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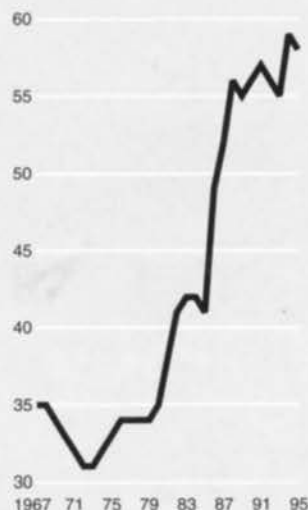


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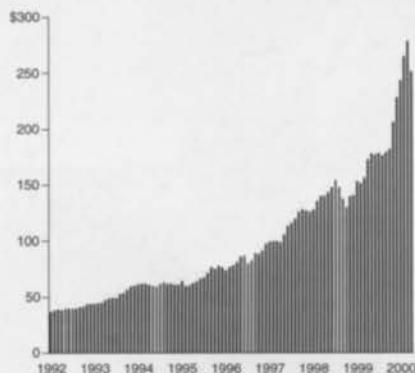
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From the Associate Editor

Be prepared for abrupt economic and strategic shifts, as we move into October. The rapidly changing pace of events in Europe, documented in our *Economics* section, is the harbinger of greater turbulence to come, as the hyperinflationary spiral of which *EIR* and Lyndon LaRouche have warned, becomes more manifest by the day.

Of course, some of your neighbors still don't believe it. That's why they need *EIR!* See our interview with Nevada State Sen. Joseph Neal, who is leading a fight to reverse the deregulation of the electricity industry. He is using the *Feature* on deregulation in our Aug. 18 issue, to mobilize support among his colleagues. (He only regrets that he didn't have *EIR* in 1997, when the Legislature passed deregulation in the first place, out of ignorance.)

In this issue, we have exclusive reports that go against just about everything your neighbor believes about the world:

- A report from the UN Millennium summit, featuring speeches by leaders of Africa, Iran, and the Arab world, calling for a "dialogue among civilizations" and an end to the disastrous globalization policy. We also have an interview with Cambodian Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen, on his plans for national development.

- Little by little, the real story behind the sinking of the Russian submarine the *Kursk* is coming out, showing how close we came to World War III on Aug. 12.

- Helga Zepp-LaRouche, in her keynote speech to the Labor Day conference of the Schiller Institute, demolishes the cult of Romanticism, which destroyed Napoleon Bonaparte, and which could destroy Western civilization, if it is not scrapped in favor of a Classical Renaissance.

And the U.S. election? Our *National* section reveals the growing rift between Clinton and Gore, which could lead to a positive turn in the Democratic Party—if the "FDR Democrats" move fast. For, as LaRouche says in an interview (p. 11), "If either Al Gore or George Bush were to become President of the United States, the effect on the world would be the same. It would be evil. Only in the case that alternative leadership is assembled from other nations of the world, and under the condition that a U.S. Congress is elected that would make a George Bush or Al Gore a virtual political prisoner, is there any likelihood of avoiding a Dark Age."

Susan Welsh

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Oil Goes Up, Euro Goes Down: It's the Same Deadly Disease

by Lothar Komp

A growing sense of alarm prevails in Europe's capital cities. The talk is that the combined effects of the oil price shock, and the decline of the euro, are bound to devastate Europe's economies. Even such export industries as the chemical industry, whose expenditures for organic substances have doubled over the past 12 months, won't escape. And on top of this, in Great Britain, blockades of oil depots by truck drivers and farmers have brought large parts of the country's infrastructure and industrial production to a standstill within only a few short days, so that supermarkets have had to ration staples, when bread and milk were hit with panic buying. The French and British have already been forced to enact cuts in the taxes on petroleum products.

Thus, it appears that the days are past when German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder could get away with just issuing some breezy commentary on how the euro is coming along as best as could be expected. Instead, a growing number of voices are demanding that Europe's central banks take decisive countermeasures to prop up the euro's value. While European Commission President Romano Prodi, French Finance Minister Laurent Fabius, and similar officials are still cautious, pointing out that direct intervention into the currency markets is always an option if required, others are quite openly calling for a complete sell-off of Europe's dollar reserves. In numerous interviews, Norbert Walter, chief economist at Deutsche Bank, has been emphasizing that the \$250 billion of reserves currently in the euro zone's central banks, have become largely superfluous, and that therefore they could be thrown into the battle for the euro. And C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics in Washington, has been calling for a "shock treatment" for the euro, with the help of interventions into the currency markets by Group of Seven countries—even if the United States refuses to join in.

On Sept. 14, the European Central Bank began to act. It

announced that, even though it would not sell the dollar reserves outright, it would be selling the interest earnings on its dollar-denominated paper—an immediate intervention of about 2.5 billion euros.

But it's not going to work: All of the usual rules of currency behavior no longer hold true, and haven't for some time now—just as the recent tripling of oil prices cannot possibly be explained by popular conceptions of supply and demand. In both cases, these are symptoms of one and the same deadly disease afflicting the world financial system, which is now entering its terminal phase. And as long as governments and central banks refuse to admit the existence of this deadly disease, and to draw the right conclusions, these symptoms will end in death.

Oil in the Grip of Speculators

Take oil, for example: A monotonous media drumbeat gives the impression that the evil Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) oil sheikhs are turning off the oil spigot, and driving gas prices sky-high. The truth is, almost all OPEC countries have increased production to record levels. And, to use the example of Germany, only 26% of its crude oil imports come from OPEC, whereas its biggest oil suppliers are Russia (29%), Norway (17%), and Great Britain (14%). And even though demand hasn't exactly decreased, have the industrialized nations had such explosive growth recently, that the oil price had to climb from \$10 per barrel in December 1998 to \$35 in September 2000, solely to meet increased demand?

Obviously not. The fact is, that the oil market, just like the currency markets, has long been solidly in the grip of speculators. Prices are not being set by the producers, but by the commodity futures markets in London and New York. Anyone who wants to secure a large physical shipment of oil, must first go, for example, to the International Petroleum

Exchange in London, and purchase a futures contract for delivery in October or November. These contracts can, without any problem, be bid up to an insanely high price, many times their original value, within the course of a month. The speculative gains are then extracted from the real economy, from the refineries, or at the gas pump.

Just how this functions, has been spelled out in a lawsuit filed by Tosco Corp., the largest independent U.S. oil refiner, against the London-based trading firm Arcadia Petroleum. According to documents filed with a New York court, Arcadia Petroleum bought up September contracts for considerably more North Sea Brent oil, than could have possibly been physically delivered during that month. In this way, Arcadia Petroleum was able to drive up the oil price by \$3.33 between Aug. 21 and Sept. 5. But since the price for North Sea Brent on the futures markets is a guideline for all oil shipments to Europe, Africa, and the U.S. East Coast, these manipulations, according to Tosco Corp., influenced the overall price of a daily volume of 25 million barrels of oil shipments.

British Petroleum was also recently accused of similar manipulation of the oil futures markets.

These machinations, in turn, are isolated examples of the looting of real economies, which occurs on the basis of the snowballing indebtedness of global firms which are now madly buying each other up. Someone has to pay the bill for the \$3.397 trillion that was spent last year alone, for such mergers and acquisitions. This year, the figure is expected to top \$4 trillion. In 1999, the indebtedness of U.S. firms grew by \$1.684 trillion, three times what it had been five years earlier. And fully \$1.088 trillion of that was new debt acquired by the U.S. financial sector. During the same period, Europe and Asia also built up similar debt mountains which are not backed up with any corresponding income stream.

But, the interest payments on these debts have to be extracted from somewhere, and nothing is better suited to do that, than the futures markets for the world's most heavily traded commodities: petroleum and petroleum products.

Global Financial Meltdown

The worldwide debt pyramid would have collapsed sometime during the past five years, had central banks not begun, in 1995, to open their money spigots, thereby creating, out of nothing, ever newer sources of cash, such as the international "yen carry trade." This hyperinflation-vectored money creation created the stock market and real estate market bubbles, especially in the United States. And here, the euro comes into play. The illusion of America's "New Economy," which, in turn, underlies hundreds of billions of dollars in worldwide financial obligations, can only be maintained by the continual draining of at least \$400 billion annually out of Europe, Asia, and elsewhere. Ever since the Nasdaq crash in March and April, this could only be accomplished through covert currency wars, such as that, most prominently, against the very vulnerable euro. The highly speculative currency markets can, on the basis of their own internal logic, be easily misused

to that end; and in this regard, faked economic data on the "New Economy" have a great deal to do with it.

And yet, despite all these desperate efforts, these illusions are about to collapse very soon, such as indicated in the remarks made by Harvard economist Ken Rogoff at the annual August symposium sponsored by the Federal Reserve in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. According to Rogoff, given the huge U.S. trade deficit, any disruption in capital flows into the United States could very quickly lead to a crash of the dollar by 50%. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) annual report on the capital markets, says that in 1999, three-fourths of all capital exports from all countries with surpluses, flowed into U.S. markets, up from one-fifth in 1992. Meanwhile, U.S. financial obligations to foreigners have grown to \$6.5 trillion. This is why David Ignatius wrote in the Sept. 3 *Washington Post* that the main issue of the U.S. Presidential election is: Who will have his finger on the monetary "red button," when the next global financial crisis breaks out? Even back in September 1998, when the highly reputed Long Term Capital Management fund, with \$100 billion in credits and billions in financial derivatives transactions outstanding, was on the verge of bankruptcy, then U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin feared a "financial meltdown," with Wall Street's "mountain of debt and speculation" collapsing entirely.

Back to Bretton Woods

Unless the problems are attacked at their root, worse is yet to come. Any true solution must include a global reform of world debt, whereby, as when an individual firm goes bankrupt, many unpayable obligations will simply be written off. This will pertain especially to all short-term, speculative financial titles. Furthermore, through the reintroduction of a world monetary order, a sound basis for international trade can be re-established, as well as credit mechanisms for the renewal and expansion of infrastructure and goods production. These are the chief requirements set forth in Lyndon LaRouche's initiative for a "New Bretton Woods."

Europe's governments could make the first step in this direction almost overnight, with a set of regional agreements, in which they would declare that the supplanting of national currencies by the euro, planned for January 2002, will not take place, and that instead, the recalculation rates that have already been in effect for the past 20 months, will serve as the basis for a return to fixed rates. These rates would be periodically adjusted with the aid of verifiable, real-economy parameters, such as the price level of a given basket of commodities, and the rates would then be defended with plentiful supplies of currency reserves, and, in emergency situations, with capital controls. Other countries would then be invited to join in with this system of fixed currency rates. All member-countries of the system could then, on the basis of the predictability of their mutual currency valuations, enter into long-term trade contracts for delivery of goods of equivalent quality, such as for petroleum, without ever having to go to some commodities futures speculator to get a right price.

Fuel War Ignites European-wide Revolt Against the Greens

by Rainer Apel

The expanding wave of protest throughout Europe against rising fuel prices started out with road blockades and similar actions, but it has quickly shown that the population is concerned about much more than oil prices or gasoline taxes. What is under way in Europe now, is the beginning of a long-overdue revolt against the ecologist Greens and their ideological brethren, the followers of British Prime Minister Tony Blair's "Third Way."

The protests of truckers, river boatmen, farmers, fishermen, taxi drivers, and others are especially vehement in the three countries governed by coalitions including the Greens—France, Germany, and Belgium—and in Britain. Rage has been building up in the populations of France, Germany, and Belgium, against the greenish governments and their budget-cutting policy since they took power, beginning with Blair in Britain in May 1997.

There are many reasons to be angry at the respective governments, and there are many reasons for justified protests, but the most recent revolt has been sparked by the drastic increases in the fuel prices, being the proverbial spoonful of hot water that made the pot boil over. The protests are not a revolt against the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the "oil sheikhs," as Blair would like them to be, but they are a revolt against the Euro-green governments.

This became even more visible in Britain than in France, when activists from the British Farmers for Action, in interviews during the first week of September, announced that their protest is not restricted to the fuel price issue, but includes calls for fair pricing of farm products, and against the ruin of the remaining industries of Britain by a government that simply does not care to protect jobs or companies. David Handley, chairman of the Farmers for Action, told BBC on Sept. 8: "This is going to be an ongoing situation. . . . We are sorry for the inconveniences we've caused, but we are not prepared to let our industries, haulage, and farming in Britain, fall foul and go down the drain like other major industries the U.K. has had." Handley warned that if the Blair government would not listen, it would face a "severe winter of discontent."

Other spokesmen for protesting groups, which blocked a big fuel depot of Royal Dutch Shell in northwestern England, issued a stern warning to the Blair government not to neglect

them, if it wanted to escape the fate of the Labour government of Prime Minister James Callaghan, which was brought down by an endless chain of labor strikes, protests, etc., during the winter of 1978-79. The Callaghan government had tried to play the revolt down at the time, with arrogant statements like: "Crisis? What crisis?"

The Wreck of Blair?

More and more Britons, among them many who originally voted Blair in, have come to the conclusion that time has run out for this New Labour government. Arrogant as he is, Blair himself has decided not to pay much attention to the growing opposition. The two big warning shots he received, have not changed his mind much: In June 1999, his New Labour party lost more than 50% of its seats in the European Parliament; and in May this year, Labour rebel Ken Livingstone won London's first mayoral election, with an explicitly anti-Blair ticket that, interestingly enough, gained support and votes among many former Tory constituencies.

Blair has not learned much from that, and therefore he was taken totally by surprise, when the first protests erupted in Britain, within a few days after the French protests began. He carried on with "business as usual," visiting remote northern English villages, as if nothing troublesome was occurring in Britain—at a time when the Shell fuel depot was blocked by protesting farmers and truckers, and the British press covered the events in specials of two or three pages of their daily issues. When Blair noticed that the revolt had to be taken seriously, he panicked and called on the Queen's Privy Council, a higher authority than his own government, to authorize "special powers" so that he could, if needed, crush the protests with the riot police and, eventually, also the military. The Privy Council, attended by the Queen, convened at the royal Summer retreat at Balmoral Castle and assigned Blair these special powers—which in the eyes of the population have turned him into the British version of Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet, when he made his coup in 1973. Blair declared that he wanted to make no concessions, and recommended that people turn their rage against those "oil sheikhs of OPEC," instead. What Britons have done, however, is to express their outrage at Blair even more vehemently.



Greens demonstrate in Germany during the early 1980s. These anti-nuclear, anti-industrial elements which were brought into European governments beginning in the mid-1990s, have now become the object of hatred, as their radical environmentalist policies have fuelled the collapse of the standard of living.

Greens Are the Target

On the continent, Green government members have become the main target of protesters' attacks.

Trying to be more clever than Blair, the government of French Socialist Prime Minister Lionel Jospin made an early attempt to de-escalate and buy off the protest ferment, by offering the truck drivers cuts in the gasoline-diesel tax, retroactive to Jan. 1. The successful move to mollify farmers and several other groups, cost the government 2 billion French francs (about \$300 million). The concessions on the tax enraged Jospin's Green coalition partner, however, because the drastic *increase* of that tax is one of the main "anti-pollution" demands in their party program. Jospin decided to concede a new energy-saving initiative to the Greens, to calm them down, and they accepted the deal. This, however, implies new punitive taxes on every French citizen, family, and company that does not invest in what are termed "ecology-compatible technologies," and it is as certain to provoke a new wave of protests against the government, soon.

Germans are protesting against the "ecology taxes" that the Socialist-Green government there has imposed, after taking power in October 1998.

The German ecology tax, which increases the tax on every liter of fuel by 6¢ every other year, has become the main target of protesting truckers, bus drivers, farmers, river boatmen, and others, who took to the streets of Germany, only a week, after the French protests broke out on Sept. 2. The ecology tax is, by comparison, only a fraction of the

price increase that global speculators have inflicted on the oil price in recent weeks. But the tax is a centerpiece of the German Greens' policy, and the Greens are the weak flank of the government coalition, which has come under massive attacks already, because of its budget-cutting policy and other aspects of the attempt to introduce Blairism in Germany.

If there were national elections in Germany now, the Greens would be voted out of parliament; that is certain. And if Social Democratic Chancellor Gerhard Schröder does not find ways to extract major political concessions from his Green coalition partner, in order to calm the protests down, he will soon lose whatever remaining confidence that the German population may still have in him. His government will be replaced by another one.

If, however, the ecology tax falls, it will be the first big defeat for the Greens, and the population will be that much more encouraged to fight for the abolition of other, numerous ecologist regulations, which the Green ideology has imposed on Germany in the last 20-25 years. Notably, people will become more interested in the return to development of nuclear power, as a way to liberate the country from the energy dependency on, and blackmail by, speculation-priced crude oil and its derivatives. The Green paradigm that has devastated Germany, its industry, and its politics, from the late 1960s and early 1970s on, will be abolished, once the Greens are defeated.

The ecology tax, so far, uniquely German, and it does not exist in Belgium. But there, truck and bus drivers, farmers,

and others have numerous other reasons to revolt against the Greens, which are in the government coalition that took power a year ago. The fact that Transport Minister Isabelle Durant, a Green Party member, on Sept. 11 arrogantly refused to even meet a delegation of the protesting groups for a rational discussion on the fuel price issue, is seen by many in Belgium as the provocation that triggered the protests. Angry truckers have been blocking most of the inner-city traffic in the Belgian capital, Brussels, since Sept. 11, and have expanded their actions to other regions of the country, as well—including the important port of Wandre on the Maas River, which supplies much of the oil shipped to Germany.

The arrogance of Durant, which resembles Blair's, has contributed a lot to the growing conviction among infuriated Belgians over recent days, that policy deals with the Greens are not possible. This poses Belgian Prime Minister Verhofstadt with the unpleasant prospect—not unlike that facing the German Chancellor—not just to think about replacing Durant with a more conciliatory Green politician, but to look for an alternate coalition without the Greens.

Big political changes are coming in the core of western Europe, apparently, and it is an open question now, whether the governments will still be in place by the end of this year. After all, the present situation around the oil price is but one of the more acute crisis hot spots of the speculative financial bubble. What has been seen in oil, will soon be seen repeated in other commodities, with a domino effect on the producing industries and consumers.

Only a New Bretton Woods Will Work

Unless the governments of Europe get the problem of financial and raw materials speculation under control, the source of all the inflationary developments in commodity prices will be left untouched, and will provide ever-new provocations for protests “into the pipeline.” The only way out is an initiative of the governments to restore rationality and calculability on the financial and raw materials markets, and this can be done only in the framework of a new international financial arrangement, using the positive features of the old Bretton Woods system as the starting point. As Lyndon LaRouche has defined the necessary policy, a New Bretton Woods system would require putting the present, bankrupt monetary system into receivership, drying out the speculative bubble, and erecting a new financial architecture, based upon defining a basket of commodities—rather than currencies—the commodities most required for the growth and development of the physical economy (see LaRouche, “Trade without Currencies,” *EIR*, Aug. 4, 2000).

The enraged citizens of the European countries are well-advised, to put the call for a New Bretton Woods on their agenda. The LaRouche movement has told them and the governments so. The most recent political turbulence in Europe have once again underlined its dramatic urgency.

Chronology

Elites Sound the Alarm over Impending Crash

Over the past two months, some leading circles in Europe, Russia and the United States, have, to varying degrees, been telling the truth about the impending global crash. Here is a selection of commentaries, mostly unknown to the U.S. public.

July 15: The London *Economist* features an article by U.S. economist C. Fred Bergsten, warning the City of London and Wall Street that their grip over Asian financial and monetary policy is eroding fast, ever since the 13-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations, plus Japan, South Korea, and China abandoned the “Washington Consensus,” at the ASEAN Plus Three meeting in Chiang Mai, Thailand. East Asians were let down by the International Monetary Fund and by the United States after the crisis of 1997, and their fears of a repeat have driven them to act in their self-interest. He says that Asia must be coopted back into the IMF system by giving it a greater voice. “The success or failure of this process, will do much to shape the world for the next 50 years.”

June 5: The organization of central banks, the Swiss-based Bank for International Settlements (BIS), releases a report predicting a “hard landing” for the U.S. financial system. Besides *EIR*, not a single major journal in the United States covered the BIS report.

July 3: A memorandum by the industry-financed Invest in Britain Bureau warns of a “significant level of high-profile closures” and even “the possible meltdown of the U.K.’s manufacturing base.” “In my view the rate of closures is now likely to accelerate dramatically,” writes author Andrew Fraser.

July 6: Former IMF head Michel Camdessus warns in a speech that in August 1998, when Long Term Capital Management (LTCM) collapsed, the world financial system was “very, very close to the precipice.” Camdessus calls for an “urgent reform” before the “next catastrophe.”

July 12: The New York Council on Foreign Relations’ “Financial Vulnerabilities Project” sponsors a conference, “The Next Financial Crisis: Warning Signs, Damage Control and Impact,” where some 200 elites investigate “scenarios of economic and financial collapse,” using war-games modeling. Among the scenarios, is the seizure of power from the U.S. President and establishment of emergency rule. (See “Exposed! CFR Bankers Plan for Financial Crash,” *EIR*, July 28, 2000.)

July 12: *USA Today* runs “What ‘Robust Economy’?”



The Year 2000 Could Be The Record Year for Corporate Bankruptcies.” Michael Frank, an attorney with the Bankruptcy Resource Center in Miami, is quoted, “When you hear everyone from President Clinton to Alan Greenspan talk about an economy that’s pretty much booming, the number of bankruptcies is really weird.” According to the national daily, there were 145 bankruptcies valued at \$58.8 billion in 1999, and 83 bankruptcies worth \$45.3 billion in the first half of 2000, through June 22.

July 17: The LaRouche-initiated Ad Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods publishes an advertisement in major European newspapers on the eve of the Group of Seven summit in Okinawa, calling for the G-7 nations to “recognize the devastating potential consequences of the systemic crisis.” Signers include former heads of state and other officials. Germany’s *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, fearful of LaRouche’s growing influence, refuses to run the ad, but it appears in the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, *Die Welt*, and *Al Arab International*.

July 24: Oleg Grigoryev and Mikhail Khazin ask in the Russian journal *Ekspert*: “Will the United States Manage To Bring On the Apocalypse? The World Economic Crisis Should Begin in November of This Year,” detailing the fraud of the “new economy”: “We view the persistent and steady decline of the old, real economy, primarily industry, as the trigger of the future global economic crisis,” which, they say, will most likely break out in the U.S. and spread worldwide, beginning right after the U.S. Presidential elections. The authors predict “the collapse of the World Trade Organization

and the re-establishment of traditional mechanisms for the protection of national markets” (see *EIR*, Aug. 25).

July 30: City of London fund manager Andrew Smithers asks, “Is the Bubble Set to Burst?” writing in the London *Sunday Telegraph*. The U.S. economy is almost identical to the Asian economies on the eve of the 1997 crisis: “A large external deficit, deteriorating credit conditions, and a bubble stock market. . . . Share prices have gone crazy. It’s bound to end in tears, and the longer the party lasts, the worse will be the hangover.”

Aug. 1: Germany’s financial daily *Handelsblatt* writes, “An Alan Greenspan Does Not a New Era Make”: “Various voices are now warning of a speculative bubble that could soon burst.”

The authors, two German bankers, blame the Federal Reserve chairman for launching monetary inflation in Autumn 1998, in response to the LTCM collapse, which created a mountain of consumer debt, compounded by the “astronomical” growth of the derivatives market.

Aug. 4: The United States is a “potential candidate” for a “banking system collapse,” states Standard & Poors’ report, “Financial System Stress Report.”

Aug. 7: Two articles in the London *Observer* link “fears of a high-tech crash” with the fact that “the longer a bubble builds, the louder the bang when it eventually bursts.” City of London Editor Paul Farrelly writes: “Fears are growing in top financial circles of a further slump in high-tech shares, which may prompt a global stock market crash. Concern focuses on the huge U.S. mutual funds sector, where investors appear finally to have lost patience with ‘growth funds’ after a disastrous performance in July. A large-scale exit would, in turn, prompt a massive sell-off of telecoms, media and technology (TMT) stocks, with huge reverberations for world markets.” He warns that “brokers fear turbulence stretching into the Autumn—traditional crash territory.”

Aug. 7: Deutsche Bank board member Thomas Fischer announces that the bank has established a “meltdown committee” to “systematically work out all imaginable crisis scenarios.” *Der Spiegel* in its interview, asks him: “But how was it possible, that even the top leaders in the financial world at that time had completely wrong assessments of the situation?” Fisher responds that in Autumn 1998, with the LTCM disas-

ter, financial leaders had lost control over events, but, by pure luck, avoided an “outright crash,” and this committee was formed in response.

Aug. 19: The Swiss financial daily *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* warns of a global crash, caused by a U.S. stock market collapse, which would hit small U.S. investors particularly hard, forcing them to scale back consumption. This would trigger a worldwide “recession,” pushing the Japanese yen into the abyss, causing serious interest rate hikes, thereby bringing on the big crash.

Aug. 22: Germany’s *Die Welt* publishes a full-page article by Karl H. Pitz, a senior diplomat at the German Embassy in Washington, blasting the “Anglo-American model” as a pyramid of debt, financial inflows, and mushrooming balance of trade deficits. In real terms, the U.S. economy has undergone a “deindustrialization process,” while building up a foreign debt in excess of \$1.1 trillion.

Aug. 22: Dean Baker from the U.S.-based Center for Economic Policy Research; Tom Palley, Assistant Director of Public Policy for the AFL-CIO and Robert Scott of the Economic Policy Institute (EPI) give a forum in Washington, on the need to reregulate the financial system. Baker and Palley have written extensively on the need for a Tobin tax on speculative transactions.

Scott presents a view of the financial instability, stock market volatility, and consequences of foreign borrowing. He says that the high rates of growth in the U.S. economy reflect a house of cards, built on consumer and international debt. The problem is not just the financial markets, but also that “the U.S. is borrowing massive amounts to finance our trade deficit.” The rest of the world will not want to finance this forever.

Aug. 24: Urban Bäckström, Swedish Central Bank Chairman and President of the BIS, tells a seminar in Bangkok on “Financial and Monetary Stability”: “If asset prices have been driven up to unsustainable levels that do not correspond to the underlying fundamentals, we are faced with a special kind of problem,” that is, the prospect of a financial crash. He warns that the only alternative to such a crash would be a massive run-up of debt, which would lead to similar disaster. He cautions that “worst case” scenarios must be considered.

Aug. 25: John Crudele writes in the *New York Post* that the U.S. government is faking the inflation figures, and blames “dishonest politicians and compliant bureaucrats who don’t want the numbers to reflect reality.”

Aug. 26-27: At the annual Jackson Hole, Wyoming Federal Reserve retreat of financial policymakers, University of California economist Maurice Obstfeld and Harvard economist Kenneth Rogoff present a paper warning of a massive dollar devaluation, as much as 45%, following a U.S. stock market crash; or, alternatively, a sudden end to foreign investments in the U.S., crashing the American economy.

Aug. 27: At a conference of the Association of Profes-

sional Bankers in Sri Lanka, Bank of England Governor Eddie George says that the need to “strengthen our defenses . . . against systemic financial disturbances can hardly be overemphasized.”

Aug. 29: The BIS, which in June had warned that the U.S. economy would go through a “hard landing,” issues its *Quarterly Review*, again citing the dangers of a financial crash, triggered by real estate inflation and continued artificially high asset values in the telecommunications sector, driven to “spectacular” levels by mergers and acquisitions, and exorbitant licensing costs.

Late August: The Gold Anti-Trust Action Committee writes a report to Congress warning of an imminent financial blowout, triggered by a sudden rise in gold prices, causing massive derivatives losses by traders who have been taking “short” positions on gold for years, keeping prices artificially low. The GATA report singles out UBS, Deutsche Bank, and J.P. Morgan as three of the biggest players in the gold derivatives price-rigging.

Sept. 1: John Crudele warns, in the *New York Post*, that Wall Street traders are in a “maniacal” frenzy, driving up prices of bank and brokerage stocks. “It’s sort of like betting on a race car when you know the accelerator is stuck. Sure the car will go fast—but it will eventually crash and burn.” The stock market “is getting out of hand . . . it’s going to end badly.”

Sept. 3: David Ignatius writes in the *Washington Post*, “Whom Would You Trust If the Markets Went Bust?” Citing former Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin’s near-obsession with “systemic risk,” Ignatius says that the free-market zealots in a Dubya Bush Administration could not handle a “financial Armageddon, the nerve-jangling economic crises that inevitably lie ahead.”

Sept. 4: The Economic Policy Institute releases a book-length study, “The State of Working America 2000-2001,” by economists Lawrence Mishel, Jared Bernstein, and John Schmitt, documenting that, despite reported wage gains at all wage levels since 1995, the typical American family is now working more hours, is taking on historically high levels of household debt that far outpace small stock market gains, and often lacks adequate health care and pension coverage from employers. In 1998, the average family worked 14 and one-quarter more weeks a year than in 1979, the study finds.

Sept. 4: The *Financial Times* runs an op-ed by James Grant, “America’s Hedonism Leaves Germany Cold,” exposing various statistical hoaxes by the Federal Reserve to hide real inflation, and to justify pumping liquidity to drive up the stock market.

Sept. 5: The *Financial Times* publishes a letter from former Dresdner Bank Chief Economist Kurt Richebächer, exposing “hedonic price indexing” and other accounting hoaxes to hide real inflation and vastly overstate GDP growth in the United States.

LaRouche on Colombian Radio: Financial System Is Set To Explode

Orlando Supelanos of Radio Todelar, the second-largest national radio network in Colombia, conducted the following interview with Lyndon LaRouche on Sept. 12. It was scheduled for broadcast on "This Week in the World" Sunday program, on Sept. 17.

Todelar: Mr. LaRouche, we want welcome you on behalf of our audience here at Radio Todelar.

LaRouche: Delighted to be with you.

Todelar: For the past few months, Mr. LaRouche, you have been putting out very dark forecasts concerning the economic situation. I wonder if you could further explain what you mean by these dire forecasts you've been making?

LaRouche: Well, it's obvious to those of us who are in the center of things—for example, in leading circles in the Far East, such as Japan, Korea, China, and in the United States itself, among leading circles—that the world is in the worst strategic crisis in perhaps three centuries. We are in the final stages of the explosion of the present world financial and monetary system. All leading circles know this to be the case, but publicly, some of these leading circles—including the White House, the Presidency of the United States—are lying their heads off in saying that everything is fine. Many leading circles inside the United States, for example, are saying that this is all a lie.

So that's the situation. We're a very short time away from the biggest financial crisis in modern history, much bigger than 1929. That crisis is inevitable, but it's possible that, if governments were sane, we could take measures to reorganize a new monetary system, and thus avoid the worst kind of catastrophe. You see reflections of that among people in the ASEAN Plus Three [Association of Southeast Asian Nations plus Japan, China, and South Korea] group in the Far East, people who are discussing alternatives to the system.

You have something which is similar, in a recent conference in Brasilia, Brazil, where Peru's President [Alberto] Fujimori and others made important statements. And you also have, in the context of this, the qualification on the Fatima letters coming from the Vatican, in which the Pope and his representatives say clearly: The Fatima letter is not the prophecy of an inevitable event, but is a statement of the condition of the 20th Century, and now the 21st Century, in which we have a choice, of either correcting our mistakes or going

virtually into a Dark Age.

What we see today in Colombia, and in Ecuador with the dollarization, is essentially the process of pushing nations, one by one, into a Dark Age. And the financial crisis is simply one major aspect of that crisis.

Todelar: What you say is very worrisome. There have been a number of initiatives over the years to try to deal with this. One of them actually came from President Clinton, who himself was proposing international forums where countries could help one another overcome this sort of crisis. But this has not moved ahead; there was a lot of opposition to it. What's your reading on this?

LaRouche: Well, specifically in September 1998, when the President had become aware—in the middle of August—that I was right on the financial crisis and some other things, he gave an address in New York City, in which he warned of the necessity of taking steps to deal with reorganizing the international financial system. However, a few weeks later, he backed off from that, and has never returned to it since.

There were two factors involved in his backing off, to my knowledge. There may have been other things, but these things I do know: First of all, the U.S. government was terrified by what was behind the threatened collapse of the Long Term Capital Management fund in New York City. They were also frightened by a number of other things, including the then-coming Brazil crisis of February 1999. But since that time, October 1998, the United States has become the leader of a group of nations engaged in a hyperinflationary pump-priming operation to try to save the financial system, to keep it alive another day. And since then, the United States government, or parts of it, have been involved in increasingly hysterical, desperate, and terrible measures to try to keep the system alive for another day.

And what we're seeing right now, despite the lies from Washington, is the fact that the United States and other nations are involved in a great hyperinflationary spiral of commodity prices, not only including petroleum. I would hope that, when the crisis breaks out, the President will again realize that I was right and take appropriate measures. But I can't assure anybody that he will.

Todelar: Mr. LaRouche, what is your reading on the internal situation in Colombia, in particular on "Plan Colombia," in

which our President, Andrés Pastrana, and your government in the United States, are embarking to defeat drug-trafficking, and which has raised a lot of concern among Colombia's neighbors in South America?

LaRouche: You've got two things involved. First of all, on the narrower issue: The drug-trafficking in Colombia and elsewhere, is a direct result of an operation like the Opium Wars of the early 19th Century against China. This is an operation which I first warned about internationally in 1978, and if you read what was published in that period in the book *Dope, Inc.*, that's that side of the problem.

The other side is that you have this drive, since 1989-90, to destroy all sovereign nation-states, and to set up a world empire, like the British Empire, based on a few English-speaking nations. These are the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. A sort of English-speaking Roman Empire, so to speak. They speak English instead of Latin. In this process, the intention is to destroy the sovereignty of every nation on this planet, and immediately, every nation in this hemisphere. For example, you have NAFTA [the North American Free Trade Agreement] which is a creation, really, of the Bush Administration, which Bill Clinton had initially opposed, but which Al Gore, his Vice President, had pushed through.

What is happening there [in Colombia] is not happening as the result of an internal situation as such; just like the dollarization of Ecuador, which just went into effect, this is a matter of a strategic policy of an international financial oligarchy, which thinks it's going to set up a globalized world empire. And the governments that are the victims of that, are terrified into submitting, under threat, to the orders to go, step by step, in this direction.

Todelar: Mr. LaRouche, some other thinkers are of the opinion that, with this globalized world, we are all a little bit Colombian, a little Mexican, a little Panamanian, a little American. What you are proposing may not be the most appropriate thing to do, because, in this globalized world, we must all learn to be like our neighbors.

LaRouche: Well, in that case, we will all learn to be like slaves. The sovereign nation-state, with its protectionist measures, as was first introduced in that form in the United States itself, is the institution which lifted humanity, or which at least started European civilization, out from under slavery. Without the sovereign nation-states and their protectionist capabilities, most people will go into a state like slavery.

The sovereign nation-state is a creation of modern Christian civilization, in which we insist that all people have the right to be developed to their full potential, and the state must protect the people's right to have that development. Without that protection, the people become the slaves of an international financial oligarchy, as we see around the world today as a pattern.

So, either we go back to the nation-state, or the world population will probably drop very quickly to less than 1

billion people worldwide, in which the entirety of the world goes into a Dark Age worse than that which Europe suffered in the middle of the 14th Century. And the question today, is to find leaders who have the courage to take leadership against this evil.

The unfortunate thing is that most people think of themselves already as slaves. If they're not yet in prisons or concentration camps, they are in concentration camps of the mind. Thus, humanity depends upon a few of us who are leaders, who recognize that, and are willing to lead the people up from slavery. I can only join the Pope on this. Many times we think of weeping for all humanity. This is the great mission before us. We have to save humanity.

Todelar: Mr. LaRouche, the President of the United States has been, for the past years, the most important world leader. Who do you think is better, for the rest of the world, to reach the Presidency of the United States: Al Gore or George W. Bush?

LaRouche: One is worse than the other. If either Al Gore or George Bush were to become President of the United States, the effect on the world would be the same. It would be evil. Only in the case that alternative leadership is assembled from other nations of the world, and under the condition that a U.S. Congress is elected that would make a George Bush or Al Gore a virtual political prisoner, is there any likelihood of avoiding a Dark Age.

You see, people console themselves with illusions. It's like the person who is going to be eaten by cannibals, who is trying to beg for good conditions from the cannibals. George Bush and Al Gore are representatives of the cannibals. Which one do you want to be eaten by? There really is no difference. They are both owned by the same people. They are rivals, but of the same family.

So, I am with those who are fighting to try to get a counterforce in the world, to try to save the United States and save the world. I cannot promise any success, but I am extremely optimistic. I see potential for doing just that. And being an old fighter, I have nothing else to do but be an old fighter.

Todelar: Well, thank you very much for this opportunity, and for this exclusive interview you have granted us. We are very grateful, and we hope we will soon have another opportunity to talk to you, because what you have said is very important, and these are important issues over which to hold a dialogue. Thank you very much.

