

# EIR

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## From the Associate Editor

If this is your first time reading *EIR*, you have certainly picked an excellent issue to start with. In what other magazine could you read about battles ranging around profound and impassioned ideas concerning such topics as “cosmological birefringence,” how Classical music can bring about a Renaissance in American education, and how the bankrupt world monetary system must be rebuilt?

At the center of each of these battles is Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., with his unique understanding of the crisis we face. As he emphasizes, the axioms by which most of us have lived our lives, particularly in the post-war decades, are manifestly no longer valid. We are truly in a revolutionary period; the question is, will mankind seize the opportunity to bring about a new Renaissance? Or will we continue our current descent into barbarism?

LaRouche’s article in the *International* section, “A Change in the Global Weather,” establishes the conceptual framework in which the entirety of this issue must be understood. Surveying the disarray of the world’s policymakers—at the Davos Economic Summit, the Wehrkunde Meeting, and other forums—he shows that no reform in economic and financial policymaking which does not reflect an axiomatic change, in the specific direction LaRouche describes, will do anything but “make a terrible situation much worse.”

LaRouche has described his own role as identifying the “fault-lines” in the current political geometry, which, if exploited in the right way, with flanking maneuvers, can lead to the necessary change in the axioms of policymakers. Articles in this issue reflect interventions along such “fault-lines”:

- The *Feature*, on the concert in Washington, D.C. by the St. Thomas Boys Choir of Leipzig, Germany, and a symposium that preceded it. Why was Katharine Graham, the Whore of Babylon from the *Washington Post*, so determined to derail these marvelous events?
- “The Tale of the Hippopotamus,” in which LaRouche inspects the latest irrationalist outpouring against “conspiracism” from the Internet’s left bank.
- Dramatic new developments in the investigation of the death of Princess Diana. As regular *EIR* readers know, we have had a crucial role in demolishing the official coverup. Expect more in the weeks to come.

*Susan Welsh*

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## Bipartisan suicide pact pledges support for IMF

by Marcia Merry Baker

On Feb. 11, a two-page newspaper advertisement appeared in the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*, called an "Open Letter to the Congress of the United States," urging U.S. financial backing for the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This intervention epitomizes the sure-fire-catastrophe approach to the world financial crisis, which could bring on economic chaos on a scale never before seen. In a radio interview on Feb. 11 with "EIR Talks," Lyndon LaRouche described the ad as creating "an appearance of a bipartisan suicide pact, because everything they propose is wrong."

Signing onto the pro-IMF statement (which also called for money for the United Nations, and for fast-track free trade), were dozens of famous Democrats (including former President Jimmy Carter and former Labor Secretary Robert Reich), Republicans (former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, former President Gerald Ford, former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker), and long lists of other officials and businessmen. The Open Letter was timed for a series of Washington, D.C. hearings in the Senate (Feb. 12) and House of Representatives (Jan. 30, Feb. 3, Feb. 11), taking testimony on the Asian crisis and on the funding and role of the IMF.

As *EIR* has documented, the IMF is *the disease*, not the *cure* for today's crises. On Feb. 3, *EIR* submitted testimony on this to the House Banking and Financial Services Committee (published in last week's issue), which then was circulated internationally, including at the Group of 24 meeting in Caracas, Venezuela on Feb. 9-11. "Of course, LaRouche!" was the universal recognition among attendees at this conference, when the issue of replacing the IMF was raised.

### Behind-the-scenes brawls

The fact is, whatever may be said publicly, behind closed doors, the fight is raging about how to deal with the failed IMF system. One of the most quoted names, apart from LaRouche, is Henry Kaufman (former chief economist of

Salomon Brothers), who warned in a Jan. 13 speech in Toronto, that the IMF and sister institutions are outdated, and incapable of preventing a "financial holocaust." (Kaufman wants to create a Board of Overseers of Major International Institutions and Markets to supervise the IMF and sister agencies.)

*EIR's* testimony stressed that, "the defaults of entire nations in Asia, and pending in Brazil, Russia, and elsewhere, reflect, not the realities of the national economies involved, but the bursting of the world bubble of untenable rates and volumes of speculation. Hundreds of trillions of dollars' worth of debts and claims are unpayable." Therefore, "New Bretton Woods" financial arrangements are in order to selectively bundle and bury debts, while preserving and expanding national economies, not shutting them down. What's up for debate are such measures as re-establishing pegged currencies and exchange controls, capital movements controls, national-interest trade policies, not "free," rigged trade, and so on.

For certain, the \$18-plus billions being requisitioned from the United States for the IMF, will do no one any good.

Dramatic proof of the failure of IMF policies is seen in the day-by-day financial chaos and economic breakdown in Indonesia (see article, p. 7). The IMF announced its largest ever so-called bailout, for Indonesia, \$43 billion, only last October. Now, basic supplies of food, medicine, power, and water for the vast island country are breaking down.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin addressed this, affirming the "national interest" of the United States to aid Indonesia, in three speeches to Congress between Jan. 30 and Feb. 12, and called for a "new architecture" of world financial arrangements. What this could be, was hotly debated in closed sessions at the Davos World Economic Forum on Jan. 29-Feb. 3.

However, the consensus among those addressing Con-

gress — as shown in the “Open Letter” ad, is still ideologically to demand backing for the IMF. Such a consensus policy opens the door for the worst imaginable proposals. On Jan. 30, Steve Hanke, a speculator and tenured Johns Hopkins University faculty member in “applied economics,” told the House Banking Committee that Indonesia, and other nations, need *currency boards* — the British Empire’s monetary control policy for colonies! Hanke wasn’t hooted down. He went on to Jakarta, met with President Suharto, who has made him a special counsellor to Indonesia’s Board of Economic and Monetary Stability (see box).

### ‘Belshazzar’s Feast Committee’

The “Open Letter” ad featured these four points: “1) The International Monetary Fund must have the resources to respond in a crisis. 2) Preserve existing flexibility in the access to the Exchange Stabilization Fund [of the Treasury]. 3) Pay the \$1 billion in back dues owed to the United Nations. 4) Approve new ‘Fast Track’ negotiating authority.”

The group’s headline was, “A Time for American Leadership on Key Global Issues; the Asia Crisis Requires American Action Now.”

LaRouche commented, “Now, that’s a terrible name of an organization. Why don’t we call it, ‘The Belshazzar’s Feast Committee’? That would be the appropriate thing.” He continued: “The leading causes of this crisis are *precisely* what these guys are now recommending as a stronger dose of the same medicine. And, it’s absolute insanity. It’s like Belshazzar’s Feast.”

LaRouche said of their big push for IMF money, “Well, the IMF is the disease, it is not the cure. The UNO’s role, the United Nations Organization’s role in these current financial crises, which is what these guys address, is not positive, it’s negative. The fast track is a piece of insanity, which actually has been part of the *cause* of this global crisis, and more of the same medicine is not going to cure anything, it’s going to kill the patient. *What this represents, is a stubborn adherence to, clinging to a fatal ideology.* It’s like a guy who is dying of a cyanide poisoning, or something, and is trying to cure himself by overdosing, or something of that sort.

“For example, here are some of the things they say, apart from the things I just listed. They say the primary solution to the Asia crisis lies in actions those affected countries must take to correct unwise economic, monetary, and financial policies. They add, ‘several are already taking strong and painful steps to reform their economies.’

“Well, first of all, the unwise actions, if any, taken by these countries, are recommendations, strong recommendations, from the ideologues in the United States, and in western Europe, *and* in the IMF, *and* in the UNO, to do precisely what led into this crisis. The crisis itself was largely caused, triggered, by the unleashing of British swine — shall we say, the Gadarene swine — against Southeast Asia, beginning earlier this year, or last year, typified by George Soros. These are the guys — for example, Madeleine Albright, and, to some

degree, the President himself has defended this swine, who is one of the triggers of the crisis. So, what has *caused* the crisis, is a shift, over a period of thirty years, more than thirty years, away from an industrial economy to what is called sometimes a ‘post-industrial economy.’ The breakdown of these economies is caused by an increase in so-called liberalization.

“In point of fact, we are now headed, within weeks, for a new round of this crisis. We are headed, if we continue on this course, for the collapse of the international monetary and financial system, possibly as early as this year, at least severe shocks to it this year. We are headed toward the disintegration of the present world economy, if we continue on this track. And, these guys are saying, like poor Oliver Twist, ‘More!’

“But the interesting thing is the absolute, ideological fanaticism, and wild-eyed insanity of such people, to form such committees, to advocate such policies. Any rational person must, by now, recognize what the leading causes of this crisis are. The leading causes of this crisis are *precisely* what these guys are now recommending as a stronger dose of the same medicine.”

### Beware the Ides of March

The financial crisis deadlines piling up over the next few weeks, add up to special reasons to “beware the Ides of March.” In Japan, where March 31 is the end of the fiscal year, the countdown continues of foredoomed bailout attempts in the banking and corporate sectors. In South Korea, a volcano of domestic debt is erupting, even while international focus has been on ways to handle foreign-held obligations.

The estimated total domestic debt in South Korea, at today’s level of devaluated won, is over \$300 billion; another \$50 billion worth of off-balance-sheet corporate promissory notes is held by banks in Korea. As much as 50% of the debt is in the form of short-term obligations, some three- to six-month promissory notes; some are due in the February-to-March period, and some mid-November. Estimates are that as of January, smaller and mid-sized companies were failing at a rate of 100 per week.

The dry-up of new credit has hit exports and imports throughout East Asia. In Indonesia, banks and corporations have ceased entirely paying foreign debts, since the government announced its debt moratorium on Jan. 27. No letters of credit are forthcoming for trade. Organizing for a \$20 billion export credit guarantee by Singapore and the United States is on hold until the March 11 elections; a delegation from Japan arrived on Feb. 13 to take up the issue of trade financing.

The currency devaluations in Southeast and East Asian nations automatically mean that the price of food imports have soared. Orders are being cancelled. Likewise, flows of inputs for assembly and fabricating plants in these nations are drying up. There is no financing.

Over recent weeks, unilateral measures have been taken by various trading partner nations, including Australia, the United States, and Germany. In late December, the U.S. Department of Agriculture set up a \$1 billion fund for Asian

nations to obtain guarantees for bank financing to import food from the United States. As of mid-January, South Korean importers had used \$350 million of this. The USDA expects to spend \$2 billion of its annual budget for these purposes this year.

The Australian government on Jan. 20 agreed to put up Aus\$300 million as insurance for Australia's Aus\$7 billion export trade with South Korea, because South Korean importers could not arrange financing. Australian Industry Minister John Moore said that the \$300 million insurance package was desperately needed. "This is an emergency situation," he said. The Australian government-owned Export Finance Insurance Corporation, which normally provides insurance for risky markets, recently hit its limit.

As of mid-February, the Group of Seven (United States, Canada, Japan, France, U.K., Germany, Italy) was involved in discussions, with the backing of Treasury Secretary Rubin, to create a trade-finance pool of funds. Representatives of Hermes, the German export credit agency, were expected for

meetings in Washington, D.C. on Feb. 11; and meetings were under way in Europe. James Harmon, chairman of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, said the pool may total \$10 billion, and marks "the first time ever that export credit agencies of all G-7 nations, which normally compete with one another, actually get together and cooperate like this in order to deal with an emergency."

That \$10 billion is a drop in the bucket. But the direction posed, of addressing questions of real output and trade of hard commodities — foods, fuels, intermediate and finished goods, is the right direction. If this, and the real interests of keeping national functions going, were taken up at the conference of nations on the financial crisis, later this spring (over 22 nations pledged to attend so far), there is potential for getting beyond the IMF collapse. The United States is hosting the meeting. The Caracas Group of 24, meeting in Venezuela on Feb. 9-11, issued an official declaration, calling for a new monetary system, and requesting collaboration with the Group of Seven on this task.

## A tool for British colonial domination

On Feb. 10, the government of Indonesia confirmed the appointment of Steven Hanke as special counsellor to the Board of Economic and Monetary Stability. Hanke, since the 1960s, has been a professor of applied economics at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore; and since the 1990s, part of the Friedberg Group of Companies (FGOC) of Toronto, Canada—a hedge fund, specializing in currency speculation. Though he travels on an American passport, Hanke himself, and his pet policy of the "currency board," are strictly British goods. Hanke met with President Suharto in early February, and shuttled back to Indonesia mid-month, to push his career specialty—the currency board—which was devised and implemented over the past 150 years as a practice of the British Empire for controlling colonies through monetary reins.

The currency board practice means that the colony only emits local currency in a one-to-one relation to holdings of the designated "mother" or "metropolitan" currency; the colony has no sovereignty over currency volume, credit, etc. The practice dates back to Britain's Bank Charter Act of 1844. London set up its first colonial currency board in 1849.

As of the 1970s, currency boards had all but died out, as former British colonies gained their independence, and ditched their monetary ties to London. But, in recent years,

Hanke functioned as part of a concerted effort of financial interests in London to reimpose currency boards, on any vulnerable nation, in the name of "stability" and "investor confidence." Hanke did his dirty work as counsellor to Argentina (1995-96), to Bulgaria (1997), to the eastern Baltic nations, and so forth.

Meantime, Hanke pursues his related specialty, speculation against national currencies. The 1997 fourth-quarter corporate report of the speculation house Hanke is affiliated with, boasts of the company's success in gambling in Asia. The currency trading division of the Friedberg Group of Companies reported: "It was a far better quarter than we had ever imagined it would be. . . . The rapidly depreciating Malaysian ringgit provided almost 50% of our total gross profits, with another 25% attributable to bear strategies (selling calls and outright forwards) in the Japanese yen. The remaining profits came from . . . short positions in the Thai baht, the *Indonesian rupiah* and the Czech koruna" (emphasis added).

On Jan. 30, Hanke testified to the U.S. House Banking and Financial Services Committee, calling on Congress to mandate that the International Monetary Fund become more currency-board-friendly. Hanke extolled the case of Bulgaria in 1997, in which the IMF ordered that nation to relinquish its sovereignty, and set up a currency board, or get no IMF credits. Bulgaria complied, under conditions of desperation from national food shortages and economic breakdown.

Forthcoming issues of *EIR* will give full profiles of Professor Hanke, his speculation, and his currency boards.—*Richard Freeman*.



# Indonesia struggles in IMF-infested waters

by Gail G. Billington

Indonesia, the fourth most populous country in the world, is less than a month away from its most important Presidential elections in 30 years. Those elections will take place in the midst of the worst economic and financial crisis since independence in 1949. As recently as May 1997, the World Bank wrote a report in praise of Indonesia's success story. In October 1997, President Suharto was awarded the UN's award for poverty eradication, having led a 30-year national effort to reduce the percentage living in poverty from 60% to 11%.

In February 1998, Indonesia's currency, the rupiah, has collapsed over 70% since July; nearly the entire private corporate sector is bankrupt; trade has nearly ground to a halt, because foreign creditors will not accept letters of credit; crucial imports, such as medicines, cost 500% more; and the country has been subjected to two rounds of International Monetary Fund conditions. The one-two punch of continuing speculative attacks against the currency, and the IMF's tightening tourniquet, including lifting government subsidies for nine essential commodities, is fueling the recurrence of nightmarish memories of the last great crisis in the mid-1960s, when, after then President Sukarno's government was overthrown, and Indonesia underwent horrific "ethnic cleansing," the IMF stepped in to "stabilize" the situation.

## 'An intentional plot'

On Feb. 11, President Suharto called the collapse of the rupiah "insane," and warned of "an intentional plot to destroy our economic foundation. . . . There are signs that this monetary crisis has been engineered to smash our economic development of the past 30 years." He called on the Armed Forces to ward off actions "that could lead to national disintegration," as "the political temperature is rising" ahead of the March 1-11 meeting of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), which will decide on the President and Vice President.

Nothing the IMF has done to date has "stabilized" Indonesia; instead, the situation continues to deteriorate to the point that the country's leadership have been driven to think that a new brand of poison, called the British colonial "currency board," might bring relief from the IMF's arsenic. In this situation, rumors are rife, keeping government officials busy fending off fears of shortages of rice, cooking oil, kerosene,

and other essential commodities, warning against rumors of bomb scares, and otherwise trying to maintain calm.

On Jan. 27, Bank Indonesia, the country's central bank, declared a freeze on non-performing private-sector debt. On Feb. 1, the bank ordered a thorough accounting of private-sector debts, and imposed ceilings on foreign exchange deposits, foreign exchange non-trade-related liabilities, and foreign exchange trade-related liabilities, while giving full guarantees to depositors and creditors. Reports on the foreign debt, released Feb. 6, put the total at \$137.4 billion, of which \$63.5 billion is government, and \$73.9 billion is private-sector debt owed to some 200 foreign banks and companies.

In the week that followed, Radius Prawiro, Presidential adviser on the debt, met with Indonesia's principal creditors in Japan, setting up a creditors' committee to include Japanese, European, and American banks and firms, and a debtors' committee of Indonesian businessmen and banks to get to work on the debt. Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, after meeting Indonesian President Suharto on Feb. 4, proposed a plan to end the deadlock on financing trade. His proposal recommended that eight trading partners of Indonesia each provide \$1 billion in trade guarantees, with an ultimate target of \$20 billion in trade financing.

But IMF conditions are hobbling the government's ability to address the potential for political, social explosion. The IMF has ordered Indonesia to lift subsidies on food and fuel, while the government on Feb. 6 assured the population that rice and other essentials, including fuel, are in more than adequate supply, but that price-gouging, profiteering, and hoarding will be treated as crimes. The military has cautioned repeatedly against rumor-mongering, aimed at fanning inter-ethnic and inter-religious conflicts, while taking extreme care to avoid injury, with some success in containing riots against rising prices.

The halt in trade has sent unemployment and import costs soaring. On Feb. 5, Manpower Minister Abdul Latief raised earlier projections of 6 million unemployed to 8 million, or roughly 10% of the 90-million labor force. The *Straits Times* of Singapore puts unemployment closer to 13.5 million, with an additional 50 million "underemployed."

During his visit to Jakarta Feb. 3-5, World Bank Chairman James Wolfensohn called the medical crisis "critical," and announced the release of \$1 billion in Bank funds, \$400 million for emergency staple foods and medicines, and \$600 million for labor-intensive employment projects. Indonesia is 90% dependent on imports of raw materials and medicines to meet its medical needs, which, thanks to the rupiah devaluation, now cost 500% more. Health Minister Suyudi said on Feb. 9 that Indonesia has enough medicine in stock to last only four months, and enough raw materials for two months' production. Jakarta has also announced a \$2.14 billion fund for work projects and a special \$140 million subsidy for pharmaceutical imports, but exactly how the funds will be made available, under IMF constraints, was not spelled out.

# Hashimoto pushes 'Big Bang' deregulation

by Jeffrey Steinberg

"Prime Minister [Ryutaro] Hashimoto is presiding over a period of profoundly weak leadership in Japan," one prominent Japanese opposition political figure told *EIR* recently. His remarks are typical of what many Japanese are saying, with greater frequency, as the country braces for the next round of Asian financial shocks.

Japan is in the eye of the global financial storm. The string of "Asian Tiger" currency collapses—triggered by speculative assaults by offshore hedge funds, backed up by British and continental European banks, beginning in early 1997—all ultimately vector against the Japanese yen and Chinese yuan. The Japanese fiscal year ends on March 31, and over the immediate days ahead, every major banking and corporate entity in Japan will be scrambling to deal with their heavy debt burdens, to put the best possible spin on their FY 1997 performance. While the official figure for non-performing Japanese bank debt has been placed at \$600 billion, Tokyo sources tell *EIR* that the true figure is more than \$1 trillion. There is widespread delusion among Japanese bankers and fund managers, that the recent uptick in foreign investment in the Japanese stock market will drive the Nikkei toward 20,000, enabling even the most endangered institutions to write off a large portion of their bad debt and still avoid bankruptcy.

The folly of this view is obvious. In stark contrast, Lyndon LaRouche, who accurately warned of the Asia crisis beginning in February 1997, and who had earlier identified the strategic flaws in the "Asian Tiger" economies, recently forecast that the next big shock to the global financial system will come before the Ides of March, and will center around the Japanese fiscal year-end shakeout.

The continued flow of overseas capital into Japan's Nikkei comes at a steep price, in the minds of some policymakers in Tokyo: The Hashimoto government must proceed with the "Big Bang" financial deregulation program, a series of measures opening Japan's estimated \$7 trillion in savings deposits to foreign banks, brokerage houses, and insurance companies—i.e., the "global market." At the first sign that Hashimoto is back-peddling on "liberalization," so the story goes, there will be a rapid exodus of foreign investment from the Nikkei, driving the index below 15,000, and forcing many of Japan's financial houses to go belly up.

Tokyo sources have stated that the survival of the Hashimoto government is based on the Prime Minister's commit-

ment to proceed with the "Big Bang" deregulation, regardless of the consequences for the Japanese physical economy or the well-being of its citizenry. The idea of the "Big Bang" internationalization of Japan's financial services sector—modeled, in part, on Britain's disastrous Thatcher-era deregulation—was announced *prior* to last year's collapse of the Thai, Malaysian, Indonesian, Filipino, and South Korean currencies and stock markets. The fall of the "Asian Tiger" economies, which is not over yet, more than justifies abandoning the liberalization, scheduled for April.

## Rubin's advice rejected

In fact, in the summer of 1997, U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin had written to his Japanese counterpart, urging a delay in the "Big Bang," while calling for a series of domestic economic stimulus initiatives aimed at shoring up Japan's still-strong physical economy. The Rubin letter was rejected by the Hashimoto government.

Indeed, as one visitor to Tokyo recently discovered, there is widespread confusion among all Japanese political factions about the role of the United States in the ongoing Asian monetary crisis, a confusion that was not at all helped by the recent visit of British Prime Minister Tony Blair to Tokyo. During that visit, Blair pressed Hashimoto, publicly and in private talks, to go forward with the "Big Bang."

Despite Rubin's warnings, Japanese financial analysts point out that it is the big Wall Street firms that stand poised to open the Japanese financial services sector. Merrill Lynch has purchased 30 branch offices of the bankrupt Yamaichi Securities, and will be one of the first foreign firms to begin securities trading in Japan. Citibank has signed a contract with the vast Postal Savings system, to install and initially administer ATM machines. Some in Japan even argue that, because the International Monetary Fund is headquartered in Washington, the Clinton administration pulls the strings on IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus! And, the majority of Japanese political and financial leaders have been sold on the patently false notion that London Rothschild-sponsored megaspeculator George Soros is an "American asset."

One well-placed Tokyo politico recently told an American colleague that the once-outstanding University of Tokyo economics department is now little more than an outpost of Harvard-MIT's most incompetent monetarists. In short, Japan is suffering from the same generational power shift, from World War II and immediate postwar leadership, who had some comprehension of economics, to Baby Boomer and Generation X executives, who no longer understand the ABCs of physical economy.

These sources all say that the Hashimoto government is a reflection of this confusion. Worse, they say that there is no visible alternative to this "muddle through" regime. And that spells big trouble for Japan, Asia, and the world as a whole.

# World Bank told Vietnam: ‘Follow the Tigers!’ after global crisis hit

by Michael O. Billington

There are many, in London and elsewhere, who have tried to use the powers of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to establish a new version of the British Empire. To some extent, they have succeeded, as the two UN agencies are imposing deadly conditions on subject nations, most recently in Southeast Asia, as a means of propping up the huge international financial bubble, and covering over the actual bankruptcy of the IMF system. But, this new “Emperor” was caught with its pants down recently, when the World Bank released a report on the Vietnamese economy, dated Oct. 31, 1997, just as the bubble was bursting. *Vietnam, Deepening Reform for Growth, an Economic Report*, was published well after the onset of the financial crisis in Asia last summer, but virtually simultaneously with the first severe international tremors emanating from that crisis during the closing days of October. Reading the report today is like watching a vaudeville act of absurd “sight-gags,” as the World Bank, time after time, demands that Vietnam follow the “sustainable” model of growth: that of the Southeast Asian Tigers!

But this is not vaudeville. The hyper-rich hedge fund speculators, such as George Soros, riding the “deregulation” of financial markets, which was foisted upon the Asian economies by the IMF and British experts over the past decade, have decimated the economies of Asia over the past eight months—especially the three “tigers” of Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia. The IMF has stepped in to oversee the wreckage of Thailand and Indonesia (Malaysia has successfully resisted), imposing a “cure” which has been proven to be a bigger dose of the disease itself: more deregulation and vicious austerity, assuring payment to speculators at the expense of the real economies and the welfare of their populations.

## World Bank: Indonesia is the model

Yet, the World Bank report reads, as if in another universe:

“Vietnam is fortunate to have the experiences of several countries both within and outside the region to draw on as it seeks to consolidate its economic takeoff. The experiences of the newly industrialized countries of Southeast Asia are perhaps of particular relevance given some of the initial similarities between their economies and the Vietnamese econ-

omy.” (The lack of punctuation in all quotes from the report is as in the original.)

In particular, says the report, Indonesia must serve as the model! The World Bank had released another report in May 1997, *Indonesia: Sustaining High Growth with Equity*, proving, according to the World Bank, that Indonesia is the best example of “sustainable growth” through “outward-oriented, private sector driven, labor-absorbing growth.” Today, only four months later, nearly every company on the Indonesian stock exchange is insolvent, unemployment is rapidly reaching catastrophic proportions, and the average income per capita, measured in dollar terms, has fallen from \$570 per annum to \$140 per annum, just in the past six months.

Nonetheless, the World Bank report scolds Vietnam for failing to take the same path. The report complains that the Vietnamese leadership, while continuing the reform process which began in 1986, has insisted on an “inward-looking, increasingly capital-intensive” policy aimed at the industrialization of their country, against the advice of the IMF and the World Bank. In 1989, there was no heavy industry whatsoever—the legacy of colonialism and 25 years of war against massive French and American military forces. After 1989, the government invested in cement, steel, fertilizer, and other heavy industry, such that today, heavy industry is 25% of industrial output. To achieve this, Vietnam has implemented preferential credits for targeted industries, protective tariffs and import restrictions, together with government investment in supporting infrastructure. This, of course, is no more “communist” than when the young United States, under Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, used the same methods to free the country from British control.

## The new colonial policy

In fact, the World Bank uses precisely the same arguments used by the British against the upstart Americans over 200 years ago: government-directed credit and protectionism are inefficient, wasteful of resources, unfair, and unsustainable. Vietnam, says the World Bank, must follow the methods of the primary opponent of the American System, Adam Smith, who insisted that industry be left to the British, while the colonies remain agricultural. Vietnam’s industrialization, writes the Bank, must be based on “comparative advan-

tage”—in other words, agriculture and light industries, which stress “increased use of the economy’s abundant resource, labor.”

This is exactly the new colonial policy, called globalization, whereby former colonies have been used as cheap labor pools for export-oriented, low-tech process industries. Hot money for globalization comes from unregulated foreign “off-shore” banking, which has expanded dramatically in the 1990s, but also from the dirty money of Asia itself, especially from prostitution, the drug trade, and gambling, which have exploded across Southeast Asia.

The significant real growth of the Asian Tigers over the past thirty years came *despite* the globalization process, due to the nationalist commitments of these nations, and the state-sponsored development of industry and infrastructure. The compromise of these nationalist sentiments during the 1980s and 1990s, in favor of off-shore banking, deregulated financial sectors, cheap-labor exports, and vast real estate speculation, allowed the speculators to pull the rug out from under them, whenever they so chose—just as *EIR* warned over the past several years. (See *EIR*, Feb. 7, 1997, “The Machine-Tool Principle.”) The World Bank now wants Vietnam to forgo the nationalist policies which are what actually built up the Asian economies (including, especially, those of Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan), in exchange for the globalization policies which have brought their doom.

## Vietnam’s potential

The World Bank acknowledges Vietnam’s success over the past decade. The first step in the reform process, beginning in 1986, was the elimination of the communes, allowing peasants control over their land, combined with increased government provision of improved seeds, tractors, pumps, and irrigation systems. Vietnam is now the world’s second-largest rice exporter, having achieved a 37% increase in yield, and doubled output, since 1986. The northern part of the country produced a surplus, for the first time, in 1997.

Vietnam also reestablished relations with its old military opponents, the United States and China, and with its neighbors in Southeast Asia, becoming a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1996. It invited foreign investment, encouraged joint ventures, and reduced the total number of state-owned industries from 12,000 to 6,000. It even agreed to absorb a portion of the old debts, with interest, accrued by the defunct government of South Vietnam in the 1960s in the course of its war against the current government!

The IMF anticipated that the Vietnamese leadership would be passed on to younger technocrats at the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, in the summer of 1996. The technocrats were expected to further deregulate and eliminate financial controls along the lines of the Southeast Asian Tigers. However, things did not go as expected by London and New York. With one eye on the collapse of the

economies of Russia and eastern Europe under “shock therapy,” and another eye on China’s aggressive industrialization and nation-building, while maintaining exchange controls and limited convertibility, Vietnam opted for the latter. The Eighth Congress retained the old leadership, and focussed attention on education and human resource development rather than deregulation.

Over the following year, the government imposed new, strict controls on external borrowing and foreign exchange, attempting to limit the buildup of short-term debt for speculative ventures. As a result, Vietnam is generally better situated today to survive the financial collapse sweeping its ASEAN neighbors. New credit policies were also implemented, favoring state-sector heavy industries.

The World Bank is furious about these new policies. “These measures,” says the report, “will at best have only temporary beneficial effects, and over the longer term, will increase existing distortions in the incentive regime, further raising returns to economically inefficient activities.”

By “economically inefficient activities,” the Bank means heavy industry *of any sort*. The Bank writes: “This trend [toward heavy industry] is a concern given that production in most of these capital-intensive import-substituting industries receives high rates of effective protections, suggesting that they are inefficient, yield low returns to the economy, and are uncompetitive at world market prices.”

Luckily for the world, the American Founding Fathers rejected this same advice from the British 200 years ago, and determined to win real independence through the development of national industries.

The report adds: “The automobile industry is a case in point. . . . The typical efficient scale of operations for a motor vehicle manufacturing plant is some twenty times the size of the entire Vietnamese market, [and thus] automobile assembly in Vietnam cannot yield high returns to the economy and represents an extremely inefficient use of scarce Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) resources.” In other words, Vietnam *should not produce* automobiles, nor steel, nor petrochemicals, and so on.

Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, who has taken the lead in identifying the new colonialism of the IMF and its sponsors, addressed this issue in his book *The Challenge*, written in 1976. Dr. Mahathir singled out the auto industry, pointing out that as the market for cars grew, so would the efficiency of production in the advanced sector nations, so that, in the end, “we will never get to the stage where the volume is sufficiently big to justify the setting up of a motor car industry, which means, of course, that if we follow that argument, we will never have a motor car industry.” But, he concluded, “industry gives rise to a lot of spin-off effects, experience and knowledge for our people. We have to be prepared to bear the costs.”

Particularly humorous in the World Bank report, in light of the collapse of the Asian Tigers’ financial systems, is the

Bank's argument that Vietnam must end exchange controls on their currency — precisely the “deregulation” that allowed the speculative destruction of its ASEAN neighbors. In the euphemistic phrases of the World Bank: “Government should push forward reforms to create a more neutral trade and exchange regime that will channel more resources into export-oriented activities [i.e., end protective measures and currency controls]. . . . Each year of delay will require larger and more painful adjustments in the economy.”

It is now quite evident that “longer and more painful adjustments” are wrecking precisely those economies which followed the World Bank's advice!

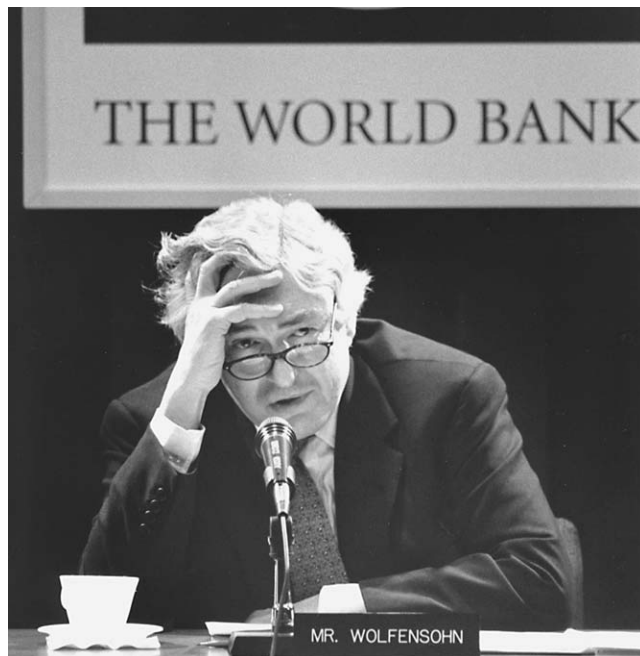
More recently, the World Bank has been trying to coerce Vietnam into a devaluation of its currency, the dong, by openly encouraging the hoarding of dollars by Vietnam-based businesses and speculators. According to Thailand's *Business Day* of Jan. 23, 1998, a World Bank official in Hanoi, who refused to be identified, told the press: “If everyone expects a depreciation of the dong, [the central bank] can't prevent that, and the people will act accordingly . . . by hoarding as a hedge. If I thought there would be a substantial depreciation, the return on holding dollars will be much bigger.

One last “sight gag” from the report: The World Bank repeats several dozen times that protective tariffs and directed credit to state-sector firms are not “fair” to the private sector (meaning foreign investors and speculators). There must be a “level playing field,” says the report. It is again useful to quote Dr. Mahathir, who once quipped that the IMF demanded a level playing field, but they wanted to play American football, where the Western players all weigh 300 pounds, while the Asians weigh in at 150.

As to “fairness,” it has been noted with anger across Asia over the past months that the IMF conditions require that national banks be allowed to fail, while international banks must be paid, even if the government must use taxpayer money to pay foreign debts held by private interests.

### Target: China

The underlying target of the World Bank attack on Vietnam is the China model. China has focussed its national economic policy on *strengthening* the large-scale state-sector industries, while encouraging more private sector involvement in small and medium-size enterprises. Its approach to a “market economy with Chinese characteristics,” centered on great projects, such as the Eurasian Land-Bridge, the Three Gorges Dam, and rapid nuclear power development, combined with strict controls on currency exchange and investment, has made China the only economy in the world that has a chance of surviving the current global financial collapse. The World Bank shows its anger at this fact, in the report on Vietnam: “China, like Vietnam, has also avoided mass privatizations of State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) in contrast with the transition economies of Eastern Europe [another model to emulate, says the World Bank]. A review of recent



*James Wolfensohn, president of the World Bank. The Bank's reports, touting Indonesia and other Southeast Asia economies as the model to follow, were released after the global, systemic financial crisis had already begun to ravage Asia.*

developments in China's SOE sector could perhaps provide useful lessons for policymakers in Vietnam. Overall, Chinese SOEs have remained largely uncompetitive against growing domestic and international competition and have become a drag on growth and employment creation.”

Perhaps the World Bank should instead review recent developments in both eastern Europe and Southeast Asia. The pathetic character of the World Bank's defense of the “globalization model,” in the face of the collapse of that model, is further revealed in its strained attempt to criticize the Chinese economy: “Growth in China appears to have occurred despite, rather than because of, the continued dominance of the large-scale SOEs. Furthermore, while these enterprises may have been able to grow over the last fifteen or so years, the limits to this strategy may be approaching.”

The World Bank pundits were most disappointed when the Vietnamese leadership recently chose a successor to party chief Do Muoi, rather than a young technocrat, who would do their bidding. The Vietnamese chose Gen. Le Kha Phieu, considered to be a nationalist, who will proceed with reform most cautiously. General Phieu confirmed the banks' concern when he announced in February that his first foreign visit will be to Beijing.

The ironic timing of this World Bank study should be encouragement to nations throughout the world to speak out with the truth about the IMF and the World Bank — like the little boy, too young to be “politically correct,” it must be truthfully said that “this Emperor has no clothes.”

# Business Briefs

## Central Asia

### German President boosts the 'New Silk Road'

German President Roman Herzog promoted the "New Silk Road," otherwise known as the Eurasian Land-Bridge project, during a visit to Kyrgyzstan on Feb. 1-3. At an official dinner with Kyrgyzstan President Askar Akayev in Bishkek, the capital, on Feb. 1, Herzog spoke of the "chance that the peoples of Central Asia have today, to overcome the experiences of the so-called 'great game,' which once made them pawns on the chessboard of rival imperial powers." Reviving the Silk Road enables the peoples of Central Asia to cooperate with one another, he said.

