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LaRouche in 1999: a voice of hope and reason
The Heritage Foundation misspeaks—again
How to create a million jobs a year in Mexico

**Storm over Asia grows,
as LaRouche predicted**



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From the Associate Editor

Our first issue of the new year makes it starkly clear, that what happens in the United States in the weeks and months immediately ahead, will determine whether the entire world can escape from the economic and political catastrophe toward which it is now careening.

Will U.S. foreign policy be freed from the pernicious, Anglophile influence of the State Department, allowing President Clinton to pursue his own better instincts — as shown, for example, in his work with Israel's Ehud Barak to put the Mideast peace effort back on track? Will American policymakers wake up to what much of the rest of the world already knows: that Lyndon LaRouche is right about the systemic nature of the financial crisis, and that a New Bretton Woods system is a matter of the greatest urgency? And, most importantly, will the American electorate decline to vote for the so-called front-runners — whom LaRouche has aptly described as car-crash dummies — but instead do *whatever it takes* to put a *real* President in the White House?

Survey the world scene, through the exclusive reports in our *International* section. The “Storm over Asia,” which LaRouche warns of in his new video, is gathering new intensity every day. The hijacking of an Indian airliner has dangerously aggravated tensions on the Indian subcontinent, in a situation where the Pakistani leadership is unstable and incalculable. Looking at Russia, is like looking into the crater of a volcano, where seas of lava are surging and bubbling on the verge of explosion. Although continental Europe has manifested some recent resistance to national self-destruction, nobody should look to Europe to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. Just look at what is hitting Germany — a replay of the “Clean Hands” operation that already wrecked Italy's political institutions (see the excellent articles by Rainer Apel and Claudio Celani).

So, basically, it comes down to the United States, and what the LaRouche movement can accomplish here. In this issue, you will find a transcript of LaRouche's latest webcast dialogue with international journalists; an article by the candidate on strategic policy; and an impressive review of his writings and other interventions during 1999. As the Presidential campaign heats up, expect more fireworks to come (see schedule on inside front cover).

Susan Welsh

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Photo and graphic credits: Cover, AFP/Saeed Khan. Pages 16, 18, 20, 31, 47, EIRNS. Pages 25, 62, 64, 65, EIRNS/Stuart Lewis. Page 39, EIRNS/Christopher Lewis. Page 49, Courtesy of the Indonesian Embassy. Page 52, EIRNS/Andrew Spannaus. Page 74, EIRNS/Philip Ulanowsky. Page 75, Courtesy of Ramon Navaratnam.

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A voice of hope and reason, in a world of irrationality

The following is a chronology of articles published in 1999 by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., along with important interventions by him, his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and their associates, and some of the most significant international press coverage of his work.

Jan. 5: The Chinese publication *Can Kao Xiaoxi (Reference News)* publishes an article titled “Ally with China, Not with London—American Publication Discusses the Strategy of the U.S. Government in Dealing with the Financial Crisis,” citing an article from *EIR* on the danger that Washington will join the British in opposing measures taken by Asian countries against international financial speculators, and saying, “Besides this tendency, which will lead to disaster, there is fortunately another, opposite choice: The U.S. should form a strategic alliance with China to deal with the crisis. As Lyndon LaRouche recently pointed out, Washington must choose between London and China; there is no ‘middle road.’”

Jan. 8: *EIR*, “Al Gore and Adolf Hitler.” “As the writer Plutarch would have described it,” writes LaRouche, “there is an ominous parallel between the presently attempted coup d’état against President Clinton, and the way in which the government of Germany’s Chancellor Kurt von Schleicher was overthrown, on January 28, 1933, by Hjalmar Schacht and London-backed forces inside the German parliament, to hustle Adolf Hitler into power.”

Jan. 15: *EIR*, “Why General Shelton Must Retire Now.” “The British and U.S.A. bombing attacks of December, have already been a potentially irreparable, strategic catastrophe for the U.S.’s position and influence in the world at large, in addition to being a leading factor in the crucial weakening of President Clinton’s ability to fight off the ongoing, London-directed U.S. parliamentary coup d’état. A new such British

and U.S. attack on Iraq . . . would unleash a chain-reaction of much worse effects than the December bombings, not only within, but far beyond the Middle East theater. Such a chain-reaction would be an incalculable disaster for United States, a catastrophe in our strategic position in the world, from which it were likely that our republic might never recover.”

Jan. 15: *EIR*, “To Defeat Impeachment You Must Defeat the New Confederacy.” “The first, and the most plain fact you must understand clearly, and not block out, is that there is a British-style parliamentary coup d’état now being attempted in the U.S. Senate. This farcical impeachment process is only one among the many crucial battlefields in a much wider war. Whoever thinks only of one issue at a time—one battlefield, or one mass-media week—has made a commitment to losing this war, at the start.”

Jan. 26: The Russian periodical *Kommersant-Vlast* publishes an article titled “Lyndon LaRouche, Economist: Scrap the Foolish IMF Package!”

Feb. 19: *EIR* publishes LaRouche’s elaborated statement of the reasons for his Presidential campaign, “The Road to Recovery.” In it he defines the issues of method and morality which alone would qualify a person to be the Presidential standard-bearer of the Democratic Party. “To understand what the special qualifications of a good U.S. President must be,” he writes, “especially under conditions of financial, economic, and strategic crisis at least as bad as those faced by President Franklin Roosevelt, the concerned and serious citizen must compare any present candidate for that office with the cases of the truly greatest of our past Presidents.”

Feb. 26: *EIR*, “The New ABM Flap.” Those who have proposed revising the ABM Treaty are not acting out of rational concern for U.S. security, warns LaRouche. “What we are witnessing . . . is not their desire to win a war; theirs is a far

more modest goal: merely to start one. . . . The strategic issue today, is the menace of the kinds of ‘doomsday’ scenarios which the British monarchy and foolish and wicked Vice-President Al Gore’s Wall Street cronies are currently forcing upon the world.”

Feb. 13-14: The Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees meet in Northern Virginia, challenging supporters to put the United States on the “Road to Recovery.”

March 11: Helga Zepp-LaRouche keynotes a conference in Rome, calling on Europe to join the “Survivors’ Club”—those nations working to establish a New Bretton Woods monetary system and to help build the Eurasian Land-Bridge, the development project of the 21st century.

April 2: *EIR*, “Gore Provokes Total War!” “The members of the Principals’ Committee, including Vice-President Al Gore, knew beforehand, that Russia’s Prime Minister would cancel his visit to Washington the instant he were informed that the bombing of Yugoslavia would begin during the period of his scheduled visit. President Clinton had signalled to all with the brains to hear a clear Presidential signal, to the effect that there would be no bombing of Yugoslavia during the period of Primakov’s visit. Gore et al. were desperate to prevent the visit from occurring. Gore, going behind the President’s back, intercepted the Russian Prime Minister, a mere two hours before his scheduled arrival in Washington, informing the Prime Minister that the bombing would probably occur during the time of the visit!”

April 2: *EIR*, “Mad Brzezinski’s Chessboard.” “If you had thought Bozo the Clown is now just a memory from a Baby-Boomer’s childhood, you obviously had not studied the March-April edition of the New York Council on Foreign Relations’ organ, *Foreign Affairs*. This revival of geopolitics, as featured within the current *Foreign Affairs*, could start World War III. Conceded: this would not be the same kind of war as World War I and II. It would be much different, but, in the end, much worse: the kind of war no one would know how to bring to an end. It would evolve into a doomsday war, featuring included use of nuclear weapons, the kind of war which, minus the nuclear weapons, was customary until the Fifteenth-Century birth of the sovereign nation-state.”

April 7: LaRouche’s Committee for a New Bretton Woods issues “The LaRouche Doctrine,” a policy statement on the Balkans war. “This war, like the still-ongoing war against Iraq, is entirely the creation of the Blair government, as ‘Desert Storm’ was adopted by the government of former President George Bush at the behest of the former Thatcher government of Britain, as the same Thatcher government had earlier duped the U.S. government into violating U.S. treaty law by support for the provocation and conduct of Britain’s 1982 Malvinas War against its victim, Argentina.”

April 12: Chief Judge Thomas Griesa from New York’s Southern District Federal Court appoints Guy Miller Struve

as Special Master to review and make findings about classified FBI informant files concerning LaRouche and associates. The order comes in the case of *LaRouche et al. v. Louis Freeh and Janet Reno*—a 24-year-old lawsuit, originally filed in December 1975. The suit seeks a declaration that the FBI’s 1968-83 “domestic security” investigation of the plaintiffs was unconstitutional and illegal.

April 21: *EIR* holds a seminar in Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Germany, on “The Way Out of the Crisis: Europe, the World Financial Crisis, and the ‘New Cold War.’ ” Panelists include Lyndon and Helga LaRouche; Dr. Wilhelm Hankel, professor of economics at Frankfurt University, Germany, a former board member of the Credit Bank for Reconstruction (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau) and president of the Hessische Landesbank; Prof. Stanislav Menshikov of Erasmus University in Rotterdam, a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and Director of Research of the Central Mathematical Economics Institute in Moscow; Prof. Devendra Kaushik of the School for International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, in New Delhi, and chairman of the Maulana-Adsat Institute for Asian Studies in Calcutta; Prof. Qian Jing, a member of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and an expert on Chinese literature and philosophy.

April 23: *EIR*, “Blair Makes Case for NATO Bombing of Buckingham Palace.” If the British monarchy’s government were to be taken to mean literally what Prime Minister Blair says should be done as a matter of principle, LaRouche writes, “we would assume that Blair is demanding that NATO promptly bomb Buckingham Palace.” Blair, in a commentary cited by the London *Times*, “suggests that NATO’s action in Kosovo could be a model for future international relations.”

April 28: The Schiller Institute releases a declaration on “Peace Through Development for the Balkans,” initiated by Helga Zepp-LaRouche and Faris Nanic, Secretary General of the Party of Democratic Action in Croatia, former Chief of Staff of Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic (1996). The statement circulates widely during the coming months, and is endorsed by leading political figures internationally.

April 30: *EIR*, “The Coming Scientific Revolution.” Science is the essence of politics, writes LaRouche. “In the end, the fundamental issue of society, as of science, is the issue of the nature of the human individual, is the nature of that principle of cognition by which the validatable ideas of a single individual can live and reign in the universe forever after. That is the principle to govern the kind of world we must fight to build.”

May 5: Mrs. LaRouche addresses an *EIR* seminar in Washington on “Alternatives to Worldwide Depression and War: The LaRouche Doctrine.” She uses the historical precedent of the 1648 Peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years’ War, to demonstrate that even where long-standing hatreds exist, peace can be established, if there exists the will and the passion to do so.

High (and low) points of 1999, by EIR cartoonist Claudio Celani

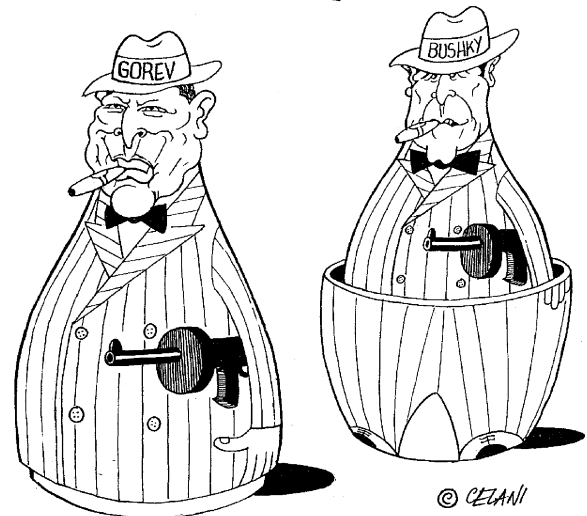


Eddie George makes a withdrawal from his own bank.

The Third Way (or: the three faces of Mr. Tony Blair)



The Clown Prince



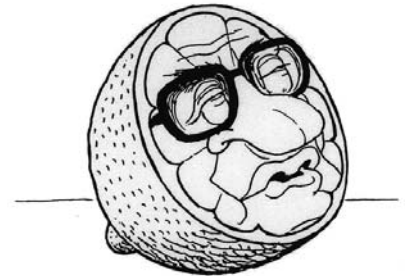
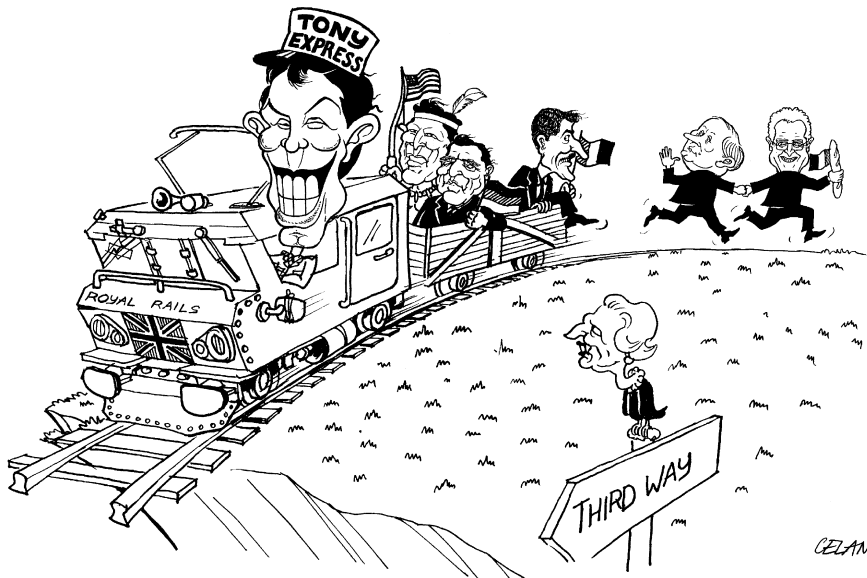
"Russian" Mafia

May 8: China's news agency Xinhua reports LaRouche's call for "immediate court-martial proceedings" against those responsible for the May 7 bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade. "LaRouche condemned the British government's position, of sparing no effort to continue the Yugoslav war. He pointed out that the timing and nature of the bombing show that they were particularly useful to the British Blair government's policy of continuing the Balkan war."

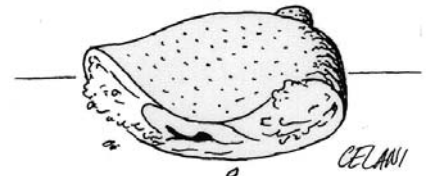
May 10: LaRouche issues a statement summarizing the evidence that the bombing of the Chinese Embassy could not possibly have been an accident, but was rather a deliberate British policy, implemented with the connivance of some Americans in the NATO command.

May 14: *EIR*, "The Economics 'I.Q.' Test." "If anyone tells you that a rising Dow-Jones stock-market index proves that the U.S. economy is growing, your reply ought to be:

“Systemic crisis”



Mr. Greenspan's original condition



Mr. Greenspan's present condition

‘Oh, you mean that the cancer is growing. Tell me, Doctor: How is the patient doing?’” LaRouche writes, in this piece designed to help the sane citizen determine whether an economy is actually growing, or not.

May 21: The Moscow newspaper *Slovo* publishes a report on *EIR*’s April 21 Bonn/Bad Godesberg seminar, headlined “Stop the Slide into a Dark Age; the Opinions of Russian and American Scholars.” The article includes excerpts from the presentations by LaRouche and Prof. Stanislav Menshikov.

May 24: A seminar takes place at the State Duma in Moscow, in which several leading Russian intellectuals present and analyze LaRouche’s work. The event is sponsored by the Duma’s Committee on Geopolitics and its Club for Public Support of the State Duma.

May 26: Conference in Paris on “The Eurasian Land-Bridge for Peace: France, Catalyst between East and West,” sponsored by the French Solidarity and Progress movement, which is associated with LaRouche. Former Mexican President José López Portillo (1977-82) sends a message of greetings, stating, “It is now necessary for the world to listen to the wise words of Lyndon LaRouche.”

May 28: LaRouche issues a statement on the Cox Committee’s report on alleged Chinese espionage against the United States, calling it “a scientifically illiterate hoax.”

June 2: LaRouche’s Committee for a New Bretton Woods holds a press conference at the National Press Club in

Washington, at which campaign spokeswoman Debra Hanania-Freeman calls for a Balkan reconstruction program, and denounces the Cox Committee’s scurrilous and lying report.

June 3: Xinhua reports that “American economist and *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. refuted the Cox Report with a statement on June 2,” quoting LaRouche and his campaign spokeswoman from the previous day’s press conference. Similar coverage is given on China’s leading radio station, the Central People’s Broadcasting Company.

June 11: *EIR*, “What *EIR* Knows and What Hollinger Says.”

June 14: LaRouche issues a statement urging President Clinton to tell the truth about the bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade. “The world, including the U.S.A. government, knows that that bombing was intentional; to offer an apology which is based upon the lying assertion of ‘only a tragic accident,’ is the worst possible action at this time, almost a politically suicidal action, for the U.S. President’s credibility among any of the world’s nations.”

June 18: *EIR*, “Balkan Peace and World Economy: The Case for a ‘New Marshall Plan.’” “The British monarchy and that monarchy’s American lackeys, such as bouncing bad Czech Madeleine Albright, were prepared to go to extremes to launch this war, and are prepared, if permitted, to go to extremes in their efforts to prevent U.S. President Bill Clinton from bringing it to the truly peaceful conclusion which he

proposed in his San Francisco address. My subject in this report, is the issues of global economic policy posed by any serious effort to conduct 'A New Marshall Plan' of economic reconstruction in the region of southeastern Europe."

June 23: *EIR* sponsors a seminar in Washington on the need for a Marshall Plan for reconstruction of the Balkans, as the only pathway to peace for southeastern Europe and the world.

July 2: *EIR*, "Star Wars and Littleton." "Unless relevant institutions get down to the serious business of addressing the actual causes for this pattern of incidents," such as the Littleton massacre and similar school shootings, writes LaRouche, "this murderous rampage will persist, whether or not guns were legally sold to adolescents, or whether or not the producers and distributors of cult-films and Nintendo-style video games intend that specific effect."

July 2: *EIR*, "The Bombing of China's Embassy Was No Accident." "The situation is now rapidly developing, in which President Clinton's failure to concede that the bombing of China's Belgrade Embassy was no accident, is becoming a crucial element in a pattern of developments now leading in the direction of potential nuclear war among great powers and others."

July 2: *EIR*, "Witch Way Blair?" "Clearly, a section of the English establishment is in the process of dumping a desperately frightened Prime Minister Tony Blair. Shades of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, it is the witches who are signaling the toil and trouble bubbling up for Blair—at places such as Stonehenge and the City of London. This eerie, rising Summer tumult sends Blair such tantalizing *billets-doux* as 'Beware the Summer Solstice,' or, 'Mephistopheles is calling in your loan.' For those who understand really serious—deadly serious—politics, this is sometimes, as now, the way in which global affairs take a seemingly magical turn. Really serious strategic thinkers never miss the point of such omens."

July 16: *EIR*, "How to Save a Dying U.S.A." "Nearly 2,400 years ago, history's greatest philosopher, Plato, premised his optimistic outlook for the future of civilization, on a rigorous scrutiny of those principles, by means of which mankind had risen out of even the most awesome among the types of natural and other catastrophes it had suffered during earlier ages. Today's new threat of apocalyptic times, should impel us to examine, and to revive, once again, that lately neglected capability and wont of the human mind, by means of which the level of the human condition had been moved upward and forward, despite even the darkest among intervening periods of calamity."

July 16: *EIR*, "The June 29th That Never Was." "Essentially, Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan has exposed himself to the world as one big fat nothing. The real story is, that the G-7 governments and central bankers were up to their ears, from June 11 through and beyond June 29th,

in the biggest bailout of bankrupt bankers yet on record."

July 16: *EIR* publishes excerpts from a new book published in Moscow, titled *Foundations of Physical Economy*. The introduction, by First Deputy Defense Minister Dr. N.V. Mikhailov, identifies the Leibnizian science of physical economy as having been brought to life in the late 18th century as the "American System of Political Economy," in opposition to "official British political economy," and, in our day, by Lyndon LaRouche.

July 23: *EIR*, "Prometheus and Europe." "The U.S.A. will not be capable of choosing those decisions on which its survival now depends, unless there is, now, a rapidly renewed influence of Classical thinking. This renewal must occur within a citizenry which had become, predominately, disastrously illiterate, and often wildly irrational, even relative to the standards of twenty-five years ago. The strategic purpose of the present, like related earlier reports, is to prompt those who are able, to educate broader circles among their fellow-citizens. Their task, like that of *EIR*, is to communicate ideas which must become influential, if this nation is to outlive the presently accelerating global crisis."

July 24: LaRouche gives keynote speech to a Schiller Institute seminar in Oberwesel, Germany, titled "The Twentieth Century: Century of Catastrophe." "The world financial situation is hopeless, a hopeless catastrophe, nothing can save the world financial system in its present form. Therefore, let's stop trying to save the world financial system, or monetary system, in their present forms." Mrs. LaRouche speaks on "The Classical Idea vs. the Enlightenment in the Nineteenth Century."

July 28-29: Michael Liebig, from the Schiller Institute and *EIR* in Germany, addresses a conference in New Delhi on the topic of Indian relations with Central Asia. The meeting is sponsored by the Maulana Azad Institute of Asian Studies, based in Calcutta. Liebig speaks on "NATO, the 'European Triangle,' and the Caucasus/Central Asia Region."

July 30: *EIR*, "Can You, Personally, Survive This Bust?" The fact that the oligarchs are looting their own institutions, should awaken America's credit-card slaves from their dreaming, writes LaRouche. "In other words, that means, 'Will I, my family, and our government, come out of this mess with the political power needed to create the needed *new money-system*, to replace the hopelessly bankrupt old one, the instant the crash of the present world system occurs?' People who ask the latter question, are sane; those who ask, 'Then, where do I invest my money?' are probably not sane—at least, not at the present moment; we hope their mental health might be improved by aid of what I report here."

July 30: LaRouche's Committee for a New Bretton Woods announces the official launch of the candidate's campaign website (www.larouchecampaign.org).

July 30: Scholars from India, China, and Russia, meeting in New Delhi, found the Triangular Association, to promote

the Eurasian Land-Bridge as a vital task for the strategic interests of all three nations. LaRouche is named as an honorary adviser of the association.

Aug. 5: The British women's magazine *Take a Break* publishes a savage attack on LaRouche, titled "Shut This Man's Mouth!" The argument is that LaRouche's growing influence inside the U.S.A. and around the world, and the threat he represents as a Presidential candidate, represent a serious threat to the British monarchy itself. The magazine argues, that since all earlier efforts to silence LaRouche have failed, this time all efforts must be made by Prime Minister Blair and the monarchy, to *Shut His Mouth* at last. Experts view this attack as reflecting a serious threat to the life of that U.S. Presidential candidate.

Aug. 16: Oral argument in the case of *Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. et al. v. Don Fowler, individually; and chairman, Democratic National Committee, et al.*, before judges David B. Sentelle, Thomas P. Jackson, and Henry H. Kennedy. LaRouche et al. are charging Fowler et al. with violation of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, for their refusal to seat delegates pledged to LaRouche at the 1996 Democratic Party Convention, and for Fowler's instruction to state party chairmen to "disregard" votes cast for LaRouche during the Democratic primaries and caucuses. In this hearing, defense attorney John Keeney, Jr. argues explicitly that the Voting Rights Act is unconstitutional—citing the views of dissenting Supreme Court Justices Scalia and Thomas in the 1996 case of *Morse v. Republican Party of Virginia*. (Transcript published in *EIR*, Nov. 5, 1999.)

Aug. 18: LaRouche's Committee for a New Bretton Woods announces at a Washington press conference that it has raised more than \$1 million and has filed for Federal Presidential campaign matching funds.

Aug. 20: *EIR*, "Congress Revisits the ABM Treaty." "There has been a recent effort by some members of the U.S. Congress, to overturn Henry A. Kissinger's celebrated 1972 ABM (Anti-Ballistic-Missile) treaty. That was the Pugwash Conference-inspired treaty, between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., which had been intended to outlaw strategic ballistic missile defense. Unfortunately, this present effort to overturn that treaty, is, as I shall show, as ill-conceived as the treaty itself."

Aug. 20: *EIR*, "Is World War III Coming?" "Among those who are paying attention to reality, one of the two big questions of the day is, 'Is Nuclear World War III Now Inevitable?' My answer is, that I believe it is not inevitable; but, the danger is serious enough that serious people will ask themselves that question."

Aug. 25: "Turkey Quake Shakes NATO Strategy." NATO has proven itself incompetent "to conduct the kind of geopolitical warfare which the New York Council on Foreign Relations' Zbigniew Brzezinski has been loudly demanding be conducted in Central Asia."

Aug. 27: *EIR*, "How To Tell the Future." "Up to this

point, but for relatively rare exceptions, virtually all academic economists and governments have . . . shown themselves to have been consistently wrong, not only in their forecasts, but, more importantly, in their incompetent definition of the way in which a modern economy functions.

"Now, when the onrushing doom of the present world's financial system has become undeniable by all but those persons driven mad by this reality, . . . sane people will ask, 'What is the correct *method* for forecasting, *either* a general financial crash, or an economic recovery from that crash?'"

"You are right to insist, that other evidence, other than the simple fact that I have been proven expert in correctly forecasting such past developments, would be required to make my case. I summarize that other evidence here."

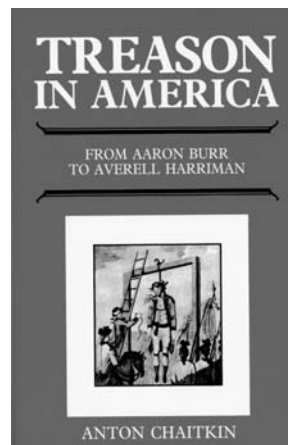
Sept. 3: LaRouche issues a personal statement, through his campaign committee, "On Music, Judaism, and Hitler." "The greatest contribution of the Jew to European civilization, was the movement generated by the work of one of the greatest individual geniuses of modern (extended) European civilization as a whole, Moses Mendelssohn."

Sept. 4-5: LaRouche, speaking from Germany, delivers the keynote address to a conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees in Reston, Virginia, titled "A New Strategy for the United States."

Treason in America

From Aaron Burr To Averell Harriman

By Anton Chaitkin



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The current global financial system is presently hopelessly bankrupt, he says. "It will not last. It will disintegrate, or it will be shut down. My alternative, rather than letting it disintegrate, is to shut it down. That means that someone with authority must step in, put the old system into bankruptcy reorganization, in the same way you would put a bank in the local community into bankruptcy reorganization . . . and set in a new system to continue the essential operations, the economic operations performed by the old system, but under new rules, and under new management." Mrs. LaRouche speaks on "The Eurasian Land-Bridge as a Global Strategy Today."

Sept. 10: *EIR*, "Brzezinski's Role in the Nuclear-War Potential." "The present NATO operations targetting Transcaucasia and Central Asia for a potential nuclear war with Russia, are modelled upon the 1988 plans of the Thatcher government for what became the 1990-1991 luring of Iraq's President Saddam Hussein into the incoming Bush Administration's role in that NATO 'out-of-area deployment' known as 'Desert Storm.'"

Sept. 3: LaRouche's Committee for a New Bretton Woods hosts a telephone dialogue between LaRouche, who is in Germany, and eight state legislators and union leaders from around the United States.

Sept. 22: LaRouche issues a campaign statement, "The KGB Librarian Hoax," on the so-called revelations of former KGB archivist Col. Vasili Mitrokhin.

Oct. 13: LaRouche gives the first Internet press conference of his campaign, with 20 journalists participating from all over the world.

Oct. 15: *EIR*, "Plea to Clinton: Break Openly with British Strategic Lunacy." "Citizens! Please help me get President Bill Clinton's administration off that kick about 'weapons of mass destruction.' Then, with the President's cooperation, we might be able to free U.S. foreign policy and strategic doctrines from the continuing grip of former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's scientifically lunatic approach to economic and military strategies."

Oct. 15: *EIR*, "Science Versus 'New Math' Witchcraft." The U.S. government "is relying on notions of ballistic-missile defense which were already exposed as incompetent two decades ago."

Oct. 17: LaRouche addresses a conference of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity (BüSo) party in Germany, which is headed by his wife. "We must undertake no lesser objective globally now, . . . than launching a new renaissance, a new Classical renaissance, in which people become happy through being—sometimes reluctantly—impelled to realize they have something within them which is beautiful: the experience of a validatable act of discovery of a universal principle, whether as a scientific principle, a physical principle, or as an artistic principle."

Oct. 22: *EIR* publishes a memorandum by LaRouche, "The Strategic Implications of Dagestan," which appeared

in the periodical *Russian Analytical Review* (no. 12, appearing in mid-October).

Oct. 29: *EIR*, "The Washington Post 'Death Beam' Hoax." LaRouche rips apart an Oct. 17 *Post* article by Michael Dobbs, "Deconstructing the Death Ray: We Were So Scared of the Secret Soviet Weapon, We Spent Billions. Oops." The article has no relevance, writes LaRouche, "but the *Post*'s share in the hysteria which the skyrocketing of my Presidential pre-candidacy has stirred up among the circles of Vice-President Al Gore, Bush circles, and some others. Pay attention: you shall soon discover that I am right on this latter point."

Nov. 9: LaRouche, speaking from Germany, conducts a live Internet dialogue with diplomatic representatives from 22 countries, who are assembled in New York City and Ottawa, Canada.

Nov. 10: The Hon. Theo Mitchell, Esq., former member of the South Carolina Legislature and a founder of the National Black Caucus of State Legislators, issues an open letter to Ed Rendell, chairman of the Democratic Party, and Joe Andrew, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, denouncing the "plainly anti-civil rights, implicitly pro-racist argument" made by DNC attorney John Keeney, Jr., in which Keeney called for the nullification of the Voting Rights Act. In the following weeks, the letter is signed by hundreds of civil rights leaders, and appears as an advertisement in black and Hispanic periodicals all around the United States.

Nov. 12: *EIR*, open letter from Helga Zepp-LaRouche, president of the Schiller Institute in Germany, to Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, "Germany's Existence Is at Stake." Citing the cut-off of credit by Germany's large banks to medium-sized industry, she tells Schröder that there is a way out of the crisis: using the model of the Credit Bank for Reconstruction (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau), which financed the rebuilding of Germany's devastated industry after World War II.

Nov. 19: *EIR*, "Will the U.S.A. Keep Its Sovereignty?" "This present report is written for those citizens who wish to be certain, that they themselves have met U.S. founder Benjamin Franklin's standard for voters who are qualified to select the new leaders of our presently imperilled U.S. republic."

Nov. 23: LaRouche, speaking from Germany, holds a live Internet dialogue with more than 25 leaders of the U.S. civil rights movement, including current and former state legislators, trade unionists, religious leaders, and other civil rights activists.

Nov. 23: LaRouche's Committee for a New Bretton Woods issues a press release, "DNC Washington Office Caught Lying." LaRouche's representatives have learned "that in an effort to calm a tidal wave of fury directed at the Washington, D.C. office [of the Democratic National Committee], Duane Ingram, the DNC's Director of Correspondence, is disseminating what he knows to be false information

to the growing number of angry Democratic Party officials and members.”

Dec. 2: LaRouche, now back in the United States, speaks before the National Black Caucus of State Legislators (NBCSL), at their annual conference in Baltimore, Maryland. He outlines the three principal dangers that the nation faces: a deflationary financial collapse; a hyperinflationary blowout; and/or a breakdown of civilization under these economic conditions—the spread of terrorism, social upheaval, and wars around the globe.

Dec. 3: *EIR*, “Germany as Tragedy Revisited.” The German military command’s present backing of London’s NATO policy in the Balkans, Chechnya, and elsewhere, writes LaRouche, shows that those German circles are repeating the same tragic folly which led the Germany military to its own doom in 1933-34. This is not only Germany’s tragedy, however; the babbling of the diplomats at the recent Istanbul summit, shows what “ships of fools” the governments of the U.S.A. and western Europe have become.

Dec. 4: LaRouche addresses a town meeting of 550 supporters in New York City; the dialogue is broadcast live over the Internet.

Dec. 9: *EIR*, “Lying and Racism by a Cabal Inside the Democratic National Committee: What Are the True Facts? What Are the Implications?” Campaign statement issued

by LaRouche.

Dec. 8: At a press conference at the National Press Club in Washington, *EIR* releases a feature-length video, directed and narrated by LaRouche, titled “Storm Over Asia.”

Dec. 11: LaRouche, speaking from Virginia, addresses 250 supporters in Los Angeles via satellite; the dialogue is broadcast live on the Internet, with simultaneous Spanish translation.

Dec. 17: *EIR*, “On the Subject of Education.” “The function of this policy-statement is, both, to define the goals which the Federal government must set for public education, and, also, define the means and methods which the Federal government, especially its Executive Branch, should employ to promote those goals which were implied in the Preamble of the Federal Constitution of 1789. I emphasize a policy for education which is axiomatically consistent with ‘the general welfare clause.’ ”

Dec. 21: LaRouche conducts a live Internet dialogue with national and international labor representatives.

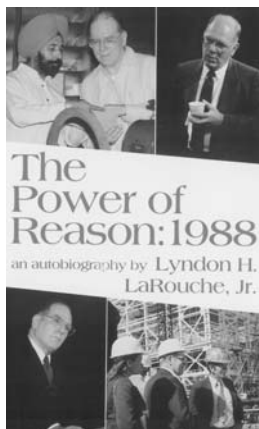
Dec. 22: LaRouche gives an Internet press conference with international journalists (see transcript in this issue).

Dec. 24: *EIR*, “The Myth of Geopolitics.” LaRouche situates the current lunatic policies of Zbigniew Brzezinski and company, in the tradition of geopolitical lunacy going back to World Wars I and II.

Books by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The LaRouche case “represented a broader range of deliberate cunning and systematic misconduct over a longer period of time utilizing the power of the federal government than any other prosecution by the U.S. Government in my time or to my knowledge.”

—Former U.S. Attorney General
Ramsey Clark



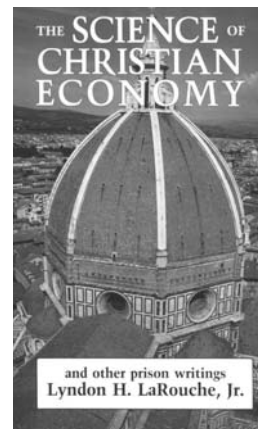
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The euro one year later: an economic straitjacket

by William Engdahl

After 12 months, the controversial European experiment to create a synthetic new currency, the euro, looks like anything but the unbounded success its creators and financial market backers had predicted at the end of 1998. After its launch on Jan. 1, 1999, when its value was fixed at 1.175 euro to the U.S. dollar, the euro had dropped by year-end to 1.004, a hair's breadth away from the "parity" to the dollar deemed by financial markets to be the make-or-break level below which the euro should not fall, if it is to establish its credibility as the world's second reserve currency alongside the dollar.

By end of December, the euro had lost fully 15% against the dollar, and 34% against the Japanese yen. This, despite the fact that the huge Japanese industrial economy is still the "sick man" of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Why does it matter if the euro is 1.17 or 1.005, or even 0.95, to the dollar? After all, so the conventional thinking goes, a weaker currency should help boost Euroland exports. It is 15% cheaper for German machine-tool makers or auto manufacturers to sell in North American markets against their dollar rivals. And in the markets of Asia, where Japan had been by far the strongest competitor, the euro has a huge competitive advantage.

The problem of a "strong" or "weak" euro, lies elsewhere. Trade and the so-called markets themselves are in crisis. The contrived new euro currency came on the scene during the very year when the "boundary condition" was reached in the world financial system, where the widening dis-connect between actual economic activity and wildly inflated financial aggregates (debts, derivatives, currency, and other speculation) put the financial system itself at the blow-out stage. As

the old year passed, there were shouts from all sides of "crash," "tulip bubble mania," and other warnings of what's in store.

'The European Union can not survive'

Lyndon LaRouche, who had forewarned that the international financial crisis is systemic, summarized what is now unfolding as going in potentially three alternate directions, barring intervention: wild hyperinflation, imploding deflation, or disintegration into violent conflict and warfare—the last a simultaneous threat with either of the other two. As of the close of 1999, the printing presses were working overtime in the United States, Japan, and elsewhere to pump liquidity into the financial markets.

LaRouche elaborated on this perspective in a press conference with international journalists, carried live over the Internet on Dec. 22, and was later asked specifically about how the situation in the European Union will develop. He replied, "Well, no one knows what's going to happen to the European Union. In its present form, the European Union can not survive. That was forecast by a number of my friends and acquaintances in Germany, who understood it. I've always had that view: It couldn't work. The Europeans are going to have to go back to some other arrangement. . . . I think that what will have to happen, realistically, since the European Union is not going to survive in its present form, is that there will have to be a renegotiation, so that you will have something to supersede Maastricht, and this should have the provision for adapting to this kind of reality" (see *National*, for a transcript of his press conference).

Other commentaries on the falling euro, and troubles in

Euroland, are forthcoming. Even in the customary market terms of financial “perceptions,” interest rate pressures, and inducements to global financial flows, the euro is caught in an impossible paradox.

“If it is going to establish itself as a genuine alternative to the dollar as a world reserve currency,” said George Andersen, senior economist with a continental European bank, “it must finish the first year of its existence as a perceived ‘strong’ currency. Otherwise, the European Central Bank faces a huge uphill battle to convince global fund managers and others to buy Euroland stocks, bonds, or other assets in coming months. That, in turn, could force EU interest rates far higher, and turn the economies into even deeper recession.”

The issue of sovereignty

The temporary weakness of the euro—many predict it could rebound to 1.10-1.15 by next spring—obscures a far deeper question. Why, in fact, have the European Union (EU) nations agreed to surrender one of the most vital powers of a sovereign state, power over its own currency, to a politically independent, supranational European Central Bank?

The answer is political, and not economic. First, it is necessary to go back to the December 1991 EU summit in Maastricht, Holland. There, the 12 heads of state and government signed what came to be called the Maastricht Treaty on European Union. The treaty called for creation of an independent European Central Bank to administer a new supranational currency, now called the euro.

The idea of a single European currency had been debated in Europe since it was first advocated more than four decades ago by French political figure Jean Monnet. Detailed plans for creation of a European Central Bank were drawn up for European Commission President Jacques Delors already in 1988. The plans were shelved as “unrealistic” at the time, because no EU nation was willing to surrender such fundamental sovereignty for such questionable goals.

But by 1991, conditions had changed. The euro was presented to German Chancellor Helmut Kohl at Maastricht, by French President François Mitterrand, as the price Germany had to pay for French agreement to German unification. Mitterrand, along with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, had led a ferocious fight to prevent German unification after November 1989. The French feared that a German economic colossus would dominate the EU, and only if Germany would agree to surrender control over its economic power—the Bundesbank and the deutschemark as Europe’s leading internal currency—would France accept a united Germany.

So went the argument in 1991. The Maastricht Treaty, ratified by the German Parliament the following year with scarcely a word of public debate, spelled out four basic criteria for an EU state to join the new European Monetary Union, including strict limits on the ratio of public debt and budget deficits to GDP, and stable interest rates and inflation. In 1998, eleven of 15 EU member-nations had been accepted as meet-

ing the Maastricht criteria. To howls of protest from members of the Bundesbank, Italy was among the starters.

Euroland’s demographic time bomb

The conservative monetarists of the Bundesbank howled at the inclusion of Italy because, rather than the Maastricht public debt burden ceiling of 60% of GDP, Italy had more than double that, 123% of GDP, the highest in the world.

Only after the October 1998 collapse of the giant Long Term Capital Management hedge fund, did it emerge that Italy met the deficit criteria of Maastricht only because the Banca d’Italia was secretly using LTCM (and likely other major hedge funds) to manipulate the perception in financial markets that Italy would qualify for Maastricht entry, triggering a flood of speculative capital flows into Italian bonds. That flood, in turn, pushed interest rates down and allowed the government of Romano Prodi (who is now EU Commission President), to slash outlays for interest on Italy’s \$2 trillion public debt, its largest budget item. Suddenly, international bankers began to buy the line that Italy was “converging” with German interest rates and deficits.