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Ibero-America Has Already Paid its Debt!

by Cynthia R. Rush

Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori continues to unnerve the financial oligarchs of London and Wall Street, with his insistence that Ibero-American nations shouldn't have to keep paying their foreign debt. He first raised the issue at the South American Presidents' summit on Aug. 31-Sept. 1 in Brasilia, Brazil, where he said that, "according to conservative estimates," the foreign debt "has been paid several times over the course of these last 25 years."

Fujimori adeptly referred to what *EIR* has so often exposed as "bankers' arithmetic," the criminal method by which foreign creditors have looted Ibero-America and other indebted regions of the world, forcing governments to service a debt that has grown in cancer-like form, despite the fact that virtually every country has paid out in accumulated interest, two and even three times the amount of debt they had 20 years ago.

A week later, addressing the UN Millennium Summit on Sept. 8 in New York, he argued that developing-sector nations are burdened with "aggravating outside factors, such as the foreign debt, which are currently, in practice, out of our control." This burden prevents nations from making desperately needed investments in social programs, and halts the impetus for economic development and democratization, Fujimori said. But beyond this, he added, is the fact that "most of our countries have, in these last 30 years, paid three times the principal on our debt," and yet their large indebtedness remains. Every time the interest rate on \$1 billion in debt goes up one point, he observed, the debt increases by \$10 million. In a small economy, \$10 million could be used for crucial social investments.

What Is Real Democracy?

Since Wall Street's underlings in Madeleine Albright's State Department constantly refer to Fujimori as an "authoritarian" who has trampled on "democracy," the Peruvian President also had a few things to say about this issue while in New York. Addressing the Anglo-American policymaking center, the New York Council on Foreign Relations, Fujimori pointed out that real democracy cannot exist unless accompanied by economic and social stability, and freedom from the terrorist threats which plagued his country in the past.

"There has been a divorce," he said, "between the ideal form of democracy and the contrary reality of extreme poverty, marginalization, and backwardness in which the major-

ity of Peruvians have lived" since the founding of the Republic. The decade between 1980 and 1990 was one of worsening economic and political crisis in Peru, Fujimori said, including the devastating actions of the narco-terrorist Shining Path and the Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement. "Peruvian democracy appeared to have two Presidents," he explained. One was Dr. Alan García who governed from Lima, and one was the man who called himself "President Gonzalo," Abimael Guzmán, head of Shining Path, "who also controlled part of the country and intended to be its sole power." This was a "*sui generis* democracy," said Fujimori, because, among other things, the infant mortality rate was 61.8 deaths per 1,000 live births.

President Fujimori then outlined advances made under his administration, which began in 1990. Infant mortality now stands at 39 deaths per 1,000 live births, while 99% of all children are inoculated against disease. Illiteracy in the population 15 years of age and older has fallen from 14.5% in 1990, to 5.2% this year, and the rate of school-age children attending school has increased from 75.1% in 1990, to 97% this year.

Considering the fact that Fujimori has tolerated a free-market regime, dictated by the International Monetary Fund, in Peru for much of the last decade, these figures are particularly striking. They suggest that, even when the monetarist program dominated, Fujimori has nonetheless been able to direct some modest investments into health, education, and other social programs. A certain amount of infrastructure has also been built, especially through the deployment of the Army's civil engineering corps.

Especially in the recent period, as the disintegration of the world financial system has meant growing financial warfare against his country, Fujimori has edged away from the free-market regime, while not breaking with it completely. In mid-July, he announced a series of measures, which he carefully characterized as a "social impact economy," but which took aim at foreign financial interests which have looted Peru over the years. The measure which caused the most hysteria on Wall Street was the lifting of tax exemptions on the profits of huge mining cartels, such as the George Soros-owned Newmont Mining Co., which owns the fabulous Yanacocha gold mine.

The economic warfare has continued. In the first six months of this year, foreign investment dropped by 90%, including financing for 12 projects scheduled for the mining, electricity, and gas sectors. Faced with an economic debacle, and the possibility that Peru would not be able to meet debt payments in the second half of the year, Fujimori announced further measures in mid-August. More than anything else, they are an attempt to buy some time, while limiting further damage to the depressed economy. He refused to apply the shock devaluation that the financial community demands, opting instead for measures which range from severe austerity in government spending, to an attempt to relieve the debt burden of Peruvian industry and agriculture.

Now Food Inflation Takes Center Stage

by Marcia Merry Baker

Anyone who buys groceries in the United States has seen “price creep” for food items over recent years. But now prices are set for take off. Why? The lying media fixate on the obvious — soaring oil prices. True, that has a big, immediate effect. The Agriculture Department estimated this Summer that farmers face a 40% rise this year alone in fuel costs of all kinds (gas, diesel, liquid propane, natural gas), and also higher costs for electricity. Other expenses are soaring. Because natural gas (tied to oil prices) is a feedstock for nitrogen fertilizer, farmers now face more than a 50% rise in fertilizer costs.

The impact of the fuel prices is evident all along the food chain. In May, the president and CEO of the National Grocers Association (the organization representing independents and family-owned stores), Thomas K. Zaucha, wrote a letter to President Clinton, saying, “The dramatic increases we are experiencing in fuel prices will inevitably be reflected in the cost of food.”

Then there is the example of the McDonalds chain in San Diego, California, where a 10¢ surcharge on all food items was imposed in July, to cover the doubling of their electricity bills this Summer.

But energy is only one of many co-factors, all combining now to make for hyperinflation in the food chain, and a breakdown in supply.

The energy costs hitting the farm sector, and the transportation and distribution networks, are coming on top of years of *underpayment* to farmers for their commodities, to the point that family farm operations are now being forced out of business in overwhelming numbers. The prices for many farm commodities are at 25-year lows, or worse. We are on the brink of unimaginable shortages.

At the same time, international commodity cartel companies have taken over choke-point positions in the food chain, for mega-profits, speculation, and control.

To dramatize the crisis, in early September, Maryland farm leader Randy Sowers dumped 12,000 eggs, and gave away or sold “over the fence” thousands more. His operation of 106,000 chickens produces 40,000 eggs a day, and Sowers refused to ship any more to Michael Foods, headquartered in Minneapolis, when the company suddenly offered only 6¢ a dozen for the eggs — far below the farmer’s cost of production, peremptorily ceasing to honor the price specified in a standing two-year contract. Sowers then decided to publicize how he has been defrauded, instead of trying to sue in court.

“Rather than give them away to a mega corporation for only 6¢, I would rather throw them out or give them away,” he said.

Earlier this year, six other farmers in Frederick County, Maryland, announced they were quitting dairy production, because of the impossibly low prices they receive for milk and high costs they must pay for production. Sowers, also a large dairy producer, testified on the scope of the crisis at the June 22 Ad Hoc Democratic Party Platform hearings in Washington, D.C., which were facilitated by Lyndon LaRouche’s Presidential campaign.

Forcing this take-down process of U.S. food production, has been the policy shift to globalization, through the 1992 North American Free Trade Agreement, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade/World Trade Organization, and the radical free market “Freedom to Starve” farm law (officially called “FAIR,” the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996).

Thus, all the bashing of oil-producing nations you now see daily in the major media, is for the gullible. In reality, the food supply crisis is part of the *systemic breakdown* in the financial and economic system and internationally, worsened by the continuation of the Federal Reserve policy of hyperinflation, to keep Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan’s favored banking interests satisfied.

The U.S. food supply itself, along with other consumer and producer necessities, is only maintained because of unprecedented imports of agricultural products. For example, in the last five years, imports of milk protein concentrate have gone up 600%. This tribute to the “imperial” dollar will not last forever, nor should it.

Return to Parity Policy

In agriculture, what is required is a return to traditional parity-based pricing to farmers, for purposes of food security. This policy simply means that if farmers get a price covering their costs of production, and a fair return, providing the incentive for capital improvements for the future, then the public will have its needs met, now and in the future. The companion steps required, are to launch needed infrastructure projects — water, power, transportation, to back advanced technologies (global positioning system, “precision farming,” hydroponics, etc.) — and to back young people who want to go into agriculture sciences and farming.

An immediate step, is to nullify the “Freedom to Starve” farm law which expires after seven years, in which case the standing farm law of the nation will revert to the 1949 Agriculture Act, a parity-based law, which can be updated accordingly for today’s mode of farming. A small step in this direction has come from a recent draft Federal law, for a milk “floor price” of \$12.75 per hundred pounds.

“The point of no return will be shortly upon us all,” is the description of today’s farm and food supply crisis, from V.B. Morris, National Secretary for the American Agriculture Movement, in Sunray, Texas.

Cartels To Grab Australia's Wheat

The federal government is aiding Her Majesty's cartels to seize control over one of the world's major grain supplies.

On April 4, 2000, the Liberal Party/National Party Coalition government announced an "independent review" of Australia's wheat marketing legislation by a three-person committee, whose findings will be released in October. If the committee delivers the verdict which the pro-globalization Coalition government appointed it to find—that the nation's "single desk" exporter of wheat should be broken up—the results will be devastating, both for Australia, and for the global wheat trade.

Although Australia produces only 1-2% of the world's wheat supply, almost all of its production is exported, so it supplies 20% of all the world wheat trade, usually ranking in the top three world exporters. The nation's single desk exporter, AWB Ltd., which pools and sells all grain, has charged that the cutthroat sales competition between individual Australian exporters which would follow its break-up, will immediately wipe out at least 10% of the 550,000 jobs in the wheat industry, wreaking havoc in rural Australia, and also globally, as the cartels' ability to drive down prices for Australian grain will likely force down prices paid to other producers, worldwide.

The threatened break-up of AWB Ltd., formerly known as the Australian Wheat Board until it was privatized last year, is a case study of how a corrupt federal government chops up and sells off public assets to the benefit of the raw materials and other cartels which own the government, under cover of "deregulation" and "fostering competition." The backdrop to this smash-and-grab, is the global financial

crash now under way, which the London/Wall Street financial oligarchy intends to survive by controlling the necessities of life, e.g., the world's food supply.

The review committee appointed by the Coalition government is chaired by Malcolm Irving, the chairman of Caltex Australia, which is 50% owned by Texaco, one of the few remaining "sisters" of the world oil cartel, which has in past months driven oil prices through the roof. Caltex was recently successful in its push to have the government deregulate fuel prices. The chief advocate of splitting up AWB Ltd. is a 13-organization alliance led by Cargill Australia and Louis Dreyfus Australia, the local arms of the global grain cartel.

The "review" was established under the auspices of Australia's misnamed "National Competition Policy," and is being overseen by the chairman of the National Competition Council, Graeme Samuel, a former merchant banker with Macquarie Bank, the private bankers in Australia to Rio Tinto, which is owned by Queen Elizabeth, and which is the second-largest raw materials company in the world. "Competition policy" began under the previous, Labor Party government, which was as pro-free trade and pro-deregulation as its alleged *bête noire* in the Coalition, when the three-person National Competition Policy Review released its report on National Competition Policy in 1994. Otherwise known as the "Hilmer report," it became the bible of deregulation in Australia; its premise was that most government assets, in electricity, transportation, water,

gas, postal, telecommunications, etc., should be broken up and sold off, and most government regulations removed from the economy, so as to "foster competition," i.e., domination of the economy by the cartels, led by Rio Tinto.

Of the three people comprising the National Competition Policy Review, two of them were top employees of Rio Tinto, including Fred Hilmer, who had worked for the company for two decades. In 1996, Rio Tinto helped install the present Liberal/National Coalition in power, and a former lawyer for Rio Tinto, Peter Costello, became federal treasurer. Costello, in turn, appointed Graeme Samuel to oversee the National Competition Council, established in 1995 with vast powers to enforce "competition policy." Since then, Samuel has cut a swath of devastation through Australia's economy, leading up to his overseeing the present review of the wheat industry under Caltex's Fisher.

The Australian Wheat Board, which was established in 1939 to prevent cutthroat competition among wheat growers, was privatized last year after a big fight. However, the cartels achieved only a partial victory, in that AWB Ltd. is controlled through its Class A shares, which are only available to growers themselves. According to a recent poll, 85% of all wheat growers oppose breaking up the single desk, because the international grain cartels would have no interest, as AWB Ltd. does, in maximizing returns to the individual farmers through economies of scale, marketing clout, etc. Whatever is left of AWB Ltd. will also be taken over by the grain cartel, as desperate farmers, competing against one another to sell their product, will be forced to sell their Class A shares, which, through one ruse or another, will wind up in the hands of the cartel.

Business Briefs

Biological Holocaust

AIDS Takes Toll in South Africa, Kenya

An estimated 35,000 of South Africa's nurses are HIV-positive, and AIDS is making alarming inroads into the ranks of student nurses, the South African *Star* reported on Sept. 5. Even though the provincial Gauteng Health Department says that no HIV surveys have been undertaken in provincial nursing colleges, statistics released by members of the profession show that half of the first-year nursing students at one of Gauteng's four state nursing colleges are HIV-positive, and that one Gauteng nursing student a month dies of AIDS-related complications. The Forum for Professional Nurses Leaders was told at a conference in Midrand on Sept. 4, that an estimated 25,000 (20%) of nearly 174,000 registered nurses are HIV positive.

Thousands of nurses are leaving South Africa for greener pastures. Hospital Association of South Africa executive director Dr. Annette van der Merwe said that AIDS started to hit the profession at a time when staffing levels were at an all-time low.

In Kenya, at least 10,000 teachers have died of HIV/AIDS over the last five years, with 1,400 succumbing to the disease in the last year, according to Dr. Sobbie Mulindi, a consultant with the Kenya Institute of Education and a lecturer at the University of Nairobi's Medical School. In a recent address to the staff of the Kenya Institute of Education, Dr. Mulindi talked about how the disease had impacted staffing and distribution of teachers nationwide. He called for urgent development of a policy on treating orphans and home-based care for the infected, and said that the number of orphans, currently 1 million, will top 1.6 million by 2005.

Petroleum

Kazaks Invite Malaysia To Develop Oil Fields

Kazakhstan's Ambassador to Malaysia Bolatkan Taizhan said on Sept. 4 that his government has invited Petronas, Malaysia's

state-owned oil company, to help Kazakhstan tap its newly detected vast oil fields, the Malaysian *Business Times* reported on Sept. 4. The Kazaks plan to use these new finds to increase their annual oil output from 30 million tons to 100 million tons, within the next three or four years.

The project comes in the context of Kazakhstan's building of three new pipelines, to Turkey, China, and Iran. The role of Petronas brings a new aspect into Kazak oil policy, which has been largely dependent on contracts with Western oil companies such as Royal Dutch Shell, British Petroleum, and Chevron.

For the Kazaks, the envisaged cooperation with Malaysia officially moves along the policy of "diversification." But the new overture to Malaysia (a "rogue nation" for Wall Street and the City of London) is certain to enrage Anglo-American geopoliticians (such as Zbigniew Brzezinski), who are getting nervous about Kazakhstan's exclusive new oil and gas contracts with Russia, at the expense of their own interests.

Argentina

Foreign Debt Threatens Existence as a Nation

"A harsh epitaph threatens to fall on us, burying our purpose, and our duty, to effectively constitute a free, just, and sovereign nation. You can guess what that epitaph would be: Here lies the Argentine Republic. She lived paying, and died owing," said Msgr. Hector Aguer, Archbishop of La Plata, in his address concluding a 12-hour hearing on Argentina's foreign debt, held by the congressional Bicameral Jubilee 2000 Commission, on Aug. 22. Monsignor Aguer noted that debt forgiveness was offered to many very poor countries, only at the point they could no longer pay.

If creditors don't stop their usury and looting, Aguer warned, "they won't find in the debtors even that classic pound of human flesh, which the, until now, most famous of usurers [Shylock] has demanded." The 500 people in the audience jumped to their feet in a standing ovation, and then, led by Hugo Moyano, the leader of the "rebel" CGT labor

federation, gave one of several spontaneous renditions of the national anthem, with its opening line, "Hear, O Mortals, the sacred cry: freedom, freedom, freedom. . . ."

Five panels during the hearing addressed different aspects of the debt problem. Among the speakers were Moyano, former Peronist Presidential candidate Eduardo Duhalde, Deputy Mario Cafiero (the head of the Jubilee 2000 committee), representatives of the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank, as well as several other deputies, former government officials, human rights activists, and political leaders. Italian Ambassador Giovanni Januzzi referenced the Italian Senate's recent action to forgive \$6 billion in foreign debt.

The hearings took place in the midst of a dire economic crisis, and at a moment when federal Judge Jorge Ballesterro has ruled that the Argentine Congress must take up the case begun in 1982, to investigate former Finance Minister and Trilateral Commission member José Martínez de Hoz for causing the extraordinary growth of "illegitimate" debt under the 1976-83 military regime.

Health

China Facing Rapid Spread of AIDS Epidemic

China could have as many as 600,000 to 1 million AIDS victims this year, and the AIDS epidemic will cost China 460-770 billion yuan (\$50-90 billion) annually, according to an official report released in *China News Monthly*. Zeng Yi, an AIDS researcher at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said, "If measures are not taken immediately, China will have the most AIDS victims in the world and the spread of AIDS will become a national disaster." An unchecked epidemic will destroy the hard-earned results of China's economic reforms, he said.

AIDS was virtually unheard of in China 15 years ago, but now, conservative estimates are that there are at least 500,000 people infected with HIV, and that number is increasing at an annual rate of 30%. Official figures are much smaller. The Ministry

THE ORGANIZATION of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed to raise oil output by 800,000 barrels daily, just over 3%, effective Oct. 1. The decision is supposed to stop crude oil price hikes, but as *EIR* has reported, oil price rises have nothing to do with supply shortages, but rather, a general trend toward hyperinflation in the speculative economy.

TAJIKISTAN is facing a serious food shortage as a result of drought. This year's wheat harvest is 236,000 tons, only half that harvested in 1999. If action is not taken immediately to set up a food distribution system, the harsh winter will take a serious toll, one relief worker estimates.

QUEST, the telecommunications giant, announced on Sept. 8 that it will lay off 16% of its workforce, or 11,000 workers.

ESTONIA'S ports could be used for shipment of Chinese exports to western Europe, a prospect Chinese legislative head Li Peng discussed during his visit to Estonia, part of a five-nation tour of the Baltics, Belarus, and Russia, on Sept. 8. "China sees good prospects for its EU-bound trade going through Baltic ports," said Mart Helme, a former Estonian Foreign Ministry official.

INDIAN Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee outlined a new economic incentive package in August, at the National Conference on Small-Scale Industries, whereby loans up to 2.5 million rupees (roughly \$75,000) will be made available. Small-scale industries employ about 70% of India's workforce and generate 65% of the nation's exports.

CHINESE "dot-com" Internet firms are crashing, the *China Daily Business Weekly* reported on Sept. 3. These firms had not gone on the stock markets, and have no way to raise cash. With foreign "venture capital" pulling out, "It's not exaggerating to say 90% of Chinese dot-coms will go bankrupt by the end of this year," said Zhi Tan, CEO with 8848.net.

of Health's figure, of 15,088 reported AIDS victims in China since 1985, does not accurately describe the danger posed by the spread of the AIDS virus, according to the *China News Monthly* report. The official figure, a researcher said, "has little significance in relation to the size of the epidemic; it will only mislead policymakers and cause them to miss the excellent opportunity to fight AIDS."

Before 1994, most of China's AIDS victims were drug users in Yunnan province, but a June 1998 report by Qinghai province reported that, in only four years, AIDS had spread to 31 provinces and cities of China. In 1993, there were 10,000 AIDS victims in China. The figure rose to 30,000 in 1994, 100,000 in 1995, and 300,000 in 1998. By 1999, a conservative estimates put the figure at 500,000. The rapidity of the spread of AIDS, is greater than in Africa, the report states.

Economic Policy

ASEAN on Globalization: 'We're Losing Ground'

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has released a report, blaming globalization for the region's sudden downturn, according to the Sept. 7 *New York Times*. ASEAN General Secretary Rodolfo Severino wrote in the report, "Continuum-sized economies and trade partnerships . . . pose a serious challenge to the ASEAN in the global competition for markets and investments." The statement is in contrast to a report issued last July, which expressed confidence in ASEAN's ability to meet the "challenges" of globalization.

An ASEAN spokesman admitted that it was a "mistake" that the report was not released at the end of the foreign ministers' meeting in late July, but premature leaking of the report led to its recall in order to omit references that cast doubt on member countries' commitment to economic reform.

The *New York Times* uses the pretext of the report's release to bash ASEAN's "lack of commitment to reform" as the main cause of the group's "failure to compete"

and "dwindling share of exports to the U.S." ASEAN is taken to task for its slow transition to the "new economy." Only in passing does the *Times* note that "Asia lacks much of the physical infrastructure required for electronic commerce to take off."

Nuclear Energy

Russia Plans To Sell Power to Far East

Russia plans to build a nuclear power plant in its Far Eastern region between 2010 and 2020 and hopes to supply Japan with electricity from the facility, Russia's Acting Minister for Atomic Energy Yevgeny Adamov said at a press conference in Tokyo on Sept. 6. Commenting on possible purchases of power by Japanese companies, Adamov said, "Japan would not have to worry about the problem of treating nuclear waste. Besides, it will be able to obtain power at a much lower cost than if it built a nuclear power plant of a similar size in Japan." Russia would build transmission lines to export power to Japan and other Northeast Asian countries, Adamov said.

Japan's Marubeni Corp. and UES, Russia's electric power monopoly, also agreed on Sept. 5 that the Japanese trading company will begin a feasibility study on supplying electricity to Japan from Russia's Sakhalin Island, company officials said. The 1 trillion yen (\$10 billion) project calls for building a large power plant in central Sakhalin and for the electricity to be carried via an underwater cable to Japan. To fuel the 4,000 megawatt plant, natural gas produced under the Sakhalin 1 and 2 natural gas development plans will be used. Marubeni and other Japanese companies are participating in the plans, with Marubeni and UES aiming to begin supplying power in 2010.

Russian President Vladimir Putin proposed the arrangement as the centerpiece of Japan-Russia economic cooperation, during his visit to Japan on Sept. 3-5. Marubeni plans to invite other Japanese firms, including trading houses, power utilities, and electric wire manufacturers, to join the project and seek financial aid from the Japanese government.

Empires Always Destroy Themselves

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

The following is the Sept. 3 keynote speech to the conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees in Vienna, Virginia. Some of the illustrations used by Mrs. LaRouche have been omitted for copyright reasons, and the text has been edited accordingly.

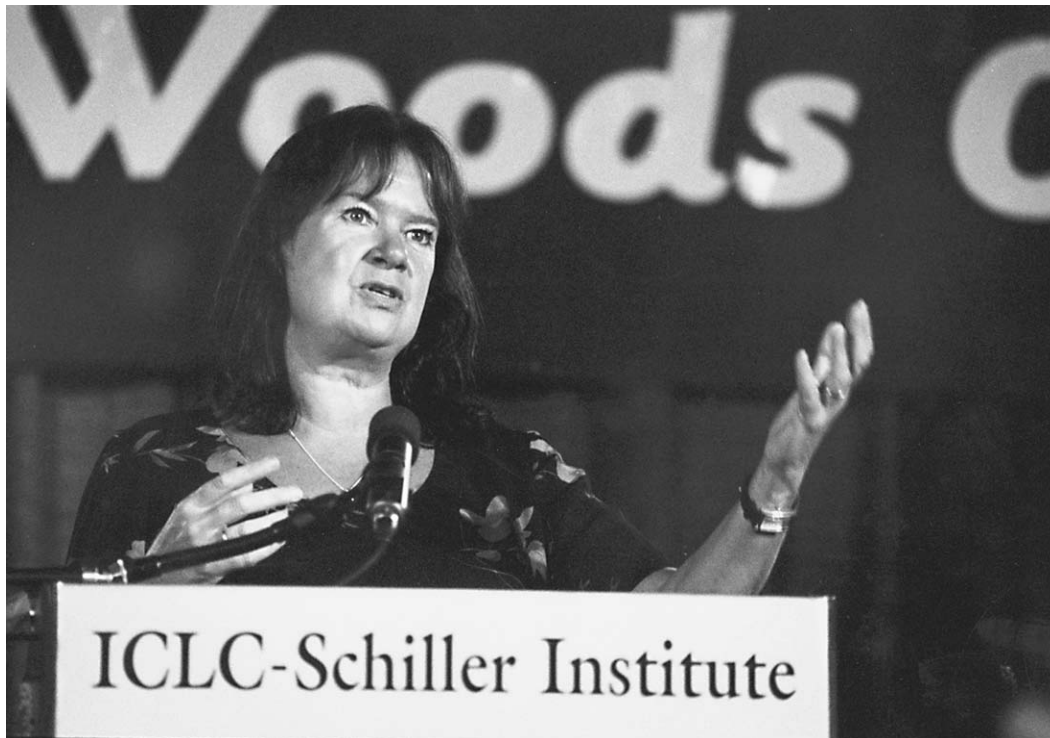
I will talk to you today, about the reasons why empires always collapse.

But, let me start with a rather eerie statement, which Federal Reserve chief Alan Greenspan just made a couple of days ago, at the meeting of top bankers in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, where he reminded people of the fact that, already in 1913, there was a kind of globalization. And, he said: Well, we all thought it would stay, but you all remember what happened one year after that—namely, World War I.

I want to quote what appeared in *Pravda*,¹ on Aug. 22, where they wrote: “World War III Could Have Begun on Saturday,” quoting unnamed Kremlin sources on what happened during the first 48 hours after the *Kursk* sank. “On Saturday, Aug. 12, an incident occurred in the Barents Sea, where the Russian Federation Northern Fleet was conducting exercises, which nearly led to the outbreak of a full-scale combat, a third world war. *Pravda* has learned this from Kremlin sources. For several days, the world hung by a thread, and one false political move could have led to an exchange of nuclear strikes.” *Pravda* then proceeds with a dramatic account about the reaction inside Russia, and then says: “Happily, this incident in the Barents Sea was successfully resolved by political means. Agreement to end the affair in peace was reached during a conversation by telephone between Vladimir Putin and Bill Clinton. The Presidents’ conversation lasted 25 minutes, and nothing of the content was reported in the mass media.”

Actually, whether Greenspan meant it this way, or even understands the reasons for it, globalization *always* leads to world wars.

1. The Russian-language website Pravda.ru. For further excerpts, see *EIR*, Sept. 1, 2000.



Helga Zepp-LaRouche addresses the Schiller Institute-ICLC conference. "Today, the would-be empire of globalization is in the process of destroying itself in the same way, in which Romanticism led Emperor Napoleon to cause his own self-destruction."

Globalization: the New Empire

What we see today, in the form of globalization, is nothing new. It is, once again, the effort to set up a world empire, this time, under Anglo-American control. This is not a secret. The proponents of this empire, are openly bragging about it, and I quote from the current issue of the magazine *The National Interest*, Zbigniew Brzezinski's article, "Living with the New Europe." Brzezinski writes: "Currently, Europe, despite its economic strengths, significant economic and financial integration, and enduring authenticity of the transatlantic friendship, is a de facto military protectorate of the United States. This situation necessarily generates tensions and resentment." (I can assure Mr. Brzezinski that it does!) "Nonetheless," he continues, "it is not only a fact that the alliance between American and Europe is unequal, but it is also true that the existing asymmetry in power between the two is likely to widen even further in America's favor." And then, he says, the reason is the advances in biotechnology, information technology, and military technology. And then, he says, "As a result, the United States is likely to remain the only true global power for at least another generation," meaning 25 years.

Obviously, the Russians and the Chinese will read this with deep concern.

Then, he gives the reasons why Europe should shut up, and be happy to be run as a U.S. protectorate, since it only profits from going along with the system, and since, having all these privileges resulting from this system, it could be envied for its prosperity. And, then, against the dangers from new imperialism in Russia, Africa, or South Central Asia,

only with the alliance with the United States, could it be saved.

Now, if you want an example of what this new Anglo-American empire is, you have to really take Brzezinski—and Kissinger, for that matter—as I'm going to prove to you, as being very characteristic of those people, who, indeed, represent the problem.

This outrageous article by Brzezinski, was the subject, just now, in France, of a discussion between the French Foreign Minister Védrine, at the annual meeting of the French ambassadors, where Védrine not only attacked globalization—how it undermines the sovereignty of the state, and how it really ruins any effort by nations to conduct business—but then, sharply criticized the American elites. He then asks: Will the U.S. election cause a change in the general direction of U.S. policy? And he answers: "I don't think so. There is a very strong consensus in the U.S. concerning leadership, which must be theirs in the world. The two major parties share that consensus. There is a danger of new unilateralism, the concept which is the mechanical extension of its hyperpower status. I advise you, in this respect, to read a most edifying article, written recently by Brzezinski"; and then, he quotes exactly this article, "Living with the New Europe," in *The National Interest* magazine.

To briefly review: How did this occur? During the Gulf War, Desert Storm, President Bush, Sr. proclaimed, "Now we will have a New World Order." This was the Anglo-American response to the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989. At that point, what the Apostle Paul would have called the "principalities and pow-

ers” of the Anglo-Americans, decided that now was the time to have a new world empire.

And, if you look at the elements of this empire, you see that, indeed, “globalization” is the new name of this empire. It demands free flows of speculative capital, so that ever-larger amounts of money can loot the majority of the world population. It demands total IMF control over all national financial and monetary policies around the world. Part of this globalization, was the so-called “reform” policy in post-Soviet Russia, which was really nothing but gigantic looting, which has thrown Russia into an economic and demographic abyss, such that Russia has now been losing, for the last ten years, 1 million people per year. It included the unprecedented looting of strategic resources in Africa, which is really going on in an unbelievable way. It has caused the spread of AIDS and other epidemics, so that we have a Black Death, of a 14th-Century dimension, going on in Africa, right now. And, disregarding this, the looting continues.

The new globalization includes the new “Great Game” against Central Asia, the effort to grab the oil and gas and other resources of the Caspian Sea. It involves the brutal imposition of the IMF dictate on Asia, during and after the so-called “Asia crisis” of 1997-98.

It has a global military component, which is the NATO expansion, which is not only supposed to include eastern Europe—Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary, which are already included—but, soon, it’s supposed to involve the Baltic states, Ukraine, Central Asia.

Resistance Breaks Out

The political credo given out by these forces is, that there is no alternative to this globalization.

Well, is that really true? The alternative is already developing itself.

In Asia, countries have learned the hard way, that, not only did they get no warning from the IMF, when the crisis hit—and no help—but, they were thrown into the pit by the measures imposed on them by the IMF. So, now, they’re organizing self-defense, which includes the Chiang Mai initiative and rapid motion to create a monetary mechanism of self-defense against the expected next Asia crisis: the Asian Monetary Fund. North and South Korea are moving toward unification, pulling the rug out from under strategic manipulations of the region. Japan, China, Southeast Asia, Iran, Central Asia are all talking about economic integration around a new railroad Silk Road.

And a similar development is happening right now in South America, where these countries see the only future in continent-wide economic integration, clearly in opposition to the globalization.

Then, there was this extremely interesting article last Sunday, in a German paper, by the French-connected journalist Peter Scholl-Latour, where he says, Isn’t it strange, how the Western media covered the *Kursk* incident, in which, all of

a sudden, an incredible viciousness and open joy about the catastrophe of Russia was expressed? What has brought about this sudden change in the coverage of Putin, he asks, who was celebrated, until recently, by the media, as a potential Messiah, and now has become a sinister monster? The real reason, he argues, is the fact, that a major strategic shift has occurred. “Only one year ago, everybody believed that the large American energy companies had succeeded in eliminating the Russians from their spheres of influence in the Central Asian countries. And that they would have captured the gigantic oil and gas resources there, including the control over the transport lines through the non-Russian territories. But in this new version of the Great Game, Vladimir Putin decisively won against the opponent of the all-powerful United States.”

He writes that Moscow has just signed an agreement with Kazakstan concerning petrol production, which in all likelihood, is finishing the U.S. project from Baku to Georgia, to the Turkish port of Ceyhan. Turkmenistan turned away from the United States, favoring Russia with supplies of natural gas. And, even more noteworthy, Uzbekistan, which was a prime target for integration into NATO, is now reorienting toward Russia, and this is happening, because all of these states feel threatened by militant Islamists, who were trained by the United States.

All of this goes back to Brzezinski’s playing the Islamic card against the Soviet Union, as early as 1975.

Then, also quite amazing, in the semi-official German TV station, Phoenix, this same journalist called on viewers to reflect on the danger, that the American presence in Kosovo and Bosnia is just a stepping-stone for further operations into the Caucasus and Central Asia, which he compared to Hitler’s Operation Barbarossa against the Soviet Union in World War II.

Now, I’m quoting this, because all of this, you, for sure, will not read in the American media. But, that is what people around the world are discussing.

The irony and dilemma of globalization is, that like any empire, the more it expands, and the harder it imposes controls and repression, the faster it brings about its own destruction. The more the tyranny tightens the screws, the more the centrifugal forces increase. It is a characteristic of all empires, that, as they approach their end-phase, the dictators become so obsessed, that they don’t realize on what fragile, brittle grounds they operate, unable to recognize counter-forces in formation, unable to size up developments any longer.

Napoleon: The First Modern Fascist

What I will present to you today, is a review of that historical example, which Lyn has called “the case of the first modern fascist”: namely, Napoleon Bonaparte, and his short-lived

rule. The lesson to be learned from that, is how this empire came into being, and then brought about its own destruction.

Napoleon and his fall are, of course, long gone, and you could say, “Why should one bother about something that happened 200 years ago?” But, unfortunately, the cult of Romanticism, which his reign did so much to bring about and into dominance, continues to the present day. Today, once again, the would-be empire of globalization is in the process of destroying itself in the same way, in which Romanticism led Emperor Napoleon to cause his own self-destruction in the Russian campaign of 1812, and in the Liberation Wars, which immediately followed.

Think back: About 250 years ago, there was a beautiful revival of Classical culture in Europe, based on the tradition of the ideas of Gottfried Leibniz and Johann Sebastian Bach, which we associate today with the work of Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Schiller, Goethe, and the Humboldts. It was this revival of Classical culture in Europe, which created the political conditions and the European-wide support and sympathy for the cause of freedom in North America, under which the United States of America was created. It was a time for great hope: The American Revolution meant a watershed in history; the system of oligarchism had been dealt a severe blow. There was the immediate chance to replicate this example of republican freedom in France, where the circles of Lafayette were coordinating their plans with like-minded republicans in the United States, Russia, Ireland, Prussia, and other countries. And, indeed, the early phase of the French Revolution gave reason to hope that things would go in this direction, and was welcomed by Schiller and his friends.

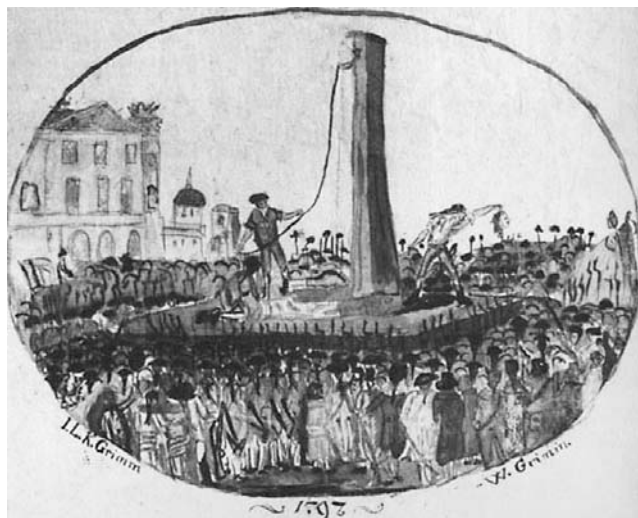
But, then, disaster struck: the launching of the Jacobin Terror in France by the enemies of both the United States and France, in the British Foreign Office. This Terror lasted for five years, and nearly destroyed European civilization as a whole.

Under the pretext of spreading the ideas of 1789—Freedom, Equality, and Brotherhood—France was continuously waging wars, supposedly to free the attacked countries from their despots. Paul Barras, who had brought Louis XVI under the guillotine (**Figure 1**) (here you have an early case of George W. Bush, using the execution machine), made this Corsican, Napoleon Buonaparte (because he had an Italian name, originally), his *aide-de-camp*. He gave him his own *mâîtresse*—you know, a lover—Josephine, as a wife, and then sent him, two days later, as the chief general of the French Army to Italy, to conduct a war.

The way Napoleon plundered Italy, and generally conducted himself, caused Lazare Carnot, who was then a member of the Directorate, to warn that Napoleon would become a second Caesar, who would, after conquering Italy, come back to Paris to become the dictator of a new Rome.

But first, Napoleon found it necessary to build up his power by conducting the campaign against Egypt, which is mainly noteworthy because of the war crimes he committed

FIGURE 1



The predecessors of George W. Bush, during the French Revolution, wield the guillotine.

there, scrupulously killing thousands of prisoners of war and committing euthanasia against the victims of the bubonic plague. After the victory of Abukir, over the Turks, he returned to Paris, where he exploited the fact that, in the meantime, the economy had degenerated. He used that situation, to carry out a coup, on Nov. 9, 1799, to take power by usurpation.

