, I'm not going to qualify, because I can't work 100 hours a month."

Armstrong County Low Income Rights Organization:

A woman called to explain the predicament of her sister, who is in her 30s, and has cancer. She has had several lumps removed from her breast. "Well, they found another lump, and her sister is working, and her sister found out that she would not have an access card. She was told she had to go to the hospital and have some tests done. She says, 'I'm not going, because how am I going to pay it?' She was also informed by the hospital that she would have to pay \$150 copay."

Clarion County Welfare Rights Organization:

A 23-year-old woman on MA had a hysterectomy in April, after being diagnosed with cancer of the uterus. She now has a lump in her breast, and has delayed going to the hospital because of the \$150 deductible.

Philadelphia Inquirer, June 25, 1996:

Eagleville Hospital has announced that it will lay off about 60 employees—25% of its workforce—because of cuts in state medical benefits to welfare recipients. Eagleville and Valley Forge Medical Center, two Montgomery County hospitals certified to provide inpatient detoxification and drug-and alcohol-rehabilitation services for medical-assistance recipients, receive most of their patients from Philadelphia and, therefore, are preparing for drastic funding cuts.

Philadelphia Unemployment Project:

One gentleman went to the emergency room because he was having severe stomach pains. He was told that he needed to have an ultra-sound done immediately, in order to rule out that this was a kidney problem. The man only worked part-time, because of his pain. But instead of the hospital emergency room giving this man the ultrasound, letting [him] have the testing done right there in the hospital, they turned him away. He was not qualified for medical assistance under Act 35.

The child victims of Bush's crack epidemic

by Don Pilson

The author, a social worker with Child Protective Services in Washington, D.C., delivered the following testimony at Citizens' Court Hearings, held in the nation's capital on Oct. 5. Titled "Merchandizing Death," the hearings were called to present the evidence of George Bush's role in the spread of drugs and guns in U.S. inner cities. Other witnesses included Dennis Speed, Northeast Coordinator of the Schiller Institute, Gail Billington of EIR, and Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, MD, director of the Abundant Life Clinic in Washington, and Spokesman for the Hon. Minister Louis Farrakhan.

For the past six years I've worked as a licensed social worker in Child Protective Services for the District government. For the first three and a half years, I worked the 4 p.m. to midnight shift on the 24-hour hotline, receiving and investigating reports of child neglect, often having to take children away from their parents due to severe maltreatment. Over the recent two and a half years, I've worked extensively with children who are in foster care due to physical or sexual abuse. While I don't have official or exact figures, I think most of my colleagues would agree that more than 90% of the perpetrators in reported cases of child abuse and neglect in the District of Columbia are regular users of crack cocaine! In fact, should we succeed in eradicating the scourge of crack cocaine in the District, I and most of my colleagues would soon be out of work.

I was first confronted with the devastating impact of crack cocaine in D.C. one night during my first week in 24-Hour Intake six years ago. I was alerted that evening to the soon-to-become familiar crackling sound of police radios, as officers routinely entered our office with yet another victim of abuse or neglect to be turned over to Child Protective Services. The victim in this case was a three-week-old baby, whose mother had approached a stranger at the corner of 4th and Florida Avenue and asked her to hold the baby for a few minutes while she ducked into the Safeway for a few items. The mother then disappeared, and was not heard from again until she called me 10 days later, indignantly demanding her baby back. Needless to say, she had not gone for milk and bread, but to see the "crack man," after having moments earlier sold all of her monthly food stamp allotment at a bargain-basement price, with three weeks yet to go in the month.

I was shocked. Could it be, I wondered, that they had finally discovered a drug which could completely obliterate the strongest of human drives—the maternal instinct? I’m grieved to say that I have since witnessed this same scenario repeated far more times than I could begin to count. In fact, over the past six years, I have become absolutely convinced that the crack cocaine epidemic is an efficient and genocidally targeted attack, directed at the heart of the inner city population—the African-American family.

This past fiscal year, there were 5,018 reports of physical or sexual abuse and neglect made to D.C. police and Child Protective Services. That’s 14 per day for a seven-day week. These numbers would likely be far greater were it not for the incredible resiliency of the black family, particularly grandmothers, many of whom are now raising their third generation of children, as the drug culture claims yet another generation of parents.