"The Silk Road was an early and perfect model of transnational communication, indeed. To this day, it shows how cross-border transportation systems can be coupled with cultural identity and regional self-consciousness," Herzog said. "But the Silk Road never was just a route of trade. It also always was a link between the cultures, and a mediator between East and West, North and South. . . . And it shall be the same, today, again. The new projects for the Silk Road are enthusing politicians, tourists, investors, and transport planners — and justifiably so."

## Banking

### Czech system faces new threat of collapse

If the Japanese securities firm Nomura, which is in trouble in Japan, pulls out, the Czech banking privatization will fail, and the Czech banking sector will fall into a new round of collapse, a researcher at the Vienna Institute of International Comparative Economic Studies told *EIR* on Feb. 2. The big privatization project, the announcement of which helped to halt the banking collapse last year, depends almost entirely on Nomura's good will.

In addition, a bigger scandal is now unravelling in the Czech republic, after it was

discovered that during the reign of free trade fanatic, former Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus, no less than several hundred million dollars (several tens of billions of Czech crowns) simply "evaporated" from the state budget. It is not clear where this money ended up. The party funding scandal that erupted last autumn, that ushered in the end of the Klaus era, is peanuts, compared to this new affair. The population of the Czech Republic is very angry about this affair, and it will provide additional grist for the Social Democrats, who are expected to take over the government after elections in June.

## Finance

### Singapore reform will worsen Asian bubble

The government-appointed committee of leading bankers assigned to overhaul Singapore's financial sector operations, released a 40-page preliminary report on Feb. 2, the *Straits Times* reported. The report outlines 55 recommendations covering fund management, treasury/risk management, equities markets, general debt issuance, corporate finance/venture capital, insurance and reinsurance, and cross-border electronic banking. If implemented, the so-called reforms would fuel speculation and exacerbate the global financial crisis.

The proposal reflects a generational shift in the management of the island enclave. Singapore has been under intense pressure "to get with the program" of the "virtual economy" maniacs in London, Wall Street, and the predatory funds. Currently, financial services account for 11% of Singapore's GNP, and this proportion has been growing 7% per annum over the last four years. But, up to now, its focus has been as a leading commodities and oil-trading center, the leading regional port, and regional bank center, second only to Hong Kong.

Committee Chairman Peter Seah, president of Overseas Union Bank, one of Singapore's big four banks, said that the two most "radical" proposals include privatization of pension funds, outside of the current mandatory savings with the Central Provident

Fund, and expansion of derivatives trading. The first item in the list of proposals is to place 20% of public sector funds under private fund management within three years, while scrapping the requirement that the funds guarantee the principal so invested.

Other proposals include allowing multiple initial public offering share applications; permitting share buy-backs by listed firms; establishing a Singapore stock index; increasing stock options to hold on to prime personnel; giving tax breaks for investing in "growth areas" of capital markets, such as debt, specialized project finance, cross-border leasing, debt distribution, and venture capital; and raising investment limits on insurance funds to 50% for equities, 50% for foreign assets, and 30% for property shares (current limits are 35, 30, and 20%, respectively).

## Middle East

### Arab official: Return speculative investments

The president of the United Arab Emirates' Dubai-based Chamber of Commerce, Saeed Juma al Naboodah, has called for the repatriation of the \$800 billion of Arab, primarily Gulf states' investment in non-Arab speculative ventures. "What really puzzles the mind is the lack of concern and seriousness in addressing this issue, although it is a core one for the Gulf economy and vital for the Arab world," Al Naboodah said in the chamber's magazine, *Trade and Industry*. The "lack of concern and seriousness" in encouraging the return of this investment abroad, was strongly criticized, the magazine commented.

"Addressing the issue of the Gulf funds which are invested heavily in Europe and the U.S., is not new. The crises and catastrophes which those funds face as a result of speculation in global financial markets, and other reasons, are well known," Al Naboodah said, "The estimated \$600-800 billion invested outside the GCC [Gulf Coordination Council] countries and the Arab world is not confidential."

Al Naboodah proposed that Gulf projects

**SOUTH KOREAN** auto sales for January reported on Feb. 3 show that the International Monetary Fund's measures have shut down consumer buying. Hyundai reported a 44.2% drop in domestic sales; Daewoo Motors, 50.2%; and Kia Motors, 33%, compared to already unusually low figures in January 1997.

**ROMANIA'S** vegetable oil industry is in a crisis, as a result of a poor harvest last autumn which forced refineries to cut production. Oil producers are demanding that the government start importing oilseeds, while wholesalers are demanding the import of refined oil.

**RUSSIA** has decided to take the Mir space station out of orbit by the end of 1999, Russian Space Agency head Yuri Koptev reported at a Washington press conference on Jan. 30. Hopes to keep Mir operational while the International Space Station is assembled, have not panned out. He said that Russia cannot afford to work on both stations simultaneously.

**EGYPTIAN** President Hosni Mubarak was joined by Argentine President Carlos Menem on Feb. 4, in a ceremony inaugurating a nuclear reactor built with Argentine technology. Located in the city of Inshas, the 22-megawatt reactor, Egypt's second experimental reactor, will be used for scientific experiments, research in nuclear medicine, and training of specialized personnel.

**30% OF MALAYSIAN** truck drivers are unemployed, because their vehicles have been repossessed in the last three months, the Pan-Malaysia Lorry Owners Association reports. An official of the association predicted that another 10-20% of owner-operators would lose their vehicles, *The Star* reported on Feb. 2.

**CHINESE** Vice Premier Li Lanqing said that China's \$750 billion infrastructure development plan will continue, despite the Asian financial crisis. He spoke at the Davos World Economic Forum.

be financed with Gulf money, as an instrument of "direct support of the GCC population, accumulation of its experience, and development of its capabilities. We have to admit that there is no justification for the intensive outflow of capital, if we consider the interest of foreign funds in our region. There is no doubt that the foreign investment target in the first place, is to gain profits—but not to develop the Gulf or transfer technology to the region."

The magazine quoted the chairman of the Beirut-based Union of Arab Banks, Mahmud Abdul Aziz, saying that several billions of Arab funds have returned "home" over the last six years; that about \$75 billion in overseas assets found its way back to Egypt, since its reforms in 1991; and, that \$200 billion has been brought back to Arab countries since the 1991 Gulf War. Abdul Aziz said that a joint Arab bank, with an authorized capital of \$400 million, has been proposed to finance inter-Arab trade and investment.

## South Asia

### Bangladesh may sell surplus gas to India

Bangladesh will consider selling surplus natural gas to India, once it has built up sufficient production to satisfy its own domestic needs, according to Farooq Sobhan, the new chairman of the country's Board of Investment, the London *Financial Times* reported on Feb. 6.

Bangladesh's gas reserves are believed to be bigger than Qatar's offshore fields. But successful exploitation depends on secure export markets amid lingering concerns that Bangladesh will remain reluctant for political reasons to sanction sales to India.

Sobhan said that any decision on exports would be taken on purely commercial grounds. The government is already looking at a range of options for dealing with surplus gas, including power generation for export, production of urea fertilizer, and a natural gas liquefaction plant. "Within that framework, we would certainly look at the prospect of exporting gas to India," he said. He said that long-delayed licenses to gas compa-

nies to exploit and develop Bangladesh's fields would be awarded in February.

Sobhan said that Bangladesh is making a big effort to improve its infrastructure. It will install an additional 700 megawatts of electrical capacity this year, by commissioning generating units moored on barges, and is negotiating several highway and transport projects, on a build-operate-transfer basis. These include a new highway from Dhaka to the port of Chittagong, and new container terminals.

## Petroleum

### Gazprom, Malaysia will stick to Iranian deal

Officials for the Russian firm Gazprom and the Malaysian government stated in early February that they will not be deterred from participating in the Iranian South Pars oil project, despite threats from the United States to impose sanctions according to the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act.

Speaking for Gazprom, Dmitry Dankin said, "We will take part in the South Pars project, because it does not break any laws—Russian, Iranian, or French." He added that it would be the Americans who would lose if sanctions were imposed. Dankin also stressed that the project has the backing of the Russian leadership, including President Boris Yeltsin.

At the same time, Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim said it would be "completely unacceptable" for sanctions to be imposed on Petronas for the deal.

Also, Russia has shown an interest in participating in the \$1.6 billion pipeline which is to pump natural gas from Turkmenistan through Iran into Turkey.

Meanwhile, Gazprom has announced it has withdrawn from the international consortium which is to build a pipeline across Afghanistan. Gazprom had 10% in the consortium which includes Unocal (54.11%), the Turkmenistan government, and companies from Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, and Japan. The pipeline is to transmit gas from Turkmenistan to Pakistan. The reasons for the pullout were not made available.

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## New findings show magnetic organization of the Sun

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*Recent discoveries in astrophysics prove that Kepler was right and Newton was wrong, about the way the universe is organized. Charles B. Stevens reports.*

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The recently reported findings from the orbiting Solar and Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO) of the high degree of magnetic organization of the Sun's interior, confirm the initial 1995 findings of the Lanzerotti group at Bell Labs, that the solar magnetic field is coherently organized from the densest regions of its core out to the most diffuse portions of the solar wind. These observations blow away most of the contemporary theory and models of star structure and star formation. But the results also have even deeper implications, beyond that of sorting which particular physical theory is best fitted to what we know about the universe; they demonstrate that we must abandon the Aristotelian, reductionist method of Isaac Newton, which currently pollutes our scientific and educational institutions and has proven to be so sterile and misleading, and instead resurrect the Platonic method of *hypothesis*, as practiced by Johannes Kepler, and most recently elaborated on by Lyndon LaRouche. Ironically, while this article was being written, the Hubble Space Telescope was reported to have identified the largest star yet seen in the universe, the Pistol star, whose very existence is contrary to astrophysical models based on Newton's idea of universal gravitation.

It is not required for our purposes here, to once more prove that Newton was a fraud and hoaxster, whose work was shaped and in part concocted by Venetian political-cultural operative Abbot Antonio Conti and his associates, in the footsteps of Paolo Sarpi, in order to derail the progress of science and technology deriving from the Golden Renaissance and the work of Nicolaus of Cusa<sup>1</sup>. It is, however, germane to

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1. See, for example, Webster G. Tarpley, "How the Dead Souls of Venice Corrupted Science," *EIR*, Sept. 23, 1994.

the specific issues raised here, to review some illustrative highlights, especially since Newton is far more frank and honest than his progeny in 21st-century astrophysics.

### Reason versus witchcraft

The usual story fed to naive students from grade school to graduate school is as follows:

Kepler may have been the first to practice elements of the modern scientific method, but Sir Isaac Newton was the first real scientist. Along this line, it is falsely stated that Kepler simply took the observational data of Tycho Brahe and saw that the planetary orbits fit more closely to an ellipse than did the circular orbits of Copernicus. It is then reported that Newton, without preconceptions or intervening *hypotheses*, went much further than Kepler, by giving the *reason* for these elliptical orbits, as deriving from his inverse square law of universal gravitation. It is further reported that Kepler is somewhat kookish in his work, as seen, for example, in his nested polyhedral model for the placement of the orbits of the six planets that were known at that time.

The truth is quite otherwise. As John Maynard Keynes was forced to confess in his Newton Tercentenary Celebration address, due to the circulation of Newton's actual early scientific papers at that time:

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

I do not see him in this light. I do not think that anyone who has pored over the contents of that box which he packed up when he finally left Cambridge in



1696 and which, though partly dispersed, have come down to us, can see him like that. Newton was not the first of the age of reason. He was the last of the magicians, the last of the Babylonians and Sumerians. . . .<sup>2</sup>

Or, to put the matter more succinctly, Newton was a witch, who primarily practiced alchemy during his creative “scientific” period before 1696. Around this time, he suffered a nervous breakdown, apparently due to the death of his mother.

Newton’s general formulation of gravity is simply a mathematical formula generated by an inversion of Kepler’s Third Law. On the other hand, Kepler had begun his investigations through discovering a *hypothesis* which corresponded to particular orderings for possible physical geometries for both the formation of the solar system and its current organization. For example, Kepler constructs a physical geometry in which there exists a unique harmonic ordering for the entire array of planetary orbits. That is, Kepler does not begin by assuming that the planets are self-evident singularities which need only be examined in terms of “pair-wise” interaction. Newton, on the other hand, honestly admits that his work is quite oblivious to questions of the creation of the solar system. According to Newton, this process of generation was “God’s concern alone, not man’s.” Thus did Newton, a good Aristotelian, insist on the primacy of sense perception, as opposed to reason and the Platonic method.

In his *Principia Mathematica*<sup>3</sup>, Newton states his famous dictum, “*hypotheses non fingo*” (I make no hypotheses) in the concluding General Scholium. Newton explains his reasons for choosing *induction*, in preference to hypothesis, as follows:

In the preceding books I have laid down the principles of philosophy; principles not philosophical, but mathematical. . . . It remains that, from the same principles, I now demonstrate the frame of the system of the World. . . . For since the qualities of bodies are only known to us by experiments, we are to hold for universal all such as are not liable to diminution, can never be quite taken away. We are certainly not to relinquish the evidence for the sake of dreams and vain fictions of our own devising; nor are we to recede from the analogy of Nature, which uses to be simple, and always consonant to itself. We have no other way to know the extension of bodies than by our senses, nor do these reach it in all bodies; but because we perceive extension in all that are sensible, therefore we ascribe it universally to all others also. That abundance of bodies are hard, we learn

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2. John Maynard Keynes, “Newton the Man,” in *Newton Tercentenary Celebration* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1974).

3. Isaac Newton, *Principia Mathematica (The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy)* (New York: The New York Philosophical Society, 1964).

by experience; and because the hardness of the whole arises from the hardness of the parts, we therefore justly infer the hardness of the undivided particles not only of the bodies we feel but of all others. That all bodies are impenetrable, we gather not from reason, but from sensation.

As Leibniz and Huygens noted at the time that Newton’s *Principia* was published, Newton’s concept of universal gravity was deficient in the following respects:

1. It could not account for the stability of the solar system;
2. It said nothing about the placement of the planetary orbits, or, in other words, the “quantization” of the solar system and its planetary orbits;
3. It said nothing about why the planets all orbit the Sun in the same direction.

In fact, recent work on the “many-body” problem, which uniquely derives from Newton’s formulation, and not Kepler’s, indicates that Newton’s inverse square law leads to a relatively rapid instability and a blowing apart of the solar system.<sup>4</sup>

### **Plasma electrodynamics refutes Newton**

Kepler was quite familiar with gravity and its effects. This is demonstrated in his work on correctly determining tides due to the motions of the Sun and Moon, as compared to the incorrect approach of Galileo. But Kepler insisted that gravity was not primary with respect to his physical geometry for the ordering of the solar system. Instead, Kepler pointed to the experimental work of William Gilbert on magnets, and suggested that the solar magnetic field is more significant with respect to the ordering and physical geometry of the planetary orbits.

It must be remembered that electrodynamics would not emerge as a major scientific focus for more than two centuries. From the time of Kepler up until the early 19th century, electricity and magnetism were considered to be relatively marginal phenomena, in terms of the organization of the physical universe. But it is very likely that Kepler’s magnetic hypothesis led, either directly or indirectly, to inspiring the groundbreaking work of Benjamin Franklin, who revived experimental science in the mid-18th century, with his work on electricity. Kepler’s work did centrally influence the actual founders of modern electrodynamics and electromagnetic technology, beginning with André-Marie Ampère and continuing through to Carl Friedrich Gauss and his collaborators, Wilhelm Eduard Weber and Bernhard Riemann.

It is by no means coincidental that Ampère’s electrodynamic experiments provide the first laboratory refutation of Newton’s inverse square law, which Gauss takes note of in his seminal work on potential theory. And in the second half

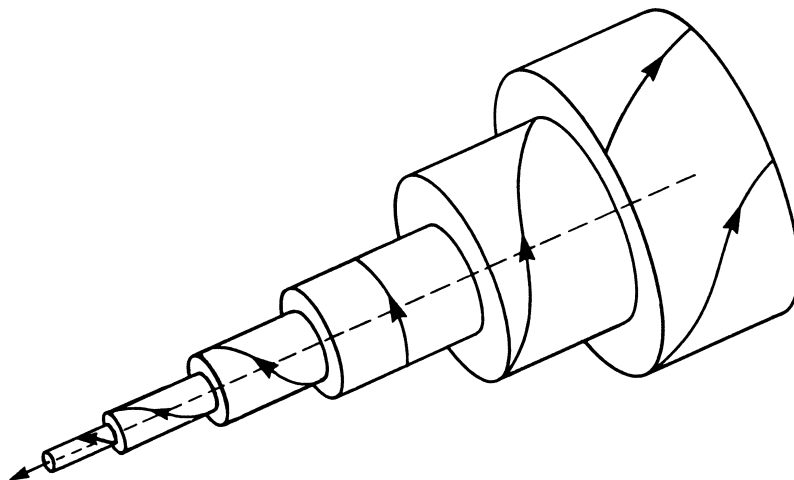
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4. Based on a private communication from Prof. Simon Kochen, former chairman of the Department of Mathematics, Princeton University.

FIGURE 1

## Beltrami force-free flow patterns

The directed flow pattern of Beltrami, Magnus-force-free flow, where the direction of the arrows represents not only the velocity flow of the fluid, but also the fluid vorticity direction. In a Lorentz force-free configuration, the arrows shown in the figure also represent the direction of the magnetic field and electric current. In Beltrami flow, the velocity and vorticity are everywhere locally parallel to each other. In the plasma version of Beltrami flow, the magnetic field and electric current are everywhere locally parallel, or alternatively, anti-parallel in the case where the magnetic field reverses direction, as in the reversed field magnetic Z pinch.



Source: *International Journal of Fusion Energy*, January 1985, p. 38.

of the 19th century, Weber launched an effort to account for the anomalous advance of the perihelion of Mercury, by applying the Ampère correction to Newton's inverse square law. As is well known, this advance of Mercury's perihelion has become the experimental cornerstone of Einstein's Theory of General Relativity, for which the formal mathematics is situated in Riemannian geometry.

As Riemann emphasizes in his philosophical writings, Newton *does* make hypotheses, such as the assumption that inertial mass is equivalent to gravitational mass. This linearization assumption concerning the gravitational field and the dynamics of the solar system is a major error carried over to Einstein's General Relativity. As we shall see, the specifics of the recent observations of the organization of the solar magnetic field tend to expose this error of assumption.

In responding to Riemann's plea to refute Maxwell's electromagnetism, the great Italian scientist and educator Eugenio Beltrami proceeded to develop a more advanced hydrodynamic science, which is generally referred to under the name of "force-free" flow, or Beltrami force-free vortices (see **Figure 1**). In the 20th century, Beltrami's students and Beltrami's nonlinear hydrodynamics became the cornerstone for advances in aerodynamics and advanced aircraft design, and have continued in that role down to the present day.

In developing the science for prospective hypersonic aircraft, the great German aerodynamicist Adolf Busemann applied Beltrami force-free hydrodynamics to the science of ionized gas, or plasma. Busemann had already generated the essential foundation of supersonic technology in the 1930s with his development of the concept of isentropic flow and "force-free" supersonic designs, such as his zero-lift, zero-drag supersonic biplane. This provided the essential conceptual framework for the development of advanced thermonuclear fusion designs for inertial confinement pellet fusion and

hydrogen bombs. Busemann had grounded all of his work on Riemann's shockwave concept, presented in Riemann's 1859 "On the Propagation of Plane Air Waves of Finite Amplitude," which includes the essential concept of isentropic compression. This paper was also a crucial influence on the hydrodynamics of Beltrami.

During the 1950s, Busemann's work in the United States came to the attention of plasma scientists working on magnetic fusion confinement, especially Prof. Winston Bostick of the Stevens Institute of Technology in New Jersey and his students. By the late 1960s, one of these students, Daniel Wells, now a professor at the University of Miami (Coral Gables), had applied Busemann's work to the development of a more general theory of magnetic plasma confinement, based on Beltrami force-free flows. This minimum energy theory proved to be quite efficient, and gave a reasonable description of the stability, distribution of physical parameters, and dynamics of magnetic plasmas, ranging from very diffuse astrophysical plasmas like those seen in the solar wind, to the densest variety of plasma pinches.

In 1985, Professor Wells presented an overview of his theory at a seminar of the Fusion Energy Foundation in Leesburg, Virginia, chaired by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. LaRouche suggested that Wells apply his theory of plasma Beltrami vortices to the formation of the solar system. After several months of research, Wells returned to present his stunning results to the Fusion Energy Foundation.<sup>5</sup>

In the first approximation, Wells's theory views the formation of the solar system as a concentric series of rings of infinitely long cylindrical plasma Beltrami force-free vortices. Each outer ring contains all of the interior cylindrical

5. Daniel R. Wells, "How the Solar System Was Formed," *21st Century Science & Technology*, July-August 1988.

rings, like a series tree rings. Each ring is a separate Beltrami force-free plasma vortex.

Within the first vortex, which alone has no ring within it, the fluid flow, or in this case, plasma flow, begins parallel to the axis of the cylinder. At a greater cylindrical radius, the flow begins to spiral. The pitch angle of this spiral increases with the radius of the cylindrical layer that one is observing until it reaches 90°. At that point, the flow is a simple circle, always at right angles to the axis of the cylinder.

For ordinary fluid Beltrami flows, a second vortex forms outside of this last flow layer of the first vortex. And in this case, the pitch angle of the flow decreases for each cylindrical layer at a greater radius, with an overall direction opposite to that of the first vortex. That is, the second vortex's flow is opposite to the first, for ordinary fluids. This can continue until a flow layer forms which has a zero pitch angle and a flow which is parallel once again to the axis of the cylinder. A third vortex can form and follow the pattern of the first vortex in flow configuration, and so on.

In the case of a magnetic plasma, the magnetic and electric fields are directed along the same directions as the fluid flow. Furthermore, the fluid flow does not change its overall direction as one proceeds from an interior to an exterior ring. Instead, only the direction of the magnetic field changes. This is the reason why the planets orbit the Sun in the same direction. The relative placement of these plasma vortex rings from the central cylindrical axis gives the same values as the relative orbits of the planets. The relative average fluid flow in each vortex around the cylindrical axis gives approximately the same relative value as that found for each of the average velocities of the planets orbiting around the Sun. Furthermore, the change of the direction of the magnetic field, relative to the fluid flow, for each successive vortex ring, gives a physical basis for the variation in the magnetic field strengths observed by satellites for each of the planets.

The overall stability of the solar system follows from the plasma theory, since each of the plasma vortices is in its most stable state, according to the Wells minimum energy theory.

## Pistol Star: the biggest and the brightest

NASA announced on Oct. 8, 1997 that the Hubble Space Telescope had found that one of the intrinsically brightest stars in our galaxy appears as the bright white dot in the center of the image shown here. Hubble's Near Infrared Camera and Multi-Object Spectrometer (NICMOS) was needed to take the picture, because the star is hidden at the galactic center, behind obscuring dust. NICMOS's infrared vision penetrated the dust to reveal the star, which is glowing with the radiance of 10 million suns.

The image also shows one of the most massive stellar eruptions ever seen in space. The radiant star has enough raw power to blow off two expanding shells of gas equal to the mass of several of our suns. The largest shell is so big—four light years across—that it would stretch nearly all the way from our Sun to the next nearest star, Alpha Centauri. The outbursts seen by Hubble are estimated to be only 4,000 and 6,000 years old, respectively.

Despite such a regular and large rate of mass loss, astronomers estimate that the extraordinary star may presently be 100 times more massive than our Sun, and may have started with as much as 200 solar masses of material, but it is violently shedding much of its mass.

In an Oct. 8 *New York Times* article, Drs. Don Figer and Mark Morris of the University of California at Los Angeles, the scientists who directed this Hubble discovery,



report that the Pistol Star is so massive that it brings into question current thinking about how stars are formed. The standard model says that stars take shape within huge dust clouds when interstellar gases contract under their own gravity, eventually condensing into hot clumps that ignite the hydrogen fusion reaction. This standard theory precludes the existence of stars with a mass as large as that of Pistol, since the fusion reaction rates would produce a pressure far greater than that of the self-gravitational condensation, causing the star to explode.

Assuming that each plasma vortex ring eventually breaks and forms a planetary ball (there is some experimental evidence for this behavior of plasma rings), the relative quantized parameters and configuration of the solar system are accounted for, without taking gravitational effects into account. And thus, the Wells theory confirms the efficacy and efficiency of the original Kepler hypotheses concerning the ordering of the physical geometry of the solar system.

### The Bell Labs results

While searching for the cause of a series of communications satellite failures in 1994, a team from AT&T Bell Laboratories inadvertently discovered a wide range of coherent waves in the motion of plasma electrons and ions in the solar wind, by examining data from the Ulysses satellite. The discovery was reported in a paper by David Thomson, Carol

MacLennan, and Louis Lanzerotti in the July 13, 1995 issue of *Nature*.

This finding was totally contrary to all prevailing models of the solar wind. According to the standard view, as the magazine of the American Physical Society and American Institute of Physics, *Physics Today*, pointed out in a September 1995 report on this Bell Labs paper, "The solar wind is turbulent and possesses no long-lived structures, other than those associated with solar rotation and structure."

The Bell scientists did not set out to create a revolution in astrophysics; they discovered these coherent modes in the solar wind almost by accident. They were originally looking for the cause of intermittent fluxes of high-energy particle beams that were responsible for the satellite failures. They sought to correlate the bombardment of the Earth and its satellites by these intermittent particle beams, with the appearance

## SOHO's recent discoveries

*This report is based on a NASA press release.*

The SOHO (Solar and Heliospheric Observatory) Satellite was launched Dec. 2, 1995 as a joint program of NASA and the European Space Agency. It gives scientists the ability to study the Sun continuously, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, with telescopes and a dozen other diagnostic instruments.

Combined with the Global Oscillation Network Group (GONG), a worldwide, ground-based system of solar telescopes to record the Sun's oscillations, also established in 1995, SOHO is revolutionizing our understanding of the physics of the Sun, and thereby, of the universe.

These closer, continuous observations of the Sun's oscillations have already revolutionized our understanding of the solar wind and provided new evidence against currently held assumptions about how the Sun is organized and how it works. For example, the standard star model assumes that it is an isolated thermal system and a thermal gas system in equilibrium for the most part. But the measured mass solar wind outflow has shown this to be incorrect. (See box on Eddington's folly.)

### Rivers on the Sun

The latest data from SOHO show that there are "jet streams" or "rivers" of plasma flowing deep beneath the surface of the Sun that are coupled to the structure of the solar magnetic field. "We have detected motion similar to the weather patterns in the Earth's atmosphere," says Dr.

Jesper Schou of Stanford. "Moreover, in what is a completely new discovery, we have found a jet-like flow near the poles. This flow is totally inside the Sun. It is completely unexpected, and cannot be seen at the surface."

Ringling the Sun at about 75° latitude, these jet-like flows consist of flattened oval regions about 17,000 miles across where material moves about 10% (about 80 mph) faster than its surroundings. Although these are the smallest structures yet observed deep inside the Sun, each is still large enough to engulf two Earths.

Features similar to the Earth's trade winds have also been found on the surface of the Sun. While the Sun rotates much faster at the equator than at the poles, there are also belts in the northern and southern hemispheres in which currents flow at different speeds relative to each other. Six of these gaseous bands move slightly faster than the material surrounding them. The solar belts are more than 40,000 miles across, and they contain "winds" that move about 10 mph relative to their surroundings.

The first indication of these belts was found more than a decade ago by Dr. Robert Howard of the Mount Wilson Observatory. The Stanford researchers have now shown that, rather than being superficial surface motion, the belts extend down to a depth of at least 12,000 miles below the Sun's surface.

"In one way, the Sun's zonal belts behave more like the colorful banding found on Jupiter than the region of trade winds on the Earth," says Stanford's Dr. Craig DeForest. "Somewhat like stripes on a barber pole, they start in the mid-latitudes and gradually move toward the equator during the 11-year solar cycle. They also appear to have a relationship to sunspot formation, as sunspots tend to form at the edges of these zones."

The SOHO scientists have already speculated that the

of a hole in the solar corona, and thereby to show that the particle beams were being generated in association with the coronal hole. This connection could be established if the particle beam eruption correlated with the 27-day rotation period of the Sun, since the coronal hole makes its appearance opposite the Earth at that same frequency. Using hourly averages of ion flux measurements from the HISCALE detector on the Ulysses satellite for the 27-day period in question, the Bell Labs group found the expected correlation. But they also found a large number of other coherent oscillations in the ion flux, with periods ranging from hours to several days.

The Bell group was the first to take data from solar wind oscillations over extended periods of time. It was also the first to apply the most recently developed, advanced computer correlation test and associated spectral analyses to astrophysical data, that is, analytical methods which had been originally

developed by the telephone companies for communications applications.

When they checked to see if these waves correlated with previous measurements of oscillations in the motion of the solar surface—what are called acoustic or p-waves—they found matches in 90 of 118 frequencies examined. They then checked data from the Voyager II satellite, taken seven years earlier, to make sure that these signals were not an artifact of the particular instruments or satellite trajectory. They also checked the data from IMP-8 and ISEE-3 science satellites.

Besides finding a correlation with these surface acoustic waves, they also saw waves in the solar wind which would correlate with longer-period solar oscillations that have been hypothesized to exist, but have not so far been measured with much certainty. These longer-period oscillations would come from seismic motions of the deep interior regions of the Sun.

differences in speed of the plasma at the edge of these bands may be connected with the generation of the solar magnetic cycle, which, in turn, generates periodic increases in solar activity. “But we’ll need more observations to see if this is correct,” DeForest reports.

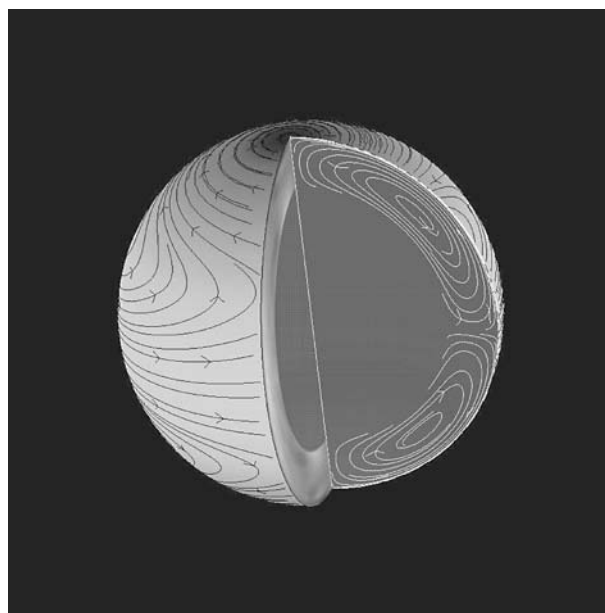
SOHO data also show that the entire outer layer of the Sun, to a depth of at least 15,000 miles, is steadily flowing from the equator to the poles. The polar flow rate is relatively slow, about 50 mph, compared to its rotation speed, about 4,000 miles per hour; however, this is fast enough to transport an object from the equator to the pole in a bit more than a year (see **Figure 2**).

“Oddly enough, the polar flow moves in the opposite direction from that of the sunspots and the zonal belts, which are moving from higher to lower latitudes,” according to DeForest.

The polar flow had previously been observed at the Sun’s surface, but scientists did not know how deep the motion extended. With a volume equal to about 4% of the total Sun, this feature probably has an important impact on the Sun’s activity, argue Stanford researchers Scherrer, Dr. Thomas L. Duvall, Jr., Dr. Richard S. Bogart, and graduate student Peter M. Giles.

Over the last year, SOHO has been aiming its scientific instruments at the Sun from a position 930,000 miles sunward from the Earth. The Stanford research team has been viewing the Sun’s surface with one of these instruments, a Michelson Doppler Imager, that can measure the vertical motion of the Sun’s surface at one million different points once a minute. The measurements show the effects of sound waves that permeate the interior. The researchers then apply techniques similar to Earth-based seismology and computer-aided tomography to infer and map the flow patterns and temperatures beneath the Sun’s roiling surface.

FIGURE 2  
**Flow of plasma toward the poles of the Sun**



*Streamlines of plasma on the Sun, as detected by the SOHO satellite. The combination of differential rotation and poleward flow has been previously linked to the measured contorted shapes of the solar magnetic field regions, when those regions migrate to the poles and get stretched to the left. These new observations demonstrate for the first time that the poleward flow is not just a surface phenomenon, but extends deep below the Sun’s surface and protrudes through at least 12% of the convection zone of the Sun.*

Source: NASA and Solar Oscillations Investigation group at Stanford University.

Observations of these so-called g-wave seismic motions (waves for which gravity is the restoring force) would provide a major new tool for looking into the interior of the Sun and its workings, in the same way that geological seismic motions provide a window on the interior of the Earth.

The implication is — as it is with the acoustic waves — that these oscillations are being faithfully transmitted through the Sun and the heliosphere, through a change in material density of 26 orders of magnitude. (That is, the Sun's interior is  $10^{26}$  times more dense than the diffuse solar wind that passes by the Earth.)

What could be faithfully transmitting such a signal over such a huge range of conditions? The Bell group conceived that it must be the solar magnetic field. That was when they examined previous measurements of oscillations in the solar magnetic field over the past several decades, and found strong correlations with their data.

Now, the usual argument employed to dismiss the effects of magnetic fields on astronomical processes, compared to that of Newton's beloved gravity, is the observation that the apparent, observable "force of the prevailing magnetic fields is quite weak compared to that of the observed gravitational fields." But if the magnetic field of the solar system is coherently organized, as the Bell group's observations indicate, and if that magnetic field is also organizing the structure and dynamics of the Sun down into its densest core, then this assertion of the relative weakness of the magnetic compared to the gravitational field cannot be maintained, at the very least for all time scales. As the Pistol Star's very existence indicates, there is something other than simple gravitational condensation driving the formation of stars (see box).

### **Magnetic fields, angular momentum shedding, and star formation**

Before proceeding to examine some of the deeper implications of the Bell Labs measurements and their general confirmation by the recent SOHO findings, it is essential to point out problems existing in the standard model of star formation. The current model says that stars form in interstellar gas clouds due to condensation driven by the self gravity of the cloud mass. But the simple fact is that the self gravity that can be calculated for observed interstellar gas clouds is not sufficient to produce such condensation. All observed clouds have a rotational motion. From this observed rotation, we can calculate the centrifugal force on each of the cloud particles, which tends to disperse the cloud. Against this centrifugal force, the calculated total self gravity found for the size of gas clouds that we observe is far too small to account even for the clouds maintaining themselves, let alone contracting.

One possibility is that the prevailing magnetic fields hold the particles of the cloud together. Furthermore, as the Wells theory indicates, a magnetic field, such as that seen in the plasma pinch process, could provide the means, not only for

compressing the clouds to greater densities, but also for transferring rotational motion from one part of the cloud to another. The part which loses its rotational motion could then be acted upon by gravity to undergo gravitational condensation. Another name for this process of transferring rotational motion from one part of the gas cloud to another, is angular momentum shedding.

In the Solar System, we find that most of the angular momentum is in the planets, rather than in the Sun. When we observe the different rates of star formation in a galaxy, we find that the process of angular momentum shedding is its chief marker, and the distribution of the regions of star forma-

## **LaRouche on curvature**

*The following is an excerpt from an Aug. 27, 1997 memorandum by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., titled "Why U.S. 'Baby Boomers' Can't Read Poems: How to Read a Page."*

Gottfried Leibniz was the first to develop the calculus, but it had been Johannes Kepler who had bequeathed the development of such a calculus to those who might come after him. The root of Kepler's idea is traced to the founder of modern experimental physics, Nicolaus of Cusa, who introduced the central problem of the calculus as a crucial feature of his own *De docta ignorantia* (1440). Luca Pacioli and Leonardo da Vinci developed their contributions to modern science under the influence of their study of Cusa's writings on experimental physical science. Kepler based himself largely on the programs of Cusa and the furtherance of Cusa's program by Pacioli and Leonardo. In this way, the aspect of Cusa's contribution which bears most directly upon Kepler's formulation of the need for a calculus, is indispensable for understanding the fraudulent intent of Cauchy's "limit theorem"; the same issue permeates the underlying developments of modern mathematics and its applications, from Cusa through Gauss, Riemann, and beyond. So, we have chosen an illustrative topic which is elementary, but also of extraordinary importance in modern science.