Now, interestingly, when he was about to address the Parliament, he was so unstable, that he could not even talk. And, but for the brilliant intervention of his brother, Lucien, who was president of the Council of 500, who called in the soldiers to dissolve the Council, and the help of his two brothers-in-law, Murat and Leclerc, he would have failed. He had a weak stomach, contrary to the mythology.

Napoleon then declared that the Revolution was ended, and he quickly proceeded to make himself Premier Counsel, with absolute powers. Carnot had been proven right: The new Caesar was on his way. He kept the rhetoric of the Revolution, but, as we saw with the coronation of Gore and Bush, words quickly become empty shells, which can be filled with quite a different content.

The New Caesar

Napoleon proceeded to use the procedure deployed already by the Roman Empire: the plebescite. In the communes, lists where presented, where the population was supposed to cast their vote, of approval or disapproval. But, obviously, the vote was not secret—it was actually like in Michigan, in the Democratic caucus, where people had to write their name and telephone number, and address on the ballot sheet.² So,

2. See “International Team Observes Michigan Election Atrocities,” *EIR*, March 24, 2000.

naturally, only 3 million people voted “yes,” 1,500 “no”—but the majority abstained.

And, Lucien Bonaparte, the brother, who had become the Interior Minister in the meantime, said: This large abstention, is actually a vote of mistrust; and he was very worried.

So, what do you think the large abstention in the United States from the voting process really means?

Now, in the meantime, the population had some signs of strain over France’s involvement in the second Coalition War. Napoleon pretended to seek peace, and sent letters to London and Vienna. The negative responses allowed him to present himself as the disappointed peace-lover, and he immediately issued a war call to his army. He wrote to the soldiers: “You conquered Holland, the Rhine, Italy. You dictated the peace behind the walls of the terrified Vienna. Now, it is no longer only a question to defend your borders. Now, you have to take over the enemy states.”

What Napoleon capitalized on, were the groundbreaking changes that Lazare Carnot had made, in cooperation with people like Gaspard Monge, in the training of the French Army, in the earlier years of the Revolution. Carnot, the author of many groundbreaking writings on military theory, such as the “L’Eloge de Vauban” (Vauban was the great builder of fortifications in France), completely changed the training, development, and the technologies of the army. He emphasized that the use of the most modern science and technology would be war-decisive—something which Napoleon, at best, partially understood.

What Napoleon, on the other hand, was very good at, was to put out his own propaganda. When he crossed the Alps, he sent home war reports, in which he drew the parallel between his crossing, and that of Hannibal crossing the Alps in 218 B.C.

In a pincer movement, General Moreau attacked the enemy in southern Germany, while Napoleon engaged the Austrians, who still operated with the old mercenary army in closed formations. At the first encounter, the French were beaten. But, after Napoleon got reinforcements from General Desaix, he beat them. Derais was killed in the Battle of Marengo, and Napoleon took all the fame for himself.

In the Peace of Luneville, on Feb. 9, 1801, Austria had to recognize the French territories in Switzerland, Holland, the Helvetian and Batavian Republic, and the Rhine, to be the natural border of France. While the expansionist policies of Napoleon in Europe continued, he escalated the repression inside France. Various plots against him were discovered; Jacobins planned the murder of the tyrant. An *attentat*, an assassination attempt, on Oct. 24, 1800, which did not hurt Napoleon, and only killed some bystanders and guards, was used to get rid of all the left and right opposition. The rumor was spread that the Bourbon Prince, Louis the Bourbon, was behind the attack. And, Napoleon did not hesitate to have the soldiers kidnap him in the German city of Ettenheim, and kill

him on the same night—it was like an early Panama operation.

Napoleon represented himself as the expression of the will of the people, and developed argumentations of power, later to be used, in the 19th and 20th Centuries, among others, by Adolf Hitler.

He organized the first Gestapo, state police, founded and led by the notorious Police Minister Fouché, who had plenty of experience with Jacobin Terror. His involvement in the massacre of Lyon, which killed 2,600 people, had been too much even for Robespierre. Fouché changed sides, helped to topple Robespierre, and bring Napoleon to power, and to keep him there, with the help of police methods.

An extensive network of informants and spies was found to control the population. A new criminal and civil law modelled on the Roman law, was introduced, and the Code Napoleon—this new law—was also introduced in all the occupied European countries.

With a second plebescite, Napoleon made himself Consul for Life, and he changed the Constitution to reduce the Parliament to total unimportance. On April 30, 1804, there was a vote, in which only one Tribune voted against crowning Napoleon as emperor: Lazare Carnot. And, Napoleon proceeded to make this emperorship hereditary. He was quite happy that the initiative to propose him to become emperor, had come from the same Tribune who had killed King Louis XVI. Napoleon’s model was to be a Roman emperor, *Imperator*, the supreme military commander, and therefore he called himself *Empereur*, with more powers than the kings of the *Ancien Régime*, because, in the meantime, the Revolution had wiped out all the institutions inbetween.

The coronation took place in Notre Dame cathedral, with enormous pomp and Gothic style. The cathedral was decked out with Classicist decorations made out of *papier-mâché*—sort of like the balloons going up at the Republican and Democratic conventions. And, this was supposed to be a demonstration of the new Roman spirit. The painter Jacques Louis David was supposed to paint these gigantic paintings, to make Napoleon immortal, in this way.

Napoleon insisted that Pope Pius VII make the long journey, to come and crown him, and then, Napoleon asked the Pope to anoint him. But, then, at the very last moment, when the Pope was about to crown Napoleon, Napoleon grabbed the crown and put it on his own head, and then proceeded to crown Josephine.

They used the protocols of Louis XIV, the famous Sun King, and introduced as the new culture, *Classicisme*, which was supposed to have Classical rules and forms, but, if you look at it more closely, they were not modelled on the Greek Classics, but on the Roman model. Napoleon very openly imitated Gracchus, Cicero, Spartacus, Brutus. The historian Taine describes him as the Diocletian, Constantine, Justinian, and the Theodorus of the Tuilleries.

Another historian, Franz Schnabel, wrote that Napoleon

modelled himself on the Roman Republic, and that the French population hoped they would get a *Pax Romana*, as in the Imperium Romanum, where many countries and different people should be ruled by one *Imperator*, the *Empereur*.

This style, by the way, was absolutely terrible, and they called it Classicism, but, indeed, it very quickly changed into a full-fledged Romanticism, the so-called *l'Empire* style, which is visible in the paintings of David and also François Gerard. This is a painting commemorating the myth of Ossian talking to the spirit of the Heroes. You can see the Romantic style. This cult of the emperor was conducted with a completely phony pathos.

Dominion over Europe

In the same year as the coronation of Napoleon, another emperor also made his throne hereditary, namely, Franz of Austria. This Austrian Empire, under the Hapsburgs, was rather large: It included Venice, Polish Lemberg [today Lviv, Ukraine], Prague, Budapest, Kronstadt; it became the arch-enemy of Napoleon, together with the British Empire and the Russian Empire.

It was clear, after Luneville, that this was not a real peace, but only a cease-fire. In 1803, the conflict with England escalated, and England, Austria, and Russia together, started the third Coalition War against France.

Napoleon tried to prepare the crossing of the Channel, and collected in Boulogne, a gigantic invasion army and a fleet to cross. But they were beaten in the Battle of Trafalgar, by Lord Nelson, who beat Admiral Villeneuve, who then committed suicide, because he not only lost the war, but was blamed by Napoleon, and the two disgraces were just too much for him.

But the Grand Armée was formed in Boulogne. It moved with incredible speed, from the coast of the Channel to the upper Danube, to meet there with four army corps, and two additional armies from northern Germany—German auxiliary troops. They beat the Austrians in several battles around Ulm, and sent back home to France, excited reports about victories, loot, and so forth.

One month later Napoleon marched into Vienna, which Franz left without a fight. It came to the famous Battle of Austerlitz, which was like a textbook battle. Austria and Russia tried to operate like Frederick the Great did at Leuthen: They tried to block the French retreat back to Vienna, and tried to bypass Napoleon's right flank. But Napoleon deliberately weakened that flank, to lure them into this operation. Then, Russian and Austria had to strengthen their left flank and their center, which then, Napoleon attacked with massive force, exactly in the center, exhausting parts of the troops, and putting to flight the rest. The battle was decided.

Napoleon dictated the Peace of Pressburg. Austria lost 3 million of its subjects, and many territories, including Germany and Italy. At that point, the Holy Roman Empire of

the German nation, founded by Otto the Great in 962, was finished, after 844 years. And the French Empire took over in Europe.

The Empire had to continuously be enlarged: That's how empires are—they have to grow like bubbles, or else they collapse.

So, to bring new power to this empire, and peace to the subjugated people, what happened was the establishment of a *Pax Napoleonica* in Europe. All Napoleon's brothers received royal crowns—like governorships in Florida and Texas, similar things. The sisters received little crowns; they became duchesses and princesses. Joseph became the King of Naples; Louis, the King of Holland; Jerome, the King of Westphalia, so forth and so on.

Now, the next victim was Prussia, which had not participated in the third Coalition War. Napoleon pressured Prussia to incorporate, as the leader of a North German alliance. Because of pressure by German patriots, King Friedrich Wilhelm III gave an ultimatum to Napoleon to get out of south Germany, and let Prussia take control over North Germany.

The Prussian army, since Frederick the Great, had made no progress. They still used the old mercenary army, in closed formations. The majority of the French troops were still in the German Rhineland Alliance states, because it was cheaper to keep them there, to have the Rheinbund princes pay for their maintenance. Then, on Oct. 14, 1806, there was the famous Battle of Jena and Auerstadt, where, in one day, Prussia lost 37,000 people, dead and wounded, and the rest ran away.

Thirteen days later, Napoleon marched into Berlin. Prussia had to pay 1.4 billion francs in money and work, which was 16 times the yearly income of the Prussian state. Napoleon dictated the Peace of Tilsit, where Prussia had to give up *half* of its state territory, and its population shrank from 9 million to only 4.5 million. They had to pay 140 million in war reparations, on top of that. At that point, the Prussian economy was ruined completely.

King Friedrich Wilhelm III and the Prussian state were totally finished. And Napoleon was at the height of his power.

Efforts of the Prussian Reformers

Schiller had been dead for only one year—he had died in 1805. Remember the beautiful Weimar Classical period? Was it all over? What was its role?

As I said, starting with Leibniz and Bach, Lessing, and Mendelssohn, there was a great revival of Greek Classicism, as the identity of Europe: the idea, that man is capable of producing valid ideas about the physical universe, because of his ability for cognition and creative reason; that man is always able to find a solution to a problem on a higher level; that there can be a necessary pathway for the continued existence of mankind; that man is capable of limitless perfectability; that the purpose of mankind is progress and ennoblement of its species; and, that the individual identity could be, that

each person can and should become a beautiful soul. And, for Schiller, it was very clear: A beautiful soul could only be a genius.

Wilhelm von Humboldt had transformed that beautiful idea of man into an educational system, with the idea that each child be exposed to such a universal education, in which the goal of education is not the learning of particular skills, but to become a beautiful character; that the way to improve the person, is through Classical art. This is how the ennoblement occurred, because Classical art trains both cognition and the emotions, to rise to the level of reason. For example, in drama, Schiller said that you have to expose people to great historical issues through drama, where the audience can identify with the hero on the stage. And, therefore, there is a very strict Classical form of how such a drama has to be conducted: a pregnant moment, which contains the entire story, in the beginning; the development of the story; and finally, the *punctum saliens*, where, after everything has played out, it is again up to the hero to either correct the flaws of his behavior—and, then, there's a happy ending—or, if he's unable to do so, then the tragedy unfolds.

The artist must, in this case, playfully elevate the audience, so that the craftsman, the saleswoman, the ordinary person—they all start to think like statesmen, responsible for the entire nation, and the future of the world. It is like the Marquis of Posa, in Schiller's famous *Don Carlos* play, who tells Philip II: "Give up this unnatural deification of yourself, which destroys us. Become an example of the eternal and the truthful. Be a king of a million kings. Give us freedom of thought." Yes, this was equality, too, but not the equality of the lowest common denominator of the Jacobins and the *sans culottes*. Equality on the highest level, where everybody must become a king, and think and act regally. Why? Because, as it is expressed in Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell*, in the Ruetli Oath, where the entire fate of the Swiss people is expressed, in which Stauffacher says:

No, there is a limit to the tyrant's power, when
The oppressed can find no justice, when
The burden grows unbearable—he reaches,
With hopeful courage up unto the heavens
And seizes hither his eternal rights,
Which hang above, inalienable
And indestructible as stars themselves—
The primal state of nature reappears,
When man stands opposite his fellow man—
As last resort, when not another means
Is of avail, the sword is given him—
The highest of all goods we may defend
From violence.—Thus stand we, 'fore our country,
Thus stand we 'fore our wives, and 'fore our children!

These are the ideas of the American Revolution: that all men and women are equipped with inalienable rights. These

FIGURE 2



Friedrich Freiherr von Hardenburg (Novalis)

were the ideas of Schiller, which influenced the Prussian reformers—Wilhelm von Humboldt, vom Stein, Scharnhorst, Gneissenu, and von Wolzogen. Vom Stein was convinced that the state would only be healthy, if all state citizens were enabled to participate actively in political life, and shape its direction. The reforms were aimed to overcome class society, and put in its place a nation of individually self-responsible citizens, equal before the law.

After the shock of Jena and Auerstadt, the halving of the country, they were able to implement at least some of these ideas. Humboldt would realize most of his education reform. Vom Stein realized, in 1807, the liberation of the peasants; in 1812, the emancipation of the Jews; in 1814, he introduced compulsory military service, and the elimination of the practice whereby officers could only come from the nobility.

If the Prussian reformers had been successful, and Germany had been united around Schiller's beautiful ideas, how different would the 19th and 20th Centuries have been!

The Romantic Counterrevolution

But, the evil spirit of Napoleon worked in more than one way. Already, in May 1796, a direct counteroperation to the Weimar Classic was set up in Jena, starting with Novalis (his

FIGURE 3



August Wilhelm Schlegel

FIGURE 4



Friedrich Schlegel

real name was Hardenburg) (**Figure 2**), the Schlegel brothers (**Figures 3 and 4**), and Ludwig Tieck (**Figure 5**).³ They tried to counter Schiller especially, but, beyond that, the Classical method of thinking in every respect. They replaced the foundation of the European identity in the Greek Classic and the Italian Renaissance, by focussing, instead, on the Middle Ages and a Romanticized, fictitious, universal imperial rule, which Novalis first described in his *Christianity or Europe*.

This was directed against reason and cognition. The Romantics revived, instead, a magic, demonic world outlook. With an irrational longing for death, they rejected the idea of a universally binding morality, as well as any form in art, and they focussed, instead, on originality, novelty, ecstasy—that is what would count.

They adored the accidental, laziness, and they had a morbid fascination with insanity and the criminal character, in their poetry. Instead of focussing on the ancient Greek mythologies, they rediscovered the Nordic mythologies, which would later fascinate Wagner and the Nazis.

If these people had only written rotten poetry, which they did, it would have been bad, but it would not have been devas-

tating. Unfortunately, they also had very concrete political programs, and they turned quickly into what became known as “the political Romantic,” which shaped the policies of the Restoration period after the Congress of Vienna, and much of history of Germany to come—unfortunately, not only in Germany.

Exemplary were the political ideas of Friedrich Schlegel, who fought against Schiller, and was a hard-core agent of the political Romantic, working directly with Metternich, later. His definition of what a nation should be, was quite different from what Schiller, Humboldt, and Stein had wanted. He wrote: “The older, purer, less mixed the stock is, the richer are the customs. And the more the customs and true devotion to these, the more it will be a nation based on blood relationship.” Blood and Soil has its roots, exactly here. “Freedom is defined as the elimination of strange [foreign] blood, and the maximal maintenance of tradition.” This was the first, specifically conservative, definition of a national principle. “The more conservative a nation is, the more it is a nation,” he said.

Well, obviously, for him, class society was welcomed, and the vital power of the state, he saw *only* in the nobility. For him, the rule of the nobility was nearly identical with his notion of nationality. Indeed, this was not a sovereign nation, but an imperial rule, where basically, everything was under

3. See Helga Zepp-LaRouche, “Only a New Classical Period Can Save Humanity from a Dark Age,” *EIR*, June 9, 2000.

FIGURE 5



Ludwig Tieck

the rule of a king. But, above the king was a king of kings—namely, the emperor. So, only the nation which should supply the emperor, should be the strongest.

It is clear, that these ideas reflect the dominating event of this period, namely, Napoleonic imperial rule (Figure 6). But, especially after 1810, they developed the notion that what was needed, was a *true* imperial rule, against the false imperial rule of Napoleon, which was only based on selfish greed for power, and therefore, they wanted a counter-emperor, namely, one based on ethics and religious ideas.

Now, these were clearly the roots and preconditions for the Holy Alliance and the Restoration period: universalism, where you don't have sovereignty of the nation-state, but, across nations, an alliance between the class of nobility. It is like the upper 1% of globalization today, who are jet-setting from New York to London, to the Côte d'Azur and other places, and who have quite intensive ties among each other.

Naturally, this was completely at the expense of *true* sovereignty of the nation, and therefore, the argument that the Romantics contributed anything positive to the idea of nationhood, is completely ridiculous.

A person somewhere in the middle, Fichte, with his "Speeches to the German Nation" and other lectures, on the one side expressed the vision of a constitutional, representative state. And, in his theory of the state, he created the vision

of freedom and equality for everybody who has a human face, without victimization of the majority of the people as slaves, without which the old states could not exist. But, his philosophical method was more mixed.

One year after Fichte, Adam Müller, the Privy Councillor in Weimar, lectured in 1808-09 in Dresden about statecraft, which, unfortunately, had a very lasting influence. He categorically rejected the existence of natural law, and only recognized positive law. Already in 1790, the English parliamentarian Edmund Burke had written his *Reflections on the Revolution in France*, which caused a big uproar in all of Europe among the reactionary forces. It was the first systematic attack on the idea of the constitution based on natural law, and he defended the irrational elements of tradition, instinct, and demanded respect for the jungle of the accidental, which would determine both the individual life and that of the state.

Genz, Metternich's goon, translated this, already in 1793, into German, and Adam Müller blew exactly into the same horn, by emphasizing the historically determined process. Naturally, the sovereign rights of the individual were eradicated. Otherwise Müller elaborated the Romantic model of the state, but also the conceptions of Niebuhr, were the food of Romanticism; he defined cultural and political life as the result of the *Volksgeist*—the people's spirit—which naturally supplied them the rationalization to justify the oligarchical powers to be, and their methods of rule, since everything was due to the instinctive working of the *Volksgeist*.

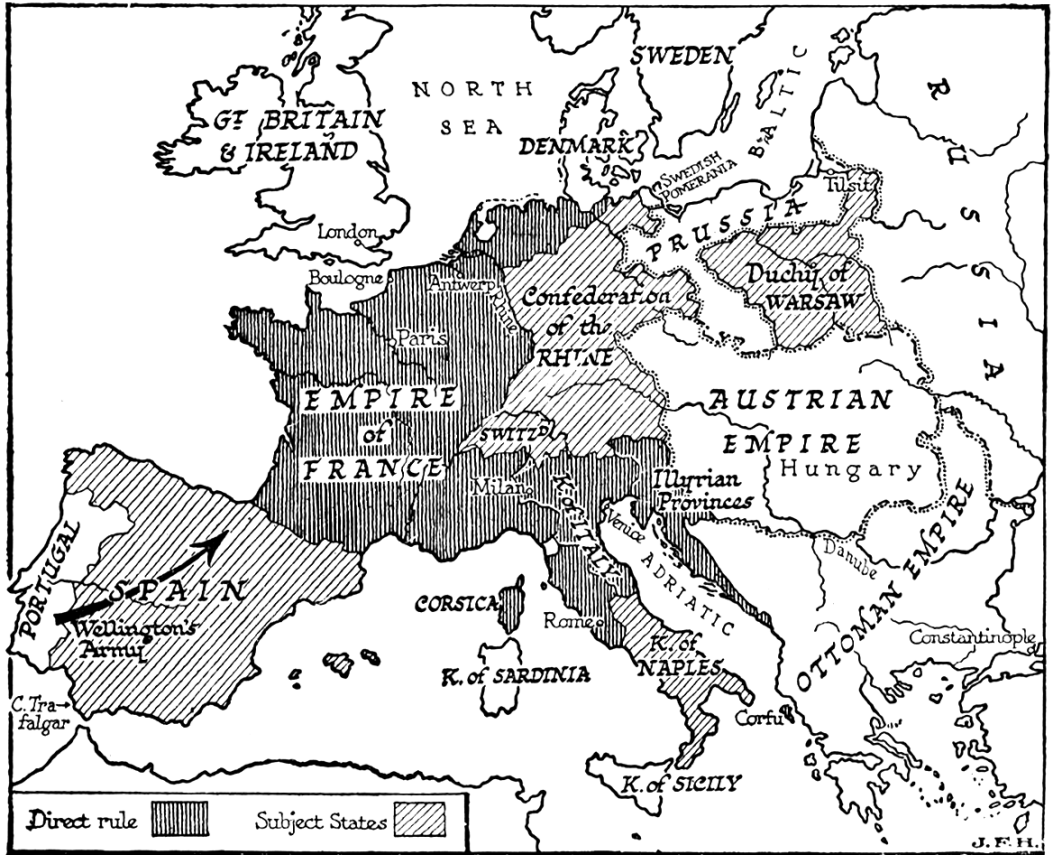
This Romantic conception in Schelling's teaching about the unconscious development of the absolute spirit, made possible the development of the historical law school of Savigny. All law, according to Savigny, is the result of customs and popular belief, and not the privilege of the law-giver. The most blunt, was the argumentation of the Swiss, Karl Ludwig von Haller, who had a gigantic influence on the political Romantic, especially after 1815. Brutally, he praised the fortune of those in power, who have all power and wealth, and can enjoy them. He preached a de facto Calvinist cult of success, in which ideas have no role, but *real* power alone counts.

The Clash of Two Worldviews

So, these were the two world outlooks: the reformers, on the one side, and the counterrevolutionaries, for whom even Frederick the Great was too progressive, and who wanted to go back to a feudal class society. So, these two sides stood against each other, and each side fought to use the shock triggered by the catastrophe of Jena and Auerstadt.

It was not only a theoretical controversy. Müller actively intervened in the efforts of the Prussian nobility, in their intrigues against Hardenburg and vom Stein, and soon, he became the leading propagandist for the aristocratic feudal interests. Together with Achim von Arnim, he founded, in 1811,

FIGURE 6
**Napoleon's
 Empire, About
 1810**



the Christian-German Table Society, a gathering of Romantic poets, philosophers, aristocrats, officers, and jurists, many of whom would later become important members of the government of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV, who was called the “Fouquet King.” Fouquet was one of the worst Romantics, writing these terrible novellas, soap operas, about knights; and, this King modelled his kingdom exactly on the writings of Fouquet. And, much of this was, unfortunately, then realized, after 1814, when, for example, Savigny became the Prussian Legislation Minister (1842-46), where he was, unfortunately, able to realize his rotten ideas.

So, the issue between the political representatives of the Classical and the Romantic poets, could not have been clearer. On the one side, the sovereign, representative, constitutional system, based on natural law, where each citizen is equipped with inalienable rights and equal before the law; and, on the other side, the backwardly oriented, feudal class society, with privileges and power only for a few.

To study exactly, how this battle by the humanists was lost, a loss that would finally result in two world wars in the 20th Century, is absolutely essential, if World War III is to be prevented.

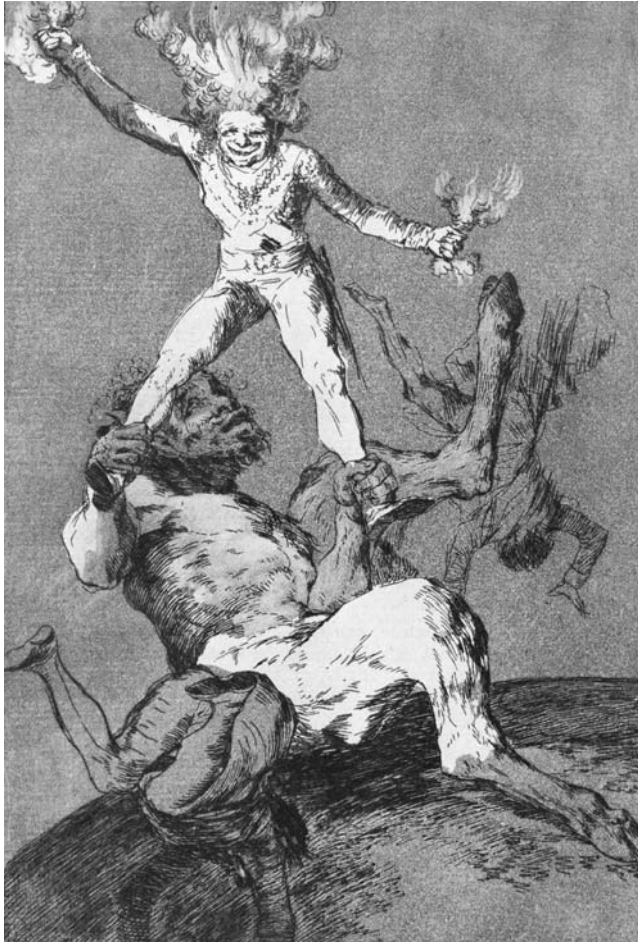
The Beginning of the End for Napoleon

So, what happened to Napoleon, after I said that he was at the peak of his power? There came a turn in his fate. Russia, with which Napoleon had worked out a secret deal at Tilsit, started to distance itself from him, because it had its own imperial designs. Austria prepared for war. Prussia was regenerated through the influence of the Prussian reformers. England withstood the blockade.

And, in Spain, there started a national upheaval against Napoleon, where Goya became the painter for the Spanish patriots, who saw Napoleon as the rapist of their country (Figure 7). And, eventually, a national junta declared war against him. Napoleon, himself, had to run to Madrid in 1804. Madrid capitulated, but, at the same time, everywhere guerrilla wars and people’s wars started. Spain turned out, for Napoleon, to be a barrel with no bottom, costing enormous amounts of money and soldiers, and instead of bringing in the loot, it cost more and more.

In 1809, Austria declared war against Napoleon, which it lost. But, in the context of this war, Napoleon lost his first battle in an open field, because his best soldiers now were in Spain, and the new recruits were not at the same level. It is

FIGURE 7



Francisco Goya, "To rise and to fall," from the *Caprichos*.

reported that Napoleon started to cry.

On Oct. 14, 1809, there was the Peace of Schönbrunn, in which Austria was reduced to a secondary power.

But, the Spanish example excited patriots everywhere, especially because the burdens for everybody became much worse than even under the old regimes. Soon, the ruin of all layers, in all states, occurred. Jerome, Napoleon's brother, King of Westphalia, wrote to him: "Be afraid of the people who have nothing to lose."

In the meantime, Prussian reformer Scharnhorst bypassed the increased quota of the allowed size of the army, by recycling recruits through short, intensive training, with the same methods Lazare Carnot had used earlier in France. Stein and others became completely enthusiastic about the Spanish example. Stein wrote a letter about this, which was captured; the courier was arrested, and Napoleon demanded not only the ouster of Stein, but his exile. This also turned out to be a severe mistake, because Stein became the hero of the national

resistance, and then went to Russia, where he was instrumental in designing the plans to defeat Napoleon.

Also, inside France, itself, Napoleon began to lose support, because the number of casualties, the numbers of sons who were lost to the mothers, of husbands who were lost to the wives, became bigger and bigger. And, actually, the number of casualties was made a state secret, because it was feared that this would erode their power.

Napoleon, by losing more forces, especially in Spain, had to increase taxes—which was not exactly popular. Between 1810 and 1811, French industry went into a big crisis. The banks collapsed and panic started to spread. There was a shortage of bread, after the failed harvest of 1811, and plundering of mills and bakeries occurred. Depression and unemployment spread.

The internal repression got worse. The prisons filled up with political prisoners. Napoleon wanted to consolidate his dynasty, and Fouché, the Police Minister, had to bring the news to Josephine that she would be divorced. Napoleon married, instead, the Hapsburg daughter of the Emperor, Marie Louise, who, in 1811, bore him a son, whom Napoleon gave the title "King of Naples"—like, you know, "Governor of Texas."

On June 16, 1811, he made a report on the state of Empire, which was complete propaganda. And, actually, if you compare what Napoleon said about France, knowing what the real situation was, with the recent State of the Union addresses, you can see a great parallel. It was a complete "hooray" speech.

The irony was, that, the more Napoleon increased the control and repression, the more he lost control. Because the resistance grew in France, Holland, Switzerland, and in the Rhine Alliance states. Even the princes of the so-called Rhine Alliance states, whom Napoleon had forced to cooperate, even they realized that their sovereignty was reduced to almost nothing. So, brother Jerome wrote, "The explosive tension has reached the highest level."

Also, the tension between Napoleon and Tsar Alexander escalated. But, Jerome warned, if Napoleon were to make a new war, there would be a revolt in the German states. The military warned, if Napoleon were to conduct a war against Russia, while the Spanish war was not yet won, this would end in a catastrophe. But, Napoleon was such an arrogant dictator, that he would not accept any criticism.

The Russian Campaign

On June 24, 1812, he declared war against Russia. And, this overstretched the arch. When Napoleon started the Russian campaign, he miscalculated completely.

Coming back to the question of globalization, and today, being confronted with the new empire: Napoleon's efforts to gain world hegemony, remind me of how the international financial powers decided to react to the outbreak of the global financial crisis in Asia in 1997, by imposing, recklessly, the

IMF, and forcing down programs in Southeast Asia, which violated the fundamental self-interests of these nations, *and* escalating the impeachment against President Clinton, at the same time.

As I presented elsewhere,⁴ the idea to lure Napoleon into the depths of Russia, and then pursue a policy of scorched earth, so that the combination of the harsh Russian winter and the lack of supplies would eventually annihilate the Grande Armée, were the designs of Schiller's friends Ludwig von Wolzogen and the Prussian reformers around Stein—whom Napoleon had, foolishly, driven to Russia—as well as of Scharnhorst and Gneissenu, who had studied Schiller's historical descriptions of the Thirty Years War and the separation of the Netherlands from Spain.

According to the plan of von Wolzogen, the French troops would always march into empty space, and Russian troops would not engage in battle. Wolzogen, in a very important memorandum, "How to Conduct the War against Napoleon," said that Russia could only win through a system of retreat, and the effect of the space and time, from the standpoint of expanse. This was exactly what General Phuel, Scharnhorst, Knesebeck, and others implemented. Wolzogen stated: "Napoleon will remain the conquerer, as long as there is a spark of life within him. No state, no country, will be safe from him, in all of Europe. The hour will come, sooner or later, when the fight to prevail, and for independence, will have to be fought. Is it not wise to mobilize all forces to prepare for this life-and-death fight?"

Then, he said, what was needed, was to make the operational line as long as possible, which already follows out of the sentence, that, "against a genial enemy, one wants to avoid battle. That is, against such an enemy, the defense is preferred over the offense. But a defensive war is based on motion. Therefore, I regard, in this case, the operational lines, more as lines of retreat, and demand, that in order to gain the necessary time for action, these lines should be as long as possible." Then, he focussed on the problem of requisition, because Napoleon needed the loot of the country around him to feed his army. And, Wolzogen said, "Never before, has a commander had such big armies, and never so many theaters of war" (just like globalization, today). "In any case, his system is overextended, and is becoming more so every day, to simultaneously rule in such a despotic way in Portugal, Italy, and many other places, for which his forces are not adequate, especially since he never watches his means, and he always takes the next best ones, regardless whether they will be destroyed for generations or forever. So, therefore, this general system of ruin, carries within it the seed of its destruction, and it will ruin itself, in the end. His rule only exists, because of the belief in his invincibility, and it will break down, once that belief is gone."

4. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, "Schiller and the Liberation Wars against Napoleon," *EIR*, Dec. 4, 1998.

Now, Wolzogen's work contributed to the awakening of the patriotism of the Russian people. And, this awakening of patriotism occurred in more and more countries: In Spain, it already had occurred; it started in Austria; it escalated in Prussia and in the other German states.

Napoleon's march toward Moscow was his demise. . . . And, fanatics today, who are pushing NATO expansion into East and Central Asia, and are playing around with Taiwan and other places: They should better study this overextension of Napoleon.

After the Battle of Borodino, on Sept. 7, 1812, it should have been clear to Napoleon, that what he was encountering was the repulse of the people, against their arch-enemy, fighting for their very existence. All the people he had subjugated, started to rise up. Napoleon, who had planned to march on to conquer India, after taking Russia, instead, felt now, sitting in burnt-down Moscow, that he had to put feelers out, to see whether a peace negotiation were possible—sort of like C. Fred Bergsten offering the Asians a larger role in world affairs, after they had already organized the Chiang Mai initiative, in the vain hope that this trick would lure them to stay within the system.

The Liberation Wars in Germany

Now, Napoleon, however, had to retreat. This retreat developed into a flight, ending with the annihilation of the French troops. But, Napoleon did not, quite yet, give up. In the following Liberation Wars in Germany, the whole German nation stood up. And, indeed, there was never a higher level of patriotism and self-activation to fight for a representative constitution and national unity, than during these wars.

Napoleon had chosen the allied Saxony as an operational field for this war. And he won the Battles of Lützen, Gross-Göschchen, Bauzen, and Wuzen. Here you see, as the patriotism grew, more people started to make caricatures, and here they show Napoleon and his dogs of war going into battle.

So, temporarily, the Russian and the Prussian armies had to retreat to Silesia. A cease-fire was agreed upon, and the problem then was, that Napoleon got into a real dilemma: He could only achieve peace, if he would give up dominion over Europe, with the risk of also losing control within France itself. Or, get involved in a fight against the combined European forces of Russia, Prussia, Austria, England, and Sweden, which he had no longer the forces to combat.

Things started to fall apart.

The English beat Joseph Bonaparte under Wellington at Victoria. Spain was lost, and the Spanish troops were about to cross the Pyrenees Mountains. The King of Naples, Napoleon's brother-in-law, tried arrangements with Napoleon's opponents. The Swedes landed in Pomerania, and the coalition formed three armies against Napoleon: the Bohemian army, under Schwarzenberg; the Silesian army under Blücher; the northern army under Bernadotte. And it came to

the Battles of Katzbach, Kulm, Nollendorf, Brossbeeren, and Dennewitz. The Rhine Alliance dissolved, and, basically, changed sides.

Then, it came to the famous Battle of the People, near Leipzig, on Oct. 16, 1813. This was incredible carnage. Napoleon had 200,000 troops; the coalition had 300,000 troops, who formed a ring around Napoleon's troops. He wanted to break out, but failed. The Bohemian army went into an offensive; Napoleon counterattacked and failed. In the North, there was Blücher, who beat Marmont. Blücher was a very funny general, who would always say, "Attack, attack, attack!" He was very famous for that.

Now, on Oct. 18, the coalition armies attacked with a far superior power, and, in the evening, the defeat of Napoleon was evident. The next morning, he ordered a retreat. So, when the allied forces stormed Leipzig, they only found the French rearguard. Napoleon lost, in this one battle, 80,000 men, and 120,000 went into flight.

Metternich said, "We have won the battle of the world." But, it was not Metternich who won the battle; it was the heroic fight of the patriotic forces, who did. Vom Stein commented, "There lies the most terrible construction on the floor, cemented together through blood and tears of so many millions, erected through the most outrageous tyranny. From one end to the next in all of Germany, it is now shouted out that 'Napoleon is a rogue and the enemy of the human species!' ". . .

Now comes the crucial question: How did the ingenious way in which the Prussian reformers outwitted Napoleon in the Russian campaign, inspired by Schiller; and how, despite the profound patriotic upheaval of the entire population in the Liberation War, and not least, the heroic Battle of the People in Leipzig—the Liberation Wars were not just a war movement, but a true constitutional movement for national unity and the representative republican system—why did these forces not win? Why is what followed, instead, the most disgusting Holy Alliance and Restoration period?

Let's look, first quickly, at what happened to Napoleon. After the defeat of Leipzig, Napoleon went back to France, defeated. Tsar Alexander wanted to march after him, while Metternich was already considering the role of France in the desired balance of power, including a possible Bonapartist dynasty, and insisted on a peace offer, which Napoleon did not accept.

Eventually, the armies of Europe defeated Napoleon's troops, and Paris fell into the hands of the Coalition, while Napoleon was still 25 miles away.

Here you have a defeated Napoleon, quite depressed, sitting there (**Figure 8**). He tried several suicide attempts, and eventually had to retreat into exile in Elba, while in Vienna, two emperors, five kings, and 200 princes started the Congress of Vienna.