With behind-the-scenes backing of the French, the EU Commission ruled in 1998 that Italy be admitted, despite its inability to meet the debt/GDP criteria, because it had qualified on the “more important” budget deficit criteria.

In such manner, the euro started life based on fraud and lies. Even worse, however, Italy now faces a demographically driven budget crisis, which will erupt full-force in about 2005-06. That is when the wartime distortions of Italian birthrates—Italy today has one of the lowest birthrates in the OECD—will result in a huge number of new retirees eligible for public pension support, at a time that the active labor force is shrinking dramatically.

Germany faces a similar plight, also because of wartime demographics, and has similarly very low birthrates. Worse, the huge costs of the bungled German unification have already pushed German public debt well over DM 2 trillion, double the level before unity. With 4 million Germans unable to find work, a level of unemployment not seen since the economic crisis of the 1930s, Germany faces stresses on its economy and on future public spending as never before. Yet, under Maastricht and the European Central Bank regime, both Germany and Italy are powerless to deal with these pressures.

“With Italy out of the EU, Germany could have somehow managed the euro strains,” says Andersen. With Italy in, the problem facing both Germany and the European Central Bank becomes staggering in scale.

“The two members of Euroland with the worst looming demographic crises—Italy and Germany—are also the two economies right now with the weakest economic growth,” says City of London economist S.J. Lewis. “The individual economies of the euro would have done better without the European Central Bank. But the political will to create the euro remains so strong, that Europe will suffer for years to

come because of the euro.”

The Maastricht Treaty explicitly mandates that the new European Central Bank be absolutely free from any and all political interference from elected governments. This central bankers’ tyranny now will increasingly haunt efforts of European banks and financial groups as well as governments, to establish the euro as a genuine reserve currency, and to make Euroland a magnet for U.S. and global capital flows. Only if Euroland can draw in hundreds of billions in capital from around the world, as the European Central Bank and leading Euroland banks, such as Deutsche Bank or *Crédit Lyonnais*, see it, can it remotely hope to weather the coming demographic storms, even assuming, for the sake of argument, that the global financial architecture has not already collapsed.

“This is why the European Central Bank acted in November to raise Euroland interest rates by a hefty 0.5%,” said Lewis. “Significantly, however, the response of financial markets was to leave the euro.” European Central Bank president Wim Duisenberg has blamed the Schröder government’s rescue of a major construction firm, *Holzmann AG*, for the weakness of the euro in late December. This gives an indication of how frantic the European Central Bank is becoming about the euro’s weakness.

What neither Duisenberg nor other Euroland policymakers care to admit, is that until July 2002, they have the tricky job of managing a nonexistent currency. Fearing the worst, EU governments agreed to phase in the new currency. On Jan. 1, 1999, the euro existed only as a bookkeeping unit linking fixed parities of the 11 individual Euroland currencies. No one can go to their bank and withdraw 100 euros to pay his or her bills. No one can use euros to buy stocks or bonds. The euro is still the sum of the national currencies tied to it, a “virtual currency,” as Lewis terms it. If a real crisis of confidence sets in before the euro actually exists with bills and notes in circulation in 2002, the European Central Bank will be all but powerless to do anything.

The former governor of the Danish National Bank, Dr. Erik Hoffmeyer, told this author in a recent interview, “The job of the European Central Bank is going to be a very difficult one. Jacques Delors told me that a combined political and economic union was his original plan. As it is, we have no political union, but a monetary union. Always before in history, a monetary union has followed after there existed a political union. This is why, if we have fair weather, the euro can exist. But if not . . .”

The obsession of European governments and financial elites with their euro project is credited as a major reason, despite the ravages of global economic and financial shocks over the past 30 months since the global financial crisis broke out in Asia, that the proposals of President Clinton early in 1999 for drastic reform of the international monetary order fell on deaf ears. Whether true or not, it looks at year-end that the euro could go down as one of the most colossal political and economic disasters of the 20th century.

How to create more than a million jobs a year in Mexico

by Carlos Cota Meza

It is now evident that one must add the charge of intellectual bankruptcy to the economic, financial, and political bankruptcy of the Ernesto Zedillo government in Mexico. This kind of bankruptcy also extends to the newly emerging “political majorities” within the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) and the National Action Party (PAN). The fundamental question, so totally absent from all debate today, is the global financial crisis, which is already perhaps more severe even than that of 1929-31, and which is no longer a question of forecasting, but of reality, as U.S. economist Lyndon LaRouche has demonstrated.

Regardless of what these new political “majorities” say about the reality of the international financial crisis (and their approach to it is truly lunatic), a new determining element for dealing with it has been added: the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

This immense project, already under construction, both politically and physically, is precisely the kind of major infrastructure program that is needed to underpin the proposal by Lyndon LaRouche for a “New Bretton Woods” international financial system. Such a system would immediately reestablish the best aspects of the financial policies that were applied following World War II: stable parities, protectionist trade and tariff agreements, and encouragement of scientific and technological progress. This new system would permanently bury the entire International Monetary Fund system.

If Mexico is to participate in this new international economic order, and it must do so if it wants to survive, it will do so through construction of its own development projects.

What we present below is a reelaboration of various infrastructure development projects for the country, which were originally proposed for the postwar period but were simply archived by successive governments, or rewritten in a stripped-down fashion, for the explicit purpose of preventing Mexico from ever becoming an industrialized country.

The projects described here were presented to Carlos Salinas de Gortari in 1983, when he was Planning and Budget Secretary for the Miguel de la Madrid government. With his characteristically perverse inexpressiveness, he made no comment. As Social Development Secretary, the late Luis Donaldo Colosio had agreed to have a group of advisers review the projects. According to reports of those meetings,

the “advisers” panicked over the implications of such a pro-development perspective (they would challenge Wall Street and the City of London). Colosio was assassinated in early 1994, while campaigning as the ruling PRI party’s Presidential candidate.

With his doctorate in economics from Yale University, Ernesto Zedillo has simply dismissed as crazy those Mexicans committed to industrializing Mexico, and, contrary to his promises, has refused to consider any of their proposals made to him in late 1994, when he was still President-elect.

Today, Mexico is facing new Presidential elections, which will prove decisive for the very continued existence of the nation. We therefore present those projects, with the hope of creating a political movement for Mexico’s industrialization, which is our only defense against the disintegration of the international financial system.

Changing our economic axioms

If we proceed from the hard fact that in the year 2000, Mexico will have some 100 million inhabitants, and assuming that the rate of population growth will “stabilize” (that is, tend toward zero), something for which Malthusians of every stripe yearn, this means that our population will increase to 150 million sometime between 2030 and 2050. The growth of population naturally implies greater requirements at all levels: jobs, energy, infrastructure, services, and so forth. And above all, it will require water, a great deal of water.

As we demonstrated in our study, “Why Is the Debt Bomb Going To Explode Again in Mexico?” the country had an economically active population in 1996 of some 34 million Mexicans, of whom 16.8 million were unemployed. Real unemployment in Mexico in 1996 was 49%, and this continues to grow to the point that, in the year 2000, there will be more unemployed Mexicans than employed.

How are we going to resolve such pressing problems, if those who govern us insist that there is little or nothing they can do?

The Zedillo government, certainly, is doing nothing. The PRD, and its moral leader and Presidential candidate Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, promise the creation of a million jobs a year. But, if you take a closer look at the “how,” you see that the proposal is yet another of Cardenism’s political swindles to drill holes in the ship of state. As for the PAN and its Presidential candidate, Vicente Fox, his economic program will end up *eliminating* nearly 1 million jobs a year, by intensifying the disastrous neo-liberal economic policy dictated by London and Wall Street.

Francisco Labastida Ochoa, the PRI’s Presidential candidate, has promised to break with the neo-liberal policies of former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and to follow the path of Luis Donaldo Colosio, including the determination to create a million jobs a year. This is laudatory. But, how will he achieve this? In the real world, how does one move from words to deeds?

The difficulty facing those citizens who care about the future of the country, is that they proceed from the mistaken standpoint that the problems of national development can be resolved exclusively within currently existing cities, and that only these could be possible poles of development.

This reasoning leads us to just three alternatives:

1. Continue with the same economic policy followed by the last three federal governments, which means opting for Mexico’s suicide.

2. Choose 100 of the country’s already existing cities as development poles.

3. Change our economic axioms and produce new development programs.

Colosio’s ‘100 Cities Program’

As Social Development Secretary, Colosio ordered the Integral Study on Populating the Coastal Regions, and other studies, which made up his ministry’s “100 Cities Program,” and which would have served as the basis for his government’s approach had he reached the Presidency.

The proposal that Colosio presented in September 1992 to Salinas de Gortari’s economic cabinet, involved an effort to decentralize Mexico’s large urban centers, concentrating “efforts on a group of 100 cities with the potential for general development and to promote favorable social and economic conditions.” The chosen cities “contained 20.5 million inhabitants, representing 29.2% of the total Mexican population, with populations ranging from 50,000 to 1 million.” The demographic increase in these cities was estimated at 7 million for the decade 1990-2000.

According to Colosio’s proposal, the problems that need to be solved are that “in recent years, the quality of bodies of water has shown marked deterioration, which reflects the lack of infrastructure necessary for collection and treatment of waste waters. What little infrastructure was built toward this end is either not maintained or is partially abandoned, because the relevant agencies lack sufficient financial resources for their conservation and operation.” Colosio added, “Only 15 of the 100 cities have sanitary waste disposal. . . . In the rest, there is no control over waste disposal, and hospital and industrial wastes end up in open-air dumps.” He warned, “It is common practice to use urban drainage ditches to dump industrial waste of all kinds. . . . Primarily in poor urban zones, residents, and sometimes even the authorities themselves, use the drainage ditches to dispose of garbage and other waste.”

Without exception, the 100 cities of Colosio’s program reveal, perhaps even more starkly, the same problems afflicting the big cities. Colosio’s program also reflects the same defects of economic conception seen in the past. What Colosio hoped to resolve was the following:

Fifty percent of Mexico’s population (some 50 million inhabitants) is concentrated in only seven states, while 50% is distributed throughout the other 25 states of the Republic. The seven states make up a continuous region that extends

FIGURE 1

Mexico: population concentrations



from Jalisco and Michoacán, through the center of the country in the states of Guanajuato, Puebla, Mexico, and the Federal District, and ends in the state of Veracruz (see **Figure 1**). Within this strip, four of the five most populated urban centers in the country are located: Mexico City; Guadalajara, Jalisco; Toluca, Mexico; and Puebla, Puebla. The third-largest city is Monterrey, Nuevo León, which has the worst problem in guaranteeing its water supply.

Colosio’s “100 Cities” proposal, however unintentionally, officially revealed that there is no urban concentration in Mexico, whatever its size, whose main problem is *not* water and energy supply. Even worse, is the uncertainty about

whether these population centers will be able to meet their critical water needs in the future.

To help satisfy demand in large urban centers, huge infrastructure projects will have to be built. However, this would create a paradoxical situation of inefficiency, because these projects have a relatively short time period in which to meet demand. Once they begin operation, they will be supplying urban areas in which existing infrastructure is stretched to the limit, if not obsolete, and serious problems of contamination will be posed.

It is also an inefficient approach to meeting the demands of the other 50% of the dispersed population, because low

population density makes the cost of even basic infrastructure virtually prohibitive.

To promise that these economic problems will be resolved, and a million jobs created a year, without taking these structural problems of the national economy into account, is nothing more than crude demagoguery.

Let us retake the path of industrialization

Since 1983, a select group of Mexican engineers, along with some of their associations, have taken upon themselves the task of promoting within government circles these development projects for Mexico of the new millennium. These engineers are in the tradition begun in 1981 by the Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF), which issued its report "No Limits to Growth: A Development Program for Mexico." The FEF was founded on the principles of physical economy and scientific renaissance spelled out by U.S. economist and statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

According to the FEF studies, to truly create more than a million jobs a year and to take on the challenges of economic survival in the next century, the Mexican government must concentrate on the following:

1. Build basic, multi-purpose infrastructure projects to facilitate optimal exploitation of the country's river system through large dams and energy generation to guarantee a supply of good quality water, in sufficient amounts to meet the needs of new development centers.
2. Build new cities around these projects, new energy centers (made up of refineries, nuclear centers, thermoelectric plants, and petrochemical industries), industrial parks, irrigation, and aquaculture districts, to guarantee better living standards for current and future generations.
3. The federal government must encourage the private sector to engage in continuous construction of great infrastructure works, so that all new investment possible would be channeled into these new centers, at the same time that existing urban centers could be decentralized.

With constant advances in science and technology, creating and developing these new urban and industrial centers in a Mexico of the future should represent the sole objective not only of the federal government, but also of all Mexicans. There are no limits to growth!

The program that the FEF proposed in 1981 was directed at satisfying the needs of a population of 120 million over the course of 30 years, while at the same time establishing the basis for a solidly industrialized economy. The crux of this program is a great transition in energy use, based on nuclear energy, and radical agricultural modernization based on a hydraulic revolution which encompasses construction of two

great transfer systems.

The Hydraulic Plan of the Northeast (PHLINO), 30% of which had been built by the early 1980s, runs along the Pacific coast and would carry water from the state of Nayarit to the desert lands in southern Sonora state, through a system of dams and transfer canals that would operate by gravity. For the Gulf Coast, there is the Hydraulic Plan of the North Gulf (PHLIGON), which would involve the construction of a vast navigable canal, 30 meters wide by 1,000 kilometers long, to transfer water from the rivers of the country's southeast, to the northeast. This design involves using engineering techniques developed in the construction of the Zuider Zee lake in Holland, through which land was reclaimed from the sea and a coastal lake was turned into a great freshwater dam.

The Western Pacific Complex

From the port at Mazatlán, Sinaloa, to the north of Puerto Vallarta on the border between Jalisco and Nayarit, we find one of the country's best coastal areas in terms of physiographic characteristics and variety of natural resources for development of one of the largest food industries in the world. Further, a series of dams that form part of the PLHINO have already been built in this area (see **Figure 2**).

The San Pedro Mezquital and Santiago rivers empty into the south of Nayarit state; the Acajoneta River empties into central Nayarit; and the Presidio and Baluarte rivers empty into the extreme northern region of this 300 km coastal fringe near Mazatlán. The annual average amount of water entering the coastal plain from these rivers is 15,300 million cubic meters.

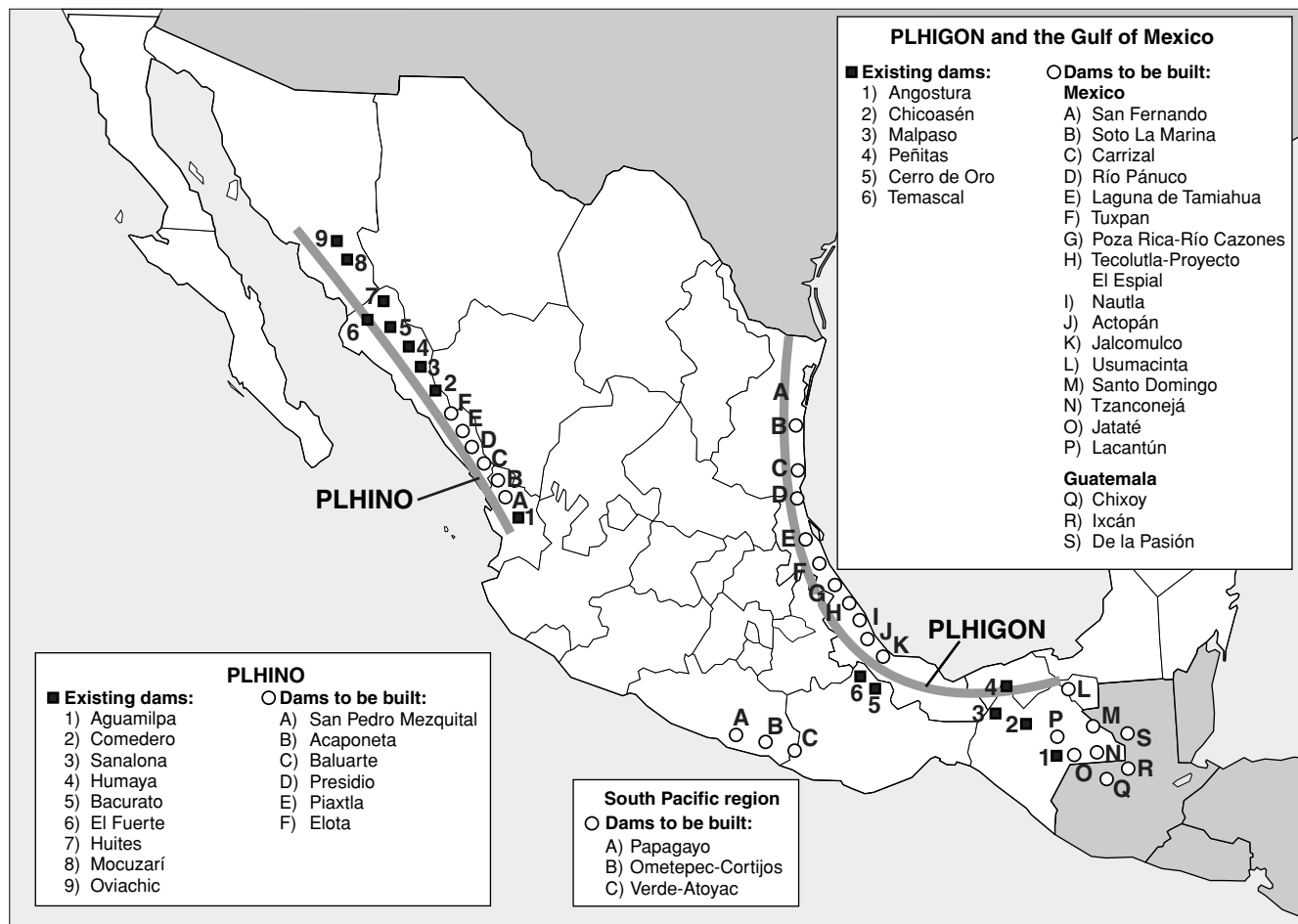
The Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) has already built the Aguamilpa hydroelectric project in the Santiago River, 60 km northeast of Tepic, Nayarit. The Aguamilpa Dam has the purpose of generating electricity, controlling flooding, and increasing land under irrigation. Aguamilpa is part of the first great project, based on which a series of great projects for optimal exploitation of the area's resources should be established.

The project contiguous to Aguamilpa is the Ixcátán Dam, now under construction on the San Pedro River, for water storage and transfer. The plan is to link the two projects through a transfer tunnel some 17.5 km in length and 8 meters in diameter, to ensure optimal use of the San Pedro and Santiago rivers, not only for water supply and electricity generation, but also to increase arable land surface and provide flood control.

The Ixcátán-Aguamilpa project will concentrate the hydroelectric potential of the Santiago and San Pedro rivers in two important energy reservoirs—the Aguamilpa Dam will function at full capacity during the rainy season, and the Ixcátán Dam will provide additional flows during the dry season, thereby assuring maximum production of electricity.

FIGURE 2

Mexico: the PLHINO and the PLHIGON



A little more than 100 km from Aguamilpa is the Acaponeta River. Projects to ensure its proper exploitation and control should be built—along with similar technology for the Baluarte River in Rosario, and the Presidio River in Mazatlán in Sinaloa—approximately 190 km north of Acaponeta. These dams would allow storage of 154.3 billion cubic meters of water, and an average annual supply of 340 cubic meters per second, for a population of 100 million inhabitants residing in a 300 km strip along the coast.

The key area for linking up these water transfer systems is the approximately 220 km between Mazatlán and Culiacán. From the Presidio River in Mazatlán, to the north, several rivers (the Piaxtla and Elota, in particular) in close proximity to each other need to be interconnected. The goal must be to hook up the already existing system of dams, which in turn must be interconnected for water transfer—that is, to the Comedero, Sanalona, Humaya, Bacurato, and El Fuerte dams.

Then, the Huites Dam would be able to provide water to southern Sonora in greater quantities than it does currently.

Multi-purpose infrastructure projects for the Western Pacific include construction of the Litigu Energy Center, located to the north of Bahía Bandera (Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco), consisting of a gigantic refinery, a thermoelectric project with four 750 megawatt turbogenerators, and large-capacity petrochemical plants.

Industries that consume large quantities of water—such as oil, steel, and manufacturing in general—would have a guaranteed, cheap supply of water, fuel, and electricity throughout the region. With backup from various basic infrastructure works, the entire area would be transformed into a production emporium: maximum exploitation of agricultural potential, fishing resources, as well as the potential for a modern, world-class fishing industry. The main ports would be San Blas, Nayarit, and Mazatlán, Sinaloa.

The new cities that need to be built in this region would be designed around the concept of physiological geography of the Peruvian genius Hipólito Unánue, a collaborator of German scientist Alexander von Humboldt at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. In Mexico, the best regions for physiological geography are the western slopes of the Western Sierra Madre, at an altitude where the climate is neither as unhealthy as it is in the ports, nor as cold as in the mountains. For the Mexican Gulf region, the appropriate sites are the eastern slopes of the Eastern Sierra Madre.

The other great project related to the industrialization of Mexico's northeast is the old Huites Dam (renamed the Luis Donaldo Colosio Dam), located in the far north of Sinaloa, along the border with Sonora state.

Since the early 1950s, a period of expansion in the building of water projects and increasing land under cultivation, the building of the Huites Dam was seen as the means to generate enough energy to electrify the Chihuahua-Pacific railroad, thereby providing Chihuahua with access to the sea, by means of the Topolobampo, Sinaloa port¹ (see **Figure 3**).

By applying this concept of energy use (abandoned for more than four decades), the Aguamilpa, Nayarit, and Huites dams in Sinaloa, and the Litigu Energy Center, could provide electricity for approximately 1,500 km of high-speed rail lines (capable of speeds of 300 kph) from Guadalajara, Jalisco to Hermosillo, Sonora.

The Energy Center could be expanded by using nuclear energy along the Pacific-Gulf of California coast in Baja California. Studies have already identified areas on the Sonora coast near Hermosillo, in Los Mochis, Sinaloa, and in the coastal region of Jalisco and Nayarit, as suitable for the installation of nuclear plants.

Together with a water transfer system, the high-speed electric railroad would transform the internal structure of the entire economic region. As has been historically proven, the railroad creates, expands, and unites markets, develops other sectors of the economy, shortens economic distances within a territory, redefines the value of the soil, and so on. High-speed electric railroads, such as the French TGV, would enormously improve Mexico's rail technology.

The South Pacific Complex

So far, Mexico has done absolutely nothing to orient toward the growing and potentially enormous Pacific Basin economy. Mexico's Pacific Basin will have to be developed from Mexicali-San Felipe, in Baja California, along the California Gulf, and from Ensenada, Baja California, along the Pacific, to Puerto Madero in Chiapas. This will be accomplished by building the so-called Inter-Oceanic Canal, which

would link the main Pacific coastal ports.

To accomplish this, it is urgent that the South Pacific Complex, defined by a region along the coastal plain of approximately 330 km between the ports of Acapulco, Guerrero and Puerto Escondido, Oaxaca, be built.

The plan here is to control the drainage of the Papagao and Ometepec-Cortijos rivers, which flow to the Guerrero coast, and the Verde-Atoyac river system, which flows into Oaxaca state, by building large dams for reservoirs in the lower portion of the basins.

The design of these dams especially must incorporate safety features, given the seismic activity in the area. Resurrecting such construction methods, which used to be a tradition within the Federal Electricity Commission, is indispensable, as is expanding scientific and technical collaboration with Japan and China.

Dams for storing 22.3 billion cubic meters must be built to control the runoff from these rivers, which combined supply an annual average of 15.3 billion cubic meters. Construction of aqueducts and other basic infrastructural works will supply 590 cubic meters per second, enough to supply the water needs of a population of 150 million. Further, it will make possible the irrigation of 300,000 hectares.

Seventeen kilometers from the port at Zihuatanejo, Guerrero, the Potosí Energy Sector will be built, which will include an important refinery and a thermoelectric project with four 750 MW turbogenerators, as well as a great petrochemical complex.

Gulf of Mexico: the Grijalva-Usumacinta river system

"The Grijalva-Usumacinta river [system] is among the seven most important rivers in the world, in terms of the volume of water it discharges to the sea. Because of its enormous potential, it is capable of doubling the agricultural and hydroelectric output of Mexico."²

Feasibility studies from the 1950s established that only a fraction of the energy made available by the planned water projects, would be enough to electrify the Southeast (Coatzacoalcos-Campeche-Mérida) Railroad, without taking from the substantial amount of energy that would still be available for "the industrialization of the country's southeast."

It should be noted that debate over the need to industrialize the country took place well before Mexico became an "oil power," and even before the problems of the large cities became a serious threat to the survival of the national economy.

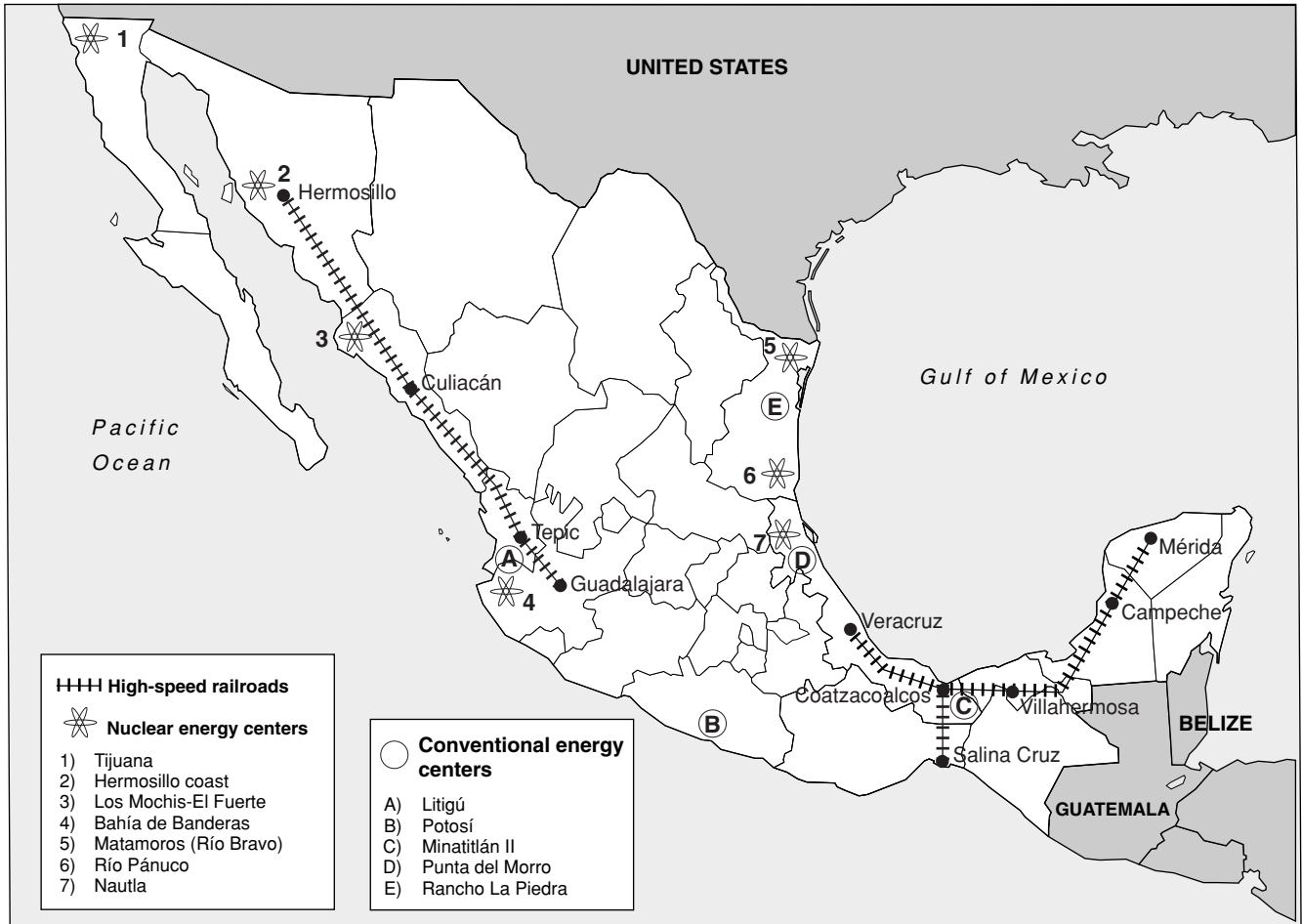
The Grijalva-Usumacinta river system is the most important river basin in the country, and pours some 110.9 billion cubic meters of water into the sea, equivalent to 30% of the entire country's surface runoff.

1. Cristóbal Lara B., *Electric Energy Industry* (CFE, 1953); Carlos Villafuerte, *Railroads* (CFE, 1957). From the CFE series, *Economic and Social Structures of Mexico*.

2. Luis Echegaray y Bablot, *The Grijalva-Usumacinta Basin on a National and World Scale* (Ministry of Water Management, April 1955).

FIGURE 3

Mexico: energy centers and high-speed railroads



The utilization of the Grijalva river basin already achieved, gives us a very clear idea of what should be done to restart the national economy, and generate the much-promised million jobs a year.

In 1958, at the beginning of the Adolfo López Mateos government, the Federal Electricity Commission and Ministry of Water Management launched the Integration Plan for the Grijalva River, beginning with the construction of the Malpaso Dam during 1959-64. A second phase was launched with the building of the La Angostura Dam on the upper Grijalva River, during 1969-75. The stored water is two and a half times the volume of Lake Chapala.

The third stage of the Integral Plan involved construction of the Chicoasén Dam, built 105 km downriver from the Angostura Dam, and upriver from the Malpaso Dam, taking advantage of a difference in levels of nearly 2,000 meters. Its construction took place during 1977-83. By 1987, the fourth stage of the Grijalva river basin operation was finished, with

the construction of the Peñitas Dam, downriver from the Malpaso.

After 21 years, with a five-year interruption in the 1970s and two years' delay in finishing the works in the early 1980s, today from Chiapas, electricity is distributed to 17 of Mexico's states, reaching Nayarit and San Luis Potosí, a distance of 1,856 km and 1,472 km, respectively. The Federal District gets more than 50% of its electricity from Chiapas, 1,057 km away.

The 1955 projects emphasized that control and use of the Usumacinta River should begin with controlling and regularizing the flow of the Chixoy, Ixán, and La Pasión rivers in Guatemala, and the Lacantún, Jatate, Tzanconeja, and Santo Domingo rivers in Mexico. Controlling the rivers would make them navigable, thereby making new development centers fluvial (see Figure 2).

With the construction of large reservoirs, and utilizing the potential for electricity production, water supply, flood

control, and recovery of swamp land in the Tabasco region, a vast agricultural, energy-producing, and industrial region of major importance and efficiency would be created, both for the national and international economies.

With the development of the Grijalva-Usumacinta river system as it was conceived a half-century ago, our country would be in the vanguard of the projects necessary for recovery of the world economy, just as China is doing today with control of the Yangtze River, and with its participation in the building of the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

The central-north Gulf of Mexico region

The subregion of the Veracruz-Alvarado port is a coastal area of some 100 km, similar to the Western Pacific Complex. It is already endowed with important infrastructure works, including communications grids, and its proximity to the country's most important oil, petrochemical, and nuclear complexes makes it one of the most attractive areas for launching new development poles on the western slopes of the Zongolica mountains.

By connecting the Temascal Dam on the Tonto River with the Cerro de Oro on the Santo Domingo River (the vast Papaloapan river basin), both located in Oaxaca, a reservoir of 13.7 billion cubic meters could be created. This would permit the utilization of a combined annual average of 14.8 billion cubic meters for the production of electricity, and at the same time guarantee adequate water supply for a population of 115 million.

The new energy centers proposed for the Gulf of Mexico (Minatitlán II for this region), including the construction of thermoelectric centers, refineries, and petrochemicals plants, would guarantee secure sources of fuel and electricity.

The Veracruz-Alvarado subregion has a concentration of population centers (including Tierra Blanca, Tuxtepec, Cosamaloapan, and Tlacotalpan), all within no more than 60 km distance. These could form the initial nuclei of new cities for the families of workers in the new development centers.

Construction of an electric train, a goal identified as early as the 1950s, would become reality. This would connect the Veracruz port with the city of Mérida, Yucatán, over a distance of 1,114 km. It would connect the main oil center of the country, through Coatzacoalcos-Minatitlán, Villahermosa, Ciudad del Carmen, and Campeche. As with the Western Pacific basin, a high-speed electric-powered railroad would revolutionize all aspects of the region's economy.

The Northern Gulf Water Plan (PLHIGON)

If the PLHIGON is to come into being, construction of the projects designed for exploitation of the Pánuco River, where Tampico port and the industrial port of Altamira are located, is essential.

Toward the south of the Pánuco River, a large canal must be built to connect several rivers, and allow for water transfer from the plains of Tabasco, where the flow of the Grijalva-

Usumacinta river deltas would have been stabilized. The canal could transfer the giant volumes of water from the Grijalva-Usumacinta, in a system that links the Coatzacoalcos River and the Papaloapan-San Juan Evangelista River, with the Catamaco lakes and the Blanco River (see Figure 2).

From Lake Tamiahua to the Tecolutla River (Nautla, Veracruz), a transfer canal would be built as part of the El Espinal water project. This project would serve multiple purposes—production of electricity, irrigation, and flood control—and would link the city of Tuxpan, Poza Rica and the Cazones River, through Nautla, where the construction of the Punta del Morro Energy Center is planned (Figure 2).

From Nautla, the next step is to build the connecting canals to reach the Veracruz-Alvarado corridor, thereby achieving the complete integration of the Gulf of Mexico basins.

Plans for the development of the Gulf of Mexico basin culminate in the construction of the Intercoastal Canal, from the northern banks of the Pánuco River to the mouth of the Carrizal River, and from here to the mouth of the Rio Grande on the U.S.-Mexican border.

This entire region has characteristics similar to the coasts of Europe's Low Countries, in their natural state. As we have indicated, the result of building the Zuider Zee in Holland, was the development of the most advanced hydro-agricultural engineering in the world. This is precisely what our plan requires: construction of canals and barriers against the intrusion of the sea, thereby reclaiming land and turning the coastal lakes into freshwater reservoirs.

The construction of the Laguna Verde nucleoelectric center, located in the Veracruz-Alvarado corridor, demonstrated that the north central region of the Gulf of Mexico is ideal for installation of other such centers: the city of Nautla, Veracruz, as well as Tampico and Matamoros, Tamaulipas, were studied by the CFE as sites for installation of other "Lagunas Verdes." Similarly, there exists a plan for the installation of a conventional Energy Center in the environs of the mouth of the San Fernando River.

The link between the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico would be through the very famous, and internationally coveted, interoceanic crossing at the Tehuantepec Isthmus, which would join the ports of Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz with Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, through a rail system like those already proposed.

The creation of more than a million production jobs a year is not self-evident, as the demagogues claim. However, all the projects proposed here are part of, or complement, programs which in the past were already under way in the national economy, as part of an effort to make Mexico an industrialized country. They have been abandoned, because of the treason of national rulers, and as the result of financial warfare from abroad.

The first step toward creating millions of productive new jobs, is to change our axioms regarding the physical economy.

THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION MISSPEAKS—AGAIN

‘Who needs brains, when we have muscles!’

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The following was released by LaRouche’s Committee for a New Bretton Woods.

December 18, 1999

A citizen has called my attention to a ranting piece of bar-room-style “tough talk” about missile defense, which was published in the December 1999 [Vol. 147, No. 6] edition of *The American Legion Magazine*. The author of that rant is identified as James H. Anderson, Ph.D., listed as a research fellow at the Heritage Foundation. You should be happy to know, that neither that author, nor the Heritage Foundation he represents, will be a candidate for any of the military or intelligence appointments to be made by this present candidate for next President of the U.S.A. Meanwhile, readers of that magazine should be warned against the dangerous nonsense which author Anderson has attempted to foist upon their opinions.

Author Anderson represents the same Heritage Foundation which played a leading role in wrecking President Ronald Reagan’s March 23, 1983 proposal for a Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). That Foundation is a leading front-organization for a section of British intelligence which operates under private cover, the Mont Pelerin Society. That latter is the same organization which gave the world the Lady Margaret Thatcher whose policies, continued by Prime Minister Tony Blair, led to a series of disastrous train-crashes, such as that recently at greater London’s Paddington Station. Heritage

Foundation policies would have a similar, train-wreck-style of impact upon U.S. national security. Now, as during 1982-1983, the Foundation’s willfully misleading proposals concerning strategic ballistic-missile defense, are contributions to pork-barrel politics, not national security.

To identify the specific incompetence of the Heritage Foundation’s views on military strategy, I refer to the lesson which competent modern U.S. commanders had learned from their studies of the Dec. 5, 1757 victory of Prussia’s Frederick II, over a numerically much superior Austrian force, at Leuthen. The example of Leuthen was used in U.S. senior officers’ earlier studies at Leavenworth and elsewhere, at a time when the famous Graf von Schlieffen’s *Cannae: The Principle of the Flank* was mandatory study. The essential features of that battle, point to what I identify here, as the specific incompetence of the Foundation on matters of strategic defense, both back during 1982-1983, and still today.

That battle at Leuthen was especially notable for those U.S. officers, on two grounds. The lesser importance of this case, especially for U.S. senior officers, was that fact that Napoleon Bonaparte later fought a battle at the same place, with conspicuously inferior competence to that of Frederick earlier. It was important that the bad effects of Jomini-induced, Romantic’s misguided admiration of Napoleon’s practices, be thus overcome among U.S. West Point graduates. For those who are competent in such matters, leading French scientist and Major-General Lazare Carnot, not Napoleon Bonaparte, was the great French strategic thinker from

The KGB Moles and The Heritage Foundation

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The Heritage Foundation played a leading role in wrecking Lyndon LaRouche's plan for beam-weapon defense, which was adopted as President Reagan's March 23, 1983 proposal for a Strategic Defense Initiative. EIR nailed the Foundation in this 1981 pamphlet.

the period 1792-1815. However, the primary lesson to be learned from Frederick's battle at Leuthen, is that the secret of the military principle of the flank, lies within the mind of the commander, rather than either the geopolitician's cultish emphasis upon the terrain, or upon the simple-minded soldier's childish awe of currently existing military technology as such.

To get quickly to the core of the point to be made concerning Leuthen. The Austrian commander, Charles of Lorraine, moved upon the battleground with something less than double the forces under Frederick the Great's command. Charles' plan was modelled almost exactly on that used by Hannibal, over the Romans, at Cannae. However, Frederick routed Charles' forces with two successive, crushing, Prussian flanking operations, both executed within the same day.

That victory was immediately a result of Frederick's personal genius; but, the possibility that Frederick's troops could execute the daring tactics he directed, represented a high quality built into the officer corps under him, who were able to move their forces suddenly, in a scampering operation which led them to assemble at the relevant points for outflanking the would-be Austrian flankers. In all respects, Frederick's

conduct on that day presents us a military case which exactly parallels the quality of mind shown by the scientist who discovers and validates a newly-discovered universal physical principle. As the great scientific discoverer applies his cognitive powers to the terrain of his subject-matter, so the great commander adduces the potential implications of both the available forces, and the terrain on which the opposing forces are being brought to bear.

It would be a wild exaggeration to accuse Charles of Lorraine of being as brutishly incompetent in military affairs as the blustering Heritage Foundation of 1982-1983 of today. Charles' schooling, unlike that of the Heritage gang, was exceptionally good: just not good enough to match a genius like Frederick. Although Charles was well-schooled, Frederick out-flanked Charles' forces by inventing a tactic which had not yet been introduced into the Austrian commander's schoolbook. Essentially, Charles had learned the model of Cannae, but it was Frederick who knew the principle involved.

Those who know of my factional commitments to Leibniz's defenders, such as Lessing, Mendelssohn, and Kaestner's student Carl Gauss, against the Enlightenment tradition dominating Frederick's Berlin Academy, will not accuse me of being an admirer of Frederick II's personality; but, only a fool would permit a personal prejudice to blind him to the fact of the quality of genius which Frederick exhibited at Leuthen.