We are daily confronted with the specter of incarcerated or deceased fathers, the frontline victims of the crack wars. The H Street corridor over here where I work, is littered with young fathers walking with canes, on crutches, or in wheelchairs, often missing one or both legs. Children live in mortal fear of not reaching their next birthday. Mothers cope with these horrors by turning finally to the crack cocaine which is relentlessly pushed at them day in and day out. Soon they are spending the rent money and selling the food stamps to support their habit, while the children go hungry. After a while, once demon crack has gotten his hold, they are hanging onto the children less out of love, than to keep the public assistance check and food stamps coming in. From there, it’s a short trip to prostitution, and finally, once a victimized mother has hit crack’s rock bottom of moral collapse, to looking the other way while a child is physically or sexually abused. Add to this monstrous condition, the fact that drug treatment for these parents is now a luxury in D.C. due to the budget cuts.

The ‘crack babies’

The physical and psychological toll which crack cocaine has taken on the children directly is devastating and criminal beyond words. The infant mortality rate in the District is already legendary. Mothers consumed with their crack cocaine lifestyle tend to forgo prenatal care. They use the drug regularly right up to delivery time. Their children are often born 2-3 months prematurely and grossly underweight, with cocaine in their systems at birth, and with cardiopulmonary and other physical defects. As they grow up, these children manifest immune system deficiencies and are prone to extreme hyperactivity, asthma, learning disabilities, developmental delays and other severe physical, mental, and emotional dysfunctions. Many of these children are left unclaimed after birth, as the mothers skip out of the hospital at the first opportunity, often to chase down the crack man. Many are claimed and raised by relatives. Scores of them remain for 30 days, at

which time they are classified as “boarder babies” and placed with us for adoption, once we fail to identify parents or relatives to take them. Given the shrinking resources of the D.C. government and the severe shortage of adoptive homes, how long will it be before the “Contract on Americans” begins to openly sacrifice these most innocent children on the altar of cost effectiveness? Should we prevent such a euthanasia policy from taking effect, we are still faced with the awesome task of raising a generation of severely damaged children, due to the crack cocaine epidemic.

Let me sum up what crack cocaine has done to our families and children in the District by putting it into flesh-and-blood terms. I would like to tell you the story of nine-year-old Rawanda, a child I’ve been working with in foster care. Rawanda’s mother has been HIV-positive for at least 10 years now. She has been crack- and alcohol-addicted for at least that long. During that time she has had a steady stream of HIV-positive or AIDS-infected paramours. Rawanda tested positive for HIV at birth, but later sero-reverted to HIV-negative status. Her five-year-old brother, Sam, is now in the Hospital for Sick Children, where he is dying of AIDS-related illnesses. Both children were born prematurely with drugs in their systems. Rawanda is mildly retarded, extremely hyperactive, and recently began having auditory hallucinations (hearing voices), which may have been caused by the drug Clonidine, which she was placed on to control her hyperactivity. In December 1995, her mother and her current live-in paramour tested positive for gonorrhea. In January, Rawanda tested positive for gonorrhea. Mother reported her HIV-positive live-in paramour to the Police Youth Division for having intercourse with her daughter. When a detective arrived at the home the next day, he found Rawanda and Sam once again left alone in this same man’s care while mother had gone “to visit friends,” as she said. St. Elizabeth’s Hospital has now diagnosed Rawanda as “pervasively developmentally delayed,” with a psychotic disorder and possible autism. She has been placed on Mellaril to control the voices and the hyperactivity. Rawanda now often sits zombie-like with her tongue hanging out, a likely effect of the Mellaril. And now, day after day, five-year-old Sam lies in his hospital bed, dying of AIDS, crying for his mother, who rarely shows up to visit anymore. Meanwhile, mother refuses drug treatment, even if it were available. She is now pregnant once again, and vows to keep having children as fast as Child Protective Services can take them away from her!