After ten months, upon receiving reports of the growing dissatisfaction of the French population with the new Bour-

FIGURE 8



The defeated Napoleon, March 31, 1814, upon the entry of Coalition armies into Paris. Painting by Paul Delaroche.

bon King, Louis XVIII, Napoleon escaped from Elba and, in February 1815, this caused the Coalition forces, which had already gotten into territorial squabbles in Vienna, to again unite against him.

Napoleon's final defeat occurred on June 16, 1815, at Waterloo. And, finally, his last exile was St. Helena, where he died relatively miserably. . . .

Tragedy: The Holy Alliance

So, back in Vienna, it was especially Castlereagh from England, and Metternich, who were responsible for the terrible outcome of the Vienna Congress. They maneuvered and intrigued, so that neither the role of the German state citizens and patriots would be considered, nor a unified German nation founded, even though this was very much on the table. The Russian superior commander, Kutuzov, had made, in the famous Proclamation of Kalisch, a passionate appeal

to the Germans (this was already in 1813, during the campaign), in which he named as one of the war goals, the liberation of Germany, the rebirth of the Reich, and he appealed to the princes *and* the peoples, and threatened the princes with destruction if they would behave unpatriotically.

But, it was exactly these patriotic state-citizens whom the princes feared, and intended to suppress. So, they hurried to redraw the map, according to the principles of balance of power. And to restore the old states. This is, by the way, the subject of a famous book by Henry Kissinger, who, naturally, admires the work of Castlereagh and Metternich, of keeping the peoples down. It's quite interesting, that Kissinger focuses exactly on the reactionary side of this whole process.

The Proclamation of the Holy Alliance by the three monarchs of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, signed on Sept. 26, 1815, was the direct expression of the Romantic ideas expressed by these poets before.

This balance of power on the continent, was the crucial precondition for the strengthening of British hegemony in the oceans and overseas. And, as centers for the new colonial British Empire, developed, especially: Canada, Australia, and East India. And, if you look, where the main controllers of globalization are, today, you have Great Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

On June 8, 1815, the so-called Bundesacte Treaty of Vienna, was signed by the so-called sovereign princes and free cities of Germany, which became binding law, through adoption in the record of the Congress. It severely limited the sovereignty of all of its members, since, among other things, it was forbidden to leave this alliance.

Stein wrote, in a memo, in June 1815: "The German will spill his blood for the quarrels alien to his country, and when his prince allies himself with France or England, he will be even obliged to fight against his own countrymen, if his prince has allied with his enemy. From such a flawed constitution, one can expect only a weak influence on the public well-being of Germany."

It became much worse: Under the Restoration, all the reforms undertaken by the Prussian reformers, were undone. In the infamous Carlsbad Decrees, even the writings of Schiller were outlawed. And, instead of the best state, with the greatest freedom of the individual, which Schiller and Humboldt had fought for, a deep cultural pessimism started to develop, and the reactionary ideas of the Romantics continued to influence, from Schopenhauer, to Nietzsche, Wagner, and the entire Conservative Revolution, from the Nazis to Universal Fascism, today.

Organize, Organize, Organize!

If you look at popular culture in the United States today, it is entirely Romantic. Hollywood focusses, always, on crime, on the perverse, on the criminal element, and soap operas are the same. Classics almost do not exist, or are un-

known.

The problem is, that the French Foreign Minister Védrine is right: There is a consensus in the two parties to run the world as a new Anglo-American empire. If this is not changed, indeed, this will cause a Dark Age, and possibly World War III.

What is needed, therefore, is a mass movement of people, who do not accept that the beautiful conception of the Founding Fathers, has been turned on its head; who will fight for a Constitutional government, and for the General Welfare of the people.

You see here a caricature, in which Napoleon blows soap bubbles, for his son. Soap bubbles are an old symbol of *vani-tas*, vanity, and the ephemeral character of all earthly matters. While beautiful in form, and colorful—they pop, when you touch them. Now, all of you, as children, have played with soap bubbles, and you know how fragile these bubbles are. And, the title of this particular cartoon is, "Why All Empires Pop."

So, therefore, I want to leave you, and say that, in a slight variation of what Blücher said in the Liberation Wars, which was, "Attack, attack, attack!" I want to change that today, and say, "If you want to save civilization, from the danger of a terrible destruction, like Blücher, say: 'Organize, organize, organize!'"

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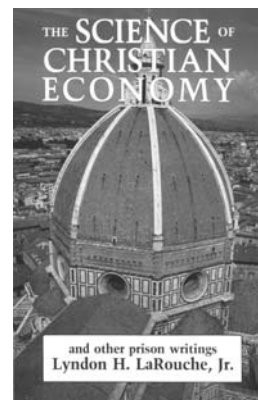
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Russians Link Sinking of Kursk to Strategic Crisis

by Jonathan Tennenbaum

Extraordinary statements by Russian President Vladimir Putin and leading representatives of the Russia Armed Forces in recent days, confirm what Lyndon LaRouche and this publication have insisted from the beginning: The Aug. 12 sinking of the Russian atomic submarine *Kursk* occurred in the context of an ongoing, global strategic crisis—a crisis whose reality continues to be hysterically denied by practically the entire Western press and leading institutions.

“A condition like the sinking of the *Kursk*, is not an isolated event,” LaRouche emphasized in his Sept. 1 keynote to the international conference of the Schiller Institute (full text in last week’s *EIR*). “This was not an *incident*. There was not a ‘*Kursk incident*,’ that provoked a crisis. *There was a crisis in which the sinking of the Kursk occurred. A strategic crisis.*”

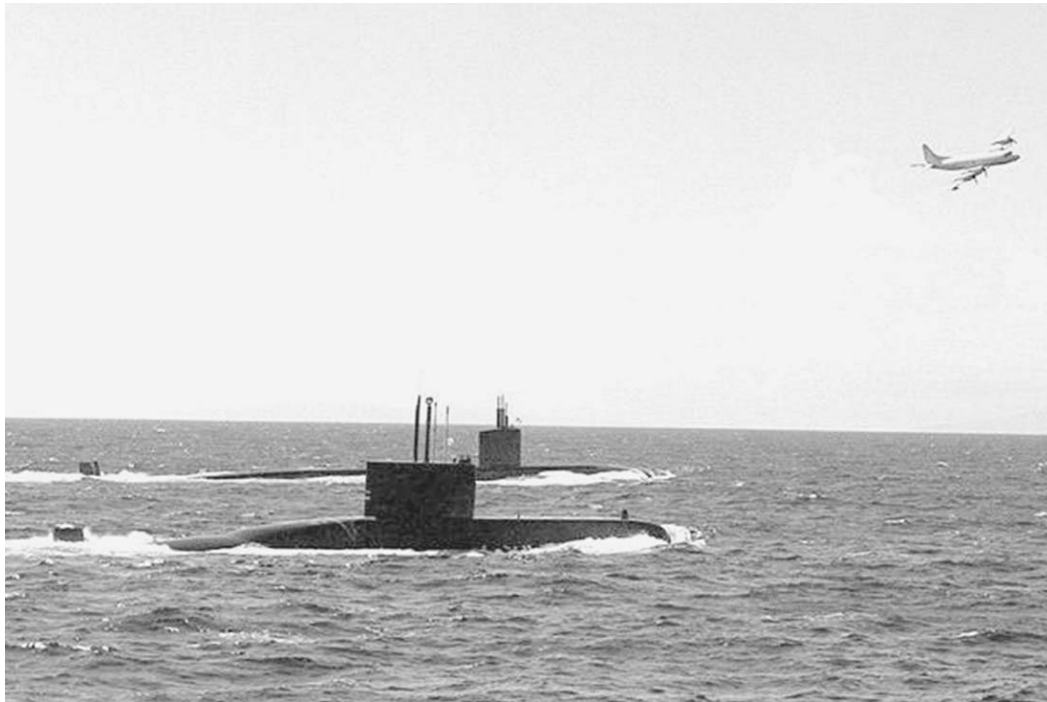
Now, a high-ranking Russian Navy officer has made exactly this point. In the daily *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* of Sept. 12 and 13, Rear Adm. Valeri Aleksin (ret.), recently retired as chief navigation officer of the Russian Navy, authored a lengthy review of nuclear submarine collisions during the past three decades, presenting details never before officially discussed from the Russian side. Each of the collisions, he emphasized, may be associated with “years of aggravated international tension: 1968-1970, 1979-1981, 1983, 1986.”

President Putin himself addressed the matter in only slightly less explicit terms, during his interview with Larry King of CNN on Sept. 8, a substantial part of which was devoted to the *Kursk* affair. Although his remarks were couched in diplomatic language—hardly surprising, given the existence of confidential agreements between the Russian

and U.S. governments, to contain the explosive implications of the affair—Putin used some unusual formulations, whose implications are unmistakable to any well-informed person.

Thus, when first asked by King about the *Kursk* sinking, Putin responded: “Unfortunately, today we cannot tell you much about the causes of this tragedy.” But, later in the interview, Putin suddenly added: “This was not the first such incident. . . . I can say that we know of 19 cases since 1967, when our submarines collided with underwater objects. . . . Therefore, nothing extraordinary happened in that regard.” Putin did not spell out the nature of the “other underwater objects,” but the reference was unambiguous to anyone familiar with the latest material released by Admiral Aleksin on the history of approximately 20 collisions between Russian and U.S. nuclear submarines in the period referred to by Putin, and with Russian Defense Minister Igor Sergeyev’s repeated identification of the “collision version” as most plausible in the sinking of the *Kursk*. Putin’s words also echoed those of Russian Deputy Chief of Staff, Gen. Col. Valeri Manilov, who on Sept. 5 referred to “hard evidence” of a collision as the cause of the *Kursk* disaster, including discovery of debris of a foreign submarine on the ocean floor.

Furthermore, in his CNN interview Putin referred to his direct consultations with U.S. President Clinton in the period immediately following the incident, stating (once more in well-chosen diplomatic language): “As a rule, President Clinton and I discuss a broad range of issues, and I am very grateful to him, for his quick response to our tragedy, how he expressed condolences, and offered assistance in our first telephone conversation, which confirms that this question



Surveillance of naval maneuvers by U.S. and South Korean submarines.

will permanently be on our agenda at our future meetings.” He added: “A thorough analysis of what happened is mandatory. And perhaps, together with our partners, we should develop more effective rules of conduct on the high seas.”

The Chief Navigator’s Article

A new light was thrown on these remarks and the entire *Kursk* incident, by Admiral Aleksin’s extraordinary two-part article, offering the 30-year history of collisions, as well as “new information [which] has come to light concerning the situation in the ocean, where the tactical exercises of the Northern Fleet were being held, about the condition of the *Kursk* itself, and about *the reaction of certain foreign officials and official institutions.*”

Admiral Aleksin dropped a bombshell, claiming that *Putin first learned of the sinking of the Kursk in a telephone conversation with U.S. President Clinton, even before the Russian naval command knew about it!* Thereby, Aleksin draws a close parallel between the circumstances of the *Kursk* sinking and the crises which occurred in Fall 1986, at a moment when Lyndon LaRouche was at the center of the strategic conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union over the Strategic Defense Initiative.

On Oct. 3, 1986 a fire broke out on board the Soviet strategic ballistic missile-carrying nuclear submarine K-219 in the Atlantic. The fire, Aleksin says, was caused by an underwater collision with a U.S. nuclear submarine of the Los Angeles class, which ripped open the hatch of a missile tube on the K-219, causing the missile inside to implode and catch fire. He then writes:

“The Soviet leader at that time, Mikhail Gorbachov, first learned of this accident from a telephone conversation with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, even before the Soviet Defense Minister and the Supreme Commander of the Soviet Navy reported it to him, and even before the reception of the report from the commander of the K-219 to shore, concerning the accident on board the atomic sub. We ask readers to pay attention to this fact, since it will be repeated again in August 2000.”

Coming back to this point after presenting a detailed technical account, including a diagram, of the alleged collision of the *Kursk* with a U.S. or British submarine during the maneuvers of Aug. 12, 2000, leading to an explosion of a torpedo on board the *Kursk* and the crashing of the submarine onto the sea bottom, Aleksin writes:

“Now, it is time to recall Ronald Reagan’s telephone call to Mikhail Gorbachov on Oct. 3, 1986. Likewise, Bill Clinton now phoned Vladimir Putin on Aug. 13, 2000. The content of their conversation is unknown, but two days later, the Director of the CIA visited Moscow incognito. As one popular newspaper wrote, a high-ranking Foreign Intelligence Service officer paid with his job, for the fact that this visit became public. Almost immediately after that conversation and visit, Bill Clinton announced that he would not sign the bill to launch NMD, which Russia had opposed so strenuously this year. Isn’t that strange?”

The implication, of course, is that Clinton knew of the *Kursk* sinking because of the involvement of a U.S. (or British) submarine, urgently conferring with Putin in order to prevent an escalation of the incident, and that an agreement

was reached under which the United States offered concessions and compensation. (Remarks to the same effect have appeared in several Russian press commentaries in recent days.)

One should also recall, that the *Kursk* incident occurred on the eve of the Democratic Party National Convention, and could have had a dramatic political impact, had the full circumstances of the incident become publicly known. Without being personally present at that Congress, Lyndon LaRouche was implicitly the hottest issue there, because LaRouche was the focus of the opposition to Al Gore inside the Democratic Party. Interestingly, the same LaRouche, as the intellectual author of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) adopted by Reagan, was at the center of the overall strategic conflicts which took place during Fall 1986. Previously the Soviet leadership had openly demanded, in the pages of *Izvestia* and *Pravda*, that the Reagan Administration “do something about LaRouche”—a demand pushed at the same time by LaRouche’s enemies inside the Anglo-American Establishment. Just *three days* after the Oct. 3 submarine collision and Reagan’s alleged urgent call to Gorbachov, an army of more than 300 FBI agents and other Federal, state, and local authorities raided the Leesburg, Virginia headquarters of several organizations connected with LaRouche, in an attempt to crush LaRouche’s political movement. This was the beginning of a process leading to the jailing of LaRouche and several associates. As the “Get LaRouche” task force made final preparations for that raid, Reagan was on his way to a summit meeting with Gorbachov at Reykjavik, Iceland.

Putin Under Attack

As is often the training of professionals such as Putin, the almost exaggerated coolness with which he spoke of the affair—witness his ironical formulation, “nothing extraordinary happened”—in fact reflects the opposite: The situation on Aug. 12-13 and the following days was very hot and very dangerous.

One should bear in mind, that 1) the whole affair occurred on the eve of the U.S. Democratic National Convention, a branching point for the world situation; 2) the *Kursk* sinking interrupted plans for a top-level summit of leaders of the Community of Independent States (CIS) in Yalta on Aug. 18-19, at which issues of vital strategic military importance were to be discussed; 3) as has now been revealed by Ukrainian officials, Putin himself was the target of an assassination plot, planned to occur in Yalta on Aug. 18; 4) according to Russian press sources, a “live” assassination attempt did occur on Aug. 31; 5) on the night of Sept. 11, almost exactly a month after the *Kursk* disaster, Putin was targeted by still another, very serious assassination attempt, as a speeding automobile attempted to ram into the Presidential convoy on a Moscow boulevard. Reportedly, the auto was fired upon by Putin’s security detail, before it collided with, and overturned a limousine carrying bodyguards of the President.

Documentation

Most Probably, a Foreign Submarine Rammed the Kursk

The following are excerpts from an article in Nezavisimaya Gazeta on Sept. 12 and 13, by Rear Admiral Valeri Ivanovich Aleksin. The author is a professor at the Academy of Military Sciences, and former chief navigational officer of the Soviet and Russian Navy. These excerpts were translated by EIR.

A month has passed since the terrible day of August 12, 2000, when the *Kursk*, the most modern nuclear submarine cruiser of the Northern Fleet, armed with 24 supersonic “Granit” anti-ship cruise missiles and the same number of modern torpedoes, and commanded by one of the best submarine commanders, Captain First Rank Gennadi Lyachin, was lost during tactical fleet exercises, at a depth of 108 meters on the floor of the Barents Sea. The 118 members of the crew perished. . . .

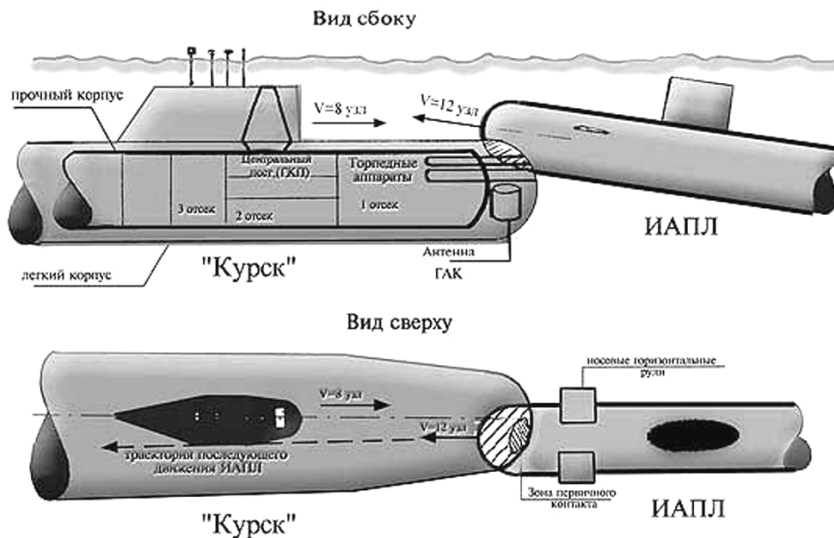
The crew had no time. Just as there was no time for the 98 crew members of the Pacific Fleet submarine K-129, when, on the night of March 7 to March 8, 1968, on duty in the northern sector of the Pacific Ocean, it received a terrible blow from the sail of the U.S. submarine “Swordfish,” in the area of the bulkhead between the second and third compartments (the central post and main command point are located in the third compartment, where the command functions of the submarine are concentrated and where all the command personnel were located). The blow cut our submarine nearly in half. All the members of the submarine crew, who were located in the second and third compartments, were killed in the first 5-10 seconds. The rest were crushed by the pressure in the compartments in the course of 1-1.5 minutes, when the submarine sank to five kilometers depth in the ocean

In April 1970, the Northern Fleet’s nuclear submarine K-8 sank after a fire, while returning from combat duty, with the loss of its 52 crew members.

But, on orders from the top leadership of the country, nothing was said about these catastrophes, which were tragedies on a national scale, nor was the public informed about the heroism of the dead sailors, nor were their relatives told the true causes of their death.

The tragic situation of the *Kursk* was amplified by the unprecedented openness, with which domestic and foreign media reported on literally every minute of the unfolding disaster, the actions and statements of all Russian and foreign officials, as well as of other individuals, colleagues, relatives of the dead submariners, and ordinary citizens of Russia and the entire world. There had never been anything like it. True, both in the statements from officials, and in those of numerous

Схема предполагаемого столкновения АПЛ "Курск" с иностранной АПЛ (ИАПЛ)



In the 20 years that the model 949 (there were two, both now decommissioned) and 949A (of which the Russian Navy had 11, including the *Kursk*) nuclear submarines have been in operation, there has never been a single such accident with a practice torpedo, during about a thousand torpedo firings.

The second version of the primary cause is an external impact on the body of the *Kursk* in the area of its bow. For this to have occurred, it is not at all necessary for the external action to involve a mass, close to that of the *Kursk*. A dynamic force of 1,000-2,000 tons would be enough, to crush the cover of the torpedo apparatus and cause an explosion of the warheads in the torpedoes. The author has observed this with his own eyes (in the absence of torpedoes and at a relative closing velocity of the two objects of about 0.5 meters per second). . . .

New information has come to light about the situation in the ocean, where the tactical exercises of the Northern Fleet were being held, about the condition of the *Kursk* itself, and about the

Nezavisimaya Gazeta illustrated Admiral Aleksin's article with this drawing, labelled "Diagram of the presumptive nuclear submarine collision." The top drawing is a side view, under it a view from above. The large submarine is the *Kursk*, depicted at periscope depth with its retractable apparatus extended, while the approaching smaller ship is identified as a "Foreign Nuclear Submarine." The speeds of the *Kursk* and the foreign sub are indicated as 8 and 12 knots, respectively. The double hull of the *Kursk* is pointed out at the left of the side-view diagram. The top-view picture shows the "initial contact zone" where the two subs overlap.

(not always very professional) experts, based on information from the mass media, there have been so many contradictory evaluations and conclusions, that it has served only to confuse the situation. This continues up to the present time. . . .

We shall not deal here with the question of the assistance, offered by several NATO member-countries, first and foremost because no rescuers could have gotten there on time. . . . I cite the statement of Vice Premier Ilya Klebanov, chairman of the government commission to investigate the *Kursk* disaster, on Sept. 6: "The entire crew of the *Kursk* perished in the first few minutes of the accident." . . .

What Caused the Explosion on Board the *Kursk*?

A dozen different versions of the causes of the disaster of the *Kursk* have been mentioned during the past month. One or two of them remain. Actually, just one: The main cause of the loss of the ship was an explosion of torpedo warheads, located in the forward torpedo apparatus in the prow, and possibly also on the racks of the first torpedo compartment. But, there are two versions of what caused the catastrophic explosion. One is that there was an explosion inside the torpedo apparatus, of the propulsion system of a defective practice torpedo during a torpedo firing exercise, leading to the flooding of the first compartment, electric short-circuits, loss of control of the ship, and its catastrophic sinking with an increasing tilt to the prow, until it collided with the sea bottom.

reactions of certain foreign officials and official institutions. Let us to make a preliminary analysis of the causes of the *Kursk* catastrophe on the basis of this new, more complete information. . . .

Being a submarine officer and a professional investigator . . . of the most dangerous naval events and crimes, I personally took part, during my 25 years of service in the Navy (until retiring in 1998), in the investigation of about 70 accidents and disasters involving vessels of the Soviet (Russian) Navy, the Merchant Marine, the Fisheries Ministry, and other marine agencies of our country, and the navies of NATO countries. I have also analyzed the causes of around 1,000 accidents at sea, using the collected descriptive reports, published by the Soviet Navy beginning in 1931.

Among these accidents there are several dozen submarine collisions, including 20 collisions of Navy submarines with foreign submarines while submerged. Out of these, 11 occurred in combat training zones at the approaches to the main bases of the Northern and Pacific Fleets; 8 of them were in the North and 3 in the Pacific Ocean. The Northern Fleet experienced the 1968 collision of the nuclear submarine K-131 with an unidentified U.S. Navy submarine. Assuming that our submarine had sunk, the Americans painstakingly concealed this fact from the public in their own country. . . . In 1969, there was the collision of the nuclear submarine K-19 with the U.S. Navy nuclear submarine *Gato*; in 1970, the collision of the nuclear submarine K-69 with an unidentified

U.S. Navy submarine; in 1981, the collision of the nuclear submarine K-211 and, in 1983, of the K-449 (of the same class as the K-211) with unidentified U.S. submarines; in 1986, the collision of the nuclear submarine TK-12 with the British Royal Navy's submarine *Splendid*; in February 1992, the collision of the nuclear submarine K-276 with the U.S. Navy submarine *Baton Rouge* in our territorial waters; and, in March 1993, the collision of our nuclear submarine *Borisoglebsk* with the U.S. Navy submarine *Grayling*.

In the Pacific Ocean, there was a collision in June 1970, in the combat exercise zone, of the nuclear submarine K-108 and the U.S. Navy nuclear submarine *Tautog*; in the same region in 1974, the nuclear submarine K-408 collided with the U.S. Navy nuclear submarine *Pintado*; and, in 1981 in the Gulf of Peter the Great (at the approaches to Vladivostok), the nuclear submarine K-324 collided with an unidentified Los Angeles-class submarine of the U.S. Navy.

Thus, nearly all the collisions in combat training zones have occurred with U.S. Navy submarines, conducting reconnaissance at the approaches to our naval bases and recording hydro-acoustical sound "portraits" of our submarines. . . .

As a rule, the American subs were located in the dead zone (zone of shadows) of the sonar apparatus of our submarines and could not be observed by them. During maneuvers, involving changes of course or the depth of submersion, our submarines were unable to avoid a collision, even when there was momentary mutual sonar contact—chiefly due to the lack of time and, especially, information on the spatial orientation of the two submarines relative to each other.

Unacknowledged Collisions

Thus, submarine collisions took place under practically uncontrollable conditions and led to severe damage. . . .

Not one of these collisions was ever acknowledged by the Americans or the British, neither through Foreign Ministry channels nor at the level of the Navy staffs. Sometimes, however, the American submarines were more severely damaged. This was the case in February 1992, when our nuclear submarine K-276 . . . collided with the American Los Angeles-class nuclear submarine *Baton Rouge* in the combat training zone, within our territorial waters.

It is interesting, that the majority of the above-mentioned 20 collisions occurred in years of aggravated international tension: 1968-1970, 1979-1981, 1983, 1986.

In 1992, when the Cold War would seem to have ended and the adversarial geopolitical and ideological relationship between Russia and the United States to be over (at least from our side), . . . we pulled our submarines back from American shores, but the operational mode of U.S. Navy submarine forces practically did not change. . . .

In order to understand what happened with the *Kursk*, let us show yet another typical example of a nuclear submarine collision between the Russian and U.S. Navies, in 1993.

The strategic ballistic missile submarine *Borisoglebsk* was practicing military training missions in [the Barents Sea].

Reaching the northern perimeter of its assigned zone, the *Borisoglebsk* set a return course, at four knots. Approximately 25 minutes later, a strong external shock was felt on board the submarine, followed by a grinding noise, and only afterwards did the sonar indicate registration of the sound of a foreign nuclear submarine, which had accelerated to 23 knots, in order to get away from our submarine. Investigations established that the U.S. nuclear submarine *Grayling* had been following the *Borisoglebsk*, at a relative bearing of 155-165 degrees to port, and a distance of 60-70 cable's lengths (11-13 km). When our submarine changed course, the *Grayling* lost it, and was heading to the point of lost contact at 8-10 knots, in order to re-establish sonar contact. . . .

There is a hydro-acoustical phenomenon, however, . . . whereby in a 30- to 40-degree sector from the heading of the prow, the sound-emitting mechanisms of a submarine (propellers, turbines, pumps, automatic turbogenerators) are masked by the body of the ship. . . . The *Grayling* made sonar contact with our submarine in a passive sonar mode . . . at a distance of around one km (6-8 cable's lengths). . . . At a closing speed of two cable's lengths per minute, . . . the commander realized that a collision was inevitable. His attempts to change course and begin to surface, failed due to the great inertia of the submarine, and did not avert the collision. But, the blow came on the deck of the bow section, and the *Borisoglebsk* escaped with only light damage. If the blow, after this kind of a "blind approach," had fallen 30-40 meters closer to the stern, in the area of the missile shafts loaded with ballistic missiles, the consequences could have been most unpredictable.

Who Sank the K-219 in the North Atlantic?

. . . There are some mysterious stories here, wherein the Americans tried to hide the evidence underwater. The most striking is the sinking of the Northern Fleet's strategic missile submarine K-219 in the Sargasso Sea on Oct. 6, 1986, as a result of a fire in a missile shaft on Oct. 3 of that year. The Soviet leader at that time, Mikhail Gorbachov, first learned of this accident from a telephone conversation with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, even before the Soviet Defense Minister and the Supreme Commander of the Soviet Navy reported it to him, and even before the reception of the report from the commander of the K-219 to shore, concerning the accident on board the atomic sub. We ask the readers to pay attention to this fact, since it will be repeated again in August 2000. . . .

During the investigation of this disaster by a government commission, spectral analysis of the recorded hydro-acoustical sounds of a submarine diving established that they were from a Los Angeles-class U.S. Navy nuclear submarine. . . . In November of that year, it became known that the U.S. nuclear submarine *Augusta*, of precisely that class, had undergone emergency repairs after a collision with an unidentified object. It followed, that this was the submarine that collided with the K-219.

In December 1986, when a naval commission under Ad-

miral Grigori Bondarenko was investigating the collision of a different Northern Fleet missile submarine, the K-457, with the fishing trawler *Kalininsk* during surfacing in the combat exercise zone . . . it discovered, that besides the damage to the front part of the conning tower railing, that the missile tube covers had marks on them, like those on the K-219, running from stern to prow. . . . Investigation of the recorded acoustical signals showed, that these were traces of a collision on Oct. 30 of that year, after a course change by our submarine, but in a different region of the Atlantic, where intelligence earlier had observed the *Augusta*. Who, then, rammed the K-219? Why did the leaks from the CIA and the U.S. Navy staff concern only the *Augusta*? In my opinion, the answer is clear. It is because the consequences of the two collisions were completely different. And they used the *Augusta* to mark the submarine, which ripped open the missile tube of the K-219, and secretly repaired that other sub in another location. Incidentally, the same kind of marks were left on the missile tube covers of the Pacific Fleet's missile submarine K-408 as it sailed in a combat exercise zone, by the U.S. Navy nuclear submarine *Pintado*.

What Happened With the Kursk?

The Northern Fleet exercise, during which the *Kursk* was lost, was the final preparation for the dispatch of an aircraft carrier group to the Mediterranean, led by the carrier-cruiser *Admiral Kuznetsov*. Ships from the Baltic and Black Sea Fleets were to join the group, in accord with President Putin's April 4 decree on "The basis of RF naval policy till the year 2000," initiating Russia's return to "this key region of the World Ocean," after a ten-year absence. The mission was, therefore, under intense scrutiny from the NATO leadership, and U.S., British, and Norwegian naval intelligence, which sent more than the usual reconnaissance forces into the region of the exercises, which had been announced in the manner established by international practice.

Among these forces were the U.S. Navy submarines *Memphis* and *Toledo*, and the British Navy's *Splendid*, for all of which the Barents Sea has been their main region of deployment for some time. U.S. and Norwegian surface ships were also on the scene to monitor the Northern Fleet's surface ships, while these three, sophisticated ASW subs shadowed the Russian submarines. . . . On Aug. 12, the *Kursk* was supposed to carry out a torpedo "attack" on the missile cruiser *Pyotr Veliki* and accompanying ships. . . . The *Kursk* was located 15-20 nautical miles away from them.

The next events are described, based on the pattern for such combat exercises, developed over decades. . . . Taking up a position in his assigned area, reporting on having done this, and indicating his readiness to fire torpedoes, the commander made a preliminary scouting run through the area, sailing to its southern boundary. Then, the submarine turned back in a northwesterly direction, surfacing to periscope depth. The "enemy" battle group was 30 miles (55 km) away, to the northwest.

From that direction, the foreign nuclear submarine (FNS), which had been tailing it for two days, headed toward our submarine, having lost hydro-acoustical contact with it due to the above-mentioned maneuvers, and hurrying to reestablish contact. Ten, twelve minutes passed, and the *Kursk* was not located. Then, the commander of the FNS decided to surface, in order to determine what the situation was at periscope depth (he would have presumed, that the *Kursk* might have surfaced). Submariners of the entire world pass rapidly, at around 12 knots, through the depth from 50 m up to periscope depth, which is most dangerous for being rammed. Coming to periscope depth (about 14-15 m for them), the FNS unexpectedly struck the upper region of the *Kursk*'s prow on the starboard side, with the lower overhang of its prow at an acute angle of approach right where the torpedo apparatus (TA) is located, which was armed with an USET-80 combat torpedo. Of our ship's six TAs, only two were loaded with practice torpedoes, while the other four were armed with combat torpedoes: two USET-80s and two 65-76s, because the *Kursk* was a ship on permanent combat-ready status. In addition, another 18 torpedoes of the regular combat arsenal were in their racks in the first compartment.

A submarine collision is not like a car crash, with twisted wreckage left at the site. . . . The *Kursk*, with a mass of 24 thousand tons, and the other, either 6,900 tons (Los Angeles-class) or 4,500 tons (the *Splendid*), would have kept moving at their combined speed of approach of 5.5 m/second, tearing into everything in their path. . . . Insofar as U.S. and British navy submarines are traditionally built with a single hull, 35-45 mm thick, while ours are double-hulled and the outer skin is only 5 mm thick, other conditions being equal our submarines sustain greater damage. One second after the first contact, the starboard TA with its combat USET-80 was crumpled down half its length, leading to the detonation and explosion of its warhead, blowing off the back cover of the TA. Water flooded in through a hole half a meter in diameter, shorting out the electrical networks. . . . The commander of the *Kursk* may have ordered an attempt to surface . . . as the *Kursk* began to nosedive, but there was no time to carry out the order. The short-circuits would have triggered emergency shutdown of the reactors, depriving the ship of power for movement or guidance. With an increasing tilt to the bow, the submarine sank faster and faster, until the bow hit the bottom, in approximately one minute.

. . . On impact, possibly more torpedoes exploded. . . . There is a six-square-meter hole blown out over the first compartment. . . . The bulkheads up to the fourth, maybe the fifth compartment were broken through. From 78 to 90 crew members died in those 90 seconds. . . .

The culprit . . . lay on the sea-bottom, approximately 700 meters from the *Kursk*. Its damage was limited to the impact of the collision, and the first explosion of one torpedo. . . . The FNS was able to rise to a depth of 40-50 meters, and to hobble out of the area.

At that time, on Aug. 13, two land-based anti-ship Orion

aircraft made an unscheduled flight into the region. Evidently, they were covering for the beginning of the submarine's transit to a NATO naval base, or standing by to report, if it were unable to move.

The Politicians' Reactions

Now, it is time to recall Ronald Reagan's telephone call to Mikhail Gorbachov on Oct. 3, 1986. Likewise, Bill Clinton now phoned Vladimir Putin on Aug. 13, 2000. The content of their conversation is unknown, but two days later, the Director of the CIA visited Moscow incognito. As one popular newspaper wrote, a high-ranking Foreign Intelligence Service officer paid with his job, for the fact that this visit became public. Almost immediately after that conversation and visit, Bill Clinton announced that he would not sign the bill to launch NMD, which Russia had opposed so strenuously this year. Isn't that strange? To provide an alibi to the U.S. Navy in the *Kursk* disaster, they showed to the whole world the American submarine *Memphis*, entering a NATO naval base in Norway whole and undamaged. And for a month, there was not a word about the condition of the modern American atomic submarine *Toledo* . . . and the British *Splendid*, which were also following our submarines during the Northern Fleet exercises.

During the Millennium Summit of the UN General Assembly in New York, U.S. National Security Adviser Samuel

Berger handed to his Russian colleague Sergei Ivanov a letter from the new U.S. Navy Chief of Staff Vernon Clark, addressed to Russian Navy Commander-in-Chief Vladimir Kuroyedov, as well as a communication from Secretary of Defense William Cohen to Russian Defense Minister Igor Sergeyev, in which "the opinion is expressed, that there were explosions on board the submarine," and which underscore the non-complicity of American submarines or surface ships in this accident.

Very nice letters. But, it would have been rather more useful for the matter at hand, to hand over to our side the magnetic tape recordings of those explosions, so that experts in spectral analysis could decipher the nature of each of them. Especially the first, since such seismic fluctuations could have been caused by the collision of massive submarines. . . .

It would be a good thing for Vladimir Putin, the leadership of the Russian Federal Assembly, chairman of the government investigatory commission Ilya Klebanov, Russian Ministry of Defense Igor Sergeyev, and Navy Commander-in-Chief Vladimir Kuroyedov, to ask their colleagues in the United States and Great Britain to show our specialists two nuclear submarines, within a week: the *Toledo* and the *Splendid*. The damage they sustained could not be removed very quickly. If they turn up undamaged, then friendship and trust among our countries will grow even stronger. . . .

In 1992, after the collision of the *Baton Rouge* with the K-276, we prepared a draft "Agreement between the Government of the RF and the Government of the U.S.A. on Preventing Incidents with Submarines Under Water, Outside Territorial Waters." . . . Beginning in the Fall of 1992, there were talks between the navy staffs of the two countries, in which the author of this article represented the Russian side for some time. Then, the negotiations were taken to a higher level. According to eyewitnesses, in 1995, in Washington, RF Minister of Defense Pavel Grachov and First Deputy Commander of the Navy Admiral Igor Kasatonov were told, "Let this remain between us. We will not sign any agreements. You will never have any questions to put to us on this problem."

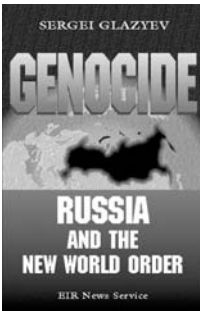
Shortly after this, however, then-Chief of Staff of the U.S. Navy Admiral Boorda shot himself, and NATO submarines continued to enter the Barents Sea, as if it were their kitchen garden, subjecting the submarines of the Russian Navy and the lives of their crews to danger, and threatening all Northern Europe with ecological disasters. . . .

I presume that our Supreme Commander-in-Chief, President of Russia Vladimir Putin, . . . will now appeal to the President of the U.S.A. and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, . . . and will recommend . . . the drafting and signing of bilateral agreements to prevent incidents with submarines while submerged. The necessary texts of an agreement exist in the hands of the Russian Armed Forces General Staff, the Navy, the Foreign Ministry, and the editorial board of *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*. . . .