Those implications of Leuthen, as I summarize them again here, were the issue which Dr. Edward Teller and I, in parallel, faced in the fight against the Heritage Foundation's blustering bunglers, on the issue of the SDI, back during 1982-1983, the same baboonish blustering—all fang, no culture—which Anderson displays in the December edition of *The American Legion Magazine*.

Heritage's political porkers against science

Although the Foundation's initial open assault against me personally, appeared, under Mont Pelerin Society direction, in May 1978, the attacks upon me by Heritage's former Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) chief, Lt.-Gen. (ret.) Daniel Graham, surfaced during a speaking-tour he conducted during the Summer and Fall of 1982. Beginning October of the same year, Graham broadened his attacks, then focussing heavily against Lawrence Livermore Laboratory's Dr. Edward Teller. In this, although Teller disliked me since an earlier quarrel over a matter of science policy, he and I shared similar views, if in parallel, on the subject of strategic ballistic-missile defense; thus, Teller and I came to attract the same adversaries.

The gist of Graham's ranting and raving against me and Teller, was that Graham would not allow science to meddle in the definitions of ballistic-missile defense. Graham insisted that we rely upon existing technologies already sitting on the shelves of existing defense contractors. In other words, simply stated, the issue was one of a war of science versus political pork.

Graham was true to that licentious principle of the Mont Pelerin Society's Bernard Mandeville: "Private vices, Public benefits": blind faith in pure greed and other evil, as a modern Faust's best hope for miraculous gain of riches. What Graham was defending, was not the United States, but the "shareholder value" of the relevant defense contractors. That was the same issue of "shareholder value" underlying the current initiators of the Tactical Missile Defense (TMD) posture among the Stone-Age faction within the U.S. Congress today.

From the standpoint of military history, the issue was, and still is, the principle of the flank, as illustrated by the Dec. 5, 1757 battle at Leuthen. It is a principle more richly illustrated by the case of Lazare Carnot's 1792-1794 victory over the invaders of France, and by the way in which a military mind kindred to Carnot's, Wilhelm Graf Schaumburg-Lippe's protégé, Gerhard Scharnhorst, led the military forces of Germany to victory over Napoleon, in the Liberation War of 1813.

From the standpoint of modern physical science, the principle of the flank, as applied earlier by commanders such as Alexander the Great and Hannibal, as by General Douglas MacArthur during World War II, is a principle situated within the province of my professional speciality, the science of physical economy. It was from this standpoint, that I devised what President Reagan promulgated, on March 23, 1983, as the doctrine which he then identified as "a Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)." There is no self-contradiction in this historical view of the matter. Just as the lawful composition of the universe existed long before man's development of science, so the principle of the flank existed long before the late Fifteenth Century's first emergence of modern national economy. However, it was not until after the Fifteenth Century's first appearance of the modern sovereign nation-state—in Louis XI's France and Henry VII's England—and the subsequent development of the science of physical economy, first by Gottfried Leibniz, and then the application of Leibniz's principle by Carnot, that this ancient principle of military practice could become more adequately understood.

To repeat a crucially relevant point, which today's devotees of "globalization" refuse to understand. There can be no comprehension of the issues of modern warfare, except from the standpoint of the modern nation-state. That modern nation-state and modern economy first emerged late during the Fifteenth Century, with the successive appearance of the first modern nation-states, the France of King Louis XI, and Louis' model as established under England's Henry VII. No nation-state ever existed, within knowledge of the history of the entire Mediterranean region, earlier than Fifteenth-Century France under Louis XI. To imagine that wars among modern nations are a simple continuation of warfare from the times of the ancient Babylonians, Romans, or feudalism, is the mark of the Romantic fool, not a serious thinker.

France under Louis and England under Henry, were the first states in which the authority and responsibility of

sovereign government were premised upon the principle known variously as "the general welfare," or "commonwealth." This notion of the general welfare meant, the overriding obligation of the state to ensure the promotion of the general welfare, both for all of the living and their posterity. It was the emergence of this new form of modern sovereign nation-state, based on the republican principle of the general welfare, which resulted in the unprecedented great improvement in the demographic characteristics of populations under the influence of what became known as modern European civilization—incidentally, specifically that improvement which that rabid ecologist and Vice-President Al Gore deplored, and proposed to reverse, as in his perverse *Earth in the Balance*.

All wars fought within and by states of modern European civilization, since the late Fifteenth Century, have been fought either among modern nation-states, or in the effort to destroy the emerging institution of the modern sovereign nation-state. Even though a bad-tempered fool, like Al Gore, may passionately desire to return the world to a depopulated, "Pre-Raphaelite" sort of feudal utopia, like mid-Thirteenth-Century Europe, it is upon the terrain defined by the modern sovereign nation-state and its technology, that all modern war has been, and will be fought, whether Gore's aberrant ideology desires to recognize that fact, or not. In other words, whether today's wild-eyed post-modernist utopians wish it, or not, it is within the physical-space-time geometry of the modern, technologically advanced sovereign nation-state, that all global or nearly-global conflicts of the present age will be fought. The issue of all significant warfare, is the choice between population growth and worse-than-Hitler, genocidal global depopulation, a choice which will be fought out on the terrain defined by the existence of the modern sovereign form of nation-state.

The possibility of continuing to improve the demographic characteristics of entire national populations, and that of the world besides, depends upon two crucial subjective factors, both factors unique to individual members of the human species. The increase of mankind's power in and over nature, per capita and per square kilometer, depends upon the generation of validatable discovery of new universal physical principles, discovery possible only through the cognitive powers of the cultivated individual human mind. The ability of society to employ such validated universal physical principles for organizing society's effective cooperation in use of those principles, depends upon certain principles of social relations. These latter are typified by the greatest works of Classical forms of artistic composition, such as the great tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Shakespeare, and Friedrich Schiller, the works of Classical art which led to the establishment of such institutions as the U.S. Federal constitutional republic.

Thus, in the military science of history, the same principle of tragedy employed by the Classical tragedians, is applied to



Lyndon LaRouche and Ronald Reagan at a candidates' debate during the New Hampshire primary race, 1980. LaRouche devised an alternative to the insane, Kissingerian doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction, which was adopted by President Reagan in 1983, and called the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

the reading of lessons to be learned from real military and related political history. The only science of history is that based on the same Classical-artistic approach to the study of mankind's failures and successes in times past.

Thus, on the battlefield, the essence of strategy is insight into those principles, both old and newly discovered, by which man's power over the terrain, and also the social conflict, is increased. All successful solutions to seemingly hopeless military and related situations, such as Frederick's situation when greatly outnumbered by the Austrians, at Leuthen, are to be located in this way. The SDI, as I defined the concept prior to President Reagan's March 23, 1983 address, was such a solution to a seemingly hopeless situation.

The strategic situation as seen in 1983

From about 1973 onward, the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact alliance were on the way to a choice between internal collapse, over the coming decades, or a military breakout launched in a desperate effort to avert the effects of internal economic collapse. Although the Soviet scientific-military-industrial complex remained an impressive military-technological capability, the Soviet and Warsaw Pact civilian economy were a worsening disaster, in both industry and agriculture. This degeneration was accelerated over the 1970s and 1980s, by de-emphasis on building up Soviet industry and agriculture, and increasing dependency upon dumping raw materials on the world market, that, in part, in payment for the Soviet system's increasing dependency on food supplies

organized by the Anglo-American global food cartel. Thus, a self-aggravated spiral of future economic disaster was built into the post-SALT-agreement Soviet system.

This long-range problem, on the Soviet side of the equation, was compounded by the folly of President Richard Nixon's wild-eyed collapsing of President Franklin Roosevelt's Bretton Woods monetary system, in mid-August 1971. If the new, "floating exchange-rate monetary system," today's IMF system, defined a trend, then the entire global financial, monetary, and economic system, was not far beyond the deteriorating Soviet economy in facing a general collapse somewhat more than a decade down the line. The policies adopted at the 1975 Rambouillet monetary conference, and the prospective election of a Trilateral Commission-controlled Jimmy Carter, signified an orgy of deregulation, and related follies, which assured, if continued, a general collapse of the world system, a decade or so down the line. By the end of the 1970s, both long-range prospects, economic collapse of the Soviet system, and of the IMF system, too, not long after that, were the direction being taken by unfolding global developments. All of this has now come true.

In 1989, the preparations for an East Germany-based assault westward existed. It was still on the edge. It did not happen, but it might have. The alternative, the Western allies' post-1989 economic raping of eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, kept the Western economies alive a decade longer, but the present IMF system's doom is now inevitable, either its replacement or self-disintegration.

Given that long-range trend, as of 1972-1973, the continued reliance upon the lunatic doctrine of nuclear deterrence, the doctrine of H.G. Wells, Bertrand Russell, Leo Szilard, Eugene Wigner, John J. McCloy, McGeorge Bundy, Henry A. Kissinger, et al., threatened civilization as a whole, by one or another sort of terrible outcome, a decade or two down the line. As President Ronald Reagan was to make the point in 1983, the continued reliance on the “revenge weapons” of nuclear deterrence, would be poor consolation for a planet devastated by a nuclear exchange. Avoiding such a war, and letting the planet collapse economically into a spreading economic “new dark age,” was an alternative, but not an acceptable one. There had to be an alternative to both. The alternative was what I defined, what President Reagan named the SDI. It was the alternative which I stated, once again, in a televised address which I delivered in Berlin on Columbus Day, 1988, on the eve of the collapse of the Warsaw Pact system.

The solution was to scrap the Wells-Russell-Szilard lunacy of nuclear deterrence. The key to the solution was to do precisely what Szilard insisted not be allowed: develop anti-missile systems, based, not upon technologically obsolete interceptor rockets, but more advanced physical principles, by means of which the possibility of a militarily effective ballistic-missile attack could be eliminated. The trick was, to have the U.S. and Soviet governments jointly undertake that common-interest mission; otherwise, it could not succeed.

The possibility of developing weapons which would be capable of overwhelming ballistic-missile flotillas, lay in and beyond the microphysical domain of controlled thermonuclear fusion. Space-based systems, detecting and striking missiles and related objects at, or near the speed of light, were feasible goals for crash-program development in relevant U.S.A. and Eurasian laboratories. At the same time, such more advanced technologies, based upon already emerging types of new physical principles, would produce a revolution in productive technologies for the entire planet. It was this spill-over into the world’s civilian economy, which would more than repay the entire cost of developing the needed defensive systems.

This would require, on the U.S. side, a “crash program” on the kind of scale we associate with all the “crash programs” the U.S.A. had undertaken since the 1930s. This meant hundreds of billions of dollars-equivalent poured into the greatest technological revolution the world has known to date. However, it were readily possible, back then in 1982-1983, if the political will to do it were mustered. It is not possible a decade and a half later, today. It could be possible, in the not distant future, but not under the present economic and related policies of the leading governments and “globalizing” supranational institutions of today.

What the Heritage Foundation and Graham proposed, instead, was a type of interceptor system which had already

been technologically obsolete when initially proposed, back during the early 1960s—this is pretty much the same basic, incompetent design which Heritage’s TMD advocates are proposing today. It is pure political pork, not science.

However, today, a different approach to a similar sort of strategic problem is possible. If we first put the existing IMF-dominated, financial, monetary, and trade-regulation systems into government-supervised bankruptcy reorganization, a new wave of forced-draft scientific-technological progress could arise, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of our present-day technological catastrophe. The remnants of science and technology exist in the U.S.A. and Eurasia, to start such a revival.

Today, although advanced nuclear and other highly destructive weapons systems exist, no force on this planet has any longer the ability to win a general war in the conventional sense of war-winning. That includes the U.S.A., and NATO. What exists is the capability for unleashing the kind of vast destruction which would plunge the entire planet into a new dark age, the kind of war everyone, including all of humanity, would lose. What the U.S. once had, back in the Kennedy days, or what we could have had, during the early 1980s, is long gone. The entire world has a lot of rebuilding to do, before any nation could achieve a true war-winning capability in the traditional sense of the term.

Therein lies the continuing importance of identifying my authorship of that strategy of ballistic-missile defense, still today. In this matter, I am the teacher, and the Heritage Foundation crew typical of the students who insist on flunking the course, still, nearly two decades later. One wonders: what is the dividing-line between stubbornness and stupidity?

The SDI, as President Reagan presented the proposal to Soviet General Secretary Andropov on March 23, 1983, and to General Secretary Gorbachev at Reykjavik, later, had two aspects. One of these, the scientific-military aspect, is more commonly referenced, although rarely with any appreciation of the principles involved. The first aspect was defined by reference to the diplomat’s phrase: “new physical principles.” The social-political and economic implications are less widely understood, chiefly because the political-pork faction, such as that behind the Heritage Foundation’s strategic outlook, never wished to understand how the SDI’s application of “new physical principles” leads, still today, to the kind of political solutions for military conflict which are otherwise unavailable from a simple-minded sort of military doctrine as such. These simple-minded fellows, such as author Anderson, have no grasp of the difference in the meaning of the term flank, as applied to pork products, from the use of the term in military strategy.

Creativity and strategic surprise

At Leuthen, Frederick defeated the Austrians by surprising them, by doing what the Austrian commanders would not

have believed were a possible course of Prussian action. In the words of the physicist, Frederick recognized a usable added dimension of the physical-space-time field of action, which the Austrian command failed to recognize as existing. Just so, earlier, Hannibal had recognized the folly misguiding the Roman commanders into a fatally errant, tight disposition of their troops; Hannibal had exploited that folly to lead the Roman force to its slaughter at Cannae. So, Alexander the Great, advised by the followers of Plato from the Academy at Athens, came to the Macedonian command, with a clear strategic conception of the strategy for outflanking, and thus obliterating the greatest empire of that time, the Persian Empire of the Magicians and Achaemenids.

The Prussian troops under Frederick's command did what the Austrians had assumed to be an impossible deployment—scampering. This surprising action was a possibility built into the training of the Prussian cadres, and their habituation to the role of Frederick as a military commander whose “trumpet never sounded an uncertain note.” The Prussian command had developed this possibility; Frederick's genius, on that occasion, lay in recognizing that an added dimension of action could be derived from this. Thus, Frederick deployed his troops in a dimension outside the imagination of the Austrian command.

Similarly, later, the power of the ultimately self-doomed Napoleon lay temporarily in what the French economy and army had inherited from Lazare Carnot's 1792-1794 leadership, a French economy and military force which had acquired the habit and competence for victory from Carnot and others. Napoleon's victories thus continued, until the time that the tragic principle of Napoleon's increasing self-corruption—Napoleon's role as a Romantic figure, echoing pagan Rome's Caesars, and anticipating the Romantic figures of those neo-Caesars Mussolini and Hitler—dissipated those physical, political, and related resources which Napoleon's France had inherited from the common tradition of France's Louis XI, Cardinal Mazarin, Jean-Baptiste Colbert, and Lazare Carnot. Thus, the Classical Greek and Christian tradition, typified by the Prussian reformers, triumphed over the Roman imperial legacy of the pagan Pontifex Maximus, Napoleon. What Napoleon's defective, Romantic personal character would not allow him to acknowledge as existing, defined a dimension of action through which the students of Friedrich Schiller's tragedies were able to define a war-winning strategy for Russia's Tsar Alexander I. Carnot had foreseen this strategic folly of Napoleon's, and it was Carnot who saved France from dismemberment by the allies, once Napoleon had been crushed.

“Surprised?” Surprise lies in the mind of him who either does not know, or is self-blinded by his refusal to know, like the routed Roman commanders at Cannae. It was not the inferior forces of Hannibal which defeated the Romans there; it was the inferior minds of the Roman commanders. So

Charles was twice outflanked by Frederick, at Leuthen. So, Napoleon and his empire were crushed, because Napoleon's mind was incapable of recognizing the dimension of action through which the destruction of his empire was brought about. Notably, today's Heritage Foundation wiseacres represent minds vastly inferior, on this and other accounts, to that of a Napoleon.

It is notable here, that there were aspects of Frederick's Prussia which prefigured the quality of the post-1806 leadership shown by the Prussian, pro-republican reformers, as typified by Scharnhorst, the Humboldts, vom Stein, and the role of these reformers in defining the strategy which shaped the 1812-1813 victory over Napoleon's Romantic imperialism. The best quality of the Prussian military and its German successors, lay in that republican tradition which echoed the France of Lazare Carnot and the American Revolution of 1776-1789, both so much admired by the followers of Leibniz, Lessing, and Schiller among the Prussian reformers.

Those considerations thus summarized, the crux of excellence in all modern military strategy, is both physical scientific progress and the deployment of that progress by leaders schooled in Classical principles of composition in art and history.

Thus, the 1982-1983 conflict between the Heritage Foun-

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ation, on the one side, and my co-thinkers, on the opposing side, was a conflict between the intrinsic, Mephistophelean moral corruption of simple greed, expressed by the Mont Pel-erin Society's Heritage Foundation, and the commitment to both science and Classical principles of strategy on the other. Thus, it was a battle, then as today, between political pork and science.

From the standpoint of the method I applied to define what became known as the initial proposal for the SDI, the so-called LaRouche-Riemann Method, the root definition of grand strategy lies in the multiply-connected character of two sets of universal principles. As I have just emphasized, these are, respectively, sets of universal physical principles, and also sets of universal principles of social relations, the latter typified by the greatest works of Classical artistic composition. The multiple-connectedness among these two sets of universal principles, defines the means by which mankind increases our species' power in and over the physical universe, and also the means of cooperation by which that physical power is developed and effectively applied.

On the physical side, the essence of the principle of the flank is focussed upon the application of validated new universal physical principles. The appropriate employment of such new principles, defines an added dimension of willful action not known to those who do not share knowledge of that principle. Hence, the effect of strategic or tactical surprise so achieved.

Typical of the universal principles of social relations, is von Wolzogen's use of Friedrich Schiller's studies of both the struggle for the freedom of the Netherlands and the Thirty Years War, to devise the strategy recommended to, and adopted, against Napoleon's attack, by Russia's Tsar Alexander I. This view of Wolzogen and his fellow Prussian military reformers, coincided with the view of the great Lazare Carnot. Carnot, like Scharnhorst, emphasized the principle of the defense in warfare, and warned against Napoleon's intended Russian-campaign folly on these specific accounts. Von Wolzogen's strategy: draw Napoleon in, avoiding decisive battles, until he should reach St. Petersburg or Moscow, and then use Napoleon's advance—preferably to Moscow—to destroy the city around Napoleon's forces, and thus turn Napoleon's conquest into a winter's death-trap for the Grand Army. Von Wolzogen's—like Schiller's insight—was more profound than that, but that is the gist of the matter.

In the case of my design for what became the initial proposal for the SDI, the shift into new dimensions was several-fold. First, on the physical side, was the emphasis on destroying the Russell-Szilard-McCloy strategy of "Mutual and Assured Destruction" (MAD), by outflanking it with validatable new universal physical principles. Resistance to this was key to the opposition to me and Teller from the pork-barrelling apostle of off-the-shelf strategic obsolescence, Heritage's Graham. The added cultural-economic dimensionality, was

the use of the technological spill-over from a crash-program-driven development and application of "new physical principles," to define the strategic geometry of relations among the world's nation-states. In Dr. Teller's words, the object was to use the new physical principles developed for strategic ballistic missile defense, to unleash technological progress of a type consistent with the common aims of mankind, of all mankind. Thus, the creation of the latter, most desirable benefit, represented the underlying strategic principle of defense for the effort taken as a whole. The essence of the strategy, was to shift the definition of the adversary, away from a conflict between nation-states, to a defense against the economic attrition which had been ruining all leading states since the adoption of the Russell-Szilard-McCloy MAD dogma, that in the wake of the 1962 missile crisis.

In general, the principle of the flank always signifies: redefine the issue, by taking into account previously overlooked, or undiscovered, validatable principles.

Today, the enemy is typified by Vice-President Al Gore's fanatically mass-murderous doctrine, set forth in his *Earth in the Balance*. The cult of "post-industrial" utopianism echoed in that book, including its implied, pro-globalist elimination of the modern sovereign nation-state, is truly the common enemy of all mankind. What is killing us all, in one sense or another, is that fairly described as nothing other than what Gore openly stands for. That is what has been destroying the economies of the world, and is the economic and related policy which has produced a degraded military-strategic situation, in which more and more powers are joining wild-eyed Zbigniew Brzezinski in seeking war, while those same fools are, at the same time, destroying the possibility that any power could actually win any of the wars it unleashes in that way. Al Gore's connection to the development of the lunacy known as "Air Land Battle 2000," is to be recognized as a symptom of the same folly permeating *Earth in the Balance*: an Earth ruled by Unbalanced Minds.

Thus, as we see from the recent NATO war against Yugoslavia, all NATO has become, from the top down, a ship of fools, with some of the most foolish of those fools seated as Heritage Foundation fellow-travellers in our U.S. Congress. That is the threat which we must remove. That is our true adversary, one many U.S. leaders visit in their shaving mirror each morning.

The doctrine of strategic ballistic-missile defense, is a doctrine which I devised, which I introduced in various ways, including my work on behalf of the Reagan Presidency, during 1982-1983. The enemy to be destroyed then, was not any targetted nation; the enemy was a folly into which all of the leading military powers had trapped themselves in common, the Russell-Szilard-McCloy doctrine of MAD. That doctrine and its concomitants were the enemy to be destroyed. It is pretty much the same, but also much worse, today.

Strategy is too sensitive a profession, to be consigned to baboons.

For further reading

LaRouche strategic studies

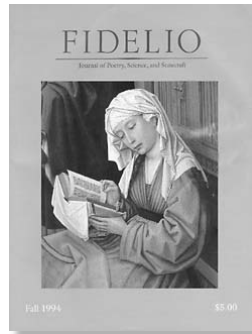
The following is a selected chronological listing of mainly recent articles by Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. and associates, dealing with the SDI and related topics. See the end of this box for information on how to order.



LaRouche, "The Psycho-Sexual Impotence of Gen. Daniel Graham," *EIR*, Vol. 10, No. 40, Oct. 13, 1983. A profile of the Heritage Foundation's Danny Graham, who steered many patriots away from supporting the original conception of SDI, as authored by LaRouche and accepted by President Reagan. **\$12**

LaRouche, "LaRouche Tells Why Moscow Declared Him a 'Casus Belli,'" *EIR*, Vol. 20, No. 13, March 26, 1993. The real history of the SDI: an audiotaped presentation delivered by LaRouche, who was then a political prisoner, to a private seminar in Germany. **\$12**

LaRouche, "How Bertrand Russell Became an Evil Man," *Fidelio*, Vol. 3, No. 3, Fall 1994. The author locates his fight against the one-world dictatorship of the United Nations, as the end-phase of a 600-year war between the Council of Florence and the oligarchical Venetian Party, of which Russell was the leading representative in the Twentieth Century. **\$9**



LaRouche, "Space: The Ultimate Money Frontier," *EIR*, Vol. 24, No. 9, Feb. 23, 1996. "Although space exploration lies as much outside the domain of military expenditure as within," LaRouche writes, "the mid-1950s 'moth-balling' of a Huntsville capability for putting a satellite into orbit, typifies the ugly reality of our Hobbesian age." **\$12**



LaRouche, "Now, Rid NATO of the Entente Cordiale!" *EIR*, Vol. 24, No. 27, June 28, 1996. "In net effect," LaRouche writes, "NATO has ceased to serve any vital strategic interest of the United States, and, its degenerated nature has made it, in fact, an instrument employed by forces working against our vital interests." **\$12**



LaRouche, "SDI: The Technical Side of 'Grand Strategy,'" *EIR*, Vol. 23, No. 29, July 19, 1996. The crucial strategic issues surrounding the 1982-83 debate on what became known as the SDI. LaRouche writes that "the making of the strategic policy of the United States, follows, still, today, the same pathway, predominantly, as did those who fumbled the issue of SDI a dozen years ago." **\$12**

LaRouche, "Today's Nuclear Balance of Power: The Wells of Doom," *EIR*, Vol. 24, Dec. 19, 1997. A diagnosis of the diseases spread throughout the United States by British oligarchical publicist H.G. Wells. **\$12**

LaRouche, "A Swift Tour of the Pentagon: Strategy vs. 'Unscience Fiction,'" *EIR*, Vol. 24, No. 27, June 27, 1997. In order to understand the bankruptcy of U.S. military policy today, and to replace it with a true, civilized notion of strategy, it is necessary to go back to the 1982-86 factional debates over the SDI. These were a reflection of the traditional controversy, between the patriotic and Tory-Anglophile currents within our conflicted nation. **\$12**



Michael Liebig and Jonathan Tennenbaum, "The history of LaRouche's comprehensive SDI policy," *EIR*, Vol. 25, No. 32, Aug. 14, 1998. **\$12**

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Storm over Asia grows, as LaRouche predicted

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

On Christmas Eve, a group of so-called Islamist terrorists hijacked an Indian Airlines plane, with 168 passengers on board, and after hopping from one airport to another—from Kathmandu, Nepal to Lahore, Pakistan to Abu Dhabi, U.A.E.—landed at Kandahar, in Afghanistan. Some might have shrugged it off, as “just another terrorist act,” organized by “those Islamists,” and expressed due regret that such a terrible event should mar the holiday season. Somehow (is the implicit conclusion), it will all get settled.

Not so. The drama that has unfolded in Afghanistan, has the potential of igniting a brush fire, that will spread far and fast, possibly escalating from wildfire into general conflagration.

Anyone who has viewed the 2 hour and 40 minute video documentary by Lyndon LaRouche, “Storm over Asia,” would recognize in an instant, that what is being played out in Kandahar, is the scenario that the Democratic Presidential hopeful developed in his strategic briefing: Driven by their awareness of the impending financial and monetary breakdown crisis, powerful financier interests are bent on seizing raw materials resources, generating chaos, starting regional wars, and breaking up powerful nation-states capable of resisting their thrust, especially Russia, China, and India.

To the extent that this reality is recognized, and responsible political forces, particularly those in the targetted nations, act to expose the nature of the strategic game being played, there is hope of avoiding the worst. LaRouche’s own role in bringing this to bear on the political debate inside the United States, is a crucial factor in creating a possible solution to the crisis.

Although Kandahar has become the eye of the storm, it is raging throughout the region, precisely as LaRouche identified it: Russian military forces and special units have escalated their assault on the Chechen insurgency in the autonomous

republic, launching an offensive on Dec. 25, aimed at conquering the capital, Grozny, no matter what the cost. Bombardments of border areas, aimed at cutting access for the rebels into neighboring areas, have escalated tensions with Georgia, and further destabilized the precarious situation inside Dagestan and Ingushetia, the latter overwhelmed by the influx of Chechen civilian refugees.

Fighting has increased in Kashmir, fuelled by Pakistani-backed Kashmiri separatists, who stormed a police station in Srinigar, India, killing 4 and wounding 13. And, in Sri Lanka, the Tamil Tigers (LTTE) stepped up attacks on a government military position at the strategically located Elephant Pass in the north of the country, which gives access to the Jaffna peninsula. Twenty-one soldiers and 80 rebels were reportedly killed in the fighting over the Christmas weekend.

Not coincidentally, all the insurgent forces activated in the region, come from the same stable, and bear remarkably similar pedigrees. They are the offspring of the notorious “Afghansi” operation generated in the mid-1970s in Zbigniew Brzezinski’s geopolitical laboratories (and spurred on later by George Bush and Margaret Thatcher). It was Brzezinski who adopted the “Islamic card” strategem of British agent Bernard Lewis, whereby well-heeled, well-equipped, and well-trained “Islamist” insurgents would wage war against the Soviet Union, ultimately leading to its collapse. Today, Brzezinski’s strategy contemplates the break-up of the Russian Federation, as well as of India, through the same ostensibly ethnic-religious warfare.

To document the close kinship of all the players in the Caucasus-Central Asian destabilizations, it is sufficient to consult the profiles of the leading groups and protagonists (see *EIR*, April 12, 1996 and Sept. 10, 1999). And to reflect on the fact, that virtually every such insurgent group has its headquarters in London.

'Kargil II'

The crisis has been manipulated from a geopolitical standpoint, for these broader strategic aims, and the immediate upshot of it could be war between India and Pakistan, both nuclear powers. To understand the political dynamic on the Indian subcontinent which has led to the current showdown, one must go back to the beginning of 1999, when then-Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan and his Indian counterpart, Atal Behari Vajpayee, inaugurated the "bus diplomacy," or "Lahore process," aimed at finally overcoming the conflict between the two nations, which had been the cause of three wars. On the agenda of talks between the two, was also the thorniest issue in Pakistan-India relations, that of Kashmir. The promising developments were deliberately sabotaged by interventions from outside the region, including a British defamation campaign against Nawaz Sharif, and an orchestrated vote of no-confidence which brought down Vajpayee's government in April. Most important in souring relations, was the fact that, while the rapprochement was ostensibly proceeding, Pakistani military units were joining with Kashmiri separatists, in infiltrating Indian Kashmir in May 1999. The battle of Kargil, which ensued, was won by the Indians, dealing a military, political, and psychological blow to Islamabad.

It was in the wake of the Kargil disaster, that Nawaz Sharif's government was overthrown by Gen. Pervez Musharraf, who, despite verbal commitments to pursue diplomatic relations with India, has sponsored a renewed escalation in Kashmir.

The insane notion cherished by Musharraf, and others (but not all) of the Pakistani military and intelligence service ISI, is that, now that Pakistan is a proven nuclear power, it can "settle the Kashmir problem militarily." It failed to do so in Kargil; now, with the hijacking of an Indian airliner, this network of forces in Pakistan again believes it can achieve this aim.

It is in this light that one must read certain recent statements by the Pakistani chief executive, Musharraf, which would be otherwise incomprehensible. Just one week prior to the terrorist attack on the plane, Musharraf said that the Kashmir issue must be solved immediately, as recent events had shown that Kashmir had become a "nuclear flashpoint." Then, on Dec. 27, after the hijacking, Musharraf said that there had been a change in his policy with India, which placed Kashmir first. "I reiterate that there is a change in policy with India. Earlier, we used to say that we will discuss all issues, including Kashmir, but now we say that the solution of the Kashmir issue is first and then other issues." According to wire reports, Musharraf thereupon instructed the Foreign Office to hold no negotiations with India except over Kashmir.

On Dec. 26, Pakistani Foreign Minister Abdus Sattar made the outrageous charge that the hijacking might be an Indian intelligence plot. "The possibility can no longer be ignored that the incident involves a preconceived design by a foreign intelligence organization," Sattar said. He accused

FIGURE 1

The Caucasus chessboard



India of "staging the whole hijacking drama," and said that India itself had "manufactured" the hijacking, to malign Pakistan. The same charge was repeated by Musharraf on Dec. 28, in an interview with CNN. Musharraf claimed that India might have "staged" the whole situation, with an "ulterior motive," as part of "New Delhi's propaganda against Pakistan," the *Hindustan Times* reported.

From India, came the accusation, that Pakistan was promoting the hijacking. At a meeting of the national executive of the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in India, a resolution was adopted which characterized the hijacking as "part of Pakistan's continuing proxy war against India." The executive based its charges on certain unequivocal facts related to the incident. The resolution said that Pakistan's "pivotal role was evident from the main demand of the hijackers: the release of Maulvi Ahzar, a top leader of the Pakistan-based terrorist group Harakat-ul-Ansar."

The BJP's point was well made. In fact, the first demand issued by the hijackers, was that Maulvi Masood Ahzar, detained in a high-security Indian prison, be released. They also demanded that the Kashmir issue be settled. Later, on Dec. 28, the hijackers expanded their demands, calling for the release of 35 other militants.

According to profiles published in the French daily *Le Monde* and other press, Ahzar was born in 1968 in Bahawalpur, in a well-to-do Pakistani family. He studied at the Jamia Uloom-i-Islami in Karachi, and became a professor. He was then trained militarily during the Afghansi war against the Soviet Union. He is a relative of Fazul Rahman Khalil,

the current leader of the Harakat-ul-Mujahedeen, and played a role in merging this organization with the Karakat-ul-Jihad-Islami, in 1993. The new combination went under the name of Harakat-ul-Ansar until 1997, when it was placed on the State Department's terrorist list; then it reassumed its old name, Harakat-ul-Mujahedeen.

Ahzar entered India with a Portuguese passport on Jan. 29, 1994, was arrested and jailed, accused of having set up a terrorist organization. The Harakat-ul-Mujahedeen began its operations in Kashmir in 1993, and maintained clearly identifiable connections to Pakistan and Afghanistan. As *Le Monde* noted on Dec. 28, "Unlike the other armed movements active in Kashmir, which have their military training bases in the Pakistani part of Kashmir, the Harakat-ul-Mujahedeen has a vast network of *madrasas* (Koran schools) in Pakistan and still has training camps inside Afghanistan." Following the August 1998 American bombing raids on presumed training camps of terrorist kingpin Osama bin Laden—himself directly linked to the Harakat—during which many members of the Harakat died, the group relocated to south of Kabul "and the militants of Harakat participated in the last offensive of the Taliban against the troops of [Afghan Northern Alliance leader] Ahmed Shah Massoud last October."

Thus, the Harakat overlaps both the Taliban and the institutional network of *madrasas*, inside Pakistan, which gave birth to the Taliban. Both networks have been historically nurtured and guided by that faction of the Pakistani military and ISI, which dreams of a military solution to the Kashmir question.

At the same time, the renewed fighting which broke out in Kashmir parallel to the hijacking, in which separatists assaulted Indian police, was the acknowledged work of the very same group holding the hostages in Kandahar.

Thus, it is no exaggeration to say, that the hijacking represents a "Kargil II," an attempt by Pakistani forces to force a confrontation over Kashmir.

Responses from Moscow and Tehran

It should surprise no one, that the Russian leadership was among the first to respond to the hijacking with outrage, and solidarity with its historical ally India. Russia, after all, is combatting its own insurgency in the northern Caucasus, in the form of the Chechen variant of Brzezinski's Afghansi networks. As reported on Dec. 28 by the *Times of India* and the *Hindu*, Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov condemned the hijacking and told Indian Foreign Minister Jaswant Singh by telephone on Dec. 26 that Russia would help resolve the hijacking. The ministry released a statement that the two ministers agreed to stay in close touch and search for ways to release the hostages. Russian diplomatic sources told Interfax that the request for help had come from the Indian side.

The Russian side is taking steps "through both bilateral and multilateral channels" to assist in an early end to the crisis, the sources said. On Dec. 28, Russia assured "every possible" assistance to India to secure the release of the hostages, Dep-

uty Foreign Minister Grigory Karasin told Indian Ambassador to Moscow S.K. Lamba.

Interfax also reported that Russian Foreign Intelligence was engaged in "bilateral and multilateral" efforts to solve the crisis. On the multilateral level, both countries also appealed to Iran for assistance. It was reported by the Iranian news agency IRNA on Dec. 27, that Indian Foreign Minister Singh had asked for Tehran's help, to try to mediate a solution to the hijacking crisis. Singh spoke with his Iranian counterpart, Kamal Kharazzi, by telephone on Dec. 27, and said that India had sent a relief team to Kandahar, to negotiate. Kharazzi condemned the hijacking, and promised his government's help, to end the crisis. On Dec. 28, IRNA reported that Russian Foreign Minister Ivanov had also asked Kharazzi to assist.

The choice of Iran is significant. Iran does not have good relations with Pakistan or the Taliban in Afghanistan, and has explicitly denounced this and all such terrorist actions. The Tehran government has been in conflict with both forces, over the Afghanistan political and military situation, as it has consistently rejected the bid by the Taliban to take over the country by force, a bid backed fully by Islamabad. In addition, sectarian violence against Shi'ite Muslims, who represent the majority of Iranians, has taken place regularly in Pakistan, as the Pakistani authorities have looked on, impotent. In Afghanistan last year, ten Iranian diplomats and a journalist were kidnapped and brutally killed by Taliban forces, in their assault on Mazar-i-Sharif. Iran has demanded that both the Taliban and Pakistan identify and prosecute those responsible.

Despite these serious points of conflict, Iran could possibly exert some political influence. First, it is the rotating chairman of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), and as such, enjoys the authority to make demands on Pakistan as well as the Taliban regime, in the name of the largest organization of Islamic countries. Second, both Pakistan and the Taliban are eager to mend fences with Iran, which is playing an increasingly pivotal role in the region. The Taliban, in fact, made an official application to Iran, after the hijacking had occurred, to overcome conflict.

Most important, the Taliban finds itself in an impossible situation in the current hijacking crisis, a dilemma from which it would like to extricate itself. By virtue of its known historical and ongoing ties with the organization of hijackers, as well as its having allowed the hijackers to land the plane on Afghan territory under their control, the Taliban regime has de facto acknowledged its involvement, and therefore ultimate political responsibility. It now does not know what to do.

In a flight-forward mode, on Dec. 27, the would-be foreign minister of the Taliban, Abdul Wakil Muttawakil, told a press conference that Taliban soldiers would storm the aircraft if the hijackers proceeded with their threat to kill passengers. "If we know that the hijackers are resorting to inhuman acts, like killing people, then we will storm the plane to save some lives," Muttawakil said in Kandahar. "This warning was

given to the hijackers after they told the control tower they had tied the hands and feet of two hostages and that they would kill them and throw their bodies out of the plane.” Muttawakil said. However, earlier, after the plane had landed in Kandahar on Dec. 25, Muttawakil had told the Pakistan-based Afghan Islamic Press (AIP) that the Taliban “will not allow anybody to carry out any operation against the plane.” “If India or the United Nations do not take urgent action for the release of passengers of the hijacked plane we will be forced to remove the plane from Afghanistan,” he said. The Taliban in fact refused to allow India to make any attempt to launch an operation against the plane.

Then, on Dec. 28, Muttawakil tried to wash his hands of any responsibility, when he told AIP that the Taliban had “done our best to protect the passengers and met our moral obligations. Now the issue is between the Indian government and the terrorists.”

A deteriorating situation

If a negotiated solution is not found, disaster is on the horizon. As one extremely well-informed Russian source, with experience in Central Asia and India, told *EIR* on Dec. 28, “The situation in the Indian subcontinent has overnight become very dangerous. Anything can happen, first inside India and soon after that *between* India and Pakistan.” This source was informed by highest-level Indian diplomats that “the mood inside India is awful.” He expressed his concern that if hostages were killed, the reaction inside India could rapidly become “very violent,” and “Indians, Hindus, inside India, could start killing Muslims, in retaliation. There is a real chance of very much blood. *Then*, there is the danger of a conflict between India and Pakistan. As of now, the Pakistanis are in too much disarray to do much of anything. But if Muslims inside India are killed, the situation will rapidly change for the worse between the two countries.”

Another possibility which this expert mentioned, was a political upheaval inside India, against the government, as the conditions for the hostages inside the airplane become intolerable.

Identify London’s role

There are ways in which the crisis could be solved, without more bloodshed or war. The most important step would be to identify, as LaRouche has done in his “Storm over Asia” video, among other locations, the political networks, personalities, and institutions which are running the entire gamut of destabilizations across Asia and the Caucasus. Significantly, some steps in this direction have been taken in Russia and India. There is a continuing complaint in the Russian media, against those in the West who pretend to oppose terrorism, but do nothing about it. Specifically, Russian media have been broadcasting the scandalous fact that while the United States government, among others, expresses its outrage at the Taliban regime for harboring the notorious Osama bin Laden, no one in Washington has said a peep about the fact that bin

Laden’s right-hand man, Abu Kutada, is alive and well, and very active, in his London residence.

Along the same lines, an article appeared in *The Hindu* on Dec. 29, entitled “Trail Leads to London,” which tracked the footprints of the hijackers to the British capital. “With Britain as one of its important bases, an international network of operatives appears to have been involved in the convoluted hijacking of the Indian Airlines flight from Kathmandu to Kandahar,” it said. The article reported on telephone calls which had been traced, between a person in Mumbai to a woman in Bolton, who turned out to be a close associate of Yusef Suleiman Motala, who, in turn, is the fundraiser for the Harakat-ul-Mujahedeen—the organization of the hijackers. Calls were monitored “from Mumbai to Karachi, [to] Saudi Arabia and most importantly, Kathmandu,” all prior to the hijacking.