Archimedes' famous theorem on the quadrature of the circle, estimated  $\pi$  as an incommensurable magnitude, in the sense of "incommensurable" as attributed by Plato and his Academy to the school of Pythagoras. Cusa, reworking this theorem, detected a fallacy in Archimedes' treatment of  $\pi$  as incommensurable. Cusa showed, by an elegant, elementary geometric insight, that  $\pi$  does not meet the requirements of the kinds of incommensurables defined as

tion follows Kepler's laws for the orbits of the planets!

According to the Wells theory, it is the differentiation of the physical geometry of the plasma pinch magnetic field that is the means for accomplishing this transfer of angular momentum. What is it, then, that is producing this change in the magnetic field geometry? Harold Grad of the Courant Institute of Mathematics at New York University showed in the mid-1970s, that most theories for differentiation of magnetic fields were wrong. In particular, the generalization of the Helmholtz theorem for the conservation of vorticity to magnetic plasmas was wrong. According to Helmholtz, it is some local resistance, or viscosity, which generates the

“breaking” of fluid flow lines to generate the singularity of a closed flow system, such as a vortex. In the case of plasmas, this is taken to be a local electric resistivity. But Grad showed that magnetic field line “reconnection”—for example, going from a simple circle to a figure 8—can take place even when resistivity goes to zero. According to Grad's investigations, it was the general boundary conditions which generate the differentiation in the magnetic field geometry. In fact, the magnetic field differentiation process, driven by these global boundary conditions, would tend to generate whatever local electrical resistivity that would be observed.

This, of course, leads to the questions: What is a magnetic

such by the Classical Greek construction;  $\pi$  is of a different order, later identified by Leibniz et al. as a “non-algebraic,” or “transcendental” cardinality. I reconstructed this argument in my 1992 “On the Subject of Metaphor.”

This notion of higher, transcendental cardinalities became a central feature of Kepler's address to the subject of non-circular solar orbits. The contrast between Gauss's and other contemporary treatment of the asteroid orbits, was to emphasize, dramatically, how important Kepler's insight into the problem of developing a calculus had been. The problem had a highly practical form. Kepler, like the astronomers of Gauss's time, had limited access to observations of the actual and apparent motions of solar and other celestial bodies. How might one distinguish the actual orbit of such bodies from measurements of relatively small, even very small intervals of a circular, elliptical, or other curved orbits? How might we adduce, variously, constant or non-constant curvatures from a relatively few such small intervals of observation?

The comparison of the work of Gauss and his ostensible rivals on the subject of the asteroid orbits, points to the practical issue. Shall we rely upon a statistical average of numerous separate observations, or must we consider the fact that the curvature of the entire orbit is reflected in some way in the very small arc observed? Rather than attempting to construct an orbit through a curve-fitting to many observed points, we must find agreement in curvature within several very small arcs—otherwise, we might be describing a trajectory of some kind, but not an orbital trajectory. For Kepler, as for Gauss two centuries later, the curvature of a planetary orbit is the result of a specific rate of change of curvature, expressed within each smallest interval to be observed. It is the determination of that rate of change of curvature which is, using Leibniz's terminology, the universal characteristic of that specific planetary orbit.

Consider, as Jonathan Tennenbaum recently posed this in a pedagogical lecture delivered at the recent Oberwesel

conference. The fact that the Sun appears to orbit the Earth in a circular mode, while the Earth follows an elliptical orbit about the Sun: presenting us with the product of a cycloid and an ellipsis. Look at these orbits from the standpoint of a fixed position on the Moon: more complications impacting observations in the smallest observable, or calculable interval of action of the process. Must we not rely upon the notion that a very small rate of change from an apparent constant, or non-constant curvature of a specific type, is occurring within the very small intervals of the arc? This was Cusa's approach to Archimedes' quadrature theorem, exactly.

Leibniz's work on “non-algebraic,” or “transcendental” curvatures, complements such considerations. One could not assume, except for relatively crude sorts of calculations, that processes are necessarily reducible to straight-line motions in the extremely small. In other words, sometimes, as in dealing with a well-established sort of engineering problem, linear analysis is tolerable for making useful calculations. The same assumption, carried over from such engineering practice, into physics as such, is incompetence.

This issue was the included feature of the work of Leibniz et al., which was attacked with special violence by the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries Cartesians and empiricists. These attacks involved, then, issues of transcendental curves in nature and in connection with implications of the retarded propagation and refraction of light. From the violent defense of linearization in the very small, as by Leonhard Euler et al. at Frederick the Great's Berlin Academy, on to the present day, the hoax of linearization in the very small (e.g., the “infinitesimal”) persists as a leading practical issue within Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries physical science and mathematical formalism. The fallacy of Cauchy's “limit theorem” must be seen, and understood in light of the historical situation in which the issues of non-constant curvature in the very small have arisen, and persist.

field? What generates it? And, as we shall now explore, this also leads to unearthing the deeper implications of the Bell Labs observations.

### Ampère's magnetic field

One problem we immediately confront, is that almost all current textbooks present nothing but lies about Ampère's law — the standard definition of a magnetic field. What is presented as Ampère's law, is actually Grassmann's law, which has no physical basis. Grassmann modified Ampère's experimentally derived law, because, as he reported, Ampère's law does not fit Grassmann's mathematics. And the "mathematical" complications that Grassmann found in Ampère's original law for how electrical currents generate a magnetic field

do indeed lead to a correction in the inverse square law of Newton — another reason which Grassmann cites for altering Ampère's Law. Gauss and Weber, on the other hand, expanded upon this aspect of Ampère's law, as Laurence Hecht has shown.<sup>6</sup> Hecht explained that this work of Gauss and Weber led them to discover the sub-atomic and sub-nuclear domains, 50 years before their empirical confirmation. Weber was already exploring the possibilities of nuclear fusion of hydrogen in publications presented in 1870!

The point is not that Gauss and Weber were ahead of

6. Laurence Hecht, "The Atomic Science Textbooks Don't Teach: The Significance of the 1845 Gauss-Weber Correspondence." *21st Century Science & Technology*, Fall 1996.

## Eddington's folly

*Down to the present day, Sir Arthur Eddington's theory of stellar thermodynamics has been the dominant influence on the theory of the solar interior and stellar interiors in general. According to this theory, the kinds of structures now being discovered would have no reason to exist. The late solar astronomer Richard N. Thomas went beyond the Eddington approach, however. The following is a pungent excerpt from his draft preface to a planned book on stellar structure and stellar mass loss. The book was to be a collaboration with an astronomer trained in the school of Victor Ambartsumian at Byurakan Observatory in Armenia. It was not well advanced at the time of Thomas's death in 1996, however. Thomas was the senior organizer of the NASA-CNRS series of volumes, Nonthermal Phenomena in Stellar Atmospheres and the author with Grant Athay of the 1961 classic, Physics of the Solar Chromosphere.*

*While the preface excerpted below is vectored primarily toward the question of what causes stars to shed matter to the interstellar medium, this excerpt gives a good indication of the "fog-bound" character of most thinking about stellar and solar structure, right into the era of helioseismology.—David Cherry*

Beginning with Eddington (1920s), models of stellar-interiors producing energy/mass fluxes have been almost exclusively the province of "speculative" theoreticians: those who proceed by hypotheses largely unrelated to detailed stellar observations. Their stellar data are essentially mass, wavelength-integrated visual flux, and "color" — translated into (incomplete) stellar characteristics by inapplicable thermodynamics. The approach reflects Edding-

ton's speculative-belief that an astronomer living on a fog-bound planet, knowing all the "laws" of terrestrial laboratory and theoretical physics, could eventually predict the existence and details of all observable stellar phenomena free from observational guidance. This outlook was encouraged by his seeming success in constructing a thermodynamically universal stellar-structural model/pattern, the same for all varieties of Eddington-defined "normal stars" across the Hertzsprung-Russell plane. Such universal structural model required the same thermodynamic-universality for the origin of the radiative-energy flux that "stars" *must* (and were so observed to) produce. . . .

*If there are any real-world stars satisfying: 1) Eddington's hypothetical-definition of a "normal" star as thermally-quiet and producing only a radiative-energy flux from the star; and 2) modeled by Eddington-type closed-system, quasi-Equilibrium thermodynamics [as written]. But predating Eddington's modeling, there were extensive observations of bright stars (including the Sun, because of its proximity) not satisfying the characteristics of Eddington-normal ones: they exhibited mass-loss by outflow, so were not "thermally-quiet," but were aerodynamically-"open" systems. Moreover, they exhibited a variety of non-Equilibrium spectroscopic features. . . . If one . . . could not avoid the observationally-established existence of "peculiar"-stars (including the Sun), at least some of which are thermodynamically-open systems because of observed mass-outflow/flux . . . then Eddington could not avoid observing the contradiction of his basic principle — the thermodynamic-universality of stellar structure — even while he constructed his "standard-modeling," and his successors elaborated it. . . . That one could not find an alternative "theoretical"/Universal model to represent "peculiar" stars is not so serious; it is serious, for Eddington's outlook, that two such [alternative models] could exist without the fog-bound astronomer being aware of it. . . .*



their own time: The conception that Gauss and Weber—and Riemann, their prized student assistant—had of the micro-physical domain, is still far superior, and far more potentially fruitful, than the poor degeneration which masquerades as the “modern” standpoint. Nevertheless, there is a distorted, and deficient reflection of this Gauss-Weber-Riemann standpoint which did prominently emerge in the 20th century around the question of the “rest mass of the photon.”

Heisenberg, de Broglie, and Schrödinger all focussed their later work on this issue. And they all suggested that it was the cornerstone for a “unified field theory.” Ironically, Gauss’s *conception* of the question is not only superior: Gauss pioneered the development of precisely the best means of measuring the photon rest mass.

If the inverse square law is deficient for electrodynamics, then one could set up an electrostatic experiment to demonstrate the deficiency. The first experimental determination of the inverse square law, however, was actually carried out by Nicolaus of Cusa, with magnets. Benjamin Franklin carried out the first experiment, which demonstrated the inverse square law as a good approximation for electrostatics. To find the error in the inverse square law, it can be estimated from the electrodynamics of Ampère-Gauss-Weber that the experiment would have to be on an astronomical scale—utilizing electrostatic spheres about the size of Jupiter. Not having access to such scales, Gauss proceeded to test the law for a large-scale magnetic field, that is, the Earth’s magnetic dipole field.

Gauss set up the first international collaboration in science, called the Magnetic Union. Despite the fact that the British royal family shut down his experimental facilities in 1836, the Magnetic Union went forward with the help of the United States, through the efforts of former President John Quincy Adams. In this case, one measures anomalies in the magnetic dipole field of the Earth. If those magnetic anomalies can not be accounted for by any local effects, such as geological magnetic fields, for example, then the anomaly corresponds to the deficiency in the inverse square law. The “modern” interpretation is to assume that this deficiency gives the measure of the rest mass of the photon. But for Gauss, the question is posed from a far more advanced, and truthful standpoint. The magnetic anomaly gives instead a measure of the curvature of space-time. But, as Lyndon LaRouche develops most profoundly, the Gaussian conception of curvature cannot be represented from the standpoint of any formal or mathematical representation. And in fact, as Riemann develops this question, it is the physics which determines the mathematics, not the other way around. The genius of Gauss is that he not only conceptually and experimentally unlocked the microphysical realm, but also initiated the precise path to most efficiently unlock its physical geometry. And in this case, most interestingly, with an astrophysical-scale experiment.

In other words, for Gauss, Ampère, Weber, and Riemann,

the astronomical-scale magnetic fields are not locally produced, especially in terms of their essential differentiation and geometry, but rather are more directly reflective of the curvature of space-time, which otherwise provides a sort of Rosetta Stone for better understanding the organization and ordering of the physical universe. Or, to put the matter more succinctly, getting a better reading on God’s clock, as opposed to man’s clock. (See box, “LaRouche on Curvature.”)

### An anomaly in the Bell Labs observations

One anomaly that the Lanzerotti group at Bell Labs saw, in correlating the electron and ion beam signals they found in the solar wind with the p-mode oscillations previously observed in the Sun, was that the electron beam signal data had all of their frequencies upshifted by a factor of 1.00078. As B.A. Soldano, retired professor of Furman University, first pointed out in this regard, this upshift corresponds to precisely what Gauss was looking for in the experimental determination of the deficiency of the inverse square law, in his observations to determine the anomaly in the Earth’s magnetic field. This anomaly in the Bell Labs measurements therefore indicates that Gauss’s projections were correct, and are analogous to Kepler’s prediction of the existence of the asteroid belt, whose existence Gauss experimentally confirmed 200 years later.

Soldano presents his detailed findings in his book, *Non-Equivalence, A Key To Unity*.<sup>7</sup> We excerpt from his introduction:

The central premise of this work is the thesis that violations of both the strong and weak equivalence principle provide a unifying link between classical, continuum physics, whose crown jewel is general relativity (G.R.), with the latter exemplified by the utility of the Schwarzschild singularity, and the atomic discreteness represented by the quantum  $h$ . This unifying concept is examined over a wide array of experiments involving comparing the most stringent experimental validity limits (of both special and general relativity as well as those involving charge conservation and a related Pauli principle limit. . .) with those set by non-equivalence.

Operationally, one finds that the effects of non-equivalence can be embedded in the behavior of a purely local, terrestrial, photon rest mass  $m = 2.385 \times 10^{17}$  electron volts, with  $m \neq 0$  at astronomical distances relative to our terrestrial rest frame. This local photon rest mass originates in the local decay of the electron, whose terrestrial half-life  $t$  is equal to  $2.56 \times 10^{30}$  years; with the stability of the electron becoming infinite  $t \rightarrow \infty$  at astronomical distances

7. Benedetto Soldano, *Non-Equivalence, a Key to Unity* (Oak Ridge, Tenn.: Grenridge, 1997).

relative to the Earth. The proposed positional dependency of the rest mass of the photon . . . is consistent with a cosmological anisotropy of light; one that can be linked . . . to an invariant rest mass of the graviton . . . through the latter's *indirect* decay into photons when mediated by . . . the strong nucleonic charge and that of the electron . . . via their local decay into photons. . . .

When the rotational anisotropic angle . . . is set equal to the  $2\pi$  of the spin one photon . . . a magnitude precisely equal to the . . . mass scale estimate of the Nodland-Ralston's cosmological light anisotropy model [is required]. (See "Cosmologists Attack LaRouche" article in this issue for a description of the Nodland-Ralston work.)

Gravitational anisotropy of light, when applied to the *interior* of the Earth, accounts for the key spectral factor (1.00078) required by Lanzerotti et al. to quantitatively establish a p and g wave helioseismological link between the Earth and Sun; one involving the coherence of the near vacuum of the solar wind.

A general non-locality between the Sun acting as an inertial center of mass and the orbiting Earth acting as a local gravitational center of mass, one consistent with Bell, is found to be an experimental prerequisite of non-equivalence. . . .

Soldano goes on to show that a unification of quantum physics, quantum electrodynamics, the nuclear strong force and the weak force were already implicit in Ampère's law:

The significance of these analogues lies in the observation that extensions of Ampère's law, particularly those of Gauss and Weber, have reaffirmed the existence of a highly controversial longitudinal force [of Ampère]. . . . The latter suggests that Ampère's law possesses implications beyond the usual space-time considerations. . . . [This represents] the consequence of a "local" charge non-conservation; the latter ultimately attributable to mass non-equivalence. Not only does [this] . . . involve both the strong and electromagnetic coupling constants, but it characterizes the local photon rest mass as well. These quantities define the nature of the longitudinal force.

As the late Dr. Robert Moon, chief scientist of the Fusion Energy Foundation, so often emphasized, scientific research must be a moral discipline; the search for truth must be primary. By ignoring the physics of Ampère, Gauss, Weber, and Riemann, 20th-century science has unnecessarily buried itself in spurious paradox and obfuscation. Hopefully, we can now begin to change that.

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# Cosmologist attacks LaRouche on 'cosmological birefringence'

by Charles B. Stevens

Last spring, Dr. Borge Nodland, from the University of Rochester, and Dr. John P. Ralston, from the University of Kansas, published in *Physical Review Letters*, the stunning discovery that observations on the degree of polarization of radio waves from distant galaxies indicate that the speed of light varies, and that there exists a preferred axis for light travel through the universe, along which the speed of light is greatest, and this physical geometry is handed, or chiral, acting like a giant corkscrew. (In other words, the vacuum of universal space-time is organized like a crystal, and exhibits a "cosmological birefringence" for the propagation of electromagnetic waves.)

This finding has come under strong attack from the physics establishment, but Nodland and Ralston have refused to recant. The largest website on the Internet devoted to attacks

on Nodland and Ralston, is the home page of Dr. Sean M. Carroll of the Institute for Theoretical Physics of the University of California, Santa Barbara, under the title: "Is there evidence for cosmic anisotropy in the polarization of distant radio sources?"

Among the material contained there, is an attack on Lyndon LaRouche. After discussing the technical papers on the Nodland-Ralston effect, Dr. Carroll reports: "Diffusion into the culture continues apace. The preferred direction has made the funny pages, courtesy of Hilary Price's *Rhymes With Orange*. Equally amusingly, it turns out that *Lyndon LaRouche* knew it all along. . . ." Carroll then quotes from an "EIR Talks" radio interview with LaRouche on May 7, 1997.

LaRouche was asked: "Let me ask you a question from physics and astronomy. Various scientists who have worked

with you, are excited about a report in *Physical Review Letters* April 21, by physicists Nodland and Ralston, who have data which they say indicate that the speed of light, through the universe, through essentially the vacuum of the universe, is not constant, as it's supposed to be, but in fact, the speed of light varies, systematically, according to the direction of travel of light, through the universe. We're talking on a scale much, much bigger than galaxies. Many think that, in fact, this vindicates physical views of yours, against others."

LaRouche replied: "Well, it does in a sense, but it's not just my views. It's been known for a long time. My work has become associated with the work I've done on Riemann, and in some respects, in some aspects, I'm an authority on this work of Riemann's—the field of physical economy is my specialty.

"Now, the problem here is, that as long as people try to explain certain things from the standpoint of incompetent physics, they're going to find that there are a lot of problems that keep arising; their physics doesn't work. So, we have to distinguish in these kinds of cases, where you get this big alarm about this question of the speed of light; part of the problem is that people have been using the wrong physics. And now what they try to do, when this comes along, they try to explain the phenomenon, which is perfectly consistent with what we knew about the universe before this—there was nothing new about this. This was already discussed in the 19th century. . . ."

Contrary to what Carroll indicates, LaRouche does not claim to have already known what Nodland and Ralston discovered, only that this type of effect is to be expected from the 19th-century work of Ampère, Gauss, Weber, and Riemann. In fact, a collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche, Prof. Benedetto Soldano, has just published a book, *Non-Equivalence, a Key to Unity*, which elaborates on these questions in great detail. Soldano reviews the entire array of 20th-century fundamental physical experiments, including the most recent results on the W intermediate vector boson anomalous decay, and shows that they can only be understood from the standpoint of Ampère, Gauss, and Weber's electrodynamics. The book begins by noting that the Nodland-Ralston effect is completely coherent with this broader range of experiments and independently substantiated by them. (For a more detailed discussion of Soldano's work and its broader implications, see "New Findings Show Magnetic Organization of the Sun," in this issue.)

### The Nodland-Ralston effect

Almost all astrophysical thinking today is dominated by the assumption that all large volumes of space are the same (that is, that the universe is homogeneous), and that the universe looks the same in all directions (that it is isotropic). It is conceived as having little more order than is allowed for in gas theory, where the particles (galaxies in this case) obey statistical laws of randomness, instead of being thought of as *hylozoic*. This is completely contrary to the method of

approach of Carl Gauss and Bernhard Riemann, 19th-century scientists who walked in the footsteps of Plato and Leibniz. Indeed, why *should* the universe—in which life and human conscience and thought are nurtured—be homogeneous and isotropic?

The Nodland-Ralston effect directly challenges that assumption of isotropy. It indicates that the speed of light through the near-vacuum of space may not be a constant, but may vary, depending on the direction in which it travels. If they are right, then light travels slightly faster in a direction defined by an axis running through Earth and the constellation Sextans. It travels increasingly slowly at increasing angles with this direction, and most slowly at about 90° from it.

Their discovery was made by examining the behavior of plane-polarized light (including polarized radiowaves; radiowaves are just another wavelength of light), rather than the speed of light as such, the latter being a derived phenomenon. They found that the plane of polarization rotates slowly as the light travels, even in the absence of magnetic fields, and that the rate of rotation depends on the direction in which the light travels.

### The Faraday plots

The starting point of their inquiry was something that radio astronomers have considered a mystery. It concerns the plane-polarized radiowaves from galaxies. In an interview, Nodland explained: "It is known that the plane of polarization of such radiowaves rotates because of the Faraday effect," which is the influence on the radiowaves of charged particles, ions, and magnetic fields between galaxies.

"Astronomers find that the Faraday rotation is proportional to the square of the wavelength of the radiowaves. If, for a certain galaxy, you plot the amount of rotation along the y-axis, and have the squares of the observed wavelengths along the x-axis, you get points that show that the amount of rotation is linearly proportional to wavelength squared; you can make a straight line through those points. If you then extrapolate this line back to wavelength = 0, you get an intercept value on the y-axis" typically not equal to zero. This is what the authors mean by "removing" the Faraday rotation and finding a mysterious "residual rotation." These plots have been published by radio astronomers since the 1960s. The "residual rotation" was thought to result from some difference in the emitting galaxies themselves, but no such difference has been found so far.

What Nodland and Ralston have done, is to suppose that the putative residual rotation is an intrinsic property of the travel of light through space. They reduced the rotations to *rates of rotation* by considering the galaxies' distances. Then they asked if the differences in the rates depended on the direction in which the radiowaves travel to reach us. With a few trials, they found that the Earth-Sextans orientation best ordered their sample of 160 galaxies. They used statistical methods to show how well it is ordered.

## St. Thomas Choir stuns Washington with beauty of music

by Dennis Speed

“As wondrous as the stars in heaven, as wondrous as the great ‘Messiah’ of Handel, more wondrous is the mind, that can contemplate these things.”

—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The St. Thomas Boys Choir of Leipzig, Germany, the Thomanerchor, an 800-year-old musical institution nearly four times the age of the United States, travelled to this country for the first time in February. With them, they brought, as a gift, the living spirit of Johann Sebastian Bach, the most famous of the Cantors of St. Thomas, as well as the rigor and joy of the art-science known as Classical music-practice. The choir began its visit in Houston, where they enjoyed capacity audiences and gave a special concert for schoolchildren; they then travelled to Washington, D.C., and afterward to New York City and Philadelphia.

In the nation’s capital, on Feb. 7, a truly extraordinary event occurred. Nearly 9,000 people—many, if not most of whom, had never attended a Classical music concert before, and at least one-third of them below the age of 18—jammed Washington’s Catholic Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception to hear Bach’s legacy presented to them by this choir, which is, in a true sense, Bach’s “nearest living relative.” Leo Nestor, the music director of the Basilica, commented in a message on the Internet: “In my 15 years as music director at this national Catholic church, I have never heard such wonderful music-making. In a world which, in alternate postures, both fears and deifies the music of J.S. Bach, the masses who attended were presented with a reading of his music which was at once most durable, most enlightened, and most understood by singers/conductor, hence by all in attendance.”

That statement more than adequately portrays the fulfillment of a vision that the concert organizers, the Committee For Excellence in Education Through Music, had dared to dream two years ago, when it was first suggested that the Thomanerchor might be made available for a free concert. Many individuals on the committee,



*Maestro Georg Biller and the St. Thomas Choir at the conclusion of their performance in Washington, D.C. Nearly 9,000 people, of all ages and walks of life, attended the free concert in the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception.*

which included members of the Schiller Institute, had been holding concerts and symposia for the past several years in the Washington area, proposing Classical music and educational methods as an alternative to the street violence, and the mind-deadening behavioral modification that passes for education in American schools today. Those thousands of people who filled every seat, aisle, and side-space in the Basilica, vindicated what had been contended by these organizers all along: If the *content* of the music, no matter how advanced, were rendered sufficiently *transparent* to a completely “raw” audience, they would be enthralled by the work, and the profound ideas, of Classical composers.

That, however, requires an exceptional mastery of, not the musical text, but the *music behind the text*. Maestro Georg Biller and his brilliant musical instrument — all the selections were sung *a cappella* — demonstrated what is meant by “vocal transparency” to a near-perfect degree. Most exciting was to watch the many five and six year olds in the audience, seeing children, just slightly older than themselves, perform some of the most complex music with confidence and total concentration. It was the *concentration of intellectual and emotional effort* on the part of the choir, that was transmitted most palpably to the audience, and increased the audience’s capacity to listen. The attentiveness of the entire audience in the Basilica to what was being performed, especially in the Bach and Mendelssohn compositions, refuted the falsehood that “average people prefer contemporary music to that of dead white European males.”

The program of the concert, which pivoted on an “internal dialogue” between Bach and Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, one of Bach’s greatest champions, also featured the work of several other composers. Not only were vocal works offered,

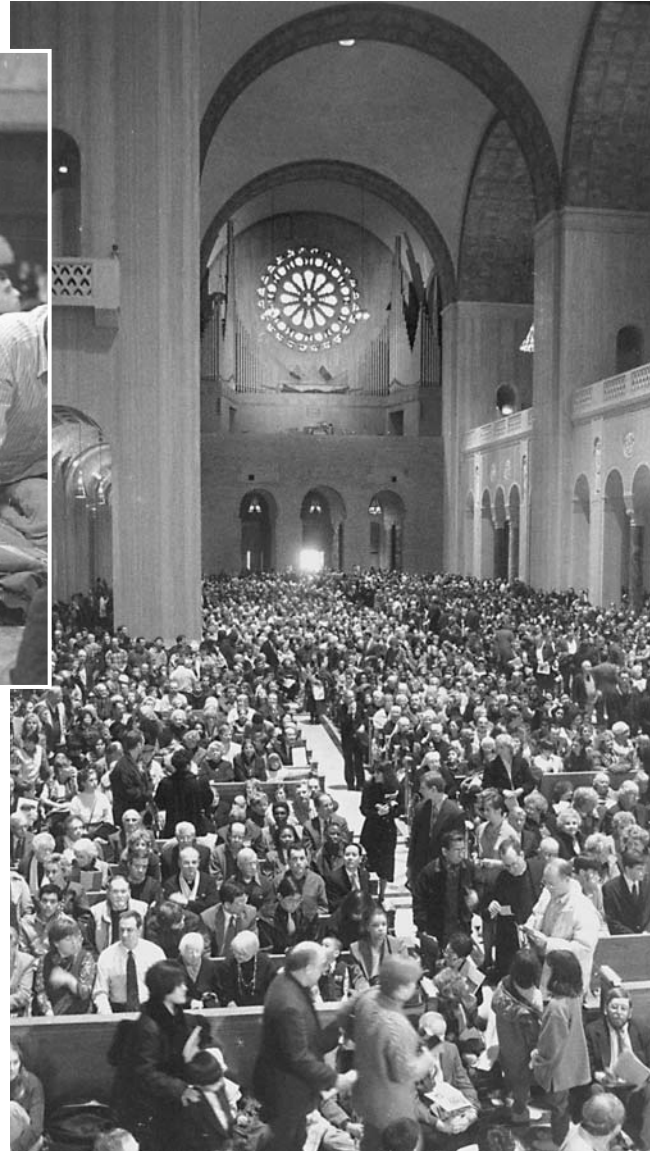
## The speakers

The symposium at Howard University opened with greetings from **Bernard Richardson**, dean of the university’s Rankin Chapel. The moderator was **Dennis Speed** of the Schiller Institute. Speakers included **Charles H. Borowsky**, Ph.D., from the Committee for Excellence in Education through Music, International Friends of Music Association, and Intermuse; **Jia Hao Xu**, M.D., an ear, nose, and throat specialist; **Alfredo Mendoza**, chairman of the Department of Singing at the National University of Mexico; **David Merrell**, a 17-year-old student who had conducted a study of the destructive effects of rock music and the salutary effects of Classical music on mice; **Sylvia Olden Lee**, vocal coach for the Metropolitan Opera and founder of the organization Saving Young Lyric Voices In Advance; and **Helga Zepp-LaRouche**, founder of the Schiller Institute.



A view (right) toward the Basilica's Rose Window, as the audience begins to fill up the largest Catholic church in the Western Hemisphere.

When the seats were all occupied, concert-goers (above) filled every nook and cranny of available space.



however. Also performed were two instrumental works: the Adagio of Tommaso Albinoni (1671-1757), rendered by the Maryland Cello Ensemble, featuring Cecylia Barczyk, its music director, as soloist, and the Vivaldi (1678-1741) Violin Concerto in A Minor, which featured 10-year-old soloist Emmanuel Borowsky. Both were conducted by Sheldon Bair.

In attendance were the members of a 140-person youth choir, organized by Schiller Institute and Committee member Diane Sare, who themselves performed Franz Schubert's "Ehre sei Gott" (from his *Deutsche Messe*) for the St. Thomas Choir, at a reception immediately following the concert. According to those familiar with the new chorus, the Schubert was "performed better than they have ever done it," because of their excited response to the just-witnessed concert, and the struggle to *reproduce*, in some measure, the beauty they had just heard. The chorus is expected to grow, and improve, rapidly in the next weeks.

### Symposium on musical education

Violinist Emmanuel Borowsky's father, Dr. Charles Borowsky, president of the International Friends of Music Association and CEO of Intermuse, was the moving force behind

the idea of "bringing music to the poor," and the St. Thomas Choir to Washington. In conjunction with the concert, the Committee For Excellence in Education Through Music and the Schiller Institute jointly sponsored a morning symposium at Howard University, which was attended by 150 educators, musicians, teachers, and community activists. Participants sought to determine how the level of excellence attained by the St. Thomas Choir, in musical instruction and performance, might be applied to the educational crisis confronting the United States today.

Dr. Borowsky, in his address to the symposium, said that "people are getting diplomas; but, if you ask them, what did they learn, in their long terms of attending these institutions, we may find out, that they are able to fill out the application for a job, or respond to the bureaucratic requirements of the



During an interlude, the Maryland Cello Ensemble and soloist Emmanuel Borowsky (age 10) play Vivaldi's *Violin Concerto in A Minor*. Sheldon Bair is the conductor.

society, but often we may be surprised, that there is very little *thinking*, use of brain, there's very little creativity, there's very little *humanity*. . . .

"Humans are not born with culture, as for example, bees are born with the instinct of social behavior. People learn it, and therefore the question is how? . . . Look at youngsters' lives. They are *Wunderkinder* when they are young. When they reach the age of 14, they become average. At the age of 18, below average. At the age of 20, some end up in correctional institutions. And this is because of a misunderstanding of the major factors which can contribute [to their advancement], and one of them is music. . . ."

Symposium moderator Dennis Speed amplified Borowsky's remarks, by counterposing the "oligarchical" and "republican" outlooks on music and education. He reminded the audience of the mid-1990s *The Bell Curve* controversy, and quoted a 1995 London *Times* editorial by Lord William Rees-Mogg, "It's the Elite Who Matter." In it, the oligarchical Rees-Mogg wrote, "The 21st century will require greater emphasis on the highest skills of the ablest students. . . . In international competition, perhaps 5% of the population will produce 80% of the national income, and the employment of the 95% will depend on the success of the few."

To represent the republican outlook, Speed used the words of Czech composer Antonin Dvořák, who had worked with Johannes Brahms to import the Classical music-composition method to the United States, and had lived in the United States from 1892 to 1895, attempting to create a National Conservatory of Music, together with Jeanette Thurber. (The project failed because of the effects of "Jim Crow" racial bigotry directed against Dvořák's and Thurber's attempts to educate African-American and women students.)

"It is to the poor that I turn for musical greatness," said Dvořák. "The poor work hard: they study seriously. Rich people are apt to apply themselves lightly to music, and to abandon the painful toil to which every strong musician must submit without complaint and without rest. Poverty is no barrier to one endowed by nature with musical talent. It is a spur. It keeps the mind loyal to the end. It stimulates the student to great effort."

It should be stressed that the mission of the St. Thomas Choir was originally an ecclesiastical one, of training young men, including from among the poor, for the priesthood. Stefan Altner, organist and managing director of the choir, informs us, "From the very beginning the main component of the education was liturgical singing." Later, this mission

would be extended, by such teaching orders as the Brotherhood of the Common Life, to Italy, the birthplace (through these and other efforts) of the scientific discipline known as *bel canto* (“beautiful singing”). This is how the poor were first integrated into the teaching orders.

It was in Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s keynote presentation, “Toward a New Renaissance Through Classical Education,” however, that the “organizing principle,” or metaphor, of the work of the Committee, was revealed. Mrs. LaRouche, the founder of the Schiller Institute, and a co-founder of the Committee, after first describing the political and financial crisis facing the world, referred to a theme exhaustively discussed by Friedrich Schiller in such locations as his *On the Aesthetic Education of Man*: the ennoblement of the emotions through great works of art, through both their performance and composition. Schiller wrote that in order to develop beautiful souls, certain subjects of knowledge have the greatest impact. One of those is music, which “goes to the innermost depths of the heart in the most direct way.”

She contrasted this “Schillerian” view, with that of the Frankfurt School and the twentieth-century “musicologist” Theodor Adorno. Adorno, who was a pianist, co-author with Thomas Mann of the “music section” of Mann’s pro-Schoenberg novel, *Doktor Faustus*, and an early sympathizer with Nazism, was the head of the 1937 Radio Research Project, which was to create what became known as “Top 40 Radio” in the 1940s through the 1960s. (The full text of Mrs. LaRouche’s speech appears in this *Feature*.)

## Signs of the times

The revealing of the heart through music, was most assuredly in evidence during the concert. One teenager, wearing both a lip ring and an eyebrow ring, commented, “Angels truly have descended upon this place!” echoing the words of Charles Borowsky, who immediately preceded Maestro Georg Biller, in addressing the Basilica concert audience. Borowsky quoted a young member of the audience who had asked him whether it were true, as his mother had told him, that “angels will sing here today.”

On the “heart of darkness” side, one observer witnessed an agitated, middle-aged white woman, during an intermission, angrily asking a shocked 12-year-old African-American child, “Do you know why you are here?” She contended that the child “had been noisy,” but the observer, sitting directly next to the child, had noticed no such thing. The woman and her husband then stormed off. Slightly later, the child, accompanied by her flabbergasted teacher, also left.

Racialism? Consider this. One of the clerics at the Basilica happily commented that the “African-American attendance is much higher than I have ever seen” for a Classical music concert. Two former Congressmen were delighted with the audience, and “sat with everyone else,” in the aisles. A diplomat, who had arrived too late to claim a seat, tried to argue that his status afforded him the right to be treated as a “VIP.”

He was informed by an usher, who pointed to the over-capacity crowd, “We’re *all* VIPs now.” So, those who were without the racist infection, or the disease of “culture-vulturnism,” were free to enjoy themselves along with—not separate from—everyone else.

Unhappy late-comers also included unfortunate reporters from the *Washington Post*. The *Post* had sought to “spook” symposium and concert-goers with an article that appeared on Feb. 5, entitled “For German Boys’ Choir, a Change in Program: Appearance at LaRouche Symposium Cancelled.” The *Post* lied that “Organizers of a Washington concert by a famous European boys’ choir learned to their surprise last month that a symposium at which the group was scheduled to appear was sponsored by Lyndon LaRouche’s controversial Schiller Institute.” Schiller Institute members were part of the central group of “organizers of the concert,” as everyone, including the *Post*, knows. The *Post* had played a pivotal role in harassing a 1995 Schiller Institute-sponsored “Justice Concert” at Constitution Hall, on the eve of the Million Man March, which sought to highlight the racist attack on African-American elected officials, and the illegal and immoral persecution of Lyndon LaRouche, as exemplifying an out-of-control renegade faction of the Department of Justice, that would eventually turn against the President of the United States.