GENOCIDE


RUSSIA AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER

Russia in the 1990s: "The rate of annual population loss has been more than double the rate of loss during the period of Stalinist repression and mass famine in the first half of the 1930s . . . There has been nothing like this in the thousand-year history of Russia." —Sergei Glazyev



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Economist Dr. Sergei Glazyev was Minister of Foreign Economic Relations in Boris Yeltsin's first cabinet, and was the only member of the government to resign in protest of the abolition of Parliament in 1993.

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Kursk Affair an Excuse for New FBI, Birch Society Slander of LaRouche

Joel Skousen, a nephew of Cleon Skousen, the former senior FBI official, Elder of the Mormon Church, and leader in John Birch Society circles for many years, issued a ludicrous slander of Lyndon LaRouche in the latest issue of his newsletter. Ostensibly reporting on the various theories about the sinking of the Russian submarine, the *Kursk*, Joel Skousen launched into an attack on LaRouche. The *Kursk* affair merely served as a pretext for Skousen, a neo-conservative “authority” defending the views of the London-Wall Street financial oligarchy, to attack LaRouche as the opponent of their increasingly genocidal monetary system.

Skousen wrote, in a non sequitur, “Russian Defense Minister Igor Sergeev said that a collision with a foreign submarine remained his prime hypothesis for the loss of Russia’s *Kursk* nuclear submarine and its 118-man crew, but there is

other evidence that the Russians are looking for any excuse to cover up their own internal mistakes. Lyndon LaRouche claims to have insider knowledge that the U.S. and Russia were on the verge of World War III over the issue. He claims that it took Clinton 25 minutes on the phone to talk Putin out of attacking the U.S. This is hogwash. LaRouche and his wife have ties to far-left and Communist factions in Europe. I’ve always suspected LaRouche to be a leftist rather than on the right. I don’t trust his claimed sources, which are most likely passing on Russian disinformation.”

The rest of the Skousen piece was a typical bit of “official” disinformation about the *Kursk* affair, asserting that it was “very probable” that the *Kursk* sank as the result of an internal torpedo explosion, and that the Russian Ministry of Defense is desperate to cover up their own errors.

In the 1980s, Joel Skousen was the editor of *Conservative Digest*, and the head of the Conservative National Committee; he now publishes the *World Affairs Brief*, where the smear of LaRouche appeared. Skousen’s main business, by his own account, is building fallout shelters. His latest book is *Strategic Relocation—North American Guide to Safe Places*. Skousen has written in his newsletter that the Soviet Union never collapsed, and that Russia is secretly preparing for a nuclear, chemical, and biological first-strike against the United States.

On the Subject of the Skousen Newsletter

More than two decades ago, my wife Helga and I were the guests of Cleon Skousen and his wife. During those several days, I met with the President of the Mormon Church and elders. The courtesies were numerous, and the hospitality notable otherwise, but for one sour note: an axiomatic difference respecting, explicitly, my definition of a Christian view of human nature, and my opposition to following the British monarchy in the matter of the Isis cult. In light of that background, the line deployed against me from those Salt Lake City and related John Birch Society circles, should be recognized as an intentional fraud. The recent hoax circulated by Joel Skousen’s newsletter, is typical of those hoaxes.

The background to my receipt of the invitation from Cleon Skousen et al., involves his former role as an FBI official, who was thus qualified to appreciate the way in which the FBI had coordinated its 1973-74 operations aimed to bring about my physical elimination, through the FBI’s use of its assets within the Political Committee

of the Communist Party U.S.A. Subsequently, this FBI role in using the Communist Party, was admitted in a crucial way, by a released FBI official internal document of 1973. The January-February 1974 intervention of the *New York Times*, to cover up this FBI operation, is also notable in this connection. This, together with my fight against the influence of the Frankfurt School moral degenerates (such as the followers of Theodore Adorno and Hannah Arendt), attracted the interest of Cleon Skousen, et al.

The break came like a sudden chill, in the course of my discussion with elders gathered at Cleon’s home. Soon afterward, I ceased to be perplexed as to the reason for that unexplained chill. Cleon’s book, published earlier, attacking the notion of Aeschylus’ Prometheus, made everything suddenly and conclusively clear to me. That was the only issue of importance between Skousen’s circles and me; the charges of “leftism” made ritually by sundry John Birch and related circles, are simply a lying ruse, employed to avoid mentioning the actual issue. The issue is made clear to any intelligent person, simply by comparing both Cleon’s argument on the matters of Prometheus and the British monarchy, and virtually any and all of my published writings bearing on those topics.

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



Create a New World Order Shared by All, Fairly

On Sept. 9, Gail Billington interviewed His Excellency Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia, in New York City, following the United Nations' Millennium Summit. The interview is the third in a series of conversations with Prime Minister Hun Sen. Before leaving Phnom Penh for the summit, the Prime Minister said he would not discuss in New York the proposal for a UN-supported tribunal of Khmer Rouge leaders to be held in Cambodia. The National Assembly is in the early stages of reviewing the draft law for the tribunal, which deliberations will continue when the Assembly reconvenes in October. Prime Minister Hun Sen addressed the UN summit on Sept. 8, outlining five points related "to the challenges to the development of humanity and the creation of a new world order in the age of globalization": first, reducing poverty and closing the gap between rich and poor, which has resulted from the negative impact of globalization, in part, through increased investment flows, technology transfer, and new knowledge; second, reversing the decline in Official Development Assistance; third, tackling excessive external debt.

Samdech Hun Sen pointed out that the debt burden for several of the poorest countries, including Cambodia, date to the 1970s and "were contracted during the Cold War to finance the hot wars in the country and region. Under those circumstances, most of the loans were not utilized for development, therefore, there should be political will to write off these debts." Fourth, "human resource development is the most important and decisive factor for development and social progress." Fifth, Samdech Hun Sen said that "Cambodia agrees with the initiative to push for the creation of a new world order by establishing a new institution and putting forward a new agenda, or by improving and redirecting the existing one in order to ensure that all developing countries can benefit fairly and equitably from globalization." In this vein, he lent Cambodia's support to expanding the Security Council membership, specifically, for inducting Japan and India as permanent members.

In the following interview, Samdech Hun Sen discusses his government's domestic priority project of reducing Cambodia's current armed forces of 140,000 personnel, ultimately, by 79,000, of which 55,000 would be military and 24,000 police.

EIR: I'd like to start with the Millennium Summit. There have been some remarkable statements from the heads of state. I understand that Russian President Vladimir Putin and China's President Jiang Zemin have both talked about the need for a just, new world economic order. Iran's President Seyyed Mohammad Khatami talked about the need for a dialogue of civilizations to avoid the human catastrophes that occurred in the 20th Century. Would you please describe your sense of the mind-set of the heads of state who are here?

Hun Sen: Up to now we have not had enough time to make an assessment of the statements of the heads of state and government, in which they raised many issues, some are common issues and some are exclusive.

There are heads of state and government who raised common issues of the world, and some also raised exclusive issues. As for the position of President Putin and President Jiang Zemin about the new world order, it seems that this issue has now matured, because this subject has been raised since the 1980s. We could say that this issue now represents a consensus, especially from the developing world.

And especially in the age of globalization, which is more demanding of a new world order, such a new order should be in favor of all. However, we could say that the Millennium Summit is very important, as it could mobilize all leaders of the world to be together. It is easy to gather all the leaders of the world to be here, but it would not be easy to put into practice what has been agreed to by all the leaders here. I think we have to undergo many stages before we could achieve a common mechanism for that.

EIR: The summit is occurring in the context of a number of warnings, since June, especially, when the Bank for International Settlements warned of the possibility that the U.S. economy could face a "hard landing." The recent Federal Reserve symposium Jackson Hole, Wyoming, elicited more warnings, with economists pointing, in particular, to the U.S. trade deficit and the risk of a new financial crisis.

Hun Sen: This is a concern of the world as a whole, because the American economy is very influential. It could use its influence for economic recovery or economic recession. It would be a misunderstanding, or mistake, to wish to see the American economy declining, because once the Ameri-

can economy is in crisis, it would be a crisis for everyone.

In recent decades, we experienced economic crises in America and in Europe, but they not only overcame the crisis, but also made economic progress. So, if America, Europe, and other countries could overcome these earlier crises, I think they can solve a new one. We can learn from the recent crisis of the Asian economies, which was caused by the bubble economy, where real values were inflated. For example, the real cost of this glass of juice is \$1, but, because of pricing on the stock exchange, it is now \$3. So, if they face a crisis, they will collapse, but I don't think they will fall below the real price. Everyone learned a lesson from the recent Asian financial crisis, and others will learn also.

I am not an expert on the economy of America, but I do not wish to see any country in economic crisis, which would impact its people. Especially, I do not want to see the American economy in crisis, which would affect the whole world.

EIR: We have been following very closely the steps that Asia has taken in the last year, with the Chiang Mai discussions and the renewed discussion of the Asian Monetary Fund, to create some kind of regional mechanism. At the same time, there have been major efforts—the moves toward unification of the Koreas, the new level of dialogue going on between Japan and China. I'd be interested in your comments on this new spirit within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and between ASEAN and its "Plus 3" dialogue partners—Japan, China, and South Korea.

Hun Sen: The idea of the Asian Monetary Fund has been raised since 1997, but it has been quiet for a while. This question was raised again in the last meeting of the Ministers of Finance of the "ASEAN 10 Plus 3" in Chiang Mai. Even though it has not been realized yet, it is a topic for consideration of all concerned countries, and if it could be realized, it could help countries in crisis, or help countries' social and economic development.

If it could be realized, it would also contribute to the needs of many countries and help those countries not to rely only on the IMF [International Monetary Fund]. This Asian Monetary Fund is not to replace the IMF, but to complement funds provided by the IMF.

For Cambodia, and other poor countries of ASEAN, we are very pleased with this plan, but for the plan to materialize, we need also help from other countries, such as Japan, China, and South Korea.

EIR: In a speech in Beijing at the end of August, Japanese Foreign Minister Mr. Yohei Kono said he was looking forward to the trip of Chinese Prime Minister Zhu Rongji to Japan in October, which he said could lead to "a great leap into the 21st Century." In particular, he suggested cooperation between China and Japan for moving the Greater

Mekong River Subregional Development projects forward. Russia also has a conference coming up on Eurasian transportation, to link the Russian Far East to Central Asia and on into Europe.

Hun Sen: This relates to development of the Mekong riparian countries. In February this year, there was the meeting of the ASEAN 10 and, later, during the meeting of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Bangkok, I raised to the ASEAN working group, on the one side, and, on the other side, Japan's working group, and also, possibly, the Asian Development Bank, to work out the master plan for the development of the Greater Mekong project. The reason I raised this vision, or this plan, is that each of the Mekong riparian countries have their separate plans for development.

All my life I have heard talk of development of the Mekong River, but nothing has been realized, perhaps for lack of a master plan and the means to carry it out. For example, each country had its own project for development, but they did not take into consideration the common project. For example, if they would like to have a rail link, how and where do the two countries decide to make that link?

Because there is no master plan, it is also very difficult for the donor countries to provide assistance to projects that would benefit all countries. During my visit to Singapore and the Philippines, I asked the leaders of the two countries to support my initiative to set up the working group so that the master plan for development could be drawn up, and the two countries gave their support to the idea.

EIR: In the context of the Greater Mekong Subregional Development, what are your priorities for Cambodia?

Hun Sen: Cambodia is concerned with both conservation and development. Before the start of the interview, we were discussing the flooding of the Mekong River—the worst floods in 40 years—which is related to conservation measures that must be taken into account in the greater subregional project. The shallowness of the river poses many obstacles to the countries, especially in relation to water transportation, preservation of the fish population, erosion of the river bank, and flooding. Conservation measures have already contributed to improve transportation and protect the fish population. All of the riparian countries must agree with each other not to transfer the water from the Mekong River, otherwise it would be detrimental to the countries in the lower reaches of the Mekong. So, if there is greater cooperation among all the Mekong riparian countries, including Yunnan Province in China, these criteria can be respected. There are still several Mekong riparian countries that are very poor, including Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, and so development of the Greater Mekong Subregion area would also benefit these countries, so that we can narrow the gap between the new members of ASEAN and the original members of ASEAN.

EIR: When I was preparing for the interview, I went back and found Secretary General Kofi Annan's speech from April, where he outlined some of the themes he wanted addressed at this summit, and one was what he called a "Blue Revolution," related to water control, clean water, and water for sanitation in developing countries, so this discussion of the Mekong is very relevant from that standpoint.

I would like to turn to some of the things you said in a recent interview with a Singapore Chinese-language newspaper about your priorities on poverty, land access, and national stability, and, in that context, the status of the demobilization of the military.

Hun Sen: Demobilization is our main target, first, because it would allow us to reduce expenditures on security and national defense, which now accounts for 30-40% of the budget. Second, those savings could be put into education and public health. Third, we can turn non-productive into productive forces by expanding the total land area under cultivation. We are proud to say that we have been working effectively on demobilization.

This has also allowed us to tackle the issue of corruption, especially eliminating "ghost" soldiers, which add up to 15,000, plus 150,000 "ghost" dependents. This disease is a

carryover from the 1970s. We started the pilot project of demobilization with 1,500 soldiers, beginning in May and completed in August, which involved soldiers in the provinces of Kampot, Kampong Thom, Battambang, and Kampong Cham. This was well received by the donor community.

Before the start of the pilot project on demobilization, I was very concerned because many donor countries had pledged their assistance to us, but they did not deliver on their promises, except for Germany. So we had to use the government counterpart fund to carry out this pilot project. Then I made a statement to tell the people of Cambodia, the armed forces, and the donor community that Cambodia could not go forward with this demobilization plan if the pledges from the donor community were not fulfilled.

But before leaving Phnom Penh for the UN Summit, I received a letter from the World Bank's representative in Phnom Penh, that they had received so far \$15 million for demobilization, and so the money is now in Cambodia's account for the old and the new plan.

I wrote a letter in response, that I was very thankful to the World Bank, and that the demobilization plan, due to start in November, involving 10,000 soldiers, could not be carried out unless the funds were transferred to Cambodia's account. If there were only pledges without the actual money, and then we carried out the demobilization, it would be very dangerous for Cambodia. There would be political risk. I also drew the World Bank representative's attention to the fact that, in carrying out demobilization, we had to be flexible, too, because the soldiers are coming from many backgrounds—some used to be farmers, some were workers, and some had other occupations, so we have to adjust to the reality.

Even though there is a slow response from the donor community, in reality, the donor community welcomed very much the plan for demobilization, and I am also hopeful that we will receive the assistance from the donor community, because during the last 40 years many of the former governments of Cambodia, and many warring factions, sought foreign assistance to increase the armed forces and to buy weapons. But right now the new government is seeking assistance from foreign countries for demobilization, so this plan, this budget, should be encouraged.

EIR: I'd like to extend this a little bit to two aspects related to UN peacekeeping. There has been a lot of coverage in the United States recently on the HIV/AIDS crisis in southern Africa, and on the debate, if you will, that South African President Thabo Mbeki triggered when he came up with proposals on this. There is also a new report on the UN's role in bringing HIV/AIDS to Cambodia. I wonder if you would want to say anything about that?

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Hun Sen: I remember that in 1998, on Election Day, I went to vote, and then journalists caught up with me at my house and asked me what the United Nations had left behind in Cambodia. My response then was that what they left behind for us was AIDS, and it is the reality that with the multinational forces going to Cambodia, AIDS spread so quickly.

There is one ridiculous thing that happened with the UNTAC [United Nations Temporary Authority in Cambodia] operation in Cambodia. During the operation, some UN vehicles and equipment were stolen from UNTAC, and then they did not know how to get it back from the thieves, so they just announced that they were donating all the stolen vehicles and equipment to Cambodia.

Later, we discovered that the way in which the vehicles and equipment had been stolen stemmed from the cooperation between the UNTAC official and Cambodian thieves. That is a lesson for other countries to learn, once they have UN forces in their country.

Another lesson for other countries that would receive UN peacekeeping forces, is that they need to check all the forces sent to a country, to make sure beforehand that they are not infected with HIV/AIDS.

I think it should also be one of the criteria in recruiting UN officials and UN peacekeeping forces to be sent to other countries, in order to curb the spread of AIDS from one country to another.

EIR: I understand that one of the issues on the table at this UN General Assembly session is a discussion of revamping the whole peacekeeping approach of the United Nations. There was an editorial in the *Bangkok Post* on Aug. 26, in which the *Post* was recommending to the new Thai commander of the task force in East Timor, that he, General Boonsang, should point out to the UN that “the United Nations’ failure to disarm the Khmer Rouge played no small part in the political instability that followed the UN general election in 1993 and which culminated in the fighting that took place in Phnom Penh in July 1997.” Do you have any advice, given your experience with UN peacekeeping missions?

Hun Sen: People used to talk of the successful operation of UNTAC in Cambodia. That is only to see the operation from one angle, but we have to talk about realities. Whose role was more important in bringing the Paris Peace Agreement to fruition? Frankly speaking, if there had been no forces of the former government, named the State of Cambodia, to contain the Khmer Rouge forces, then I do not know how many of the UN forces would have been arrested or killed by the Khmer Rouge. It would be like the case of Sierra Leone right now.

Just one small example of what happened in an area in which the UNTAC forces had been replacing the forces of

the State of Cambodia: What happened is that the UNTAC force there had been taken hostage by the Khmer Rouge. Without the forces of the former State of Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge would have controlled many places in Cambodia, and then it would be very hard to organize elections. It was because of the Paris Peace Agreement that the forces of each of the three factions were allowed to regroup in a given area. That allowed the Khmer Rouge to expand their area of control. It created difficulties for our forces after the election in dispersing the Khmer Rouge from their area.

For the mobilization of the State of Cambodia and the other two factions that respected the Paris Peace Accord, including the election, we could say that it was successful, but we can say it was a failure for UNTAC in face of the Khmer Rouge. The key to the success of the UNTAC operation in Cambodia is the role played now by King Norodom Sihanouk, because he facilitated all the winning parties to form the coalition government, and it is King Sihanouk who helped bring unity to UNTAC, not UNTAC which helped King Sihanouk. The party that won the election also contributed to the success of UNTAC.

As for other places, I am not so sure, but for East Timor, I can say that if I were the United Nations, I would not do what they have been doing over years. The time for multinational forces in East Timor is more favorable than it was for Cambodia. Given this favorable time, why did the so-called UN government not build up the mechanisms for an independent East Timor? They should avail themselves of this opportunity to build up the armed forces, the police forces, the government, and all the institutions for the independence of East Timor. They should not use this opportunity for the UN just to control one nation.

I met His Excellency Xanana Gusmao, chairman of the National Council of Timorese Resistance, when we attended the reception for the Japanese Prime Minister, and I invited H.E. Xanana to visit Cambodia, where I would receive him as the head of state and government of East Timor, but I requested just one thing of him: not to be accompanied by officials of the United Nations. I told him, frankly, that I felt displeased when I saw that the leader of East Timor, Xanana himself, walked after the UN official, and I even told him the name of the official, that is Mr. Sergio Viera de Mello, the UN’s chief administrator in East Timor, who used to work with UNTAC in Cambodia. If I were the United Nations, I would consider Xanana as the head of state, and we would help him to lead the country, East Timor, to increase his authority little by little, while the United Nations, little by little, withdrew from East Timor, as the Vietnamese helped Cambodia at one stage.

When the Vietnamese first helped Cambodia, there were more Vietnamese armed forces in Cambodia. But later, the Vietnamese withdrew little by little, while we built up our

armed forces, until there were no more Vietnamese armed forces in Cambodia.

I do not know what the United Nations has been doing to prepare for the independence of East Timor because, for us, at least by this stage if I were the leader, I would print the money to be used in East Timor already.

EIR: I saw a recent report that Cambodia is assisting Vietnam in reclaiming the remains of their soldiers missing in action (MIAs), Vietnamese who died in Cambodia. I thought that it was very important, because the United States is just now beginning to discuss assisting the Vietnamese in reclaiming their 300,000 war dead.

Hun Sen: We have been helping America account for those missing in action for more than 10 years, and now, I think, there remain about 70 cases, which we continue to account for. America highly values the cooperation they receive from the Cambodian side on this question, and they consider Cambodia the best in cooperation in this field. If I am not mistaken, Vietnamese armed forces have been to Cambodia three times already to pursue cooperation in accounting for their MIAs. In general, we will provide cooperation to all countries that have remains of their people in our country, and shall consider it a humanitarian act.

We understand very well the concerns and worries of the families of the victims, as fathers, brothers, husbands, regarding information that could clarify their concerns. We will even push further the cooperation with America on the question of the MIAs. My son has also been working on this.

EIR: We have a Presidential election coming up in the United States. Do you have any observations, and what do you hope would come after?

Hun Sen: That is the right of the people of America to choose the leaders they like. The result would be responsive to what the American people would like to have. They are now in the electoral campaign. Every party, every candidate, has equal opportunity, and normally the result would go to the winner.

EIR: We know both of these candidates too well, I think.

Hun Sen: It is the American people who know these two candidates more than others.

EIR: About half of American voters are not taking part in the elections.

Hun Sen: That is the political right of the American people, whether they would vote or not vote, and, if they vote, vote for the one they like.

EIR: We say they are voting with their feet.

Hun Sen: Maybe some people prefer to take Election Day to be with their family.

Who Is Provoking the Neo-Nazis?

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Mrs. LaRouche is the chairman of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity (BüSo), a German political party. In this capacity, she issued the following statement, which has been translated by EIR. Editorial interpolations are in brackets.

Representatives of the Red-Green coalition [the national government] are flattering themselves at the moment with diatribes against right-wing radical violence. According to them, this violence is supposed to be stopped by the full might of the police and judiciary apparatus, and a suit should be launched in the Federal Constitutional Court to outlaw the NPD [Nationalist Party of Germany]. If the government thinks that this will allow them to bring under control the violence against non-Germans, the handicapped, and the weak, they are mistaken. If the government were really so tremendously upset about the neo-Nazis as it pretends to be, it would go at the problem at its roots. It would not only cut off the neo-Nazi propaganda, which is spread primarily from the United States and Canada over the Internet, but it also would get the violent videos under control, which are also spread over the Internet, through games, and other brutalizing aspects of the so-called "youth culture" (heavy metal rock, satanic songs, etc.). But, that means that the government would have to take on Hollywood and the producers of Nintendo video games.

The American Medical Association and the American Psychiatric Association had documented already in 1972 the direct connection between violence in the media and the real violence of youth and children. In the 28 years since then, violence among youth and the phenomenon of "killer kids" has become perhaps the greatest domestic threat to American society. Incidents such as the massacres at Littleton and Paducah, where 14- and 17-year-olds killed their fellow students and their teachers, are only the tip of the iceberg. Similar incidents on a smaller scale are an almost daily occurrence. In Michigan, a six-year-old boy killed a six-year-old girl in the Spring of this year. In all cases, the children and youth were addicted to violent videos.

Lt. Col. David Grossman (ret.), professor of psychology and military science, who has taught at the West Point academy, among other places, investigated the history of this violence, in books and published studies, among them the highly readable *Stop Teaching Our Children to Kill*. He describes



Helga Zepp-LaRouche: "The youth learn from the Internet and videos how to 'play Nazis,' just as they learn to play Nintendo games."

there how, following World War II, the American military reacted to the phenomenon, that only 15% of all soldiers were willing to kill the enemy in the war, because there was a natural barrier in people, which prevents them from killing other human beings.

The Pentagon then developed computer games on the basis of flight-simulators, in which repeated shooting at silhouettes was used in training for such a length of time that the shooting reflex became automatic, as soon as the silhouette of an enemy appeared. Especially avid military people thought nothing of it, when these computer games were commercialized, with such success that today millions of youth the world over consume ever newer generations of video games, and the difference between reality and virtual reality is increasingly lost. Games such as "Quake" and "Doom" and their successors, in which the game is to kill, played a crucial role in many of the acts of violence among youth in the U.S.A.

If the government wants to do something effective against youth violence, then it has to create the legislative framework to outlaw the proliferation of films and video games that glorify violence, and make them punishable under law. If millions of children and youth spend hours each day playing video games—beginning with Pokémon—where the aim of the game is nothing but practicing "attack," "fight," "kill,"

and "destroy," and the "weak" players are out of the game, then it should be no surprise that these children and youth think there is nothing wrong with attacking foreigners, the disabled, and others in real life, and terrorizing their weaker schoolmates.

Following the diverse school-reforms—beginning with the Brandt reforms up to the absurd ideas of Mr. Rüttgers—which have succeeded in eliminating humanist goals of education, such as the development of a beautiful character—educational policy has declared war on Classical art for decades, and most youth have no chance to develop virtues such as love of their neighbor, solidarity with the weak, tolerance, or the capacity for compassion. Instead, they are experiencing how the earlier generation of the '68ers and the yuppies live out their unbridled egoism and the "fun society." And what are youth to expect from the future, when the unemployment rate, as in many of the east German regions, is 25-30%?

Under these conditions, it is quite easy to instigate a neo-Nazi movement. Anyone who has looked at this phenomenon, knows that all of the right-wing radical groups have been infiltrated and are controlled by the Verfassungsschutz [the German "FBI"], with Mr. Schilly as the highest official, so to speak. The influence on these groups by Anglo-American secret services is proven even over Internet channels. The youth learn from the Internet and videos how to "play Nazis," just as they learn to play Nintendo games. If, then, in real life, violence is committed by criminal foreigners against a German youth, e.g., in the drug counterculture, then it is but a small step to: "We are going to finish them off."

And if these "neo-Nazis," who usually have not the slightest inkling of the history of the real Nazis, are then attacked in a media campaign, they think that is just great. Adolescents are often disposed to draw attention to themselves with provocations against society, and if the most provocative thing in Germany is to shout Nazi slogans, then that is what they do—especially if they are supplied with all the necessary paraphernalia over the Internet.

To be sure, it is possible to build up a real neo-Nazi movement in such a way. We only have to study the history of the emergence of the Nazis in the 1920s and the role played at that time by the Thule Society and the Conservative Revolution. And the danger is very real, that, under the conditions of the imminent world financial crisis and an ensuing depression, fascism would again threaten—not in Germany alone, but worldwide.

If we want to get rid of youth violence, we have to go to the root of the problem: with a prohibition against media violence of all kinds, and secondly with the establishment of a new, just world economic order, which makes it possible to provide all youth a productive job and a perspective for their lives.

What is most crucial, is that you commit yourselves personally. Contact the BüSo so that together we can work out how to deal with this.

UN Millennium Summit Draws the Battle Lines

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

Ceremonious gatherings of world leaders in the recent period have been gala events celebrating, more than anything else, the impotence and/or unwillingness of such leaders and their institutions to face the fact of an impending financial blowout, and concomitant strategic crises. The United Nations Millennium Summit, held in New York on Sept. 6-8, had promised to be yet another such meaningless extravaganza, albeit carrying a heftier price tag commensurate with its unprecedented level of political representation, which included more than 150 heads of state and government.

Instead, a bitter political fight emerged, largely between the nations of the developing sector and formerly communist world, on the one hand, and the tiny grouping of would-be one-worldist dictators, on the other. Although the public speeches and formal declarations, with a few noteworthy exceptions, did respect the sacrosanct rules of UN diplomatese, whereby nothing of significance is said, or, if it is, it is couched in terms acceptable to polite society; still, in the several roundtable sessions held behind closed doors, as well as in numerous bilateral meetings, important issues were thrashed out, and, in some cases, far-reaching agreements were reached.

The extraordinary session focussed on crucial issues affecting every nation and individual on the planet: globalization; poverty; epidemic disease, especially HIV/AIDS; Africa; and debt. The framework for the discussions that took place, had been set by two reports—that of Secretary General Kofi Annan, and that on UN peacekeeping by Lakhdar Brahimi, dubbed the “Brahimi report.”

The proposals contained in the two reports, particularly the latter, met with serious opposition, sparking a debate on what international relations, as mediated through the UN, should look like in the new millennium.

Which Way: A Brave New World, or A New, Just World Economic Order?

The report of the Secretary General, entitled “We the Peoples: The Role of the United Nations in the Twenty-First Century,” issued in March, is full of laudable proposals, aimed at building a more just and moral world. These include specific targets identified by Annan: to halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty—those earning less than \$1 per day—by the year 2015; to halve the proportion of people without access to clean drinking water, by 2015; to

narrow the gender gap in education, and to ensure that, by 2015, “all children complete a full course of primary education”; to reduce “HIV infection rates in persons 15 to 24 years of age by 25% within the most affected countries before the year 2005 and by 25% globally before 2010,” thus halting and beginning to reverse the spread of the pandemic; and to expand debt relief, eventually cancelling “all official debts of the heavily indebted poor countries, in return for those countries making demonstrable commitments to poverty reduction.”

What vitiates the otherwise well-meaning report, is the explicit premise, that the world is governed, and will continue to be governed by globalization, the banner under which the summit took place. Although Annan’s report does acknowledge a backlash against globalization, due to the social disparities still dominating the world, and in consideration of “greater vulnerability to unfamiliar and unpredictable forces that can bring on economic instability and social dislocation,” like the Asian crisis of 1997-98, yet it argues, that with “better governance,” globalization can bring economic success to all.

One chapter, “Freedom from Fear,” in the Secretary General’s report, addresses the fact that the 1990s witnessed so-called internal wars, rising out of ethnic and religious conflicts, which have necessitated external military intervention, and UN peacekeeping missions. Passing rather quickly over the “dilemma of intervention,” raised by concerns that “humanitarian intervention” could be used as a pretext for violating sovereignty, Annan asks rhetorically, if not by armed intervention, then, “how *should* we respond to a Rwanda, to a Srebrenica—to gross and systematic violations of human rights that offend every precept of our common humanity?” Nowhere does the report identify the actual causes behind such atrocities as in the Great Lakes region of Africa and the Balkans, nor the perpetrators in the Anglo-American elite.

Strengthening Peacekeeping Operations

The most concrete proposition made in the report, relates to strengthening peacekeeping operations. Due to the weight given this item, a special report was commissioned by Annan, and carried out under the chairmanship of Brahimi, a former Algerian foreign minister and UN diplomat. The panel’s report, issued in August, calls for an overhaul of UN peacekeeping operations, to provide them the wherewithal—logistics,



African leaders spoke out at the summit against globalization and the debt burden. Left to right: South African President Thabo Mbeki, Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe, Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo.

manpower, equipment, financing, information, and a clear mandate—for “rapid and effective deployment.” This means establishing a standard timeline for deployment, whereby the UN could “fully deploy ‘traditional’ peacekeeping operations within 30 days of the adoption of a Security Council resolution, and complex peacekeeping operations within 90 days. In case of the latter, the mission headquarters should be fully installed and functioning within 15 days.”

If one can wade through the alphabet soup typical of UN Newspeak, one gets a glimpse of what the panel’s recommendations amount to: a one-worldist rapid deployment force, equipped with all the trappings of the information age, to be sent on “peacekeeping missions,” including those which follow “humanitarian interventions,” as in the Balkans. The underlying assumption is that the so-called ethnic and religious conflicts witnessed in the 1990s, will continue and expand, worldwide, thus justifying the revamping, modernization, and upgrading of UN forces.

To implement the proposed “reform,” the Secretary General would need, according to the report, “one or a combination of the following: a) standing reserves of military, civilian police, and civilian expertise, matériel, and financing; b) extremely reliable standby capacities to be called upon on short notice; or, c) sufficient lead-time to acquire these resources, which would require the ability to foresee, plan for, and initiate spending for potential new missions several months ahead of time.” The panel’s report notes that there has been resistance to the establishment of “a standing United Nations army,” and related financial expenses until the Secretary General has been authorized to do so. “Under these circumstances,

the United Nations cannot deploy operations ‘rapidly and effectively’ within the timelines suggested,” it objects. Therefore, “at least some of these circumstances must change.”

The panel included among its recommendations, the following: First, deployment timelines should be 30 or 90 days, according to the nature of the operation. As for military personnel, member-states should join, within the context of the United Nations Standby Arrangements System (UNSAS), “to form several coherent brigade-size forces, with necessary enabling forces, ready for effective deployment” within 30 or 90 days of a resolution. The Secretary General should be authorized to canvass member-states regarding their contributing troops, and should dispatch a team to confirm their readiness. Furthermore, “a revolving ‘on-call list’ of about 100 military officers [should] be created in UNSAS to be available on seven days’ notice to augment nuclei of DPKO [Department of Peacekeeping Operations] planners with teams trained to create a mission headquarters for a new peacekeeping operation.” In addition, member-states are to “establish a national pool of civilian police officers,” and to “enter into regional training partnerships for civilian police.” As with the military, “a revolving on-call list of about 100 police officers and related experts” is to be created for deployment within a week’s notice. Parallel arrangements are to be made for “judicial, penal, human rights, and other relevant specialists, who with specialist civilian police will make up collegial ‘rule of law’ teams.” Regarding transitional civil administration, the Secretary General is asked to “invite a panel of international legal experts . . . to evaluate the feasibility and utility of developing an interim criminal code . . . for use . . . pending

the re-establishment of local rule of law and local law enforcement capacity.”

Regarding “peace operations and the information age,” a new entity is to be set up, the Information and Strategic Analysis Secretariat (EISAS), under the Executive Committee on Peace and Security (ECPS). The EISAS would support analysis and information needs of ECPS. Furthermore, “EISAS, in cooperation with the Information Technology Services Division, should implement an enhanced peace operations element on the current United Nations Internet and link it to the missions through a Peace Operations Extranet.” And: “Peace operations could benefit greatly from more extensive use of geographic information systems technology, which quickly integrates operational information with electronic maps of the mission area, for applications as diverse as demobilization, civilian policing, voter registration, human rights monitoring, and reconstruction.”

Orwell, Anyone?

It should come as no surprise, that those who hailed the Brahimi report the most enthusiastically in their speeches to the summit, were political leaders of the “Gang of Five,” the Anglo-American grouping which includes the United States, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. President Clinton, who opened the summit following Annan’s remarks, focussed on the “stark, collective challenge” presented by the proliferation of “internal wars.” While respecting sovereignty and territorial integrity, Clinton said, we must “protect *people* as well as *borders*.” Drawing the lessons from the past century, that “the international community must take a side” in the clash between good and evil, Clinton highlighted two “tests”: “We faced such a test—and met it—when Slobodan Milosevic tried to close the century with a final chapter of ethnic slaughter. We have faced such a test for ten years in Iraq: The UN has approved a fair blueprint,” he said, referring to a recent resolution, “spelling out what Iraq must do. It must be enforced—for the credibility of the UN is at stake.” He cited two cases of UN peacekeeping, East Timor and Sierra Leone, where the UN did not have the tools it required. Therefore, he said, “let us equip the UN to do what we ask. We need better machinery to ensure UN peacekeepers can be rapidly deployed, with the right training and equipment, the ability to project credible force, and missions well-defined by a well-functioning headquarters.”

British Prime Minister Tony Blair was even more outspoken and direct. Applauding the work of the British forces deployed into Sierra Leone outside the UN system, Blair outlined what is required for the UN. “We need: UN forces composed of units appropriate for more robust peacekeeping that can be inserted quickly, rather than whatever the Secretary General’s staff has been able to gather from reluctant member-states.” He went on, “This means a new contract between the UN and its members. We must be prepared to commit our forces to UN operations. The UN must alter radically its

planning, intelligence, and analysis, and develop a far more substantial professional military staff. When the moment comes, a field headquarters must be ready to move, with an operational communications system up and running immediately rather than weeks into the deployment.” In sum, he said, “The Brahimi report is right. We should implement it, and do so within a 12-month time scale.”

Two Blair spokesmen on background, briefed the press on the Prime Minister’s idea, stressing the need for more people in the department of peacekeeping, and more programs for training and peacekeeping leadership. The British, one spokesman said, would be happy to provide the leadership. In fact, Blair offered to host a peacekeeping training institute, in his meeting with Annan. His spokesman referred to the Staff College, for this. Furthermore, he said, the Blair government is putting together a new Conflict Prevention Fund, and urged others to follow suit.

When the British offer to provide “leadership” for “peacekeeping”—grab your gun! From Bosnia and Croatia to Liberia and Sierra Leone, the British role has been to keep “internal wars” raging, backing each side in a conflict against the other, in the time-tested imperial strategy of “divide and rule.”

The Blair government’s eagerness to provide the military training and leadership for the new rapid deployment forces, coheres with the strategy outlined on April 22, 1999 in Chicago by the Prime Minister, when he said that Britain would determine world politics by using the leverage it has in various international organizations, first and foremost, the UN (see “British War Schemes, Big Lies Rebuked at NATO Summit” and “Blair’s Redcoat Invasion Flops,” *EIR*, May 7, 1999).