If the role of London as the capital for international terrorism were to be identified loudly and clearly, including from Washington, D.C., the situation would change rapidly. But this would imply a decision on the part of the U.S. government to rethink and recast its policy approach to the entire Indian subcontinent and Central Asia. It is no secret that, from the 1970s on, the Brzezinski “Afghansi” operation has enjoyed powerful backing from within the United States, as well as Britain. Support for the Taliban’s thrust into Afghanistan continued to flow from Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and also the United States, especially from the U.S.-based oil concern Unocal, even as administrations have changed. And, notwithstanding the verbal and even military attacks on bin Laden, there has been no action taken to acknowledge—much less dismantle—the British connection of his, and kindred, networks.

For there to be a perspective of peace for the entire region, in the happy event that a political solution can be found to the Kandahar drama, there must be a policy pursued by Washington, based on the “community of principle” which LaRouche has exhaustively elaborated. This means, for the subcontinent, promoting efforts of political forces committed to a diplomatic solution of the Kashmir crisis, and prevailing upon forces opposed to this solution, in Pakistan as in Afghanistan, to accept what must be done. It means creating the conditions whereby bilateral talks, such as those which had been so promising, between Nawaz Sharif and Vajpayee, can begin again, until a solution be found.

There are signs that Clinton recognizes the situation as a threat to global security. “The Kashmiri issue is perhaps the most dangerous one in the world today,” the President said in an interview with Charlie Rose recorded on Dec. 22 and broadcast on Dec. 28, “because you’ve got two nuclear powers there who are somewhat uncertain about one another and why we have to work hard to avoid that.” In late December, after meeting with a delegation from India, the President lifted sanctions against India, which is a further indication that the President is committed to playing a more active role in the pursuit of peace on the subcontinent.

EIR warned of Kashmir group behind skyjacking

On Oct. 13, 1995, EIR published this dossier on Harkat ul-Ansar, the group behind the India Air hijacking. It was headlined, "Pakistan, Northwest India Insurgencies," by Madhu Gurung and Ramtanu Maitra:

The major terrorist organizations inside Pakistan and in the northwestern areas of India, particularly in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, are direct offspring of the afghansi operation, or have been built, in part, in reaction to it, as in the case of the Mohajir Qaum Movement (MQM) in Pakistan. The primary target of the afghansi in the region currently is the Indian-held sections of Kashmir, where the British are hoping to instigate an all-out war between India and Pakistan, or to create an independent Kashmir, carved out of both India and Pakistan, which would give British intelligence a direct foothold in this strategically sensitive area that sits at the nexus of China, India, Afghanistan, Russia, and Pakistan. The Sikh Khalistani movement, which seeks to create an independent Sikh State out of India's breadbasket state of Punjab, also operated under the protective shield of the Anglo-American-backed afghansi. As the following profiles show, these terrorist organizations operate either as direct subsidiaries of the "afghansi networks," or their support networks are based out of Canada and Great Britain.

Harkat-ul-Ansar

Name of group: Harkat-ul-Ansar (HUA).

Headquarters: Mazaffarabad, in Azad Kashmir (Pakistani-held Kashmir). Offices also exist in Karachi, Lahore, Azad Kashmir, and Rawalpindi, Pakistan. Reportedly, it also has a Myanmar (Burma) and Tajikistan branch, and has been seen in Bosnia.

Founded: Founded in 1980, in Karachi, to fight in Afghanistan. At the time of its inception, it was called the Harkat-ul-Mujahideen. In October 1993, it merged with the Harkat-ul-Jihad al-Islami to form the HUA. The unification occurred reportedly through the efforts of patrons from Saudi Arabia and Sudan.

Locations of operations, areas active: At the time it was founded, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen had a few dozen members from most Islamic countries. These members would fight in Afghanistan for six months, and then return to their countries to recruit. Now, this organization sends volunteers to the Indian part of Kashmir to fight. The group is most active in the southern Kashmir Valley and Doda district.

Major terrorist actions:

- In December 1992, the HUA paralyzed the Indian ad-

ministration of Jammu and Kashmir by attacking 25 police stations.

- The HUA captured Lt. Col. Bhupinder Singh in January 1995 and killed him.

- In May 1995, HUA militants conducted two attacks in Doda district, in which they stopped buses, picked out individuals, and shot them.

- In February 1995, seventeen people died in an explosion set off by highly explosive RDX planted in a vehicle in Jammu.

Leaders' names and aliases: Maulana Saadatullah Khan, Maulana Farooq Kashmiri.

Groups allied to nationally or internationally:

- Hizbul Mujahideen: A militant group in Kashmir with about 17,500 trained members. Hizbul, like Anjuman Sipi-ah-Sahaba, is a militant wing of the Jammat-e-Islami.

- Al-Jehad, which later became the Janbaz Force.

- Ahle Hadith, a militant Sunni group based in the province of Punjab in Pakistan.

- Anjuman-e-Sipah-i-Sahaba (ASS) (see below).

Religious/ideological/ethnic motivating ideology: The group seeks Kashmir's accession to Pakistan.

Known controllers/mentors/theoreticians of: The group is politically mentored by Jamaat-e-Islami, which, in turn, is trained, transported, and guided by Pakistan's Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI), parts of which function as a "rogue operation" in Pakistan itself. . . .

Current number of cadres: About 4,500, mostly from outside of Kashmir.

Training: It was trained as a guerrilla organization. The training is given by the ISI, and the members have been trained with Indian-made heavy and light armaments and Russian-made assault rifles, light machine guns, etc.

Rockets have also been used by the group. The presence of mortars and heavy machine guns, and even small missiles, has also been reported with the group. The group has a 40-day training course.

Known funding: The HUA collects donations from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf and Islamic states, to purchase relief supplies which it reportedly distributes to Muslims in Tajikistan, Kashmir, and Myanmar. The details of HUA's military funding have been traced to Arab countries, and wealthy Pakistanis and Kashmiris.

The HUA, which trains the Rohingya Muslims in the Arakan hills in Myanmar, against the Myanmar regime, also collects funds from there, and collects funds from the Tajik rebels, whom the HUA reportedly trains.

Thumbnail historical profile: The HUA is yet another offshoot of the afghansi operation in Afghanistan. The group uses ruthless methods and retaliates viciously to any provocation. The HUA also supports Muslims in Kashmir, with humanitarian and military assistance. There are many Algerians, Lebanese, Syrians, and Egyptians among the active militants, and the HUA has district commanders from Kazakstan and Bosnia.

Is U.S. a target of 'Operation Chaos'?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

As this issue of *EIR* goes to press, the United States is in the midst of a far-reaching security alert, involving not only American government officials and tourists travelling and living abroad, but also involving all major domestic sites that might afford a target of opportunity to terrorists. In Autumn 1999, the FBI released a declassified report, "Project Meggido," warning local police agencies about possible terrorist threats coming from millennialist religious groups, cells of anti-government militia groups, and Islamic fundamentalists. The report was loaded with truisms, over-generalizations, and some outright falsehoods, often drawn directly from such disreputable organizations as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the remnants of the Cult Awareness Network, and the Southern Poverty Law Center, groups which have been probed by law enforcement agencies for spying, financial fraud, and kidnapping, yet continue to maintain close ties to elements within the FBI.

But apart from the FBI's dubious "Meggido" report, more serious law enforcement and intelligence sources have confirmed to *EIR* that, indeed, there is genuine concern that the United States, more than any other country, is targeted by a wide range of terrorist agencies. One source described the anti-American schemes as "Operation Chaos," aimed at creating a "real mess" at the dawn of the new millennium and beyond.

The U.S. State Department in November issued the most dramatic travel alert since the August 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, after authorities in Jordan, Pakistan, Turkey, and Canada made a series of arrests of terrorists, all thought to be linked to the "Afghansi" apparatus, publicly associated with the Afghanistan-based Saudi exile Osama bin Laden, but actually headquartered in London.

There are tens of thousands of nominally "Islamic" terrorists and criminals who got their military and drug-trafficking experience working for Western intelligence services to expel the Soviet Red Army from Afghanistan during the 1979-89 war. After the Soviets pulled out, the war veterans were abandoned, and many were subsequently drawn into organized crime and mercenary and terrorist operations, that are now deployed against every Arab and Islamic government, from the Persian Gulf, to North Africa, to Asia. British Commonwealth governments and intelligence services have, more than any other government agencies, made pacts with these terrorists and criminals, providing safe haven in London and in the

capitals of the Commonwealth nations, in return for non-aggression, and, where appropriate, for cooperation against perceived common geopolitical targets.

Thus, while there are few "smoking guns," proving that the British Crown intelligence services are the state sponsors of the ongoing wave of worldwide terrorism, there are many more subtle bits of evidence that the British, via arms-length relations, do steer this vast narco-terrorist apparatus. Rogue factions of U.S. intelligence, referred to as "asteroids," and other government intelligence factions from around the world—France, Israel, Pakistan, Algeria—also have their hands in the "Afghansi" apparatus, further complicating the picture. Last year, for example, a top German intelligence operative was publicly linked to kidnapping operations, run by the FARC narco-terrorists in Colombia.

An arrest in Washington state

The domestic U.S. terror alert was cranked up several notches, following the Dec. 14 arrest of an Algerian man, Ahmed Ressam, at Port Angeles, Washington, as he attempted to smuggle a car-load of bomb-making components into the United States from Canada. Ressam has been linked to one of the "Afghansi" fronts that have been operating in Algeria and France for years, carrying out terrorist acts. Recently, American officials determined that two jars of liquid seized in the search of Ressam's rented car contained RDS (cyclotrimethylene trinitramine), a component of the military explosive Semtex, which was used to down Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland in late December 1988. American and Canadian authorities are now searching for another Algerian, Abdelmajed Dahoumane, who shared a motel room in Vancouver with Ressam just before the latter's arrest. The two men have been linked to a network of Algerian criminals, who were arrested in Montreal, in September 1999.

U.S. security officials are also focussed on two other possible sources of "Operation Chaos" terrorism.

The first is the vast apparatus of American-, Canadian-, and British-based "deep ecology" groups, which have been conducting a low-intensity terror war against selected industries and Federal agencies for some time. These groups constituted the hard core of the rioters who attempted to disrupt the otherwise peaceful demonstrations at the World Trade Organization conclave in Seattle on Nov. 30-Dec. 3. As *EIR* has documented extensively, this eco-terrorist structure is directly sponsored and bankrolled by several oligarchical organizations, led by the British Royal Consort, Prince Philip (see interview with Teddy Goldsmith, in *National*). Vice President Al Gore is a booster of this "deep ecology" apparatus, a fact he publicly advertised in his 1992 book, *Earth in the Balance*.

The other threat, which has been mischaracterized by the media as the "Y2K" danger, is the prospect of cyber-terrorism, aimed against the computer systems that control vital infrastructure, such as the water supply, electrical power grids, air traffic, and telecommunications.

After Duma elections, Russian power struggle continues

by Jonathan Tennenbaum

No one should jump to conclusions about the outcome of the elections to the Russian State Duma, on Dec. 19. Contrary to media proclamations of an “overwhelming victory” for the Kremlin and right-wing forces backing Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, and despite talk of a long-awaited “centrist coup” or epoch-making “peaceful revolution,” the political future of Russia is very much up in the air—including the future of the putative new strongman, Putin, himself. Far from having been resolved, the power struggle in Russia is set to escalate, with unexpected turns possible at any moment.

The most grotesque mischaracterization of the Russian elections was given by Britain’s Prime Minister Tony Blair, who declared them a “victory for democracy,” and reportedly spent 40 minutes on the phone congratulating the “victor,” Putin. The continental European press was far less enthusiastic, and even appalled at what commentators saw as clear signs of a dictatorship in the making. Widely reported are the massive manipulation of public opinion by the Russian oligarch- and Kremlin-controlled media, and the cynical exploitation of widespread support for a “hard line” against terrorism, by Anatoli Chubais and other “pro-Western liberal reformers” who have overnight turned into “national patriots.”

The elections per se

The official tally released after the Dec. 19 election, gives the following totals for the national election blocs (not including direct mandate candidates and independents): the Communist Party of the Russian Federation (CPRF), headed by Gennadi Zyuganov, led with 24.29% of the vote, followed by the newly-created “Unity” block of Emergencies Minister Sergei Shoigu, often referred to as “the Kremlin Party,” with 23.29%. In third place came the so-called center-left election bloc “Fatherland-All Russia” (OVR) of former Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov and Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov, with 13.33%. The “Union of Right Forces” (SPS) of Chubais and Sergei Kiriyenko received 8.52%, followed by Vladimir Zhirinovskiy’s bloc with 5.98%, and last by Grigori Yavlinskoy’s “Yabloko” with 5.93%.

These percentages, however, only pertain to the allocation of half of the Duma seats (225 seats), which are assigned directly to the election blocs. The remaining seats are composed of direct-mandate candidates, of whom about half are

attached to the election blocs, and half are “independents.” Although the full results for the direct mandates are not yet available, it is clear that they are much less favorable for the Kremlin and right-wing forces. According to reliable estimates, one can expect that the CPRF will get a total (party seats plus direct-mandate seats) of approximately 113 seats; “Unity,” 72; OVR, 66; SPS, 29; and Yabloko and Zhirinovskiy, 21 and 17 seats, respectively. The remaining approximately 129 seats go to “independents,” whose factional orientation cannot be predicted at this point.

“It could well turn out that the elections have produced a stalemate rather than an outright victory for the Kremlin alliance,” remarked Russian economist and political observer Stanislav Menshikov in an analysis in the Dec. 20 *Moscow Tribune*. “The big question is whether the right-wing bloc can muster a clear majority in the new Duma. Despite Mr. Kiriyenko’s optimism, this may not be the case. The results of the one-district contests paint a somewhat different picture. . . . The real test will come in January, after the new factions in the Duma work out their relations with each other. *It is only then that the exact correlation of forces will become evident.*”

“Despite the success of ‘Unity’ and SPS, Mr. Putin may still have a hard time being confirmed in his present post. . . . To maintain his popularity which puts him above the Kremlin and the Duma, Putin will have to bring the war in Chechnya to an early and victorious conclusion. If he succeeds, no Duma opposition will dare to fire him even if they think they have the votes to do so. If, however, the war drags on and casualties on the Russian side are high, his popularity may well disappear as quickly as it has accumulated.” Menshikov notes that political uncertainty will be aggravated by other problems, including above all the economic situation. In fact, a moderate tendency toward revival in some productive sectors, which had emerged during the Primakov government, is now running out, with a new wave of collapses and closures of privatized enterprises spreading in the country.

Much will depend on the future of the Primakov-Luzhkov OVR election alliance, Menshikov notes, particularly to what extent it will retain some cohesive strength in the face of massive pressures to split it up. Furthermore, “there will be strong pressure brought to bear on the OVR to prevent it from associating with the Communists. On the other hand, it is hard to see how the OVR can keep playing a significant role without siding with the Left. The outcome of these maneuvers will determine the kind of political ball game that is in store for Russia in the months ahead.”

Menshikov concludes, “It looks like all parties involved in this roulette are facing a Catch-22 problem. Which means that prospects for political and economic stability in Russia, at least in the near term, are dim.”

The process of splitting and regrouping among the factions has already started, but is by no means limited to the OVR. Indeed, even the “Unity” bloc itself, whose sudden rise has supposedly laid the foundation for Putin’s Presidential

hopes, appears anything but solid. Reporting on an unceremonious 40-minute meeting in Moscow on Dec. 28, at which "Unity" turned itself into a party and elected Putin its Presidential candidate, the Russia correspondent of the Swiss *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* observed: "The new [party] etiquette changes nothing of the fact, that the 'Unity Party' is an extremely nebulous entity. It has neither a program nor a charismatic figure. Most of its representatives were completely unknown persons until now, not only in Moscow but also in the regions. The Russian press has therefore already called 'Unity' a 'virtual party.' Its existence . . . would probably have gone unnoticed, if it were not for the heavy-handed methods of the state-controlled media, which, for two months continuously, told the population that the survival of the country depended on the success of this new creation."

"Unity" leader Shoigu hinted in an interview with the *Washington Post* that Putin can not count on the support of "Unity." According to Shoigu, it is President Boris Yeltsin, not Putin, to whom "Unity" owes allegiance! Indeed, as long as Yeltsin is on the scene, Putin cannot be sure of his future.

Putin: the new strongman?

These and other circumstances should put a big question-mark on the line now circulating in some Western establishment circles, that Putin is now "certain" to become the successor to Yeltsin as next President of Russia. Western commentators tend to give one-sided, superficial attention to the play of personalities, who very often have no substantive personal power, and can be removed again as suddenly as they were thrust onto the stage. Thus, even a preliminary assessment of Putin's role must take account of two aspects:

First, Putin's (possibly temporary) usefulness to the various forces grouped around the Yeltsin "Family," the Kremlin apparatus, and the so-called Russian oligarchs, who are desperately trying to hold onto power at all costs. These forces—whose perceived interests may not always coincide in other respects—had long identified Primakov as the most dangerous internal threat to be neutralized. They banked on the overwhelming popular support for Putin's "hard-line" stand on "Chechen terrorism" on the one hand, and the effect of a massively orchestrated progaganda and "dirty tricks" campaign, on the other, in the attempt to crush the Primakov-Luzhkov-OVR combination.

Second, the extent to which Putin's present activity might reflect the influence of more traditional institutional forces in Russia, including within the foreign policy apparatus, sections of the military, intelligence services, etc., which are reacting to the perceived threat to Russia's very existence. As we emphasized in "Russia Draws the Line Against Strategic Insanity" (*EIR*, Dec. 10, 1999), a marked "closing of the ranks" has occurred inside Russia, in the face of the strategic threat posed by the combination of Russian's economic collapse, the NATO eastward push, and more broadly, the ongoing Anglo-American policy to break up and destroy Russia.

This institutional response overlays the Byzantine political struggles which are going on, in part, inside the institutions themselves, and codetermines the conditions under which those fights are taking place.

Recent articles published in Putin's name, including a major policy statement "Russia on the Eve of the Millennium," leave a remarkably big margin of ambiguity concerning which of the above two factors—or both!—is exerting a dominant influence. Doubtless, Putin's recent statements reflect strategic and economic realities facing Russia, realities which have dictated a continuation of policies, pursued under Primakov, such as growing strategic cooperation with China and India. Particularly interesting is Putin's emphasis on the fact that Russia's survival requires a strengthening of central state power, and dirigistic policies which de facto run against the whole trend of "liberal reform" up to now.

The unpleasant ambiguity, however, lies in the circumstance, that a new dirigism could develop either as a necessary instrument for saving Russia and rebuilding its economy, or as the means for imposing a monstrous and unpredictable "Bonapartist" dictatorship in the interest of the most corrupt and dangerous British-linked forces inside Russia and internationally. In any case, the outcome will be determined, not simply in Russia alone, but by the course of events globally, and especially the policy struggle centered on Lyndon LaRouche's campaign in the United States.

Putin writes: "One cannot overlook the fact, that any changes, which would lead to a further reduction of the living standards of the Russian population, are excluded for Russia. We have reached the utmost limits. . . . Society is simply collapsing—economically, politically, psychologically, and morally. . . . Russia will not soon become a second edition of the U.S.A. or England, where liberal values have a deep historical basis. A strong state is no anomaly for Russians, not something that must be opposed, but on the contrary a source and guarantee of order, the initiator and main locomotive of any changes. . . . *The key to a rebirth and recovery of Russia lies today in the governmental-political sphere. Russia needs strong state power and must have it.* . . . The situation requires a larger degree of state intervention in the economic and social processes. . . . Above all [we need to] increase investment. During the 1990s, investment into the real sector decreased by a factor of five. . . . We are for an investment policy, which includes both market mechanisms and measures of state intervention. . . . The government is ready to carry out an industrial policy, which is oriented to prioritizing the development of leading branches of scientific-technological progress. . . . In order to mobilize the financial resources, which are necessary for this policy, we must use mechanisms which have long been known in world practice. Their foundation is directed credit and tax instruments, providing various kinds of state-guaranteed support."

This all sounds remarkably similar to the policies advocated by Primakov, as well as by economist Sergei Glazyev,

who is now an adviser to the CPRF. Why, then, the vicious campaign against Primakov in particular? In reality, nothing Putin has said or done so far, threatens in the least the interests of the Kremlin/oligarch groupings. Not mentioning with a single word the massive looting of Russia's economy, organized by Chubais et al. on behalf of the London-centered financial oligarchy and its Russian partners in crime, Putin blames the 1990s collapse of the Russian economy entirely on the "errors of the Soviet system." In another revealing position, he rejects out of hand the idea of a change in the Constitution, as has been called for by Primakov and others with the aim of establishing a true division of executive, legislative, and judiciary branches of government and limiting the (at present virtually dictatorial) powers of the Presidency, which have allowed the continuing, disastrous usurpation of state power by the "Family" and allied Russian oligarchs.

The Chechnya military campaign itself expresses the irony of the Putin government's "nationalistic turn." Does the offensive against Grozny make military sense, as an anti-terrorist measure, or is it a gruesome vehicle of Presidential ambitions? Is this really an effective way to counteract NATO's eastward expansion, or might it not have the opposite effect—namely, to push Georgia and other nations of the region into the arms of NATO? Is this campaign really in the national interest, or is Russia instead playing its assigned, profiled role in a typical British-authored geopolitical game?

Ominous tones

Signs of a dictatorial turn in Russia are becoming more evident by the day. Quite revealing is a Dec. 22 article by Vitali Tretyakov, founding editor of *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, which is now owned by the oligarch Boris Berezovsky. The article, entitled "Russian Reform as Dictatorship," begins: "Yesterday, Dec. 21, was an important day . . . for the country, the whole world, the 20th century and perhaps the whole second millennium—that day was the 120th anniversary of the day when, according to official historiography . . . the man named Stalin was born." Tretyakov claims that practically everything in Russia, even today, from the architecture of Moscow to the mentality of politicians, embodies the personal influence of Josef Stalin, whom he describes as a great "reformer" in the tradition of Peter the Great. "The enlightened Chekist [secret police operative] Putin, the enlightened hard-line reformer Chubais, the enlightened oligarch Boris Berezovsky—these are the three faces of Stalin today—Stalin as the quintessence of Russian pragmatism and the quintessence of Russian reformism: *cruel, inhuman, violent.*"

Tretyakov's words exude pessimism, born of the brutalization of Russia under the banner of "liberal reforms" during the past decade. Isn't it time for the West finally to face the dangerous consequences of the looting and political chaos, fostered in Russia by policies promoted so insistently from the West as the road to "free trade and democracy"?

German corruption Put the whole truth

by Rainer Apel

Germany's political life is heading for a process of decomposition, which resembles the beginning phase of the scandals that destroyed the entire postwar political system of Italy, during the early and mid-1990s. As in the case of Italy, the stream of new scandals that make news headlines daily, has taken the direction of predominantly hitting the Christian Democracy (CDU). Longtime party chairman and former Chancellor Helmut Kohl has been made the focus of the scandal campaign, which is also increasing the pressure on the party to rid itself of the "Kohl System" and of a good part of the party's political program.

The scandals launched against Kohl have been proceeding along three main routes: 1) suspected irregularities in the sale of light tanks to Saudi Arabia in 1991; 2) suspected irregularities and fraud in the 1992 takeover of the eastern German petrochemical complex of Leuna by the French oil giant ELF-Aquitaine; and 3) suspected violation of party funding laws, in which "gray zone" funds were allegedly used to channel anonymous donations into the CDU party organization, during the early and mid-1990s.

An important aspect of the media campaign to portray Kohl as a corrupt politician, is aimed at undermining his reputation as the leader who unified the two separated German states after the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989. Because there was a lot of resistance to the October 1990 reunification, both inside and outside of Germany, Kohl's name and political career is identified with the fact that he managed to achieve German unity in spite of that. The "Kohl era," which spanned his 25 years as chairman of the CDU party (1973-98) and 16 years as Chancellor (1982-98), and which some people want to bring to an abrupt end now, certainly has not been an uncontested success story. The failure to get the German economy out of the depression and to contribute to a policy alternative to the International Monetary Fund on a global scale, worsened the economic and social situation in Germany to such an extent that Kohl lost the confidence of the electorate and was voted out of office in September 1998. But even most of those who can claim good and justified reasons for voting him out on

scandals: on the table

economic issues, still consider Kohl as the one established politician without whom Germany would not have been reunited, nine years ago.

Kohl: not retired, yet

Kohl has made use of his political networks inside and outside of Germany, even since his fall as Chancellor, to create conditions in which German politics and the new government of Chancellor Gerhard Schröder (Social Democrat) can defend aspects of national sovereignty against the confrontation scenarios built up by the Blair-Albright group in Western policies. Kohl and his network have not been able to stop the British-American-Commonwealth confrontationist cabal efficiently, but they did succeed in neutralizing essential aspects of the BAC plot against the nation-state.

In the case of NATO's Kosovo air war, Germany was able to reduce its military involvement to a very low level during the bombing campaign, but has taken over a leading role in the postwar peacekeeping operation; the strategic mistake of Chancellor Schröder, not to accept Russian Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov's cease-fire proposal last April, was partially corrected, through intense work by professional German diplomats who had previously worked under Chancellor Kohl, so that the BAC group inside NATO was forced to accept Russia and China as partners for serious Balkans cease-fire consultations; the formula found for that in Bonn on May 6, 1999, was in acute danger of being ripped apart by the BAC plot to have the U.S. Air Force bomb the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, on May 7, but Chancellor Schröder's emergency visit to Beijing on May 12 repaired the pro-cess-fire impulse of May 6, so that the formula was reinstated on June 10, and the Kosovo air war could be brought to an end. Kohl also played a personal role in restoring the original plan of Chancellor Schröder to visit China for three days in mid-May, which was ruined by the U.S. bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade. In a "private" visit to Beijing in early October, Kohl met all the Chinese leaders who would then receive Schröder in early November, for very constructive and economically beneficial talks.



Former German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. While Kohl's leadership of Germany was not exactly a brilliant success, he nevertheless earned a place in history by securing the reunification of his nation, in opposition to the British and the French. For this, and because he is a representative of the "old guard" of national politicians, he is now under ferocious assault.

For the China-bashers in the BAC, this high-profile China diplomacy by the Germans was a serious setback, and, although Germany did not prove powerful enough to neutralize the Blair-Albright combination, German policy toward Asia is nevertheless seen as distinct from the present British or American policy. This distinction is also seen among Russian politicians.

Anglo-Saxon string-pullers

From the viewpoint of the BAC oligarchs, it makes sense to think of ways to remove the German policy "obstacle," and to begin by neutralizing Kohl and his network, which has managed to prop up the Schröder government's resistance against Blair's designs, over the recent months. And, if one looks more closely at the recent "German scandals," one finds the Anglo-Saxon string-pullers behind some of the protagonists.

There is, first of all, the fact that some of the German politicians who want to deconstruct Kohl's reputation by a parliamentary investigation, are part of the same British-steered Transparency International (TI) network that has already been active in the case of Italy: For example, the name of **Volker Neumann** (Social Democrat), who chairs the parliamentary investigation committee which will begin its work in January, came up in connection with the black propaganda activities of TI against China and other countries, several years ago.

There is also German arms dealer **Karlheinz Schreiber**, who was freed on \$1.6 million bail and now lives as a fugitive in the British Commonwealth country of Canada, which has so far refused to extradite him to the German authorities. Schreiber, who is wanted for tax evasion in Germany, has

been associated with Anglo-Saxon arms-dealing networks for about 20 years, notably in the Mideast. He played a role in the non-public side of negotiations in 1990 that led to the 1991 sale of German light tanks to Saudi Arabia, and he paid bribes to at least one leading German government official, **Holger Pfahls**, who at that time was assistant defense minister, and received 3.8 million deutschemarks (\$2 million) from Schreiber. Pfahls is also a fugitive from German law, and is believed to be hiding somewhere in Asia, or, as some say, in the Americas—maybe in Canada. Unlike Pfahls, who has vanished, Schreiber has gone public, from his Canadian exile, with interviews containing hints about “numerous” politicians in Germany whom he claims to have bribed.

The net result of these allegations in the German media has been that Kohl, who was then Chancellor, has been blamed for the corruption that Schreiber has tried to depict. Blame, not in terms of hard evidence, but in terms of psychological warfare, whose purpose is to force Kohl into making remarks which the scandal-mongers could then interpret for their own purposes.

This scandal has not really worked, however, because Kohl decided to reveal something that can cause more damage to the string-pullers behind the scandals, than the damage they could cause to Kohl. In an interview published on Dec. 19 with *Welt am Sonntag*, Germany’s second-largest Sunday newspaper, Kohl said the following about the Saudi tank deal: “I also want to remind you that at that time, the 2-plus-4 talks, which were the precondition toward German unity, had just been concluded. And we were bound by special obligation toward our American friends. Our American friends even hoped that our country would take part in the [Persian] Gulf alliance, with German soldiers. This I did not want at all, and I rejected that. In order to show our loyalty in a different way, I was willing to grant every kind of material and financial support that one could think of. This is also what I told U.S. Secretary of State [James] Baker, when he visited me at my private home in Ludwigshafen, in mid-September 1990. For me it was clear and decided at this meeting that we would also send reconnaissance tanks to Saudi Arabia.”

Pressure on the CDU

Having revealed the blackmail that Germany was subjected to from Baker’s State Department, during the 1990 build-up for the January 1991 Gulf War against Iraq, Kohl saw to it that the “tank scandal” died down, all of a sudden, in the media. But a secondary scandal, triggered by Schreiber’s hints, gained prominence at the same time: Already two weeks before Kohl chose to give that interview, Walter Leisler Kiep, a former CDU treasurer, had come under very heavy pressure to tell more about the DM 1 million that he received from Schreiber, in August 1991, in a Hollywood-style secret transfer in a parking lot in Switzerland. Kiep

decided to relieve some of the pressure on himself, by revealing that in the early 1990s, “gray zone” funds had existed that then-CDU chairman Kohl could tell about, if he chose to do so. Kohl admitted that indeed, these funds, based on payments from donors whose names he would not reveal, had existed, and that he personally had used these funds, altogether DM 2.5 million, for special payments to subsections of the CDU organization for election campaigns and other purposes. Kohl conceded that this was against the party by-laws, but maintained that it was a political matter, rather than corruption, and that he would take personal responsibility for it. Kohl offered to testify before a parliamentary investigation committee, even before Christmas, in order to get the matter out of the headlines. But those around Volker Neumann and the investigation committee decided against such a rapid procedure, and determined not to have Kohl testify before January or even February.

This shows that the committee’s purpose is not to find the truth as soon as possible, but rather to go for protracted hearings, of the kind that proved so politically destructive and destabilizing in Italy’s “Clean Hands” operations. Accordingly, the psy-war has continued through daily news headlines, including threats that the CDU should be forced to compensate for Kohl’s “crimes”; this has already shown its first effects on the nerves of other CDU party leaders: for example, the spectacular open letter published on Dec. 22, by CDU Secretary General Angela Merkel. She cited Kohl’s role in the “illicit fund” affair, as a pretext to strip him of all political functions in the party. She paid lip-service to Kohl’s work for German unification, but she added that this was something that belonged to the past, while the CDU had to look forward, to a future without “its old war-horse,” Kohl. Merkel also wrote that Kohl had done “material damage” to the party. This phrase was immediately taken up in the media, which began to speculate about whether investigators would open a trial against Kohl on charges of having caused damage to the CDU party organization. But more important, is the fact that Merkel’s letter provided evidence of the ongoing attempt to eradicate everything from the CDU history that could be associated with the name of Kohl. This attempt to turn the party into a new one, or even to destroy it, under the pressure of mounting scandal, is exactly what happened with the Christian Democracy in Italy. The writing is on the wall for the CDU in Germany.

The Leuna-ELF deal

The third main track of scandals has not worked out well for its perpetrators, so far: the charges of corruption in the takeover of Leuna by ELF-Aquitaine. It has not worked out well, because Kohl chose to hint at the political blackmail that existed behind this affair. The context of the plan to sell the Leuna petrochemical complex—with several tens of thousands of workers, it was one of the largest companies in the

former East German state—was the interest of the German government in finding a prominent corporate investor in either Britain or France. Chancellor Kohl intended to find a pragmatic solution to the heavy political resistance in France and Britain to German reunification, by establishing economic cooperation with them to help neutralize at least some of that hostility.

The main condition for authorization of the sale of Leuna was to be the investor's firm promise not to carve the company up and re-sell the most profitable pieces to shareholders, but to carry out long-term investments to secure up to 10,000 jobs. This was also the policy of Detlev Rohwedder, the chairman of the Treuhand agency, which was in charge of transforming the former East German state-sector industries. Kohl had appointed Rohwedder, a Social Democrat, in October, because he was the best guarantee that the privatization of the East German state-sector industry would not lead to the destruction of industrial firms and jobs. This is what Kohl referred to, in his *Welt am Sonntag* interview, when he pointed out that in late 1990 and early 1991, no other foreign company except for ELF-Aquitaine, was interested in the Leuna complex, and that in this context, Kohl "also asked President François Mitterrand for his support, which he granted." Kohl added that he was not involved personally in any other details of the deal, which was run under the auspices of the Treuhand agency, but his interest was to save jobs at Leuna, and indeed, 8,000-9,000 jobs were secured in this way.

Rohwedder's strategy was boycotted by many banks and industrial firms outside Germany, because it posed an obstacle to the greed of globalized shareholder interests that wanted to loot East German industry, as they were doing with other parts of the former Soviet bloc. Rohwedder came under massive attack in media such as the London *Financial Times*, and on April 1, 1991, he was killed by a sniper at his home in Düsseldorf. The assassin or assassins escaped across the Rhine, ending up in either Belgium, France, the Netherlands, or England, as investigators who did not buy the standard explanation of the "leftist terrorist" hit, were able to ascertain.

The Treuhand's new boss, Birgit Breuel, changed strategy and pursued an aggressive free-market approach, plunging East German industry into the same privatization disaster that plagued every other nation that had adopted this approach. Over 90% of the workforce was laid off, and the companies were carved into pieces, then sold off at dumping prices. Instead of the DM 900 billion in sound industrial value that Rohwedder had hoped to preserve, Breuel ended her mandate at the Treuhand in late 1994 with a net deficit of DM 450 billion. The negotiations on the ELF-Aquitaine engagement at Leuna, which began several months after Rohwedder's assassination in September 1991, were concluded in December 1992 and involved a DM 1 billion sub-

sidy for ELF by the German state and the Treuhand. Kohl was glad that the deal had worked out, but it was a foul deal, because ELF had run a successful blackmail campaign against the Germans, with the assistance of Breuel.

The policy of Breuel and her Treuhand staff was put back into the public spotlight by an editorial in *Bildzeitung*, Germany's leading mass-circulation daily, on Dec. 23. The editorial asked why Breuel, having been in charge of the Treuhand when the contract with ELF-Aquitaine was signed, remained silent, in a situation characterized by massive media allegations against Kohl, who was not involved in any details of the talks, at that time.

The article stung Breuel, and she responded in *Welt am Sonntag* on Dec. 26, with a defense of her role in the affair, as allegedly having been merely a supervisory one in the most general terms, whereas the negotiations had been conducted by others at her agency. Nominally, this may be true. But the debate on Breuel's *policy* has now been reopened, and the unsolved murder of Rohwedder has also been brought back into public focus. If Kohl is put under pressure by the scandal-mongers, he may be willing to expose new things about that turbulent period of 1991 and 1992. This is what Kohl should do, not only in his own interest, but even more so in the interest of the German nation.

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Venezuela's tragedy: trapped by natural disasters and Chávez's constitution

by David Ramonet

Dec. 15, 1999 will remain engraved in the memories of Venezuelans for many years, not as the day that Venezuela's new constitution was approved in a referendum by a mere one-third of eligible voters, but as the day that the laws of nature imposed themselves over the arrogance of rulers.

The incessant rains that had been whipping the Venezuela coastal area for more than a month, had already forced Falcón state to be declared a disaster area. And, according to various sources, President Hugo Chávez had already been urged to take emergency measures and postpone the constitutional referendum. But, Chávez viewed the referendum as the "decisive battle" of his "Bolivarian movement," and decided to run the risk of increasing the number of casualties of his "peaceful revolution" to assure victory in his decisive battle.

The referendum was an essential part of Chávez's ransacking of Venezuela's national political institutions, along the lines of what the Jacobins did during the French Revolution (see Dennis Small, "Justice vs. Jacobinism," *EIR*, Oct. 8, 1999). Chávez's project was approved by 32% of eligible voters, with an abstention rate of 55%. The official vote was 71.2% "Yes" to 28.8% "No."

One woman who had lost her home and seven of eleven family members to the mudslides that claimed tens of thousands of lives in just a few days, told an interviewer that it all began "when the President was talking about the vote, and said that 'if nature opposes us, we will defeat nature,' and by then the waters had already taken 2,000 people. . . . You just don't play with nature; you don't play with God." Caracas Bishop Msgr. Ignacio Velasco said, "The fury of God was unleashed in the face of that man's arrogance."

The woman was referring to the message Chávez gave at the conclusion of the referendum vote, when he announced that there would be no celebration of the pro-constitution vote, because the floods had driven Venezuela into mourning. In the middle of his speech, he repeated what Simón Bolívar had said after the 1812 earthquake, when the revolution for independence had just begun: "If nature opposes us . . ."

But at that moment of Chávez's speech, the worst had not yet even happened. In the early morning of Dec. 16, the gulleys that run down Mount Avila, the mountain range which separates Caracas from the coastal area and the port of La

Guaira, became raging rivers that swept away a large part of the port and surrounding neighborhoods, as well as the luxurious residential and tourist area and fishing villages; toward the south, other rivers flooded the poor neighborhoods located in the gulleys of the mountains that surround Caracas.

A campaign of hate

The "No" vote represents the middle class, professionals, trade unionists, skilled workers, and entrepreneurs, who through their organizations, neighborhood associations, and parent-school institutions, spontaneously set up soup kitchens to feed the disaster victims, and readied school and social centers to shelter them, even as the stupefied government looked on helplessly.

The solidarity which surfaced in every part of the country, led by that 29%, gave the country hope in the midst of all the desolation. It was the "No" voters working for the "Yes" voters, following an electoral campaign headed by Chávez which was marked by vilification and slander of all those who opposed his project: the Catholic Church, businessmen organized in the Federation of Chambers of Industry and Commerce, the trade union leadership, and so on. In contrast to the "implacable persecution" Chávez led against his political opponents, the Colombian narco-terrorists in the FARC and ELN have been accorded Chávez's "neutrality," dialogue, and respect for their "sincerity."

Without realizing, perhaps, that he was citing from Thomas Hobbes's *Leviathan*, Chávez maintained that "God is with the 'Yes,' because the voice of the people is the voice of God, and the people are with the 'Yes.'" As far as Chávez was concerned, "the devil crept in under the vestments" of the Catholic bishops who criticized his constitution project. The businessmen were accused of having enriched themselves in the shadows of corruption of the past 40 years. Ironically, one of the businessmen who is today supporting Chávez, Carlos Sequera Yépez, had once been sought by the police of Lara state for fraud against his partners and employees.

On Dec. 15, the country was divided by the campaign of Jacobin hatred unleashed by President Chávez. On Dec. 16, the country had joined together to help their less fortunate

compatriots, under the leadership of that very opposition which Chávez had so brutally denounced.

Demagoguery and hypocrisy

The promoters of the new constitution insist that their project is against free-market neo-liberalism, and that those who oppose it simply want to preserve their privileges. But after the National Constituent Assembly (dominated by Chávez's people) voted up a resolution on Dec. 22, calling on the country's creditors to forgive Venezuela's foreign debt because of the catastrophe, Chávez declared that "the debt is sacred," and that it would be paid on time next year, as budgeted. As Isabel Alcega Mendoza, the coordinator of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement in Venezuela (co-thinkers of Lyndon LaRouche), stated in an article in mid-December in the daily *El Globo*, thus far, the Chávez government has imposed the most neo-liberal program to have been carried out in the past 10 years, totally adhering to International Monetary Fund prescriptions.