So, when the stringers for the *Post* showed up to “cover” the concert, asking, “Where are our reserved seats? We’re with the *Post*,” they were politely informed, “There are no seats reserved for the *Washington Post*.” Shocked, they threatened, “If we don’t get seats, we won’t review it at all,” refusing to recognize that they had simply arrived too late, and could not be treated any differently than anyone else. So, off they stormed, unmindful of the fact, that, as they exited, the spirit of Bach, embodied in the dialogue between these 80 young men and the hearts of thousands that came to the Basilica to hear them, laughed so loudly, that we heard music.

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## An Invitation

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## A unique institution

*The Washington Post and other proponents of William Rees-Mogg’s racist theory of the “cognitive elite,” through intimidation, caused changes in the symposium held by the Committee for Excellence in Education Through Music. Though the Post reported the symposium to be cancelled, it was held, in fact, at Howard University. The following excerpts from the invitation to that symposium, give an appreciation of both the St. Thomas Choir and the work of the Committee.*



If one studies truly successful education models, such as the [William] Humboldt education system of the Classical period of the 19th century in Germany, one can see that excellence in education is not brought about by reducing the intellectual challenge for the pupil to a practical “outcome-based orientation,” but by something totally different. As Wilhelm von Humboldt demonstrated, it is the encouragement of the pupil and student to re-create in his or her own mind the creative discoveries in great art and natural sciences, and thereby develop an understanding for the value of the cultural and scientific heritage of mankind, which sets free the creative potential in the student.

With the Thomanerchor, we have invited perhaps the best boys choir in the world to participate in this symposium, to demonstrate in one field—music—what a task-oriented education can accomplish. What they have accomplished in Classical music could be a model for every other aspect of education.

The world-famous Thomanerchor, the boys choir from the St. Thomas Church in Leipzig, Germany, is one of the oldest musical institutions in all of Europe. Since its foundation by Augustinian monks in 1212 . . . this unique institution existed in an unbroken fashion. . . .

Among its outstanding leaders—*Kantoren*— . . . was Sethus Calvisius, a friend of the great German astronomer and mathematician Johannes Kepler, who, in his groundbreaking work *Weltharmonik (Harmony of the World)* proved that the entire universe is ordered according to the same harmonic principles as Classical music; i.e., that the same scientific principles which govern the macrocosm—the universe—also govern the microcosm—the individual human being and what his creative thinking produces. . . . This scientific principle of Kepler’s was transformed into musical practice one century later most beautifully (and lawfully by none other than the greatest of the many *Thomaskantoren*, Johann Sebastian Bach. . . .

The choir is attached to a humanistic *Gymnasium*—a secondary school of eight grades leading up to the *Abitur*, the final examination which qualifies the 17- to 18-year-olds for study at the university—so that the choir boys get a first-class “regular” education. Today, the choir boys, who actually live in the building of the Thomanerchor, share this school with other Leipzig children, including girls in recent years. . . . This “regular” school education—in today’s Germany in fact one of the best any child can get—enables the choir boys to enter any branch of university they like; and, in fact, only a few of the choir boys choose music as their profession, most of them becoming medical doctors, lawyers, teachers, engineers, etc.

The choir rehearsals are strictly task-oriented, since the choir *has to perform each and every weekend*—and that, on a world-class level. The present *Kantor*, Georg Christoph Biller, who himself was a member of this choir during the ’60s and ’70s, has again taken up the tradition of his great

predecessor, J.S. Bach, and has the choir learn and perform each week at least one new choral composition by Bach, with the aim being to perform the entire choral work of Bach over the coming years. Naturally, this puts a lot of stress on the young artists, who have to learn these difficult pieces in the very short time of four or five days, since each Friday evening, Saturday, and Sunday, the pieces have to be performed in St. Thomas. . . .

But this stress is considered by teachers and pupils alike as a positive, “constructive” one, which enables them to test and develop their capabilities to the utmost each week afresh, and then see—or *hear*, rather—the result during the public performances on the weekend. . . .

This makes the *Thomanerchor* a most unique—but much needed—institution, and a model to be replicated everywhere, of what a Classical education for *every* child in the world should be: a broad-based, generous, and intense humanist education in the science of creative human thinking, centered around its highest form, Classical music; and done in a clear, task-oriented way, so that each rehearsal, lesson, or performance is regarded and experienced as part of a mission: the noble mission of uplifting people—eventually the entirety of mankind—by touching their hearts, educating their minds, and ennobling their souls by radiating beauty.

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# Toward a new Renaissance through Classical education

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

*Mrs. LaRouche, the chairman of the Schiller Institute's international advisory board, gave this speech on Feb. 7 at the symposium on "Creating Excellence in Education Through Music" in Washington, D.C.*

I want to give you a couple of concrete examples about musical education in Germany. But, please be patient, because before I do that, I would like to situate the question of education in a larger context, because it is very clear to anybody who concerns himself or herself with the question of educating pupils and students, that the directionality of that education determines, in the medium term, what kind of a society we have. Do we have a human society, in which the idea of a civilized humanity and state citizens is the outcome, or do we have a brutal society, a criminal society, a society in which violence, and the whims of the powerful and oligarchical forces, dominate?

As I want to approach this problem from two or three different standpoints, I want you to be patient, because I think it's sometimes useful to look at such a problem from the standpoint of different cultures. So I want to talk to you a little bit about cultural warfare in the area of education; I want to talk to you a little bit about the old Chinese tradition in culture, and then I want to return to the question of musical education as such.

I want you to take an elevated view, and look at our century as people may be looking at us 50 years from now. Take the same view, as if you are looking back at the eighteenth century, or the nineteenth century. What would you regard as being important in these centuries?

Well, if you have such an elevated view toward our century, one must say that it was not precisely a very happy one, because there were two world wars. And, unfortunately, this brinkmanship on the Middle East/Gulf situation is going ahead. You may have heard that President Yeltsin of Russia warned that that may lead to a third world war. So, it's not exactly a peaceful century.

You had other such phenomena, like the collapse of the Soviet Union. Now, that meant, when it occurred, that 70 years of a failed ideology led to the destruction of what was supposed to last forever: namely, the Soviet Union. And, I want to put forward the hypothesis that one of the major

reasons why the Soviet Union collapsed, was the collectivist-materialist idea of man, associated with the Soviet system. So, that collapsed.

And now, triggered, but not caused, but triggered by the Asia financial crisis, which you may have heard about in the newspapers as well, that the Asian markets have been collapsing, the currencies have been collapsing, which, for sure, will spread, we are looking, in the next months, in the next period, at something about which I talked with leading European people, which is generally regarded as potentially becoming a civilizational crisis of the West. In other words, the financial crisis coming from Asia will have shock waves in the United States, in Europe, and will not only remain a financial crisis, but will take on a civilizational form. And it threatens to have even more far-reaching consequences than the collapse of the Soviet Union.

## The image of man

I want to suggest that the reason for the crisis we have, the moral crisis, is the question of the image of man. And, if you look at the famous, dominating, leading politicians today, the so-called Baby Boomer generation, Generation X, what you see, is that they have an image of man which is predominantly associated with hedonism, with "me," with selfishness, with self-realization, with things which are centered on "feeling good," on "taking care of your own needs," and lack of concern for society at large.

If you look at the image of man as it is transmitted in our TV culture, which is so predominant, not only in the United States, but also in Europe and elsewhere, you see, again, an image of man which is horrible. It is based on the complete denial of the cognitive process. It is based on ideas which come, really, from people like Hobbes, Darwin, and Nietzsche: the image of man as a selfish egoist; that man is essentially an animal, that he is only gradually different from the beast; that every man essentially is a wolf in respect to every other man, and that therefore one has to have a social contract, and that power is delegated to the state, as Hobbes wrote in his famous work, *Leviathan*.

If such a notion dominates, then you have atrocities like the murder of this woman in Texas [Karla Faye Tucker], who committed, admittedly, a horrible crime, but she did it under



*Helga Zepp-LaRouche at the music symposium on Feb. 7. On the left is David Merrell, a student who reported on his research into the effects of rock music and Classical music on the behavior of mice. On the right is Alfredo Mendoza, chairman of the Department of Singing at the National University of Mexico.*

drug addiction, after 10 years of drugs. Nobody can tell me that there is any redeeming effect in killing a woman who had undergone a Christian conversion, and who was not a threat to anybody, who had committed a crime for which she had been sitting in jail for 15 years. According to any civilized nation in the world, it would not even have been regarded as murder, because it was done in a crazy state of mind, under the influence of drugs. But, in the state of Texas, the governor, George Bush — again, the state — took revenge. It had nothing to do with justice.

We are living in such a world! I want to look at one of the influences, to show that these things are not self-evident sociological phenomena. I want to just look at one aspect, which bears upon the question of music and education. But, to explain it, let me take a couple of steps back, namely, to one of the leading influences which has penetrated all faculties in the universities, with very few exceptions, and which is the leading ideology of the '68 generation. I'm talking about the influence of the infamous Frankfurt School, and their attack on the notion that the ideal in society should be a moral personality.

### **The evil philosophy of the Frankfurt School**

The Frankfurt School, during the '68 revolution, influenced universities around the world, and greatly influenced the thinking of the Baby Boomer generation, of whom Herbert Marcuse was one of the idols. The Frankfurt School was originally an invention by the Soviet Union, by people like Georg Lukacs and others, who said that the only way that socialism could take over in countries other than the Soviet Union, would be to destroy the Christian matrix, as a precondition;

that it was necessary to destroy the idea of natural law, of a higher law, as the basis for authority of acting on the basis of reason.

And therefore, what the founders of this Frankfurt School determined, is, first, that ideas and values, like the idea of the Good, the idea of the dignity of man, of truth and justice, should be rejected as so-called "affirmative values," because these "affirmative values," as they called them, supposedly have made totalitarianism possible. In his writings on the character of affirmative culture, Marcuse wrote that it was important to eliminate any such values. They invented the so-called critical theory as a method of cognition, which was supposed to be a conscious destruction of ideas, and the famous musicologist, Adorno, wrote that "negative dialectics is consciousness of non-identity, lived out to its fullest extent."

Max Horkheimer, another representative of this school, in *The Critique of Instrumental Reason*, made the proposition that "justice and freedom as such, the idea that they are better than injustice and repression, is not scientifically verifiable, and is therefore useless. Therefore, it would be as nonsensical as to say that red is more beautiful than blue, or that an egg is better than milk."

Horkheimer was a complete cultural pessimist, and he especially liked Schopenhauer's *World As Will and Imagination*. He defined as the elementary drive in life, the permanent satisfaction of pleasure.

They also completely rejected scientific and technological progress. Horkheimer and Adorno even went so far as to say that progress means regression: a further distancing from animism.

As I said, the Frankfurt School was originally meant as a

psychological warfare campaign by the Soviet Union against the West, to undermine the values of the West. It was founded in 1924, and at that time, it had the name Institute for Social Research. And, among the founders were Herbert Marcuse, Adorno, Horkheimer, Walter Benjamin, Erich Fromm, and Otto Kirchheimer. During the Second World War, they moved to the United States, and with the financial support of the Rockefeller Foundation, they carried out psychological studies for the creation of mass culture. They did studies of the effect of Hollywood on the brain, the effect of soap operas, the effect of the cult of opinion polls. And you can see today how politicians are fixated and dependent on polls, rather than on truth.

They carried out psychological studies of the “authoritarian personality,” and they said that the person who has a typical disposition for a fascistic way of thinking, is an individual who is oriented toward family, profession, and traditional values.

Now, I just gave you the background of this Frankfurt School, to now focus on the specific emphasis they placed on music. And there are many writings by Adorno, a music sociologist, who, in his famous Radio Research Project, together with Paul Lazarsfeld in 1937, studied the effect of banal music on the individual. In a treatise called “Popular Music,” he came to the conclusion that if you have a specific musical hit, something which goes easy in the ear and you remember well, the listener eventually becomes dependent—addicted—and that in music, through standardization, repetition, so-called pseudo-individualization, and specific musical effects—or today, you would add the visual effects of Techno—you create a dependent type. And by exposing people to such music, you develop rhythmically a submissive type, an emotional type. And he says that both of these types are influenced through music to experience, on the one side, a complete disillusionment, and, on the other side, a complete frustration.

Most musical hits, Adorno concluded, are based on infantile schemas, baby talk: “Cry, baby, cry,” “goody-goody,” and repetition of “musical” motifs used by babbling infants. Now, you all may remember that there was a famous hit: “Don’t worry, be happy, don’t worry, be happy. . . .” which was an earworm, as we say in German, and which went around the world. It was aimed at stupefying people! You should not overlook the fact that the whole paradigm shift made in the ’60s had that effect, that aim: to make people more stupid.

### **The Classical tradition: Confucius**

We could discuss this more later, but I want to counterpose this approach, the oligarchical approach of making people stupid through music, to the Classical tradition of great thinkers of the past, who understood very well that great music is what makes people more intelligent.

You know that the most important person in the Chinese tradition is the famous philosopher Confucius, who presently

is experiencing a big revival in China. As a matter of fact, there is a neo-Confucian revival, because the Chinese presently say that China must go back to the 5,000 years of history, and especially the 2,500 years of Confucian philosophy, to find the strength to deal with the problems of the present, and to use these cultural resources to make an important contribution to mankind today.

Now, Confucius wrote a lot about music, and he talked about music a lot in his discussions, where he said that one of the key notions of Confucian philosophy, on the one side, is *ren*, the question of love, but also *li*, which is the idea of man finding his place in the universe, of being in harmony with the universe. So, Confucius says that *li* gives man the right, gives him strength, and music makes him complete.

For Confucius, music had a function for the state. He said: “Music rises from the heart when it is touched by the external world. Therefore, sorrow will give you the sound when the sounds of the music are somber. Satisfaction: The sounds of the music are languorous and slow. Joy: The sounds are glorious. Anger: The sounds are harsh and strong. Piety: The sounds are simple and pure. Love: The sounds are gentle and sweet.

“These moods are produced by impact from the external world. Therefore, the ancient kings were ever careful about things that affect the human heart. They tried to guide the people’s ideas and aspirations by means of *li*, establish harmony in sounds by the means of music. *Li*, music, punishment, and government, have a common goal, which is to bring about the unity in the people’s heart, and carry out the principles of political order.

“Music arises from the human heart. When the emotions are touched, they are expressed in sounds. And when sounds take definite forms, we have music. Therefore, the music of a peaceful and prosperous country, is quiet and joyous, and the government is orderly. The music of a country in turmoil shows dissatisfaction and anger, and the government is chaotic.”

Now, what would you say about the governments of our present day, if you apply that measurement of music? “The music of a destroyed country shows sorrow and remembrance of the past.” Now, if you permit me to say it, that is Country and Western, because that has this sorrow of the past. “And the people are distressed. Thus we see music and government are directly connected with one another.”

In a very beautiful treatise on music, Confucius writes: “When the likes and dislikes are not properly controlled, and our conscious minds are distracted by the material world, we lose our true selves in the principle of reason, and nature is destroyed. When man is constantly exposed to the things of the material world which affects him, and does not control his likes and dislikes, then he becomes overwhelmed by the material reality, and becomes dehumanized, or materialistic. When a man becomes dehumanized or materialistic, then the principle of reason in nature is destroyed, and man is sub-

merged in his own desires. From this arise rebellion, disobedience, cunning, and deceit, and general immorality. We have then a picture of the strong bullying the weak, the majority persecuting the minority, the clever ones deceiving the simple-minded, the physically strong going for violence, the sick and the crippled not being taken care of, and the aged and the young helpless and not cared for. This is the way of chaos.

“So music is connected with the principles of human conduct. Therefore, the animals,” says Confucius, “know sounds, but they do not know tones. He who understands music, comes very near to the understanding of *li*. And, if a man has mastered both *li* and music, we call him virtuous, because virtue is the mastery of fulfillment.”

Confucius says: “Truly great music shares the principle of harmony with the universe. When the soul is poor, things do not grow. When the fishing is not regulated according to the seasons, then fishes and turtles do not mature. When the climate deteriorates, animal and plant life degenerate, and when the world is chaotic, the rituals and the music become licentious. We find, then, a type of music that is rueful without restraint, and joyous without calm.

“Therefore, the superior man tries to create harmony in the human heart by a rediscovery of human nature, and tries to promote music as a means to the perfection of human culture. When such music prevails, and the people’s minds are led toward the right ideas and aspirations, we may see the appearance of a great nation. Character is the backbone of our human nature, and music is the flowering of character.”

Now, the point I want to make, is that there is a direct connection between music and the way society is organized. Please think back: The United States was the first country in history to adopt a representative republican system. And, in the famous U.S. Declaration of Independence, it states that each human being has inalienable rights, which nobody can take away.

Historically, that was very important, and it is still very important, because if the United States doesn’t function on that principle, there is no harmony in the rest of the world. So, citizens of the United States, whether they know it or not, have a much larger responsibility, simply because of that historical role which the United States has played, and must play. And you should remember the famous *Federalist Papers* of Alexander Hamilton, in which he asked, in the commentary, the gigantic question: Can men organize society in such a way that justice and freedom rule, or are we condemned forever, that arbitrary power of the strong and misery of the poor should prevail?

I’m saying that everything has to do with the kind of educational system, and the kinds of values which permeate a society, which will answer this question posed by Alexander Hamilton.

Let me say why we wanted the Thomanerchor not only to come to Washington, and sing beautifully, which you all can hear in the afternoon, but why we wanted to let you participate

in the rehearsal of this choir, which, unfortunately, we now will not be able to see. But I attended a rehearsal several years ago, and I can only tell you: It gives an absolutely incredible insight into how people, children from a young age, 6, 7, 8 to 18, can acquire excellence. And, I wanted to integrate the question of musical excellence — because it is just one, but by no means the only area, in which excellence can be reached in education.

## The Humboldt educational model

You may have heard of a person called Wilhelm von Humboldt. Wilhelm von Humboldt was one of the great, towering giants of the German Classical period, of the so-called Weimar Classics. He was one of the great Prussian reformers, the creator of the best educational system, which, to my knowledge, has ever existed anywhere in the world. And, I want to describe to you a little bit about how this education system was defined.

Wilhelm von Humboldt was influenced very much by Friedrich Schiller, who defined, as the goal of education, beauty of character. He was fighting very much against the prevailing idea of the schools of his time, that people learn only to have a job, to learn concrete skills, so that you can do your job tomorrow in the best way. And he said this is not important, because when you first develop the beauty of the character, the beauty of the soul, and you make a person a state citizen, who takes care of the common good of the state, who has as his highest idea to be a beautiful person, then such a person can pick up any skill afterwards, as it is required. Because once the character is fully developed, these practical skills are very easy.

So, he said that in order to have such an education goal, to have beautiful souls, certain subjects of knowledge are more effective for having such an impact, than others. And, among the subjects which he regarded as absolutely necessary, was, first of all, universal history, that each pupil has to learn in essential ways the entirety of human history up to the present point; because, he said, only a person who knows, over generations and generations, what struggles it took to accomplish our present society, and how many lives were given, how much blood was sacrificed, to arrive at the degrees of beauty and progress we have today, only such a person will value that, and out of that, take the strength to add his own, to give these things inherited by him, more richly and more broadly, to the next generations. And, only such a person has the moral foundation to be a good state citizen.

Another aspect, Wilhelm von Humboldt said, which every pupil has to learn, is the qualitative advances in natural science, and in Classical great art. Because only if the pupil has at least a foundation in all the major scientific progress made, not multiple-choice learning, but rediscovering the creative act of the natural scientist in physics, in chemistry, in biology; only then does he have access to that faculty in the mind, which the great scientist, at the point of his discovery,

and at the point of his creation, actualized, so that the pupil has a training of these greater faculties, himself. And, when you do that over several years of education, you can create genius, because there is no reason why every pupil can't become a great mind, in any field.

For Wilhelm von Humboldt, music was one of the equally important subjects, for the reasons I already elaborated: that music goes to the innermost depths of the heart, in the most direct way. He added also that people should know at least one ancient Classical language, because Sanskrit, Greek, these languages simply have a richer grammar and are more developed than our modern languages. And only if you have the self-reflection of looking at your own language, from the standpoint of a more advanced language, do you become conscious of your own language. Naturally, you have to study your own language in the best way, and that means with the examples of great poets, literature. In the case of English, this for sure would mean Shakespeare, Shelley, and such people, because only what the mind is able to communicate in terms of metaphor, in terms of that which is not in the prose, in terms of that which is not in the facts; but, again, to address that higher faculty, which is where creative mentation, creative cognition occurs. Only in that way can you broaden your instruments of thinking.

Naturally, also, geography: You have to have an overview of the world, because how can you have knowledge about the universe and the world as a whole, if you do not know where the different African cities are, where the different Russian cities are, where the different Chinese regions are? So, geography is very important, and not only your little region where you come from in your country, but you have to study world geography.

You know, the reason why the Thomanerchor was for me the best way to demonstrate this conception of education, is because the Thomanerchor is 800 years old. It has an unbroken tradition of 800 years! And, in the time of the Thirty Years' War, only three children were left in the chorus, because you had the Black Death, and war, and so forth. But, nevertheless, three boys maintained the chorus. And, because this was a horrible period, they had adopted a slogan: "Here I stand and sing." I thought this was very beautiful, because it shows that great culture can give you a tremendous moral strength to go through all kinds of horrible experiences.

In any case, as you know, then Bach became the cantor of the Thomaner, and every week he composed one major piece, and the boys' chorus performed, and learned one major piece, new in the repertoire, every week. And, by just doing that, they developed this incredible excellence, so that they can pick up notes correctly in a rehearsal, where we mortal people, we rehearse it, and we make the wrong notes for years and years, and it's very difficult to correct it. These boys, because they have been trained from a very early age on, they just hear it once: "Okay, this was a mistake. Now I correct it," and it's in their mind.

And, when I saw this, I came to the conclusion that, quite contrary to present ideas of OBE, outcome-based education, or the ideas of "attitude problems," and solving those with Ritalin, and making creative children dumb and stupid, that there is a completely different way that one can solve these problems. In other words, if you apply the very method of excellence, as the Thomanerchor has done it in music, you can do that in every other field. You can do it in poetry, you can do it in literature, you can do it in history, you can do it in natural science, and, in a certain sense, if you take that approach to education, all your problems disappear.

### **Berlin study shows superiority of Classical music**

I'm very happy that just now, in time for this symposium, the interim report about a study made in Berlin was released. I want to present to you at least the most important findings, which proves the point I was just making.

Presently, in Berlin, there is a long-term study going on about the effects of Classical music education on the mind and on the character of pupils. This study has been proceeding for four years already, and it will continue with the same group for two more years, with pupils who learn either beautiful singing, *bel canto* singing, or a Classical instrument. The professor who conducts the study says that, comparing one test group of pupils who had this musical training, with another one who did not have any musical training: The first group is more joyful, more intelligent, and more creative!

Fortunately, the Berlin Senate, that is, the government of Berlin, financed this project, which is conducted at 12 schools. Most important, these schools are in socially disadvantaged districts, or poor districts, namely, for those of you who have travelled in Berlin: Kreuzberg, Redding, and Tiergarten, where you have a lot of guest workers, foreigners, Turkish people, other people of low income, unemployed, and so forth. And the Senate financed the studying of a Classical instrument of their choice, for each of these pupils.

Now, the slogan which this professor wrote at the beginning of the study, is a quote by Socrates, who said, "Education through music is therefore the best, because rhythm and harmony penetrate into the innermost depths of the soul, and give it grace and decency."

What this study found, is that it is not only musical skills which are attained in this way, but that it has all kinds of side effects, namely, that the pupils who are in this program have an extremely positive self-conception: They have extremely high self-esteem, they have extraordinarily developed cognitive powers, they are much more eloquent and intelligent in discussions than pupils of the other group. They have an outstanding creativity and originality in thinking; they have a great capacity for memory, not only in music, but in all other fields. They have energy, will power, steadiness, and an extremely high flexibility concerning themselves and the world.

In a group of 60 in one school, 10 out of the 60 pupils made

earned baccalaureate, that is, the degree which is somewhere between high school and college. You're about 18 when you make this degree in Germany. Ten of these 60 ended up with 1.0. That's the best possible grade, because it means they got the best grade in all areas of their education.

The study also shows that these pupils, because of the stimulation of their creative potential, have a normal desire to pursue other areas of creative activity, like painting, writing poetry, composing, doing scientific research, writing short stories, and so forth.

And, the pupils who are involved in this, have absolutely no aggressivity. Their social behavior is vastly improved; they respect each other. If you ask these pupils, "Is there anybody you absolutely can't stand, you hate?" they say, "no," while, in the other group, which hasn't learned a musical instrument, they say, "I can't stand this guy!" There is a big emotional difference.

So, what this professor emphasizes, is the connection of music to the character and the mind, which has been long debated, since the Greek Classics, since the Confucian tradition; but, with this study, for the first time, even the people who want to have hard facts and statistics, should be satisfied. And, it's the first time that a so-called scientific, provable such experiment has been made. And therefore, he recommends that the learning of a Classical instrument should be an essential part of any educational program.

## Creating a new Renaissance

I'm telling you these things, because we have reached a point of no return. In a country like the United States, where, according to what I heard, in some cities, you have curfews for your young people in the evening, because they're regarded as the most dangerous element of society. In my view, if you look in the mirror and you see a society which regards its own youth as the most dangerous element, and therefore, they can't go out in the evening: That is a dying society. A society in which you need a metal detector to enter a high school, is a dying society; a society in which 60% of the adult population, as in the case of Baltimore, is illiterate, functionally illiterate: That is a dying society.

So, I just hope that, on the one side, by reflecting on that, and on the other side, looking at the beautiful example of the Thomanerchor this afternoon, that this symposium will become a point of change, and that a whole movement of people fighting for excellence in education, will be the result of it. And, if it doesn't come from the government—which would be better, if they would do that—but if it doesn't come from the government, it has to come from the initiative of the people, because it is your country, it's your own life, and it is your children and grandchildren who will profit—or suffer—from your action or non-action.

Let me end by reporting to you one activity the Schiller Institute is engaged in, in Germany. Schiller was the most famous and most beloved poet in Germany, and the Schiller

Institute is named after him, because of the ideal of man he represents.

In Germany, we have similar problems to those of the United States, that because of a whole bunch of changes in the education system, many young pupils, many children, do not know poems any more, the Classical poems of Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Heine. And therefore, several years ago, the Schiller Institute started to try to recite Classical poetry, which is a dying art. There are not many people who know how to do it any more. And now, you have many groups spreading all over Germany, who have worked on this for two, three, four years, and reached actually quite a degree of excellence.

And, these people, of whom I'm sometimes a part—in the beginning, we went to senior citizens homes, on the one side, because these old people all still remember poems, and many times they would just fall into line beside you, when you would recite poems; on the other side, it's a very rewarding thing, because it helps them to get through the day a little bit better. Then, the poetry group branched out to rehabilitation clinics involving patients, and schools, and, eventually, a whole movement developed, where now you can have such an event, with 50 or 100 people each time.

So, it shows that there is a desire in the people for great culture. And I think that the reception of the Thomanerchor here in the United States, shows that a similar potential exists here. I think the fact that celebrated musicians from all over the United States, and abroad as well, are supporting this effort, gives hope that indeed, at a point where we are looking at the potential collapse of civilization, and a moral crisis, that we can start the process of rebuilding culture. And, what better thing can happen to you, than to look into the faces of happy little children singing, playing instruments, doing something which makes them joyful, even if it occurs in a city which is going to hell?

And I can assure you—and you can think about me when this happens—that in the next weeks and months, the whole world will go through incredible financial, political, and psychological crises, for reasons which are not now the subject of this symposium, but having to do with the financial crisis, having to do with what's happening in the Middle East, and so forth. And, I'm predicting that all the values which have led to the present moral condition of our society, all the values of the Frankfurt School, the Baby Boomers, Generation X, all these values will be called into question. And then will come the time, when people will have to go back to beauty. They will have to go back to the beautiful ideas in Classical culture, in Classical music, in literature. And, I'm convinced that if we do that, then the people here in this room, as well as many co-thinkers around the world, are the ones who will be the seed of a new Renaissance, which is the only way the world will get out of this mess.

But I'm totally convinced that man is made for something better, and therefore, we can create a new Renaissance.

## A change in the global weather

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

February 13, 1998

Do not blame what happened at the *Wehrkunde* conference on *El Niño*. The attacks by Europeans on the unfortunate outburst of U.S. Senator John McCain (R-Ariz.) echoed something far more devastating: a profound change, now ongoing, in the global patterns of political weather.

The brawls which erupted during the discussion periods of two successive international meetings held recently in Europe, are typical of numerous, increasing signs, that the world has reached the end of the era of Atlantic alliance between the British Empire and the United States, an era which began with the inauguration of that ideological spawn of the Confederacy, British asset Theodore Roosevelt,<sup>1</sup> at the Sept. 14, 1901 death by assassination of anti-British patriot, martyred U.S. President William McKinley.<sup>2</sup>

The century is now ending, during most of whose decades Teddy Roosevelt's Anglophile depravity reigned. This has been a Hollywood-centered depravity, typified by the film capital's racist *Birth of a Nation*, and the "White House's" occupation with that Romantic return to "Ante-Bellum" decadence associated with the common pro-Confederacy tradition of Theodore Roosevelt, and Ku Klux Klan revivalist Woodrow Wilson.<sup>3</sup> That disgraceful period of our national history,

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1. Filibusterer James D. Bulloch, T. R. Roosevelt's maternal uncle and the political mentor of "Teddy's" political education, had been the London-based head of the Confederacy's international secret intelligence service during 1861-1865, and a principal coordinator in London's military assistance to the Confederacy, against the United States. See Anton Chaitkin, *Treason In America*, 2nd ed. (New York: New Benjamin Franklin, 1985).

2. McKinley served in President Lincoln's U.S. Army under Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes; he was the last U.S. President in the Lincoln tradition inherited by U.S. General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur.

3. Sam Goldwyn and Louis B. Mayer, later of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (MGM), played leading roles in the production and distribution of a film

is leaving the scene, to join in Hell the lost power of other Henry A. Kissinger favorites, such as the evil, feudalist America-hater, Clement Prince Metternich's 1814-1848 Holy Alliance.<sup>4</sup>

The first of those recent, two international meetings was the Jan. 29-Feb. 3 sessions of the annual World Economic Forum in Davos.<sup>5</sup> The pattern was continued in the virtual brawls which erupted during the discussions of the subsequent, Feb. 7-8 *Wehrkunde* meeting in Munich, Germany (see report by Rainer Apel, below).

What lies underneath the patterns observed within those two meetings, is shown by a recent, post-October 1997 change, building up within the populations of both the U.S.A. and Europe, as among the leading political representatives of Islamic populations world-wide. The irrepressible popular outburst against the hateful British monarchy, in still-simmering popular reaction to the death, by vehicular homicide, of Princess Diana, is typical of an international mood-shift, which, as the death of Princess Diana showed, extends into the inside of the British Isles themselves.

There are two leading issues within this growing, and growling international ferment. The first, is the mid-October-

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originally titled *The Clansman*, later renamed *The Birth of A Nation*, a pro-Ku Klux Klan propaganda-piece, whose celebrated sequel was *Gone With the Wind*. The financial success of *The Clansman* was largely the result of public praise for the film by Ku Klux Klan admirer Woodrow Wilson, who was the President of the U.S. at that time.

4. Henry A. Kissinger, *A World Restored: Metternich, Castlereagh and the Problems of Peace 1812-1822* (Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1957), *passim*. Compare this with Henry A. Kissinger's 1982 anti-American address to a London public, "Reflections on a Partnership: British and American Attitudes to Postwar Foreign Policy" (Washington, D.C.: Center for Strategic and International Studies [CSIS], 1982).

5. William Engdahl, "Backroom Brawls on Financial Crisis Mark Davos Meeting," *EIR*, Vol. 25, No. 7, Feb. 13, 1998. pp. 4-7.



to-mid-January breakout of the “East Asia” phase of a continuing, escalating, global, systemic financial crisis, a crisis readying itself for an early new round, more violent and extensive than that recent October-January interval. The second, is the success of the British monarchy, and Prime Minister Tony Blair, in duping U.S. President Bill Clinton into accepting Britain’s demand for a new bombing assault on Iraq. As the connections are described in the previous, Feb. 13 edition of *EIR*, there is an obvious connection between the ongoing world monetary collapse, and Britain’s push for President Clinton’s politically suicidal folly in adopting the British monarchy’s demand for a U.S. bombing attack on Iraq.<sup>6</sup>

In both of the two recent international meetings referenced above, the opening round of official presentations was a political sham. At Davos, the principal speakers pretended that the ongoing monetary crisis was an Asian affair, in the process of being brought under control. From the squabbling which ensued during the discussions, it was evident that most of the conference’s participants did not share the views expressed in the opening presentations. The underlying character, permeating those discussions is most fairly described as “panic.” At Munich’s *Wehrkunde* conference, we witnessed a similar irony: while the snickering British delegation maintained a low profile, an open political fight erupted, chiefly between the politicals of the unusually large U.S. delegation, and the continental European spokesmen, as typified by the frank rejoinder of Germany’s Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

These and other gathering storm-clouds, are matched by qualitative political changes which have been manifest within the U.S. and European populations since approximately early November of last year.

Taking all relevant, crucial political signs of change together, we have a pattern unlike anything which has appeared in world politics since the years following the Cuba Missiles-Crisis, 1963 conflux: Britain’s Profumo scandal, the resulting, October resignation of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, and the November assassination of President John F. Kennedy, all leading into the disastrous first Harold Wilson government in London, and the culminating folly of McGeorge Bundy and looney Robert McNamara, in exploiting the death of President Kennedy, to force through modern parodies of Eighteenth-Century “cabinet-warfare” adventures, in Indo-China, follies which Kennedy had forbidden while he was still alive and able to do so.

## Old revolutions, and new

The aftermath of 1962-1963, was what circles linked to the London Tavistock Institute defined as a “cultural paradigm-shift:” the sweeping, 1964-1972 combination of “rock-drug-sex youth-counterculture” and correlated epidemic of “post-industrial,” utopian cults, which became politically hegemonic among the university-student ration of the “Baby Boomer” populations from that interval. What has emerged

6. *EIR* Strategic Studies. *EIR*, Vol. 25, No. 7, Feb. 13, 1998, pp. 50-75.

as a significant new trend, since the November-December 1997 interval, points in the direction of a “cultural revolution,” just as significant as that of the post-1963 developments, but of different social composition, and in qualitatively different directions.

This time, as then, it is the incumbent generation currently occupying most of the higher-ranking positions of policy-shaping—in government, educational institutions, news and entertainment media, and finance—who, now, are as stubbornly out of step with the realities of today, as an earlier generation was, then, during the U.S. Presidencies of Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard M. Nixon. Now, that is the experience bestowed on the generation which led in dumping Johnson and Nixon. “The King is dead; long live the King;” that is what will be said of today’s reigning, official policy-shaping opinion, soon enough. The question is, “What, now, will be crowned the new King?”

There will be a revolution, some sort of revolution. It is already in progress, and can not be prevented. The question, as in a 1789 France torn by the social consequences of France’s foolish submission to free-trade policy, is: “Which revolution, by whom, will prevail?” That is the question posed by the succession of brawls during the discussion periods at Davos earlier, and *Wehrkunde* now.

Then, and now, the key to circumstances which detonated the revolution then, and that erupting now, is simultaneous, fatally foolish combinations of strategic and economic policies. Compare, and also contrast, the changes of the 1960s and the circumstances of today’s crisis.

Begin with the 1962 Cuba Missile Crisis. The crisis was the result of the widespread influence of that British policy, for a posture of “preventive nuclear attack” upon the Soviet Union, which was the post-Franklin Roosevelt policy of Bertrand Russell, and also former Prime Minister Winston Churchill. This is the policy on whose behalf Churchill devotee President Harry Truman was induced, by London, to drop two nuclear bombs, for no necessary military reason, on Japan, in August 1945. This is the policy which Russell presented to the general public beginning September 1946, and the basis for the policy under continuing discussion between Russell and Soviet General Secretary N. Khrushchev, between 1955 and the negotiations of the period of the Missile Crisis itself.<sup>7</sup>

The relevant gist of the matter is this. Self-professed co-conspirators Russell and H.G. Wells,<sup>8</sup> were committed to eradicating the political nation-state system associated with scientific and industrial progress. Since war had been a stimu-

7. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “How Bertrand Russell Became an Evil Man,” *Fidelio*, Vol. III. No. 3, Fall 1994, *passim*. See Bertrand Russell, *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, Nos. 5-6, Sept. 1, 1946. Recently released documentation on the Missile Crisis itself underscores the curious relationship between Russell and Khrushchev.