Australian Prime Minister John Howard played up the success of his country’s participation in the peacekeeping mission in East Timor, while New Zealand’s Prime Minister Helen Clark said such missions were “a priority” for her government. Canada’s Prime Minister Jean Chrétien announced that Ottawa, “with the support of interested foundations, is leading the establishment of an independent International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty,” not further defined.

Africans Call the Bluff

Africa occupied a special place in the UN summit. Annan’s report had highlighted the special plight of African nations, which are the most impoverished, overburdened by debt, and most severely afflicted by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Not coincidentally, Blair’s second, and only other point in his speech, was Africa. Without further specification, he called for starting the process of “agreeing [on] a way forward for Africa.” The multiple ills besetting the continent, he attributed to “bad governance, factional rivalries, state-sponsored theft, and corruption.” In a roundtable session, where Blair apparently patted himself on the back for Britain’s supposed generosity in debt relief, Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi asked bluntly, “Where’s the debt relief?”



Australian peacekeeping forces in Dili, East Timor, September 1999, under a UN mandate. The proposals to beef up UN peacekeeping operations amount to a renewed assault on the nation-state by the British-steered financier oligarchy.

It was, in fact, leaders from African nations, who called the one-worldists' bluff. Most direct were President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa.

Mbeki stepped outside the unspoken rules of UN protocol, by delivering a condemnation of the current world order and globalization in particular, followed by an impassioned plea for the international community to respond to the suffering of the poor, for their own sakes as well. Saying that the billions of people represented by their leaders at the summit expect a message of hope from it, he stated, "It must be that we will have to jostle with various pagan gods at whose feet we prostrate ourselves, over all of whom tower the gods of inertia, the market, and globalization." Reviewing the man-made acts of violence in the second millennium, from slavery to colonialism, to world wars and the Holocaust, followed by the Rwandan genocide, he said, these dead have been forgotten. The living, however, have not; and it is they, he said, who have given the mandate to leaders gathered at the summit, to address their problems. "The poor of the world stand at the gates of the comfortable mansions occupied by each and every king and queen, President, prime minister, and minister privileged to attend this unique meeting. The question these billions ask is—what are you doing, you in whom we have placed our trust, what are you doing to end the deliberate and savage violence against us that, every day, sentences many of us to a degrading and unnecessary death!"

Mbeki stressed the moral failure of developed nations in

the past century, which, though possessing the material means, did not apply them "to end the contemporary, deliberate, and savage violence of poverty and underdevelopment." "The offense is that our actions communicate the message that, in reality, we do not care. We are indifferent. Our actions say the poor must bury the poor." He said that the fundamental challenge facing the summit, is to demonstrate the will to end this misery, and he compared the kind of will required, to that demonstrated by "those who died in the titanic struggle to defeat Nazism and fascism." In short, he was saying that the world order which has produced this misery, is equivalent to fascism.

"I, like the poor at the gates," he concluded, "ask the question—will we, at last, respond to this appeal? All of us, including the rich, will pay a terrible price if we do not, practically, answer: Yes, we do!"

Unfinished Business

Zimbabwean President Mugabe lamented the fact that Africa is still burdened with "the unfinished business of the 20th Century," including the "color line." For example, he cited the control, by a white 1% of the population, of 70% of his country's arable land, while the black majority is congested on barren land. To rectify this wrong inherited from British colonialism, his government had proceeded with a land reform and resettlement program. The response, he said, "has been staggering beyond description. My country, my government, my party, and my person are labelled 'land grab-

bers,' demonized, reviled, and threatened with sanctions in the face of accusations of reverse racism." Despite this, he pledged, "We will not go back."

Mugabe struck at the heart of the problem, condemning globalization per se, and challenging the UN to recover its own more noble tradition of the past. "The question my compatriots and I face in Zimbabwe, the question put to me by a peasant who is my neighbor, is about when this globalized environment will spare him a patch of land to till. He asks when the ugly anomaly which history gave him in respect of land ownership shall be resolved to enlarge his own freedom so he can begin to be like the rest of mankind. He asks why a predatory political economy that the United Nations rejected and helped fight in the 1960s, throughout the '70s and '80s now has once again found so many globalized protectors. He wants to understand why a system which is at the center of poverty; at the center of race relations; at the center of denying developing countries their sense of sovereignty and democracy, is made to appear so right, just, fair, and a damning standard."

The Zimbabwean President concluded by laying bare the ultimate aim of those controlling the UN: "We are either makers of a new world based on new democratic principles of economic and social justice, or we remain in the old world with some conquering nations still set on old agendas of shrinking the rights of some nations as they enlarge their own conquest, sanctifying this under the cover of good governance, transparency, anti-corruption, democracy, human rights, and digital technology." Giving a warning of things to come, Mugabe concluded, "if the new millennium, like the last, remains an age of hegemonic empires and conquerors doing the same old things in new technological ways; remains the age of the master race, of the master economy, and master state, then I am afraid we in developing countries will have to stand up as a matter of principle and say, 'Not again.'"

HIV/AIDS and Debt

Other African leaders added their voices, to unmask the fraud of the new order being proposed by the Anglo-American cabal at the UN. They focussed on the issue of HIV/AIDS and the foreign debt. Although virtually all African leaders referenced the AIDS pandemic ravaging the continent, it was Botswana President Festus Mogae who formulated the most dramatic appeal. Presenting himself as having "the dubious distinction of being leader of a country most seriously affected by HIV/AIDS in the whole world," he characterized the fight against the disease as "the challenge of the millennium." He depicted the tragedy in vivid images of "elderly mothers mourning the untimely deaths of their beloved children, babies born today only to be buried the next day, and a growing population of orphans yearning for parental love and care." He related how his country, having enjoyed a period of economic growth, now finds itself blocked, as the economically active population, "our most precious resource, is being deci-

mated," and life expectancy has been reduced from 67 to 47 years. Half of those infected are under 25 years of age. Mogae acknowledged the Secretary General's call for halting and reversing the AIDS pandemic, but pointedly noted, "To achieve this target, we will need an infusion of tangible and adequate resources," which had not been identified in the report.

President Joachim Alberto Chissano of Mozambique also denounced globalization, which has "exposed poor countries to powerful external forces and has driven them to marginalization and exclusion." He warned, "If the scourge of underdevelopment is not addressed, it can shake the very foundations of the international system," and he seized on the debt issue as exemplary. While welcoming the Group of Seven's initiatives at their 1999 Cologne summit, to relieve some debt for the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), he said, "We believe that unconditional debt cancellation could enable us to redirect resources to poverty eradication, including the improvement of social sectors and rehabilitation of basic infrastructures."

The same point was driven home by Dr. Bakili Muluzi, President of the Republic of Malawi, who, paying lip service to the HIPC initiative, stated, "We remain convinced that only total debt cancellation would help us much better." He went on to say, "The money used to service these debts, which were inherited from an earlier generation of leaders, would best be used in our poverty reduction programs, such as education, health, sanitation, and infrastructures." Bluntly, he said, "There is much talk at this forum about poverty reduction, but there cannot be any poverty reduction if the children of Africa remain heavily indebted even before they are born."

The same point was reiterated by Nigerian President Olu-segun Obasanjo, who called for the cancellation of all foreign debts, as well as by Sudan's President Omar Hassan Ahmed al-Bashir, Algerian President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, and Qatari head of state Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani. As Bouteflika stressed, in a report to the press on a roundtable discussion he had chaired, there had been "the most passionate discussion I've been in on," regarding globalization, peace and security, UN reform, the future role of the UN, and particularly, debt. "One problem that frequently came up," he said, "was that of debt. One delegate said, given the legacy of the past, and North-South relations over centuries, and given the future as it looms, with dazzling technology confronting countries that do not even have telephones or a literate population, should we not ask the question, regarding debt: " 'Who owes what to whom?' It is not a question of rescheduling."

In answer to a question from *EIR*, President Bouteflika elaborated, saying, "When the question is asked, 'Who owes what to whom,' we took into account five centuries of colonization, pillory of resources, acculturation of populations, wars of liberation, sacking of wealth, the brain drain, and so forth. I believe that even on the metaphysical level, the question must be asked."



A Tanzanian woman whose husband died of AIDS, with three of her five children. Botswana President Festus Mogae characterized the AIDS epidemic as “the challenge of the millennium.”

Similar demands were echoed by leaders of Ibero-America, especially Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori, as well as Asian leaders, such as from Vietnam, and those from eastern Europe, such as Georgia. Chinese President Jiang Zemin said, “Effective measures should be taken to reduce or exempt the debts of developing countries and to increase official aid to them *without any conditions attached*” (emphasis added).

Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Angelo Sodano, representing the Holy See, told the summit that preserving and promoting “peace throughout the world,” is the first duty of the UN, because “peace is always fragile and it is important to try to forestall outbreaks of conflict, as well as to keep them from spreading. This is why the UN needs to develop its capacities in the area of preventive diplomacy. . . .

“The second duty of the UN is the promotion of development. Even today a significant part of the world’s population lives in conditions of poverty which are an offense to human dignity. This is all the more unacceptable when, at the same time, wealth is rapidly increasing and the gap between rich and poor is growing wider, even inside the same country.

“Furthermore, other evils, such as war, the destruction of the environment, natural disasters, and epidemics are often exacerbated by the presence of poverty. How can we not draw attention to the fact that the majority of these scourges affect Africa in the first place?

Cardinal Sodano continued, “The present situation calls for a moral and financial mobilization, directed to precise objectives, and with a view to obtaining a drastic reduction of

poverty. Among these objectives, there is the introduction of incisive measures for the cancellation of the debt of poorer countries, the increase of development aid, and wider access to markets.”

Although it did not emerge in the open sessions, it is clear that there was considerable behind-the-scenes discussion on the question of overall reform of the world monetary system. In answer to questions from *EIR* regarding this point, both Algerian President Bouteflika and South African President Mbeki acknowledged that such proposals were under discussion. Had they been brought into open debate, as concrete proposals, had any one speaker proposed the creation of a new monetary system, a New Bretton Woods, the entire shape of the summit would have been different.

Albright’s Come-Uppance, or, No to Anglo-American Hegemonism

Although there were no references in the Secretary General’s report to the “club of democratic states,” or similar noxious notions which U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has championed in international forums, there were several strong statements rejecting the notion outright. Most forceful was the statement by Aleksandr Lukashenka, President of Belarus, which has established a union with the Russian Federation. Lukashenka, who, lauding the UN’s elimination of discrimination of nations, between subjects and objects, said, “The Belarussian people have made more than a weighty contribution to the establishment of this just system. And we cannot put up with attempts to dictate to us how we



Chinese President Jiang Zemin expressed the optimism that, through a dialogue among civilizations, “the world of ours will eventually attain a civilization of a higher level and make progress in all areas.”

should live and who we should make friends with. Having sacrificed the lives of one-third of its citizens to the cause of victory in the war against fascism, Belarus is capable of determining its own destiny.” He made clear what he was referring to: “Lately the efforts have been made to create a sort of club of the chosen, which excludes the majority of the world’s nations. This arrogant attempt to divide the peoples into ‘teachers’ and ‘pupils’ can do no good for the real encouragement of democracy and human rights.” He ended with a scathing attack on the use of military force, decided outside the Security Council, which had aggravated, not solved, problems.

This issue merited special treatment by the Presidents of the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China, both permanent members of the UN Security Council, which have been victims of the Anglo-American go-it-alone military-strike policy, in the Balkans, Iraq, and elsewhere. Russian President Vladimir Putin hammered away at the theme in a press conference on Sept. 8, repeating that the Security Council had the exclusive right to authorize the use of force, and that only if the use of force were so decided, could it be presented as in the name of the international community. Chinese President Jiang Zemin addressed the problem in his speech, saying, “Hegemonism and power politics still exist.” Putin put his finger on the problem: He said, “In handling international affairs, no country or group of countries should

take an attitude of ‘using the United Nations when it is needed and abandon it when it is not.’ ”

Dialogue, Not Confrontation

In place of hegemonism and power politics, it is dialogue which the vast majority of nations represented at the summit endorsed. Not dialogue intended as a pluralistic everything and nothing, but dialogue as defined, whereby each specific language culture, addresses the issues of the world, from its informed cultural heritage, from the standpoint of the universal principles pervading every civilization. The “dialogue of civilizations,” which Iranian President Seyyed Mohammad Khatami presented (see text, below), and which has been adopted by the UN for the year 2001, constituted a true breakthrough in conception, at the UN summit, as it provided the highest possible conceptual and moral framework for defining international relations. It is no coincidence, that every head of state or government who voiced opposition to the arrogant hegemonism of the Anglo-American elite, endorsed the concept of the dialogue of civilizations as an alternative — from Zimbabwe, to Algeria, to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Lithuania, and countless more.

China’s President Jiang Zemin, for instance, stated, “The world is diverse and colorful. Just as there should not be only one color in the universe, so there should not be only one civilization, one social system, one development model or set of values in the world. Each and every country and nation has made its own contribution to the development of human civilization.” Jiang Zemin illustrated this, saying, “Chinese civilization is one of the most ancient civilizations in the world. It has added to the splendor of human civilization.” Expressing optimism that such an approach can usher in a new era in international relations, he concluded, “I am convinced that in spite of difficulties and twists and turns that might occur in the course of evolution of the world situation and the development of human society, the world of ours will eventually attain a civilization of a higher level and make progress in all areas.”

‘The New Name for Peace Is Development’

Pope Paul VI made history in 1967, when he challenged world leaders, from the podium of the United Nations, to inaugurate a new era in international relations, by recognizing that “the new name for peace is development.” Although, regrettably, the intellectual and moral thrust of this year’s Secretary General’s report and speech fell short of this mark, yet, in an important sense, the spirit of Pope Paul VI, could be perceived between the lines in many speeches and bilateral agreements. Ironically, in addition to the Holy See’s representative of the Holy See, it was the Chinese, the Iranians, the Russians, and others, who most forcefully put this forward. Jiang Zemin lamented that “the unfair and irrational old international political and economic order has yet to be replaced. There is still a long way to go before the two strategic issues

of peace and development are solved and a fair and equitable new international and political order is established.”

In a press conference, Russian President Putin stressed that “economic projects are the basis for solving political problems.” He was referring to a Siberian Energy Institute

project for energy integration, embracing Russia, China, North and South Korea, and Japan. Putin said that it was difficult to determine who would benefit most from the cooperative effort, and hailed the North Korea/South Korea dialogue as the precondition for realizing such mutually benefi-

Russia’s Putin Promotes New ‘Atoms for Peace’

Russian President Vladimir Putin came out with the following “Atoms for Peace” initiative, as an addendum to his speech to the UN Millennium Summit:

“Initiative of the President of the Russian Federation on energy supply for sustainable development of mankind, radical solution to problems related to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and global environmental improvement.”

We have lived to see the turn of the millennium. Crossing the border of centuries, let alone millennia, is not a chance open to every generation.

Unfortunately, the 20th Century is leaving behind a backlog of cardinal problems, including the vital challenge of preventing military conflicts. The situation is aggravated by the sprawl of weapons of mass destruction, and first of all nuclear arms, which remains a serious threat to mankind.

Another threat comes from man’s technological activities with the ensuing environmental impacts. Greenhouse gas emissions associated with energy production are increasingly causing ecological degradation. The situation can hardly improve in the near future as the developing countries, where the most rapid energy production growth will take place in the next century, are not in possession of modern technologies requiring large investments, and will rely on more readily available energy sources, to wit, coal and hydro, which are causing the greatest damage to the environment.

Do we see answers to these challenges today? We believe so.

The 20th Century witnessed the advent of nuclear energy both as a weapon and as a new energy source. Military technologies were adapted to peaceful nuclear energy uses, but their inherent dualism will not allow ruling out all possibilities for accumulation and separation of weapon-grade materials, thus adding to the risk of nuclear weapons proliferation.

The policy of restrictions on nuclear technology transfers to other countries and the enhanced international con-

trol proved to be insufficient to bar nuclear proliferation.

Russia repeatedly came out with proposals aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race and was the first to suggest that nuclear weapons should be eliminated and their production abolished forever. Regrettably, this initiative has never found support from other nuclear states.

Though compelled to maintain nuclear parity, Russia nonetheless did not perform as many tests as did, for instance, the United States. Russia was the first to declare unilaterally a moratorium on nuclear tests, and has been unwaveringly keeping to it since. Our country has ratified the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

Today, Russia is coming out with a new initiative for drastically improving the effectiveness of the nuclear non-proliferation regime. We deem it essential to phase out the main weapons materials—enriched uranium and plutonium—from use in the peaceful nuclear power sector. It is also necessary to put an end to the build-up of plutonium stockpiles, resulting from irradiated fuel reprocessing, while its already existing inventories should be returned to the nuclear fuel cycle.

Some serious investigations carried out in Russia testify to the feasibility of nuclear power development without these weapons materials. Moreover, it becomes possible to burn the natural radiation equilibrium of the planet. Such an approach can arrest the adverse environmental impact of the power production industry, and would pave the way for final solution of the radioactive waste problem.

Large-scale power industry growth on the basis of new nuclear technologies would allow saving the global fossil reserves for non-energy uses by the present and future generations, stabilizing and then diminishing the greenhouse effect, and providing for the ever-increasing global energy consumption in an economically and environmentally optimal way.

Any state would find it extremely difficult to attain these objectives single-handedly. We suggest that all countries concerned join their efforts in an international project under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Russia is prepared to cooperate with all countries along these strategic lines to ensure energy supply for sustainable development of humankind, radical solution of nuclear nonproliferation problems, and global environmental improvement.

cial projects.

Certainly the most significant concrete achievement on the sidelines of the summit, was the agreement struck by Putin and South Korean President Kim Dae-jung, for talks, later this month, on connecting the inter-Korean railroad with the Trans-Siberian Railroad system. The talks, to be held at the prime ministerial level, will also discuss construction of fiber optics telecommunications cables, energy and power supplies, as well as the development of Russia's Nakhodka industrial complex and Irkutsk gas field. South Korean Presidential spokesman Park Jun-young said, "The two leaders shared the opinion that the two Koreas and Russia will be able to maximize mutual benefits through close economic cooperation," and that, "on the basis of this agreement, regional economic cooperation involving China, Japan, and Mongolia will become possible."

The two Koreas are taking steps to restore two key railroads, one running from Seoul in South Korea, to the northwestern city of Shinuiju in North Korea, and then to China, and the second, from Seoul to the northeastern city of Wonsan in North Korea, and then to Siberia. President Kim Dae-jung was quoted telling Putin: "Once the Seoul-Wonsan line is linked with the Trans-Siberian Railroad, Asia will be connected to the European continent and this will add momentum to the prosperity in East Asia."

As Putin mentioned in his press conference, it is regrettable that the North Korean delegation was not able to attend the summit. This was due to the outrageous harassment, to which the delegation was subjected by American Airlines, at the Frankfurt Airport in Germany. Despite this sabotage, significant progress was made in North Korea's reintegration in South Korean/Russian economic projects, an important example of how, indeed, economic cooperation can solve political problems.

President Putin also presented an important proposal for the expanded use of nuclear power globally. Entitled "The Initiative of the President of the Russian Federation to Secure Power for the Sustained Development of Humanity, with a Fundamental Solution of the Problems of Nuclear Weapons Proliferation and Improving the Ecological Health of the Planet Earth," the proposal cites the need for developing countries to have cheap energy sources, and proposes international collaboration on improvements nuclear power technologies, the nuclear fuel cycle, and the use and disposal of radioactive wastes. Russia proposes "to unite the efforts of all interested countries, in an international project under the aegis" of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Putin said (see box).

Despite attempts on the part of the "Gang of Five" to impose an Orwellian new world order, a totally different paradigm has come into being, philosophically articulated as the "dialogue of civilizations," which is becoming manifest in a plethora of regional agreements which embody the notion that, indeed, the new name for peace is development.

Seyyed Mohammad Khatami

A Call for 'Dialogue among Civilizations'



The highpoint of the United Nations Millennium Summit was reached before the summit formally convened, at a conference on the Dialogue of Civilizations. The conference was cosponsored by the UN, UNESCO, and the Islamic Republic of Iran, which had proposed that the year 2001 be designated by the UN, the Year of the Dialogue of Civilizations.

The roundtable, on Sept. 4, was attended by UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, as well as the Presidents of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Namibia, Nigeria, Mali, Algeria, Indonesia, Latvia, Qatar, Georgia, Mozambique, and the foreign ministers of Costa Rica and India.

The following speech, as reported by the Iranian News Agency, was delivered by Iranian President Seyyed Mohammad Khatami. It has been slightly edited, and subheads have been added:

The General Assembly of the United Nations has only recently endorsed the proposal of the Islamic Republic of Iran for dialogue among civilizations and cultures. Nevertheless, this proposal is attracting, day after day, increased support from numerous academic institutions and political organizations. In order to comprehend the grounds for this encouraging reception, it is imperative to take into account the prevailing situation in our world today, and to ponder the reasons for widespread discontentment with it. It is, of course, only natural for justice-seeking and altruistic human beings to feel discontented with the status quo. The Millennium Summit at the United Nations provides the international community with a unique and unprecedented opportunity to discuss political aspects of the calamities that afflict humanity in our day and age. Today, in this esteemed gathering, allow me instead to begin with certain historical, theoretical, and, for the most part, non-political grounds for the call to a dialogue among civilizations.

One of the reasons that I can only briefly touch upon today is the exceptional geographical location of Iran: a situation connecting various cultural and civilizational domains of Asia to Europe. This remarkable situation has

placed Iran en route of political hurricanes, as well as that of pleasant breezes of cultural exchange and also avenues for international trade. One of the unintended, if only natural, consequences of this strategic geographical location, has led to the fostering of a certain cultural sense which forms a primary attribute of the Persian soul in the course of its historical evolution.

‘The Capacity To Integrate’

Should we try to review this primary attribute from the vantage point of social psychology, and then attempt to scrutinize the constituent elements of the Persian or Iranian spirit, we would recognize a remarkable and exceptional capacity that we could refer to as its “capacity to integrate.” This “capacity to integrate” involves reflective contemplation of the methods and achievements of various cultures and civilizations in order to augment and enrich one’s cultural repertoire. The spiritual wisdom of Sohrevardi, which elegantly synthesizes and integrates Ancient Persian wisdom [and] Greek rationalism with Islamic intuitive knowledge, presents us with a brilliantly exceptional example of Persian “capacity to integrate.”

We should also note that Persian thought and culture owes an immense debt to Islam as one of its primary springs of efflorescence. Islam embodies a universal wisdom. Each and every human individual living in each and every corner of time and place is potentially included in the purview of Islam. The Islamic emphasis on the essential humane quality, and its disdain for such elements as birth and blood, had conquered the hearts of those yearning for justice and freedom.

The prominent position accorded to rational thought in Islam, and the rejection of an allegedly strict separation between human thought and divine revelation, also helped Islam to overcome dualism in both latent and manifest forms.

Islamic civilization is indeed one of only a few world civilizations that have become consolidated and have taken shape around sacred text—in this case the Noble Qoran. The essential unity of the Islamic civilization stems from the unique call that reached all Islamic peoples and nations.

Its plurality derives from the diversity of responses evoked after Islam reached various nations. Herein lies the crux of diversity and plurality we observe in achievements of the Islamic civilization: a single message interpreted and understood in a variety of ways.

The Emergence of a ‘World Culture’

What we ought to consider in earnest today is the emergence of a World Culture. World Culture cannot and ought not overlook characteristics and requirements of native local cultures with the aim of imposing itself upon them. Cultures and civilizations that have naturally evolved among various nations in the course of history are constituted from elements that have gradually adapted to collective souls and to historical and traditional characteristics. As such, these elements

cohere with each other and consolidate within an appropriate network of relationships.

In spite of all constitutive plurality and diversity, a unique form can be abstracted. On the other hand, World Culture presumes exchange emanating from cultural agents belonging to disparate geographical locations. Compared to local and national cultures, World Culture is a selective culture deliberately formed and abstracted from a natural set. This culture is therefore intrinsically non-uniform and non-monolithic, both in form and in content. It also lacks any primary or essential elements, and as such there can exist no cross-composition between primary and secondary elements.

We can only hope to find a way out of this anarchy and chaos in civilizational form, through engaging all concerned parties in a dialogue where they can exchange knowledge, experience, and understanding of diverse areas of culture and civilization. Today, it is impossible to bar ideas from freely travelling between cultures and civilizations in disparate parts of the world. However, in the absence of dialogue among thinkers, scholars, intellectuals, and artists from various cultures and civilizations, the danger of cultural homelessness would seem imminent. Such a state of cultural homelessness, would deprive people of solace, whether in their own culture or in the open horizon of World Culture.

Examination of social and political aspects of the past century has fortunately gone beyond mere critique of political activities of superpowers in the world. Regarding social theories and political ideologies as mere “narratives” has helped to [discredit] the excessively flamboyant claims of some 20th Century political philosophies and social theories. It is now aptly agreed that the exclusive claim of such ideologies to being “scientific” and “True” has indeed been arbitrary.

The notion of dialogue among civilizations undoubtedly raises numerous theoretical questions. Especially, when we attempt to redress this proposal in an academic context for philosophical, anthropological, sociological, and linguistic analysis, problems become more acute. I do not mean to belittle such intellectual and academic undertakings. I would rather want to stress that in formulating this proposal, the Islamic Republic of Iran presents an alternative paradigm for international relations. This should become more clear when we take comparative notice of prevailing paradigms of international relations. It is incumbent upon us to found the grounds for replacing it with a new one.

In order to call governments and peoples of the world to follow the new paradigm of dialogue among cultures and civilizations, we ought to learn from the world’s past experience, especially from the tremendous human catastrophes that took place in the 20th Century. We ought to critically examine the . . . glorification of might.

From an ethical perspective, the paradigm of dialogue among civilizations requires that we give up the will-to-power; and [without] the will-to-empathy, compassion, and understanding, there would be no hope for the prevalence of

order in our world. We ought to gallantly combat this dearth of compassion and empathy in our world. The ultimate goal of dialogue among civilizations is not dialogue in and of itself, but attaining empathy and compassion.

Two Ways To Develop Dialogue

Esteemed participants, there are two ways to realize dialogue among civilizations:

1. The interaction and interpenetration of actual instances of cultures and civilizations with each other, resulting from a variety of factors, presents one model in which this dialogue takes place.

This mode of interaction is of course involuntary and optional, occurs in an unpremeditated fashion, and is driven primarily by vagaries of social events, geographical situation, and historical contingency.

2. Alternatively, dialogue among civilizations could also mean a deliberate dialogue among representative members of various civilizations, such as scholars, artists, and thinkers from disparate civilizational domains. In this latter sense, dialogue entails a deliberate act based upon premeditated indulgence, and does not rise and fall at the mercy of historical and geographical contingency.

Even though human beings inevitably inhabit a certain historical horizon, we could still aim at “meta-historical” discourse. Indeed, meta-historical discussion of such eternal human questions as the ultimate meaning of life and death, or goodness and evil, ought to substantiate and enlighten any dialogue in political and social issues.

Without a discussion of fundamentals, and by simply confining attention to superficial issues, dialogue would not get us far from where we currently stand. When superficial issues masquerade as “real,” “urgent,” and “essential,” and where no agreement, or at least mutual understanding, obtains among parties to dialogue concerning what is truly fundamental, in all likelihood misunderstanding and confusion would proliferate, instead of empathy and compassion.

The Spread of ‘Great Books’

Travelling of ideas and cultural interaction and interpenetration recurs in human history as naturally and persistently as the emigration of birds in nature. Even the inauspicious and abhorrent waging of wars has sometimes led to the enrichment and strengthening of the cultures and civilizations involved. For instance, as a consequence of war, “Great Books” of various civilizations, such as primary philosophical, literary, and sacred books, have become available to other civilizations.

Translation and interpretation of texts and symbols has always proved to be one of the prime venues for dialogue among civilizations and cultures. Today also, scholars, artists, and all concerned should embark on a methodical re-reading and a deeply reflective re-interpretation of “Great Books” of various cultures and civilizations of our world.

Translation does not necessarily mean translating from a

certain source language into another target language with a different vocabulary and linguistic structure. There are times when a text needs to be translated within the same source language. This happens when the original language has undergone radical semantic change over time. Even more difficult and exacting is when the language under translation sounds the same as the one we use, whereas the universe of discourse to which that language belongs has changed. Sacred and spiritual language is essentially and structurally different from the language rooted in utterly terrestrial and temporal needs of the times in which heaven and earth are split asunder.

In formulating this proposal, the Islamic Republic of Iran presents an alternative paradigm for international relations. This should become more clear when we take comparative notice of prevailing paradigms of international relations. It is incumbent upon us to found the grounds for replacing it with a new one. . . . The ultimate goal of dialogue among civilizations is not dialogue in and of itself, but attaining empathy and compassion.

It is difficult to make a transition from one to the other. One of the most arduous passages in the road of dialogue among cultures arises when a party to the dialogue attempts to communicate with another by employing a basically secularist language in an essentially sacred and spiritual discourse. By secularism I mean the general rejection of any intuitive spiritual experience and any belief in the unseen. Such a dialogue would, of necessity, turn out to be absurd. The true essence of humanity is more inclusive than language, and this more encompassing nature of the existential essence of humanity makes it meaningful to hope for fruitful dialogue.

It now appears that the Cartesian-Faustian narrative of Western civilization should give way and begin to listen to other narratives proposed by other human cultures. Today, the unstoppable destruction of nature stemming from the ill-founded preconceptions of recent centuries threatens human livelihood. Should there be no other philosophical, social, political, and human grounds necessitating dialogue but this pitiable relationship between humans and nature, then all selflessly peace-seeking intellectuals should endeavor to promote dialogue as urgently as they could.

One goal of dialogue among cultures and civilizations is to recognize and to understand not only cultures and civilizations of others, but those of “one’s own.” We could know ourselves by taking a step away from ourselves and embarking on a journey away from self and homeland and eventually attaining a more profound appreciation of our true identity. It is only through immersion into another existential dimension that we could attain mediated and acquired knowledge of ourselves, in addition to the immediate and direct knowledge of ourselves that we commonly possess. Through seeing others we attain a hitherto impossible knowledge of ourselves.

. . . Dialogue among cultures and civilizations, rests upon rational and ethically normative commitment of parties to the dialogue. In order to exchange understanding instead of proliferating misunderstanding, special moral and ethical training is needed, as well as a special rational and logical methodology. Dialogue is a bilateral or even multilateral process in which the end result is not manifest from the beginning.

We ought to prepare ourselves for surprising outcomes, as every dialogue provides grounds for human creativity to flourish.

Great Artists Should Get Due Recognition

. . . In dialogue among cultures and civilizations, great artists should undoubtedly get due recognition, together with philosophers, scholars, and theologians. For artists do not glance at the sea, mountain, and the forest as mere mines and sources of energy, oil, and fuel. For the artist, the sea embodies the waving music of a heavenly dance; the mountain is not just a mass of dirt and boulder; and the forest not merely as inanimate timber to cut and use. By excluding the artist’s “innocent” understanding from the political and social realm, human beings fall down to the ranks of the tool-making working animal. Such a being would surely look with disdain at the possibility of dialogue, and any empathy or compassion that may result from it. A world so thoroughly controlled by political, military, and economic conditions inevitably begets the ultimate devastation of the environment, and the eradication of all spiritual, artistic, and intuitive havens.

This would result in a dreary world in which the human “soul” can find no solace and no refuge. The inevitable fate of such a world is nothing but nihilism. Rational thinking of the philosopher, the learned language of the scholar, and the earnest efforts of the social engineer cannot suffice to remedy this nihilism. We need the magical touch and spell of the enchanted artist and the inspired poet to rescue life, at least part of it, from the iron clasp of death and to make possible the continuation of life.

Poets and artists engage in dialogue within and through the sacred language of spirit. This language has remained safe from poisonous winds of time, and in the very cold and merciless season of faithlessness it still brings us good news of original human ideals. It still calls people to persist on the

path of hope and faith. As some thinkers have emphasized, the present situation of man in nature is indeed a tragic one. The sense of solitude and monologue and the anxiety rooted within it embody this tragic world. Our call to dialogue is aimed at soothing this sense of tragedy. We do not want to trivialize deep-rooted and genuine human pains, nor to propose a superficial panacea for profound human questions concerning the meaning of life and death. However, in the course of dialogue, the way in which various cultures and civilizations embrace and encounter grounds for tragedy should beneficially be discussed.

In addition to poetic and artistic experience, [there are] mysticism, language, or dialogue. Mystical experience, constituted of the revelation and countenance of the sacred in the heart and soul of the mystic, opens new existential pathways to the human spirit. A study of mystical achievements of various nations reveals to us the deepest layers of their “life experience” in the most universal sense. The unified mystical meaning and content across cultures, and the linguistic parallelism among mystics, despite vast cultural, historical, and geographical distances, is indeed curious. . . .

The proposal for a dialogue among civilizations builds upon the study of cultural geography of various fields of civilization. Yet the unique and irreplaceable role of governments should never be overlooked in this process. In the absence of governmental commitment to their affirmative vote to the resolution on dialogue among civilizations [one] cannot maintain high hopes for the political consequences of the proposal. Member-states of the United Nations should endeavor to remove barriers in the way of dialogue among cultures and civilizations, and should abide by the basic precondition of dialogue. This fundamental principle rejects any imposition, and builds upon the premises that all parties to dialogue stand on essentially equal footing.

Let Us Ask Themis To Set Aside Her Blindfold

The symbolic representation of Themis—goddess of divine Law and Justice—has already gained virtually global acceptance, as its statue appears on judiciary courts of many nations. It is now time to ask Themis to remove her blindfold. Let us ask her to set aside the lofty scale that currently weighs political and economic might as the sole measure. Instead, she should call all parties to an open discussion in various domains of thought, culture, and civilization. She ought to look observantly at the evidence with open eyes, and by freeing herself from any prior obligations, she should finally charge citizens of the world with the task of making political, economic, and cultural decisions.

At the very same time that political organizations and academic institutions consider and discuss various aspects of the proposal for dialogue among civilizations, the dialogue continues to take place day after day as a matter of fact. In the domains of economics, politics, and culture, problems and issues rarely remain local and indigenous. We all deeply en-

gage in making use of each other's cultural and spiritual findings. The penetration of Eastern religions to the West, repercussions of Western political, cultural, and economic developments in the East, and most significantly, the expansion of global electronic communication have all rendered dialogue among civilizations a reality close to home. Gradually, these developments should penetrate to deeper layers of our lives. As elements of World Culture seep through—and these should, of course, be deliberately screened—common underground water tables would form connecting disparate cultural and geographical regions. The science of “sermiotics” provides us with tools to excavate common underground links and thereby approach the “common language” that we need for any dialogue.

We should listen in earnest to what other cultures offer, and by relying on profound human experiences we can seek new ways for human life.

Dialogue is not easy. Even more difficult is to prepare and open up vistas upon one's inner existence to others. Believing in dialogue paves the way for vivacious hope: the hope to live in a world permeated by virtue, humility, and love, and not merely by the reign of economic indices and destructive weapons. Should the spirit of dialogue prevail, humanity, culture, and civilization should prevail. We should all have faith in this triumph, and we should all hope that all citizens of the world would be prepared to listen to the divine call: “So Announce the Good News To My Servants—Those Who Listen To the Word, and Follow the Best [meaning] In It” (Holy Quran, 39: parts of 17, 18).

Let us hope that enmity and oppression should end, and that the clamor of love for truth, justice, and human dignity should prevail. Let us hope that all human beings should sing along with Hafez of Shiraz, this divinely inspired spirit, that: “No ineffable clamor reverberates in the grand heavenly dome more sweetly than the sound of love.” Thank you.

Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani

‘That Peoples May Know One Another’

From the address by His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, to the roundtable meeting on the Dialogue among Civilizations, during the UN Millennium Summit, on Sept. 5:

... The choice of “Dialogue among Civilizations” as a theme for the roundtable, and activity within the framework of the

Millennium Assembly organized by the United Nations, was extremely opportune due to the utmost importance this subject represents to the world in the post-Cold War era. We are, therefore, indebted to President Mohammad Ali Khatami of the Islamic Republic of Iran for his initiative in raising this subject. Indeed, it is not surprising that such a call should emanate from him due to his profound knowledge of both the Islamic and Western cultures and because of his past responsibilities of cultural affairs and his present responsibilities as President of the Islamic Republic of Iran. . . .