Let me just close by saying that, in all of my time in this business, I don’t believe I’ve ever encountered a perpetrator of child abuse or neglect who is as coldly and pervasively evil as George Bush. Not only are these pathetic, victimized parents doing George Bush’s time for him (whether in Lorton Prison or their own private hell), but he has methodically stolen their children—and made them his accomplices! George Bush must be locked up! And, I agree with Dr. Alim, a stake driven through his heart!

National News

Law journal cites Bush's evading Contra charges

The Nov. 4 issue of the *National Law Journal*, reviewing the history of the use of Presidential pardons, recounts the fact that "two weeks before leaving office," President Bush pardoned six of the so-called "Iran-Contra" defendants, including former Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger. "Scheduled to testify at Mr. Weinberger's trial a week later," the law journal notes, "Mr. Bush would have been cross-examined about the truthfulness of his own statements on Iran-Contra."

Shutting down any further legal investigation and prosecution of his cronies in the affair, Bush stated in his declaration of pardon, "The common denominator of their motivation—whether their actions were right or wrong—was patriotism." And, decreed Sir George, all of them "had already paid the price," of "depleted savings, lost careers [and] anguished families . . . grossly disproportionate to any misdeeds or errors of judgment."

Former diplomat says U.S. knew Contras ran cocaine

Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador under President Carter, told the Women's Democratic Club in Washington Oct. 29, that there is no doubt that the Nicaraguan Contras "brought huge amounts of cocaine into the United States" during the 1980s. "I also believe people in the Central Intelligence Agency and people in responsible posts in government knew about this and looked the other way."

White said that charges of CIA involvement in launching the crack cocaine epidemic in Los Angeles "remain unproved" and are probably overstated. But, he added, if the CIA's internal review "includes, as it should, Contra drug-running into Florida and other cities, the results of the investigation could be and should be dramatically different." Even more dramatic, as *EIR* has docu-

mented, would be an investigation of the role of then-Vice President George Bush, independently of the CIA, in directing Contra cocaine-trafficking into the United States.

In response to a question, White also said "that open hearings are an excellent idea, and I worry very much that this internal CIA investigation . . . will answer very narrow questions and will not treat of the legitimate concerns of . . . the black community, because as Jack Blum pointed out, in this country we have a particular definition of the cocaine problem; and that is, if you are an addict you only get in trouble if you violate the law by stealing money in order to feed your habit. If you're a doctor or a lawyer with ample resources, then you are not a problem, by the definition of our society. . . . I think there is a need for a catharsis, to find out indeed what were our officials doing during this cocaine import by the Contras and people associated with them during the 1980s."

Federal judge defends Medicare against HMOs

In a victory for Medicare recipients against managed-care systems, U.S. District Court Judge Alfredo C. Marquez ruled in Tucson, Arizona, Oct. 30, that Medicare patients enrolled in Health Maintenance Organizations are entitled to immediate hearings whenever they are denied medical services.

Judge Marquez rejected arguments from the Clinton administration, which had joined the HMO industry in arguing that Medicare patients are on their own once they join HMOs. The judge declared that, when HMOs deny services to Medicare patients, they are acting for the federal government—because the government pays for covered services. Thus, their decisions amount to government action; and beneficiaries are entitled to "due process of law," including full notice of adverse decisions, and meaningful opportunity to challenge the denial of care.

Four million of the nation's 38 million Medicare beneficiaries are currently in HMOs; and more recipients, especially those who are poor, are being offered the option every week, by states seeking to cut

costs. Ironically, the court decision may contribute to this trend, according to the *New York Times*, because elderly people will feel assured that they can join HMOs, without losing the rights available to patients in the traditional Medicare program, which costs more to join.

In his decision, Judge Marquez reviewed a number of cases in which HMOs had been asked to reconsider decisions denying care. "HMO reconsideration approximates a 'rubber stamp' of the initial denial," he said. "This has grave consequences, because an HMO denial may mean the enrollee will go without medically necessary service."

NASA involves students in tests of Mars rover

Approximately 200 students in the Tuba City, Arizona school system were invited to take part beginning Nov. 1 in NASA field tests of a Russian-designed Mars rover. The remote-control tests were conducted on the Navajo Reservation near Flagstaff, which has a terrain similar to Mars.