8. H.G. Wells, *The Open Conspiracy: Blueprints for a World Revolution* (London: Victor Gollancz, 1928). Russell publicly subscribed to Wells’ proposal for this conspiracy, and adhered to that dedication for the rest of his life.

lus to nations' fostering of scientific and technological progress, Wells, Russell, and British haters of the American System generally, saw the elimination of the institution of the nation-state as key to their neo-feudalist goals. During the period of World War I, Wells, then a chief of propaganda for his government, embraced chemist Frederick Soddy's presentation of the possibilities of both nuclear-fission weapons, and nuclear fission as a source of power. Russell adopted Wells' expressed views on nuclear fission, by proposing that the development of fission weapons would make war so terrible, that nations would give up their sovereignty to world government, in order to avoid wars in which such "weapons of mass destruction" might be employed. During the last three decades of his life, this approach to establishing world government, was always Russell's stated policy, as it was also the ideology of the Pugwash Conference which came into existence through convergence upon agreement, between Russell and Khrushchev, beginning 1955.

Russell's policies thus became the Pugwash policies associated with McGeorge Bundy and Henry Kissinger, from no later than Kissinger's London-arranged assignment to serve under Bundy's sponsorship, at a project on this subject undertaken at the New York Council on Foreign Relations.

Thus, the agreement on a process of "détente," which came out of the negotiations during and immediately following the 1962 Missile Crisis, became the 1963 launching-point for the introduction of a policy shift, away from the American patriotic tradition of nation-state and commitment to benefits of fostering investment in scientific and technological progress, into what became known under such rubrics as "rock-drug-sex youth-counterculture," "post-industrial" utopianism generally, "information society," and neo-Malthusian "ecologism."

That change in economic policy was effected chiefly through a virtual mass-brainwashing of those university-student populations which would begin to assume the top-most positions of policy-shaping influence in government and private institutions from the mid-1980s on. The key to selling such an economic-cultural policy, was using the theme of "sexual freedom," as a lure away from the commitment to happiness, into preference for momentary experience of pleasure. This meant a shift away from physical standards of performance, and improvements of demographic characteristics of populations taken as functional wholes, into an emphasis upon existentialist notions of individual "psychological," i.e., ideological, gratification. Thus, during the course of the 1970s, the U.S.A., followed by western continental Europe, drifted away from emphasis upon physical-economic and demographic performance, to existentialists' notions of ideological gratification.

The point has been, that insofar as people are willing to accept sensationalist forms of entertainment, and other ideological gratifications, as a substitute for real physical-economic and demographic performance, they will not only tolerate, but embrace those policies which lead to dismemberment

of national sovereignties, and sweeping destruction of the physical-economic productivity and standard of living of the population as a whole.

This has been the pattern of change, especially in North America and Europe, in policy-shaping assumptions, and in apparent popular values, since the 1962 Missiles Crisis. Although this 1962-1998 development has had historical exceptional features, the correlation between economic and political crisis is more the rule, than the exception throughout all known history. The present moment of crisis, the connection between the lunatic impulses for a bombing of Iraq, and the ongoing systemic collapse of the present world financial and monetary system, is nothing other than a new variant upon an old theme. Crises, including sudden, revolutionary reversals in cultural trends, are usually situated within such an interacting correlation between economic and social crisis.

The essential point to recognize, is, therefore, that despite the frantic ideologues, who attempt to delude themselves and others, that there has been net improvement in the U.S. economy since 1971, the reason we have a global systemic crisis today, is that the ideology-driven changes in culture, since the 1964-1972 cultural paradigm-shift, have been a net, catastrophic failure. As the Gospel reports Jesus Christ to have spoken, there are times when, if no other will say the truth, even the very stones will speak. All the public-relations double-talk, all the related "politically correct" ranting and raving, will not make this crisis go away. Propaganda can not defeat the crisis; the crisis will crush the propaganda, and, as has often been the case, those foolish, arrogant fools, who attempt to defeat reality with the rhetoric of a failed delusion.

At Davos, at Munich, and in the populations of Germany, France, Italy, the United States, and elsewhere, those who think that they can defeat the onrushing economic and political storms with the baling-wire of the Baby-Boomer era's ideology, are dooming themselves. Since approximately November 1997, an accelerating political polarization has been visible, a polarization, which in the U.S., is for, or against the ideologies of both the "New Democrats" and Newt Gingrich's "Third Wave" sort of neo-conservatism. Parallel trends are visible elsewhere.

For reasons which to such self-deluded persons must be inexplicable, the increasingly polarized populations, the nations, and even nature itself, are in a mental state of threatened insurrection against those who attempt, as did the foolish Emperor Nero, to impose upon reality the delusions of an already bankrupt regime, by mere institutional arrogance. Such leaders of the moment do nothing so much as doom themselves.

As the messenger reported to the Czar: "The conditions of the harvest, the military forces, and the morals of the nobility, are revolting."

"But, what of my ever faithful peasants?" the Czar replied, hopefully.

The messenger lowered his head, for a moment of great

sadness, and, then, looking up, said, "Sire, they, too, are revolting."

### As a strategic analyst sees it

In the language of schoolbook geometry, changes in cultural paradigms have effects analogous to revolutionary changes in a deductive geometry; the world suddenly operates on the basis of laws which are in contradiction to what was generally taken for granted, by successful people, axiomatically, on the basis of their prior experience. This is an analogy, but is more than merely an analogy.

Recently, increasingly, this fact is strongly impressed upon the present writer, in the case of nearly every development which merits public comment. The person who attempts to interpret current developments solely by resort to established axiomatic rules of analysis, will fail. The analysis offered by such latter sort of person will either be simply aimless verbiage, or would lead to the worst, most dangerous errors of policy-making judgment. Every important breaking development, around the world, during the recent weeks, and longer, has involved actual, or required axiomatic changes in behavior of leading institutions. Anyone who clings to what has become adopted as established criteria for analysis and policy-shaping, is intrinsically incompetent.

There is a branch of knowledge, derived chiefly by Plato's dialogues, which deals precisely with the kind of analytical problem present revolutionary trends imply. That is to say, the case in which the choice of a new set of axioms, to replace the old, is the essence of the developments and of the appropriate response to those developments.

During the recent several years, most emphatically, there has been an accelerating rate of increase of the instances in which attention to a change in axioms is the only useful consideration for purposes of analysis, or defining proposed policies. During the recent four months, especially since the end of November 1997, this factor of qualitative change has skyrocketed in its relevance.

Today, the most important task of a person such as the present writer, is to make clear to policy-shapers inside and outside government, and to the small layer of thinking citizens in general, how to look at their own now faulty habits of thinking, how to render comprehensible to themselves, the quality of axiomatic changes in ways of thinking, which must occur within the minds of those who bear the leading responsibility for guiding nations and their peoples away from the brink of a plunge of the entirety of this planet into a prolonged, "new dark age."

For example, the worst idiots, to use one of the kinder sobriquets applicable to the reality of the situation, are those who share views expressed in a two-page political advertisement appearing in the local voice of oligarchy for New Babylon, the *Washington Post*, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 10. This ad was headlined "A Time for American Leadership on Key Global Issues." Focussing upon the content of the

advertisement, rather than the pompous title, the present writer suggested a more appropriate, much shorter name for the ad's authors: "The New Belshazzar's Feast Committee." The simplest reply to the ad would be: The moving finger has already written the relevant reply.

Here, in that committee's statement, one has a relevant, concise illustration of those who are so foolishly, so stubbornly, committed to the policies—the ideological poison—which have caused the crisis, that they propose to solve the crisis so produced by a more massive overdose of the same folly.

The crisis was caused by two factors: The superimposition, upon the policy-trends of the Truman and Eisenhower period, of the ideology established out of the cultural paradigm-shift imposed upon university-student populations of the 1964-1972 interval. In other words, we shifted from a monetary-parasite-ridden form of viable national commitment to investment in benefits of scientific and technological progress, the American tradition, by superimposing a "post-industrial" ideology upon the already flawed policies of the Eisenhower 1950s.

What is required, is to reverse that terrible mistake. 1) We must scrap the hopelessly bankrupt present, global monetary and financial systems, by returning to the kinds of international, protectionist arrangements underlying the Bretton Woods system of the 1950s. 2) One of the modifications which we must introduce to the 1950s model of monetary order, is to replace hopelessly bankrupt central banking systems, by new national-banking systems of a form derived from the successful proposals of U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton. 3) Since the concert of nations which must be assembled to establish the needed monetary reforms, must feature the populous nations of East and South Asia, as well as the U.S.A. and whatever European states will join with us, the new monetary system must function as what developing nations generally have called a "just new world economic order." 4) To recover from the present global crisis, requires that we ensure physical-economic margins of profitability. These require a rapid, and large-scale increase in per-capita physical-economic output. This requires the marshalling of credit of nations for large-scale infrastructural projects, the kinds of public investments designed to stimulate high rates of growth of private investment in benefits of scientific and technological progress.

Unless those four policies are adopted, there is no hope that civilization as we have known it, will outlive the present century. No reform, which does not reflect an axiomatic change in policy-making, in this specific direction, will do anything but make a terrible situation much worse.

During February and March of this year, we shall witness a continuation of a present pattern. Every so-called "reform" enacted in East and Southeast Asia will fail in the most miserable way. Every proposed reform will be worse than had nothing at all been done. The course recently adopted by the gov-

ernment of Japan, is the worst of them all: the members of the government have put their hands to the sword of political suicide, by adopting a policy worse than the hyperinflationary policy of 1921-1923 Weimar Germany, a policy which could virtually destroy Japan as a functioning nation, and that in short order. These reforms are disasters, deserving of no kinder term than "lunacy."

What will happen, as each of these recent "reforms" blows up: in Indonesia, in South Korea, in Japan, and elsewhere? What will the idiots of the IMF and kindred institutions propose, then, when the next explosion occurs, and the lunacy of their previous, recent policies becomes undeniable, perhaps during the second half of March?

The issue of analysis, is: When will these idiots make way for sanity, at last? What kind of revolutions shall we experience—very soon—unless the presently prevailing delusions, in Washington and elsewhere, are abandoned for the kinds of alternatives identified as just, here?

Do not be so occupied with attempting to interpret, perhaps to seem to explain away, what happened at convocations such as Davos or Munich, that you miss the essential common feature of these events. The world, as most of you took it for granted, until a very recent time, no longer exists. There is a new world out there, and you must quickly come to terms with the reality that represents.

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## The Wehrkunde Meeting

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# Opposition arises to a strike against Iraq

by Rainer Apel

The 34th International Munich Conference on Security Policy, also known by its traditional name, the "Wehrkunde Meeting," was held on Feb. 7-8 in a somewhat ceremonious context, because it was the official farewell for Baron Ewald von Kleist (75), its founder and chairman since its first conference in 1962. The American delegation was the biggest ever, with 120 members out of 207 conference attendees in total, and among them were many close friends of von Kleist, including U.S. Secretary of Defense William Cohen. The second-largest national contingent were German foreign and defense experts, and the third-largest were the British. Defense and foreign policy experts from the other 13 NATO member nations, as well as from Russia, Hungary, Poland, France, and Japan, also attended. In the future, the event will be hosted by Horst Teltschik, a former national security adviser to Germa-

ny's Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who now is a member of the board of BMW.

The ceremonious aspect of this meeting, however, was overshadowed by the escalating conflict over Iraq, and by the differences across the Atlantic, in assessing the exact nature of the threat that Iraq's Saddam Hussein poses to the Mideast and the rest of the world, and the necessity of a military strike against Baghdad. From a German point of view, there is a big risk involved in pursuing a military build-up in the Persian Gulf as a means of increasing the diplomatic pressure on Iraq. The German government and opposition alike, believe that President Bill Clinton would prefer a diplomatic solution to this conflict, but fear that the way this military force is being built up in the Persian Gulf by the Americans and the British is creating a dynamic, similar to the situation in 1990, that will lead to war. It is feared here in Germany in particular, that Clinton will suffer political damage from a military action that will do little harm to Saddam Hussein, cause human casualties among the civilian population of Iraq, and alienate America's friends throughout the entire Arab and Muslim world. It is feared that such military action will achieve nothing but to create pretexts for a clash of civilizations between Western, Christian nations and those of the Arab and Muslim world.

This is a kind of consensus across political party boundaries which existed before the Wehrkunde meeting, reflecting the bad experience with George Bush's and Margaret Thatcher's Gulf War of 1990-91, and with what came after. The Germans know that there are many leftovers from the Bush era in the bureaucracy of the Clinton administration, and especially in Congress and the U.S. media. Not only do they cause big problems for President Clinton, but they also tend to foam at the Germans, whenever Germany wants to pursue a policy that is not in line with scenarios for strategic confrontation which these "Bush Babies" spin out.

### **Bush-ites push the British line**

The keynote address to the conference which Chancellor Kohl delivered on Feb. 7, avoided any mention of the Iraq issue. But the "Bush-ites," who comprised a section of the U.S. delegation, pushed the British line for war on Iraq. Beginning with Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), other members of the Senate such as John Warner (R-Va.), Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.), and Kay Bailey Hutchinson (R-Tex.), former security advisers Brent Scowcroft, Fred Ikle, and Helmut Sonnenfeldt, and former top administration officials including Richard Perle and Richard Burt, this faction launched a barrage of complaints that the Germans are not giving full support for a military strike against Saddam Hussein. Lieberman and Warner threatened a U.S. pullout from NATO, should the Germans fail to rally behind the three U.S. aircraft carriers in the Persian Gulf. Perle went so far as to say that Germany's chemical industry had armed Saddam Hussein with biochemical weapons of mass extinction.

Chancellor Kohl took extensive notes on all these charges, which came, to be precise, from only a small group among the 120 American attendees, and he chose to respond only in his concluding words to the Saturday morning session. Next to him sat U.S. Secretary of Defense Cohen, who did not say anything while the controversy with the Bush-ites played out. Cohen did not bring up the Iraq issue until Sunday morning, and most of what he said, came during the discussion period, and not in his address. For the Germans, Cohen's conduct signalled that Clinton, and a good part of his administration, are neither in favor of a war on Iraq, nor of Bush-ite propaganda wars on Germany.

Responding to McCain and company, Kohl chose to drop all diplomatic courtesy. He declared that he profoundly disapproved of this German-bashing, just as he had disapproved of Western policies during the Iran-Iraq War in the early 1980s, to build up Saddam Hussein as a "useful pawn" against the Khomeini regime in Iran. Kohl said that, in his view, many, if not most, of the problems that the world is faced with in the Persian Gulf today, can be traced back to this flawed assessment of Saddam Hussein as "useful." Kohl emphasized that there is no lack of German solidarity with the Americans; that if need be, the Americans can use their air bases in Germany for military strikes against Iraq. But, he added, "contrary to others, I have not even been asked yet for such support."

### **Kohl attacks the 'special relationship'**

During his response, which was spiced with ironic remarks on other NATO allies and their flaws and neuroses, Kohl addressed the British feeling of being "something very special," which, he said, may have to do with their sharing the same language with the Americans, or with "being the oldest member in the club." This public attack on the "special relationship" ideology which is cultivated in London and among Bush-era relics in U.S. politics, is something that has been very rare in Kohl's political career. The Chancellor clearly differentiated between the Clinton administration and "certain groups in Congress" and the media. He said that most problems between the United States and Germany usually emerge outside the governmental relations between Washington and Bonn. Kohl added that Germans are asking themselves how it is possible that the public in the "most important nation of this world" has nothing else to do than debate Clinton's alleged affairs with women, as if there were lack of big problems to solve. Kohl said that what is still lacking, is a serious debate about and answer to the question, "What comes after a strike?"

Paradoxically, during this turbulent morning session, in this entire controversy between Americans and Germans, not one of the 30-member British delegation opened his mouth. It was an appropriate illustration of how the British, playing out "balance of power" scenarios, watch other powers fight among themselves.

Now, there should be no illusion that once Clinton were to give the green light for a military strike on Baghdad, Kohl would make sure that American aircraft can use their bases in Germany. Formally speaking, the Americans have to ask the Germans for permission to use the bases for missions outside the NATO area, but it is almost certain that Kohl will give this permission, even if he disagrees with the military strike. Faced with a campaign for reelection this September, Kohl would run a considerable risk by giving such permission, because the majority of German voters oppose a new war in the Gulf, even though they also dislike Saddam Hussein.

### **Can a Gulf war be avoided?**

Is there a way out? Many German foreign policy experts believe there is, as they told this author in discussions during and after the conference. They believe that a war in the Persian Gulf can be avoided, although they concede that the present constellation of forces rather points to a military option. Two of the Germans who attended the meeting, both members of the governing coalition in Bonn, stated, first of all, that they see a clear distinction between Clinton and the McCain types, and that they are confident that Cohen is in Clinton's camp. One of the Germans told me the night before Kohl's keynote address, that the confrontationists within the U.S. delegation were spotted sitting together, spinning something out. The McCain types are known for such confrontations, from many previous Wehrkunde meetings. Their caucusing was an unmistakable signal that something was up for next morning, that the Germans had better be alert. And maybe, Kohl was tipped off on that, so that the attacks by McCain and others did not catch him off-guard.

Both German politicians whom I talked to said that, from a German point of view, which they wished were also the American one, a military conflict with Iraq makes no sense. It would neither succeed in eliminating all Saddam Hussein's dangerous weapons arsenals, nor remove him from power, nor launch a successful revolt of whatever "opposition" force there might be (which they doubt exists) inside Iraq and its Armed Forces. The civilian population of Iraq would be the ones to suffer, and the Americans would be deeply discredited among the Arabs, all of whom oppose a military move against Iraq, including Saudi Arabia. Moreover, the entire peace process involving Palestine, Jordan, Israel, and Syria would be torpedoed.

### **British duplicity**

I received the same assessment from a senior member of the German Institute of Oriental Studies, based in Hamburg. He said that what is startling, is what close contacts in several Arab countries told him: that British diplomats are going around there, giving their Arab discussion partners a different line than that which is being put out in London. The British diplomats are telling the Arabs that the proposed military

strike against Saddam Hussein is no good, that it will neither overthrow him nor remove all dangerous military arsenals, but only provoke a civil war which the anti-Saddam forces would lose. Furthermore, the British are saying that a diplomatic solution which accepted the structures of the Saddam regime should rather be sought, working through them for a post-Saddam era.

The Oriental Studies source conceded that there is a strange pattern of former Iraqi military leaders or politicians always ending up in exile in London, which indicates that the British still have secret connections into the Iraqi elite. This doesn't mean anything for the Iraqi opposition as such, because these ties are just strings which the British use for their own geopolitical purposes. The source added that, just as the Clinton administration is already being humiliated in the eyes of the world, because it cannot get any further with the peace process in Palestine, so it will lose whatever remaining respect it still has in the Arab world if it walks into the Baghdad trap.

A much-neglected aspect here, the source said, is that the "dual containment" policy of the United States against Iran and Iraq has deprived the Americans of billions of dollars of economic contracts. There are surveys in the United States that document this, but influential circles in the State Department and the Pentagon have a policy of working through Israel, for contacts into the entire Mideast region. Clinton does not like that, the source said, but he thinks he has to make concessions to the Zionist lobby and to the Christian fundamentalists at home.

The source said that it is astonishing that American industry is not putting on more pressure for a change, to improve relations with Iraq, a former leading market in the region for U.S. products. The United States has no policy for the region, and the military muscle-flexing can only work to their disadvantage.

Some Americans may view such military action as a welcome compensation for all the failures in the Mideast peace process, showing that the Americans are still capable of acting, but they will be proven wrong, the source said. If one American missile hits an Iraqi bunker with women and children, killing many of them, instead of eliminating Saddam's arsenals, the world public—including the American public—will be against the United States.

Also interesting was a discussion with a senior expert at the German Foreign Policy Association in Bonn, the German equivalent—though not always by policies—of the New York Council on Foreign Relations. This source began the discussion with an ironic answer to the question why British diplomats in Arab capitals are saying things different than their own government propaganda in London on Iraq: There is that tradition of British diplomacy being "quite pluralistic," he said. In his view, Clinton is seeking a diplomatic solution to this conflict with Iraq, but there is the problem that American

policies in the region are caught in the trap of power politics, or, to be more precise, "dual containment geopolitics." For lack of other options, there is only one option left, namely, to increase the diplomatic heat on Baghdad by waving the military stick. As long as that serves to enhance the diplomatic level, and remains subordinate to it, it is basically okay, he said. But as long the United States does not have a policy for the region, there is no political alternative to the military dynamic.

This was already the case during the Iran-Iraq War, when the Americans thought Khomeini had to be contained, so they built up Saddam Hussein, he said. But it is much more difficult now, than in 1990, to build up such an alliance. Talking about a non-Saddam Iraq, as the Americans and British do—how would it look after all, he asked, if there is no viable option for a change at the top in Baghdad that would be more acceptable to the West than Saddam himself? All the talk about inner-Iraqi "opposition" to Saddam is rubbish. Iraq after Saddam will look very much the same, for the time being, and to think of installing a pro-American regime, coming into Baghdad on U.S. tanks, after the history of 1990-91 and the sanctions policy, is nonsense. Thus, the United States runs a high risk now that Saddam will not respond the way it would like him to, and then, military strikes become the only option. This is what Clinton wants to avoid, the source said, because it would provoke a big backlash throughout the Arab world.

In any case, there is no quick fix for the Persian Gulf region, the source said. Liberating the region from the current situation requires a lot of time and patience. One should take the case of Iran, which is slowly transforming itself from Khomeini-ism to a more moderate, more modern state and society. And, what is very important, the transformation of Iran has nothing to do with sanctions from outside; it is a genuine, inner-Iranian development. The United States has been very late in finally recognizing that, he said.

Iraq also will need time to develop leaders other than Saddam Hussein, he said. At the moment, any hopes for a post-Saddam era, something like the post-Khomeini era in Iran, are premature, and nothing of that sort can be achieved through outside pressure or military action.

Clinton and his closest advisers may have some ideas on how to get out of this Persian Gulf dynamic, the source said. But Clinton is under heavy attack from Congress, where the "Jewish lobby" is active, along with anti-Islamic women's leagues, Christian warrior types, the media, and so on, and Clinton has tended to back down. On Palestine, Clinton has already made one concession after another to try to calm down the right-wing radicals in Congress. That problem of U.S. politics would remain after a military strike on Baghdad. Apart from the population of Iraq, the region around the Persian Gulf and the Mideast as a whole, which would deserve a more rational policy, will suffer from these power plays, he said.

# Growing international opposition to Iraq war

## United Nations

**Secretary General Kofi Annan**, interview with BBC, Feb. 10:

Annan urged the United Kingdom and United States to avoid “humiliating” Iraq, and cautioned against military action. The Iraqi leaders, he said, have “painted themselves in a corner and we need to work with them to get them to back down, but I think we should not insist on humiliating them. . . . I think we all need to think through very carefully the consequences of [military] action and what we do afterwards. If we maintain fundamentalist positions all around, or purist positions all around, we will not find a solution, and I appeal for that kind of courage, that kind of wisdom, that will allow us to make the kinds of judgments that will allow us to get out of this.”

## United States

**Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf**, former commander of Coalition military forces during Operation Desert Storm, 1991, now a military analyst for NBC-TV, speaking with Tim Russert on “Meet the Press,” Feb. 8:

Asked what an air attack against Iraq would accomplish, and what would happen if it did not succeed, Schwarzkopf replied, “We run the risk of doing the same thing we did in North Vietnam. We escalated the bombing, and every time they survived it, they kind of came out and brushed themselves off and said, ‘Wow, we survived,’ and it toughened their resolve, so that’s one of the risks that you have when you go ahead and embark upon this type of military operation.”

**Russert:** “Is it a risk worth taking?”

**Schwarzkopf:** “That’s not my judgment to make. That’s a judgment that has to be made by the national command authority, I think, and the United Nations.

“But it is definitely a risk, and I think it’s something that has to be considered. A lot of people are asking the question, ‘What after that?’ and that’s a very good question to ask, because we’re not in a position to launch ground forces. We don’t have the ground forces there to do so. It would take a very long time to build up to that level.”

**Russert:** “Should we expand the mission and try to eliminate Saddam Hussein once and for all?”

**Schwarzkopf:** “Well, that’s easy to say, hard to do. You

know, you’re not going to eliminate Saddam Hussein unless you know exactly where he is, you know, a given time, place, location certain, and with no intelligence apparatus to work with and not having that knowledge, you know, it’s easy to say, ‘Let’s go get Saddam Hussein,’ but it’s a very, very tough thing to do. . . .

“[Saddam] wants the sanctions lifted, and if the coalition fractures, then he has a good chance of having the sanctions lifted. So therefore, you know, he may not mind a big strike. He may say, ‘It’s worth taking a big strike if I can get the sanctions lifted.’ ”

**David Hackworth**, decorated Vietnam War hero, commentary posted on the Internet, “Bluster and Bombs Don’t Win Wars,” Feb. 11:

Hackworth wrote that “there’s no one more dangerous than a fiftyish draft dodger turned Hawk.” He leveled his remarks at Democrats and Republicans alike, beginning with Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott. “When Trent Lott was in his early 20s, dying age during the Vietnam War, do you think the man ever led a rifle platoon across a bullet-swept field in Southeast Asia? No way. He was too busy leading cheers at Old Miss! Now the Republican Senate leader foams at the mouth with war talk and wants the United States to bomb Iraq into a sandy waffle. He has become the ultimate cheerleader of death and destruction.”

“The White House, from Clinton to his chief of staff to his national security adviser, all are members of the same we-never-served-our-country-in-the-trenches club. In fact, most senior White House advisers belong to the same cozy anti-war elite. . . . And that applies to Newt Gingrich and most of the Congressional baby boomers now chanting bomb, bomb, bomb as well. Only 9% of today’s members of Congress have seen combat duty. Nor does a single one have a son or a daughter on a ship, in an aircraft or in a foxhole in the Gulf.”

Hackworth itemized the parallels between the Vietnam fiasco, and the Gulf War, take two, that Clinton is now contemplating. First, he noted that the United States has never won a war by a bombing campaign, from World War II, to Korea, to Vietnam and Desert Storm I. A massive bombing campaign would do nothing to defeat Saddam Hussein. Second, there is no clearly defined objective to a military action against Saddam. Third, Hackworth warned that the U.S. is preparing Desert Storm II using the same flawed tactics used in the last effort, and this time, probably, without even the involvement of ground forces. And, ultimately, there is no way to “win.” “You need to be smart, skillful and lucky to win. And anyone with a lick of commonsense doesn’t get into a fight that he surely can’t win. . . . As with Vietnam, Congressional bluster will not cause Saddam to change spots. Neither will airpower destroy all of Iraq’s WMD [weapons of mass destruction]. Lott and his war chorus

should chill out and spend an evening reading Sun Tzu to understand his bottom line: "The art of war is of vital importance to the state. It is a matter of life and death, a road either to safety or ruin. . . ."

## Europe, Russia

**Massimo D'Alema**, Italy, general secretary of the PDS party (the largest coalition partner in the Italian government), as quoted in *La Repubblica*, Feb. 7:

British Prime Minister Tony Blair is "the only head of government in the world who favors a military strike" against Iraq, said D'Alema. He revealed that he had written a letter to Tony Blair, in agreement with Premier Romano Prodi, asking Blair to hold off. "It is a letter that says WAIT [in English in the original—ed.], *calma*. Before war, it is necessary to explore all means of diplomacy . . . to declare war against a country that prohibits inspectors to enter, seems to me an overreaction. The use of strength is sometimes a painful necessity, but this does not seem to me to be the case." D'Alema turns to Blair not only as chairman of the European Union, but also as executive member of the European Socialist Party, of which D'Alema is also a member.

**Italy and Russia**, joint declaration during Boris Yeltsin's visit to Rome Feb. 9-11:

The statement warns President Clinton against the "unpredictable consequences" of an intervention against Iraq, while stating that it is "indispensable to keep the diplomatic way open" and indicating that it is UN Secretary General Kofi Annan who could carry out such mediation.

**Ten bishops of the Church of England**, open letter published in *The Independent*, Feb. 11:

An American-British attack on Iraq would not be a just war, the letter said. "Any action that will involve large-scale civilian casualties in Iraq leaves the Western nations in a weak moral position. What is more, military intervention by Western nations is likely to reinforce the already deep Muslim mistrust of the West.

"The goals of military intervention remain unclear. The risk of widespread collateral damage must be pondered. Previous action reduced Iraq to a state in which the firm government of a ruthless tyrant seemed more than ever the only alternative to total social collapse.

"Just war theory requires a reasonable calculation of success in attaining clearly defined objectives, once all other avenues have been exhausted. We are not convinced that this applies here.

"We raise these points on the basis of the Christian conviction that innocent citizens have the right not to become the target of threats and violence, and that the building of trust between peoples is the overriding priority for policy in such circumstances."

**Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel**, Germany, interview with the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, Feb. 12:

"Everything, really everything has to be done to achieve a diplomatic solution to the Iraq crisis," Kinkel said. There is still potential for a non-military solution, in the diplomatic efforts launched by countries that have influence on the Iraqi leaders, such as Russia, France, and Turkey. Germany particularly backs the French efforts, Kinkel said.

He reaffirmed Chancellor Helmut Kohl's statement, at the Wehrkunde Meeting on Feb. 7, about "solidarity with the United States," but added that this is meant as "political solidarity," and not as anything implying direct military aid for the Americans: no money, no troops, no military equipment, not as in 1991. As for the U.S. airbases in Germany, the German government thinks there will not be a necessity to use them, and the Germans have not received any formal request from the States, either, to date.

## Mideast

**Al Ahram**, Egyptian government newspaper, editorial, Feb. 10:

A U.S. attack on Iraq would be catastrophic for the United States, the newspaper said. "Only waves upon waves of hatred can come out of the U.S. assault. U.S. world hegemony will be rejected. It will be seen as an arrogant superpower adopting a policy of dual standards in dealing with world affairs, a policy as unwise as it is unsuitable for a big power. Should the U.S. seek to cultivate international respect, should it care to maintain its position as an international power for the longest possible duration, it should be willing to deal impartially and wisely with countries, people, and crises, all over the world. The current Iraq crisis would be a good place to start."

**Jordan Times**, Feb. 11:

**Qatar** has joined the ranks of those opposing military action against Iraq. During U.S. Defense Secretary William Cohen's visit there, the Qatar government declined to hold a joint press conference with him. This also reportedly occurred in the **United Arab Emirates**.

The **Gulf Coordination Council** also met to discuss the matter and to coordinate the posture of the member states, which are all the Gulf states except Iraq and Iran. Qatari Foreign Minister Hamad Ben Jassim Ben Jabr Al Thani told the press, "The Gulf Coordination Council states, including Qatar, do not welcome and do not want to see Iraq being hit and bombed again. We care for the Iraqi people."

**Hurriyet**, Turkey, Feb. 10:

The statement by British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook last week, that Britain would welcome the breakup of Iraq in the aftermath of U.S. bombing raids, has "shocked Turkish government officials," the Turkish daily reports.



**Deputy Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit**, Turkey, press conference on Feb. 11, quoted by the *Turkish Daily News*, Feb. 12:

Ecevit charged that Britain is manipulating the United States on behalf of its policy of fragmenting Iraq. Ecevit's press conference follows charges he made on Feb. 9, that the U.S. and Britain were plotting to create a Kurdish state in northern Iraq, which would threaten Turkish national security.

Following the interview, the U.S. ambassador to Turkey protested that that is not U.S. policy.

Asked about this U.S. response, Ecevit said that whatever the consequence of the coming military action may be, it will further the partition of Iraq, and make its reintegration more difficult. He added, "They [the U.S. government] may be sincere. Americans are frank people. I take their word seriously. But they can themselves be manipulated. England is the closest ally of the U.S. They do whatever the U.S. asks them to do. At the same time, they can manipulate the U.S. in the direction of their own will, and drag them into games and set ups."

Ecevit added that the main problem is that the United States has no real policy toward Iraq, and has no idea what to do in the aftermath of a military strike. "It is of course worrying us. This would mean a superpower like the United States is entering a war, without predicting its consequences. It is a grave situation if true. That poses dangerous consequences for our part."

To deal with this problem, Ecevit called on the United States to "make its Iraq policies with Turkey."

**President Suleyman Demirel**, Turkey, quoted by Anatolia News Agency Feb. 10:

President Demirel said that Turkey's support for U.S. air strikes is not guaranteed. "Let nobody say that Turkey is in anybody's pocket," he added.

## China

**Foreign Minister Qian Qichen**, telephone conversation with U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright on Feb. 5, reported by Xinhua:

Qian told Albright that President Jiang Zemin "is deeply concerned" about the crisis over Iraq. He told Albright of China's support for active, ongoing diplomatic efforts to resolve the crisis, and emphasized that China does not favor the use of force against Iraq.

While calling on Iraq to "fully cooperate with the special UN committee," Qian Qichen also said that Iraq's state sovereignty, national dignity, and security concerns must be respected appropriately. Qian Qichen said that he had also sent a verbal message, via China's UN ambassador, to Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz, asking Iraq to agree to negotiations.

# Secessionists pose serious threat to Italy

by Claudio Celani

The Italian Parliament will soon be called upon to vote on whether to lift the immunity of Umberto Bossi and other leaders of the separatist Northern League, clearing the way for them to be prosecuted for an "attempt against the national state." The allegation refers to the League's open secessionist program and actions, including the establishment of a government and a parliament of the imaginary northern Italian state of Padania, as well as the staging of military training exercises in the context of organizing secession. The request to lift immunity was made at the end of January by Verona Prosecutor Guido Papalia, who concluded an almost two-year investigation of the League and its paramilitary organization, the Padania National Guard (GNP), also called the "Green Shirts," with a request for the indictment of Bossi and 40 other leaders of the League and the GNP. Under Italian law, the crime for which Bossi and company are accused, is punishable by life imprisonment.

Indicating the seriousness of the allegations, Prosecutor Papalia declared in an interview that the League's paramilitary GNP organization is comparable to the neo-fascist National Front, a subversive organization active in the 1970s, whose members were also part of the Armed Nuclei for the Defense of the State, a secret and illegal section of the NATO "Stay Behind" operation known by the codename "Gladio." In the past, Papalia himself had conducted an investigation of the National Front, which was involved in several terrorist acts, including an aborted military coup.

## British control

What Papalia did not say, is that the National Front was controlled by British intelligence. The same is true of the hard-core secessionist structure. Not by chance, many League leaders, and especially those responsible for the paramilitary League organization, have a similar neo-fascist background: many come from the same circles as the National Front neo-fascists, and sometimes they are former members of the National Front. Enzo Flego, general commander of the GNP, is also leader of the "Padan Right," a right-wing current inside the League. Inside the GNP itself, which is organized along territorial sections, Flego is the commander of the "Campaign for Liberty," based in Verona,

which forms the “hard core of Padan Independence,” according to their own propaganda.

It is probably this entity which, on Feb. 10, sent a death threat to Papalia under the signature, “National Front Nucleus, section J. Goebbels.”

The picture emerging from Papalia’s investigation is one of an armed militia in the initial phase of its construction. Although not yet able to deploy an insurrectionary force, the militia has to be stopped now, before it is too late. That is why Prosecutor Papalia, who is said to be backed by the government and by State President Luigi Scalfaro, has decided to undertake an unprecedented action aimed at practically dissolving a mass-based political party.