The importance of this meeting is evident from the theme chosen for it—Dialogue among Civilizations. The theme is also indicative of the positions of those present here regarding the issue of the relationship between different civilizations and the fact that it is based on positive interaction which we all enrich. It is, accordingly, a most eloquent repudiation of those counter-claims that were circulated a few years ago and culminated in a well-known essay entitled “The Clash of Civilizations?” written by the American political scientist Samuel P. Huntington and published in the Summer 1993 issue of the periodical *Foreign Affairs*. In that essay, Mr. Huntington gives expression to the dangerous idea that the post-Cold War world will witness an increase in conflicts within and among states because of cultural differences. Basing his theory on the premise that differences among civilizations are not only real, but also fundamental, he asserts that in a world that is becoming smaller, shrinking distances are increasing interactions between the peoples of different civilizations, thus intensifying the awareness of differences between civilizations; local identities and loyalties as well as national ties are weakening and are being replaced by allegiance to religion; the growing power of the West is creating an increased animosity toward it among the members of the other civilizations; and cultural characteristics and differences do not readily disappear but could, perhaps, acquire regional dimensions leading to the emergence of major regional groupings in North America, Europe, and East Asia.

For those reasons, he foresees the clash of civilizations occurring at two levels. At a lower level, namely, within states, tensions would escalate between culturally different groups, and may explode into violence, as a result of rivalries for control over territory and people. At a higher level, states from different civilizations would compete among themselves in order to acquire greater military and economic power, gain control over international institutions and third parties, and spread their own political and religious values.

The Nation-State

No doubt, this hypothesis, although put forward by a well-respected intellectual such as Samuel P. Huntington, is replete with contradiction and is inconsistent with historical facts and with reality. Moreover, it has dangerous political conse-

quences. The shrinking of distances in the world as a result of scientific and technological breakthroughs might, for instance, result in bringing people closer together, when they discover that despite differences in color, religion, and language, major common and shared interests bind them. Examples of such interests are many and varied, such as the hundreds of millions of viewers around the world who simultaneously enjoy a historic moment of happenings somewhere on the globe, or political events take place in a certain country, such as the Olympic games that are about to start in a few days from now, or those who watch transmitted pictorial programs or empathize with the same ideas, to cite just a few. In addition, the process of modernization throughout the world may well weaken the effect of the primary ethnic or linguistic loyalties in shaping peoples' consciousness. This theory also ignores the fact that substantial differences exist between members of the same culture. Had there not been wars between Britain and France, China and Japan, or Iraq and Kuwait? Yet in each of those examples the combatants belonged to the same cultural-religious group. Finally, it is still states, not civilizations or cultures, that form the basic units in international relations. States act in accordance with the dictates of their strategic economic, political, and military interests and not necessarily on the basis of their cultural affiliations alone.

More importantly, however, are the dangerous political consequences inherent in this theory, since it presumes that because people differ in their cultural affiliations, this would, by definition, create tensions and conflicts between them. The most acute, and the most perilous, of such differences would be between the West and the rest of the world, particularly the Islamic and Confucian civilizations. Indeed, there is evidence that foreign policy planners and some members of parliament in major powers have started formulating policies for confronting countries of different cultures, civilizations, and religions, and taking the position of both judge and watchman toward them.

Differences Are Reasons for Collaboration

Proceeding from our Arab Islamic civilization we, in fact, utterly reject such orientations. In our view, differences among people are reasons for cooperation and collaboration, for the welfare of all.

Our Holy Qur'an states: "We have made thee peoples and tribes that ye may know each other," and emphasizes that the best humans in the eyes of God are the most pious and the most dedicated to their work: "The most honored among thee in the sight of God are the most pious." Islam's prophet Mohammad, the prayers and praise of Allah be upon him, stressed that same idea: "Arabs are not privileged over non-Arabs except in piety," and added that it is the duty of Muslims to search for knowledge everywhere and in every group of humans, when he said: "Seek knowledge even in China."

These values of tolerance have been reflected in our Arab Islamic civilization, which was characterized by acceptance from the adherents of the other heavenly religions, Christianity and Judaism, and by the quest for the sources of knowledge in the old Indian, Persian, and Greek civilizations. It is this openness to the various civilizations of the world as experienced by the Muslims during the peak of their civilization between the 7th and 13th Centuries that enabled them to add some brilliant contributions to human civilization and to become the link not only between what was then known as the West of the world and its East, but also between the older and new civilizations. Through the quills of the likes of Ibn Rushd, Al-Farabi, and Ibn Sina (Avicenna), to cite a few, the Arabs transmitted a great part of the knowledge of the Greeks to the rest of Europe near the end of its Medieval Age. . . .

As regards the subjects for discussion in this roundtable, such as the definition of the parties to the dialogue of civilizations and the role of the United Nations and its agencies in this respect, we believe, first, that the definition of culture or civilization should not be rigid. It should not link culture exclusively to religion or language, nor to geographical affiliation or shared historical experiences alone. Second, the dialogue should be open between the representatives of all the governments and peoples, regardless of their diverse affiliations. Without doubt, the United Nations, with its specialized agencies and numerous activities aimed at consolidating international peace and security and promoting friendly relations between peoples, is an outstanding example of this effective and fruitful dialogue between civilizations. Its member governments represent most of the fundamental cultural groupings in the world today. They participate in its activities for the good of them all, be that by putting an end to armed conflicts and finding solutions for them, or by furthering international cooperation in many fields—from drug control to catastrophe management—and promoting economic and social development in all its aspects.

The Mass Media

However, the danger in advocating the clash of civilizations by some of the mass media in the West requires specific action by the United Nations aimed at combatting the various effects of this theory which would lead to an escalation of tensions in the world, at the time when we were hoping that the end of the Cold War would mean reducing the reasons for these tensions, and bringing about harmony and concordance among all peoples, regardless of any divergence in their cultural affiliations.

For this reason, we could perhaps suggest that the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) play an essential role in this respect. UNESCO's constitution says that it is in the minds of men that wars first start. Similarly, it is in the minds of people that any probable

clash of civilizations would also start, through an erroneous perception and a fallacious mental image of other human groups. UNESCO may want to conduct the dialogue on strengthening relations between human groups from different cultural backgrounds at three levels:

The first level, to be comprised of a purely scientific activity involving scholars in history, politics, and social sciences, with a view to disclosing the truth of the claims of the so-called clash of civilizations and whether what appeared to be a clash of civilizations was, in actual fact, a result of either conflicting strategic, economic, political, and military interests, or manipulation of the basic loyalties of people in order to serve the narrow interests of political leaderships.

The second level, to be mainly geared toward the men and women who are the opinion shapers in the public information field and all its media, with a view to exploring the best ways to clarify the effects of erroneous images that the media might convey of groups from differing cultures. This activity could also include the faculties and administrators of educational institutions, especially those responsible for deciding the curricula, particularly those intended for the young in their earlier formative stages.

The third level would bring together political leaders and statesmen from different cultural groups with the aim of eliminating tensions between those groups and reducing the prospects for clashes between them. . . .

Abdelaziz Bouteflika

'Know Yourself by Knowing the Other'

Excerpts from the speech of Algerian President Abdelaziz Bouteflika to the roundtable of the UN Economic, Social, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Emphasis is Mr. Bouteflika's.

If asked why the year 2001 has been proclaimed as the United Nations Year for Dialogue among Civilizations, I would say that if men's lives can be measured in terms of years, that of ideologies in terms of decades, and that of nations



in centuries, the unit of time for civilizations, born of the interaction among the ones and the others, is indeed the millennium.

Throughout the last millennia, the seven or eight main civilizations of the world took the mold of the great religions, which had constituted their cradle. As temporal ambitions, demography of economy allowed, their continuous interactions led to an alternation of dialogue and confrontation, in a continuously renewed movement of ebb and flow.

Today, we are legitimately willing to regulate, at the planetary level, these variations, in order to favor dialogue over conflict, and further ensure the promotion of peace.

Otherwise, and having just got out of an ideological conflict which could have triggered disastrous consequences, we run the risk of moving straight toward an even more dangerous explosion of violence, stemming from the polarization of the differences among our civilizations. History shows that if material power can defeat an ideology, it can not obliterate a civilization without destabilizing the whole planet.

Today's nations, which forged their independence and became aware of their identity as such, belong to cultural spaces that have durably marked their historical evolution and shaped their cultural being. The concept of nation in its most modern understanding, does not mean breaking with this civilizational heritage, consubstantial with the people's personality. It is important to assume it, rehabilitate it, and make it known as a concrete proof of human creativity, and an integral element of mankind's heritage.

Without going back too far in history, the colonial expansion of the 19th Century, to mention only the Muslim civilization my country belongs to, was manifested by attempts to obliterate this civilization, treated as a set of lifeless vestiges, a providential field for anthropologists and ethnographers seeking exoticism. Indeed, there were and there still are upright Orientalists, and—as we call them today—Islamologists above suspicion, but the fact is that the general utility of their works has often been spoilt, biased by unacceptable pre-existing ideologies, reflecting a vision that denies socio-historical realities, regarded as stilted only because the dominating ideology had decided so. . . .

A Timely Initiative

The good initiative was taken by my brother H.E. Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to proclaim the Year 2001, the United Nations Year for Dialogue among Civilizations, is particularly well-timed. It occurs, indeed, at a time when we wonder about the possibility to maintain a fertile and balanced dialogue among civilizations having very different levels of material development, and furthermore, within the reductive context of globalization.

Countries poor in resources but rich in culture could rightly fear that some of the ethic and social values they are attached to, and which had already suffered from the colonial

confiscation of history, be once again eroded or curtailed by the universalization of a one-dimension model deriving from materially prosperous countries. A model that does not meet all Man's dimensions in our countries, and no longer allows each to meet the Man in the other. A one-way model that changes authentic and convivial societies into schizophrenic societies of under-consumption.

Yet, it is from the industrialized countries that clamors arise and nourish an irrational fear of an alleged Green [Islamic] danger, replacing the Red or Yellow danger, which is said to constitute the main jeopardy for Western civilization's survival. One can find in the stock of concepts used to justify the inevitable clash between Western and Islamic civilizations, the use of stereotypes inspired by racist-oriented prejudice that would arouse indignation if applied to other ethnic groups. Forsaking the traditional condescending clichés regarding privacy in Islam, these stereotypes associate Islamic civilization with violence, terrorism, and fanaticism, to better fight it.

The dialogue among civilizations refers to the dialectics of the Singular and the Universal. The Koran gives it deep meaning when God, addressing his men, tells them: "O Men! We created males and females and We made peoples and tribes of you, so that you know each other." The Koran, by transcending the disparity of national and tribal formations, makes it precisely a reason and a motive of recognition of Man by Man. In this respect, to the motto of the Temple of Delphi, "Know yourself by yourself," should be added, "by knowing the Other." The identity of a culture, a civilization, as well as that of an individual, can only recognize itself, its originality, when compared to another culture, another civilization.

This is why, proclaiming the Year 2001 as the United Nations Year for Dialogue among Civilizations can be an opportunity to put on the spot extremists from the West claiming the inevitable clash between the two civilizations, and those in the Muslim world, who call for the Manichean division of the world into the "realm of Islam" (*Dar el Islam*), on the one hand, and the "realm of war" (*Dar el Harb*), on the other.

This proclamation is timely, as well, as it occurs in the wake of conflicts in eastern Europe, with their procession of atrocities which used the divergences between civilizations as a pretext. It is also to promote, throughout the world, an active and positive coexistence of the great religions in plural societies, rich in their diversity, but experiencing today tensions and hardships.

To initiate successfully a dialogue among civilizations, the following prerequisites are apparently required:

- First, the countries taking part in this dialogue should themselves be democratic countries. Otherwise, how can they seek to conciliate their differences with other countries, if they do not even manage to build on this dialogue at the

internal level?

- Moreover, these countries should acknowledge that there is no pure nor *sui generis* civilization, but each civilization is a river with the other civilization as tributaries; thus the necessity of its openness to the Universal, otherwise it is doomed to fall into decay.

In this context, the alleged opposition between so-called Judeo-Christian culture and Islamic culture ignores the harmonious coexistence of the religions of the Book, in Andalusia for instance, where they gave birth to an incomparable high civilization. Moreover, Western civilization today is no less Islamic-Christian than Judeo-Christian, if one takes into account the critical contribution of Muslim thinkers and scholars in the emergence of Western societies from the Middle Ages darkness, and later in the blossoming of the Renaissance.

- Furthermore, this dialogue must take place among nations. It has to involve the various components of society and its different age groups. It must not be confined to states alone, in order to ensure that the state's political power does not usurp the role of the nation as a whole.

- And last, it is necessary that this dialogue be a multifaceted one, comprising different fields of life, of which dialogue between religions is an integral part.

A Quest for Universality

At this point, Mr. President, it is useful to break with this narrow conception which considers, in international relationships, economic aspects only and ignores the problem of values that play a major role in people's imagination. Peoples who had historically known the grandeur of their nation through precious civilizational achievements, will not rest until they are recognized, reintegrated within the so-called civilized nations, and are no longer rejected, excluded, doomed to an unfair and humiliating misunderstanding. . . .

[E]ach nation . . . also participates, through dialogue, in a collective effort that would lead to a definition of a substratum of shared values, which would be from what we could generally describe as Universal Civilization, based not on their respective truths and justices, but on *The Truth* and *The Justice*.

The merit of the civilizations' dialogue lies in man's quest for his universality with the numerous expressions he has given himself throughout time and space. This is a genuine antidote for racism and all forms of discrimination. I would like to pay tribute to the initiative taken in this regard by the Secretary General and Mrs. Mary Robinson for the year 2001 — an effort to know oneself better by knowing the Other. In a word, an opportunity to deepen our humanity by recognizing it with full knowledge.

International ethics will benefit from this, and so will the cause of peace.

The Clintons Part Company with Gore over 'New Violence'

by Jeffrey Steinberg

A dramatic and public rift has erupted between the Clintons and Vice President Al Gore over the issue of what Lyndon LaRouche has called the "new violence." This rift could have dramatic implications for the ongoing Presidential contest, as well as for how President Clinton handles the final four months of his Presidency.

It also places the issue of the "new violence" squarely in the middle of the national political debate, just as LaRouche demanded, on June 11, 1999, when he wrote, in an *EIR Feature* entitled "Star Wars and Littleton": "If what is known popularly as 'Hollywood' continues with the genre of so-called popular entertainment typified by the *Star Wars* series, there will be an increasing frequency of similar incidents of lunatic outbreaks, as bad as, or worse than Littleton. Unless the U.S. government, and many relevant other influentials, change their view of this problem, abandoning the useless approach they have publicized thus far, the horror will continue, gun laws or no gun laws. Unless relevant institutions get down to the serious business of addressing the actual causes for this pattern of incidents, 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."

LaRouche concluded his warning: "To grasp the horror posed by such cases, restate the same problem as a national-security topic. For that purpose, the leading subject for discussion, as posed by the Littleton and kindred cases, is *terrorism by children*. Stating the problem in that way, brings the sheer, satanic horror of the matter into focus."

It appears that a good deal of LaRouche's warning got through to the President and the First Lady, and this could spell trouble for Gore, whose political opportunism and hy-

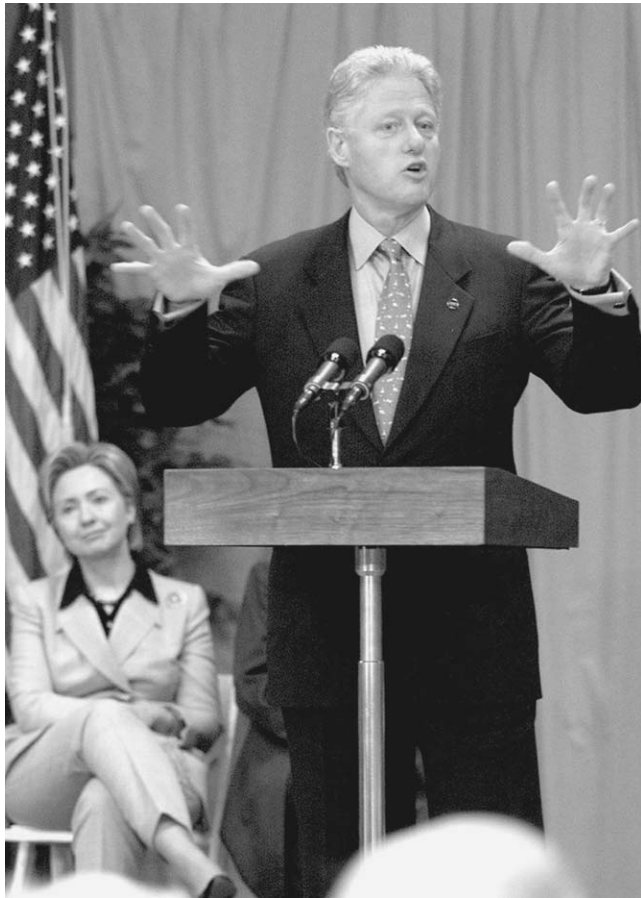
pocrisy on this life-and-death issue has now grabbed national headlines.

Violence Marketed to Children

The rift between the President and Gore first emerged publicly within hours of the release of a Federal Trade Commission report on the role of the motion picture, video-game, and music industries in fostering youth violence. The report, issued on Sept. 11, harshly censured the entertainment industry for flagrantly using aggressive illegal marketing practices, to peddle violent and pornographic "entertainment" products to minors, while, hypocritically, claiming to enforce voluntary rating standards.

Within hours of the release of the FTC report, which President Clinton had personally commissioned on June 1, 1999, following the school massacre in Littleton, Colorado six weeks earlier, the President and the First Lady appeared together at an event in Scarsdale, New York, and delivered powerful endorsements of the FTC findings, going beyond the issues raised by the Trade Commission study, and echoing many of the statements made by LaRouche, and by a handful of serious analysts of the media-induced violence, such as noted author Lt. Col. David Grossman (ret.).

The First Lady opened the event at the Jewish Community Center in Scarsdale, by telling the audience: "Today the Federal Trade Commission released a report showing that 80% of the movies, half of the video games, and one-quarter of the CDs are being marketed intentionally to the very children who are prohibited from buying them. This is outrageous, and it must stop, because it is one thing to have freedom of expression . . . but it is something entirely different when we say we're going to protect our children, and then there's a deliberate effort to bypass parents, to go directly to children,



President Clinton addresses the Scarsdale, New York, audience on Sept. 11, emphasizing the Federal Trade Commission's finding that media violence causes child and youth violence. First Lady and Senate candidate Hillary Rodham Clinton also denounced media violence to the meeting at Scarsdale's Jewish Community Center.

to persuade and influence them to buy these materials.”

She cited scores of reports of children, as young as nine and ten years old, being targetted with advertisements for violent and pornographic movies, video games, and music CDs, citing one advertisement that a nine-year-old brought home to his mother, that promised that playing a particular video game was “more fun than killing your neighbor’s cat.” “A psychologist once told me,” she continued, “that children are like little video cassettes; they repeat what they see, for good or bad. And it’s very important that we understand we’re programming them, for good or bad, by what we let them see and hear.”

President Clinton raised the issue to a more profound level. “First of all,” he told the audience, “this is in some ways the newest of issues and in some ways the oldest of issues. Plato said thousands of years ago: ‘Those who tell the stories rule society.’ . . . Now, that’s really what this is about. All this — we live in a culture, and a lot of the stories our children

have, the stories of their lives, come direct from the accumulated experiences and memories that they absorb from their parents, their grandparents, their extended family, the people of their faith, the people of their schools, the people of their community. And then there’s all the stuff they get from a further reach. And more and more and more now, over the last 40 to 50 years, with the advent of television and then the computers and the video games and music video, and, frankly, the 24-hour news cycle, and then the explosion of cable channels, you can get more and more and more of your story by indirection from third-party sources, at all hours of the day and night, from all kinds of sources that parents have less and less direct control of.

“But what this is really about,” the President continued, “is: What will be the story that shapes these children, and how will they relate to it? Now what specifically does this FTC report mean? It’s already been mentioned that we’ve known now for 30 years — through some 300 studies. . . . This is not something that’s subject to debate — that regular, persistent exposure of children at young ages to indiscriminate violence tends to make them less sensitive to the real human impact of violence in their own lives. It changes their story.”

Later in his remarks, the President returned to the same theme, first taken up by Plato. Noting the efforts of the Administration to revive educational television, and to impose TV rating systems, and mandatory V chips — which block pornography and violence on television — the President explained, “The whole idea was to try to give parents more control over the stories of their children’s lives at their earliest and most vulnerable point so that later on, the kids would be happier and more full and less anxiety-ridden, and the society would be more stable and less violent. What Plato said a long time ago is still true today.”

He then re-emphasized, “We know that extreme, consistent, persistent exposure to violence of children at young ages desensitizes them to the impacts of their own behavior and others’, and disables them from having full feelings about violent conduct. We know this. This is not subject to debate.”

Gore’s Latest Lie

The same day that the President and the First Lady were taking up this crisis of the “new violence,” Vice President Gore, in a one-hour live appearance on the Oprah Winfrey television show, attempted to wrap himself around the issue, endorsing the FTC findings, and citing his wife’s long-standing efforts against the use of violent and pornographic language in rock music lyrics.

Unfortunately for Gore, both the Bush campaign and several national news outlets had a better memory than the Vice President. On Sept. 12, the *Washington Post* reported that “Gore has not always appeared consistent on this issue. In 1987, as he was gearing up for his first Presidential campaign, Gore and his wife held a meeting with rock music executives in which Gore apologized for his role in a 1985 Senate Com-

merce Committee hearing on rock music lyrics. A tape of the meeting was obtained by *Daily Variety*. Tipper Gore, who had testified at the hearing on behalf of Parents Music Resource Center, called the hearings ‘a mistake . . . that sent the wrong message.’

“Last year,” the *Post* continued, “the *Los Angeles Times* reported that Gore met privately with potential donors from the entertainment industry in July 1999 and told them the idea for the FTC study was Clinton’s and not his, and that he was not consulted.”

The next day, Sept. 13, the *Post* further pilloried Gore over his transparently two-faced handling of this vital issue, in a lead editorial which praised the Federal Trade Commission’s report, but cited the 1987 and 1999 incidents as evidence of Gore’s “blustering” hypocrisy.

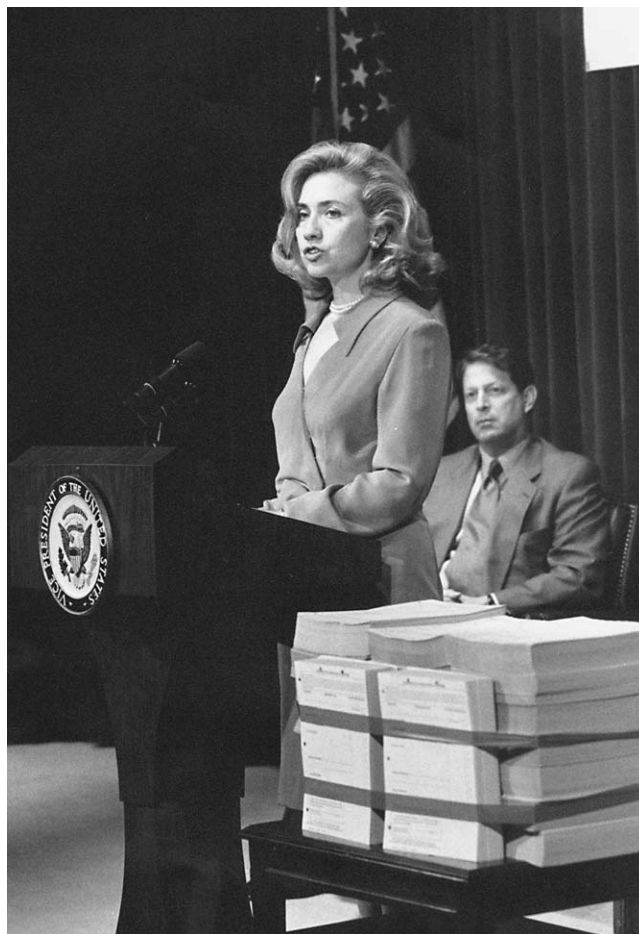
The theme was also addressed in a longer, mocking commentary by Michael Kelly in the Sept. 13 *Washington Post*. Kelly, alluding to George Orwell’s *1984*, dubbed Gore “the memory hole candidate,” who has a “breathtaking” ability to abandon past positions when it suits his current political aspirations. Kelly also detailed Gore’s latest incarnation as “scourge of Hollywood,” which, he wrote, “is not entirely a new identity for Gore. It is an old identity that he rejected when that became advantageous, and which is now advantageous to assume again.”

Kelly reviewed the 1985 hearings, and the October 1987 meeting, when the Gores “humbled themselves before the almighty of the industry.” He then took up the FTC report: “Oh, no! Right in the middle of an election too! And with polls showing swing-vote moms really care about this! What to do? Quick, get the hole! Goodbye to Al the pal; hello to William Bennett Gore.”

Despite Gore’s harsh words to Oprah and to the *New York Times*, about the evils of Hollywood, as Kelly observed, “Oddly, Hollywood didn’t seem too terribly concerned. . . . Out in 90210, they know their Al. The man who dragged his wife to bow and scrape before them is not going to sock them with anything that really hurts. This is just for the benefit of the moms and it is just for this silly season. And then it’s for the hole.”

And Lieberman, too

Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.), Gore’s Vice Presidential running-mate (who has curiously refused to abandon his separate campaign for re-election to the U.S. Senate), tried to do a bit of damage control during Senate Commerce Committee hearings on the FTC report on Sept. 13, where he voiced strong support for the findings and the rather tepid recommendations in the Commission’s report. Lieberman has, for years, touted himself as the darling of the social conservatives, preaching for a return to morality in America’s civic culture. However, a review of his campaign records shows that he is one of the biggest Senate recipients of contributions from top executives of the leading manufacturers of the most violent



Gore rushed to claim, on Sept. 12, that he and his wife had “invented” opposition to media violence. But the truth immediately surfaced: to get Hollywood campaign support, he hung Tipper out to dry on the issue in 1987, and the Clintons in 1999.

“point-and-shoot” video-games. Among the Lieberman campaign donors are top executives from Nintendo of America, Inc., Midway Games, and Viacom. And he is also high on the list of favorite pols at Steven Spielberg’s DreamWorks Studios, producers of some of the more vile movies coming out of Hollywood.

The FBI to the Rescue

On April 26, LaRouche issued a brief memorandum to his Presidential campaign staff and supporters, providing a definition of the term “New Violence.” At a subsequent meeting of the National Commission Against the New Violence, which LaRouche convened, that definition was endorsed by all of the Commission’s founders.

“The term ‘New Violence’ signifies,” LaRouche wrote, “chiefly, the introduction of new methods, those of Nintendo games and related means, to transform young children and adolescents, as well as law-enforcement personnel, into

‘Samurai-style’ programmed killers.”

LaRouche’s rigorous identification of the use of violent pornographic movies, point-and-shoot video-games, and other behavioral conditioning techniques, to produce “programmed killers” among the ranks of professional soldiers and law enforcement officers, as well as among America’s children, is being directly challenged by the FBI, which, on Sept. 6, issued a preposterous public report, claiming to be “A Threat Assessment” of “The School Shooter.”

The report, part of a continuing FBI cover-up of what LaRouche had already identified in 1990 as a “Satanic crime wave,” whitewashed the role of the violent movies and video-games, presenting, instead, a laundry list of 27 psychological characteristics that could signal a potential “student shooter.” The FBI’s list placed great emphasis on “inappropriate humor,” “low self-esteem,” and “anger-management problems.” Buried at the very end of the list were: “unusual interest in sensational violence,” “fascination with violence-filled entertainment,” and “negative role models.”

Drug abuse in general, and the specific problem of school-fostered use of mind-altering and addictive drugs like Ritalin and Prozac, which figured prominently in most of the major incidents of “killer kids,” were not even mentioned in the FBI document!

Furthermore, this latest piece of drivel from the FBI’s National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime is thoroughly in line with the Bureau’s earlier, persistent efforts to *disprove* the links between Satanic cult activities by teenagers and others, and the emerging “new violence.” Kenneth Lanning, an FBI Special Agent attached to the Bureau’s Behavioral Sciences unit at Quantico, Virginia, was notorious in the early 1990s as a public defender of the Wicca cult and other pagan and Satanic groups, as “Christianity-spawned” new religions, that had no relationship to criminal behavior.

Media Caught Gore in Yet Another Lie

Below are excerpts from Daily Variety, the Los Angeles Times, and the Washington Post, revealing Al Gore doing what he does best: lying and opportunistically flip-flopping on issues of great concern for the nation and the world—in this case, Hollywood’s fostering of the “new violence.”

Daily Variety, Nov. 3, 1987: “Gores Polishing Showbiz Apple—Presidential Candidate and Wife Try To Ease Concerns over Perceived Censorship,” by Henry Schipper.

Gore, in L.A. last week for a three-day campaign swing, clearly hoped to mend some fences and defuse “the censorship

issue,” a potential albatross that could drag him down in his quest for the Democratic crown.

To that end, the Senator and his wife repeatedly voiced regret at the Hollywood huddle over the headline-grabbing 1985 Senate rock hearings, with Mrs. Gore calling the sesh [session] “a mistake . . . that sent the wrong message” to the entertainment biz.

“We sent the message that there’s going to be censorship, and that’s clearly not the case,” she told the group. “In my testimony I said ‘I am not for government intervention, I am not for legislation.’”

“I understand that the hearings frightened the artistic community; if I could rewrite the script, I certainly would,” she said.

Sen. Gore echoed his wife’s feeling that the hearing “was not a good idea,” and attempted to exculpate himself from the proceedings by virtue of the fact that he was “a freshman minority member of the committee” in no position to veto the affair.

Indeed, the Gores laid blame for the hearing at the door of two other Senators—John Danforth (R-Mo.) and Paula Hawkins (R-Fla.)—both of whom Senator Gore said were eager to hold the heavily publicized forum, with Commerce Committee chairman Danforth hastening to convene when he learned that Hawkins was trying to steer the event her way.

“I did not ask for the hearings,” Gore told the Hollywood group. “I was not in favor of the hearing.”

Los Angeles Times, Aug. 10, 1999, “Gore Takes Lead Role in Race for Hollywood Donors,” by Marc Lacey.

Al Gore was quick to join the chorus of politicians who, after the Colorado school shootings, decried Hollywood’s role in desensitizing young people to violence. But when he huddled with industry executives last month at the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles, the Vice President was gushing with film friendliness.

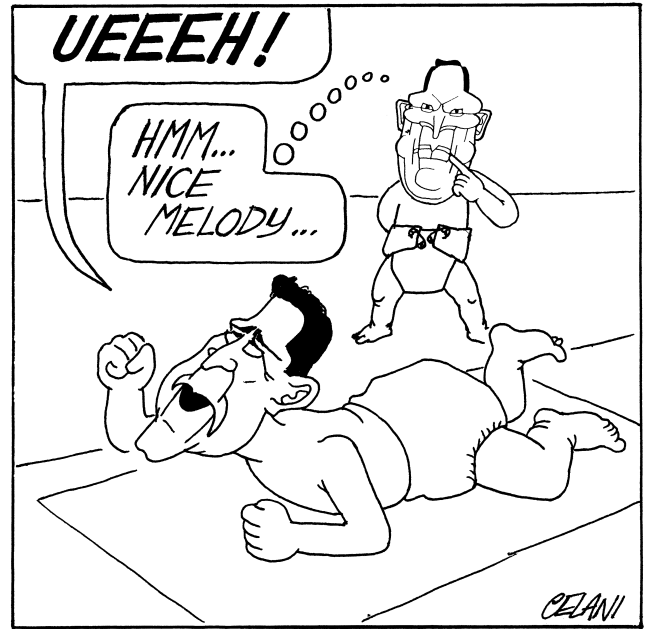
At the private meeting with potential donors, Gore distanced himself from the Federal inquiry into Hollywood’s marketing of violent movies launched recently by President Clinton. Participants said Gore made clear that the government study—disparaged by some in Hollywood as a witch-hunt—was the President’s idea, not his, and was initiated without his input. . . .

Gore’s camp, when asked about his comments in his private meetings with Hollywood insiders, acknowledged only that he has had numerous discussions with them on issues facing the country. A spokesman said the campaign does not comment on such conversations.

But those private conversations appear to be relieving some in Hollywood.

“At first there were doubts” about Gore’s stance on Hollywood and violence, said Andy Span, a spokesman for Dream-Works SKG. “As the Vice President has begun to address this issue, I think many in the industry who had concerns have

AL & DUMBYA IN: THE NEW AGE



been made more comfortable. . . .”

In the three-way struggle for Hollywood’s adoration, Gore has succeeded in obtaining broad backing within the industry. A review of his Federal Election Commission report by the Campaign Study Group, a Virginia-based research fund, shows contributions from whole blocs of executives from DreamWorks, Paramount, Time Warner, and other entertainment concerns. . . .

Gore’s recent efforts to distance himself from the Federal inquiry of Hollywood and youth violence was not the first time he headed west to mend fences.

During his failed Presidential run in 1988, Gore held a private meeting in Los Angeles with recording industry executives in which he backpedaled from his role in a high-profile Senate hearing that focussed on unsavory music lyrics. Also present was Gore’s wife, Tipper, who, as a witness at the hearing, decried song lyrics laden with violent and sexual images. That hearing, held at the behest of the Parents Music Resource Center, a group created by Tipper Gore, led the music industry to adopt a voluntary labeling system for albums with explicit lyrics.

“I did not ask for the hearing,” Gore told the record executives, according to a transcript of the session published by *Variety*. “I was not in favor of the hearing.”

Rolling Stone magazine, March 16, 2000, exclusive interview with Vice President Al Gore, by Jann Wenner and Will Dana.

Rolling Stone: Let’s say you’re President and somebody walks in with the news that a 14-year-old boy has killed 12 students at his high school. When they arrest him, it turns out

that he has some violent video games at home and he listens to heavy-metal music. What would your reaction be when people started blaming the murders on video games and heavy metal?

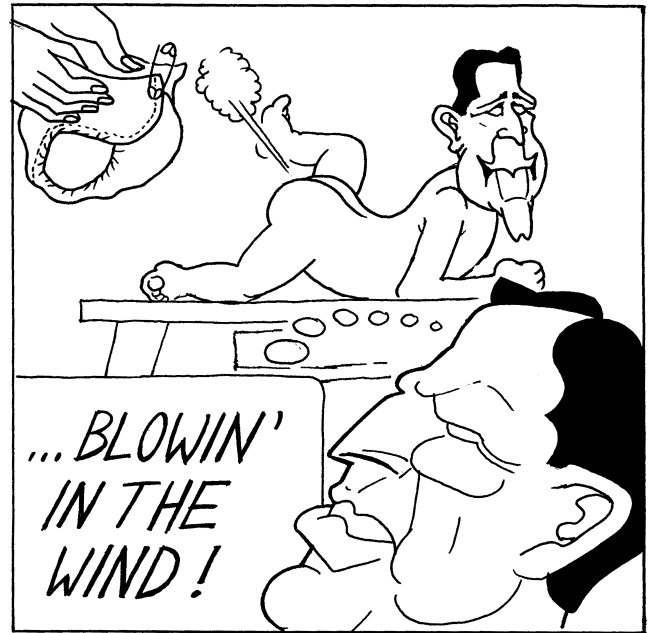
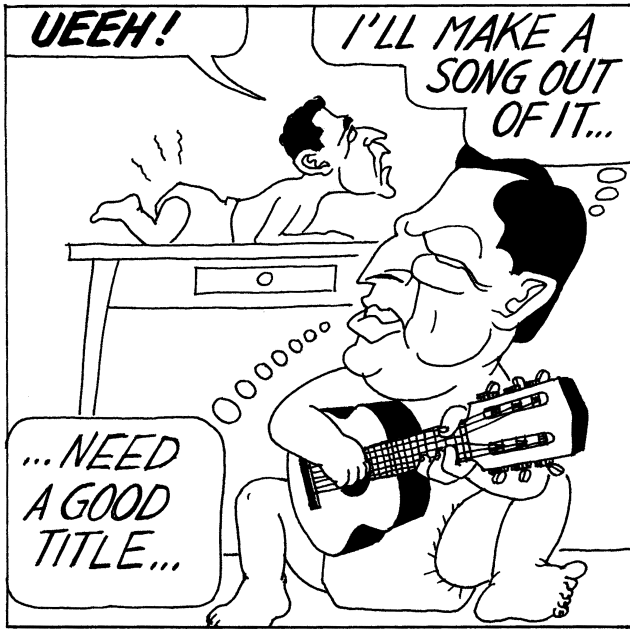
Gore: I think we have to approach the problem holistically. We need policies that make it easier for parents to balance work and home, and to spend more quality time with their children. But the one thing all these tragedies have in common is guns. I think we need to get guns out of the hands of people who shouldn’t have them. I favor, and first proposed, a photo license ID for the purchase of new handguns. I have proposed what’s called super-tracing to help track the guns.

We need more guidance counselors and psychologists. We need more mental-health treatment. I think we need to understand the importance of giving kids a sense of meaning in their lives—a conviction that their lives have purpose, that they’re connected to caring families. And communities where they can fill their lives with positive, creative activities. Now, down the list, if you’re making a list of the contributing cause, I think that vulnerable children can be influenced by an overdose of violent imagery. . . .

Rolling Stone: The first thing that happens when one of these incidents occurs is that a bunch of conservative senators stand up and blame violence in movies and music and video games. Do you think a real cause of some kid going out and massacring 12 people is that he played a violent video game?