Using computers in their schools, the students were allowed to navigate the rover *Marsokhod*, which is equipped with a robotic arm to pick up rock and sediment samples. The rover's stereo video cameras could also send live images to scientists at the NASA Ames Research Center in California. At the Ames "mission control station," Russian engineers from the Lavochkin Association in Moscow, who developed the rover, are working with several Navajo students along with NASA specialists. NASA scientists were scheduled to conduct their own tests with the rover Nov. 4-9; another educational outreach activity with Arizona school students was set for Nov. 12.

Dr. Carol Stoker, a planetary scientist from Ames, considers the Navajo Indian reservation an excellent analog for Martian terrain, and a good choice to "give a community that is not extensively involved in space exploration a first-hand, up-close and personal kind of experience with NASA scientists in the field." Stoker commented: "You'd think that going out into the middle of a desert, people there would not necessarily be inter-

Briefly

REGISTERED NURSES charge that managed-care systems are endangering their patients, according to the Nov. 1 issue of the *American Journal of Nursing*. Of 7,355 nurses responding to a survey, 40% said their medical center was replacing registered nurses with unlicensed assistants, more than half reported an increase in patient and family complaints, 73% said they had less time to provide basic nursing care.

GOV. GEORGE ALLEN of Virginia grudgingly commuted the sentence for death-row inmate Joseph Payne to life imprisonment Nov. 6, on the eve of Payne's scheduled execution for murder. Allen complained that the public campaign for clemency by Payne's attorneys—backed by another man's confession to the crime, appeals from the murder victim's family, and jurors' affidavits repudiating their verdicts in the trial—was "a very poor and wrong approach."

LEGALIZING MARIJUANA for medical use is "a stalking horse" for general use of dangerous drugs, White House anti-drug coordinator Gen. Barry McCaffrey declared Nov. 7. McCaffrey told NBC Today that the claims behind referenda approved in California and Arizona were "a hoax," and that Arizona's measure apparently backed "the use of heroin, methamphetamines, LSD, and other drugs—again, for allegedly medical purposes."

THE AFL-CIO Executive Council will announce its agenda for the new Congress and the Clinton administration on Dec. 16. President John Sweeney says its meeting will take place at a "relevant" site, instead of the Bar Harbour, Florida watering hole resorted to by his predecessor, Lane Kirkland.

THE GLOBAL SURVEYOR spacecraft was launched from Cape Canaveral Nov. 6, beginning its 10-month cruise to Mars to undertake an orbital geological study. NASA plans a manned landing by 2020.

ested in space exploration. However, what I found is that there is a tremendous amount of excitement about space travel. It was just like I'd walked into the next building back at Ames and was talking to a bunch of rocket scientists."

GOP official predicts new Starr indictments

William Bennett, the vice chairman of the Dole campaign, declared Nov. 3 on CNN's "Late Edition," that Whitewater special prosecutor Kenneth Starr would issue new indictments aimed at President Clinton after the elections. Former New York Gov. Mario Cuomo demanded to know, "where is the legal proof?" and told Bennett that "you haven't been able to show it for four years." Bennett insisted nonetheless, "Well, we will show it to you then within a few weeks or a few months. There will be indictments."

Later in the broadcast, Bennett complained about "what we heard this morning on another network, which is that if Clinton is elected, we may see . . . Ken Starr get fired, the independent counsel get fired. But you can sure anticipate a lot of trouble. There will be a lot of hearings. There will be a lot of committees. There will be a lot of indictments, and who knows what else."

Virginia sees welfare jobs in ousting illegals

Virginia hopes to lead the nation in implementing a joint federal-state program to place people on the unemployed or welfare rolls into jobs previously held by illegal aliens, the *Washington Times* claimed Nov. 3. The scheme is based upon a joint operation by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) with state agencies.

INS officials will notify Virginia's Department of Social Services and Employment Commission of job openings created by raids on work-sites where "illegal aliens" have been employed. The names and addresses of the employers will be entered in Virginia's jobs data base, and social workers

will process "qualified" people to apply for these jobs.

Robert Metcalf, Virginia secretary of health and human services, claims that 333 illegal aliens were found in jobs which could have been filled by people who were on welfare or were unemployed. "It's a new source of jobs for people," he says. The "new" jobs will also feed into Virginia's workfare program, which currently includes about 90,000 persons who must find jobs in the private or the public sector—or have their assistance cut off.