### **Bossi: ‘They must use their fists’**

Among the evidence Papalia has gathered, are wiretapped conversations between Bossi and other League leaders, in which Bossi discusses the necessity of preparing the GNP for a clash with the police. In a conversation with the Northern League leader in Venice, Bossi says: “We will all have a machine gun in our hand. . . . It will be an enormous satisfaction to send to hell as many as possible out of this living shit. . . . They are living shit, they must be cancelled.” The object of Bossi’s outburst was State President Scalfaro, who had just paid a visit to Venice. Bossi, the conversations reveal, was particularly frustrated because the Venice organization had not been able to put together a militia group capable of disrupting Scalfaro’s rally. In the same conversation, Bossi says: “Those who go into the streets, they must know that they must use their fists. . . . The League now belongs to those who are conscious of the historical moment and who are determined.”

In another conversation, Bossi solicits GNP head Flego to test the “determination” of his men. “We are ready,” Flego answers, pointing to the necessity of building up the militia numerically: “See, Umberto, we have to count ourselves, because you cannot send three hundred Green Shirts to fight against six hundred policemen.”

This and other material, including League dropouts who have become witnesses for the prosecution, has helped Papalia make a case against Bossi and company of having “committed actions aiming at dissolving the unity of the Italian state, through the disintegration of its territory, and to create a new state entity, called ‘Padania,’ and composed of a federation of states including all northern Italian regions and their territory, through the realization and the concrete effectiveness of a complex and articulated military structure called ‘Green Shirts’ or ‘Padania National Guard.’ ”

But, the bulk of Papalia’s argument involves the political strategy of the League, within which the militia phenomenon must be situated. Correctly, Papalia goes after the very idea of secession, and reconstructs the steps through which the League has so far moved to challenge the Italian state. The League idea of a northern Italian nation, Papalia writes, is “artificially justified by a supposed ‘Padanian’ national iden-



*Northern League leader Umberto Bossi (right) with former Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi. Italy’s Parliament will be asked to lift Bossi’s immunity, clearing the way for his prosecution as a threat to the state.*

tity, as distinct from and counterposed to the Italian one—of which in various places the representative agencies have been formed and organized, openly qualified as ‘government’ and ‘Parliament of the Padanian Federal Republic’; with the eventual publication of an official gazette, containing the collection of ‘Padania institutional records’; organizing, after some attempts to achieve international recognition of the new artificially created entity, apposite ‘padanian elections,’ thus calling to vote all Italian citizens living in the northern Italian territory to elect, according to the rules of a so-called ‘regular’ electoral competition, and after the presentation of several lists of candidates, the representatives of the so-called ‘Parliament of Padania.’ ”

A few days before Papalia presented his request for the indictments, the Italian secret services warned of secessionist dangers. On Jan. 24, it was announced that the quarterly Report to the Government on Internal Security, drafted by both the military and the internal intelligence offices, warns against the growth of a separatist threat “similar . . . to the birth and the growth of political extremism in the early 1970s.” “More extreme circles,” says the report, “thoroughly pursue aims of disrupting national unity,” and “the extreme hypothesis of secession is actually feasible.” The secessionist danger, the report says, is concentrated in northeastern Italy, but it could spread to other regions.

# London's Museveni launches new holocaust

by Linda de Hoyos

The British Privy Council's crusade to destroy the nation of Sudan is entering a new and escalated phase, according to numerous reports. An invasion of southern Sudan is reportedly soon to be launched from Uganda, where dictator Yoweri Museveni, a deployable asset of the Privy Council's Commonwealth apparatus since he came into power in 1986, is emerging as the commander-in-chief of a regional force combining troops of eight African countries. This will be the backup to the forces of Sudanese secessionist John Garang, head of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, who launched major attacks on the southern city of Wau during the first week of February. There were also attacks at that time from Eritrea, against the garrison town of Kassala.

The escalation against Sudan had reportedly been slated for the end of December, but was delayed due to problems in the command structure of the regional force. Now it can proceed, as the rest of the world's eyes are glued on London's orchestrated crisis between Iraq and Great Britain and the United States.

London's demand for a full-scale assault on the government of Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir has been heard for months, coming primarily from the mouth of Baroness Caroline Cox, a deputy speaker of the House of Lords. It received a boost with the September 1997 conference of the misnamed U.S. Institute for Peace, where Roger Winter, executive director of the U.S. Committee on Refugees; Ted Dagne of the Congressional Research Service; and John Prendergast, currently of the U.S. National Security Council, attacked any commitment to diplomacy, demanding that war become the policy of the U.S. government.

Under the advice of Prendergast, a quest for allies for war against Sudan was a key feature of the December trip of Secretary of State Madeleine Albright to Africa, including Uganda. Public balking at her pressure did come from South Africa, where Vice President Thabo Mbeki declared that South Africa had been approached to mediate between the Sudan government and the SPLA. Instead of war, he stated, "We want to encourage them to find a resolution to that particular question, to end that conflict."

At the current time, according to Ugandan and Sudanese sources, there are U.S. and Israeli military advisers and trainers in Uganda, and British reports indicate that these are pri-

vately contracted. The forces being assembled for the onslaught are gathered from Museveni's Uganda, and the military regimes of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, along with Zimbabwe and Angola, which are believed to be supplying token forces.

There are also reports that a side operation of this force will be an onslaught against forces rebelling against Tutsi caste rule in the Kivu provinces of Congo-Zaire, in Rwanda, and Burundi. Aid agencies are now preparing a contingency plan for a possible influx of refugees from Rwanda and Congo.

A column of the Rwandan Army is reportedly moving toward Goma, in Kivu, Congo. Another contingent of Congolese forces is reportedly being moved up from Lubumbashi in Katanga to Uvira in Kivu. Burundian troops are reportedly amassing at a border region between Congo-Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi, for a quick crossing into South Kivu. Ugandan and Kabila Congolese troops have created a joint headquarters in the Ugandan Wild Reserve Park overlooking the Rwenzori Mountains, for a combined assault against the insurgent Alliance of Democratic Forces of Uganda.

The combined operations against Sudan and the escalation of the war against the populations of Rwanda, Burundi, eastern Zaire, and Uganda now threaten to bring about a bloodletting far exceeding the horrors of 1994 in Rwanda and 1996-97 in eastern Zaire.

## Museveni's bloodthirst

The kingpin of London's operation on the ground is dictator Yoweri Museveni. At Uganda's 17th Army Day anniversary celebrations at Bombo barracks on Feb. 7, Museveni proclaimed that he has "five drugs," which he will soon employ to end what he calls Sudanese-backed terrorism in northern Uganda. He accused Sudan of sending armed groups to Uganda to kill, kidnap, and rape, as part of their Islamic mission. "I have the medicine in the house, but I lack the people to mix it well. I hope the new army leadership will help me to mix the drugs," he said, referring to the early January installation of his half-brother Salim Saleh as de facto defense minister, and his nephew James Kazini as Army commander.

Listening to Museveni from the podium were the Eritrean Minister of Defense, Gen. Sebhat Ephrem; Kenya's Deputy Army Commander, Gen. Aden Abdullahi; and the Army Chiefs-of-Staff of Ethiopia and Rwanda, Maj. Gen. Tsadkan Gebretensae and Col. Kayumba Nyamwasa, respectively. This is the second meeting of East African defense chiefs organized by Museveni this year, to rally unified support against Sudan.

In his self-appointed role as the Hitler of East Africa, Museveni is creating his own personality cult. In January, he pushed his guerrilla manual, *Sowing the Mustard Seed*, in public appearances in Rwanda, and he ended his Army Day speech by launching a new paean to himself, *Museveni's Long March: From Guerrilla to Statesman*.

# British target Caucasus to stop Eurasian Land-Bridge

by Konstantin George

A relatively small, but extremely crucial link in the Eurasian Land-Bridge was almost severed when, on Feb. 9, a professional attack was staged against Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze. En route to his residence at about 11:15 p.m., his column of seven cars was ambushed by 10 to 15 men, firing grenade launchers and automatic rifles. Two bodyguards and one attacker were killed, and four bodyguards critically wounded. Shevardnadze narrowly escaped assassination because the car he was in was an armored Mercedes, with many classified special features, given to him as a present by the German government after a previous attempt to assassinate him in August 1995.

The attack provided dramatic confirmation of warnings by Lyndon LaRouche that the smaller and relatively weaker states of the Caucasus and Central Asia would be targeted by British interests, either directly or through the use of derivative operations, to wreck the Eurasian Land-Bridge by eliminating its weaker links.

The attack on Shevardnadze came only a week after the President of neighboring Armenia, Levon Ter-Petrosian, was forced to resign on Feb. 3, amid a bitter power struggle. Despite the intentions of many anti-Ter-Petrosian players involved, the situation has the potential to precipitate a renewal of the bloody Armenia-Azerbaijan war over the Armenian-inhabited territory of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Through these developments in Georgia and Armenia, the entire region of the Caucasus has become a potential major flashpoint. The Caucasus' "other half," the ethnic patchwork quilt of the Russian North Caucasus, including the currently de facto independent Chechen republic, has been a constant cauldron of instability in which, at any time, the relatively low-intensity troubles could rapidly escalate into major bloodshed.

## Hangings by a thread

In Georgia, there is simply no alternative to bloody chaos than the 70-year-old Shevardnadze, who has been President since 1992. Had Shevardnadze been killed, Georgia would have degenerated into an armed conflict among various clans, interests, and parties. This view of the danger is shared by all domestic Georgian political forces, regardless of how much they may hate each other, or, for that matter, Shevardnadze.

The murder of Shevardnadze would have eliminated Georgian territory from any role in the Eurasian Land-Bridge for a long time. The role of Georgia in the Transcaucasus section of the Land-Bridge is crucial, because, alongside Russia, it is Georgia which forms the key link between Europe and Central Asia. Georgia connects Turkey with Russia to the north; and with Azerbaijan, to the east; and from there, via the Caspian Sea, into Central Asia. The Armenia-Azerbaijan war over Nagorno-Karabakh (which has been "on hold" since a precarious cease-fire was instituted in 1994), has disrupted any other overland route through the Transcaucasus, linking Europe and Turkey to Azerbaijan, the Caspian, and Central Asia.

## An act of 'international terrorism'

In a nationally televised address after the attack, Shevardnadze declared that the attack was "a manifestation of international terrorism. I do not see in my country any real forces which could have organized such a terrorist act. This is a second attempt [referring to the August 1995 attack] not only to blow up the President, but to blow up Georgia as well." Recently, Shevardnadze had publicly declared that Georgia's policy would center on its role in what he termed the "heart," or crucial link in a "Eurasian transport corridor." His view that Georgia, precisely because of its Eurasian corridor development orientation, its key role in future oil pipelines, in short, its overall vital geostrategic position, would become the target of "very powerful [international] forces," was, as far as it went, on the mark.

In the same broadcast, Shevardnadze stated that "very powerful forces are interested in a different solution to the question linked to the transportation of oil through Georgia," although he was careful to stress that oil as such was not the only explanation behind the assassination attempt. Again, not referring to anything inside Georgia, he said: "An evil spirit is in the air which dreams of turning everything upside down in this country in order to bring back the era of gangs and armed groups." This was a pointed reference to the first three years of his Presidency (1992-95), during which he ruled in a precarious balance of power with precisely such armed gangs, including one led by the Mkhedrioni paramilitary forces of Dzhaba Ioseliani, and one led by then-Defense Minister

Tengiz Kitovani. In 1994, Shevardnadze had Kitovani imprisoned, and after the August 1995 assassination attempt, Ioseliani was also imprisoned.

At the local level, the August 1995 assassination attempt was organized by Igor Georgadze, then Georgia's security service chief. Georgadze fled to Russia, and now lives in a villa near Moscow, well protected by bodyguards. Repeated requests by Georgia for his extradition have fallen on deaf ears in Moscow. This background is important to understanding the current situation, because Russia's safe-housing of Georgadze has created a reflex suspicion in Georgia that any attempt against Shevardnadze is automatically "made in Russia."

There is hope that such suspicions can be defused. Russian President Boris Yeltsin responded instantly to condemn the attack on Shevardnadze, and said on Feb. 11, while in Rome on a state visit to Italy: "We [Russia and Georgia] will jointly fight against the hydra of terrorism. I have already given instructions to Russian security forces." And, regarding Shevardnadze, he said: "We are old friends. I tried to instill courage in him, so that he feels stronger, and can fight these attacks and those behind them."

Shevardnadze noted how Georgadze leads "a nice life and is guarded by bodyguards in his villa" near Moscow, to imply, without naming Russia as such, that Russia is suspected of being responsible for the latest attack. The Georgian Parliament went further, voting up a resolution calling for Georgian Interior Ministry troops to block all Russian military bases in Georgia, as rumors swept the country that the assassination team had fled to a Russian military base, from which it was flown out of Georgia. One mitigating factor in this climate was that, when a Russian passport was found on the body of one of the attackers identifying him as an ethnic Chechen from Daghestan, the Georgian Interior Ministry, to its credit, quickly pointed out that such evidence was a deliberate false trail, because no assassin would be carrying his real passport.

A Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty report on Feb. 11 from Tbilisi, the Georgian capital, stated that "the Georgian commission formed to investigate the attack has established that V. Djangaliev, the Daghestani Chechen [said to be the person] killed by one of Shevardnadze's bodyguards, was a member of the Confederation of Peoples of the Caucasus, and had fought as a volunteer in the force the CPC had sent to support Abkhazia in its war against Georgia in 1992-93." Proof of CPC involvement would provide the first direct lead to a British operation, because the CPC, through its interface with the Unrepresented Peoples Organization, is one of the prime vehicles for British-run separatism in Eurasia.

There is a distinct possibility that a force operating from Russian territory may well have been involved. However, to call a British-origin derivative hit attempt a "Russian" operation, would play directly into British hands, conveniently stirring up additional trouble in the Caucasus. First, Moscow's control over the volatile North Caucasus ranges from scant to

non-existent, and this area contains nests upon nests of British-directed "ethnic" terrorist groupings. There are already more than enough points of dispute between Georgia and Russia, including the continued de facto Russian occupation, in the guise of a peacekeeping force, of the Georgian region of Abkhazia, and the Russian military bases in Georgia, which were forced on Georgia in 1994 as part of the price for ending the war in Abkhazia.

In the wake of the attack on Shevardnadze, calls are mounting for the elimination of Russian military bases in Georgia.

## **Armenia and Azerbaijan**

The situation in the Transcaucasus was already extremely volatile even before the attack on Shevardnadze. In Armenia, Ter-Petrosian's resignation was preceded by a wave of forced resignations of his closest supporters, beginning with Yerevan Mayor Vano Siradeghian on Jan. 29, and including Armenia's Foreign Minister, Central Bank head, and Parliament Chairman Babken Ararktsian, marking a revolution in the country's political landscape. The backdrop to the purge was Ter-Petrosian's shift, starting last September, to accept an internationally imposed solution to the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict over the Karabakh region. Under this scheme, Armenian forces would have to withdraw from most of the Azerbaijani territory seized during the 1992-94 war.

Ter-Petrosian's shift, under British-led international pressure, brought, for the first time, a large bloc from the hitherto united ruling Republic Party into alliance with the opposition, in joint opposition to any sell-out of Karabakh. This is the opposition which was wrongfully denied power in the 1996 elections rigged by Ter-Petrosian. Now they have been joined by forces from the ruling party, including the "Karabakh lobby," led by Prime Minister Robert Kocharian and Interior Minister Sarkisian, both of whom are from Karabakh. Kocharian was President of Karabakh during 1993-97, before becoming Armenia's Prime Minister.

Armenian Presidential elections are set for March 15, with some of the candidacy questions unclear. For example, Kocharian cannot run, under the Armenian Constitution, because, coming from Karabakh, he is still technically a citizen of Azerbaijan. Beyond the volatilities inherent in the Armenian power struggle, real danger lies in the potential reaction by Azerbaijan, and its international backers, starting with Britain, to the events in Armenia. Through the heavy British representation in the international oil consortium operating in Azerbaijan, London exercises significant leverage in Azerbaijan.

This is the danger in the Armenian developments. Many of the Armenians involved in the de facto coup against Ter-Petrosian and a sell-out of national interests, acted out of patriotic motives. Their success, however, could be judoed by events beyond Armenia's control, leading to a resumption of hostilities with Azerbaijan. The victim, to the delight of London, would be the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

# Princess Diana: murder by Fiat?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Dramatic new developments in the probe into the death of Princess Diana and Dodi Fayed buttress *EIR*'s case that the Princess of Wales was a victim of an assassination plot—not a drunk-driving traffic accident.

On Feb. 13, French police confiscated a Fiat Uno, owned by a paparazzo at the time of the Aug. 31, 1997 fatal crash in the Place de l'Alma tunnel in Paris. The car, which had serious rear fender damage and had been hastily repainted, had been sold in November 1997 to a Fiat dealership in Tours, about 120 miles southwest of Paris. The car was apparently recently resold to a buyer in the Paris area.

Since the day of the crash, French authorities have known that the Mercedes 280-S carrying Princess Diana and Dodi Fayed, had been rammed by a second car, and that the collision held the key to the fatal crash. Within days, police had determined that the second car, which fled the tunnel and apparently disappeared from the face of the earth—along with its driver—was a Fiat Uno turbo model, manufactured sometime between 1983 and 1987.

The Feb. 13 move to confiscate the car was apparently forced by news reports, from CBS radio and the Associated Press in Paris, earlier in the day, that Pierre Ottavioli, a former chief of the French Criminal Brigade, now employed as a consultant to the attorneys for the Ritz Hotel, had found the missing Fiat and had alerted police to its whereabouts several weeks ago. According to AP, on Feb. 11, an attorney for the Al Fayed family had, furthermore, sent a letter to chief investigating magistrate Hervé Stephan, informing him that the car was now in the Paris area. In the letter, the attorney expressed outrage that the police had never questioned the man who had owned the Fiat at the time of the crash.

*EIR* has learned that the owner of the confiscated Fiat was a Frenchman, James Andanson, a paparazzo employed by the Sygma photograph agency, who had been stalking Diana and Dodi, during their vacation in Sardinia in late August 1997. It was from Sardinia that Diana and Dodi flew to Paris on the afternoon of Aug. 30, 1997. Andanson was not among the nine paparazzi who were detained by police at the crash site, but he may now be charged with manslaughter. However, Andanson had already been accused by the Al Fayed family of invasion of privacy. Attorneys for the Al Fayed family and the Ritz Hotel (which is owned by Mohamed Al Fayed, father of Dodi), Georges Kiejman and Bernard Darteville, had filed

formal complaints against him, according to AP, citing a source inside the French judiciary.

Despite Andanson's record of stalking Diana and Dodi, French police are already dismissing the idea that the seizure of the car is significant. A police official, speaking to AP on condition of anonymity, commented that the car "is of no interest to the investigation." Within moments after the car was confiscated, police were already telling reporters that the car's paint did not match the paint found on the side of the Mercedes. Police had not had the opportunity yet to ship the confiscated car to the National Police Institute of Criminal Research, where such testing is done.

## A second Fiat?

French police had earlier located another Fiat Uno that had also been repaired and repainted 24 hours after the crash. Through a series of eyewitness accounts and fortunate coincidences, the French authorities, in late November 1997, arrested a second-generation Vietnamese man, Le Van Thanh, who owned a Fiat Uno that had been repainted on Aug. 31—just hours after the crash. Police were alerted to this as the result of eyewitness information, provided by a Paris couple, identified so far only as "Georges and Sabine D." The couple were returning home from dinner near the Place de l'Alma at the moment of the crash. Their car was nearly rammed by a battered white Fiat Uno, which came speeding out of the tunnel onto a roadway where they were merging with tunnel traffic. On Sept. 18, "Georges and Sabine" went to the police with a description of the car and the driver. They said that the driver was alone in the car, except for a large dog in the back seat. They gave police a partial license plate number of the car, which focussed police investigators on the Haut-de-Seine region on the western outskirts of Paris.

Police got a second break, when Thanh's car, driven by his brother, showed up at a Paris police prefecture. The brother was there to appear in traffic court for a minor infraction. Police noted the car, and alerted the Criminal Brigade, the unit assigned to probe the crash.

Thanh was held by police for six hours and interrogated about the car and about his whereabouts around midnight on Aug. 30-31. Thanh, who owned two large dogs, which he admitted he often brought to work, claimed he was at work as a security guard with six other employees from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. on the night in question. Police, according to a story published in the London *Sunday Times* on Jan. 25, 1998, released Thanh after they found that the paint on his Fiat did not match the paint found on the side of the Mercedes 280-S. According to the *Times*, they never even attempted to verify his alibi.

However, sources familiar with the police file have told *EIR* that both the paint and rear bumper of Thanh's Fiat Uno *did* match the forensic evidence taken from the Mercedes. The sources suspect that Thanh may not have been driving the car on the night of the crash, but that another person—possibly a relative—may have been.

## Mohamed Al Fayed speaks out

In a second, dramatic development, Mohamed Al Fayed gave an interview to the London *Daily Mirror*, which appeared on Feb. 12 and 13. Speaking about the car crash, he declared: "I believe 99.9 percent it was no accident. There was a conspiracy, and I will not rest until I have established exactly what happened. I will find the person who caused this accident. . . . I believe there were people who did not want Dodi and Diana to be together."

He added: "What I am saying is 200 percent true. The British Establishment are happy to try and ridicule me and I believe many of them are happy that Diana and Dodi were killed but I'm telling you that I was there at the hospital and what I am saying is true."

Al Fayed stated that he had been told by Dodi that he had proposed marriage to Princess Diana and that she had accepted. While in Paris, during the afternoon of Aug. 30, 1997, the couple had gone to the former home of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, now owned by Mohamed Al Fayed, to meet with a decorator who had been hired to prepare the home for them. Al Fayed told the *Mirror* that Diana had first gotten the approval of her sons, Prince William and Prince Harry, before she agreed to the engagement with Dodi. Therefore, the Windsors, including Prince Charles, would have almost certainly been informed about the engagement *prior* to the Paris trip.

Al Fayed also told the *Mirror* that he had been approached at La Pitié Salpêtrière Hospital by an operating room nurse, who had been part of the emergency team working on Diana. The nurse told him that Diana had briefly regained consciousness in the operating room and had asked that her sister, Sarah, play a role in raising the two princes.

In the second segment of the interview, Al Fayed focussed attention on the House of Windsor. He recounted that he had never received a word of condolence from either Prince Charles or Prince Philip. Nor did he receive a note from Earl Spencer, Diana's brother.

Al Fayed drew a distinction between Queen Elizabeth II, from whom he received a personal letter, and Philip and Charles. "I gave the two princes [William and Harry] one of the happiest holidays of their lives, but Prince Charles couldn't even bring himself to talk to me or write to me. I think that is disgraceful." Al Fayed described his longtime friendship with Queen Elizabeth: "She sent me a letter from Balmoral which was very kind and understanding and from the heart. I appreciated that very much. I have always found her charming, intelligent, and very easy company." He then referred to the decision, announced in January 1998, that Harrods, the premier London department store which he owns, would no longer be asked to



*It seems that some British law enforcement officials are taking EIR's probe of the murder of Princess Diana and Dodi Fayed seriously, as this letter indicates.*

sponsor the Royal Horse Show at Windsor. "I do not believe she was behind the decision to end my sponsorship," Al Fayed told the *Mirror*. "It would have been those terrible establishment types in her household, the people Diana hated most. They represent all that is bad about the out-moded British attitudes which have held this country back."

Al Fayed's decision to go public with his belief that Diana and Dodi were victims of an assassination triggered an immediate, angry response from the Royal Household. A spokesman for the Windsors said that the claims of a murder plot were "causing a lot of stress to the family. And it's not necessary." In early February, Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip, and other members of the Royal Family had met with their key advisers, and top officials of MI6, to plan out the direction of the monarchy. The Way Ahead Group, as the inner circle of royal policymakers is known, had been scheduled to meet on Sept. 2, 1997 to develop a strategy for breaking up Princess Diana's relationship with the Al Fayed. The head of MI6, according to an Aug. 31, 1997 *Sunday Mirror* story, was to report to the gathering at Balmoral Castle in Scotland, on MI6's progress in finding dirt on Dodi Fayed. Prince Philip was described by the *Mirror* as most adamant that Diana and Dodi had to be driven apart. At the time of her death, Princess Diana had resumed her public attacks on the Windsors, including her assertion that Prince Charles, her ex-husband, was unqualified to be King.

## ‘Royal Dutch Samuel’

*Apostate bishop Samuel Ruiz admits that a resources grab is behind the EZLN’s separatist strategy in Chiapas.*

**T**he real commander of Mexico’s Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), apostate bishop Samuel “Samiel” Ruiz, has finally admitted what lies behind the narco-terrorist group’s demand for “reform of the state,” and territorial and political “autonomy” for Mexico’s indigenous people: a plan to grab the oil resources in Mexico’s rich southeast, and in the state of Chiapas in particular.

Ruiz, the bishop of San Cristóbal de las Casas in Chiapas, admitted this in an interview with the Argentine daily *Página 12*, on Feb. 4. In doing so, he confirmed what *EIR*, and the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) have charged over a period of years: that the Zapatistas are nothing more than a tool of the British Empire, seeking to balkanize Mexico, and to seize the oil and other natural resources in the region.

In the *Página 12* interview, Ruiz complained about the Zedillo government’s refusal to accept the concept of territorial autonomy for Indians, which would include the “use and enjoyment” of resources. “Mexico’s Constitution,” he argued, “says that [natural] resources belong to the nation. That is, if there is oil beneath the land you buy, this is national patrimony—it’s not yours. Of course, this is not the only possible interpretation. . . . *On the issue of resources, the situation has yet to be legally defined.*”

In other words, Ruiz is calling for violating the Constitution, to allow foreign interests to seize the resources found in the subsoil. As a result of this admission, rumors have begun to

spread that Ruiz’s real name is “Royal Dutch Samuel,” and that he has founded a new religious order, “the Seven Sisters.”

The EZLN’s electoral arm, the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), of which Mexico City Mayor Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas is a prominent leader, has joined the Zapatistas on this issue. On Jan. 21, PRD Federal Deputy Gilberto López y Rivas told reporters that one of the obstacles to resolving the Chiapas conflict, is the “government’s obsession with having unfettered control, without Indian opposition, over Chiapas territory where there is oil and uranium.”

The perennial drunk, Porfirio Muñoz Ledo, head of the PRD’s Congressional bloc, went even further. According to the Jan. 26 edition of *Reforma*, he spoke of “Mexico’s international commitments,” which supposedly allow “Indian peoples and municipalities to participate in decisions regarding the subsoil.”

In the terminology of the oil industry, if the effeminate San Cristóbal de las Casas bishop is “refined” enough to carry out treason, Muñoz Ledo is certainly “crude.”

On Jan. 24 in Kanasin, Yucatán, President Ernesto Zedillo responded to the narco-terrorists’ offensive. He offered to restart the stalled peace negotiations with the EZLN, and accept “juridical and legislative changes which broaden the participation and political representation of indigenous people, on a local as well as a national level, respecting their diverse situations and traditions, and strengthening

a new federalism in the Mexican Republic.” Zedillo also promised more state support for building infrastructure, and providing education and health services. But, he also drew a line in the sand: The State “*can never accept interpretations which threaten sovereignty and national unity,*” he said.

Two days later, a full-page ad bearing the Presidential seal reiterated these points, adding that “never has any problem or conflict among Mexicans been resolved by foreigners, or from abroad.” This was an obvious reference to the PRD’s treasonous calls to bring the United Nations into Chiapas to mediate.

As for the issue of indigenous “uses and customs” in creating their own form of government, the President’s ad emphasized that the nation “cannot accept anti-democratic or authoritarian forms of government, or fanaticism.” It is elements of barbarism in some Indian customs, such as stoning and torturing prisoners, or religious or political opponents, which the EZLN is most interested in protecting. But, Zedillo said, the government “cannot accept privileges which exclude [people], or denigrate minorities.”

The Mexican President effectively indicated which forms of Indian self-government can be tolerated, and which will be rejected by the ruling PRI party’s Congressional bloc, because they would lead to the country’s disintegration. Mexico is therefore at a decisive juncture, polarized as a result of the horrible Dec. 22 massacre of 45 Indians in Acteal (Chiapas), apparently committed by opposition groups. Following this, the Army intensified its efforts to disarm paramilitary groups, including the EZLN. As Defense Secretary General Cervantes put it, there will be “no exceptions” to the disarmament process.



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### Britain is harboring Tamil terrorists

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*Sri Lanka has banned the Tamil Tigers, but the Tigers are enjoying British government support.*

In late January, the government of Sri Lanka officially banned the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), a Sri Lankan separatist terrorist group. According to Sri Lankan President Mrs. Chandrika Kumaratunga, 1998 will see the end of the 15-year-long violence which has claimed more than 50,000 lives. Yet, the LTTE, better known as the Tamil Tigers, has become extremely active in Britain, from whence the group has long been drawing its support.

On Feb. 1, a few days before Prince Charles arrived in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka, "front organizations" for the Tigers "led a 10,000 strong rally of Tamil expatriates to Trafalgar Square in the heart of London," with speaker after speaker advocating more violence, and the creation of a separate Tamil nation, the Indian newspaper *The Pioneer* reported. "Britain . . . has become a safe haven for extremist organizations and individuals, most of them from the Arab world and South Asia. They are believed to mastermind terrorist activities from here and raise millions of pounds to support themselves. All this in full view of the British government," the paper said.

In fact, the Tigers have enjoyed the support of British intelligence throughout the 15 years of violent activities in Sri Lanka, and continue to use London as their base for raising money, buying and shipping weapons via Singapore to their comrades-in-arms back home, and securing intelligence, including that which contributed to their assassinations of Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa and former Indian Prime Minister

Rajiv Gandhi. *The Pioneer* reported, "The Sri Lankan High Commission claims that the LTTE raises £200,000 every month in Britain, to sponsor terrorism back home."

A number of recent events have once again thrust the Sri Lankan situation into the spotlight. On Oct. 8, 1997, the U.S. government listed the LTTE as one of 30 organizations around the world which are banned from the United States under the U.S. Anti-Terrorism and the Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996. The LTTE was identified, along with such organizations as Hamas, Harkat-ul-Ansar, and the Basque separatists, as a terrorist outfit.

The timing of the American ban against the LTTE was critical. The Sri Lankan Army had pushed the Tigers to Vanni, the last Tiger bastion within Sri Lanka. But even earlier, in April 1997, the Clinton administration had identified the LTTE as having carried out the most heinous crimes in 1996 (the year under review), in its annual report on global terrorism.

Britain moved quickly on two fronts to provide political cover for the Tigers. In April, as soon it became clear that Washington would label the Tigers as terrorists, and that London would be further exposed as the base from which terrorists and secessionists belonging to Britain's former colonies operate against their duly elected governments, Dr. Liam Fox, British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, presented Colombo with a proposal to facilitate dialogue among the Sri Lankan parties, including the LTTE. The proposal, known as the "Fox initiative," was designed to strengthen the Tigers, and was endorsed by the

government of British Prime Minister Tony Blair.

This demeaning spectacle of a junior Whitehall bureaucrat of the former colonial ruler, and a nation which is harboring those who are killing recklessly, interceding with the President and the leader of the Sri Lankan opposition in a wholly internal issue, did not go over well. The initiative failed to take off.

But, what also failed, was President Kumaratunga's attempt to get Britain to ostracize the Tigers. And, the terror has continued. On Oct. 15, for example, the Tigers, which have offices in London, sent suicide-bombers to blow up the World Trade Center buildings in Colombo, killing nine. To date, Britain continues to pressure Colombo to open up a dialog with the Tigers.

Prince Charles's visit took place in the midst of all this, and came soon after President Kumaratunga had banned the LTTE. The ban followed the explosion, carried out by the Tigers, near Sri Lanka's holiest Buddhist temple at Kandy. Colombo escalated Army operations against the Tigers, and the Colombo High Court has issued an arrest warrant for LTTE chief V. Prabhakaran.

All this was done within a week of Prince Charles's arrival. Charles's visit to the island was purportedly to celebrate, on Feb. 4, Sri Lanka's 50-year anniversary of independence from British rule. The trip almost was cancelled because of reported "security threats." Also, part of Sri Lanka's majority Sinhala community, angered by British support for the Tigers, had threatened to boycott official functions. They said that the presence of the British monarchy at the golden jubilee celebrations of the nation's independence from Britain, is a pointless revival of sad memories of how the Sinhala-Buddhists had in the past bowed to imperialist Britain.

# International Intelligence

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## ***China's Li Peng assesses ties with United States***

Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng both criticized the United States, and welcomed better ties between the United States and China, in an interview with the *China Information Bulletin* also published by the official Xinhua news agency on Feb. 4. "We could never agree to the U.S. claiming leadership over the world, and I am afraid most countries in the world won't agree to that," he said. "We cannot tolerate U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other countries."

Li Peng was speaking as his second term as Prime Minister ends; he will step down from office at the beginning of March.

"The United States always tries to place its domestic laws beyond international laws, and requires other countries to abide by U.S. laws. This is the divergence between us and the United States," he said.

Li Peng criticized some U.S. Senators, in whose minds "China is still the backward image described in old movies and novels, and they know very little about the present China, or what they have learned is a pack of completely distorted facts."

"China has much more knowledge about the United States than the United States has about us," he said. "Only after they have been to China, did many U.S. Senators find that the situation is totally different from what they had in their minds."

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## ***Prefect of Corsica killed in mafia-style hit***

On Feb. 8, Claude Erignac, the prefect of Corsica, was murdered by two men who shot four bullets into his head. Everything indicates that the prefect was murdered because of his determined actions against corruption on this Mediterranean island, a province of France.

French Interior Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement denounced the murder as part of the "semi-mafiosi" drift in the province. Erignac was first designated prefect of Corsica in 1996 by then-Prime Minister Alain

Juppé, and was charged with the task of cleaning up corruption, particularly that connected to the political parties and to the so-called nationalists.

According to most press reports, Erignac had quietly, but firmly, proceeded to clean up the scene. *Le Canard Enchaîné* details the actions he undertook against mafia networks connected to the Gaullist party, the RPR (undoubtedly not only those, however). A month ago, Erignac opposed the installation of 40 new gambling slot machines at the Ajaccio municipal casino, alerting the police to the fact that the funds used for these machines were of suspicious origin.

Erignac also recently opposed the sale of military real estate in an area called Bonifacio. Some of the land was to be sold to Italian investors linked to a company called Codil, the head of which is a Miami-based Italian-American. In January 1996, a military intelligence report said that this company was a "true office of the Italian mafia."

*Le Canard* lists several other investigations that the prefect was either carrying out, or preparing to carry out.

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## ***Appeal for food aid to North Korea***

An urgent appeal for governments to send aid to North Korea was aired on Feb. 6 on German radio, Deutschlandfunk. Their Asian correspondent recently visited the country and reported that there is hardly any food, no fuel, no firewood, electricity is cut most of the day, and people are freezing at temperatures of  $\square 18^{\square}C$  ( $0^{\square}F$ ).

The correspondent reported that he was beseeched by an official of the North Korean Foreign Ministry to mobilize aid from the German government, telling him that "our children are just dying." Last year's aid prevented mass starvation, but it is almost depleted.

According to Unicef, 80,000 children are immediately threatened. Food rations are being stretched out, and decrease week after week; they are down to 250 grams per day in most regions, and will drop to 80 grams per day until the end of March.

The UN World Food Program has sent in over 1 million tons of food, mainly for children, mothers, and hospitals. But last year's harvest was hit hard by heat and drought; the whole rice harvest and half of the corn harvest were destroyed.

The United States will donate 200,000 tons of food, in response to the World Food Program's Jan. 6 appeal, the U.S. State Department announced. The WFP had called for 657,972 tons of food aid worth \$378 million—the largest appeal ever made by the WFP. The first delivery of U.S. food was slated for April, "when the food shortage is expected to become acute," said the State Department Agency for International Development.

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## ***NGOs in India shift focus to Northeast***

India is concerned about the level of interest being shown in the northeastern states, by international non-governmental organizations which have established links with banned separatist outfits in the region, according to a report by Seema Mustafa, in *The Asian Age* on Feb. 6.

Official sources said that the NGOs' shift in attention from Jammu and Kashmir, on the Pakistan border in India's northwest, to the northeast, has become increasingly apparent over the past two years. These organizations are using pamphlets, documentaries, television programs, human rights reports, and resolutions to whip up international sentiment against what they call human rights violations by the Indian government in the region.