In fact, the constitution is simply a "declaration of principles" by Chávez's "Bolivarian" cult, which he now intends to impose on all Venezuelans, as former Attorney General Jesús Petit de Costa charged. It is a collection of norms which includes all the values of the New Age, such as indigenism, feminism, and environmentalism, all within a framework of Spartan statism which dominates practically every aspect of national social life: education, work, sports, culture, etc. In sum, a post-modern and existentialist variation of the bankrupt Maoist model.

The constitution extends the Presidential term to six years, with the possibility of immediate reelection, through which Chávez hopes to rule for at least 12 more years. The Senate has been eliminated, and the "Legislative Power" is invested in a unicameral National Assembly, on the French (or Cuban) Jacobin model. Nonetheless, Chávez defines the new Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela as "federalist and decentralized." To the three conventional powers are added "Citizens Power" and "Electoral Power," to give constitutional underpinning to the "fight against corruption" — which the World Bank and its non-governmental organization Transparency International have defined as the origin of all evil — to distract attention from the ongoing collapse of the current usury-based international financial system.

The Defense of the National Patrimony Foundation, represented in the National Constituent Assembly by its founder, businessman Luis Vallenilla Meneses, got included in the constitution the principle that the state will be absolute owner of the state oil company PDVSA, to prevent its privatization. But Chávez has added that the government should be free to sell its "subsidiaries," that is, the specific companies charged with exploration, exploitation, transport, and sale of crude oil, as well as the companies which PDVSA owns abroad, such as CITGO in the United States, or Veba Oel in Germany.

The National Armed Forces will be transformed into a single National Armed Force, which will permit Chávez to change, at the stroke of a pen, the country's entire military structure, given that promotions from the level of colonel on up will no longer have to go through Senate approval (as had been established by Bolívar as of 1813). Instead, they will depend solely on the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Armed Force. To win the support of the troops, Chávez's constitution gives them the right to vote, and eliminates the characterization of the military as "non-deliberating," meaning that the military will now be able to express its opinion on any political matter, as occurs today in Chile. Similarly, the military will have its own social security system, and the civilian comptroller will have no involvement whatsoever in the handling of its finances.

This is not a simple "national project," however, but part of a grand strategy on the part of the São Paulo Forum, the organization founded by Fidel Castro in 1990 to coordinate strategy among all the post-modernist leftist movements on the continent. For example, Article 14 of the new constitution observes: "The law will establish a special judicial regimen for those territories which, by the free choice of their inhabitants and with the acceptance of the National Assembly, join that of the Republic." As noted by Alberto Franceschi, one of the five members on the National Assembly who oppose Chávez, this article is designed for the FARC. The "Bolivarian Constitution" of Venezuela anticipates that the FARC will eventually declare the Colombian territory under its control to be an independent republic, and that "the population" (i.e., the FARC) will decide to annex it to Venezuela, thereby restoring the "Greater Colombia" founded by Simón Bolívar — and shattered, as Chávez has insisted, by the Venezuelan oligarchy in 1830. For its part, the FARC and ELN narco-terrorists have already declared themselves "Bolivarian," and have indicated their approval of the new Venezuelan constitution.

Chávez's constitution also includes a section which is apparently dedicated to Britain's Prince Philip, controller of the World Wildlife and its offshoot, Cultural Survival, on the rights of indigenous peoples. Article 119 not only guarantees respect for the customs and social, political, economic, and cultural order of "indigenous peoples," but also their "native rights to the lands that they have ancestrally and traditionally occupied, and which are necessary to be able to develop and guarantee their forms of life" (something not even Mexico's Zapatista "Sub-Commander Marcos" dreamed possible). Although Article 126 adds that "the term 'people' should not be interpreted in this constitution in the sense that is given in international law," it is nonetheless broadly known that there already exist organized indigenous groups which are seeking recognition as nations by the United Nations. Since the constitution recognizes these indigenous communities as "peoples," the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela may have set itself up to lose nearly half of its territory.

Egypt restores diplomatic ties with Sudan in bid for peace

by Linda de Hoyos

The government of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak decided to fully restore diplomatic relations with Sudan, its key neighbor to the south, after a meeting between President Mubarak and Sudan President Omar al-Bashir in Cairo on Dec. 23. It is the first visit of the Sudanese head of state to Egypt since 1993. The decision to restore relations is part of an initiative by Egypt to bring about a peace that will end the 16-year-long war in southern Sudan, and to bring about a reconciliation between the Sudan government and the armed opposition in northern Sudan.

The joint communiqué released by the countries on Dec. 23 specifically cited their commitment to “concerted national, regional, and international efforts for the realization of a comprehensive political solution that will be based on the unity of Sudan and the safety of its territories”—a rejection of the secessionist efforts of John Garang and the Sudanese People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) in southern Sudan. Egypt has long stated its position that any secession from Sudan is a threat to its national security.

The two countries further committed themselves to the “implementation of a number of giant strategic projects that would achieve food security for the two brotherly countries and the surplus in their production [that] would contribute in the Arab and African food security.” This is a crucial point, because Egypt is forced by lack of water to import most of its foodgrains. The projects concern the usage of the waters of the Nile that would ensure food security for both countries. The Jonglei Canal, for example, which spans the breadth of the Sud swamp in southern Sudan, would amplify the Nile waters by 15%.

The two Presidents also committed themselves to the gradual lifting of restrictions on the movement of goods and people “in a way that would lead to the creation of a common market.” The communiqué further “underlined” the backing of the two countries to “efforts exerted for the realization of peace in the Middle East,” and expressed their concern about conflicts in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes.

Constitutional crisis in Sudan

The restoration of ties between Egypt and Sudan comes 11 days after President Bashir took emergency action in Su-

dan to end what he called a “dual leadership” in Sudan between his Presidency and the Speaker of the National Assembly, Dr. Hassan al-Turabi. Turabi, considered the intellectual godfather of the Islamist movement that came to power in Sudan in 1989, is also the secretary general of the ruling party, formerly the National Salvation Front, and now called the National Congress, of which Bashir is chairman. The President on Dec. 12 dissolved the National Assembly, and proclaimed emergency rule, which he said would last three months.

Since then, there have been successful efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the government and the National Congress factions that follow Turabi, in order to avoid the constitutional confrontation from turning into violence on the streets between the two groups.

Speculation has been rife in the Western press that the reduction of the powers of Dr. Turabi would result in a de-emphasis in Sudan on the Islamist movement that has backed the National Salvation Front. Diplomatic sources indicate that this may be a trend in Sudan over the coming period, a view further indicated by statements in Cairo by President Bashir that national unity, not the unity of Islam in the *ummah*, as Dr. Turabi has called for, must be Sudan’s first priority. According to the Egyptian paper *al-Gomhuria*, President Bashir asked, in speaking with the press, “How can a country that cannot realize its national unity and security of its territories go beyond its borders in search of [Islamic] unity of nations?”

In the meantime, Egypt, Libya, the Arab League, the United Arab Emirates, and others, have come forward to strongly back President Bashir. Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa said that Egypt supported Bashir’s measures inside Sudan because a “challenge to the authority of the Sudanese Presidency” had brought Sudan to the “brink of major confrontations.” Speaking to the press on Dec. 16, Foreign Minister Moussa had issued Egypt’s full backing to President Bashir: “Egypt will never allow Sudan to sink. We consider what has happened,” referring to Bashir’s emergency measures, “to be nationalist measures, policies, and efforts to save Sudan, which we wholly support.” Later, after the meeting between Presidents Bashir and Mubarak, Foreign

Minister Moussa was even more forthright: "Sudan has one leader and that is General Bashir," he told reporters.

In the week before he met with President Bashir in Cairo, President Mubarak toured the Persian Gulf states of Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates to build support for Bashir in the Arab world.

President Bashir's position was further bolstered by a "mini-summit" held in Tripoli, Libya, on Dec. 22, called by Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi, which brought together President Laurent Kabila of the Democratic Republic of Congo, President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, and Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki, along with President Bashir. Sudan is at odds currently with both Uganda and Eritrea.

Reporting on the day-long conference, President Qaddafi stated, "We all at this mini-summit are determined to support our brother President Omar al-Bashir. Even those who have had disagreements with him took the initiative to telephone him before arriving in Tripoli to express their support, because he protects the unity of Sudan and saves Sudan. We want to get the Sudanese, south and north, to abandon arms, shake hands, and build a new Sudan," he said. The week before, Egyptian President Mubarak had visited Tripoli, meeting with President Qaddafi, with whom he is coordinating peace efforts for the entire region, especially Sudan.

On Dec. 8, only days before the constitutional crisis came to a head in Sudan, President Bashir had met with Ugandan President Museveni in Nairobi, Kenya, in a summit mediated at their invitation by former American President Jimmy Carter. Presidents Bashir and Museveni had signed an agreement to withdraw support from any rebels against their neighbors, which in the case of Uganda would mean the expulsion of Garang's SPLA from Uganda. While the agreement is very difficult to implement, given U.S. State Department pressure on Uganda to provide assistance and safe haven to Garang, the summit opened up a channel of communications between the two governments.

Another notch down for London

The Egyptian decision to return its ambassador to Khartoum, Sudan's capital, is another nail in the coffin of the regional coalition that had been patched together in the mid-1990s by London with the aid of U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Susan Rice, to carry out a war to bring down the Sudan government. Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Uganda were the key military players against Sudan in support of Garang's SPLA. Egypt was pulled into the operation in July 1995 with the assassination attempt on President Mubarak in Ethiopia, which was blamed on the Sudan government, a charge that led to United Nations sanctions against Sudan. Egypt broke relations with Sudan, and Cairo became one of the bases for the National Democratic Alliance, the coalition of armed opposition to Sudan cobbled together by Baroness Caroline Cox, Deputy Speaker of the British House

of Lords and a leader of the so-called Christian Solidarity International.

Despite the support of this Western-backed regional coalition, Garang et al. made no substantial military progress against Sudan. However, the continuation of the war brought death to hundreds of thousands through famine and lack of cultivation, and caused the displacement of hundreds of thousands more. Further, continuation of the war has brought about a process of social and political disintegration of the south, which threatens to turn southern Sudan into a land of lawless warlords, similar to Somalia. This condition constitutes a direct threat to Sudan's neighbors, including Egypt, whose very survival is dependent on the waters of the Nile. After the 1997-98 offensive against the Sudan government failed again, Egypt in 1999 has taken actions to bring about reconciliation among all of Sudan's warring parties. This was marked in July by the return to Sudan of former Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiry, who had been in exile in Egypt since his overthrow in 1985 in a military coup.

Egypt's initiatives have brought Cairo into collision with Washington. Secretary of State Albright used her tour of Africa and her meeting with Garang in Nairobi in late October, to rev up a new crusade to "bring down the Khartoum government," as her premier puppet, Garang, stated his intentions in a summit of the Sudanese opposition in Kampala, Uganda, on Dec. 9. While Egypt, in concert with Libya, has been working to bring the Sudan government into serious and comprehensive talks with the opposition National Democratic Alliance, Albright publicly rejected the Egyptian initiative during her October trip, stating that the U.S.-funded Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), based in Kenya, is the only venue for negotiations. This was followed by the State Department securing President Clinton's signature on a bill on Nov. 29 that would authorize the United States to directly supply the SPLA with "food" using U.S. transport planes, a plan designed to instigate direct military confrontation with Sudan.

Since the territorial unity of Sudan is an issue of vital national security for Egypt, Albright's categorical rejection of Egypt's initiative caused grave concern in Cairo. Egypt has proceeded with its peace initiative, and is now publicly working to mediate between the Sudan government and all the opposing armed parties, including Garang.

In regards to Washington, Egyptian Foreign Minister Moussa has said that "the U.S. position on the Sudan is developing." He described recent communications with Washington as "positive," and said that he had been assured that the United States is not working toward the partition of Sudan, and that Washington is "beginning to understand" the Egyptian-Libyan initiative for peace in the region.

It may also be hoped that saner heads in Washington would understand the obvious: Egypt's success in bringing about peace in Sudan would aid the United States' efforts in bringing about a comprehensive peace for the Middle East.

Indonesia: Aceh, London's next domino?

As one Asia leader put it: "If Indonesia breaks up, we are going to have instability in the whole region." Michael O. Billington reports.

The London-centered drive to destroy national sovereignty has escalated its assault on the nation of Indonesia. After the successful splitting off of East Timor, the British-American-Commonwealth (BAC) financial oligarchy has turned its guns on the Northern Sumatra district of Aceh. Similar subversive efforts are under way in other parts of Indonesia, as well. The neo-colonialist combination of political demands, threats of economic sanctions, and slanders from controlled "human rights" groups and the Western press are now taking aim at Aceh as the next easy target, while also escalating attacks on the institution of the Indonesian military. As in the East Timor case, the new colonial balkanization policy is using the discontent fomented by the devastating economic crisis imposed on Indonesia by the global speculators and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to encourage self-destructive separatist movements, serving no one's interests other than those of the oligarchs of the BAC financial institutions themselves.

There are signs of resistance, both within Indonesia and in the neighboring nations of Southeast Asia, but the crisis could rapidly explode, as it did in East Timor, without urgent countermeasures to identify the source of the subversion.

On Nov. 8, a mass rally of several hundred thousand people was held in the capital city of Banda Aceh, calling for a referendum like that which had been held in East Timor. The global human rights non-governmental organizations (NGOs), centered on London's Indonesia Human Rights Campaign, Tapol, associated with leading terrorist controller Lord Avebury, and Human Rights Watch Asia, financed by mega-speculator George Soros, whose role in bringing down the Asian economies is notorious, are providing full support for the organizers of the Aceh demonstrations, composed primarily of Islamic student organizations. These groups are also trying to link up the Aceh networks with those in East Timor and other potential separatist movements across Indonesia, such as in Irian Jaya. Tapol, which means political prisoner in *bahasa Indonesia*, advertises itself as "campaigning to expose human rights violations" in East Timor, West Papua (a.k.a. Irian Jaya), and Aceh.

A terrorist movement

There is also a terrorist movement in Aceh, called the Free Aceh Movement (Gerakan Aceh Merdeka, GAM), which celebrated the 23rd anniversary of its founding on Dec. 4. The Free Aceh Movement is entirely a creation of the Anglo-

American intelligence apparatus which tried to dismember Indonesia in 1957-58. While that effort failed, the Free Aceh Movement emerged as a terrorist drug-running network, engaged in occasional drug-linked rebellions (see accompanying article).

However, the Free Aceh Movement today appears to be factionalized, and the relationship between Free Aceh and the pro-referendum NGO networks is not clear. Newly elected Indonesian President Abdurrahman Wahid has been talking with various leaders in Aceh, and even with the Free Aceh Movement, attempting to work out a peaceful agreement based on increased autonomy for Aceh, while remaining within the Indonesian nation. Wahid has declared his support for some sort of referendum, but has subsequently modified that call by asserting that only autonomy, and not independence, is on the table. Nonetheless, some leaders of the referendum rallies have insisted that it will be "independence or nothing."

The separatist Free Aceh Movement has enjoyed little popular support over the years. The large turnout for the recent referendum rallies can be explained largely by two real grievances of the Aceh population. First, the destruction of Indonesia's national economy has aggravated regional sentiments that Aceh has not benefitted fairly from its abundant oil wealth, which is said to contribute 20% of total government revenues, while Aceh receives back only 1% for the province's development. While the government in Jakarta must weigh the needs of the nation as a whole, and resource-poor provinces in particular, the new Wahid government is nonetheless working on new autonomy proposals which will allow Aceh (and other provinces) to retain 75% of the proceeds from oil and other raw materials wealth.

The second, more serious grievance, concerns the several measures used by factions of the Indonesian military over the past decade in counterinsurgency and anti-drug campaigns in Aceh. General Wiranto, the former Army chief and current coordinating minister for national security, and President Wahid, have both acknowledged that illegal measures were employed, and a government team assigned to investigate the repression is preparing a report which is expected to accuse military leaders, including generals, of responsibility for criminal acts. While such revelations, and trials of the accused, may be necessary, the danger lies in the effort by the international enemies of Indonesia's sovereignty to attempt

FIGURE 1

Indonesia



to dismantle the military itself—a process seen clearly in the aftermath of the East Timor fiasco. In the circumstances of a new colonial assault on the nation’s sovereignty, the institution of the military is the final line of defense of the nation-state, and the primary target for destruction by the would-be colonial lords (see *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and the Nations of Ibero-America* [Washington, D.C.: EIR News Service, 1994]).

In a recent interview, Indonesian Attorney General Marzuki Darusman suggested that consideration should be given to convening a “truth and reconciliation commission,” similar to that in South Africa, in which government officials, including military and special forces, received immunity from prosecution in exchange for full disclosure of abuses perpetrated. In this way, Darusman said, Indonesia could move on with the urgent need to rebuild the economy, without tying up the institutions of government in lengthy and emotionally wrought legal procedures. For Aceh, plans are under way to convene a special proceeding, combining military and civilians—i.e., both sides in the conflict—to investigate five specific cases of abuse since 1996.

ASEAN defends Indonesia

While the danger is great, there is increasing resistance to the attack on Indonesia. Just as the continental European nations, faced with economic breakdown and mounting popular anger, have recently turned against the British “Third Way” globalization policies in defense of their national industries and workforces, and just as Europe and the Third World nations rejected the BAC attack on sovereignty at the Seattle World Trade Organization conference, so also, political leaders within Indonesia and across Asia are coming to the defense of Indonesian sovereignty in regard to Aceh. At the Nov. 27 meeting of the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) plus three (China, Japan, and South Korea), the leading subject was regional security, with a special focus on combatting separatism, including a resolution supporting Indonesia’s territorial integrity.

Singapore President Goh Chok Tong told reporters, “Indonesia’s a huge anchor. If it begins to break up, we are going to have general instability in the whole region for many years to come.”

The majority of the people of Aceh, according to most

observers, want economic and social justice, but are fundamentally *Indonesian* in their nature and outlook, and have not purchased the fool's gold of independence. The problem lies primarily outside of Aceh, and outside of Indonesia, in the policy planning centers of the BAC nations. Even UN Secretary General Kofi Annan has now adopted British Prime Minister Tony Blair's "end of sovereignty" campaign. President Clinton told President Wahid, during the newly elected President's first visit to the United States in November, that the United States supports Indonesia's territorial integrity. It would be a more believable pledge, if President Clinton would fire Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, whose pretensions as "super-cop" for the BAC oligarchy are a threat to peace and sovereignty in every corner of the globe.

Michael Billington is serving his eighth year of a 77-year sentence in Virginia state prison. Ostensibly convicted on charges of "securities fraud," he in fact was railroaded into prison because of his association with Lyndon LaRouche.

'Free Aceh' is another British narco-terrorist outfit

by Michael O. Billington

London's role as the controller of nearly every major terrorist capability in the world, long documented by *EIR*,¹ has recently emerged as a subject of official protests against London, by nations in Africa, Asia, and even Europe—including, especially, Russia. The story behind the Free Aceh Movement, the separatist movement in the Indonesian province of Aceh in Northern Sumatra, intersects all the normal channels—from the 1950s Anglo-American attempted dismemberment of Indonesia, to the British-owned "Islamic" terror apparatus, to the London-based world narcotics and gun-running networks.

British indirect control

The Dutch East India Company took over the East Indies islands during the 17th century, but the northern part of Sumatra, Aceh, remained generally independent. When the British established Penang and Singapore as trading ports in the 19th century, Aceh's various regional leaders established trading ties for the British East India Company, providing about half of the world's pepper. The British took over direct rule of the East Indies between 1811 and 1816, but found it more

1. "England's Lizard Queen Is the Mother of International Terrorism," *EIR*, Nov. 28, 1997.

convenient to allow the Dutch to regain control under broad, British direction of all the colonial empires (Dutch, French, and Portuguese) in Asia thereafter. The 1824 Anglo-Dutch Treaty of London made Sumatra part of the Dutch East Indies, except for an independent Aceh, which remained under British "free trade" domination. In the 1871 Treaty of Sumatra, however, London granted the Dutch a green light to take control of Aceh. This led to 40 years of colonial warfare before Acehnese resistance was crushed by the Dutch. The leader of the popular resistance to the Dutch takeover, Tungku Chik diTiro, is claimed as a relative by the current leader of the Free Aceh Movement (Gerakan Aceh Merdeka, or GAM), Hasan diTiro.

But the 1871 treaty still assured the British unfettered trading rights in Sumatra, and the existing British relations with Aceh's regional leaders were maintained.

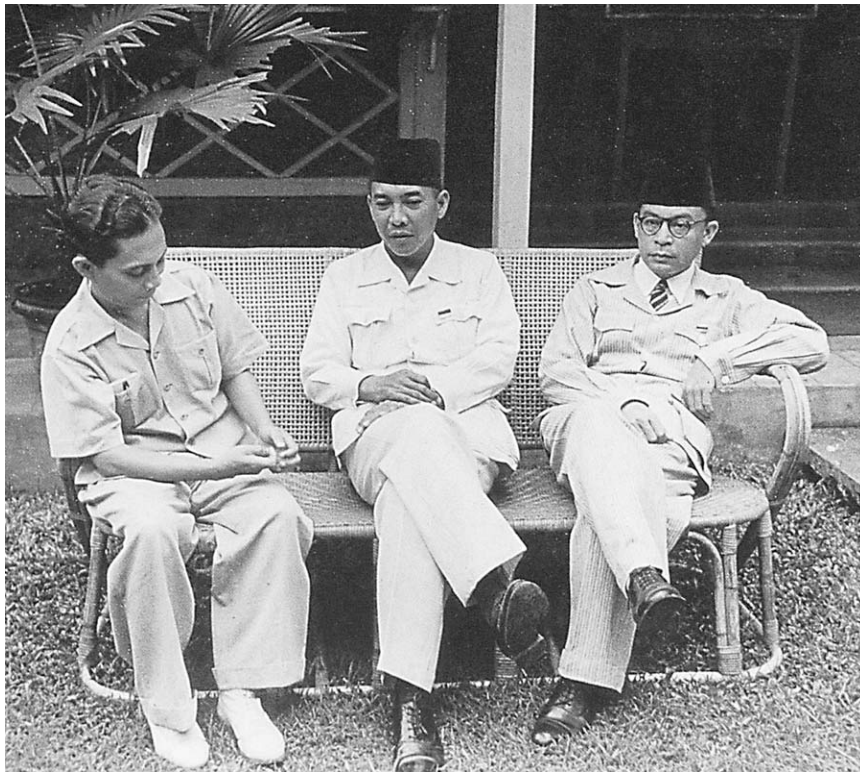
Like the rest of Indonesia, the Acehnese generally welcomed the Japanese in 1942 as liberators from the Dutch. After the war, the Acehnese were enthusiastic participants in the nationalist resistance to the Dutch recolonization—in fact, the Dutch did not even try to reoccupy Aceh itself. Aceh became a major source of funds for the nationalists through smuggling with the British in Penang and Singapore—a typical British "merchant" lever in working both sides of the colonial war in Indonesia. In fact, the British promoted the Islamic-educated elite in Aceh, who differed somewhat from the Dutch-educated intelligentsia around national leaders Sukarno and Hatta.

In the early 1950s, many among the Aceh Islamic elite joined with the Indonesian-wide Darul Islam movement, centered in Java, in a revolt aimed at establishing Indonesia as an Islamic Republic. Darul Islam never called for independence for any part of Indonesia, but for a united, Islamic nation. Several years of conflict in Aceh concluded in agreements with Jakarta establishing a degree of autonomy for Aceh over religion, customary law, and education. This autonomy relationship functioned peacefully until the mid-1970s. Meanwhile, many of Aceh's regional leaders joined enthusiastically in the national butchery of the Indonesian Communist Party members and supporters following the U.S.- and British-orchestrated overthrow of Sukarno, and the establishment of the New Order under General Suharto in 1965 and 1966.

Free Aceh

Hasan diTiro, a graduate of Columbia University in New York, with a law degree from Plano University in Texas, was working at the Indonesian mission to the UN in New York in 1953, when the Darul Islam revolt broke out. He quit his position and appointed himself the Darul Islam ambassador to the UN. With the settlement of the Darul Islam revolt, diTiro stayed in the United States and started a business.

DiTiro began collaborating with U.S. intelligence on a plot to balkanize Indonesia. It was a plan that went back to British Adm. Louis Mountbatten, head of the Southeast Asia Command during World War II, and his political adviser, Sir



Indonesian founding fathers Sjahrir, Sukarno, and Hatta in 1946. Indonesia is a nation with 17,000 islands, and multiple ethnic, linguistic, and religious differences among its 200 million people. As its first President, Sukarno fought colonialist efforts to encourage “self-determination,” insisting, rather, that the nation must provide for each citizen to participate in national and international affairs.

Esler Dening, to divide Indonesia up into colonial spheres of influence after the war, in order to maintain European colonial control. The plan was revived by U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and his brother Allen Dulles in 1957, who worked closely with the British in arming and supporting separatist movements in Sumatra and in Sulawesi against the supposedly “communist-leaning” government of President Sukarno.²

DiTiro, in the United States, began publishing tracts promoting independence for all the outer islands—not just Aceh. He argued that Indonesia was “not a natural geopolitical entity,” but was “still an unliquidated colonial empire with Javanese replacing Dutchmen as emperors.” Indonesia, he said, should have been broken up into several states immediately after World War II. DiTiro became a close friend and collaborator of Gen. Edward Lansdale, who was involved in the covert war against Sukarno in the 1950s, before running U.S. counterinsurgency operations in the Philippines and Vietnam.

The 1957-58 subversion of Indonesia failed, and diTiro left the United States for Sweden. He reappeared in 1976,

2. Michael O. Billington, “Britain’s Cold War Against FDR’s Grand Design: The East Asian Theater, 1943-63,” *EIR*, Oct. 15, 1999.

when he returned to Aceh to found the Free Aceh Movement, composed of a few hundred intellectuals and others, who launched a revolt. Free Aceh was not Islamic in nature, and did not win the support of many Islamic leaders.

Aceh itself was enjoying a burst of development at that time. Natural gas was discovered in 1971, with production and refinement beginning in 1976. One report from Human Rights Watch says that Hasan diTiro bid for a contract to build a pipeline for Mobil Oil, but lost the bid. Other local businessmen who felt that they were not getting their share of the new wealth, gave support to the Free Aceh Movement. Nonetheless, the late 1970s and 1980s saw rapid population growth, new industry, new schools, universities, electricity, and other infrastructure growth, due to the “resource boom.” Green Revolution agricultural policies were implemented to make Aceh one of the leading rice producers in the region.

DiTiro’s movement targeted “outsiders” from Java for “exploiting” Aceh—for destroying the old culture based on agriculture and fishing, and for bringing in pollution, prostitution, and so forth. The revolt enjoyed little support, and diTiro fled in 1979.

Training in Libya

In 1987, several hundred Acehnese went to Libya for guerrilla warfare training. DiTiro had befriended Col. Muammar Qaddafi, and became the chairman of the political committee of Qaddafi’s “Mathaba Against Imperialism, Racism, Zionism, and Fascism,” set up in 1985 to provide support to “liberation movements” in various parts of the world. DiTiro claimed to have connections with other armed groups in the South Pacific, and within other parts of Indonesia. He approached East Timor’s Fretilin spokesman José Ramos Horta for an alliance, but was reportedly turned down.

The Libyan-trained troops launched a new revolt in 1989, far more deadly in nature than that of 1976. But, the character of this bloody and disastrous revolt had more to do with drugs than with noble-sounding appeals to national liberation.

Drug war

In 1989, the Indonesian government launched a nationwide war on drugs. Among the targets of the campaign were many military officers who were involved in the drug trade. In Aceh alone, 47 military officers were dismissed on disciplinary grounds, and thousands of tons of marijuana were

captured and destroyed. Sumatran marijuana from Aceh was world-famous both for quality and quantity, and Aceh was reported to be the largest source of the drug in all of Asia. One report describes areas of Aceh in which 90% of the inhabitants grew marijuana, depicting this as “fairly representative of that throughout Aceh.”³

Several leaders of the 1976-79 Free Aceh Movement had fled into the jungles, supporting themselves in the 1980s through the marijuana trade. When the government’s war on drugs in 1989 busted up the drug mafia and its military collaborators, many of them joined up with the Free Aceh “rebels.” Like the narco-terrorist organizations which have taken over much of the nation of Colombia, the Free Aceh leaders deny their connection to the drug mafia, claiming that “ordinary farmers” have no choice but to turn to drug production to survive.

Indonesia’s report to the UN Commission on Human Rights in 1991 on the Aceh rebellion said: “What happened in Aceh was that armed criminals spread terror and intimidation . . . after the local authorities took stringent measures to eradicate the cannabis cultivation.”

As a leading British-linked smuggling center, both historically and still today, Aceh is also a transshipment point for other drugs produced in Asia, feeding the catastrophic rates of heroin and amphetamine consumption throughout Indonesia.

Atrocities on both sides

The 1989-92 Free Aceh revolt, with the drug mafias and the Libyan-trained guerrillas combined, was brutal. Civil authorities and others suspected as “government informers” were targeted for assassination by the rebels, as were all Javanese settlers, causing thousands of “outsiders” to flee. Village leaders were victimized as collaborators, and thousands of schools, bridges, and other infrastructure works were burned down. Nonetheless, local leaders, including the *ulama* religious leaders, generally opposed the rebellion, and many participated in efforts to organize villagers to resist the terrorists.

The government doubled its troop presence to 12,000, and increased the development budget for Aceh fourfold, making it the largest provincial budget in the country. The government’s “Integrated Territorial Activities Program” initiated broad-based construction of village facilities and infrastructure, trying to meet the economic grievances of the population.

However, it was also during this period—the late 1980s into the early 1990s, and continuing on a smaller scale thereafter—that the Indonesian army, especially the special forces, were unquestionably engaged in systematic terror and assassination, not only in Aceh, which, in 1990, was designated a “military operations zone” (*Daerah Operasi Militer*, or

DOM), but also in East Timor and elsewhere in the country. These acts of military terror have been acknowledged by the government, to a limited extent under Suharto, and more comprehensively under President B.J. Habibie, and by then-head of the Armed Forces, General Wiranto. It is believed that those elements of the special forces responsible for the atrocities were associated with Col. Prabowo Subianto, a son-in-law of Suharto’s, who was deputy commander of the special forces in East Timor before being sent to Aceh in 1991. He is also rumored to be responsible for the kidnapping and torture of student dissidents in 1998, and for orchestrating provocateurs who instigated riots in Jakarta, with the aim of justifying a military coup.

The terror began in the mid-1980s in Java and elsewhere with several thousand “mysterious killings”—people killed and often left in public places, as warnings to the population. Suharto’s memoirs, published in 1989, have the following astonishing passage: “The peace was disturbed. . . . We had to apply some *treatment*, to take some stern action. What kind of action? It had to be with violence. . . . But those who tried to resist, like it or not, had to be shot. . . . Some of the corpses were left just like that. This was for the purpose of shock therapy. . . . This was done so that the general public would understand that there was still someone capable of taking action to tackle the problem of criminality.”⁴

In Aceh, during 1990 until August 1998, the years it was designated a “military operations area,” about 2,000 people were reported killed. Reports of mass graves of “disappeared” persons have now been confirmed by General Wiranto. Human rights groups report figures nearly twice that. Corpses were dismembered and left in public places, heads posted on stakes.

The special forces created militias in the villages—estimated at as many as 60,000 altogether—comprised of youths who were given some training and joined the military in anti-Free Aceh operations in the countryside. Reports of the burning of houses, rapes, and other horrors are not refuted by the government, nor by the military, which is investigating.

While there were some trials of military officers during the Suharto regime—such as those responsible for the infamous Santa Cruz massacre in East Timor in 1991—in general, before Suharto was ousted, Prabowo and his circle were on a trajectory toward greater power, which led to Prabowo’s self-imposed exile. These networks still exist within the military, however, as is openly acknowledged by General Wiranto and others in the government.

The Aceh rebellion was crushed by 1992, and although the Free Aceh demand for independence did not become a popular cause, the counterinsurgency tactics of the military did succeed in creating widespread rage against the New Order of Suharto, and calls for more autonomy and the withdrawal of the military.

3. Tim Kell, *The Roots of the Acehese Rebellion 1989-1992*, Publication #74, Cornell Modern Indonesia Project, Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University, 1995.

4. From Geoffrey Robinson, “The Origin of Disorder in New Order Aceh,” *Indonesia*, #66, October 1998, Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University.

Both B.J. Habibie, who became President when Suharto was forced to resign in 1998, and the new President, Abdurrahman Wahid, have taken measures to withdraw army forces from Aceh and to establish formal investigations into the criminal measures of the past. However, in addition to the relatively peaceful demonstrations calling for a referendum, violent provocations by Free Aceh forces have continued.

According to the Dow Jones-owned *Far Eastern Economic Review*, whose reporters know diTiro and the Free Aceh terrorists quite well, the weapons for the new Free Aceh operations came from the stockpiles of Cambodia's now-defunct Khmer Rouge, through Thailand and Malaysia—the same route earlier identified as a major arms trail for the Sri Lankan separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and other terrorist networks in India and the Philippines. Australian scholar Herbert Feith, an Indonesia expert now teaching in Yogyakarta, emphasizes the similarities between diTiro's GAM and the Tamil Tigers, Peru's Shining Path, and the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), all extremely violent, with little popular support. What Feith does not mention is London's well-documented control over all these terrorist movements.

The *Far Eastern Economic Review* estimates the Free Aceh troop strength at about 800, more than in the early 1990s uprising. The press coverage of the Free Aceh has entirely blacked out its well-known drug connections, while reporting that diTiro has broken his ties with Libya. The *Far Eastern Economic Review* admits, however, through interviews with diTiro in Sweden and with other rebel leaders on the ground in Aceh, that their strategy is to create conditions to “justify international intervention,” on the East Timor model. More than 100,000 villagers have been driven out of their homes by the Free Aceh, supposedly to escape the Indonesian military, and into one of 61 refugee sites set up in the north. The camps are either directly or indirectly run by the Free Aceh or their foreign sponsors among non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The army is trying to persuade the refugees to return home, but the Free Aceh prevents them from leaving the camps, while bringing in NGOs and the press to play up the “humanitarian crisis,” entirely of their own making.

More than 300 people have been killed this year, including dozens of ambushed police and soldiers, and many civilians, including in several incidents in which the military opened fire on demonstrating crowds threatening to seize military or police buildings. The rebels have torched hundreds of buildings, including many schools.

Over the summer, Jakarta moved troops back into Aceh for a six-month operation aimed at ending the terrorist resurgence by January. However, the developments in East Timor led to the current ferment for a referendum, as we explained in the preceding article. The new government has again withdrawn the military and is attempting to negotiate a peaceful solution, granting autonomy, but preserving national unity and sovereignty.

Italy's Romano Prodi, the puppet of the 'invisible government'

by Claudio Celani

March 1978: The chairman of the Christian Democratic Party, Aldo Moro, is being held prisoner by the Red Brigades, who have threatened to kill him. Rome is inundated by huge numbers of police and Army forces, who are searching night and day for the location in which Moro is being held prisoner. For some reason, somebody from the terrorist inner circle decides to reveal where the hideout is. In order not to betray the source, a person above suspicion, a respected professor, will be the “ambassador.” The professor will report that, during a seance session, the word “Gradoli” was mentioned as the place where Moro's kidnappers are hiding him. There is a street with that name in Rome, but the police minister decides to deploy outside Rome, to the village of Gradoli. After several days, the police will find the real safehouse, on the Via Gradoli, Gradoli Street—empty. The terrorists have moved to a new safehouse. On May 9, they will release Moro's dead body. Twenty years later, no court has seriously challenged the professor's story.

July 1993: Italy is swept by the political tornado known as “Clean Hands.” Hundreds of politicians and businessmen are arrested, on allegations of being part of an illegal party-financing system. Entire political parties disintegrate. The professor is interrogated by the Clean Hands super-prosecutor, because the professor has been chairman of the largest state conglomerate, which was the major conduit for political bribes. The super-prosecutor is known for using rough methods. He holds people in jail until they confess and hand over the names of other people. But, strangely enough, the professor goes free. He is not even indicted. One year later, the super-prosecutor decides to start a political career. A Parliament seat is open, and the super-prosecutor is elected. In 1996, he gets a ministerial job with the professor, who in the meantime has become head of the government. A few years later, in 1999, the professor, no longer head of government, founds a new political movement, together with the super-prosecutor who had investigated him. The movement runs on a populist platform, in opposition to all parties, and wins 10% in the European Parliament elections, the prelude to a march toward the conquest of power.

These two stories challenge the fantasy of the most audacious writer of political fiction; however, they are true. The name of the professor is Romano Prodi, currently chairman

of the European Union (EU). The name of the prosecutor is Antonio Di Pietro. The stories involving Prodi are discussed in two books recently published in Italy: the first, by former Sen. Sergio Flamigni (*Il Covo di Stato—Via Gradoli 96 e Il Delitto Moro; The State Safehouse—96 Via Gradoli and the Moro Murder*); the second, by former prosecutor Ferdinando Imposimato (*Corruzione Ad Alta Velocità: Viaggio nel Governo Invisibile; High-Speed Corruption: Travel in the Invisible Government*). Dedicated to apparently different themes—the former to terrorism, the latter to political corruption—the two books are like pieces of a puzzle, in which the two issues become the weapons used by a permanent oligarchy, an “invisible government,” to achieve its political goals.

Prodi, together with his buddy Di Pietro, are puppets of this oligarchy. The man who was called by British Prime Minister Tony Blair to head the EU Commission, supposedly to restore confidence in an institution whose image had been tarnished by episodes of small-scale nepotism, is now accused of acts which make his predecessors’ sins appear like a joke. That could be the reason that Prodi was called to EU headquarters at Brussels: London could find no better tool than a man who could be destroyed the minute that Her Majesty’s MI6 decides to publish what they know about his past.

For European citizens, that should be enough of a reason to end his political career, since he is bound by his nature and his record to comply with policies designed to destroy continental European economies. In doing that, let us use the occasion to radically downsize the supranational powers of the European Commission.

High-speed corruption

Ferdinando Imposimato is no sensational journalist, but one of Italy’s best-known and most serious investigators. For many years a prosecutor in Rome, he has worked on major cases like the Aldo Moro murder, the assassination attempt against the Pope, and many other terrorism and Mafia cases. In 1987, he was elected to the Senate; in 1992, to the Chamber of Deputies; and in 1994, to the Senate again. Throughout those years, he worked on the anti-Mafia committees in both houses of Parliament.

The story Imposimato tells us starts in 1994, when the committee decides to investigate possible Mafia involvement in the contracts to build the Rome-Naples track of the TAV high-speed railway, the Treno ad Alta Velocità. In collaboration with officials of the special investigative center of the police, Imposimato discovers that the general contractor for the TAV, the state conglomerate IRI, has given out several subcontracts to firms that are either owned by the Neapolitan Mafia, the Camorra, or are connected to it. IRI, when the contracts were signed, was chaired by Romano Prodi, who had been called in and given the mandate to start privatizing IRI (Prodi had already been IRI chairman during 1982-89). At the same time, police reports indicate that “clean” firms had been forced to drop out of the bidding under threat from



At the intersection of the two most important political events in the past two decades of Italian history—the assassination of Aldo Moro and Operation Clean Hands—we find Romano Prodi, “the professor,” with a very strange story to tell, should he be forced to tell it.

the Camorra, including the use of bombs against workplaces.

This is, for many reasons, a very sad story: mostly, however, because it shows how a vitally necessary infrastructure project, such as the high-speed rail lines which could integrate Italy into the Eurasian Land-Bridge, can be sabotaged by the fact that private interests, and not the state, are basically running the operation. It was, in fact, the “semi-privatization” regime of IRI and of the other formally state-owned companies, that eliminated the possibility for the government and other public institutions to have the necessary controls that would prevent organized crime from getting its hands on the project and on the money.