INS Commissioner Doris Meissner says that the federal government's objective is to eliminate places where illegal aliens can work, and "to reduce the magnet of illegal employment [by] conducting work-site enforcement operations that create opportunities for qualified legal workers." During the last year, INS agents conducted 51 work-site raids in Virginia and removed 333 illegal aliens from jobs. Nationwide, 14,000 illegal workers were picked up in 4,900 raids.

FBI official admits role in Ruby Ridge cover-up

A senior FBI official pleaded guilty Oct. 30 to obstruction of justice, by concealing and destroying documents regarding an internal review of the 1992 shootout instigated by federal agents at Ruby Ridge, Idaho.

E. Michael Kahoe, the former chief of the FBI's violent crimes section, admitted preventing U.S. prosecutors from obtaining the "after action report" they needed, to prepare for the murder trial of Randy Weaver. Kahoe particularly did not want Weaver's lawyers to obtain access to the report. Weaver's wife and young son were shot to death by federal agents; Weaver was later acquitted of murder charges in the shooting of a U.S. Marshal.

Prosecutor Eric Sitarchuk said Kahoe has agreed to cooperate with an ongoing probe into whether FBI officials engaged in wrongdoing or a cover-up. Sitarchuk said Kahoe destroyed the report of the internal review, because the "FBI had problems with the Weaver case" and did not want prosecutors or the defense to know it.

Time for a health civil rights law

Too many people today think that they can, at will, violate the basic rights of their fellow men and women. An example of this, is the attempt to deny medical treatment to the poor, most especially if they are elderly.

We can assume that Newt Gingrich will use the election results giving Republicans a majority in the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate as a mandate to dismantle Medicare and Medicaid. However, as foolish Americans will learn soon enough, what is on the line is the right of everyone but the most wealthy to receive decent medical treatment. This is the reality of the increasing dominance of health maintenance organizations (HMOs) in the field of medicine.

Increasingly, the only medical insurance policies available to most Americans, are managed health care plans which give an insurance company the right to determine whether, and to what extent, an individual will receive medical treatment, *regardless of the recommendation of his or her doctor.*

It is becoming apparent, even to those who currently support aspects of the so-called Contract with America, that managed health care is a killer. What we need is a health civil rights law, to guarantee to all Americans the right to top-level medical care, regardless of ability to pay, and regardless of the attempts by insurance companies to cut costs.

Health care civil rights is a major area for legislation, and for judicial intervention. Now, in the state of Pennsylvania, since the passage of Gov. Thomas Ridge's new budget initiative, which denies medical assistance to the needy, patients with life-threatening illnesses are being denied treatment; for example, cancer patients who are without means of payment, have been suspended from chemotherapy.

This is legislated murder, and if House Speaker Gingrich and his supporters have their way, Pennsylvania's example will become the model for the nation. Thus, we are witnessing the opening wedge of the same Nazi-like policy which condemned those whom the Nazis defined to be useless eaters, to slave labor camps and,

ultimately, gas chambers.

While denying necessary medical treatment to the poor is a clear example of the Hitler model, managed health care is only a more subtle form of the same policy. Here, cost-benefit analysis is used to justify denial of certain medical treatments to the sick, even if they are fully insured.

Physicians are being prevented from delivering the care patients need, without first getting approval from bureaucrats within the hierarchy of insurance companies. Doctors have to work within rules which are set by HMOs and insurance companies, and that means discouraging patients from requesting specialist care.

Hospitals and emergency clinics are being shut down. Qualified nurses are being replaced by unskilled personnel, and there are cutbacks in laboratory work. People will die at an increased rate because of what is happening in the health care field. We can look with horror at the British example, where kidney dialysis for people with renal failure is routinely denied to the elderly.

Moves to privatize U.S. Medicare and Medicaid, and all public health facilities, will create a similar nightmare in the United States.

We need to protect the right to life of every man, woman, and child—which means the right to medical treatment. Things have already deteriorated to the point where we need the passage of health civil rights law, in order to guarantee that an insurance company cannot kill you or a member of your family, in order to improve its profit statement. And, obviously, such a law must also guarantee the right of those too poor to purchase insurance, a right to medical care as well.