For two years, a London-based organization, Liberation, has smuggled activists of the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) to address the Human Rights convention in Geneva. Among these is Anup Chetia, who was recently arrested by Bangladesh authorities. India has requested his extradition. Assam Watch, another London-based NGO, has open links with the ULFA, and has been supporting the extremists.

Amnesty International has started a mailing campaign against alleged human rights

**ISRAELI** Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu charged, in an interview with the *London Times* on Feb. 13, that Iran is a far greater threat than Iraq. "Right across the border in Iran," he said, "that country is developing freely, without any interference, without any pressure, without any inspectors, ballistic missiles and atomic weapons."

**MARY ROBINSON**, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and former President of Ireland, told the press in Phnom Penh at the end of January that she will "seriously address and respond" to official Cambodian government complaints that the UN Center for Human Rights in Phnom Penh was guilty of "illegitimate and arrogant behavior," and of practicing "psychological warfare."

**THE KABILA** government of Congo-Zaire is blaming France and the Vatican for the war in Kivu province. Internal Affairs Minister Gaetan Kakudjis said they were supporting the insurrection in the eastern provinces. The entire area, cordoned off to all international agencies and the international press, is on the border with Rwanda, and there is reportedly heavy fighting.

**THE WORLDWIDE** Fund for Nature warned Australia that it risks "harsh international scrutiny" unless it fulfills its promise to improve the conservation of the country's wetlands, *The Age* reported on Feb. 2. The government has provided Aus \$8 million for wetland projects, but WWF manager Jamie Pittock thinks that was not enough.

**RUPERT MURDOCH'S** News Corporation Ltd. has been under a two-year investigation by the Australian Tax Office, to ascertain whether the firm is evading taxes. A secret meeting on the matter took place in December, with tax investigators from Britain, the United States, and Canada, the *Australian Financial Review* reports. Since 1991, the News has paid only 8.2% taxes on its operating profits; the normal rate is 36%.

violations by the Indian security forces in the northeast, with specific focus on the state of Tripura. Amnesty has issued a report titled "India, Official Sanction for Killings in Manipur," another state in the northeast.

The banned National Socialist Organization of Nagaland also has the support of a number of foreign organizations. The Unrepresented Nations and Peoples' Organization (UNPO), with its headquarters in The Hague, has been supporting the group, and devotes considerable attention to criticizing the Indian government for alleged atrocities in the state of Nagaland.

The European Parliament has taken up resolutions against the Indian government for reported violations in Nagaland, and the Baptist Churches Alliance in Atlanta, Georgia, is believed to be trying to mobilize public opinion against India. The interest shown in the region by foreign television crews has also increased.

The official sources said the shift in interest has been evident since the installation of a popular government in Jammu and Kashmir, and the subsequent drop in militants' activity in that state.

## **Prince Philip patronizes summit on religions**

On Feb. 18-19, an important gathering took place at the Church of England's Lambeth Palace in London, bringing together the highest echelons of the World Bank and leaders of major world faiths. The event is being initiated by the Alliance of Religion and Conservation, an offshoot of the World Wide Fund for Nature. WWF International President Prince Philip, the British Royal Consort, is patronizing the gathering. Attendees are to include World Bank President James Wolfensohn and various Bank senior vice-presidents; the Archbishop of Canterbury Dr. George Carey; Cardinal Roger Etchegaray of the Catholic Church's Justice and Peace organization; and senior representatives of the Orthodox Ecumenical Patriarchate in Constantinople, of the Russian Orthodox Church, and of India's Hindu and Sikh religions.

The event is described by one of its coordinators as the next phase, after the 1986 conference in Assisi, when the WWF brought together environmentalist groups and the major world religions. The idea is to get at the "underlying philosophical assumptions and axioms in economics," and thereby to shift economic thinking in a certain direction. As this source said, "Religions must play a global role in shaping economic policy for an era when the nation-state is crumbling, and must be superseded. . . . Religions have played such a role since before the time of Rome. . . . They have certainly lived a lot longer than the Third [Communist] International."

## **Fireworks in store for Brazilian election**

Land invasions, marches, and demonstrations by Brazil's narco-terrorist Landless Movement (MST) are expected to be a key element in the 1998 Presidential campaign of Inacio Luis "Lula" da Silva, the former head of the Workers' Party (PT), and a founder of Fidel Castro's São Paulo Forum.

MST national coordinator Gilmar Mauro said on Feb. 3, "We'll do what we know how to: Occupy land in the four corners of Brazil, to show that [President] Fernando Henrique Cardoso isn't carrying out land reform." The MST is targetting areas where there is high unemployment, in order to recruit desperate people as cannon fodder in their violent actions.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the Ninth National Conference of the MST, liberation theologian Tomas Balduino compared the group to Mexico's terrorist Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN). "Both groups," he said, "with their differences, have a broad-reaching program for land occupation." Balduino is the head of the Pastoral Land Commission, which set up the Landless Movement, and his statement gives an idea of what the MST intends for 1998.

The *New York Times* on Feb. 5 hailed the MST as "the fastest-growing representative of the poor, and those newly dispossessed by the global economy."

## The tale of the Hippopotamus

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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### **Conspiracy: How the Paranoid Style Flourishes and Where it Comes From**

by Daniel Pipes

New York: Simon & Schuster (Free Press), 1997  
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Those among you who have visited a zoo, seen a relevant documentary, or, perhaps, visited the bank of the Nile, might recall the more startling function of the tail of a hippopotamus. Although I have never actually witnessed author Daniel Pipes' tongue in motion, I can attest that his writing instrument provides a remarkable simulation of that same memorable function. It is fair to say, that the phenomenon within manifest human mental behavior, which corresponds to the witnessed act of defecation by the hippopotamus, is an incoherent stream of outpouring of utterly irrational rage. I shall not repeat here the uncouth popular term which says as much.

That sort of irrationalism, is the underlying characteristic of Pipes' book taken as a whole. It is a flight away from the functions of human cognitive processes, into a wild, ranting exhibition of the same sort of anti-cognitive emotional association which is typical of the worst sort of populist "conspiracy-theorizing."

In this case, reading Pipes' book suggests a meaningful comparison to certain other current authors, who, like the pathetic "Third Wave" sophist, Alvin Toffler, lacking any serious original thought to contribute, appear to have turned into a book, what is little more than an arbitrary opinion shallowly superimposed upon a mixed bag of collected newspaper clippings and library-research notations collected on index cards. In the present case, this collecting, largely the work of

his staff, is fairly described by Pipes himself as "cheerfully moving from one completely unrelated subject to the next."

It can be fairly said of the book as a whole, that Pipes has made some weird sort of associative order among these fragments presumably supplied, largely, by a conspiracy of Pipes with his staff. Presumably, he has trimmed each selection a bit, and, then, like Toffler, added sufficient continuity to the resulting, small cracks between, to turn the resulting literary run-on rant as a whole, into what became, unfortunately, a published book.

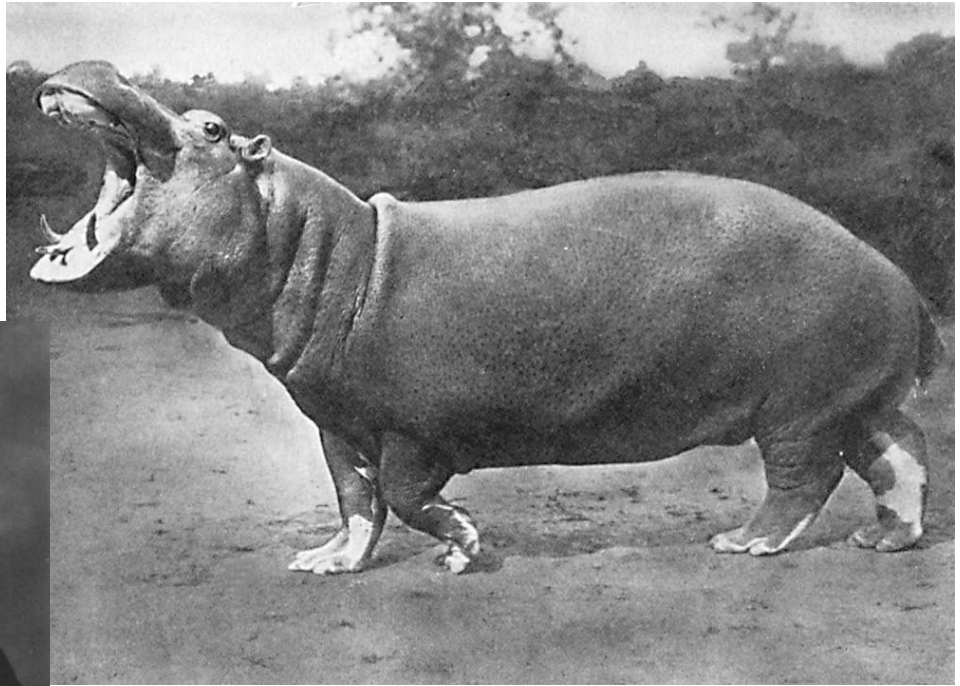
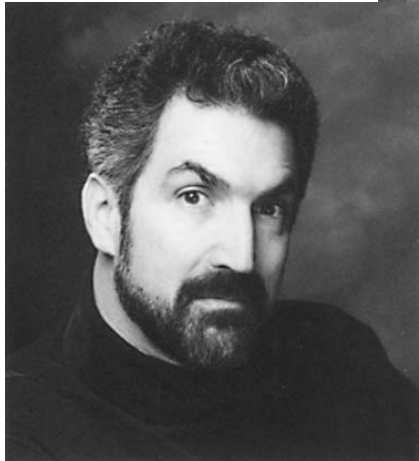
Overall, it can be said of the leading arguments within his book, that either Pipes was simply acting out a fit of rage, or, engaged in what is, unfortunately, a currently not uncommon sort of contemporary, willful, academic lying—or, plausibly, both. He attempts, thus, by "moving from one completely unrelated subject to the next," to befuddle the credulous into accepting his dogma on the subject of what he calls "conspiracism."

Thus, the book falls into the category of things which ought to be reviewed, if at all, solely for their significance as clinical examples of aberrant behavior. Here, we expose a pathological characteristic of the book in a way designed to help our readers better to understand some of the important, apparently infectious lunacies against which the citizen is obliged to contend in the course of current daily life.

For example. Although, to his credit, among Pipes' significant number of references to me, he does manage to make one refreshing correction of the lunatic libels of Richard Mellon Scaife's protégé, Dennis King,<sup>1</sup> his treatment of his (chiefly) secondary and tertiary sources on my writings, is otherwise as absurd, and willfully reckless in its disregard for readily accessible truth, as the borrowings from same "Grub

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1. "Dennis King insists that [LaRouche's] references to the British as the ultimate conspirators are really 'code language' to refer to Jews. In fact, these are references to the British." p. 142.



*Daniel Pipes and friend. Pipes' book is "a wild, ranting exhibition of the same sort of anti-cognitive emotional association which is typical of the worst sort of populist 'conspiracy-theorizing.' "*

Street" source, King, by local D.C.-area quackpot Dr. Jerrold Post,<sup>2</sup> or King's own lying rant in such various locations as Roy M. Cohn's weekly *Our Town* throwaway,<sup>3</sup> in the Doubleday book sponsored by Mellon Scaife's intelligence-community cronies,<sup>4</sup> and Robert Bartley's Mellon Scaife-allied *Wall*

2. Jerrold Post and Robert S. Robins, *Political Paranoia: The Psychopolitics of Hatred* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1997).

3. After *New York Times* writers Paul Montgomery and Howard Blum volunteered details of a *Times* plot against me to subsequently exposed tape recording, during Summer 1979, the initiation of the relevant libel was passed to the notorious Roy M. Cohn. For this project, Cohn used a *New York* weekly throwaway, *Our Town*, edited by one of Cohn's ex-convict clients, Ed Kayatt. For this project, *Our Town* picked up a left-wing Progressive Labor Party cast-off, Dennis King, then making a sleazy living under the rubric of "Caspar the Ghost," fabricating term papers and similar products for a pick-up clientele of less-than-ethical university students. The series of wild-eyed libels published under King's by-line in *Our Town*, then provided cover for the *Times* itself to proceed, the following October, with its new series of assaults on me. This was the second such *Times* campaign against me. The first, featuring sports-writer Paul Montgomery was done, in January 1974, as an effort to cover up for what subsequently released (FOIA) documents showed was an FBI, J. Edgar Hoover-style COINTELPRO operation, run by the FBI, according to its own record, through the leadership of the Communist Party U.S.A., run for the stated purpose of effecting my "elimination" from politics. Montgomery was involved in at least one additional featured, similar libel against me, in the *New York Times* in July 1974.

4. Dennis King, *Lyndon LaRouche and the New American Fascism* (New York: Doubleday, 1989). As King notes in his acknowledgements within that book, the preparation and publication of the book was sponsored by agencies of the U.S. intelligence community. In fact, this employment of King, on behalf of the George Bush/Ollie North corner of the 1980s National

*Street Journal*<sup>5</sup>.

Otherwise, relative to the myth about "conspiracy theories" popularized by liberal ideologue Richard Hofstadter's 1967 "The Paranoid Style in American Politics,"<sup>6</sup> there is essentially nothing axiomatically new in Pipes' argument.<sup>7</sup> What is new, is the book's effort to popularize a fruity neologism, *conspiracism*, now recently adopted by such conspiratorial denizens of the Internet's left bank as Dennis King crony John Foster "Chip" Berlet. In short, matters have come full circle: rather than simply rejecting what the irrational Hofstadter classed as "conspiracy theories," Pipes et al. have

Security Council, was arranged through the John Birch Society's propagandist John Rees, who promoted this employment of King through the "Daddy Warbucks" of privatized CIA projects, Richard Mellon Scaife.

5. Pat Lynch and Dennis King, "The Empire of Lyndon LaRouche," *Wall Street Journal*, May 27, 1986.

6. The appropriate reference is that supplied by Pipes' own footnote: *The Paranoid Style in American Politics and Other Essays* (New York: Vintage, 1967).

7. The dogma was by no means original to Hofstadter. Hofstadter himself acquired the dogma from such "Frankfurt School" followers of avowed arch-conspirator Georg Lukacs, as the sometime OSS and CIA agent, sometime Communist, and active conspirator Herbert Marcuse, who used to begin his lectures with the sing-song "There are no conspiracies in history." The "authoritarian personality" dogma of such Frankfurt School existentialists as Theodor Adorno and Hannah Arendt, is derived from the same axiomatic assumptions as Marcuse's and Hofstadter's ban on "conspiracy theories." Since the name of Marcuse connotes the cases of Karl Korsch, the Communist Party's Angela Davis, and the origins of the Weathermen LSD and terrorism band, the reference to Hofstadter is liberally preferred today.

spun the thread of Hofstadter's dogma into a "conspiracy theory," the theory of "conspiracism."

For our purposes here, it is better to begin with the evidence against Hofstadter's (and Herbert Marcuse's) absurd dogma, first, and, after that, apply that evidence to the special case of Pipes' attempted myth-making.

## To conspire is human

There are, admittedly, many Americans today, who have been brainwashed in the manner demonstrated by the knee-jerk reaction in which they spit out "conspiracy theory," at even the suggestion that the shooter had intended the bullet to hit the victim at which the shooter had aimed. Hofstadter's and Pipes' paranoia on this subject put to one side, there are three distinguishable, leading types of conspiracy-doctrines encountered in the U.S.A., in particular, today.

First, there are alleged conspiracies for which people are, or have been formerly imprisoned. Disallowing such conspiracy-charges, would have the benefit of emptying many of the beds of the presently overcrowded prison-system, especially the Federal institutions.<sup>8</sup> Persons who pretend to reject "conspiracy theories," might be respected for their sincerity, at

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8. The present writer was charged, unsuccessfully, with one count of conspiracy, in Boston, Massachusetts, in July 1987, and charged, successfully, on two counts of conspiracy, plus co-responsibility for "acts in furtherance of" the first of those two, latter conspiracies, in Alexandria, Virginia, in October 1988. Without the hoked-up conspiracy charges, there was no case. In fact, the origin of the first count of conspiracy in Alexandria, was actually the fruit of a conspiracy run by the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, under the direction of George Bush political ally, William Weld. These fellows plotted and launched a politically motivated, concerted action to perpetrate a false bankruptcy against three publishing firms, for the stated purpose of creating the pretext for a subsequent charge against this writer and others, a charge based on the firms' being forced, by the Federal government, to cease repayment of soft loans, of a type tantamount, in publishing of books and periodicals, to election-campaign loans in the political realm. This bankruptcy, and forced termination of loan-repayment, was done by the Federal government, in the interest of the prosecutors, in April 1987, by means of what was latter adjudged to have been a fraud upon the court; this was plotted, and done, for the previously stated purpose of halting the three publishing firms' rollovers and repayments of soft loans. The stated purpose of that fraud-permeated, politically motivated action by the U.S. Department of Justice, was to craft a criminal charge against this writer, on the pretext of the termination of loan-repayments by those three firms. The cessation of payments by these three firms, was subsequently employed, according to an earlier stated intent for bringing the bankruptcy, in October 1988, to present a felony charge of "conspiracy to perpetrate loan-fraud," against this writer and six other defendants. There is a significant number of others, in other cases, who have actually served time in prison on the basis of similarly fraudulent actions by the U.S. Department of Justice and complicit Federal judges, although there is no case which ranks in combined lapsed time, scale, and prosecutorial turpitude to this one. In the writer's case, there was an honest Federal judge in the Boston case, and a crooked, politically motivated, lying, Federal judge in the Alexandria, Virginia case; that often makes the difference. However, a study of much Federal paper leads to the estimate that even a person who actually committed a crime may have great difficulty in securing an honest conviction in Federal courts these days.

least, if they spent more efforts to the purpose of cleaning up the relevant corruption in the U.S. Department of Justice and Federal courts on this account.

Second, there are populist forms of "conspiracy theories," such as those circulated by ideologues of the John Birch Society, which are identical to, or about as bad, or perhaps sometimes worse hokum, than those which the U.S. Department of Justice dispenses. We shall turn to that matter below.

Third, there is the truth. The pervasive fraud in Pipes' dogma, is that he evades the fact, that the primary issue is whether a certain type of, or particular report of a conspiracy is truthful, or not. On this account, he perpetrates the widely practiced fraud of *petitio principii*: asserting that the mere evidence that a conspiracy is implied in an argument of a case, is presumptive proof that that argument is therefore axiomatically false, without further consideration. On this point of *petitio principii*, conspiracy theorists such as Pipes conspire to agree. In a number of the cases referenced by Pipes, such as the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, truthful, rigorous investigations have shown that the infamous Warren Commission Report was simply an outright hoax, and that the line of criticism employed by former prosecutor Jim Garrison was truthful, and also consistent with the way things do work, all too often, in the world in our times.<sup>9</sup>

Back during the 1966-1973 interval, I used to begin one part of my one-semester introduction to economics, by emphasizing to the students, that, without the benefit of a far-flung conspiracy, for example, one could not have procured what used to be a nickel cup of coffee in a diner. Without a more or less highly reticulated set of agreements among a relatively smaller or more widespread concert of purposeful action, society could not perform any useful social functions—or, many more or less commonplace kinds of undesirable ones, either.

The 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence, for example, was a conspiratorial action directed against what it accurately defined as a British conspiracy. The U.S. Federal Constitution, as drafted in 1787-1789, to which virtually every patriot has sworn allegiance, was crafted by a conspiracy, is a conspiracy, and every person who is guided by its influence, is a conspirator. Whoever denies the significance of conspiracies in history, marks himself as either pitifully illiterate, or simply, like the late Herbert Marcuse, a liar, such as Hofstadter, or Daniel Pipes.

We shall not begin our argument with this third case: that persons who deny the existence of conspiracies are untruthful,

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9. The argument which the Justice Department and NBC offered against Garrison, was the presumption borrowed from the tradition of Senator Joe McCarthy's notorious rampages: that, since Garrison's investigation contradicted the doctrine laid down by the prestigious Warren Commission, Garrison was either a "kook" or a liar, by virtue of perpetrating the offense of *lèse-majesté*.

either because they are liars or simply foolish. In the course of developing the argument, we shall employ as a model illustration, my own account of the “conspiratorial” role of the British monarchy in the modern world.

To conspire is human.

The characteristic of human behavior, is a social practice lacking in any other species. In using the term “conspiracy,” we emphasize a willful factor in concerted action, or inaction. This willful factor, reflects either one, or a combination of both distinctive elements of human mental functioning, *learning* and *cognition*.

In this connection, we must distinguish “learning” by individual ants, octopi, and apes, absolutely from the qualitatively different quality of “learning” characteristic of individual human social behavior. Among other species, apes, even Britain’s professed great ape, Prince Philip,<sup>10</sup> for example, learn, and even transmit the experience of learning, for better or worse, to their progeny. The essential difference, is that among humans, the characteristic of individual learning, has an underlying cognitive feature, lacking in the social behavior of inferior species (such as Britain’s Prince Philip professes himself to be).

To be precise, human learning is dominated by a permeating, underlying axiomatic quality, the quality of *cognition*, or *Reason*, which is best typified by the sovereign, independent action of an individual human mind, which produces a validated (or, validatable) new discovery of a physical principle. This latter might be either an original discovery of that principle, or the reenactment of that act of original discovery by a student in a Classical humanist program of education.

This latter quality, cognition, or Reason, occurs not only within the domain of physical science narrowly defined. It defines the absolute distinction between Classical (i.e., cognitive/*agapic*) and contrary (sensationalist/*erotic*) art-forms.<sup>11</sup> This is the notion crucial for a rational comprehension of the subject-area of “conspiracy.” A summary outline of the role of cognition, is a required interpolation at this juncture.

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10. See Mark Burdman, “‘Jury’ Votes Equal Rights for Apes,” *Executive Intelligence Review*, Jan. 26, 1996.

11. The Classical Greek (i.e., Platonic) and Apostolic Christian distinction between *agapē* and *eros* is connoted. As illustrated by the example of the Classically educated Romanticism of Carl Czerny and his pupil Franz Liszt, “erotic” signifies an emphasis upon sense-experience, as opposed to the emphasis upon metaphor and ideas which characterizes the compositions of such Classical followers of J.S. Bach as W.A. Mozart, F. Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, et al. Typical of Romanticism is the irrationalist aesthetical dogma which Immanuel Kant asserted in his *Critique of Judgment*, and the (“art for art’s sake”) categorical separation of Reason (*Naturwissenschaft*) from the irrationalist misconception of social subjects (*Geisteswissenschaft* and populism *Volksgeist*) decreed by Karl Marx’s Berlin law professor, neo-Kantian Romantic K.F. Savigny. For example, modernist and post-modernist notions of art are derived from emphasis upon the sado-masochistic perception of the momentary experience of pleasure-pain, a view coincident with the broader sense of the term “eroticism.”

That is, the validated discovery of a principle of nature, yields a kind of mental object which, while provably efficient in nature, is not the kind of thought-object defined by the senses. These higher, cognitive sorts of thought-objects, are termed by Plato and others *ideas*.

In the Kepler-Leibniz-Gauss-Riemann development of the notion variously termed “*Analysis Situs*,” “modular functions,” “hypergeometries,” “multiply-connected” manifolds, etc., these “ideas” are treated as “dimensions” of a physical geometry rooted in the principles and practice of experimental physical science. Each such discovered “principle,” or “dimensionality,” is prompted by a vicious contradiction—otherwise describable as an ontological paradox within the domain of experimental physical science—within existing scientific belief. The *idea* which overcomes that paradox, the new, validated principle, then becomes the needed newly discovered principle of science.

In Classical art-forms, the function of ontological paradox is assumed by a similar kind of posed contradiction in meaning, called metaphor. The ideas which correspond to validatable solutions for such metaphors, have the same kind of significance, respecting the cognitive functions of the human mind itself, as valid discoveries of physical principles serve us in the domain of experimental physical science. The metaphor, which, in its role as paradox, prompted the discovery of the principled solution (idea), thereafter serves, in communication, as the name for the idea whose discovery it prompted.

In both instances, science and Classical art, the ideas so generated by cognition can not be explicitly communicated in a sensory or deductive mode; they can not be derived within the terms of a communications medium as such. Hence, the axiomatic absurdity of Norbert Wiener’s radical-positivist hoax, “information theory.” They are communicated only by virtue of the shared cognitive experience of generating the idea, as solution, from its point of departure, as the idea of an ontological paradox. In short, the name of an idea, is simply a label for the common cognitive experience of solving an ontological paradox, and validating that solution.

For convenience, list both validated scientific discoveries of principle and the ideas of Classical art-forms as “metaphors.” This serves to simplify the needed exposition here, and incurs no error of principle.

The distinctive experimental fact about the human species as a whole, is that were our species’ potential relative population-density (“ecological potential”) defined as we define it for the higher apes as a group, the following would be the case. Under the conditions existing on this planet during the recent two millions years of advancing and retreating “ice ages,” had the human species’ behavior been that of a higher ape, at no time could the living population have exceeded several millions individuals. The orders of magnitude of functionally increasing difference in “ecological potential,” be-

tween the apes and mankind, are the cumulative result of the development of validatable ideas (metaphors) generated through social replication of individual cognitive discovery of such ideas of principle.

In summary, it is by reenacting the validated original discoveries of metaphor contributed by preceding generations, that cognition defines a distinct type of ordering principle as distinctively characteristic of the human species. Thus, when we speak of the relatively inferior form of human behavior, mere learning, we must distinguish human learning from the kinds of learning typical of animals; in human behavior, the distinctively human individual's potential for cognition underlies the function of learning. Thus, the history of the human species, is the history of ideas; thus, *the social behavior determining willfully concerted action within society, is a reflection of those functions of the individual will, associated with the acquisition and deployment of cognitively generated ideas.*

Here lies the disgusting absurdity of the arguments of those assorted illiterates and hoaxsters who subscribe to the views of a Marcuse, Hofstadter, or Daniel Pipes, on the subject of "conspiracies."

## How people conspire

For reason of this distinctive feature of human behavior, social behavior is dominated by what must be recognized as various expressions of conspiracy. Attention is now focussed upon the two principal formal aspects of conspiracies, as conspiracies are viewed by choosing formal, deductive logic as a benchmark.

All human knowledge is a matter of those ideas which function in a manner similar to the role of a set of definitions, axioms, and postulates in a traditional secondary-school geometry; in Classical culture, especially the Platonic tradition, such a set of definitions, axioms, and postulates, belongs to the general category associated with the term *hypothesis*. In this simplest case, the question whether or not a proposition may be adopted as a theorem of that geometry implies two distinct tests of relative truthfulness. First, is the proposition supported by (consistent with) the available evidence, in the sense of an experimental standard for evidence? Second, is the proposition also free from inconsistency with any of the set of definitions, axioms, and postulates of that geometry, its underlying hypothesis? Those who accept that proposition as a theorem of that geometry, constitute a *conspiracy*.

This brings us to the matter of effectively perceived notions of "self-interest." In the case of the class in geometry, we might assume the proximate motive of the class's members was to master the subject in a rational way.<sup>12</sup> In life more generally, motives nominally extraneous to the narrowly de-

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12. We leave it to readers who might care to do so, to speculate upon the standard of classroom mental life, at the universities where Dr. Daniel Pipes variously studied and taught: Harvard, the University of Chicago, and the University of Pennsylvania.

finer subject of inquiry intervene. However, it should be readily recognized, that any such motives can be regarded as added postulates of the relevant, underlying set of definitions, axioms, and postulates.

The simple definition of a conspiracy, therefore, is a willful concert of action, or inaction, defined by the sharing of a common hypothesis, as we have broadly defined an hypothesis, immediately above. Examples include the Leibnizian hypothesis implicitly embedded in the original drafting of the anti-Locke 1776 Declaration of Independence and 1787-1789 Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution.

If we limit our attention solely to those cases in which the relevant hypothesis is unchanged during the course of the action being considered, we have a case in which *learning*, as compared with the higher mental function, *cognition*, predominates.

Once we introduce the notion of scientific and technological, or certain other expressions of progress, for example, cognition becomes a decisive factor. In this case, the characteristically distinguishing feature of the conspiracy is the implications of choosing to add a new idea to the repertoire represented by a preexisting hypothesis. In other words, we are overturning the old hypothesis, in favor of a new one. This, for physics, locates the relevant conspirators within the domain mapped out successively by such leading features as Johannes Kepler, Gottfried Leibniz's notions of *Analysis Situs*, Carl Gauss, and Bernhard Riemann. Such a conspiratorial state of affairs is sometimes termed a "revolution," scientific or otherwise.

In this latter circumstance, we are confronted with potentially two general types of disagreement between the members of the relevant conspiracy, on the one side, and each group of their factional opponents, on the other. One of these types is the issue of whether or not to tolerate, or promote progress itself. The other is the choice of method by which new ideas will be generated and incorporated into making changes.<sup>13</sup> This brings us within the domain marked out by Plato's dialogues, the domain of that Socratic method, which searches out, and calls into question the underlying hypotheses of contending sets of beliefs, of contending conspiracies.

## The principal conspiracy in history

The argument of Marcuse, Hofstadter, Pipes, and others, has a specific point of origin within the setting of modern history, the modern revival of the irrationalist dogma of the medieval sophist and obscurantist, William of Ockham. This revival was introduced widely, about the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, chiefly by Venice's Paolo Sarpi, and by such English assets of Sarpi as Sir Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes, and their sundry British and other empiricist followers. It is from this late-Sixteenth, early-Seventeenth centuries' well-spring of Ockhamite empiricism, that radical positivist

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13. With Plato, this is termed "higher hypothesis."



Pipes derives his eccentric attack upon what he insists, in fact, is a widespread conspiracy to promote *conspiracism*. It is from that same origin, typified by the case of Thomas Hobbes, that populists such as the ideologues of the John Birch Society derive their historical illiterate's concoctions.

In all cases, through and beyond Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, and the American pragmatists, these sorts of pro- and anti-conspiracy mythologies, have a common origin in the same underlying assumptions expressed as the influence and writings of Sarpi and Hobbes. Inevitably, that origin is a savagely perverse misconception, and specifically anti-Christian, axiomatic view of both the nature of the human individual, and of mankind's efficient interrelationship with the universe as a whole.

This issue, which reaches to the depth of profundity of what Plato identified as "higher hypothesis," is not some arbitrary, typically academic sort of ivory-tower foolishness. It reflects the central issue of all the conflicts which have dominated the known pre-history and history of Europe, since long before a highly developed Dravidian maritime culture established a colony known as Sumer, and thus brought writing, barbaric forms of civilization, and the absolutely terrible religious tradition of Shakti-Siva,<sup>14</sup> to the primitive Semites of lower Mesopotamia.

The global significance of Christianity is, that it was Jesus Christ and his Apostles who first gave true meaning to the notion that each of all men and women is made equally in the image of God, to exert dominion over the universe, without permitting any racial or other ethnic impairment of the notion of equality. Although a millennium and a half was needed, before the first society premised on that principle was established—the reconstruction of France under Louis XI—it was the heritage of Christ, and his Apostles, notably John and Paul, which underlies that principle out of which our U.S. Federal Constitutional Republic was conceived: in that principle, if often in practical violation of this, we are entrusted with the noblest conception of society yet to appear in practice.

To be precise, and fair, we are the finest product of European civilization, who were enabled to establish a republic based upon a true principle here, because of the advantage of distance from the reach of the powerful feudal landed aristocracies, and Venice-type financier oligarchies which kept Europe under the feudal thumb, up to the present day.

The essential struggle, is a struggle based upon two irreconcilable, opposing conceptions of man and nature, the one, our own, called "republican," and that of our adversaries, including the faction to which Pipes adheres, known since ancient Babylon as "oligarchical." In the circles which own and deploy Pipes, the name for "oligarchy" is "the families," as the Mellon family of thuggish Richard Mellon Scaife and his retinue of lackeys illustrates the point.

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14. Shakti, otherwise known as Ishtar, Lilith, Astarte, and the Gaea of the Gaea-Python satanic cult based at the site of the Delphi cult of Apollo.

The conspiracy whose existence lackey Pipes, like lackey Marcuse before him, is at such pains to deny, is not one featuring secret links to some obscure freemasonic scholar buried deep in Germany's Black Forest, or mountainous Tibet. The conspiracy, is the continued corruption of our society by gaggle of decadent, powerful, lascivious, mean-spirited families, mostly much too wealthy for their own good. These families "Like it our way," and are, as always, determined, if possible, to keep it so, at any price to their victims. The struggle, is to secure for each and every future and present citizen, of every part of this planet, the right to enjoy nothing more nor less than the principal authors of our Declaration of Independence and Federal Constitution intended to secure for us all.

The struggle between republican patriot and oligarchical one-worlder, is thus simply defined, defined simply the way the nature of the conflict compels any rational person to view it.

The essential issue, as it was for the Apostles John and Paul, and for Plato, is the nature of the human individual. If that individual is a creature "made in the image of God," so distinguished by the potential for cognition embodied in each, must society not be so composed that this cognitive good within each individual is developed to the utmost possible? Must society not so order its economic and other affairs, to give the relatively greatest opportunity of expression to that developed good of each individual? Must society not protect this right against all who would impair it? Must this society not defend the good which its individuals have done, to ensure that that benefit be preserved for future generations?

If, however, there exists a powerful class of people, oligarchs, which prefers that the overwhelming majority of the population be prevented from acquiring the knowledge required for rulers of society, prefers that the overwhelming majority be degraded to the status of virtual human cattle, living in the mental and other conditions the oligarchy desires for its cattle, what is the nature of the individual person which that oligarchy will wish to have imputed to its cattle? There you have the empiricist conception of human nature, otherwise known as the empiricist doctrines of Sarpi, Francis Bacon, Hobbes, René Descartes, John Locke, Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, and so on, down even to the teachings spread from the tail of the oligarchical hippopotamus.

In that respect, Daniel Pipes, the conspiracy is alive and well. More relevant, perhaps, it is against everything you currently pretend to represent. Be advised, Daniel Pipes, a notable forerunner of yours was long ensconced, stuffed like any other subject of taxidermy, in a closet at London University, taken out only for dusting, or to preside at annual meetings. That is a sort of fame, we must admit, and, you must admit, a far greater celebrity than you are likely to secure by continuing along your presently foolish course.

Imagine Daniel Pipes being told by his physician: "Please, don't stick out your tongue."

## Starr, Scaife under fire, as GOP guns for impeachment

by Edward Spannaus

The battle in Congress around independent counsel Kenneth Starr's assault on the Presidency is intensifying, with Starr coming under sharp attack from some quarters, while at the same time, the Republican leadership in the House is putting the procedures in place to launch impeachment proceedings against the President.

Taking the point in the House is John Conyers (D-Mich.), the ranking minority member on the House Judiciary Committee. Conyers has both requested that the Attorney General launch an investigation of Starr to determine if he should be removed for misconduct and abuse of power, and has directed a series of questions to the "Daddy Warbucks" behind Starr and many of the attacks on the President, the British-trained billionaire Richard Mellon Scaife.

On the Senate side, Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.) has sent a similar demand to Attorney General Janet Reno, asking her to initiate an inquiry as to whether Starr should be removed or disciplined due to his "repeated failures to report and avoid conflicts of interest."

### Conyers takes the point

Representative Conyers delivered a 12-page letter to Attorney General Reno on Feb. 6, asking her to initiate a formal investigation of Starr "to determine whether he should be removed or disciplined, or whether members of his staff should be disciplined, for repeated instances of alleged misconduct and abuses of power." Conyers emphasized that there has been a pattern of leaks, which are suspected of coming from Starr's office: He cited 49 instances of grand jury leaks appearing in 37 different news stories, during just the ten-day period of Jan. 21-31.

Conyers requested that an independent investigation be initiated, as to whether Starr and his office: 1) illegally leaked

grand jury evidence; 2) conducted unauthorized *ultra vires* investigations—particularly opening the Monica Lewinsky investigation before he was given jurisdiction over the matter; 3) improperly intimidated witnesses, using coercive techniques; 4) improperly coordinated their efforts with the lawyers for Paula Jones; 5) had numerous conflicts of interest, including those involving Richard Mellon Scaife; and 6) undermined the relationship between the Secret Service and the President.