Imposimato writes that not only “the selection of firms to receive contracts and subcontracts was made following choices and orders from organized crime,” but also the dramatic increase of the power of organized crime in the economy was the result of the so-called “Clean Hands” investigation. In other words, a jacobin “anti-corruption” crusade resulted in the increase of corruption. Thanks to Clean Hands, which created a populist-jacobin mood against allegedly corrupt political parties and public servants, privatization has been implemented not only at the economic, but also at the political and judicial level.

In the book’s introduction, Imposimato writes that Clean Hands did not actually aim at fighting corruption. Since the system of illegal party-financing involved all parties and virtually all significant firms, “why have only some political parties been destroyed, and why have only some firms been made extinct or thrown into very serious trouble? . . . This has a very obvious answer: They wanted to establish a restructured political system . . . and a symmetrical restructuring of the business system aimed at favoring the so-called ‘strong powers,’ i.e., big capital and financial speculation, to the dis-

advantage of . . . the small and medium-sized enterprises.

“Clean Hands offered a solution to the problem of political and institutional transition, in the context of the new European asset and of the globalization of markets, in the presence of only one superpower, politically and economically hegemonic.”

Thanks to Clean Hands, Imposimato writes, “the financial and technocratic oligarchies . . . have succeeded in diminishing the presence of political parties, becoming exclusive arbiters of the system of sharing public money, with a systematic violation of domestic and international rules for contract bids. Other competitor financial groups have chosen direct agreements with Cosa Nostra. . . . The discrediting of political parties has not eliminated, but rather strengthened corruption, inefficiency, waste, and patronage jobs. . . . Economic potentates have become themselves *parties*, able to influence government choices. They use the mass media, bought with revenues gained by corruption, to play a function of collective narcosis and pure propaganda. . . . The truth is: The Power that bases itself on a principle of self-conservation and self-expansion, has remained unchanged.”

Prodi and the Camorra

In 1994, Imposimato presents the conclusions of his investigation to the anti-Mafia committee. He calls on the Parliament to ask the government to revoke contracts to the ongoing TAV works between Rome and Naples, because of the evident presence of Camorra-controlled firms. Imposimato shows that only 10% of the public money disbursed for the project is actually received by real firms, down the line, to physically build the infrastructure. In between, 90% of the money goes partly to the Camorra, and partly for bribes. Moreover, since contracted firms have to put up 10% of the investment money at the beginning as a guarantee to the general contractor, Imposimato shows that in this way, the Camorra can recycle huge amounts of illicit revenues, possibly from drug trafficking.

The parliamentary committee decides to convoke a meeting of all managers involved, from the TAV to Icla, the best-known among the firms controlled by the Camorra. But, when it is time to call in Romano Prodi, who had authorized the contracts in 1993 as chairman of the general contractor IRI, Parliament dissolves for early elections (spring 1996). Prodi is elected Prime Minister. Imposimato does not seek reelection: He has received death threats from the Camorra and must abandon his city, Caserta.

Nevertheless, believing in Prodi’s good faith, Imposimato decides to pay a visit to the Prime Minister-elect and inform him of his discoveries. His description of the meeting is extraordinary:

“As soon as I started to speak, the climate of cordiality and courtesy rapidly changed. While I was speaking . . . I saw him getting worried. Parisi [Prodi’s Cabinet Minister] nodded, Prodi did not. The more time passed, and the more I

watched a scene I could not believe: Sunk in his chair, red as a red pepper, Prodi looked silently at me. . . . I spoke for half an hour, and during the whole time Prodi never interrupted me, never opened his mouth, never said one word. . . . I was shocked, astonished, almost confused by that reaction. I could not understand whether Prodi was worried because of the descriptions I was giving about the Camorra infiltration. I was close to finishing my presentation, when somebody knocked at the door, and Beniamino Andreatta, the Defense Minister, came in. . . . Prodi reacted as if he were waking up. I had the impression that he took the interruption as a lifeboat, he jumped up, rushed to Andreatta and pulled him into the room. . . . Prodi turned to us only to say good-bye, adding a quick thanks for the visit. Not one word of comment about what I had reported. Not the slightest mention. And in the coldest silence, we left his room.”

The reasons for Prodi’s behavior are clarified by other events which occur in 1993. That is the year, as we saw at the beginning, when the professor is investigated by the super-prosecutor. On July 4 of that year, Di Pietro wants to know from Prodi about the role of IRI in the system of illegal party-financing. “It is a heavy interrogation, so much so that one could hear shouting in the corridors of the prosecutor’s office,” Imposimato writes. Prodi does not collaborate, but he is not indicted, he is not jailed like most of Di Pietro’s victims. He is set free.

That same year, a Rome prosecutor investigating the bribery system discovers that the whole system is organized by a Swiss banker, Pierfrancesco Pacini Battaglia. Through his bank Karfinco, in Geneva, Pacini Battaglia runs a system involving state-owned conglomerates including IRI and ENI, the State Railway, and a cartel of construction companies. These firms, often connected with financial and oligarchical interests, control the Italian construction market, establish arbitrary prices so that a significant share of public money goes into Pacini Battaglia’s accounts, and from there back into private pockets. A later investigation will discover that Pacini Battaglia’s accounts also recycle organized crime money. This is the structure run by the “invisible government.”

But the Clean Hands people move in to keep the lid on the investigation. Di Pietro personally tells his Rome colleagues that this is not a matter within their jurisdiction, and they should keep out of the way. Then, Di Pietro stages a fake interrogation of Pacini Battaglia. Contrary to all the evidence he has from other witnesses on Pacini Battaglia’s criminal activities (he denies the allegations), Di Pietro decides to believe him and lets him go free. Is it a coincidence that Pacini Battaglia’s attorney is Giuseppe Lucibello, Di Pietro’s closest friend? And that, as will be revealed later, Lucibello’s and Di Pietro’s bills, including for an apartment, a car, and expensive clothes, were paid by a businessman who was on Pacini Battaglia’s payroll?

When, finally, in 1996, prosecutors in La Spezia decide

to go after Pacini Battaglia, the case explodes. In a wiretapped conversation, Pacini Battaglia says: "We came out of Clean Hands because we paid." Pacini Battaglia is finally arrested, along with, among others, the powerful chairman of the State Railway, Lorenzo Necci. As we said, the State Railway was an integral part of Pacini Battaglia's bribe system. And Prodi played an important role. Already in 1992, he was appointed by Necci to head the "guarantor committee" for the TAV project. That same year, Prodi had been commissioned, and well paid, by Necci to conduct a feasibility study. The study, issued by Prodi's private firm Nomisma, contained high-powered analysis, such as the following gems: "The benefit of high speed is speed," and, "speed is very much appreciated because it allows one to save time." Officially, 1.6 billion liras (roughly \$1 million) has been paid for the Nomisma study, but in one of the wiretapped conversations, Pacini Battaglia is heard saying that Prodi's Nomisma got 3.8 billion liras.

Death threats against the prosecutor

At this point, the "invisible government" mobilizes all its forces to try to stop the La Spezia investigation. Given that there are some Rome magistrates who are accused of complicity with Pacini Battaglia, the investigation has to be moved, to Perugia. But, in Rome, there is another prosecutor, a woman, Giuseppa Geremia, who is already working on another mysterious case involving Prodi: the privatization of Cirio-Bertolli-De Luca (CBR), the food division of IRI. Starting in 1992, Italy implemented the largest privatization program in the Western world, involving about one-third of its economy. A reconstruction of how this led to the takeover of banks and industries by foreign financial interests, is worth a book in itself. In such a book, the case of the CBR sale would probably be the most spectacular among several cases of sell-out of a productive firm, by highly dubious procedures, to a foreign cartel.

The Anglo-Dutch cartel Unilever was interested in buying CBR, but only because of its high-quality cooking oil producer, Bertolli. It was clear that, had they won the bid, they would have sold the other two firms belonging to the group. This was against the stated interests of the seller, the Italian state, the owner of CBR through IRI. Nevertheless, Unilever is today the owner of Bertolli. Prodi was advisory director of Unilever during 1990-93. A coincidence? It was Prodi, with a surprise decision, to sell CBR to a just-created Southern Italian consortium, FISVI, for the cheap price of 310 billion liras. FISVI had no money: It paid most of the price by selling Bertolli to Unilever, and then dissolved. It is clear that FISVI was a front for Unilever. Did Prodi, a former adviser to Unilever, know it from the beginning?

Prosecutor Geremia started to investigate the CBR case in 1996. She was not intimidated by the fact that Prodi had in the meantime become head of the government, after winning the elections as leader of a Tony Blair-like "Third Way" coalition. In November 1996, Geremia issued an indictment of

Prodi and the members of the IRI board. Imposimato writes: "Geremia starts to receive a series of intimidations: telephone insults, warnings, threats. . . . It is the first time in a corruption case, that such heavy intimidations are made. . . . Threats and insults intensify. The origin is unknown, but the reason seems to lie in that hot investigation into the CBR sale. . . . [Geremia's] perception is that she has touched powerful interests, of that invisible government acting, with all means, to reach its target. . . . One evening, going home, she finds an envelope in the mailbox, containing her photo (a press clipping) and a small knife."

Despite the threats, Geremia continues. But when it comes to the judge who has to decide whether to start a trial, the decision is: acquittal. Geremia is ready to appeal the case, but she needs the written sentence, which comes too late: The sentence is published two days after Geremia has been removed to Cagliari.

The oligarchy

Imposimato is right: Geremia had touched the interests of the "invisible government." Let us try to give a face to this expression, helped by Flamigni's newest book on the Moro case. But before doing that, let us report the following episode.

At the beginning of November 1995, an elderly countess living in London, Malvina Borletti, announced that she was giving a huge fortune, 6 billion liras, as a donation to Prodi and Di Pietro, so that the two of them could get together and found a party. Nobody yet knew that the professor and the super-prosecutor intended to do exactly that. "I know about their intentions," said the countess, "and they are neither unpredictable nor unforeseen." The old aristocrat had anticipated what occurred four years later, in 1999.

This introduces us to the higher level of the "invisible government," of which Countess Borletti is certainly a marginal, but somehow representative, figure. The inner core of the invisible government is in fact represented by the oligarchy, whose economic interests consist of financial property titles and raw materials and land ownership, and whose international center is the City of London. Occasionally, this oligarchy runs industrial activity, but organized in such a way that technological progress is de facto banned and the market is controlled by cartel agreements. These are the groups that invented, and are running, globalization policies.

Let us go back 20 years, to an episode that occurred in 1978, and is discussed in Flamigni's book, among other locations.

In 1978, Di Pietro is an obscure employee in a Milanese firm producing electronic weapons components. Prodi is already a renowned professor, coming from the London School of Economics and running a prestigious private think-tank in Bologna. He is close to the left wing of the Christian Democracy, but he is not a member of the party. On April 2, 1978, seventeen days after Aldo Moro had been kidnapped by the Red Brigades, the professor travels from his home city, Bolo-



The Italian daily *Il Giornale* features a book issued by the *LaRouche* movement in 1978, titled *Who Killed Aldo Moro*, in which the role of Henry Kissinger and the British oligarchy was investigated.



gna, to Rome, with an extraordinarily important piece of information: “Gradoli” is the place where the terrorists are hiding. The professor gives the information to the General Secretary of the Christian Democracy, Benigno Zaccagnini, who immediately informs Police Minister Francesco Cossiga.

The name Gradoli is well known to the police. A few days after the kidnapping, a police informant had already pointed to “Via Gradoli,” and there had even been a search. Politely, the police rang the bell at the door of the terrorist safehouse, an apartment at 96 Via Gradoli, but having received no answer, left.

There was another reason for the police to know the address 96 Via Gradoli very well: In that same building, the secret services owned 24 apartments. And in the front of the building, there was even an office of the secret services—undercover, of course. In 1980, it was discovered that the heads of both the military and the internal secret services, as well as of the police and the Army, were members of the secret masonic Propaganda-2 (P-2) Lodge.

Despite the fact that Via Gradoli is a familiar name in security circles, a huge contingent of police and Army forces, followed by TV camera teams and journalists, is deployed to the small village of Gradoli, 130 km from Rome. The terrorists, thus warned, have plenty of time to leave the safehouse. Who had informed the professor? Prodi alleged that the name Gradoli came out during a seance. It is clear that he wanted to cover the source, possibly because it was close to the Red Brigades. Flamigni writes:

“As concerns the fantastic ‘seance’ out of which the name Gradoli came, Senator Andreotti [Giulio Andreotti, who in 1978 was Prime Minister], many years ago, stated: ‘I never believed the seance story. Probably it was somebody from the

Autonomist milieu [radical left groups] in Bologna, who gave the information. . . .’ Police Minister Cossiga, instead, gave immediate credibility to the seance story, so much that he twice sent Police Commissioner Augusto Belisario to Holland, on a mission to consult the extrasensory capacities of the well-known seer, Gerard Croiset.”

Quite different is the conclusion reached by Rosario Priore, one of the prosecutors who investigated the case, as quoted by Flamigni:

“This is a most spectacular episode. I often mention the Via Gradoli case because, had we gotten there at the beginning, maybe the history of the Moro kidnapping and of the Red Brigades themselves would be totally different. In a certain sense, Italian history would be different. . . . The whole Gradoli episode has been an enormous defeat, from the beginning, because there was, for sure, knowledge about Via Gradoli. . . . Via Gradoli was the center, the heart of the Red Brigades, the operational center of the kidnapping; therefore, had we located and managed Via Gradoli well (it was not necessary to intervene and arrest people), we would have obtained results.”

Of course, Prodi’s source knew that it was Via Gradoli, and not Gradoli the village. Had Prodi, therefore, revealed his source, the police could have interrogated him or her and maybe saved Moro’s life. The current Committee on Terrorism of the Italian Parliament has shown new interest in the case, and invited Prodi to testify. But the professor is very busy in Brussels and cannot go.

Palazzo Caetani

The red thread connecting the 1978 Moro case and the 1992-93 Clean Hands operation, in both of which Prodi

played more than a dubious role, is the policy and the role of the oligarchy. By eliminating Moro in 1978, the London-connected Italian oligarchy successfully sabotaged the last noble attempt to bring together otherwise squabbling Italian political factions in a design to somehow defend national interests. The European Labor Party (POE), the party founded by supporters of Lyndon LaRouche in 1974, had exposed this already in 1978, pointing explicitly to the role of former U.S. Secretary of State Sir Henry Kissinger, and of the Italian black oligarchy. As Flamigni acknowledges in his book:

“On Oct. 7, 1978, the POE presented in Milan, during a press conference, a special dossier entitled ‘Who Killed Aldo Moro.’ According to the POE, the DC [Christian Democratic party] president was the victim of an international conspiracy, led by, among others, Henry Kissinger. In the dossier, among the other things, it was alleged that the Renault R4 used to deliver Moro’s corpse, had been ‘kept also inside a palazzo near [Via Caetani, where it was found].’ In this light, ‘it is more than probable that the flat was the one belonging to Prince Johannes Schwarzenberg. . . . A fascinating detail concerning the house is that, given Schwarzenberg’s position in the Order of the Knights of Malta, his palace enjoyed territorial immunity. Moreover, the Prince himself, speaking by telephone soon after the discovery of Moro’s corpse, said he was surprised that the police had not even tried to interrogate him. . . . Prince Schwarzenberg died in a car accident together with his wife, in May [1978],’ ” a few weeks after Moro.

The POE exposure of the oligarchy, of which Schwarzenberg was a representative, corresponded to other elements which investigators had already started to collect in 1978. For instance, a SISMI (military secret service) informant had indicated that a member of the Caetani family was probably the person who interrogated Moro when Moro was prisoner of the Red Brigades. Markevitch, a famous musician, had married Princess Topazia Caetani, from the old and powerful aristocratic family that owned many buildings on the Via Caetani, where Moro’s corpse was found. The figure of Markevitch is highly interesting, because he collaborated with British intelligence during World War II, and after the war maintained a close relationship with British Psychological Warfare Branch (PWB) officers, one of whom married another member of the Caetani family.

Another clue showing the close connection among the terrorist Red Brigades, intelligence factions, and the black aristocracy, was found in the Via Gradoli safehouse, when this was finally discovered, on March 18, 1978, in a round-about sort of way. Some notes were found, connecting the leader of the Red Brigades, Mario Moretti, and Marquesa Rossi di Montelera, an aristocratic dame living in Geneva, owner of a real estate holding called Savellia. Savellia’s real administrator, however, was an accountant who also worked for the secret service firms owning the apartments on the Via Gradoli. It is ironic to our subject, that one of the two prosecutors who tried to find out more about this connection,

was Ferdinando Imposimato. Imposimato went so far as to issue a warrant to interrogate Henry Kissinger, which Kissinger, of course, ignored. The investigation ended, because it was impossible to interrogate the Marquesa, who lived abroad.

“The noblewoman was cousin of Rep. Luigi Rossi di Montelera,” Flamigni writes, “a member of the DC right wing and one of the fiercest internal opponents of Moro’s policies. But Rossi di Montelera was also affiliated with the Knights of Malta, one of the sanctuaries that, like the Freemasonic P-2 Lodge, brought together people from the secret service.”

Conclusion

Coming back to the current situation, two conclusions should be drawn: First, that there is ample material to justify a fair, honest, and thorough investigation into allegations against the current European Commission President, Romano Prodi. Such an investigation should also include his partner Antonio Di Pietro, and could be conducted by Italian authorities, as well as by other European institutions. The second conclusion should involve a radical re-thinking of European policies, reversing the tendency toward privatization and globalization, and reestablishing the sovereign powers of the nation-state, the only powers able to guarantee the general welfare, justice, and protection of the individual citizen.

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The UN invades Mexico with civilian ‘Blue Helmets’ . . . for now

by Carlos Cota Meza

During Nov. 23-28, United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights Mary Robinson conducted an official visit to Mexico, for the ostensible purpose of getting Mexico to comply with international human rights agreements. As anticipated, her visit set off a furious political tug-of-war. On the one hand, the federal government and senators from the ruling Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI) were trying to keep the visit—and the visitor—within institutional bounds. On the other, opposition congressmen—primarily from the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), but also some from the National Action Party (PAN)—plus a myriad of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), tried to turn Robinson’s four days of activities into a lynching of national institutions, on behalf of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) and its secessionist plans in the southeastern state of Chiapas.

Perhaps most shameless of all was PAN Presidential candidate Vicente Fox, who took advantage of the environment created by Robinson’s visit to invite the EZLN’s “Sub-Commander Marcos” to hold “a good chat,” to solve the armed conflict in Chiapas. Fox pledged that, as President, “I would ask the Army to open up space for dialogue and negotiation. I believe that it is viable to withdraw the Army [from Chiapas], so that it is not pressuring the indigenous communities.” This is precisely the strategy embraced by Colombian President Andrés Pastrana with the FARC narco-terrorists, through which he has delivered nearly half the country over to the international drug cartels.

Mexico’s sovereign institutions were the real victims of Robinson’s visit. The imposition of the UN’s supranational dictates will, sooner rather than later, drag the country into an internal conflict that will “force” an intervention by UN “Blue Helmet” troops, as has already occurred in several African countries, as well as in Kosovo and East Timor.

Who is Mary Robinson?

Mary Robinson’s official *curriculum vitae* says that she has been the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights since 1997. She was President of Ireland (1990-97), and a senator (1969-89). She was a member of the International Commission of Jurists (1987-90), and has been a member of the En-

glish Association of Lawyers since 1973. In an interview with the Mexican daily *La Jornada*, Robinson explained her views on Mexico.

According to the daily, Robinson likes to tell two stories related to her trip to Mexico. The first explains the “similarities” between Mexico and Ireland, because “Ireland has suffered colonialism, hunger and poverty, mass emigrations, political and religious divisions, is neighbor to a powerful country, and is negotiating a peace process.” The second, is that Irish troops fought alongside Mexican soldiers against the British.

As the outcome of her visit makes clear, Robinson not only makes a mechanistic historical comparison; she also rearranges the facts and the protagonists. As we will see, for her, the Zapatistas and the NGOs represent a new Mexican Sinn Fein. The former bishop of San Cristóbal de las Casas, Samuel Ruiz, becomes a Mexican version of Gerry Adams, while the Mexican federal government represents the British Empire. In her second story, the EZLN becomes a modern-day “Saint Patrick’s Battalion,” fighting against the “colonialism” of the federal government.

The climax of Robinson’s visit occurred in her last-minute meeting with Samuel Ruiz, who is now president of the Fray Bartolomé de las Casas Human Rights Center, and operates openly as “commander” of the EZLN. On Nov. 27, after intense negotiations with the government, Robinson met with Ruiz, who had returned from Rome that same day. Ruiz had travelled to Vatican City with Auxiliary Bishop Raúl Vera, to argue for the latter’s appointment as his successor in the San Cristóbal diocese.

In a 20-page document prepared for the High Commissioner, Ruiz stated: “We suggest exploring the possibility of offering UN technical assistance in [preparing] legislation on the rights of indigenous peoples, which could help to unblock negotiations” between the federal government and the EZLN. “We,” said Ruiz in the name of the EZLN, “propose to the UN that it demand [government] compliance with the San Andrés Larrainzar Agreements, and that it encourage the requisite national and state legislation for indigenous rights.”

Ruiz presented the EZLN as a regular army, and accused

the federal government of having broken the truce between the two opposing armies. "On at least two occasions, the government has unilaterally and unjustifiably violated the ceasefire," he said. He added that "coinciding with the establishment of Army camps, paramilitary groups flourished, [and were] allowed [to operate with] impunity by Chiapas authorities."

Synchronizing perfectly with the apostate retired bishop, Robinson declared on Nov. 26 from the Chiapas capital of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, that it is necessary to reduce the presence of the national Army in Chiapas state: "Its mere presence undermines the sense of security of the indigenous communities. . . . They see the Army's presence as a threat, they see that it is not protecting their safety, providing them security, and in some cases it is violating their human rights."

After her meeting with Chiapas Gov. Roberto Albores Guillén, Robinson declared, "I hope that my visit helps bring about actions to resolve the conflict, affirm human rights, reduce the role of the military, have a better administration, and eliminate impunity." She offered "technical cooperation" to the state government, so that problems can be resolved "through political will."

Sovereign institutionality shattered

At the institutional level, in the Armed Forces and in the Defense Ministry, there is no doubt about the purpose of Robinson's trip. Gen. Rafael Macedo de la Concha, the Military Justice Prosecutor, who participated in the Nov. 27 eighth annual National Conference of Attorneys, responded explicitly to Robinson: "The Armed Forces carry out very specific functions: first, compliance with the constitutional mandate; second, application of the Federal Firearms Law; and third, aid and support of the civilian population in social work activities. I totally reject [the idea] that [the army presence] generates possible acts of violence in the state of Chiapas."

From the little made public on Robinson's meeting with Defense Secretary Gen. Enrique Cervantes Aguirre on Nov. 25, it was learned that when she proposed the creation of a civilian "ombudsman" to guard against "impunity in the armed forces," General Cervantes responded: "Look, allow me to explain to you how military legal jurisdiction works and the breadth of our legislation which, as it now exists, anticipates these cases, which, although not generalized, are investigated and, if proven true, are punished." According to sources quoted by the media, Robinson said that, as of that point, the meeting with the military had been "the least fruitful."

Inside the PRI bloc of the Mexican Senate, there were also adverse reactions to the UN High Commissioner's subversion of the constitutional order. On Nov. 24, in the meeting between Robinson and a Senate committee, Sen. Fernando Solana Morales reminded her of several things. Solana Morales indicated that "Mexico has provided individual guarantees since its Constitution was established in 1917, after an

armed revolution." The Senator recalled the amnesty decreed by the federal government which had gone so far as to provide a "legal basis" for the existence of a "semi-armed" group, which in 1994 announced its intent to overthrow the government. "I believe that there are very few countries in the world—I can't recall any—that have done that," he concluded, in clear allusion to current events in Northern Ireland.

But all this effort was in vain. Within two days of her arrival, Robinson had already succeeded in weakening the country's sovereign institutions. On her first day, she met with the Inter-Secretarial Commission for Attention to Mexico's International Commitments in the Matter of Human Rights. There, Robinson made her "first recommendations": Mexico should "accept the guarantees contained in various international instruments"; should "make declarations" in accordance with Articles 21 and 22 of the Convention Against Torture, so that this committee "can examine the statements of other states and individuals regarding events in Mexico"; it should "define the crime of torture in accordance with the International Pact of Civil and Political Rights"; and it should "bring Mexican legislation into conformity with the Convention Against All Forms of Racial Discrimination," among other points.

The next day, in her meeting with President Ernesto Zedillo, they signed the "Memorandum of Intent between the Ministry of Foreign Relations and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, for the Development and Applications of Programs of Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights."

According to the report from the UN Information Office in Mexico, the only point Mexico doesn't subscribe to is that concerning the International Court, which could receive individual complaints against Mexico. However, Mexico has already accepted the "obligatory jurisdiction" of the Inter-American Human Rights Court, and that the use of advisory and technical cooperation services offered by the UN High Commissioner's Office "will be based on the National Program of Human Rights and on priorities expressed by the Mexican government."

President Zedillo also surrendered. On Nov. 24, the President had already acknowledged that "there are deficiencies in the matter of respect for human rights, which are the result of many years of violations of the law, with impunity, by some; of discretionary enforcement by legal agencies, and of erroneous attitudes that fail to respect the rights and dignity of persons." With a Jesuitical smile, Robinson responded: "This is the key point, having recognized that problems exist which must become priorities."

Mexico's strategic failure

An event closely related to the High Commissioner's visit was the signing of the Economic Association and Political Cooperation Agreement, a supposed "free-trade treaty," with the 15 countries that make up the European Union (EU), an-

nounced the day after Mexico signed the “Memorandum of Intent.” From the very beginning of its negotiation, the EU had conditioned its signing on “respect for human rights” in Mexico.

The serious failure here is in not understanding the unmissable relationship between the dismantling of Mexico’s sovereign institutions, which are replaced by supranational dictates, and the application of globalist and free-trade economic policies.

Timed to coincide with Robinson’s visit and the signing of the “Memorandum of Intent,” plus the “political agreement” with the EU, a delegation of 41 observers from ten European countries from the Commission of the International Civil Committee for the Observation of Human Rights, an NGO, finally concluded their lengthy visit to Mexico.

In a preliminary report submitted to the High Commissioner on Mexican soil, the International Civil Committee insisted that “impunity persists, as does the presence of the Army and the restriction to free transit of individuals.” The report goes on, “The paramilitaries continue to act with total impunity, in connivance in some cases with elements of Public Security and the Army. . . . Concern stemming from the monitoring of this issue not only exists in Chiapas, but extends throughout the country.” The report states that, since “more than 400 foreigners expelled during the period of the conflict” reveal restrictions by the Mexican government, it proposes reform of Article 33 of the Constitution, which regulates the travel of foreigners through the country.

According to the recent agreement signed between Mexico and the EU, Mexico should adopt norms whereby Europeans could freely travel throughout the country, just as they now do among EU member-nations. Incredibly, the Government Ministry committed itself to “not invoking” Article 33 of its own Constitution during the remainder of the Zedillo Presidency.

Converts to ‘one-worldism’

The acceptance of the UN’s supranational dictates, and of the transformation of national institutions to which Mexico has been committed “by obligatory jurisdiction,” in the Foreign Relations Ministry, is now called “Contemporary Diplomacy.” This is the title of a book written by career diplomat and current Foreign Relations Undersecretary Carlos de Icaza, in which the UN’s proposed reforms are accepted as positive.

The new foreign policy of the Zedillo government is full acceptance of the UN doctrine, consolidated at the last UN General Assembly in September. There, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan proclaimed the international community’s right to intervene into sovereign nations, on the pretext of defending human rights. Annan underscored that military interventions could not be ruled out, and offered the intervention in East Timor as an example.

As Mexican foreign policy synchronizes itself with the

UN’s new—gunboat—diplomacy, a multitude of government officials have become converts to globalism. For example, Emilio Rabaza Gamo, coordinator of Dialogue and Negotiation in Chiapas, finds the preliminary results of the UN High Commissioner’s visit to be “relevant.” Humberto Lira Mora, Undersecretary for Religious Affairs in the Government Ministry, announced that his agency would ask the High Commissioner for “technical assistance in training and sensitivity in religious matters.” And to top it off, the new president of the National Commission of Human Rights, José Luis Sobranes, declared that he has “no problem” bringing soldiers alleged to be implicated in human rights violations to trial before civilian courts.

For their part, the more than 50 NGOs which welcomed the High Commissioner, did not hide their delight over what they see as a coup.

Michael Chamberlin, head of the National Network’s “All Rights for All,” created at the request of the EZLN’s self-dubbed “Sub-Commander Marcos,” stated that “the government can no longer hide what is going on, no matter how they try to reduce the impact of this visit.” Marielaire Acosta, president of the PRD-allied Commission for the Defense and Promotion of Human Rights, declared: “We understand this visit as part of a process of collaboration between the NGOs and the United Nations, and we hope also with the government.”

The Jesuits’ Miguel Agustín Pro Center for Human Rights played a major role in coordinating the NGOs’ contacts with the High Commissioner, which is not surprising, given that Robinson is one of their own.

In aligning itself with the UN’s supranationalism, which appears to be the latest fashion for the Zedillo government, it wouldn’t be at all surprising to hear its officials speaking with great feeling of the “morning dew,” the “aroma of the flowers,” or the “adorned colors” of nature, just as “Sub-Commander Marcos” does in his nauseating papers published in *La Jornada*. Or, will the Government Ministry itself ask the “Blue Helmets” to intervene to protect the “emerald tapestry” of the Lacandón jungle—where the Zapatistas have their bases?

Six years after its appearance, it should be clear that the story that the EZLN “rose up in arms” against the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), is a thoroughgoing lie. On the contrary, when free-trade globalism decides to destroy a national economy, it uses sentimentality and romanticism as part of its arsenal.

The globalist multinational cartels and the supranational agencies are the ones that have been financing Samuel Ruiz and his EZLN through the NGOs. Isn’t the pastoral life more picturesque, or the naked savage armed with bow and arrow more romantic, than to have to fight for a sovereign nation, even if the enemy outnumbers us in size and strength? Watch out: In this, the last year of the Zedillo government, globalist one-worldism will try to stage a coup in Mexico.

LaRouche calls on Americans to revive 'Roosevelt coalition'

by Marianna Wertz

Lyndon LaRouche's Presidential campaign, uniquely above the contentless charade that passes for a national debate, is today mobilizing millions of Americans to act in a time of grave crisis for the nation and the world. While his rivals for the Democratic Party nomination, Al Gore and Bill Bradley, as well as the GOP's clueless contenders, prate endlessly about so-called "hot issues"—whose solutions lie only in the proposals which LaRouche has put into international circulation—LaRouche is demanding that citizens face up to the impending financial collapse and do what is required to put him in a position to direct the reordering of the world economy.

Key to putting LaRouche in that position is his fight against the racist and corrupt elements in the Democratic National Committee (DNC) and the permanent bureaucracy in the Department of Justice (DOJ), who continue to try to deny LaRouche his right to campaign as a Democratic candidate. LaRouche's Committee for a New Bretton Woods, his campaign organization, placed half- or full-page ads during the month of December in 30 of the nation's leading African-American weeklies, demanding that Americans act to "stop the racist attempt" by the corrupt elements in the DNC and DOJ to overturn the Voting Rights Act (see *EIR*, Dec. 10, for details of this fight).

Since the beginning of December, when LaRouche returned to the United States from Germany to begin the "hot phase" of the campaign, he has been in non-stop, top-level discussion with both leading American and international figures, as well as with thousands of what he called the "80%" of the population that is the natural constituency of the Democratic Party, via the Internet and in public meetings. In January, he plans to redouble the campaign's tempo, with trips planned into New England prior to the key primaries there.

'Extreme turbulence' ahead

Typical of the high-level dialogue LaRouche is conducting were his two recent webcasts—on Dec. 21, in direct discussion via the Internet with a dozen labor leaders (and several hundred others who logged into the LaRouche website during the webcast), and on Dec. 22, with scores of journalists from around the world (see article which follows). LaRouche opened his dialogue with labor leaders—the second in a month's time—by warning of the impending crisis:

"Now, actually three things are likely. We're on three tracks right now, so that you cannot predict what's going to happen at a particular time. You can only say, as when you're speeding up, with a jet, that you're approaching what is called a sound barrier, which is an area of extreme turbulence at that last time. We're in such a period of turbulence. What we're going to experience, coming out of turbulence, is not yet fully determined, but it's a crisis anyway.

"Three crises. One way, you can have a chain-reaction collapse, of the stock market, and other financial markets. If that occurs, that means that \$300 trillion or more, of short-term liabilities internationally, will be collapsing on less than \$41 trillion, in terms of world GDP. That means the whole system is bankrupt.

"The other alternative, which is also very much on the way, is that if Alan Greenspan and other central bankers continue to print money at the unprecedented and growing rates that they're printing money, the whole system would blow out in a hyperinflationary blowout, like that which happened to Germany in 1923. We're already close to the development of that kind of condition.

"The third thing, is, we're getting new wars, and similar kinds of conflicts, like this international terrorism business, and related things, spilling out around the world."

Participants on this labor webcast included officials from the International Longshoremen's Association, United Auto Workers, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), United Steel Workers, and building trades unions, including the Plumbers and Ironworkers, from around the country, as well as three Australian labor leaders. LaRouche's campaign has been endorsed in Australia by numerous labor leaders (see the campaign website, www.larouchecampaign.org, for endorsements).

LaRouche told his interlocutors that they, like Franklin Roosevelt's "forgotten man"—forgotten by the 20% who control the outcome of elections—now have the potential, as their predecessors did when they elected Roosevelt President, "to become the forgotten men and women who take power back in the United States."

"My politics," LaRouche told the labor leaders, is "to bring together the elements of what corresponds today to the Roosevelt coalition of the 1930s. That means African-Americans. That means Hispanic-Americans. That means Asian-Americans. That means labor generally. That means farmers, if you can still find one. That also means retired citizens, who are practically treated as a threatened, menaced race, in terms of their losses of their conditions of life. We have to bring this kind of coalition together, and unite ourselves to march into the polls to take back American politics. That's the only chance we have. . . . And labor is key to that."

Making history on American streetcorners

The LaRouche campaign is bringing that coalition together today on the streets of America, as he battles his way onto the ballot in every state of the nation. As of Dec. 28, Lyndon LaRouche's name has been certified for the Democratic Presidential ballot in ten states: Kansas, New Hampshire, California, Vermont, Delaware, Colorado, Maine, Missouri, Texas, and Michigan. Petitions have been filed, but not yet certified, in Tennessee as well. During January, the candidate will file in at least 17 more states.

Unlike almost every other candidate, LaRouche's campaign is conducting this ballot fight, as the television ad says, "the old-fashioned way": with volunteers out on street corners. While most of the major candidates are paying large fees to know-nothing petition firms to place their names on the ballot in states such as New York, LaRouche campaign volunteers are recruiting support for the candidate at the same time that they gather the tens of thousands of signatures required to put him on the ballot.

In Michigan, where the Democratic Party prevented him from gaining automatic ballot status, LaRouche was the first-ever major-party Presidential candidate to qualify for the Michigan ballot under the current statute, by petitioning. The campaign gathered more than 20,000 signatures from citizens throughout the state, activating close to 100 Michigan residents to carry this out.

The Feb. 22 Michigan primary will present that state's voters a unique opportunity to send a signal to the world about

LaRouche's Presidential campaign. Lyndon LaRouche will be the *only* Democrat on the ballot, since both Gore and Bradley opted out of the primary, choosing only to contest in the March 11 caucuses, where the delegates will be chosen. "Vote in the Michigan Primary, To Change the Way Things Are!" is the slogan LaRouche proposed, to mobilize a big turnout of support on election day there.

Sowing panic

That LaRouche's aggressive campaign is sowing panic among his opponents, is clear from recent developments in Arizona and Texas.

When Maria Elena Milton, former Democratic Congressional candidate and head of the LaRouche Presidential campaign in Arizona, went to the Secretary of State's Office/Division of Elections on Dec. 15, to file LaRouche's Declaration of Candidacy for the Feb. 22 Arizona Democratic Primary, she was told that the office could not accept the filing—the Democratic primary would be cancelled, based on the insistence of the Arizona Democratic Party! The Secretary of State's office handed Milton a letter from Arizona State Democratic Chairman Mark Fleisher, requesting cancellation of the primary.

The Arizona Democratic Party intends to hold its own primary on March 11. Arizona Democrats also cancelled the primary in 1996 in violation of the Voting Rights Act, in order to stop LaRouche. From their actions this year, it appears the Arizona Dems are still committed to the same racist policies.

In Texas, LaRouche campaign Western States spokesman Harley Schlanger filed LaRouche's Declaration of Candidacy and filing fee at the Texas Democratic Party headquarters in Austin on Dec. 15, and held an impromptu press conference afterward. LaRouche was the first Democratic candidate to file for the March 14 primary, and is expected to run a full slate of delegate candidates in the Texas caucuses which occur the same day as the primary.

The press conference was attended by two TV stations—Channel 7 (Fox), and Channel 8, which is a 24-hour all-news station in Austin. As an NBC cameraman joined them, and all three stations were filming Schlanger, Texas Democratic Party Chairwoman Molly Beth Malcolm came over, unaware of who Schlanger represented. "Oh, how good to see you," she gushed. "Welcome. It is really good to see active Democrats rallying to the party. What did you file for?"

When Schlanger told her he had filed LaRouche's Presidential candidacy, she abruptly withdrew her hand and said, "I take that back!" Schlanger calmly told Malcolm that is important to take the opportunity to recruit those who have left the party and there is only one candidate who can do that—Lyndon LaRouche. "No, it's not," she shot back. "He has nothing in common with the Democratic Party." Schlanger replied: "You've been misinformed and I hope you are not part of the grouping that is trying to get rid of the Voting Rights Act." Malcolm just scurried off at this point, without a word.

LaRouche briefs journalists on solutions to the global crisis

On Dec. 22, more than 30 journalists from around the world, including 10 from the United States, participated in a press conference with Democratic Presidential primary candidate Lyndon LaRouche. The press conference was conducted on the Internet, was carried live on LaRouche's campaign Website, www.larouchecampaign.org, and was broadcast live on several radio and TV stations internationally. We publish substantial excerpts here. In some cases, the names of the journalists were not stated or were inaudible.

LaRouche's opening statement

As many of you know, much of the international press in the recent weeks has been speaking of a Tulip Craze-type financial bubble in the United States and worldwide, which may collapse at almost any time. No one can predict exactly what day or week or month this collapse will occur. But one of three events, or a combination of two of the three, may occur very soon.

First, there's the possibility of a deflationary chain-reaction reverse-leverage collapse, as in Japan, the New York market, or so forth. Second, there's the possibility now, with the high rate of pumping of credit and currency into the financial markets, of setting off a chain-reaction inflationary bubble, somewhat like the model of Germany, Weimar Germany, in the summer and fall of 1923. We're on the edge of that.

In the meantime, since the events of August 1998 through the completion of the Kosovo war, there's been an escalation of conflict around the globe, of regular and irregular warfare, which threatens to explode into something—a situation where no nation now could win a war, in the conventional sense, but many nations have the possibility of unleashing vast destruction without any positive outcome. Something like the Thirty Years War in Europe. That's a possibility.

So, these are the three great crises. Up until the fall, until October 1998, it was my hope that the President of the United States would respond to the financial crisis by inviting nations, including China, India, Russia, as well as European and other nations, to meet in an emergency conference, to establish a New Bretton Woods agreement to forestall the kind of financial collapse and chaos which was then being unleashed on the world.

Up until recently, I have been the only Presidential candidate in the United States who has made any reference at all to these problems. And I have made copious reference, and will be making more.



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., who is a candidate for the Democratic Party nomination for president.

In my view, these three crises that I have identified, just in a general way, are the things that we have to face; that what's being said generally on the TV debates, such as they are occurring in the United States—what we're hearing from Gore, or the Gore-Bradley debates, or from George W. Bush, or even from McCain, the opponent of George Bush—makes absolutely no sense and has no relevance, in terms of the kinds of conditions the world, including the United States, will be facing during the year 2000.

And thus, I think we can take off from there and get your questions.