Such a law must be passed by Congress. This is clearly not only a federal responsibility, but no state or local government can be permitted to deny treatment to the needy, nor can any managed health care facility be allowed to impose standards of profitability, rather than medical standards, in defining how a patient shall be treated.

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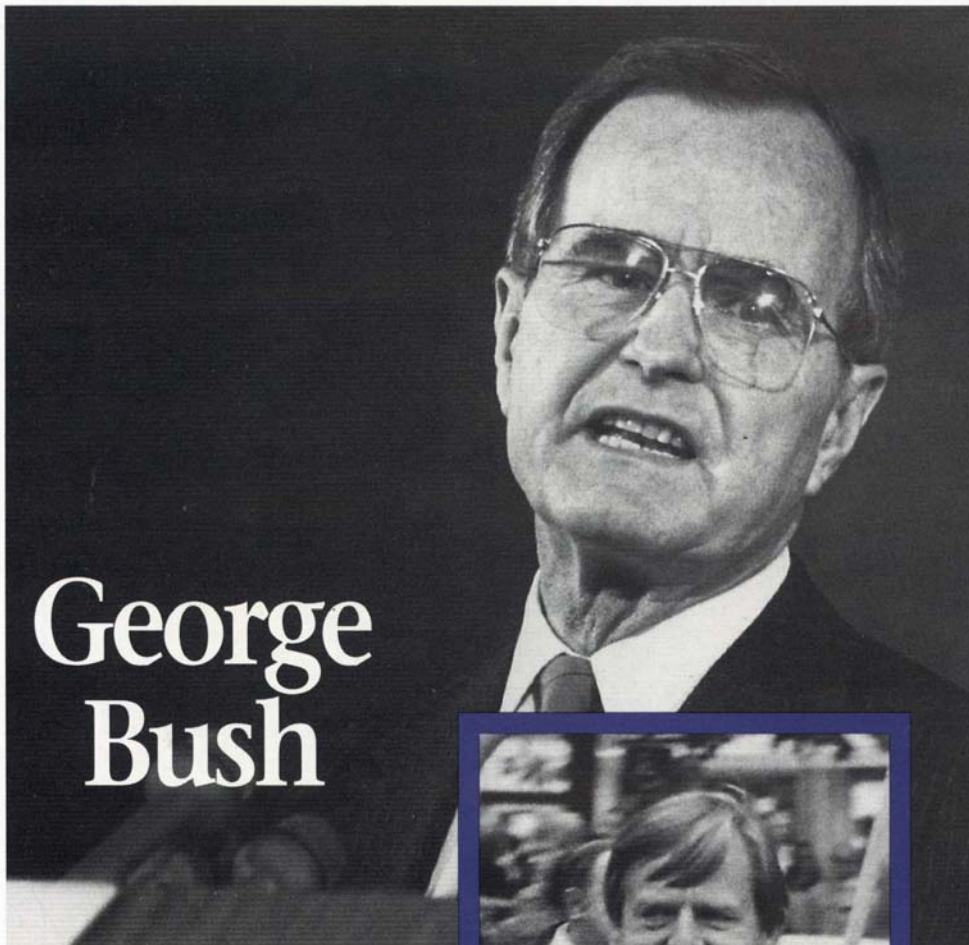
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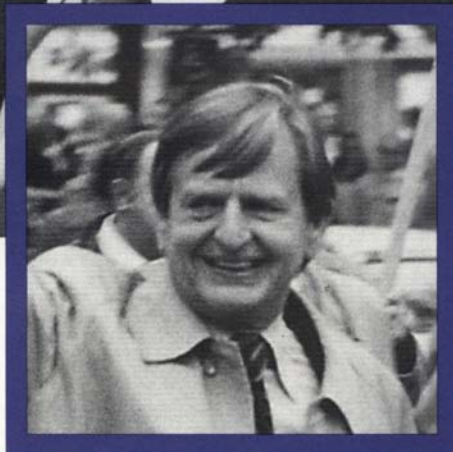
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