A few days later, on Feb. 11, Conyers escalated, dispatching a formal request to Mellon Scaife asking Scaife to provide detailed information and financial records concerning both Scaife's ties to Kenneth Starr, and Scaife's financing of investigations of President Bill Clinton. Conyers propounded a series of questions to Scaife concerning:

1. Scaife's grants to the *American Spectator* and the "Arkansas Project," as well as any funds provided to David Hale or payment of Hale's legal fees;
2. Scaife's \$1.1 million gift to Pepperdine University, to underwrite positions for Starr;
3. whether Paula Jones was advised by the Landmark Legal Foundation, and the amount of Scaife-associated funds which have gone to Landmark or to the Paula Jones legal case; and
4. a request for reports and financial records for Scaife's three foundations, and also for other organizations to which Scaife's foundations have given grants for anti-Clinton activity.

"Among other things," Conyers wrote, "I am interested in the extent to which these entities have been involved in funding or performing investigations, projects, reports, videotapes, books, articles and the like relating to President Clinton and allegations of wrongdoing by the President."

## Dollars for dirt

Although it is not detailed in Conyers's letter, the Scaife payments made to the "Arkansas Project" may directly involve witness tampering with respect to Starr's key witness in his Little Rock, Arkansas prosecutions of former friends and associates of President Clinton. In his letter, Conyers cited an article in the *New York Observer* which documented Scaife's payments of at \$600,000 to the effort to dig up dirt on Clinton in Arkansas. This money, the *Observer* reported, was funnelled through the American Spectator Educational Foundation, which is affiliated with the *American Spectator* magazine which, in turn, published the first "Troopergate" story in January 1994.

The article demonstrates the close ties between personnel from Scaife's foundations, the *American Spectator*, and David Hale, a former municipal judge in Little Rock who changed his testimony under a cooperation agreement with Starr.

By way of background, it should be noted that Hale had been under investigation for allegedly defrauding the Small Business Administration, and during this time he changed his story to implicate Bill Clinton, Arkansas Gov. Jim Guy Tucker, and James and Susan McDougal in an allegedly illegal loan scheme. One of the problems Starr had with Hale's credibility, was that in earlier interviews with the FBI, Hale had never mentioned any pressure from Clinton or Tucker to make the loan. The implication of the *Observer* disclosures, is that a chunk of Scaife's money was used to pay for Hale's lawyers and legal fees, once he started cooperating with Starr.

## Torricelli hits Starr, Scaife ties

Starr's conflicts of interest involving Scaife were also raised in the letter delivered to Attorney General Reno on Feb. 11 by Senator Torricelli, in which Torricelli, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, demanded that Reno conduct a formal investigation of Starr for violations of the Ethics in Government Act.

Torricelli in particular focussed on the expansion of Starr's investigation into the Paula Jones case, which put Starr in violation of the conflict-of-interest provisions of the Ethics in Government Act, because Starr's law firm of Kirkland and Ellis has been involved in the Paula Jones case, plus the fact that Starr himself had provided legal advice to Paula Jones's lawyers prior to his appointment as independent counsel.

"Over the course of this entire investigation," Torricelli wrote Reno, "Mr. Starr . . . has embraced (and been embraced by) persons and interests that seek to undermine the President as part of their political agenda. . . . A person of Mr. Starr's numerous conflicts of interest cannot carry out the even-handed and fair-minded, independent investigation contemplated by the Act. Moreover, evidence that has surfaced thus far regarding the expansion of Mr. Starr's jurisdiction into these matters raises serious concerns about the OIC's [Office of the Independent Counsel] collusion with the Paula Jones

legal team in an effort to unfairly and illegally trap the President."

Torricelli also raised Starr's funding of the "Arkansas Project" and its links to witness David Hale, as well as Starr's own ties to the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation, which has also given funds to the President's critics, including the *American Spectator* and the Landmark Legal Foundation.

Torricelli also devoted considerable attention to setting forth evidence of Starr's "collusion" with the Paula Jones legal team, which, Torricelli said, "would constitute misconduct of the highest order and provide grounds for Mr. Starr's removal." Torricelli noted reports that Linda Tripp had provided the Paula Jones legal team with information concerning Tripp's taped conversations with Monica Lewinsky, including those conversations which were electronically monitored at the direction of Starr's office. Torricelli argued that the primary purpose of the deposition of President Clinton by Jones's lawyers, was to trick the President and to "catch Mr. Clinton in a lie," which would then be prosecuted by Starr. Torricelli suggests that Starr's office may have even helped Jones's lawyer formulate the questions to be asked of the President. "The President, as do others in this investigation, deserves the same protections that shield all other Americans from arbitrary and unlawful government conduct," Torricelli said.

## House ready for impeachment

House Republican leaders, meanwhile, have been quietly putting the machinery for an impeachment inquiry into place, in the likely event that Starr refers to the House, whatever evidence he has cooked up against the President. Under the independent counsel law, Starr must report to the House of Representatives if he finds "substantial and credible evidence" of impeachable crimes; it is widely assumed that Starr would dump the matter on the House, rather than attempt a probably unconstitutional indictment of a sitting President.

The Capitol Hill newspaper *Roll Call* reported on Feb. 9 that House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) had held a closed-door meeting the previous week with the House Republican leadership to discuss the procedures and funding for an impeachment inquiry against President Clinton. *Roll Call* and other media reported that the Republican leadership discussed dipping into a \$4.4 million special fund, to pay for hiring staff and investigators.

It has reportedly also been decided that any impeachment investigation will be conducted by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Henry Hyde (R-Ill.).

While an impeachment at this point seems highly unlikely, given the U.S. population's anger and disgust at the tactics of independent counsel Starr, this could change rapidly. *EIR*'s Founder and Contributing Editor Lyndon LaRouche warned in our last issue, that if President Clinton gives into British pressure and carries out a military strike

against Iraq, that he will rapidly lose his credibility at home and abroad, and Clinton's defenses against Starr's attacks and impeachment drive will quickly evaporate.

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## Documentation

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# Conyers calls for investigation of Starr

*From a letter from Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.) to Attorney General Janet Reno, Feb. 6, 1998:*

Pursuant to the powers vested in the Attorney General by the Ethics in Government Act . . . I respectfully request that you initiate a formal inquiry of the Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr to determine whether he should be removed or disciplined, or whether members of his staff should be disciplined, for repeated instances of alleged misconduct and abuses of power. . . .

I am requesting an independent investigation into whether Mr. Starr and his office have illegally leaked grand jury evidence, conducted unauthorized *ultra vires* investigations, improperly intimidated witnesses, engaged in numerous conflicts of interest, undermined the role of the Secret Service to protect the President, and been involved in other misconduct. . . .

In my judgment, failure by the Department of Justice to direct an independent investigation of these serious allegations would only send a dangerous signal to Mr. Starr that this alleged misconduct is condoned by the DOJ. . . .

*From a letter from Representative Conyers to Richard Mellon Scaife, Feb. 11:*

Richard Mellon Scaife  
c/o the Scaife Foundations. . .  
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-6401

Dear Mr. Scaife:

. . . Since your name has been associated with many of the charges of conflicts-of-interest pertinent to the independent counsel, I thought you would welcome the opportunity to provide a detailed accounting of what role, if any, you have played in efforts to investigate the President and your financial relationship with Mr. Starr.

For example, some have suggested that your expenditure of considerable sums of money to investigate the President while financing a prestigious academic position for Mr. Starr

would create for Mr. Starr, at best, in improper conflict-of-interest, and, at worst, an illegal *quid pro quo*.

To this end, as Ranking Member of the House Judiciary Committee, I am submitting the following questions. Your prompt response could help lift the cloud of impropriety that is currently plaguing Kenneth Starr's operation.

1. An article in the February 4, 1998 *New York Observer* reported that according to sources at the *American Spectator* you have "funnelled as much as \$600,000 a year from tax-exempt foundations to the *American Spectator* for a secretive operation known as the 'Arkansas Project' over the past four years."

A. . . . Please provide me with any and all documents pertaining to these grants. . . .

B. Sources at the *American Spectator* have further stated that money from the Scaife-financed "Arkansas Project" was "used to pay former FBI agents and private detectives to unearth negative material on the Clintons and their associates." Please provide me with any knowledge or understanding you may have regarding these expenditures. . . .

C. Have you or any group or association with which you are involved provided any funds to David Hale, a witness in the Whitewater trial, or provided any other payment or subsidy to offset Mr. Hale's legal fees? . . .

2. [This pertains to Scaife's \$1.1 million gift to Pepperdine University, to underwrite positions offered to, and accepted by, Kenneth Starr.]

3. An article in the Feb. 23, 1998 issue of *The Nation* reports that Paula Jones was at one point advised by the Landmark Legal Foundation, which has reportedly received funds from the Scaife Foundation. Please confirm if this is accurate, and if so, describe the amount of Scaife-associated funds which have gone to the Landmark Legal Foundation and the Paula Jones legal effort. . . .

4. Beginning in 1992, please provide me with copies of annual reports and all financial statements and expense reports (on an audited or unaudited basis), grant requests, and grants of the Scaife-controlled Carthage, Allegheny, and Sarah Scaife Foundations. Provide the same information with respect to the following concerns and entities reported to be associated with these foundations: Washington Legal Foundation; Landmark Legal Foundation; Southeast Legal Foundation; Free Congress Foundation; Accuracy in Media; Western Journalism Center; Regnery Publishing, and *The American Spectator*. Among other things, I am interested in the extent to which these entities have been involved in funding or performing investigations, projects, reports, videotapes, books, articles and the like relating to President Clinton and allegations of wrongdoing by the President. . . .

Sincerely,  
John Conyers, Jr.  
Ranking Member

# Attacks on the U.S. Presidency didn't start with 'Clintongate'

by Scott Thompson

The latest round of British-orchestrated attacks on President Bill Clinton, in the so-called "sex scandals," is designed to weaken, or destroy the U.S. President in the context of a global, systemic financial collapse. Investigation of the individuals involved in the attacks, however, reveals that they are part of political-intelligence networks which have been deployed over decades to destroy the *institution* of the U.S. Presidency itself.

Let us begin with Lucianne "Ma Barker" Goldberg, the purported "literary agent," based in New York City, who helped to orchestrate military intelligence operative Linda "Bad" Tripp's dealings with Monica Lewinsky. Goldberg has a long history of political dirty tricks (see *EIR*, Feb. 6, "The Witches of Whitewater"). During Richard Nixon's 1972 Presidential reelection campaign, Goldberg was part of an undercover unit deployed by Meyer Lansky syndicate attorney Murray Chotiner to infiltrate and destroy the campaign of the Democratic Party Presidential candidate, Sen. George McGovern.

Chotiner, who had been a political strategist and dirty trickster for Nixon since Nixon's first run for Congress from Whittier, California, served as one of three special counsels in the Nixon White House. In 1971, Chotiner moved into private law practice in a Republican law firm in Washington, D.C. There, he set his Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP) dirty tricks operations into motion. Chotiner's operation played a decisive role in the outcome of the 1972 Presidential election, when Chotiner's source, codenamed "Sedan Chair II," discovered that McGovern's vice-presidential running mate, Sen. Thomas Eagleton, had undergone electroshock treatment for depression 20 years before.

During 1949-51, while serving as the chief political strategist for Nixon as Nixon moved from the House to the Senate, and then to become President Dwight Eisenhower's vice-presidential candidate, Chotiner defended 221 members of the Lansky syndicate. Chotiner was a personal associate of a succession of Lansky lieutenants operating in Hollywood and Las Vegas, notably "Murder, Inc." co-founder Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel, Mickey Cohen, and Morris Barney "Moe" Dalitz. Although Chotiner's connections were a subject of the McClellan Committee and Watergate hearings,

Goldberg claims that she had no idea that her boss was "mobbed up." This is hardly believable, because Goldberg was the agent for columnist Jack Anderson, who helped break the story of how Chotiner arranged money for Nixon's campaigns from Lansky syndicate members, including Mickey Cohen.

## **NANA: an OSS-CIA 'asteroid' operation**

Lucianne Goldberg infiltrated the McGovern campaign using journalist credentials, as a representative of the Women's News Service of the North American Newspaper Alliance (NANA), where her husband, Sidney, had risen from associate editor in 1947, to president at the time of the 1972 campaign. Goldberg replaced Seymour K. Freiden, Chotiner's key "journalist" infiltrating the McGovern campaign tour, who had been exposed in August 1972 as a CIA agent. (Freiden did not deny the charge when confronted by reporters, but stated, "I gave my word to Dick Helms," a reference to Richard Helms, who was Director of Central Intelligence during 1966-73.)

From its inception, NANA had close ties with an Anglophile faction of the U.S. intelligence community, and it is known as an "asteroid," or private organization that works with intelligence institutions and other "asteroids," according to mutual interest. The British Security Services has been especially skilled at manipulating these asteroids, either through agents or agents of influence.

The founder of NANA was a former senior Anglophile officer of the Office of Strategic Services, Ernest Cuneo. Working as an assistant to OSS founder William Donovan during World War II, Cuneo, according to his official biography, had been the official OSS liaison with the White House, British Security, the State Department, and the FBI. Senior OSS officer Max Corvo, in the book *The O.S.S. in Italy, 1942-1945*, reported on one operation that Cuneo had taken part in: Cuneo had promoted a British intelligence operation to make a Venetian oligarch, Count Carlo Sforza, the head of a British-selected and U.S.-funded Italian government-in-exile. Meanwhile, *Parapolitics/USA* of March 31, 1982, states that one of the people who helped Cuneo form NANA was Ivar Bryce, who was the only British citizen to be an official member of

the OSS. Bryce, who had come into money through marriage to a Texas oil heiress, wrote the definitive biography of Ian Fleming, the creator of the James Bond 007 myth, entitled, *You Only Live Once*.

Thus, the OSS “Old Boy” founders of NANA were part of the same Anglophile “Oh So Social” faction of the OSS, as was Alan Scaife, the father of Richard Mellon Scaife, the “Daddy Warbucks” of the current attacks on the Presidency; Sir Paul Mellon, the patriarch of the Mellon family and friend of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II; and David Bruce, Mellon’s former brother-in-law, who headed OSS operations for Europe from a base in London, and is a lineal descendant of Scottish King David Bruce.

### **NANA and the Kennedy assassination**

One individual employed by NANA was Priscilla Johnson, one of two journalists to have interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald in Moscow in 1959. According to J. Newman’s book *Oswald*, Johnson told the Warren Commission that she had been interested in Oswald because State Department consular officer John McVickar “said he [Oswald] was refusing to talk to journalists. So I thought that might be an exclusive, for one thing, and he was right in my hotel, for another.” Johnson’s interview with the “defector” Oswald depicted him as a ranting Marxist.

Newman provides the following documentation on Johnson’s tie with a faction of the CIA associated with the late Anglophile CIA Director of Counterintelligence James Jesus Angleton:

“CIA interest in Priscilla Johnson was reopened in 1956. On August 8, Chief, CI/Operational Approval and Support Division (CI/OA) submitted a new request to a Mr. Rice in the deputy director for security’s office. This was a standard CIA form asking for approval for operational use of Johnson, and it was accompanied by a standard form 1050, Personal Record Questionnaire. The questionnaire listed Priscilla’s previous work in 1955 and 1956 as a translator for the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, and also her ‘freelance’ writing for several publications, including the *New York Times* and the North American Newspaper Alliance.”

Later, as Priscilla Johnson McMillan, she wrote the book *Marina and Lee*, which purportedly “reveals the innermost secrets of Marina’s life with the man who shot JFK.”

Another of Cuneo’s journalists, Daniel James (author of *Red Designs for the Americas*), was one of the first to report to the FBI on the cover story that Fidel Castro may have been involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Gaeton Fonzi, in *A Brotherhood of Deception*, writes: “James’ tip, according to the November 23rd, 1963 FBI report, was that a Cuban source had ‘advised him that Fidel Castro, in early September at a function at the Brazilian Embassy in Havana, remarked that if the United States causes him difficulty he has facilities to ‘knock off’ United States leaders.”

According to S. Blumenthal and H. Yazijian in the 1976 book *Government by Gunplay*, Freedom House, which had been founded by World War II British Security Coordinator Sir William Stephenson in concert with Leo Cherne, held a conference on Cuba that was followed by a May 6, 1963 release announcing the creation of a “new non-partisan Citizen’s Committee to Free Cuba.” The committee’s leading founding members included Cuneo; “Get LaRouche” operative Leo Cherne, representing the sometimes CIA-funded International Rescue Committee, which he chaired, and the chairman of Freedom House; and, AFL-CIO International Department operative Jay Lovestone, who was a friend of Angleton, despite having been appointed by Comintern head Nikolai Bukharin to head the Communist Party USA, which post he held until he was ousted by Josef Stalin.

As the *EIR* bestseller *Dope, Inc.* reports, when Oswald returned to the United States, he was “sheep-dipped” through the pro-Castro “The Fair Play for Cuba Committee,” a countergang chapter of the Free Cuba Committees run by Perminindex member and FBI Division Five (counter-intelligence section) member Guy Bannister, setting Oswald up as the patsy for the British-run Perminindex assassination of President Kennedy.

Ironically, when the Dallas District Attorney first announced that Oswald had assassinated President Kennedy, he said that Oswald was a member of the Free Cuba Committee. Jack Ruby shouted out from the back of the press conference that Oswald was instead with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy, NANA was bought out from Cuneo by three partners: Drew Pearson, Fortune Pope, and Leonard Marks. Sidney Goldberg remained with NANA as part of the deal, and eventually became president of NANA under the new owners. Sources indicate that NANA’s role as an intelligence community “asteroid” continued.

Marks had been Lyndon Baines Johnson’s TV and radio adviser, and he was appointed by President Johnson to head the U.S. Information Agency.

Pope was one of three sons of Generoso Pope, Sr., an Italian leader of New York City’s Tammany Hall political machine who formed a tie to the Lansky syndicate. Fortune Pope had worked in the CIA during the Korean War, and, in 1952, upon leaving the agency, he bought the *National Enquirer*, transforming it into a conveyor belt for wild conspiracy theories ranging from UFOs to disinformation on the JFK assassination. Through the Generoso Pope Foundation, Fortune Pope was a big contributor to Israeli causes. He was also a close friend of Frank Costello, a Lansky syndicate lieutenant.

### **Goldberg, Anderson, and the mob**

Sidney Goldberg told this author that his wife, Lucianne Goldberg, became the agent for Jack Anderson, who took

over Drew Pearson's column, shortly after she had finished working for Chotiner's CREEP "dirty tricks" operations. At one point after Lucianne Goldberg had been taken on as Anderson's agent, the CIA's Office of Security placed the columnist under heavy surveillance. As reported by Jim Hougan in *Well-Measured Steps*, the memorandum prepared by staff for Gen. Paul Gaynor, the chief of the Security Research Staff, stated that Anderson had close ties with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) and its top spy, Sanford Griffith, who had carried out dirty tricks on behalf of British Security Coordinator Sir William Stephenson. The report noted that not only did the tax-dodging Generoso Pope Foundation aid Zionist operations, but may have been used by another faction of the CIA as a conduit for this purpose. In short, the CIA's Office of Security uncovered a "Liberal Zionist Mafia" conspiracy.

It is also notable that, given Lucianne Goldberg's role in the affair with Chotiner, it was Anderson who first broke the Thomas Eagleton story.

As M.C. Piper writes in *Final Judgment*, Anderson's mentor, Pearson, had been engaged in business dealings with attorney Max Kampelman, who later became chairman of the ADL and who was extremely close with Vice President Hubert Humphrey, himself a man with close ties to the Lansky syndicate, the ADL, and the British-run grain cartels. And, Pearson had close ties to the Canadian-born Sir William Stephenson, who, according to Pearson's authorized biographer, would feed Pearson stories targetting those who opposed a U.S. "special relationship" with Britain.

Meanwhile, Anderson maintained a close working relationship with Herman "Hank" Greenspun, a Lansky syndicate member who was one of the leading smugglers of arms to Israel. Greenspun had been very close to Chotiner's friend, Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel. Greenspun's arms smuggling to Israel was done in coordination with the late Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, a Canadian and protégé of Sir William Stephenson, who became a leader of the British-controlled Permindex "Murder, Inc.," which, as *Dope, Inc.* documents, carried out the October 1963 assassination of President Kennedy.

### **In the same orbit**

The Goldberg family is in the same "asteroid" orbit today. For example, Jonah Goldberg, one of Lucianne Goldberg's two sons, is the producer of Benjamin J. Wattenberg's national weekly public television program, "Think Tank." It was at Jonah's Adams-Morgan home in Washington, D.C. that Lucianne Goldberg met with Michael Isikoff, who runs the "bimbo beat" at *Newsweek*. (Isikoff arrived at *Newsweek* from the *Washington Post*, after he wrote a major story promoting the Paula Jones case.) The purpose of that meeting was to discuss the Monica Lewinsky case, concerning which Isikoff had been in touch with Special Prosecutor Kenneth Starr.

Jonah Goldberg's employer, Wattenberg, is a longtime participant in Social Democrats USA, with close ties to the Zionist *Eretz Yisroel* crowd. Wattenberg is also a senior fellow at the neo-conservative American Enterprise Institute in Washington, D.C.

In 1970, Wattenberg served as a campaign adviser to the re-election campaign of Senator Humphrey. In 1972, Wattenberg helped co-found the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, whose "bible" was Wattenberg's *The Real Majority*. A Wattenberg puff-piece describes it as "the book used by both liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans in planning their strategies."

In 1981, Wattenberg was appointed by President Ronald Reagan to the Board of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, serving for 10 years and becoming vice chairman. In 1991, he was appointed by President Bush to the Task Force on U.S. Government International Broadcasting.

According to a source at Public Information Research (PIR), while Wattenberg served in these capacities, he became involved in the "secret government" apparatus which Sir George Bush led during the Reagan-Bush administration. According to this source, Wattenberg was involved under Project Democracy with the "Quasi-Official Government Operation," or "Quango," affiliated with the National Endowment for Democracy known as Prodemca. Wattenberg was on Prodemca's National Council. Some of these Bush secret government ties, including Prodemca, were exposed during the Iran-Contra scandal.

The source also reports that Wattenberg has been involved for many years with Freedom House, which is still chaired by Cherne. According to a Freedom House spokesman, Wattenberg is on Freedom House's board of trustees.

As vice chairman of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board during the Reagan-Bush administration, it was Cherne who helped instigate the "Get LaRouche" railroad on behalf of Sir Henry Kissinger. Also, among those working with Cherne's International Rescue Committee, was investment counselor John Train, who is known as one of the last OSS "Old Boys" on Wall Street.

After Executive Order 12333 revived the "secret government" private intelligence asteroid operations, establishing, for example, Project Democracy's "Public Diplomacy" operation with Richard Mellon Scaife, LaRouche slanderer Sir James Goldsmith, and others, Train convened a series of salons to plot a propaganda campaign to defame Lyndon LaRouche and railroad him to prison.

It is known that Mellon Scaife attended the first of Train's meetings, and frequent participants included NBC-TV reporter Pat Lynch, and former CIA agent turned ADL dirty trickster Mira Lansky Boland. It was this Train salon which initiated a slanderous campaign to defame LaRouche, while Cherne et al. pushed for an investigation of LaRouche's finances, which led to a railroad of LaRouche in the Alexandria, Virginia "rocket docket" in 1988.

# Privatization scored in Massachusetts study

by Marianna Wertz

A 22-page study released in January by the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth Center for Policy Analysis, exposes the utter falsity of the claims which privatizers have made for the success of their takeover of state and city services. "The Massachusetts One-Stop Model: Working or Not?," prepared by Clyde W. Barrow, Ph.D., director of the center, severely criticizes the "competitive model of reinventing government"—the politically correct term for privatization—employed in a federally funded pilot project in one-fourth of the One-Stop Career Centers in Massachusetts.

Among the report's findings are the following:

- Computer access to job listings was beyond the abilities of many, because of their lack of computer skills, inability to read, and insufficient English literacy.
- The state-run employment system was able to place 10 times as many welfare recipients in jobs as the privatized services. Some public officials believe that the private vendors concentrate on the easiest-to-place individuals, spending less time in job counselling and education for the more difficult cases.
- Migrant workers did not receive job information quickly enough to be useful to them. The private centers are reluctant to service these customers.
- Job hoarding, the practice of one private vendor's not sharing job openings with other vendors, resulted in fewer choices for job hunters.
- The growth of fee-based services restricts access by unemployed and low-income customers who cannot afford the services.
- There is no proof that the private vendors were more successful in securing placements than the existing Employment Security system.
- Vendor contracts and "outsourcing" are sometimes used to confer patronage on political supporters and to reward campaign contributors.
- Perhaps most importantly, many of these problems are not unique to the one-stop initiative, but are reported frequently in conjunction with other privatization efforts in Massachusetts. The problems appear to be "systemic failures built into the process and dynamics of privatization," the study found.

This study is important for several reasons: It is one of the first to analyze the effects of privatization since the nation began its crash program to privatize services, under the Conservative Revolution's control of Congress, in the early 1990s. Also, Massachusetts is the only state to adopt a "competitive model" of privately operated job training centers, so the results will be looked to by other states. Because the study found such negative results, it could potentially shut down, or at least slow down, privatization in many areas of the nation, especially Michigan, where Gov. John Engler (R) is hell-bent on implementing the same privatized job-training scheme.

## No cost savings

According to the study, Massachusetts was one of the first states to receive a U.S. Department of Labor implementation grant for the creation of One-Stop Career Centers. The rationale for privatizing these centers is that private-sector vendors should be able to: "1) maintain the same level of program effectiveness at *less cost* (i.e., more efficiency), or 2) *better achieve program goals* at the same cost (i.e., more effectiveness)."

In fact, the study found, based on an analysis of existing reports and other documents, that "proponents have exaggerated both their general claims about the success of Massachusetts' competitive model and their specific claims about the success of the state's private One-Stop Career Centers. . . .

"There is no body of evidence to support claims that either competitive or privately operated career centers are more effective than existing public agencies, because to date, no state has performed a comprehensive outcomes assessment comparing the previous system to the One-Stop Career Centers. . . . The state-level performance reports that are now becoming available also indicate that private for-profit and private non-profit vendors are not generally any more or less effective in achieving program goals than are public job placement services."

The problems with the private model (listed above) have been reported by members of both political parties in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, legal service attorneys, state and local civil administrators, business executives, and investigative journalists.

As a result of the problems, the study reports, the Massachusetts state legislature has refused to expand the competitive model, and the Massachusetts Jobs Council is "relaxing" it. Last August, "Massachusetts Governor Celluci ordered a reexamination of all privatization initiatives because they were failing to meet state standards and were putting profits before client interests," according to the study.

Copies of the report are available from The Center for Policy Analysis, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, 285 Old Westport Road, North Dartmouth, Massachusetts 02747-2300 (telephone: 508 999-8943; fax: 508 999-8374).



## Kennedy bill would increase minimum wage

On Jan. 27, on Congress's first day back from the winter recess, Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) introduced a bill to increase the minimum wage from the present \$5.15 an hour to \$6.65 over the next three years, and then to index it to inflation thereafter.

In his floor statement, Kennedy demolished the old arguments that increasing the minimum wage causes job losses and inflation, neither of which have occurred as a result of the last increase in the minimum wage passed in 1996. Kennedy pointed to the fact that the minimum wage, at the current level, is worth less in buying power than it was in 1968. "If we do not take action now to increase the minimum wage," he said, "then the progress we made in the last two years is gradually going to deteriorate."

Because of the 1996 welfare reform bill, Kennedy said, "there will be millions of Americans who will be out there in the job market without health care for their children that Medicaid would have provided or child care coverage that welfare benefits would have provided. What we are asking is that at least we pay them a livable wage."

House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) and Minority Whip David Bonior (D-Mich.) have introduced an identical companion bill in the House.

## GOP doesn't like Clinton's budget

The GOP found much to complain about in President Clinton's budget submission, which arrived at the House and Senate Budget Committees on Feb. 2. Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) and House Budget Committee Chairman John Kasich (R-Ohio) both complained, at hearings the next day, that

Clinton's budget increases both spending and the size of government, both of which, according to their ideology and their reading of last year's budget agreement, are supposed to be shrinking.

Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) countered that such accusations are not true. "The size of government," he said, "is down to a level of three decades ago." He challenged Republicans to be specific about which new spending programs they don't like. Those increases that are in the budget are popular because "they meet the needs of ordinary families," and each fits within the caps imposed by the budget agreement, he said.

## House panel hears more testimony on IMF

The House Banking Committee held a second hearing on Feb. 6 on legislation to fulfill the Clinton administration's request for an additional \$18 billion in funds for the International Monetary Fund, which heard from IMF critics, opponents, and supporters. Written testimony submitted by *EIR* (see Feb. 13 issue, p. 11) was posted on the committee's Internet website.

A parade of Congressman to the witness table presented a wide variety of criticisms which only served to further confuse the issue. Michael Crapo (R-Id.) demanded "solid reform" in the economy of South Korea, involving an end to government-directed credit to Korean industries, the *chaebols*, which have been key in Korea's economic growth. Quack economist Ron Paul (R-Tex.), and Cliff Stearns (R-Fla.), argued that the IMF is not promoting the interests of the international bankers or the "markets" efficiently enough.

Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.), speaking for a "left-right" coalition against IMF bailouts, which includes extreme envi-

ronmentalists and right-wingers who don't like the IMF, pointed to the hypocrisy of IMF supporters who denounce government interventions on behalf of social welfare, but are the first to yelp for bailouts when the banks are in trouble.

IMF supporters, such as Banking Committee Chairman Jim Leach (R-Iowa), were reduced to supporting all the criticisms, even as they beg for funds. Leach said that the IMF must change its ways, but changes cannot be made until this crisis is over.

## Senate confirms Satcher as new Surgeon General

On Feb. 10, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Dr. David Satcher, the director since 1993 of the Atlanta, Georgia, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to be U.S. Surgeon General, finally filling a post that had been vacant for three years. The vote, which followed a week of debate, was 63-35.

The confirmation was briefly held up by a filibuster led by John Ashcroft (R-Mo.), who apparently was trying to enhance his support among conservatives for a possible bid for the year 2000 Republican Presidential nomination. He accused Satcher of conducting unethical AIDS experiments on Third World populations, as well as holding opinions on subjects like needle exchange and partial-birth abortions, that are too close to those of President Bill Clinton.

Ashcroft's charges were forcefully rebutted by Labor and Human Resources Committee Chairman James Jeffords (R-Vt.) and Bill Frist (R-Tenn.). They said that Satcher's AIDS experiments were not what Ashcroft charged, and they argued strongly that the United States needs a Surgeon General. At the end of the debate, Ashcroft's filibuster was ended by a vote of 75-23.

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## Editorial

### *Yes, Virginia, there are conspiracies!*

This issue carries a “must read” article by *EIR* Founder and Contributing Editor Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., entitled “The Tale of the Hippopotamus,” which LaRouche waggishly decries in the introduction to his review of Daniel Pipes’s *Conspiracy: How the Paranoid Style Flourishes and Where It Comes From*.

LaRouche chose to take the time to comment on Pipes’s pathetic attempt at non-fiction, because Pipe’s denunciation of “conspiracism” is symptomatic of the broader problem of McCarthyite political correctness that particularly grips the Baby Boomer generation today, and also because Pipes chose to regurgitate some of the most widely discredited smears of the LaRouche movement as a prominent, recurring theme of his book.

As LaRouche writes, “to conspire is human.” And, one conspiracy in particular—the republican nation-state conspiracy—has driven oligarchs and their apologists into murderous rage for centuries, particularly since the time of the American Revolution and the formation of our Constitutional Republic. To the extent that Lyndon LaRouche is today the rallying point for republican forces all over the world, he is, lawfully, the leading target of slanders and worse.

Daniel Pipes’s problem, as exposed by LaRouche, is that he himself is a member of a filthy conspiracy, whether he realizes it or not. As LaRouche notes, Pipes’s book repudiating “conspiracism,” draws upon a series of slanderous newspaper articles and books, commissioned as part of the Bush-era U.S. Justice Department drive to frame up LaRouche and a number of his political collaborators, and to dismantle the LaRouche political movement. This real-life conspiracy, to which Daniel Pipes has belatedly attached himself, has been documented in six volumes of evidence presently on file before the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. The “Get LaRouche” real-live conspiracy was enthusiastically and publicly endorsed, in the early 1970s, by the editors and publishers of the *Washington Post*, the *New York Times* and the *Wall Street Journal*; and they continue to remain rabidly committed to the effort to this day—as recent slanders of LaRouche in the *Wall Street Journal* and the *Washington Post* attest.

Under the Freedom of Information Act, LaRouche’s attorneys, years ago, obtained “conspiratorial documents” written by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to then-FBI Director William Webster, demanding LaRouche’s scalp. Wall Street banker John Train, beginning in April 1983, assembled a collection of nominal “journalists” at his New York City townhouse, to orchestrate a campaign of press slanders against LaRouche—some of which Pipes dutifully regurgitates in his so-called anti-conspiracy tome.

Among the co-conspirators with whom Pipes has thereby associated himself, are the late Roy M. Cohn, the mouthpiece of Sen. Joe McCarthy, who later became a fixture of the New York City crime syndicate, and whose errand boy, Dennis King, was a player in the Train salon effort, and whose book-length slander of LaRouche was embraced shamelessly by Pipes. King was later bankrolled by the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith (ADL), a front group for espionage and criminal gangs, and by the Richard Mellon Scaife interests, recently named by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton as part of the “right-wing conspiracy” out to destroy the U.S. Presidency.

Fortunately, a large and growing number of prominent citizens of the United States and many other nations have recoiled in anger at the “Get LaRouche” conspiracy, and have taken a public stand against it. As of this writing, more than 800 current state legislators from every state in the Union, along with several former heads of state, and thousands of parliamentarians, clergy, labor leaders, and civil rights activists have signed an open letter to President Clinton, demanding LaRouche’s exoneration for the railroad conviction that sent him to jail for five years, and still has five of his associates languishing in state prisons in Virginia.

As that open letter concludes, the failure to exonerate LaRouche “does not stain the honor of Lyndon LaRouche, who has paid a terrible price for his innocence, but the honor of the U.S. justice system and Constitution, which, for more than 200 years prior to this dark episode, stood as the symbols of liberty and justice for all.”

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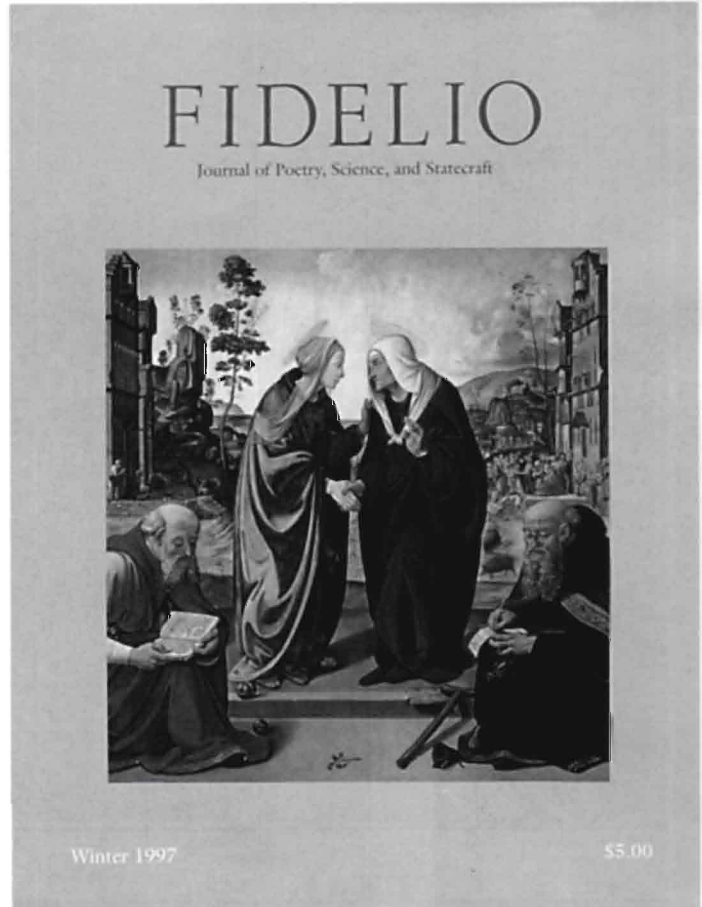
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