Q: [New York.] Yes. How will you actually go about solving these questions that you are citing?

LaRouche: I still think the urgent thing is to reestablish the Bretton Woods-style agreements which were launched by President Roosevelt at the Bretton Woods conference in New Hampshire. Admittedly, many of Roosevelt's *intentions* for the postwar period were not carried out fully, but some were.

We can, I think, agree that the pre-1958 phase of the Bretton Woods agreements, and to a lesser degree, until after Kennedy's assassination, had a generally positive effect in restoring the world economy, at least in most parts. The only part that was missing, which is essential I think today, was

I think the time has come, that in order to establish a new monetary system, we must in fact go back to a proven precedent. And I would say the pre-1958 Bretton Woods agreements, which were successful under disastrous conditions of the postwar period, are the case we'd go back to.

Roosevelt's intention to bring the Soviet Union and China and other countries into the agreement, and to define the postwar monetary system, as a post-colonialist system.

That is, Roosevelt's intention, which was never carried out, was to shut down all remnants of Portuguese, Dutch, British, and French imperialism and colonialism around the world instantly, at the end of the war, and to launch a general effort of economic development of sovereign nation-states rising where former colonies had lived earlier.

I think the time has come, that in order to establish a new monetary system, we must in fact go back to a proven precedent. And I would say the pre-1958 Bretton Woods agreements, which were successful under disastrous conditions of the postwar period, are the case we'd go back to.

But we must modify that in one degree. The conference we'd call—and I would hope that President Clinton would call it soon, or when the crisis strikes—would include nations from western Europe (centered, for example, around Germany and France right now), Russia, China, India, and other countries which would represent a majority of the human race; that these nations should be the co-sponsors of a new world monetary system, replacing the presently bankrupt system, in a Roosevelt-style general economic recovery of this planet. That's what has to be done.

If that is done, we can get out of this mess safely. *If that is not done, if people try to continue to pump up the present bankrupt international financial system, and its attached monetary system, I think the world is headed for the worst disaster since the Seventeenth Century in Europe.*

Q: [Question submitted by José Neme Salum from Mexico's principal daily newspaper, *Excélsior*.] Mr. LaRouche, if the change you are proposing does not emanate from the United States, if it doesn't happen in the United States, what alternatives are left? Could a nation like China assume the leadership in building "a new era for a new civilization"?

LaRouche: Well, I don't think so. But I think obviously that China and other nations should attempt to persuade the United States to play this role. Obviously, if the President of the United States fails to do what must be done, other nations must make the best approximation they can of this kind of solution. We don't give up. We fight all the way.

But, I believe that President Clinton, despite the fact that he and I are different types of personalities, when faced with

an emergency, and knowing what I know he knows now, might take exactly the kind of actions—Let me point to something in that direction, which might give some more substance to what I'm arguing about Clinton. The President of the United States is presently engaged with a new Prime Minister in Israel, Barak, a very positive figure.

Now the importance of what he's doing there, probably the most important thing that Clinton has actually undertaken as President, is to bring a zone of peace into an area from the Carpathian—from Transcaucasia through Northern Africa. If that zone of peace is established, we would hope that that would become a basis for preventing some of the worst things from happening that could happen.

So, I'm confident that a President who would undertake what he's doing now with Barak, and with other nations, might be the President who would be willing to do what I propose.

The point is, that the reason I would place confidence in President Clinton's disposition, if he gets enough support—and I would hope that my campaign would help give him that support, to take the kind of actions I indicate—I think we should look at President Clinton's initiative with Barak and others, in trying to bring about a long-sought Middle East peace.

What the President is doing, is essentially moving, together with Barak, for the kind of solution which Europe found in the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, an area of great conflict with much bitterness and bloodshed and so forth, where we must find a solution without recriminations, and without victimization, among these nations.

If that kind of cooperation, which the President and Barak and others are trying to initiate now, succeeds, I think that would set a model for the kind of action which I have just discussed in response to Mexico's question, on the question of the New Bretton Woods System. I think the President, under those conditions, with the successful negotiation of peace in the Middle East with the partners of the United States, Israel, and others, Egypt and so forth, that if that goes through, that would change the dynamic globally. And a global crisis hitting under the conditions of that precedent, might be just what would succeed.

Q: [Question submitted by *La Semana*, an Hispanic newspaper in Houston.] Mr. LaRouche, I wanted to know your opin-



Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak (right) and President Bill Clinton at the White House. “What the President is doing,” says LaRouche, “is essentially moving, together with Barak, for the kind of solution which Europe found in the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, an area of great conflict with much bitterness and bloodshed and so forth, where we must find a solution without recriminations, and without victimization, among these nations.”

ion about the immigrants and about the Hispanics who are the second force in the United States.

LaRouche: Well, you’ve got a number of problems. You’ve got an injustice all around. What has happened, especially since 1982, in Central and South America, with the policies which were imposed, together with the attack on Mexico, launched from New York in August of that year, 1982, that since that time, the victimization of the peoples—economic victimizations—of peoples from Mexico south and throughout the Caribbean, has caused people to seek to fly from these countries, because of those kinds of conditions.

We also have had a collapse of the economic conditions in the United States, especially for those who are in the lower 80% of income brackets, who are living in extreme poverty.

Also then, you have a conflict among people who are losing jobs, among people who are “Anglo,” shall we say, as opposed to Hispanics, new rivals from these countries.

So, this kind of conflict stems actually from a bad economic policy. If we can eliminate NAFTA, which I intend to have eliminated, go back to a protectionist type of economy in the world we had in the 1950s and early 1960s, and under those conditions promote the well-being of the country, economic well-being of the countries south of our border, at the same time that we open up more employment here, I think the sources of this conflict will be brought under control.

If we . . . take the lessons of the civil rights struggle in the United States, and recognize that Hispanic-Americans also

are part of that same civil rights struggle, along with Asian-Americans, and also retired citizens; that if we take that view, I think these policy questions can be resolved.

Q: This is Bev Smith from the American Urban Radio Network. My concern is about the recent embrace with the Russians and the Chinese, as it relates to what seems to be a cementing of their relationship, and what impact it will have on the United States. . . . I am concerned about civil rights, and I am cautiously watching how we approach China as it relates to trade.

LaRouche: On the China question, the recent meeting between the President of China and the President of Russia, is not the inauguration of this cooperation. This occurred during the spring of 1998. It occurred in meetings we had in Europe, in which representatives of Russia, China, and India participated, in which my wife and I and others attempted to promote—not an alliance, but a three-cornered partnership throughout Eurasia, which would hopefully involve western continental Europe, Russia, China, and India, as keystone nations of Eurasia, to bring cooperation for economic development and peace and security throughout Eurasia.

It was my hope at the time, as I tried to make this work too, that the President of the United States would become a co-sponsor of that.

All of this was working fine, and led, particularly with the accession of Yevgeni Primakov to the prime ministership in

Russia, after the bond crisis, that under Primakov's influence, this effort became somewhat consolidated. And we have, in Eurasia today, including Malaysia, the sentiment for this, in Indonesia, India, other countries, you have a continuing commitment to the idea that these countries ought to form a three-cornered partnership, not excluding other countries, for peace and cooperation into the future, and with Europe, and with the United States.

This thing was soured considerably by the U.S. bombing of the China Embassy in Belgrade, during the course of the Yugoslav war. That problem has not been fully resolved, though I understand that President Clinton has taken measures to try to repair the relationship with China.

In the meantime, we have a mass of propaganda coming out, especially out of the George W. Bush campaign and its circles, which are trying to heat up, with a lot of false propaganda, a great danger to the United States from China. *There is no such "great danger." It doesn't exist.*

China, of course, has military capabilities. It is a regional power, it is not a global power. It will not be a global power for 20 years, or maybe 30 years. Also, if you deal with Chinese leaders, you recognize that the mentality of the Chinese leader, is they think in regional terms, but they also have desired cooperation with the United States, and with other parts of the world, as with Russia. They would like to have that partnership.

This bombing of the China Embassy in Belgrade, caused a near-break in those relations, which the President of the United States, Clinton, has taken some steps—I don't think adequate—to repair. I would hope we can repair that relationship.

Q: To the issue of human rights, though.

LaRouche: I think that also is greatly exaggerated. *I know of human rights problems in the United States which would turn your hair.* Look at our prison system. Look at what's coming out of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department. You want to see violations of human rights? Look at our death penalty.

What civilized nation in the world, still has the death penalty? Every civilized nation in the world has abandoned it. We went back to it. We have a Supreme Court which says that a victim of a death sentence sitting in Virginia, has to be executed anyway, even though there is probable cause to suspect that the thing was a frame-up.

And when the Supreme Court says, "Proceed with the execution for the sake of public interest," when the person may be innocent, *you have reached the limit of barbarism.*

Q: I, as an African-American, have some concern about the leaks that are beginning to come out of the FBI and the CIA, about a plan for Dec. 31, 1999. According to my sources, there is a plan to initiate full-scale military-like tactics in inner cities around this country. . . . Have you heard of these

charges, and what is your feeling about that?

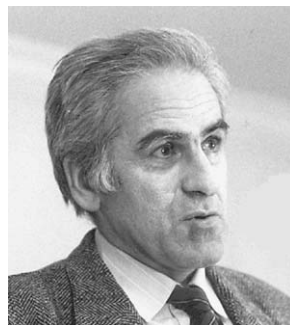
LaRouche: I know some—I can't go all the way and say that I know that's fully true. But I do know the following, that's relevant to your question. That in the summer of this year, the British government announced an operation called "Operation Surety," which was to go into effect about the third week of September, under which the commissionaire operations in the United Kingdom, would set forth anti-terrorist and related security measures, throughout England.

In the meantime, we've had the launching, from London, by the head of the terrorist organization which includes bin Laden, of international terrorist operations. We had international terrorist incidents at Seattle deployed from Canada into Seattle, using domestic eco-terrorists as part of the operation, attempting to destabilize and confuse the proceedings of the WTO.

Also, we have millenarian cults, which are crazy people, which reflect some of the same kind of mental problems we saw at the Columbine High School.

There are actual security problems in the United States, caused by foreign and domestic, shall we say, private agencies, which do represent a threat to security at this time. The magic of the Year 2000 is—attracts a lot of nuts. There may be plots, but I don't know of any to utilize this crisis for coup-style military operations, though I wouldn't be surprised if some people, over-drugged on the influence of George W. Bush, might run away with their presumptions.

There is a risk, and I think your concern is justified. I can only say that I do not know of any such plots by the government, though I do know that there are activities internationally throughout the world, including by the U.S. government, anticipating terrorist incidents to break out during the final weeks of this year.



Dr. Vladimir Kilasonya

Q: My name is Dr. Vladimir Kilasonya, from Georgia. Georgian society is very interested in the situation in Chechnya. And I want to know your opinion, Mr. LaRouche, about this war against Russia in Chechnya, and the Georgian propaganda, anti-Russian propaganda. Who is behind this conflict in Chechnya, and what can happen in the Caucasus after this war?

LaRouche: Following the war, or during the same period of the war in Yugoslavia, there was a general thrust toward Middle East destabilization—which I hope has somewhat been brought under control by what Clinton and Barak and others are doing together now—and also Transcaucasia and Central Asia.

The chief forces of destabilization were associated with

what some people call “Islamic terrorism.” That is, coming out of London, certain groups based in London, including those of Osama bin Laden, who’s somewhat notorious nowadays, were deploying mercenaries who were veterans of the Afghan and particular things back in the 1980s, into causing destabilization in Central Asia, and causing various kinds of trouble.

Now, the attack of some of these forces from Chechnya into Dagestan, created a crisis for Russia. And there were various differentiated kinds of responses within Russia, particularly the allegation that the Chechens had caused terrorist acts on a massive scale in Moscow itself. There’s now a great passion about this.

I think the essential thing is that Russia has taken the position—and I’d note, without differentiating among the different views in Russia on this question—that Chechnya has become a line in the sand; that if the terrorism which has been deployed into Chechnya, were to continue to use Chechnya as a base for destabilization of, say, for example, the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh and other areas in Transcaucasia, that this would spread throughout Eurasia, and would cause a kind of confrontation we don’t need.

Therefore, while I’m very unhappy with some of the developments in Chechnya recently, in the Russian action—I think they’re maybe not the wisest—nonetheless, I understand that all Russian tendencies, all Russian currents, including the various currents represented in the recent elections there, agree that there must be peace in Chechnya, and that the terrorist problem, of using Chechnya as a terrorist base, must be brought to an end.

I think that’s in the interest of the United States. I would hope and I think that Clinton thinks in that direction. And I would hope that we would get something effective on that soon.

I think the United States, Germany, France, and other countries, should possibly cooperate with Moscow, to try to find a solution in that area, to bring this horror show to an end, but at the same time, making no compromise with international terrorism.

Q: Hi, Mr. LaRouche, my name is Yousef Elia Haddad, I am the Arab American Press Guild president. First of all, I would like to applaud your courage and your frankness in your answers. My question is coming in two parts. Number one, you mentioned about the positive movement lately in the Middle East by the Syrian-Israeli negotiation. How can we reach a peaceful solution, and are we forgetting, on the other hand, the suffering of Iraqi people, Iraqi children, and the sanctions against Iraq? How you can handle the problem in Iraq, which is causing 1.5 million people dying over 10 years, and still going? Number two, what’s your position on moving the American Embassy to Jerusalem, in regard to the Congress, the resolution, in the year 2000?

LaRouche: First of all, we in Europe—in European civiliza-

tion—had, from the period from 1517 approximately, until 1648, a tearing-apart of all Europe by religious wars. That’s nearly a century and a half of religious wars, which almost destroyed European civilization.

Finally, we came to our senses in the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, and said that past hatreds and grievances must not prevent peace from being obtained. That means that you must have justice for all of the participants in the peace process, including Iraq. *But nobody has a right to vengeance or recrimination, because as long as we have the principle of vengeance and recrimination, there can be no peace.*

Under the present circumstances, no one can win, and the world as a whole might lose. If the Middle East explodes at the same time that the other crises are exploding, who knows what can happen to this planet?

So, we have to learn a lesson of history: Stop the searching for vengeance. Now, but justice also. For example, that means that the United States and Britain, *would stop bombing Iraq immediately. You will not have a Middle East peace, unless you stop the bombing of Iraq.* That must occur.

Second, there must be justice for the Arabs throughout the region. And there must be cooperation. *But justice means, delivery of the kind of terms of cooperation, which enable the people of each and all of these countries, to secure their rights, including the rights of Iraqi children.*

Iraq has a right to rebuild its economy. If you don’t have that, you’re not going to have Middle East peace. You can not have recrimination over the Iraq-Iran War, which was actually caused by the interventions of British intelligence, and there was some from U.S. intelligence. So, we must bring about peace throughout the region, based on two things. We’re going to end the war, no more vengeance, no more vows of vengeance, no religious warfare, no religious conflict. All religious groups are treated in an ecumenically equal way. But we must give justice, and that means primarily economic justice, in the sense of the right to rebuild their economies, and build secure nation-states, free of the fear of more war.

And that’s the answer. That President Clinton could not succeed in getting a stable peace in the Middle East, as long as British and U.S. aircraft continue to bomb Iraq, and as long as that foul resolution in the UN to send back in the so-called peacekeeping observers, is allowed.

This must end. If people want peace, and if they don’t want the world to go up in flames, they’ve got to stop this silly nonsense! And I think what you’ve got—

Look, let me just pick on the personality of Barak. Barak is a man in the tradition of Moses Mendelssohn. And every Arab who is concerned, should read the writings of Moses Mendelssohn, on ecumenicism. These are the principles which I believe Barak is trying to serve, the ecumenical principles.

These are also the principles of Christianity, of, for example, *De Pace Fidei*, of Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa. These are traditional principles among Jews, Christians, and Islamic

The expansion of NATO . . . has become a point of dangerous conflict, particularly as long as you have a situation, where the Prime Minister of Great Britain, who is a certifiable madman, is pushing the United States into military conflicts which the President of the United States himself would not like to have.

peoples. And therefore, I think we have a man of good intention in the prime ministership. We have a President of Israel, Ezer Weizman, who is a tough guy, but he recognizes the wisdom of this approach.

We have Arafat (who may not live too long), who is a very important factor of security. We have openings from Assad in Syria. We have many other good things.

Let us try to make it work. This means, however, not sit back and watch. This means that the United States particularly, with the help of people in western continental Europe, must cooperate to ensure that every party, including Iraq, in that region, is assured of just treatment. That the peace which will be negotiated, will be a just peace, with rights and repairs of the damage of all peoples equally, but no vengeance-seeking.

Q: [The *India Post*.] Mr. LaRouche, there has been a perception in India for a long time, that the U.S. foreign policy dynamics have accorded India an also-ran status. What do you think of that? And number two, would you support India's induction into the UN Security Council?

LaRouche: Well, on the second question, yes, I think India should be. India is a nation of—now approaching a billion people. It's a major nation in the world. If you don't want to make a farce of international diplomacy, then all nations which are major nations, should be principal nations which have a voice in the proceedings of the UN Security Council on a permanent basis. I think it's perfectly justified.

On the question of India, remember, the thing that broke Nehru's heart, was when the United States broke from him, during the period immediately following the death of President Kennedy. This was a heartbreaker. It has been for me.

The policy of the United States has often been influenced, as it was under Brzezinski, by the ideas of geopolitics, of managed conflict, the old British Hobbesian game of managed conflict. Manage a conflict by pitting one nation—neighbor against neighbor. And so, the United States government for a long time played the game of playing Pakistan and India back and forth, also trying to play China and India back and forth. All these kinds of games were played.

We have to come to the point that I—that my answer to this is that if the President of the United States, would agree with the government of India and the Indian state on the ques-

tion of permanent Security Council status for India immediately, with China already in there, then I think we would have an enhanced basis for that.

Second, if India is recognized, together with China and the United States and others, as the key parties for the formation of what must be a reformed international monetary system, to achieve in that monetary system what was resolved, for example, by the India delegation at Sri Lanka in 1976, at the Non-Aligned Nations meeting there, that economic justice for all nations, and to realize that in terms of the new monetary system which must be established, and India must play it obviously, because India is not only important for itself, it's important for Southeast Asia, it's important as a partner of Malaysia, it's important for what must be done to try to stabilize the situation in Indonesia.

So, I think that all these things have to be considered together. Yes, the United States policy toward India, should be, on a permanent basis—India is a major nation of the world, therefore, India is a major partner of the world, and that must never change.

Q: [From Vienna, Austria.] I would very much like to have Mr. LaRouche's views on the expansion of NATO, and whether he thinks Austria should be included in such expansion.

LaRouche: The expansion of NATO was a disaster. What we've now done, in the aftermath of particularly the Yugoslav war, is we've created hell for—including Austria. Like the Danube situation. What if we get a freeze of ice on the Danube? It's going to jam the whole thing up. We have destroyed, by the outcome of the Yugoslav war, we have destroyed the economy of the underbelly of all Europe. We have a spreading disaster.

At the same time, with the increased intensity of conflict coming out of the Bush crowd and others on China, we've created a situation, with the Chechnya developments, in which we've now put former members of the Warsaw Pact states, like Poland, on the border of Russia at the time that Russia is now in the process of reuniting, at least in some degree, with Belarus, White Russia.

So, the expansion of NATO has turned out to be no benefit to the new nations which are brought into it, and has now become a point of dangerous conflict, particularly as long as

you have a situation, where the Prime Minister of Great Britain, who is a certifiable madman, is pushing the United States into military conflicts which the President of the United States himself would not like to have, though some of the people in the U.S. join Blair in that sort of thing.

So it's a dangerous situation. The further expansion of NATO is a nightmare. I think much more sensible, is the agreement which is being worked out with France and Germany, on a European independent security force. I think something in that direction should actually emerge.

Unless there's an attack on western Europe, which requires support from the United States, I think that NATO has a diminishing function in the world to come.

Q: [Denver Community Television in Denver, Colorado.] Mr. LaRouche, to get back to domestic relations, do you consider the KKK and other members of racist parties, to be terrorists? . . .

LaRouche: First of all, I think that the idea of the category of terrorism is much misused. There are actually international terrorist organizations, which are used for that purpose. This one from London, which has issued this *fatwa*, is a typical case of an international organization which is terrorist, which is actually supported by some governments, which are the hand within, inside the glove of terrorism.

The Ku Klux Klan, which was revived in the United States with the sponsorship of a U.S. President, Woodrow Wilson, who represents the Dixiecrat racist tradition of the Democratic Party, which I hope we would get rid of, especially for this election campaign—does not qualify generally as a terrorist organization.

The problem we have in the United States, goes more to the Justice Department. As long as you have pro-racist attitudes in the permanent bureaucracy of the Justice Department—and I name specifically the Deputy Assistant Attorney General Jack Keeney—as long as this Operation Fruehmensch type of operation, which targets African-Americans for special prosecution and entrapment, on the basis of a policy admitted in court of racist motivation, to say they're out to prove that African-Americans are not qualified for positions of that kind of trust; as long as you have that, and as long as you have this kind of attitude, the death penalty attitude, which George W. Bush represents, for example. (The man's not civilized, let alone educated.) As long as this goes on, we do have an internal security threat to citizens from official forces which are misused by federal, state, and other forces, in what we remember from Mississippi, the three victims of terrorism down there by the local police.

We have that problem. My only remedy for that, is what I've proposed generally. In the United States, 30% of the voting strength in most elections, is controlled by what Al Gore and others have called this suburban Third Way group—what Dick Morris has identified.

What has happened is, we have just driven 80% of the voters largely away from the polls. They don't believe they have any power. So we've given power, voting power, to a minority, and excluded the majority. Now, the majority—the Roosevelt majority, as I would call it, the FDR majority—would represent African-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, Asian-Americans, labor, and a persecuted race called senior citizens these days. Eh?

So that if the majority would organize itself—don't sit back and worry about stopping a problem. Take preemptive action. *Let's get the 80% of the largely non-voting Americans, to march in and take control of the parties, especially the Democratic Party, and take control of the polls, and exert their rightful majority influence in the polls.* Under those conditions, with a political alliance among African-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, senior citizens and other hyphenated Americans, labor, and so forth; under these conditions, this kind of danger you talk about, can not thrive.

And I think, rather than sit back and worry about how do we fend it off, how do we prevent it? And the way to prevent it, is to bring the majority of the American citizenry back into power again. Under those conditions, we won't have that problem.

Q: [Pittsburgh Courier newspaper.] In your opening statement, you mentioned three crises that you thought were going on in the United States. One was financial, the monetary crisis. What were the other two?

LaRouche: The second one is the danger of a different kind of—you have a deflationary crisis, that is, a sudden chain-reaction collapse of all these Internet and similar kinds of high-gain stocks. That is, companies that have made no profit and have no financial assets, and their stock is zooming toward the stratosphere.

These things are vulnerable. The whole ball of wax can come down in a chain reaction. To prevent that from happening, led by the Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, in approximately October—or before, but certified in October 1998—the United States and other countries, have been pumping cash, printing money, pumping cash in to try to keep the stock markets and other things from collapsing.

In the process of doing that, they have created a new nightmare just as bad as a deflationary collapse, an inflationary blow-out of the type that happened in Germany in 1923, the summer and fall of 1923. That's the second one.

The third one is, especially since the Kosovo war, the Yugoslav war, the rate of increase of global regular and irregular war conflict, throughout the planet, has become a danger as great to civilized order and peace and stability, as either a deflationary collapse of the world economy, or an inflationary blow-out of it. Those are the three dangers.

Q: And then secondly, are there any other issues in your

campaign directly relating to African-Americans?

LaRouche: Oh, absolutely. The basic thing is take power. The way the African-Americans can get their rights back, is by creating a de facto alliance, a political alliance, of the forgotten men and women of America, who constitute almost 80% of our population. African-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, Asian-Americans, labor in general, farmers, senior citizens, and so forth.

If that alliance is created, and it can be created now, which is what I'm trying to foster, then we will have the political power, *and the political optimism*, to turn the country back to what Franklin Roosevelt did in saving this country, back in the 1930s.

Q: [Argentine wire service, Noticias Argentina.] Argentine Vice President Carlos "Chacho" Alvarez says he favors an international tribunal to sit in judgment of those Argentine military charged with human rights violations. However, President Fernando de la Rúa has avoided saying openly that he favors the international structures of globalism. Given that framework, what do you foresee for Argentina in the next few years? Globalist tendencies, or a different stand?

LaRouche: I think that globalism in its present form is doomed one way or the other. What we saw at Seattle, in the WTO conference there, largely under the influence of developments which occurred in France and Germany just before then, around Schröder's action in Germany as supported by Lionel Jospin, the Prime Minister of France; that globalism is now in the process of being defeated.

Globalism is no longer "the wave of the future." That the tendency is now to restore the nation-state, the sovereign nation-state, as the primary political authority on this planet, and that relations among states must be relations among sovereign nation-states.

So, globalism must go. If it does not go, then the planet will go, because without the nation-state, the world has no resources and no political means to deal with the kind of financial crisis we face now. And therefore, things such as we saw in the case of Pinochet, the British-Spanish game against Pinochet.

Now, Pinochet is not one of my favorite characters. But he was given immunity. He was a former head of state, and the sovereignty of Chile had been destroyed. Of course, Chile is not the traditional ally of Argentina, but the same thing applies there. So, Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh in London, has launched this Transparency International-type of operation, which now says that special international tribunals, not representing governments, but just bodies created by some kind of special, informal globalist organization, can go around the world, pick people up, and put them on trial, with no accountability to government.

That must not be tolerated in Argentina or any place else. The sovereign power of government must be the authority.

And if there's problems—well, they're problems of war, aren't they?

Q: [Denver Community Television.] I never got an answer to my second half of my question, as to why the commercial media refuses to acknowledge Mr. LaRouche as a viable candidate. And is it because they take issue with his new monetary system?

LaRouche: In part. This goes back a long ways. Look, the United States has two currents in it, historically. One is the current of the Founding Fathers, which I follow. And I'm not—that's not popular these days. Then the other current, which is based on Manhattan, and also on what became the Confederacy, which was an alliance, had a different policy.

Now, I happen to represent the policy I represent: the General Welfare policy. I represent the same thing, in that respect, that Franklin Roosevelt represented in his quarrels with Wall Street, and with this Confederate tradition of Woodrow Wilson.

So, these guys, if you look at who controls the major media, what's their connection to Wall Street, and London, or British Commonwealth connections?

So you have a major media in the United States, which represents the viewpoint, the outlook, and the interests of international rentier-financier interests. And I am recognized as being not friendly to that. And, of course, I am no more unfriendly, I think, perhaps, than Franklin Roosevelt was. But that's not much of a wonder these days.

I think that that will have to change now. If we get the majority of the American voters beginning to move back into coalitions, and demonstrating that they can no longer fix elections the way they've been fixed in recent years, then the press will have to behave itself, and come back, and pay attention to the real issues.

I think also, in particular, the financial crisis, which in one form or another, is going to hit very soon, that this will teach everybody a lesson. We'll get back to real politics.

Q: This is Bev Smith with the American Urban Radio Network. I'm concerned about our trade policies around the world. That's why I was watching with curiosity the demonstration and the actions of the World Trade Organization countries that are involved in the Caribbean Initiative. I feel that the entire trade world, has reneged on its promises. I'd like for Mr. LaRouche to address the Caribbean Initiative that has not been enacted, and also, the world dominance of Chiquita Banana.

LaRouche: You take that up with the French President, Jacques Chirac, who had some references to that in a press conference he had with President Clinton, some time ago, on the question of the banana wars, between "Big Banana" Al Gore and the President of France.

Chiquita Banana is well-known. It's a well-known inter-

LaRouche: more signs that the bubble is collapsing

Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche issued the following statement on Dec. 28.

Remember economist Paul Samuelson, perhaps the most famous of the authors of “Economics 101”? Paul, who taught 1960s university students of the Baby-Boomer years that “built-in stabilizers” would prevent an August 1971 dollar collapse from happening, has a son, Robert J. Samuelson, who regularly writes economics columns for the *Washington Post*. Robert Samuelson has now [Dec. 28] warned *Washington Post* readers and other people: “People are acting as if economic risk is declining, when it may be rising.”

Samuelson is only one of a growing number of leading senior economic writers, economists, and bankers who are now warning the world against signs of an early collapse

in a world-wide financial bubble. Many among these are saying that the current financial boom is nothing but a new tulip craze, a bubble ready to pop.

Some in print, and many more bankers, economists, and statesmen privately, are warning that the world is faced with something far more serious than a stock-market crash. The world’s financial system is doomed to a systemic collapse, from which only a radical return to earlier pro-nation-state policies could rescue humanity.

On the darker side, while most people in the upper 20% of U.S. family-income brackets are fanatically deluded enthusiasts for investing in money-management schemes, the insiders in the really top brackets, are getting out of these markets, buying up the kinds of assets which they believe would represent a continuing income-stream even after the total collapse of the existing financial system.

Does this mean that any politician talking about the smart ways to balance the budget is living in a dream-world? Absolutely. What kinds of people are foolish enough, still today, to vote for those kinds of political candidates?

est, and it apparently is one of Al Gore’s special constituents.

The problem here is, that you’ve got to change the framework of economic policy, in order to address the Caribbean region effectively.

First of all, we have to protect the sovereign nation-state. We have to have a protectionist model, that these nations can not function without the right to a protectionist model. The present trade policies deny them that. They need credit for viable projects of infrastructure development. For example, Central America. The place is a hell-hole. There’s no adequate infrastructural development there. Whole areas are a no-man’s-land, virtually, as far as the central government is concerned. And then, of course, in the islands, you have a similar kind of situation.

But in the Caribbean region, we have to take a positive, pro-active policy, of the type that Franklin Roosevelt promised with his “Good Neighbor Policy,” and that Jack Kennedy also promised.

If we change the framework of international economic policy, trade, and credit, then the United States can play a key role, with others, in ensuring that these nations have the means by which they can reconstruct.

I’ll give you one of the worst cases: Haiti. Haiti is a nation which has no possibility, because it’s a totally depleted territory, of rebuilding itself with its own resources. My view is the United States should actually take a pro-active initiative to provide the people of Haiti with the possibility, the means, of starting to rebuild their country.

Q: [From Houston.] What would be your politics against Cuba? Would you change something about the way the government is working now with Cuba? Would you work with Castro to change openly Cuba to something better, maybe?

LaRouche: I think the policy of the United States in general, the foreign policy, has to be: Stop looking for geopolitical games. Our policy has to be to start from “Go”—at least, if I’m President, my policy will be start from “Go,” apply the principles of the Treaty of Westphalia to address all diplomatic and related problems. Set up a standard of justice, negotiate an agreement on standards of justice, and say, “Okay. If you agree to that, we start from ‘Go’ as if there had been no conflict before.”

Q: Nelson Thall, medianews.com and CFRB Radio, Toronto. Mr. LaRouche, just to get down to some specifics, because I enjoy hearing your ideas about hard-nosed economic issues. You talked about the free trade agreement. What’s your feeling about the auto pact between Canada and the United States?

LaRouche: Well, of course, that’s an old story. It was a two-price level, which was convenient for some people in Canada, and convenient for some people in the United States. I think we ought to go back to a strictly protectionist policy, and plus cooperation.

That is, we must eliminate all these free trade agreements, and go back to—we set up a protectionist policy, and then we agree to cooperate after we set up a protectionist policy.

Q: As supplementary, two questions. Recently, just within the last few days, it's been announced that Canadian National Railways has been making an offer to take over control of Burlington Northern Railroad. How would you handle that, if you were President? Would you allow that to go ahead?

LaRouche: I would oppose that, because the national railway system of the United States was established by the Federal government, chiefly. And what we used to have, in terms of regulation of our railway system: It is my intention as President to restore that regulation, which was taken down under Carter and afterward.

So therefore, the supervision of the railway companies of the United States, should be under U.S. Federal law and regulation. That notwithstanding that, that cooperation on this basis, with the railway systems which connect from Canada, for example, should be maintained.

Q: [Questions asked on behalf of Jan Engelgard, editor-in-chief of the Polish weekly newspaper *Mysl Polska*, and Daniel Podrzycki, chairman of the August 80 trade union, which publishes a weekly, *Kurier Zwiaskowy*.] In a few years, Poland and other eastern European countries are supposed to join the European Union. How do you think the situation in Europe will develop, and what should be our approach to the EU and the Maastricht Treaty? And the second question concerns the Pope's call for a debt moratorium for developing countries. How do you think this can be done in practice? Is it possible at all, given the pressure from the International Monetary Fund?

LaRouche: Well, no one knows what's going to happen to the European Union. In its present form, the European Union can not survive. That was forecast by a number of my friends and acquaintances in Germany, who understood it. I've always had that view: It couldn't work.

The Europeans are going to have to go back to some other arrangement. And the present crisis will force that to come into being. I would hope that, in the case of Poland and similar countries which are formerly so-called eastern European countries, that what we would do, is follow the policy of cooperation which was outlined by me, for example, in an address I gave in Berlin, on Columbus Day in 1988, a policy which was enunciated also in an address never actually delivered, but intended to be delivered in New York by Alfred Herrhausen, then the head of Deutsche Bank, in November 1989. That we should have these kinds of policies toward the areas of the former Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union, which have never recovered from the effect of this process, and we should go with that policy. That under those conditions, new economic partnership agreements, and cooperation agreements, should be struck between the nations of western continental Europe, and nations such as Poland and further east and so forth, in Europe.

So, I think that what will have to happen, realistically,

since the European Union is not going to survive in its present form, is that there will have to be a renegotiation, so that you will have something to supersede Maastricht, and this should have the provision for adapting to this kind of reality.

On the Pope's proposal, of course I'm all for it. I always have been for that sort of thing. For example, take the case of the debt obligations of Central and South America. My friends and I have proven repeatedly, that Central and South America generally has no debt—foreign debt obligation. If I go back to 1971-82, that period, and analyze the debts and debt payments by the countries of Central and South America since that time, *these countries have already more than repaid every debt they actually incurred since*.

What has happened, was a leveraging of debt, reassessment, reevaluation of debt, upvaluation, increasing the obligations of these countries, while imposing upon them conditionalities which destroyed their ability to produce the income to pay the debts.

So therefore, in the case of Africa, in the case of Central and South America, and similar situations, the best thing to do is write this stuff off.

Look at it realistically. We have now well over \$300 trillion of short-term gambling debts, like gambling side-bets, called derivatives and similar things, in the world market, as against a Gross Domestic Product combined, of all nations, assessed currently at about \$41 trillion.

So, obviously, the world as a whole is bankrupt. We have to write off *entirely*, the so-called side-bet debt, such as derivatives, to both creditors and debtors. Forget it. Just wipe it off the books. It can never be paid. Don't choke the world with that.

Other debt, which is questionable debt, has to be reorganized. In the process of a general debt reorganization, under the auspices of a New Bretton Woods system, we're going to—it's obviously the mechanism there, to write off debts of Third World countries, where they should be written off.

In general, I take the view that if it's a truly sovereign debt, as Hamilton argued on the question of the debt of the United States, in his famous statement on credit, that the sovereign state, such as the United States, must fully owe, pay, its Treasury debt. It must honor it, because the sovereignty of the nation-state is involved. But, on other forms of debt, if they're just debt, they should be paid. But if it's not just debt, as in the case of most of these debt excesses in Central and South America, or Africa, for example, they should be just simply written off.

Q: Bev Smith again. This time on the environment. As a former consumer advocate, I have been watching with interest the decreasing concern in America for what is happening to our environment. A year ago, I went to New Orleans to look at an African-American community that has been devastated by landfills, and an abnormal amount of deaths due to kidney

and intestinal problems had occurred. A brand-new school had to be closed because of environmental problems. This is right in the alley, so to speak, of where Syntec and corporations like that would like to build: in low-income Latino and African-American communities. I am concerned that no one is addressing these issues on the campaign trail. I'm curious as to how Mr. LaRouche sees this issue.

LaRouche: Well, on this kind of thing, first of all, you have two problems on the environment. Much of what's been said in propaganda, or whatever you want to call it, is nonsense. But there's a real problem, and the real problem should be considered, like the one you just described. Our point was, we had regulation, public health regulation. We've taken that regulation off since the Carter years, since the Trilateral Commission had this panic of eliminating regulation in whole areas of Federal regulation.

The other thing is, it's not just a matter of regulation. We have had, since 1971, a net shrinkage in true value of the total infrastructure development of the United States. That is, much of what was called "profit" in the United States since 1971, was actually the profit on the margin of unpaid payments to the public account. That is, we have been losing infrastructure in transportation, in energy, in other things—in municipal infrastructure. And people have said, on the grounds of cost or the question of this or that, we can't pay this any more.

So the problem is twofold. First of all, regulation which should be regulation has been abandoned or is not enforced, and largely because the wrong people are in charge of government. That is, the top 20% and the big money interests, control too much of politics. And therefore, the people who are victimized, have very little voice, even though they may be 80% of the population.

Second, we have neglected the maintenance of those things which are necessary to develop and maintain a safe, general environment with the kinds of infrastructure required to meet the demands of modern society.

So, the two things have to be considered together. Neither one by itself can be adequate.

Q: [A journalist from St. Petersburg, Russia.] First, all I wanted to say is I share the optimism of my friend, Vladimir Kilasonya, from Tblisi, who is sure that Lyndon LaRouche will win the election race and become the President of the United States. I want to ask Mr. LaRouche about one particular issue of transition, that is, the new principles of international policy. In the capacity of the President of the United States, how would he deal with such a particular problem as oil transit and gas transit, which is a classical instrument of global geopolitics today, involving also the issue of Chechnya and, in general, the Caspian area?

LaRouche: Well, there's a faction which bridges some people in New York, which cuts into some parts of the Democratic Party, the Republican Party, London, what not, which

are playing games with this. And it's pretty clearly stated at various conferences, where in particular Brzezinski was present, and where Brzezinski's documented this in his *The Grand Chessboard* and other places.

The purpose of many of these operations, is to continue the New World Disorder which was launched by Margaret Thatcher and George Bush back in 1989 to '91. And so often, much of this is malicious. You see the lack of performance on these petroleum contracts, and you see that these are essentially primarily political, even though they involve large-scale financial operations.

One has to take the view of sovereignty, that the natural resources, which sometimes are called—I guess they're called in Russia, natural monopolies—that the natural monopolies or natural resources of a territory, belong to the sovereign state of that territory. The disposition of that, is their responsibility. There may be treaty agreements, but they have to be reached on the basis of agreement through the administration of sovereign nation-states.

This whole business, this whole scam, this "oil route" scam, coming out of Central Asia, *must be stopped*. It must end. This is nonsense.

Look, the thing to emphasize is, among all these hard-nosed idiots who want to build a tactical missile defense system, which can't work, which is out of date; it's been out of date in principle since the early 1960s! But some idiots, who want to make money, or their defense contractor friends who want to make money, are still bargaining for it.

People are talking about Air-Land Battle 2000, for example, in the United States, which is a piece of absolute idiocy. Yes, we have the possibility of bombing a lot of nations. We have the possibility of doing that with a certain amount of impunity. But that doesn't mean you can win a war that way.

So, what we have, is we have a situation in the world, in which no power is capable of actually winning a war in the conventional sense. Our economies are too bankrupt, our military services are too foolish. We can bomb things. We can act like terrorists. But that doesn't work.

So why do we want to go into wars, when the only result will be a perpetual state of chaos? And the people like Brzezinski, who I must certify is an absolute madman, who want to do these kinds of games, are simply getting the world entangled in war upon war, which no one can win, and everybody will lose.

So therefore, in the interests of peace, *stop the nonsense. Stop the games. Stop the globalization.*

The basic problem we have with Russia, is that the *provocations* which feed into Russia from some of these things, have the worst possible effect on the Russian population, the Russian system.

What we need, is we need cooperation among the United States, western continental Europe, Russia, China, India, and other countries, which are sympathetic to this idea that we do

What I'm concerned about, is to get a Middle East peace generally, to hope to link that Middle East peace up to an Iran agreement . . . and to try to create a context in which we can increase the degree of stabilization in the entire area extending around the Caspian Sea.

have a common interest of sovereign nation-states. We must bring this world back into order, cut this nonsense out for once and for all, for the sake of peace and for the sake of the future of our people.

Q: [From Mexico.] Mr. LaRouche, are you aware of the last provocation in the fall, in the foreign policy by Juan Enriquez? And, what is going to be the impact of the flooding, of the catastrophe in Venezuela, on the entire region?

LaRouche: Well, you have to look at the Venezuelan crisis in the context of the Colombia FARC business; the official bankrupting of Ecuador; the attacks on the present President of Peru, and on Peru's institutions, and pro-terrorist things; the attempt to destabilize Brazil, to grab off large areas of its natural resources to give them to foreign countries, in names of various things; the targetting of Argentina, and so forth and so on; and the targetting of Chile, as symbolized by the attack on Pinochet, which is really an effort to destabilize the government of the nation of Chile.

So obviously, I know who's behind these kinds of things. I have fought them for years. I would say the United States — if I were President, that instant, the Inter-American Dialogue and similar institutions, are suddenly shut off from any influence on the policies of the United States government. My policies are those of, in a sense, John Quincy Adams, with his community of principle doctrine, as I stated in this two-hour and forty-minute television tape which I've produced on foreign policy. The policies of Roosevelt, the policies of Kennedy. Those are my policies.

The other policies — they're going to go.

Q: [Question submitted by José Lesta of the magazine *Ano Cero* from Spain.] Mr. LaRouche, what do you think about the behavior of the Spanish judge, Baltazar Garzón, in regard to the case of General Pinochet? What is the role of the British Commonwealth in all of this?

LaRouche: You have the same thing in Italy. You had the British yacht, *Britannia*, seated off the coast of Italy, not far from Rome, where a bunch of Italians came on board, received their orders from the British monarchy. The Queen wasn't there, but the monarchy was represented. They marched back into Italy, and ran what was called a "Clean Hands" operation in Italy, which destroyed all of the leading

parties of Italy, and produced a state of rotting instability inside the Italian government institutions and nation.

They're now trying to do the same thing in Germany.

This guy Garzón in Spain is a part of the same process. So, this is an attempt by the people close to the British monarchy, particularly the Duke of Edinburgh, who is a sponsor of these things, to destabilize a whole series of countries.

Now, this must stop. Spain is targetted, obviously, as we see in recent developments, and Garzón is part of it. Spain is targetted for being destroyed, literally destroyed. Italy is targetted for being destroyed. Chile is a target of the same thing. This operation in Argentina, to try these former generals, part of the same thing.

This kind of operation, this Transparency International operation, should be shut down. It has to be shut down. And as President, despite Vice President Al Gore now, that Transparency operation will be kicked out of the U.S. government, out of U.S. policy and State Department policy.

Q: I have another question. How would you work with Mexico, Colombia, to reduce the drug trafficking? Let me tell you, 40% of the marijuana which is consumed here inside the country, is grown in the U.S.A.

LaRouche: Well, first of all, what I would do immediately, and I would encourage President Clinton to do it, though I think he's disposed in that direction — *General McCaffrey is right, and those who oppose General McCaffrey are wrong.* Now, I would do some things which go beyond what General McCaffrey has proposed, but I think he probably would be sympathetic to those things, too.

That the stability of the nation-state of Colombia, its integrity as a sovereign nation-state, its economic development — it has great riches, natural riches which can be developed to the benefit of people. It has one of the sites which might be the second Panama Canal site, linking the Caribbean to the Pacific in a sea level-type canal, which is needed by our West Coast ports, in order to enable our West Coast manufacturers to trade across the Pacific efficiently.

So that the general policy is, I want a partnership with the sovereign nation-states with these parts of the world. I believe the United States therefore has to act to protect their sovereignty. The drug problem *can be eliminated.* We dealt with it in Peru. I was privy to what was done in Peru. I know how it

can be handled. It can be handled in Colombia, and it has to be handled.

Drug-trafficking is an international crime. And this criminality can not be condoned, it has to be shut down. And I think McCaffrey represents the right first step.

Q: This is Hrant Khachatrian, from the Armenian Parliament [and a weekly newspaper of Armenia]. Mr. LaRouche, you know that there is a cease-fire between Armenia and Azerbaijan since 1994, without any peacekeeping forces from outside. But we guess that NATO's goal is to use the situation, to put its military troops into the Transcaucasus. What's your point of view on this situation?



Hrant Khachatrian

LaRouche: Well obviously, this has to stop. *Under no circumstances should NATO forces be put into Transcaucasia.* They can accomplish no good, and they can only make an explosive situation. There is no need to have them there, they can accomplish no good, they shouldn't be there.

This—the agreement, which would involve the understanding between Azerbaijan and Armenia on the Nagorno-Karabakh issue, was a working issue, a working factor in stability, and what I'm concerned about, is to get a Middle East peace generally, to hope to link that Middle East peace up to an Iran agreement, and to establish agreements also affecting Iran and Azerbaijan, and to try to create, in that set-up, a context in which we can increase the degree of stabilization in the entire area extending around the Caspian Sea.

That's my policy. Other people on the scene have more understanding of this than I do, but that's my general policy on this issue.

Q: Gladstone Holder from Barbados. Mr. LaRouche, how can you overcome the stranglehold of the New York Council on Foreign Relations and the media on the U.S. Presidential elections?



Gladstone Holder

LaRouche: Well, very simply. It's not me that can do it—only in a catalytic way. My function right now, apart from stating policies, is to catalyze into being, the kind of coalition among the voters themselves, which can change this.

That when I look at the United States, and see that 80%

of the population, the lower-income brackets, are virtually unrepresented in government, or in the political parties, my advice to them is get together, shake the hand of your neighbor, whether you're African-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, Asian-Americans, labor, senior citizens and farmers, or so on; shake the hand of your neighbor, and agree that *you have a common interest* which overrides any passion about a special interest.

So put the common interest first, and find the special interests—the solution—within the common interest. If you do that, then the voters of the United States can overwhelm, under our system of government, any combination of press or Wall Street power, which may be presently dominant. And that's the only way to do it. Otherwise, you're going to have a bloody revolution, or worse. Who knows?

But my view is, if the American people will realize, when they see the crisis the way it's coming down, that they've got to put aside their little, special petty interests—and I'm talking about petty personal interests—and even special interests which are legitimate, and subordinate them to the fact that we must have *unity* among the majority of the citizens, on the primary issues of the general welfare.

If we have that, those citizens can march into the polls, and they can do what they have to do. If that citizenry is aroused, as it's been aroused before in our national history, first to establish our republic, and to defend it, if that's aroused, nothing can control this—the United States, from outside.

We have the power. We have no need to submit. And if we get that kind of conception back into government—of the general welfare—our relations with other countries will be what will make other countries happy.

Q: Mr. LaRouche, even if that 80% unites, why should they unite and vote for you?

LaRouche: Because they have no other choice right now, that's why. They have nothing—They have two dummies as front-runners. I mean, even Detroit's auto-testing program wouldn't take such dummies in. And we're running 'em for President! You have Bradley, who I think is a decent guy, and I'm very glad that he's in the race, because he at least enables people to escape from the embraces of Al Gore. But so far, he's presented a minestrone of particular issues, and has not addressed any of the fundamental issues which will deal with the policy.

Looking around the spectrum, from Buchanan and others outside this—the independent candidates—I see nothing. There's nothing. There's no one who is running for President, who has an understanding of the problems, and who is prepared to address them. Most of the issues which are going to decide the fate of humanity during the year 2000, they haven't even addressed.

Q: [Question submitted by Hardev Kaur, Editor-at-Large for

Malaysia's leading press conglomerate, New Straits Times Press, Inc.] Mr. LaRouche, how can the United States set conditions that its agricultural subsidies should not be questioned at the World Trade Organization, and yet ask to raise the European Union agricultural policy issues? Isn't this a double standard?

LaRouche: Of course it is. And it doesn't help the American farmers, either. If you want to find out what the American interests are in agriculture, one should interview the independent American farmer, *who is being rendered biologically extinct*, by the present agricultural policies of the U.S. government, particularly since the Carter administration, when things really began to get bad.

So the first thing to do on U.S. agricultural policy, is to restore a protectionist policy on U.S. agriculture, and encourage other countries to do the same. And then meet, in order to discover the ways we can cooperate, which enhance those protectionist policies of both of us, to our mutual advantage.

Q: From Sarajevo. My name is Stonyanov. I would like to ask Mr. LaRouche how he views the future of Bosnia. Today in daily newspapers in Bosnia, we are reading every day about the so-called stability pact. We are confused. My question is, what is the future of Bosnia and the future for the Balkan region?

LaRouche: What I would say, refer back to what President Clinton said, at the beginning, in San Francisco, during the course of the war in Yugoslavia. He presented a policy, which is not inconsistent with what I would consider the Treaty of Westphalia of 1648. That there should be a non-recrimination, a general reconstruction of the entire area, the entire Balkan area.

Now, as we know, . . . a totally inadequate job was done, which I think is the President's opinion, also in the case of Bosnia. That what we have to do, is say, "All right, the entire area, which might be called the 'economic underbelly of Europe,' this entire area has to be opened up for a general economic reconstruction—shall we call it, a New Marshall Plan for the entire region." Which was, I think, the tendency, the argument of President Clinton, prior to the very ending of the war with Yugoslavia.

Then, after he visited Albania, in a special visit there, he changed his policy, and then accepted the British policy, which is a policy of recrimination. As a result of that, the entire area has been plunged—with some modest exceptions, perhaps, in Croatia—into a disaster, an economic disaster.

The jamming-up of the Danube River is a threat to the entire area, including Romania, Slovakia, Austria. The entire potential for the development of Europe with the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal connection, and the river connections reaching down into the former Yugoslavia, this entire area is being plunged into a disaster. This is a strategic disaster for this planet and for Europe as a whole.

And the United States should go back, in my view, pick up, re-adopt, what Clinton had proposed at San Francisco and immediately afterward, and say that that has to be the policy. My view, in my experience with people in Austria, Switzerland, elsewhere, is that they would endorse and welcome that new policy. The United States should do that.

Q: [Question submitted by Ramon Navaratnam, Malaysia.] Why has the United States government been dragging its feet in initiating countries' action for reforming the international financial architecture?

LaRouche: . . . The problem here is that you have to understand the situation of President Clinton, and who he is. President Clinton is not me, and you may know something about—

more likely to take action on the issue of principle, than on an issue of tactical judgment of the situation. The President—our President, is a great compromiser. He's faced with terrible pressures, he's isolated, largely isolated in his own administration by people who have turned against him and knifed him in the back. He's in a very weak and vulnerable position as President. He's still fighting for Middle East peace, for which I give him great credit. I think that's a good place for him to put his priority right at the moment.

But the man is not an economist. He does not really understand economics, I do. And therefore, if I'm stronger in the United States, through the course of this election campaign, then the President becomes automatically stronger politically in the United States, even though he may not fully agree with me, by virtue of the fact that his policies and mine are not incompatible.

And therefore, I think the practical answer is the more support I can get, the more I can help to cause my sitting President, now, to consider acting in ways he otherwise might not be courageous or willing enough to do. And I think that's the answer to the problem.

We know what happened—what Gore did in Malaysia. There's a big part of the apparatus in the State Department which has that policy, the same policy that Gore had in his spitting contest, like a spitting cobra against the Prime Minister of the country, one of the most indecent, stupid, thuggish acts I've ever seen in diplomacy. He makes even Hitler's ambassadors look like almost civilized people, compared.

This is the problem. And to face that problem in his own government, typified by Al Gore, and other pressures from England and elsewhere, the President has shown weakness. I would hope that by my adding my strength to tilt the balance in U.S. politics, that I would encourage the President of the United States to find more strength.



Ramon Navaratnam

Teddy Goldsmith works with eco-terrorists and Al Gore

by Scott Thompson

Teddy Goldsmith, the brother of the late billionaire Sir James Goldsmith, runs *The Ecologist*, a British-based magazine which has been used to propagate the “Gaia” or “Earth Mother” hypothesis. If *The Ecologist* sounds like a manual for eco-terrorists who intend to wreak revenge upon those who violate “Mother Nature’s” rule, that is no surprise. In the following interview, Teddy Goldsmith reveals that he has been working with Reclaim the Streets, a group which has been at the center, along with the self-proclaimed eco-terrorist group Earth First!, in the June 18, 1999 riots in the City of London and at Stonehenge during the summer solstice, and again most recently during the Nov. 30-Dec. 3 World Trade Organization (WTO) meeting in Seattle. Also not surprisingly, Goldsmith has been working closely over the years with Vice President Al Gore, Jr., whose “deep ecology” book, *Earth in the Balance: Ecology and the Human Spirit*, cannot be distinguished, when passages are laid side-by-side, from the Unabomber’s manifesto.

According to Earth First! sources, the coalition which disrupted the WTO summit in Seattle, included such organizations as: Direct Action Network; Rainforest Action Network; Ruckus Society; Project Underground; and, the Seattle branch of the Green Party (the British branch was founded by Teddy Goldsmith). As Earth First! documents illustrate, this was a carefully planned disruption, which included eco-terrorists wearing black ski masks, who attacked police before changing clothes to blend back in with the crowd, of legitimate anti-free-trade protesters.

Also, according to sources at the Gaia Foundation, which the Goldsmith brothers have funded, Teddy Goldsmith has been working closely with Britain’s Princes Philip and Charles, who, as *EIR* previously reported, had a seminal influence upon Vice President Gore’s book and with whom Gore has maintained contact on issues dealing with their mutual admiration for eco-fascism.

Through the International Forum on Globalization, of which Teddy Goldsmith is a board member, there has been an international campaign to put forward a delphic attack against WTO-style “globalization.” One of the more insidious efforts in this respect, is “The Siena Declaration on the Crisis of Economic Globalization,” published as an advertisement in the Nov. 20, 1998 issue of the *New York Times*. At first glance, the declaration appears quite sane. It charges that “economic globalization” has led to “an extreme volatility in

global financial markets and great vulnerability for all nations and people.” It pins the blame on supranational organizations that set “the rules of global trade and investment,” including the WTO. The declaration gives support to the “serious corrective action,” including capital controls and reining in currency speculation, of the sort that has been taken by Malaysia, India, China, and other countries.

But on closer examination, matters begin to look quite suspect. The Siena Declaration historically locates the source of the plague of globalization in the original Bretton Woods conference of 1944. This is tantamount to holding U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt to blame for today’s maladies, and ignores the fact that the original Bretton Woods accords provided a viable basis for economic growth internationally until the mid-1960s, when a “paradigm shift” toward “post-industrial society” and “ecologist” policies, and the Aug. 15, 1971 introduction of a “floating exchange rate” system by President Richard Nixon, destroyed the last vestiges of FDR’s vision embodied in the Bretton Woods system.

Readers should not be taken in by such statements that Goldsmith made in the following interview with Scott Thompson on Dec. 16, where Goldsmith appears at times to be almost sane. It is all part of a “bodyguard of lies,” to misdirect the growing international movement against “globalization” and British neo-liberal “free trade” practices.

Interview: Teddy Goldsmith

Q: I was calling to ask you whether your Siena Group is still active?

Goldsmith: Well, the Siena Group was really nothing more than the board meeting of the International Forum on Globalization. So, the persons who actually did the writing of it was a group of us. It’s the board of the IFG. I happen to be a member, and I happened to have a house in Siena. . . .

Q: Have you supported any actions? For example, I noticed in Seattle at the World Trade Organization meeting on globalization, that there were a number of people from England there—

Goldsmith: Yeah.

Q: Did you give any support to that blockage of the WTO globalization push?

Goldsmith: There were more than a dozen people there who are supported by us in any case, whether they go to Seattle or not, you see. We supported people, of course. Seattle is the most important thing that's happened. . . . I mean, I wanted to go, but I didn't quite make it. But, it is very important. So, any foundation that funds things of any value in the environment has got to give some support to everything that led up to Seattle.

Q: I see. As I understand it from reading the Earth First! newsletter, there were actually demonstrations that got less coverage that were support demonstrations for Seattle. For example, there were 5,000 people who demonstrated in Geneva near the headquarters of the WTO. There were people as far away as Nepal—

Goldsmith: And, in England, too, there were demonstrations: in London. . . . And, that was rather badly described. It was described in the English papers as saying: "London is on fire," "London is in flames." In fact, the only thing that was burnt was one police car. So, London was not in flames. And, the people who burnt it have got nothing with the environmentalists. I mean the people I'm connected with are not involved in violence. . . . I mean the International Forum on Globalization is very, very serious people: some of the best scholars in

this whole field. These are serious people. . . . So, we've got nothing to do with violence. There were small violent groups that turned up there, but we've had nothing to do with them. . . .

Q: You don't know who the people in London were?

Goldsmith: Well, I don't know what they were called. The main body that demonstrated in London, which was, again, a non-violent body, is called Reclaim the Streets. And as far as I know, they are not involved in violence. My son went to one of their meetings the other day, and they're extremely, you know, perfectly peaceful people. They believe there are too many cars, and they've got to get back the streets again. They're quite right. How could anyone question that? . . . Even Vice President Gore doesn't like all that.

Q: Have you had the opportunity of talking with Vice President Gore. He wrote a book called *The Earth*—

Goldsmith: Yes, I know, I know President Gore [sic]. I had dinner with him—

Q: Oh, you had dinner with him?

Goldsmith: I'm involved with some students, whom we take around the world looking at environmental problems. And, when they come to Washington, D.C., President Gore [sic] lectures to them.

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Q: Ah, I know when I talked with Maurice Strong—

Goldsmith: I know Maurice Strong well.

Q: You know him very well?

Goldsmith: Well, not very well; it's not true. But, I mean I've known him, since he ran the United Nations Conference on the Environment in Stockholm in 1972. . . . And, that year David Blair . . . —He's a sort of father of the environmental movement in the United States. He started Friends of the Earth long ago, before it became that. He and I, we did this paper together. We did a daily paper for the delegates to that meeting in 1972. . . .

Anyway, what was it you were going to ask about Maurice Strong?

Q: Well, I was just going to say that Maurice Strong had told me that one of the influences on Al Gore, when he wrote *Earth in the Balance*, was your Prince Philip and Prince Charles.

Goldsmith: Well, yes, both of them are very concerned with environmental matters. . . . And, Prince Charles even more so than his father.

Q: How so?

Goldsmith: Indeed, Prince Charles is very much involved in these things. He understands. I mean, he's very much involved in organic agriculture. His father is not entirely organic. He [Prince Charles] is very much involved in that. He gives wonderful talks on it. He's very much in the battle against genetic engineering.

Q: Of course, Prince Philip was president of—

Goldsmith: The World Wildlife Fund. The World Wildlife Fund does not take quite such a strong stand on most issues, as you know. It's largely funded by industry. . . . I must say they do not take such a strong line. I'm not saying they're useless. And, they vary according to the country, you see. World Wildlife Fund in Geneva are very anti-nuclear. And, in France, they're pro-nuclear. They vary you see. They're not the same everywhere. . . .

Q: So, what's next on the anti-globalization agenda?

Goldsmith: Well, the globalization agenda has taken a beating. You see, what is happening now, is, that President Clinton realizes which way the wind is blowing. He's a good politician. He's always number one with the heart of the people who demonstrated in Seattle: the trade unionists. And, they don't want to have too much cheap labor about. So, they're going to make a big fuss if they bring China into the WTO.

So, I don't think he will want to associate himself with any move to bring China into the WTO today. He may have done it a few weeks ago, but I betcha he doesn't do it today or his friend Gore is not going to get in.

Loudoun Democrats are challenged for racist practices

by Nancy Spannaus

LaRouche Democrats in Loudoun County, Virginia have appealed the outcome of the Dec. 9, 1999 reorganization of the Loudoun County Democratic Committee, to the Virginia Democratic Party's 10th District Committee. According to the appeal, issued on Dec. 22 and signed by 10 Loudoun Democrats, the Loudoun reorganization "was riddled, from top to bottom, with fraudulent, racist, intimidating tactics, which violate the spirit and the letter of the U.S. Constitution, the Charter of the Democratic Party of the United States, the Voting Rights Act, and the Virginia Democratic Party Plan."

In many respects, this travesty in Loudoun, where LaRouche lives, reflects what will happen to the Democratic Party nationally, if the racist cabal within the Democratic National Committee, led by former DNC Chairman Don Fowler and DNC attorney Jack Keeney, Jr., is permitted to get away with its violation of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, in its treatment of 1996 Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. Keeney has argued before the Washington courts that the DNC is prepared to see the Voting Rights Act nullified, in order to be able to exclude LaRouche, who is seeking the Democratic nomination again this year.

This racist argument, by the son of one of the principal architects in the Department of Justice of the racist Operation Fruhmenschen targetting of black elected office holders and prominent citizens, Assistant Deputy Attorney General Jack Keeney, has set off a firestorm in the national Democratic Party, particularly among African-American leaders. Hundreds of African-Americans, civil rights leaders, and other Democratic and constituency leaders have signed an ad demanding that the DNC repudiate Keeney's tactics. The ad has now appeared in more than two dozen African-American papers around the country.

The Loudoun County Democratic Committee (LCDC) leadership, around former Chairman Dave Whitmer, embraced the Keeney-Fowler argument in word and in deed.

Shocking exclusion

The Whitmer clique used a wide variety of methods in order to achieve its express aim of excluding LaRouche Democrats—who have comprised nearly half of the party in recent contests—from its newly reorganized Committee. These in-

cluded several tactics time-honored by segregationists who were determined to prevent minority representation.

They included: vote dilution, by expanding the vote for precinct chairmen to others not in the precinct; voter confusion; disqualification of qualified voters because they could not prove registration on the spot; lack of equal treatment of the two electoral slates; an environment of intimidation against “LaRouche” candidates; chaos in the voting area; and permitting dubious Democrats to vote.

Perhaps the most obviously racist tactic was the disqualification of qualified voters. Three LaRouche Democratic voters were prevented from voting because they did not have their voter cards with them — although they claimed they were registered. The normal party procedure, including in Virginia, is to permit the challenged individuals to vote, pending checking with the Registrar the next day. Despite requests for this procedure, former Chairman Whitmer said no.

And who were the three who were denied? They were two African-Americans and one Hispanic, all three unknown to Whitmer and his clique. One of the African-Americans had been registered to vote in the county seat, Leesburg, since 1980. The other two were new voters, but were subsequently proven by the Registrar to have been lawfully registered.

Given the close margin of the contests for Leesburg precinct chairmen — anywhere from three to five votes — there is no question but that this series of actions, by individuals committed to the tradition established in Virginia by Al Gore and Mary Sue Terry of hatred of LaRouche, totally corrupted the results.

The 10th District Committee, which has previously rebuffed discriminatory tactics by the LCDC, is expected to make a decision in the coming months.

Proving the point

The tactics which the clique running the Loudoun Democrats used, were taken straight from the bag of tricks which segregationists have used, in the face of laws which had been devised to force them to respect the civil rights of minorities.

The first measure which the racist clique took was what is called vote “dilution.” In other words, having determined that a concentration of LaRouche Democrats might elect a precinct representative, the party officials determined that precincts should *not* be permitted to elect their own representatives. Instead, a larger voting unit, the magisterial district, was allowed to select the representative for each district.

This is the equivalent to measures that have been taken to add large white-populated areas to African-American districts, so that African-Americans would not be elected.

The Whitmer clique did have some African-Americans on their election slate, but they were “their” African-Americans, who had proven their loyalties. When unknowns showed up to vote, they were disqualified. If this result is ratified, the party is headed back to the days of Woodrow Wilson, when the Democrats were openly racist.

The Wilson tradition

While it is not generally publicized these days, the Democratic Party of the United States was not always the party of minorities. The civil rights tradition began when Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected in 1932. For 50 years before that, the party was notoriously racist.

The most shocking example is the case of President Woodrow Wilson, known as a kind of “liberal” because of his advocacy of the League of Nations. But Wilson liberalism was that of the British aristocracy, which called for keeping non-whites in their place. He used his position as President to revive the racist Ku Klux Klan, and tighten segregation of the races.

Although Wilson had won support of African-Americans during his election campaign, by claiming that he would treat them fairly, it didn’t take him long to show his true colors.

The first movie ever shown in the White House, *Birth of a Nation*, was screened privately for President Wilson and his Cabinet on Feb. 18, 1915. Wilson commented that the film was “like writing history with Lightning. And my only regret is that it is all so terribly true.” This Wilson quote was used to promote the film, a tribute to “Aryan” race supremacy, throughout America; the film fuelled the rebirth of the KKK to much larger numbers in the 1920s than had taken part in the 1870s.

Following Wilson’s Presidential inauguration, a secret organization called the “National Democratic Fair Play Association” was incorporated in the District of Columbia; among its “honorary members” were President Wilson and the most vehement racists in the Congress. The Fair Play group purportedly represented Southern whites who wanted just those government jobs which had traditionally been filled by African-Americans.

With this lobby supplying cover propaganda, President Wilson systematically fired leading black government officials and ordinary workers of the Treasury, Post Office, Pension office, Government Printing Office, Customs, Agriculture, diplomatic service, and other departments, replacing them with whites. He fired the ambassador to the black Republic of Haiti, a veteran black diplomat, and replaced him with a white Missouri banker.

Woodrow Wilson imposed the most degrading racial segregation on the remaining African-American government employees in all departments, where there had been an integrated workforce ever since the founding of the nation — even in the period of slavery, when some slaves and some free blacks worked in the government.

Wilson’s only answer to the dismay and protest that arose from the black community, was the repeated assertion that the separation of the races was “in the interest of the negroes.”

Clearly, the Woodrow Wilson tradition is alive in the Democratic National Committee today. Will it be cleaned out in time?

Toward a Community of Principle

The year 2000 has been declared by the Roman Catholic Church to be a Year of Jubilee, in which the debts of the world's poorest should be forgiven. While this is a worthy cause, it still falls short of what is required to reverse the collapse of civilization today. What is urgently demanded is the revival of a Community of Principle among nations, along the lines that this concept was elaborated by American Secretary of State John Quincy Adams in the 19th century, and by American statesman Lyndon LaRouche today.

LaRouche outlines this principle at some length in his recent *Storm over Asia* videotape, which is must-viewing for all serious strategic thinkers in this period of history. The idea, in short summary, was presented by LaRouche as follows:

“Our interest is to bring into being on this planet, a hegemonic community of perfectly sovereign nation-state republics, which share that commitment to defense of the general welfare, which is the cornerstone of our Federal Constitution; that these nations, which must each be perfectly sovereign—we want no empire, we want no hegemony, we want alliances of the sort which occur only between nation-states which agree that the idea of a community of perfectly sovereign nation-states, is the fundamental interest of each and all.”

Were you ever taught about this policy in American history books? Of course not. It is the unfortunate truth that the concepts of the American System of economics, and the corresponding foreign policy ideas of a Community of Principle, have been wiped out of our schools, by those who have been committed to reversing our best republican tradition.

Quincy Adams's formulation of the Community of Principle policy was developed in direct opposition to what the British Empire was proposing in the 1820s. British Prime Minister George Canning had at that time proposed an “alliance” with the young United States, allegedly in the joint interest of defending the states of South America from reconquest by Spain, France, or others. In fact, Canning's proposal would turn the United States into a “cockboat in the wake of a British

man 'o war,” Adams said in a memo to President James Monroe, because the United States did not have the military might to defend the sovereignty of the newly emerging republics of South America.

More important, however, Adams wrote, was the fact that the United States did not share a “community of principle” with Great Britain. What that meant, in short, is that the republican system and commitment of the United States was in fundamental disagreement with the imperial, oligarchical system and commitment of Great Britain. And that two such antagonistic systems could not be expected to work together to a common end.

In the particular situation of South America, Quincy Adams was right on the mark. Great Britain's interest in South America was to prevent the development of independent, sovereign industrial republics—as the subsequent history of coups, wars, and imperial financial maneuvers amply demonstrates. The United States, on the other hand, was totally committed to developing such republics, and collaborating with them.

Quincy Adams's policy was continued by Presidents Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and, to some extent during his short term in office, John Kennedy. Rather than looking for wars, and international enemies, they all sought to forge economic ties for mutual growth and development, all the while respecting the sovereignty of the other nations involved.

It is this policy that must be revived today. That will mean scuttling the International Monetary Fund policy of beggaring thy neighbor. It will mean dumping geopolitics and supranational interventions. It means returning to the fundamental principle which lies behind the Community of Principle: respect for every human being as made in the image and likeness of the Creator. It will mean building sovereign nation-states which can defend the right of all their inhabitants to be treated with the dignity they are due.

This is the fight to be waged, and won, in order to have a truly Happy New Year.

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MediaOne Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 p.m.
- LANCASTER/PALMDALE
Jones Ch. 16
Sundays—9 p.m.
- LAVERNE—Century Ch. 3
Mondays—8 p.m.
- MARINA DEL REY
Adelphia Ch. 3
Thursdays—4:30 p.m.
MediaOne Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 p.m.
- MID-WILSHIRE
MediaOne Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 p.m.
- MODESTO—Access Ch. 8
Mondays—2:30 p.m.
- PALOS VERDES
Cox Ch. 33
Saturdays—3 p.m.
- SAN DIEGO—T/W Ch. 16
Saturdays—10 p.m.
- SAN FRANCISCO—Ch. 53
2nd & 4th Tue.—5 p.m.
- SANTA ANA—Ch. 53
Tuesdays—6:30 p.m.
- SANTA CLARITA
MediaOne/T-W Ch. 20
Fridays—3 p.m.
- SANTA MONICA
Adelphia Ch. 77
Thursdays—4:30 p.m.

- TUJUNGA—Ch. 19
Fridays—5 p.m.
- VENICE—MediaOne Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 p.m.
- WEST HOLLYWOOD
Adelphia Ch. 3
Thursdays—4:30 p.m.

COLORADO

- DENVER—AT&T Ch. 57
Sat.-1 p.m.; Tue.-7 p.m.

CONNECTICUT

- CHESHIRE—Cox Ch. 15
Wednesdays—10:30 p.m.
- GROTON—Comcast Ch. 23
Mondays—10 p.m.
- MANCHESTER—Cox Ch. 15
Mondays—10 p.m.
- MIDDLETOWN—Comcast Ch. 3
Thursdays—5 p.m.
- NEW HAVEN—Comcast Ch. 28
Sundays—10 p.m.
- NEWTOWN/NEW MILFORD
Charter Ch. 21
Thursdays—9:30 p.m.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

- WASHINGTON—DCTV Ch. 25
Sundays—3:30 p.m.

ILLINOIS

- CHICAGO—CAN Ch. 21
The LaRouche Connection
Mon., Jan. 10: 10 p.m.
Sat., Jan. 22: 10 p.m.
Sun., Jan. 30: 4 p.m.
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Thursdays—5:30 p.m.
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Mondays—11 p.m.
- SPRINGFIELD—Ch. 4
Wednesdays—5:30 p.m.
- INDIANA
• MICHIGAN CITY
AT&T Ch. 99
Saturdays—1 p.m.

KANSAS

- SALINA—CATV Ch. 6*
Love, Unity, Saves

KENTUCKY

- LATONIA—I/M Ch. 21
Mon.-8 p.m.; Sat.-6 p.m.
- LOUISVILLE
Insight Ch. 70
Fridays—2 p.m.

LOUISIANA

- ORLEANS PARISH
Cox Ch. 6
Mon. & Fri.—12 Midnight

MARYLAND

- ANNE ARUNDEL—Ch. 20
Fri. & Sat.—11 p.m.
- BALTIMORE—BCAC Ch. 5
Wednesdays—4 p.m. & 8 p.m.
- MONTGOMERY—MCTV Ch. 49
Fridays—7 p.m.
- PRINCE GEORGES—Ch. 15
Mondays—10:30 p.m.
- W. HOWARD COUNTY—Ch. 6
Monday thru Sunday—
1:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m.,
4 p.m., 8:30 p.m.

MASSACHUSETTS

- AMHERST—ACTV Ch. 10*
- BOSTON—BNN Ch. 3
Saturdays—12 Noon

- GREAT FALLS
MediaOne Ch. 6
Mondays—10 p.m.
- WORCESTER—WCCA Ch. 13
Wednesdays—6 p.m.

MICHIGAN

- CANTON TOWNSHIP
MediaOne Ch. 18: Thu.—6 p.m.
- DEARBORN HEIGHTS
MediaOne Ch. 18: Thu.—6 p.m.
- GRAND RAPIDS—GRTV Ch. 25
Fridays—1:30 p.m.
- PLYMOUTH—MediaOne Ch. 18
Thursdays—6 p.m.

MINNESOTA

- ANOKA—GCTV Ch. 15
Thu.—11 a.m., 5 p.m.,
12 Midnight
- COLUMBIA HEIGHTS
MediaOne Ch. 15
Wednesdays—8 p.m.
- DULUTH—PACT Ch. 24
Thu.—10 p.m.; Sat.—12 Noon
- MINNEAPOLIS
Paragon Ch. 32
Wednesdays—8:30 p.m.
- NEW ULM—Paragon Ch. 12
Fridays—5 p.m.
- PROCTOR/HERMAN—Ch. 12
Tue.: between 5 pm & 1 am
- ST. LOUIS PARK—Ch. 33
Friday through Monday
3 p.m., 11 p.m., 7 a.m.
- ST. PAUL—Ch. 33
Sundays—10 p.m.
- ST. PAUL (NE burbs)*
Suburban Community Ch. 15

MISSOURI

- ST. LOUIS—TCI Ch. 22
Wed.—5 p.m.; Thu.—Noon

MONTANA

- MISSOULA—TCI Ch. 13/8
Sun.—9 pm; Tue.—4:30 pm

NEVADA

- CARSON CITY—Ch. 10
Sun.—2:30 pm; Wed.—7 pm
Saturdays—3 p.m.

NEW JERSEY

- MONTVALE/MAHWAH—Ch. 27
Wednesdays—5:30 p.m.

NEW MEXICO

- ALBUQUERQUE—Ch. 27
Wednesdays—10:30 p.m.

NEW YORK

- AMSTERDAM—T/W Ch. 16
Fridays—7 p.m.
- BROOKHAVEN (E. Suffolk)
Cablevision Ch. 1/99
Wednesdays—9:30 p.m.
- BROOKLYN—BCAT
Time Warner Ch. 35
Cablevision Ch. 68
Sundays—9 a.m.
- BUFFALO—Adelphia Ch. 18
Saturdays—2 p.m.
- CORTLANDT/PEEKSKILL
MediaOne Ch. 32/6
Wednesdays—3 p.m.
- HORSEHEADS—T/W Ch. 1
Mon. & Fri.—4:30 p.m.
- HUDSON VALLEY—Ch. 6
2nd & 3rd Sun.—1:30 p.m.
- ILION—T/W Ch. 10
Saturdays—12:30 p.m.

- IRONDEQUOIT—Ch. 15
Mon. & Thurs.—7 p.m.
- ITHACA—T/W Ch. 78
Mon.—8 pm; Thu.—9:30 pm
Saturdays—7 p.m.
- JOHNSTOWN—T/W Ch. 7
Tuesdays—4 p.m.
- MANHATTAN—MNN
T/W Ch. 34; RCN Ch. 109
Sun., Jan. 9, 23: 9 a.m.
Sun., Feb. 6, 20: 9 a.m.
- NASSAU COUNTY
Cablevision Ch. 80
Thursdays—5 p.m.
- NIAGARA FALLS
Adelphia Ch. 24
Tuesdays—4 p.m.
- N. CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
Gateway Access Ch. 12
Fridays—7:30 p.m.
- ONEIDA—T/W Ch. 10
Thursdays—10 p.m.
- OSSINING—Ch. 19/16
Wednesdays—3 p.m.
- PENFIELD—Ch. 12
Penfield Community TV*
- PLOUGHKEEPSIE—Ch. 28
1st & 2nd Fridays—4 p.m.
- QUEENS—T/W Ch. 35
Wednesdays—6 p.m.
- QUEENSBURY
Harron Cable Ch. 71
Thursdays—7 p.m.
- RIVERHEAD
CableVision Ch. 27
Thursdays—12 Midnight
- ROCHESTER—T/W Ch. 15
Fri.—11 p.m.; Sun.—11 a.m.
- ROCKLAND—T/W Ch. 27
Wednesdays—5:30 p.m.
- SCHENECTADY—T/W Ch. 16
Tuesdays—10 p.m.
- STATEN ISL.—T/W Ch. 57
Wed.—11 p.m.; Sat.—7 a.m.
- SUFFOLK, L.I.—Ch. 25
2nd & 4th Mondays—10 p.m.
- SYRACUSE—T/W
City: Ch. 3; Burbs: Ch. 13
Fridays—8 p.m.
- UTICA—Harron Ch. 3
Thursdays—6 p.m.
- WATERTOWN—T/W Ch. 2
Tue: between Noon & 5 p.m.
- WEBSTER—T/W Ch. 12
Wednesdays—8:30 p.m.
- WESTFIELD—Ch. 21
Mondays—12 Noon
Wed. & Sat.—10 a.m.
Sundays—11 a.m.
- WEST SENECA—Ch. 68
Thursdays—10:30 p.m.
- YONKERS—Ch. 37
Saturdays—3:30 p.m.
- YORKTOWN—Ch. 34
Thursdays—3 p.m.

NORTH CAROLINA

- MECKLENBURG COUNTY
Time Warner Ch.
Saturdays—12:30 p.m.

NORTH DAKOTA

- BISMARCK—Ch. 12
Thursdays—6 p.m.

OHIO

- COLUMBUS—Ch. 21*
- OBERLIN—Ch. 9
Tuesdays—7 p.m.

OREGON

- CORVALLIS/ALBANY
AT&T Ch. 99
Tuesdays—1 p.m.
- PORTLAND—AT&T
Tuesdays—6 p.m. (Ch. 27)
Thursdays—3 p.m. (Ch. 33)

RHODE ISLAND

- E. PROVIDENCE—Cox Ch.18
Sundays—7 p.m.
- STATEWIDE—Ch. B (14/50)
Rhode Island Interconnect
Tue., Wed., Fri.—2 p.m.
Dec. 21 thru Jan. 12

TEXAS

- AUSTIN—T/W Ch. 10/16*
- EL PASO—Paragon Ch. 15
Wednesdays—5 p.m.
- HOUSTON—Access Houston*

UTAH

- GLENWOOD, Etc.—SCAT-TV
Channels 26, 29, 37, 38, 98
Sundays—about 9 p.m.

VIRGINIA

- ARLINGTON COUNTY
Cable TV Arlington Ch. 33
Sun.—1 pm; Mon.—6:30 pm
Wednesdays—12 Noon
- CHESTERFIELD—Ch. 6
Tuesdays—5 p.m.
- FAIRFAX COUNTY
Cox Ch. 10
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thu.—7 p.m.; Sat.—10 a.m.
- LOUDOUN COUNTY
Adelphia Ch. 59
Thu.—7:30 p.m. & 10 p.m.
- P.W. COUNTY—Jones Ch. 3
Mondays—6 p.m.
- ROANOKE COUNTY—Cox Ch. 9
Thursdays—2 p.m.
- SALEM—Adelphia Ch. 13
Thursdays—2 p.m.

WASHINGTON

- KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch. 29/77
Thursdays—3 p.m.
- SPOKANE COUNTY
AT&T Ch. 25
Wednesdays—6 p.m.
- TRI-CITIES
Falcon Cable Ch. 13
Mon.—12 Noon; Wed.—6 p.m.
Thursdays—8:30 p.m.
- WHATCOM COUNTY
AT&T Ch. 10
Wednesdays—11 p.m.
- YAKIMA—Falcon Ch. 9
Sundays—4 p.m.

WISCONSIN

- KENOSHA COUNTY
Time Warner Ch. 21
Mondays—1:30 p.m.
- MADISON—WYOU Ch. 4
Tue.—2 pm; Wed.—8 am
- MARATHON COUNTY
Charter Ch. 10
Thursdays—9:30 p.m.;
- FRIDAYS—12 Noon
- OSHKOSH—Ch. 10
Fridays—11:00 p.m.

WYOMING

- GILLETTE—AT&T Ch. 36
Thursdays—5 p.m.

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