Gore: Well I think that there are some people who are afraid to take on the gun lobby, and they pump a lot of energy into criticizing the entertainment issue in order to compensate. . . .

Rolling Stone: What kind of music do you listen to now?



Gore: I listen to all kinds of music, and I enjoy all kinds. We are eclectic in our taste. I like rock. I like Country and Western. What we end up listening to as much as anything now is, we put our satellite dish on HIT LIST and listen to the selections that they have of the new Top Forty songs. Then we'll look at the bottom of the screen, and Tipper will go out and buy the CDs of the ones that we like.

Rolling Stone: Is it true you memorized the lyrics to Dylan's "Masters of War" when you were in college?

Gore: Oh, yeah. I knew virtually all the Dylan oeuvre. I listened to every single song that he ever wrote. I think that he's just an incredible genius. Same with Hank Williams. Williams comes from my part of the country. I think that Dylan himself has always believed that Hank Williams was one of the greatest American poets. But I think that the two of them are really good. . . .

It's [Dylan's music] a liberating force. It is a voice for the non-traditional view. An outlet for marginalized voices. It's an avenue for new ways of seeing and understanding and hearing our world. It's magical. It opens people up in ways that words alone do not.

Rolling Stone: Do you listen to rap music?

Gore: Well, I listen to it. But I don't follow it in the sense that I have any expertise in it. . . . In the '98 campaign I started doing rap on the stump, including one time in the Bronx in Spanish, which was a lot of fun.

Washington Post, Sept. 13, 2000, lead editorial, "Selling Violence to Children."

Mr. Gore took to the Oprah Winfrey show to berate the entertainment industry and tout his wife, Tipper's longtime

crusade against obscene or violent lyrics. Never mind that Mrs. Gore apologized to the industry in 1987, when her husband was gearing up for his first Presidential run. And never mind that Mr. Gore himself, according to the *Los Angeles Times*, last year assured potential donors in Hollywood that he had nothing to do with President Clinton's commissioning of the FTC study. Nor is it clear what Mr. Gore would do either, save bluster.

Washington Post, Washington Times, Sept. 14.

Vice President Gore is raising millions from Hollywood moviemakers. On Sept. 14, Gore and Lieberman raised an anticipated \$5.5 million at a New York City concert hosted by Harvey Weinstein, whose Miramax studio has produced films criticized for their violence and sexual content, the *Washington Post* reported. Films produced by Miramax and Weinstein include "Pulp Fiction," known for its graphic violence, and "Kids," a 1995 movie depicting teenage drug use, sex, and violence, which received an NC-17 rating. Miramax also produced "Priest" and "Dogma," which drew protests from Catholic groups for blasphemous depictions of religious figures.

Weinstein was one of the Hollywood figures who refused to appear at Senate hearings on Sept. 13 on violence in the entertainment industry.

The *Washington Times* says that Gore and Vice Presidential nominee Joseph Lieberman had raised more than \$8 million from the entertainment industry over the previous week.

As we go to press, Gore was scheduled to be featured at a \$3 million dinner on Sept. 18, co-hosted by actor-director Rob Reiner.

The FTC's Case Against Hollywood

On Sept. 11, Robert Pitofsky, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, at a press conference at the Commission's Washington, D.C. headquarters, released the results of a year-long study, "Marketing Violent Entertainment to Children: A Review of Self-Regulation and Industry Practices in the Motion Picture, Music Recording & Electronic Game Industries."

Pitofsky opened the press conference by summarizing the FTC's findings: "As you all know, on June 1 of last year, President Clinton asked the Federal Trade Commission, in cooperation with the Department of Justice, to answer two important questions. . . . The questions that the President asked were as follows:

"Do the movie, music recording, and computer game industries market to young people products that contain violent content in a way that undermines the ratings they themselves apply to their products? And if so, is it intentional?"

"For all three industry segments, and for both questions, the answer is yes."

He explained, "While rating systems vary, each of these industry segments do have a rating system that designates certain material as warranting parental control or as inappropriate for young people. Nevertheless, the companies in each entertainment segment routinely end-run and thereby undermine these parental warnings by target marketing their products to young audiences."

Pitofsky gave a case study of the movie industry: "Our review," he explained, "is a telling snapshot of what's going on in these industries. Of 44 movies rated R, 35, or 80%, were marketed to youngsters under 17. One document says, 'Our goal was to find the elusive teen target audience and make sure everyone between the ages of 12 and 18 was exposed to the film.'"

The video-game industry was even worse: "Of the 118 electronic games with a 'mature' rating for violence—and incidentally, in the course of this project I looked at these games, even played a few, and I must say, the level of violence of some of these games is really astonishing. Eighty-three of those games, or 70%, were targeted to children under 17. . . . A couple of marketing plans even referred to a target audience as young as six and eight. Finally, a document recommends television ads to a primarily male audience of 12 to 17 because, as the document says, 'the younger the audience, the more likely they are to be influ-

enced by TV advertising.'"

Pitofsky reported, "The Commission did not independently survey the issue of whether there was a causal connection between exposure to violent materials and violent behavior. We did a literary search, however. . . . Exposure does seem to correlate with aggressive attitudes, insensitivity to violence, and an exaggerated view of how much violence there is in the world."

During the question and answer period, Pitofsky was pressed whether there was a pervasive pattern of abuse, or if these were isolated cases. He answered, "As you know, when you conclude that 80% of the R-rated movies were marketed to an underage audience, and all of the music that we checked up on, which was the best-selling music, was marketed to an underage audience, it's hard to say that there's a few bad actors in the industry who are giving the industry a bad name. We concluded it was pervasive and aggressive, and I think the report supports that."

From the FTC Report

The FTC report, a 56-page document with 48 pages of endnotes and 11 appendices, can be obtained from the FTC's website: www.ftc.gov. Brief excerpts follow:

Marketing Movies to Children: Promotional and "Street Marketing": The studios use a wide array of promotional activities to generate interest in a film. . . . Some are directed to children.

R-rated films: One of the most popular methods the studios used to attract teens to R-rated films was to distribute free passes to movie screenings and free merchandise related to the film (such as t-shirts, tatoos, and mini-posters) at places where teens congregate. As one marketing plan for an R-rated film stated: "[O]ur goal was to find the elusive teen target audience and make sure everyone between the ages of 12-18 was exposed to the film. To do so, we went beyond the media partners by enlisting young, hip 'Teen Street Teams' to distribute items at strategic teen 'hangouts' such as malls, teen clothing stores, sporting events, Drivers Ed classes, arcades, and numerous other locations."

Marketing M-Rated Games to Children: The Commission's review of industry documents indicates that nearly all the game companies contacted have marketed violent M-rated games to children in violation of the IDSA's anti-targetting provisions. These violations are evidenced foremost by marketing documents for M-rated games that expressly target children (typically boys) under age 17. This under-17 targetting occurred as late as February 2000, the cut-off date for Commission-requested materials. . . . Overall, 10 of the 11 companies contacted by the Commission (91%) produced at least one marketing document expressly identifying males (denoted by the letter "M") under 17 as the core, primary, or secondary target of their advertising campaigns for a violent M-rated game. . . . Most of the plans

targetting an under-17 audience set age 12 as the younger end of the target spectrum, e.g., “M 12-17” or “M 12-24,” but two targetted children as young as six and eight.

Conclusion: Members of the motion picture, music recording, and electronic game industries routinely target children under 17 as the audiences for movies, music, and games that they themselves acknowledge are inappropriate for children or warrant parental caution due to their level of violent content.

LaRouche Speaks Out on Hollywood: Stop Turning Kids into Killers

June 11, 1999: Lyndon LaRouche wrote a groundbreaking study entitled “Star Wars and Littleton” (*EIR*, July 2, 1999), which addressed the underlying causes that produced the child killers of Littleton, Colorado. The following are excerpts:

“If what is known popularly as ‘Hollywood’ continues with the genre of so-called popular entertainment typified by the *Star Wars* series, there will be an increasing frequency of similar incidents of lunatic outbreaks, as bad as, or worse than Littleton.”

“How does one corrupt innocent children into becoming psychotic-like killers? The quick answer to that question, is: *dehumanize* the image of man. The details of the way this leads to the production of youthful ‘Nintendo’ terrorists, is a more complicated matter. Nonetheless, it is no oversimplification to say, that once that first step, dehumanizing the image of man, is accomplished, the axiomatic basis has been established, to make war, and killing, merely a childish game played according to a childish mind’s perception of the importance of obeying the rules: even according to that pervert’s fancy called by Britain’s Tony Blair and Illinois’ Henry Hyde, ‘the rule of law.’ ”

“We must take into account the heritage of the cumulative work of Hollywood and other producers and script-writers, to locate the background which the authors of programmed scenarios such as the Littleton massacre had available, as models, for crafting today’s Nintendo-style and kindred satanic games. One recalls, thus, *Clockwork Orange*, or, another Hollywood horror-film, *The Bad Seed* . . . or, the many trash Hollywood horror-films of the 1930s through 1950s. . . .

“Professional clinical psychologists remind us, that the behavior of a so-called ‘normal’ teen-ager, continued into

adulthood, is regarded as symptomatic of mental illness. Severe mental disorders among adults, are often styled as infantile behavior. The difference in legal status, and legal responsibility between that of adults, and of children and adolescents, is premised on the heretofore customary immaturity of judgment of at least most persons of their age, relative to the standard justly demanded of adults. The constitutional prescription of a legal voting age, for example, is based upon such well-founded considerations.

“. . . The gap between progress in development of adolescent intellectual powers, and adult maturity, is usually expressed in society today as a pathetic trait of ‘suggestibility.’ . . . This factor of childish and adolescent suggestibility represents a point of exceptional vulnerability of society as a whole, to certain methods for corruption of children and adolescents. . . .

“The use of wicked fantasies and matching forms of games, to exploit the recent several decades of thus increased vulnerability of persons of student ages, is typified by the ancient cult of Dionysus and the modern use of the kinds of pathological fantasy-life associated with a Nietzschean mode in parodies upon ‘Nintendo’ games. . . .

“Although some of the incidents of this adolescent form of international terrorism may appear to be coincidences of the ‘copy-cat’ variety, the presently emerging pattern of such crimes is no matter of mere coincidence. . . . *It must be emphasized: It is those who induce the spread of such practices, who are the masterminds behind such resulting patterns of terrorist criminality.*”

Call for a National Commission

Feb. 28, 2000: LaRouche issued a call for the creation of a national commission to study the causes of the “New Violence.” The events at the time around the issuance of that call, were the outcry over the acquittal of the four “Nintendo-style killer” policemen who, on Feb. 4, 1999, had gunned down an unarmed African immigrant, Amadou Diallo, firing 41 rounds as he was entering his home; and the shock over the latest school shooting, in which a six-year-old boy, in Flint, Michigan, killed his classmate with a gun he stole from his uncle.

The following excerpts are from memos and speeches addressed to meetings concerning the New Violence.

April 8, 2000: “During the past three days, the leading German tabloid, one of the largest circulation newsprint publications in the world, *Bildzeitung*, has been featuring a story about a boy of about 15 years of age, who asked his parents, in Spain, to assist him in purchasing a Samurai sword. The parents refused, suspecting that there was something awry with this request. And, shortly thereafter, the boy beheaded both his parents.

“This is exemplary of what’s going on.

“. . . People have set into motion something which has

fostered a radiating explosion of what we call the 'New Violence.' Typical of this New Violence are two things.

"One is the separation of children, the estrangement of children, from their parents. Now, many of us know the factors which were involved in causing this. We have a breakdown over the past three decades or so, of the quality of education in the United States. . . . The result is, we've produced the phenomenon of latchkey children, more and more, at all levels in society. If parents have a child who is not a latchkey child, the children with whom that child is associated during the day, are usually latchkey children.

"We have a crisis in housing, as in parts of New York City, of overcrowding, at great cost. We have this around the country. These conditions are hellholes for children. The schools have become hellholes for children.

"Now, you feed into this estrangement, of the child from the parent, the sense of abandonment of the child, and you start at the age of three to five years of age, and you condition this child in certain ways to certain circumstances, and you have an explosion of what used to be called alienation of the children from parents, and society.

"Somebody introduces into this situation the chemistry of violence, such as these Samurai tradition-modelled Nintendo games, on television, and bought through game stores, which teach children how to kill! . . .

"You create a new subculture among children with these Nintendo-style games, such as Pokémon, which, in many cases, is sold widely throughout the country, and is on television, in afternoons, by certain television networks and circuits. And we've created a chemistry of violence.

"Then we have the same thing at a different level. We have, in the case of the New York Police Department, we know, as in other police departments, there's a military-style training going on. And police units, who are inadequately trained by normal standards to be policemen, are sent out as killers. They are essentially programmed killers, because they have been trained to shoot and kill, by military-style methods, through Nintendo game-style training. And that's what you get, for example, in the Diallo case, in New York City.

"So, we know some of the causes, and some of the effects, but we don't know *fully* what the extent of the problem is. We don't know what the reverberations are of what's being done. We don't know some of the side effects yet. We've got to find out. And we've also got to motivate people to pay attention to this fact. We've got to tell the President and others, getting guns out of the society, is not going to deal with this problem. . . ."

The 'New Violence' Defined

April 26, 2000: The following are excerpts from a policy memorandum written by Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., directed to his campaign

organization, LaRouche's Committee for a New Bretton Woods (LBW):

"1. The term 'New Violence,' as employed by LBW, signifies, chiefly, the introduction of new methods, those of Nintendo games and related means, to transform young children and adolescents, as well as law-enforcement personnel, into 'Samurai'-style programmed killers. The term 'New Violence' will be used in LBW proceedings solely to identify forms of violence which feature this distinctly new element. Old forms of violence will be included in this classification only when the role of Nintendo-style games and related means is a characteristic feature of the problem being considered in the study and report. . . .

"By 'New Violence,' we emphasize the Littleton-Columbine model, in which Nintendo-style games and related methods and means was a crucial, distinguishing feature. We include the use of related methods and objectives in the training and deployment of law-enforcement agents, or analogous instances. We must do this to avoid ruining the results of the investigation by fallacy of composition.

"2. The standpoint of comparison used to aid in conceptualizing the common characteristics of this 'New Violence,' is the utopian programs, such as H.G. Wells' *The Open Conspiracy*, Wells-Russell protégé Aldous Huxley's utopian 'New Age' models, the 1931 and 1951 models set forth by Bertrand Russell, and *Clockwork Orange*, as points of intellectual reference. What is specifically new, is the adaptation of the mythos of the Samurai warrior, and related 'martial arts' mythology, combined with lunatic legacies such as 'Dungeons and Dragons' and Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings*, to the childish mad-killer pornography of cinematic cartoons and Nintendo-style games. The use of this method and its derivatives, for the purpose of programmed conditioning of military, law enforcement teams, and for indoctrinating children in a programmed impulse for terrorist forms of violence, is adequately understood only when such Nintendo-game-style conditioning is situated within the utopian doctrine of Russell's relevant 1931 and 1951 writings on the required methods of population control to realize his own and H.G. Wells' oligarchical utopian ends.

"3. A crucial feature of a clean inquiry, is to recognize the fraud implicit (or actually intended) in the use of any hysterical 'gun-law reform' diversionary effort, to cover up for the crucial role of the popular mass-media, and firms such as Hasbro, in mass brainwashing of children to become, even as young children, programmed agents of blind-terrorist modes of mass-murder by means which do not depend in any characteristic fashion on firearms.

"4. A most important feature of the inquiry, is to recognize the lessons to be learned from the role of 'bread and circuses' in manipulating the population of ancient Rome into the pathological state of mind aimed at by the design of Nintendo-style games and related 'New Age' tactics today."

'Entertainment Industry Functions at the Moral Level of Drug Dealers'

Lt. Col. David Grossman (U.S. Army, ret.), one of the nation's foremost experts on the "new violence," and co-author of Stop Teaching Our Kids to Kill: A Call To Action Against TV, Movie & Video Game Violence (New York: Crown Publishers, 1999), issued the following statement on Sept. 14:

The Federal Trade Commission's (FTC) findings on the marketing of media violence to kids are out. We now can have no doubt that the entertainment industry aggressively markets violent video games, TV programs, and movies toward young children even though they are "labeled" for mature audiences.

This is a big step forward for anyone who cares about our children. This revelation by the FTC simply echoes what I have been discussing for the past few years, and what the U.S. Surgeon General, the American Medical Association (AMA), the American Psychological Association (APA), the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the National Institute of Mental Health have already established. Media violence causes violent crime, and an irresponsible, out-of-control industry is systematically marketing this addictive, toxic substance to children.

Film Director Sydney Pollack recently stated that, "the industry will give people what they want; as long as there's an appetite, the industry will feed it." This is nothing more than drug-dealer logic. The entertainment industry is functioning at the moral level of drug dealers and pimps, justifying actions that they know are harmful simply because people buy it and they can make money off of it. The tobacco industry accepts regulation of their product when it comes to kids. The media functions at a moral level beneath the tobacco industry; they function at the moral level of drug dealers and pimps!

Visual violent imagery is the addictive ingredient in their product. It is the nicotine in the cigarette, the alcohol in the beer. Like alcohol and nicotine, it is especially addictive if marketed to children. If Hollywood had to stop marketing violent, visual imagery to children, then their market share (TV, movies, and video games) would plummet, and the written word (newspapers, books, and magazines) would flourish.

The written word cannot be processed until around age eight, the spoken word cannot be processed until around age four, and both of these mediums have to be filtered, decoded, and processed by the rational mind. But violent visual images can be fully processed at the age of 18 months, and the infor-

mation goes straight into the emotional center.

The toddler is genetically primed to scan their environment for danger and violence and to learn from what they see. They cannot look away from violent visual images, because for every species this is vital survival information, except that your children cannot understand that it is not real. Thus we convince our children, from the very youngest ages, that they are in a dark, harsh, violent world. As a result, they are "hooked" on violence, and in the years to come they seek movies, TV, video games, and music drenched in violence, in order to affirm their world view. And some of them take this process one step further, some of them kill.

The violence industry knows that their products are causing violent crime. The Surgeon General, the AMA, and the APA have told them so. And the President of CBS stated that: "Anyone who thinks the media has nothing to do with [the mass murders at Columbine High School] is an idiot." Like drug dealers, Hollywood knows that their product is killing people, and like drug dealers, they just don't care. Their defense is, "People buy it, so we sell it. We are driven by the marketplace!" That is truly drug-dealer logic. Pimp logic. Except even drug dealers and pimps don't try to market to little children. Like Colombian drug lords, the media moguls intentionally sell an addictive, toxic product to children. This makes them hypocrites, accessories to the crime, and child abusers. But they don't care, because it also makes them millionaires.

We Must Educate Parents

A corporation can *not* stop doing something that makes money. If one corporation stops, their competitors will continue and will destroy them. The only thing that modifies a corporation's behavior is education, legislation, and litigation. We must educate America's parents about the harmful effects of media violence. We must regulate the marketing of violent video games to kids. These video games are firearms training devices at best, and murder simulators at worst, and there is no Constitutional right to teach nine-year-olds to blow people's heads off at the local video arcade. Finally, the ultimate way to make an industry stop doing something, is to make them lose money through lawsuits. We have the safest toys and the safest cars in the world, because if you sell a product that kills people, you will ultimately lose money.

Education, legislation, and litigation. These are not just three words that rhyme. These are three interactive, mutually supporting processes by which a society controls predatory corporations. If they could, the tobacco and the alcohol industry would still market their product to kids. It took a comprehensive societal campaign of education, legislation, and litigation to make these industries act like responsible members of our society. And, ultimately, this is how we will force the entertainment industry to, as the title of our book says: Stop Teaching Our Kids To Kill.

Congress Addresses the AIDS Crisis

by Suzanne Rose

The belated official recognition by the U.S. government of the enormity of the AIDS pandemic, in the CIA report "The Global Infectious Disease Threat and Its Implications for the United States," released in January, has set off Congressional initiatives. Representatives have introduced legislation to increase the resources available internationally to deal with this deadly threat, including support for debt relief in Africa. A forum on Sept. 12, sponsored by the Global Health Council and the Congressional Task Force on International HIV/AIDS, reflected the current focus on this crisis.

Unfortunately, the expressed concern does not correspond to a willingness to drop the method of thinking about economics, which has allowed the epidemic to grow out of control. There persists a small-minded approach to the economic breakdown which has propelled the spread of the disease, especially in Africa. This is manifest by an unwillingness to consider the large-scale infrastructure development necessary to lift Africa out of the crisis, and a mechanistic approach to the spread of the disease, which does not take into account nutritional, sanitation, and other basic public health factors, and ignores the multiple pathways of transmission.

The current discussions also generally accept "budget constraints" as sacrosanct, which means that a crash program to stop the epidemic will not be considered. Such a crash program is represented by the efforts for over 25 years of Lyndon LaRouche and associates, who, as early as 1974, defined such an epidemic as the necessary outcome of economic austerity policies, introduced in the early 1970s, which led to economic breakdown.

The Sept. 12 forum, "Generations in Peril; Children Orphaned by HIV/AIDS," highlighted the numbers and conditions of AIDS orphans, and the demographic catastrophe in Sub-Saharan Africa, where 70% of the infected population resides. Nils Daulaire, president of Global Health Council, said that by the end of the year, 13 million children, one-third of whom are under five years of age, will have lost one or more parents.

Dr. Peter Piot, executive director of the United Nations AIDS program, said that of the 34 million estimated to be HIV-infected, 1.3 million are under 15, and 11% of the new infections are among children under 15.

Rep. Connie Morella (R-Md.), a member of the task force, underlined the seriousness of the problem. "The good news," she said, is that the pandemic is recognized. "The bad news"

is the tragic consequences for southern Africa. She reported that in Zimbabwe, of adults between 25 and 44, one in four has AIDS. The average life expectancy is 38 years, and 90% of the children who are orphaned are in Sub-Saharan Africa. She said she sees the issue as a national security crisis for the United States.

Dr. Piot said that, with the recognition given at the UN Millennium Summit by the heads of state and government, most of whom recognized the danger of AIDS in their remarks, the moment is at hand for seriously addressing the problem. This would have been unprecedented six months ago, and illustrates that AIDS is at the top of the political agenda. He said we have to use this political momentum to deal with the crisis. The full impact of this epidemic on society is unforeseeable; we are only beginning to realize what will happen, and that the reality is much worse than the worst-case scenarios of the late 1980s, he said.

Need for Debt Cancellation

During the question period, *EIR* pointed out that the epidemic was not driven by "Mother Nature," but by conditions of economic breakdown, especially in Africa, and asked Dr. Piot to elaborate on the proposal he had made at the annual international AIDS conference, in Durban, South Africa, for cancellation of African debt so that the \$15 billion paid annually in interest could be redirected to deal with public health, sanitation, nutrition, and other areas vital for solving the AIDS crisis. Dr. Piot responded that the AIDS epidemic didn't develop in a vacuum, but under conditions of poverty. He said that in the long run, we need a vaccine; and we need to reduce poverty. We need to reduce the need for people to move from rural areas to the cities. "We need a long-term agenda of economic and social development. Africa pays four times on their debt what they pay on health and education programs. They need debt cancellation. This will free up domestic resources to deal with the crisis."

Susan Hunter, with UNICEF and the U.S. Agency for International Development, and author of *Children on the Brink*, presented more alarming figures. In the 34 countries studied in her book, epidemic infection levels are higher than anyone could have imagined, she said. Her figures, from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, included the facts that, in Botswana, 1 in 3 adults ages 15-49 is infected; in Zimbabwe, 29%; and five of the countries in Africa have greater than 20% infection rates in that age-range. She said that the total number of orphans in the 34 countries studied, mostly in Africa, is 34.7 million.

The non-governmental organizations attending the hearing promoted idiotic "community-based" solutions, and actually attacked the idea of increasing aid, which they called "throwing money at the top," (i.e., governments) to deal with the problem. They focussed on the need to "support the people on the front lines."

Sandra Thurman, director of the White House Office of

National AIDS Policy, concluded the briefing by emphasizing that the epidemic is out of control, and we are at a critical juncture. "It is putting democracies and economies in peril. The world is being devastated. . . . We have a lot of momentum," she said, "so we must seize the moment."

She too stressed the inadequacy of existing resources, saying that we have a "war" on our hands and must "get in gear." Dr. Thurman specified \$3 billion a year in Africa alone, to mount a serious effort—ten times what the international community is currently contributing.

Inadequate Legislation

On Aug. 19, President Clinton signed into law H.R. 3519, the "World Bank AIDS Prevention Trust Fund Act." It was sponsored by Jim Leach (R-Iowa) and Barbara Lee (D-Calif.) in the House, and Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) in the Senate. Speaking on the House floor in support of the bill, Leach said, "The stark reality is that the world today is confronted with the greatest health crisis in human history," comparing it to the bubonic plague of the 14th Century, during which 20 million died. "Within a year or two, as many will have died from HIV/AIDS as died from the bubonic plague, and within a decade, the toll could be a multiple of that figure. Analogously, it is increasingly self-evident that eradication of this deadly disease is the most important issue of our time."

But the legislation Leach sponsored creates a World Bank AIDS Trust fund with a paltry \$300 million to pay for education, testing, counselling, prevention of *in utero* transmission, and care for those living with HIV or AIDS. In his remarks, Leach also asserted that it was necessary to be mindful of "budget restraints."

Other bills urge more funds for prevention and care. Rep. Maxine Walters (D-Calif.) has introduced H.R. 5101, the "Affordable HIV/AIDS Medicines for Poor Countries Act," to cheapen the cost of AIDS medicines.

The "Global Health Act of 2000" (H.R. 2836 and S. 2387) includes a call for \$1 billion over the appropriated FY 2000 level, and \$275 million for HIV/AIDS treatment for the 34 million already infected. Sponsors include Rep. Joseph Crowley (D-N.Y.), whose Queens district was the epicenter of the West Nile virus last year, and Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.).

An important bill was introduced by Rep. Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D-Ill.) in 1999, "To authorize a new trade, investment, and development policy for Sub-Saharan Africa" (H.R. 772), as an alternative to the Administration's "Africa Trade and Investment" bill. Jackson's bill would have cancelled, without conditions, the entirety of the debt owed to the United States by nations in Sub-Saharan Africa. So far, such radical action is not being seriously entertained by the U.S. Congress.

Challenges of Human Space Exploration

by Marsha Freeman

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Fighting Deregulation, Inflation: State Legislators Use EIR

Since *EIR*'s Aug. 18 *Feature* exposé of electricity deregulation, and of the “new robber baron” conglomerates buying up the nation’s electric-generating capacity, prices of all forms of energy have continued to spike upwards ominously around the country and abroad. While Europeans strike against soaring petroleum prices, American elected officials have begun to use *EIR*'s fully documented warnings, to move to roll back deregulation.

State Sen. Joseph Neal (D) of Nevada sent *EIR*'s feature to the state’s legislative leaders, and to Nevada Gov. Ken Guinn, with an urgent letter warning, “There is an energy crisis spreading across the nation like an angel of darkness.” Days later, Governor Guinn spoke out on the threat of rising electricity prices resulting from deregulation, and the *Las Vegas Sun* headlined, “Nevada Governor May Scuttle Utility Deal.” Then, on Sept. 13, three leaders of the Nevada legislature (which had already passed electricity deregulation) publicly called for postponing it until the next legislative session. They added the warning that the Las Vegas casinos would get cheap power under deregulation, while residents and small business would pay “skyrocketing power bills.”

Senator Neal is simultaneously fighting to ban health maintenance organizations (HMOs) in the state, and to tax the gaming interests to improve the general welfare of the state’s citizens. He was a panelist convening the Ad Hoc Democratic Platform Hearings in June in Washington, D.C.; the platform proceedings have been circulated in 1 million copies in the United States since then, to mobilize the 80% of lower-income constituencies and to rebuild the Democratic Party. Senator Neal was interviewed on Sept. 12 by Paul Gallagher.

Interview: Joseph Neal

Energy Crisis Is Spreading like an ‘Angel of Darkness’

EIR: Senator Neal, you have been, just in the last week, re-elected, for which congratulations, because you have been involved in a number of fights on behalf of your constituents, right up to the day of the election; and it is a good sign that they supported you in that with re-election. There are 25 states

which have deregulated the production and distribution of electrical power, as *EIR* reported in its special report a month ago. Is Nevada one of them?

Neal: Nevada, yes, is one of those states that is headed in that direction; but what we did in the law that was passed, was to put a provision in there, to say that the governor had the authority to say when competition was to take place—that’s what they call deregulation, you know, “competition” in the electrical industry. And he has, I think, set a date of Nov. 1 for deregulation to take place, and he has now indicated by certain press statements, that he is hesitant about going forward. He has made the statement to the effect that deregulation would not decrease the price of electricity—that electricity costs would go up.

EIR: You played a role in that change of mind with the governor, and I understand also, that the recent package on deregulation done by *EIR*, played a role in exposing the way electricity prices have jumped up in the states where deregulation has already been in effect. Can you tell us what you did?

Neal: Yes, I sent the governor a letter back in August of this year, asking him to stop deregulation until such time that the legislature would have opportunity to revisit this particular subject. Of course, I never did get an answer in writing from him; the letter was publicized, because I sent a copy to all of the leadership in the legislature; and the letter got out to the press, and the press publicized it. In [the letter], I had raised some questions about the deregulation process occurring across the country; that we are now seeing spikes in the cost of megawatt-hours of electricity, from anywhere from \$1,400 up to \$9,500. And this was outrageous, in my judgment, since we had been experiencing the selling of megawatt-hours of electricity at between \$30 and \$40.

EIR: You are talking about the prices paid by utilities?

Neal: Right. And I think the governor must have taken note of this, because the last time we had a Republican governor, he lost because of the fact that his appointments to the utility commission did not stop the increase in the price of electricity back in the 1980s. And so, I made mention of that fact in the letter. So, hopefully, he did respond according to what I had said; but right now, we don’t know what is going to happen. There is some discussion about going forward with the deregulation process as far as the large users are concerned [primarily casinos—ed.]. I believe that this also is a mistake,

because what that would tend to do, is shift the cost of the electricity back to private residents, once you get the large users deregulated themselves, and trying to purchase cheap electricity on the open market; it would cause, in my judgment, a spike in the cost of electricity to the residents of the state.

EIR: It's also had the effect, in other states, of causing those large users to shut down frequently, for a day, an afternoon, two days, to save power.

Neal: That is true, too, and we have seen that happen here. We call it a yellow alert, which means that the utility of this state calls some of the large users, and asks them to decrease their use of power. And of course, following a yellow alert, then you have rolling brownouts; and we have seen some evidence of that happening in this state. Hopefully, the governor will take all of that into account, because he is the sole individual that actually can put the brakes on this, unless the legislature meets in February of next year to try to roll back the whole process.

EIR: Has the circulation of *EIR*'s information on deregulation occurred among the general population out there, and has it had an impact on this?

Neal: I have gotten some calls from individuals who indicated that they had read the articles of *EIR*, and that it gave them a better understanding of the process. I had one call from a gentleman who could not believe that I was one of only two people in the legislature, who actually voted against deregulation. Yes, I think it has had some impact, because what the *EIR* article did—it went into depth about the history of electrical utilities, beginning with the Electrical Utility holding act that was passed in the 1930s. And it examined the reason for that, and why it was necessary to have such an act; and you could see, from that particular article, what was to come under this new thrust toward deregulating the utilities.

EIR: *EIR* named some specific companies—Enron Corp., Dynegy, Reliant Corp., Duke Power—that it called “the new robber baron” companies. Have any of them been active in the passage of deregulation there?

Neal: Oh, yes. Enron—I call it End-run, with that specific meaning in mind; they were very prominent in passing our deregulation law in this state. In fact, they were the ones which specifically wrote the bill to deregulate, so they've been very active in this state. And I just saw some indication that, in California at least, because they were not able to get on with what they thought they recently had there, the governor kind of intervened, and I think they kind of moved out of California, because it seemed that it was not working the way that they had figured it. But the state of Nevada has not reached that conclusion yet; and I keep hearing some of the leaders in the legislature—and I heard this over the weekend—saying that we were more particular about how



State Sen. Joseph Neal

we drafted our law. And I thought it was a lot of b-s when I heard it. We are at the same exposure that we are now seeing in the state of California, particularly in the San Diego area. It just hasn't hit us yet with the full force that has hit them down there.

EIR: The pattern of these companies, in state after state, is the same. And of course this is a company very closely associated with the Republican candidate for President at the moment, and his family.

Neal: Yes, it is.

EIR: You've also spoken out in the past on the fact that there is not enough electrical generation capacity in the nation at this time, and you've attacked what you call “open market rigging.” Can you explain what you have meant by this?

Neal: Well, one of the things that I had mentioned in our letter to the governor, was that one of the underlying flaws in deregulation of electricity in Nevada, was the assumption that competition would drive the energy prices down. And I made mention, in that letter, that in order for that to happen, there must be an adequate supply of generating facilities, with non-discriminatory access to transmission systems for all suppliers. And, of course, I made mention of the fact that these conditions did not exist, and will not for some time, if ever.

The thought behind putting that particular statement in the letter, was that I had come to the conclusion that the way that this process was being administered in this state—with the lack of these [sufficient generating] facilities—you are at the disposal of those individuals who were to purchase facilities. And we did require, by law, that the utility—and I call it the utility now, because the two (Sierra Pacific and Nevada Power) have merged—had to sell off, either their transmission or their generating capacity. And so, if you had

to divest yourself of one or the other, you expose yourselves to those who would purchase the generating facilities for the purpose of selling you power, to any price they want to charge you. And we would not have had in place, an agency such as the Public Utility Commission, to ward off those increases. Because under the deregulated environment—and we now see it has been characterized by weak oversight—that allowed the people who owned the generators and the transmission lines to manipulate the prices, and thereby exploit the consumers. So it was those thoughts, that I felt needed to be addressed, and let the governor know what my position was, since I was one of the two individuals that actually had voted against this bill in the first place.

EIR: Was the other one a Democrat also?

Neal: I don't recall right now who the other individual was. I think it might have been.

EIR: I was going to ask you, with the prices of all forms of energy, from heat to electricity, going up rapidly at this point nationwide—and this is an important issue in the election—do you see others in your party moving on this? Do you have collaborators in other states?

Neal: Yes. One of the most conservative Democrats in our legislature—he terms himself a free-market guy, a gentleman by the name of Senator Snyder—has come to the conclusion that deregulation might be wrong for the state. He has indicated that he wants to do something to help ward this off.

EIR: You've also taken the lead against deregulation of health care—another vital area—to overturn what has stemmed from the 1973 HMO legislation. What are your plans on that?

Neal: Well, what we are actually attempting now, is to place the medical decisions back in the hands of the doctors and the patients, and eliminate the middle person. And this process of establishing HMOs, which we all fell for in the 1970s, came about as a result of the fact that we were told at the time, and convinced at the time, that it would go a long way in reducing medical costs. But, that turned out not to be the case. It turned out to be a nightmare for many of our citizens who had to get health care, because we found ourselves at the mercy, not of doctors, but of accountants who wanted to charge everything possible to the consumer. At one time, you had a price of a [hospital] room that was given to you, and that included the bed, and the linen and the towels, and the soap to wash or bathe yourself; but those all became individually charged items, through some time of master listing. And thereby, they increased the cost of medicine. And so far, this has turned out to be a nightmare for many citizens; once you get a decision from your doctor as to what your health needs are, in order for you to get any medication for that, you have to get the approval of some HMO, some intermediary organization such as managed-care groups. That, rather than reducing the cost of health care, increased the cost of health care.

So, my position now, is that we are trying to roll all of that back, and put the medical decisions in the hands of the doctors and the pharmacists who honor your prescriptions, the doctors who make decisions as to whether or not you would be treated in a hospital, or what other type of medication one might need.

EIR: One last question on electricity, but now from this broader standpoint. You are involved in a number of fights simultaneously. Between now and Nov. 1, you are also the main proponent of a referendum to place a tax on the gaming interests in Nevada, in order to use the revenues for the general welfare out there. Nov. 1 is also the target date for the deregulation. With you out campaigning and mobilizing in this way, would you forecast what is likely to happen with regard to electricity deregulation?

Neal: I don't know, because as I indicated, in the bill that we passed, we allowed the governor the authority to determine when deregulation would take place. So far, I understand that that might be Nov. 1 of this year. It's clearly within his powers to move forward with it. If he does, and we have a spike in the cost of electricity—and of course we are beginning to experience some of that now—what will happen, is that he would no longer be governor. But the people would have to suffer until such time as there is a reversal of his action. And we have a three-member Public Utility Commission, and two of them are in favor of moving on the deregulation, and one is adamantly opposed. As it turned out, she happens to be the most experienced person in that process. In fact, I have to return a call to her today, because she just called me yesterday, and had some concerns that she wanted me to be aware of.

EIR: And you're trying to use this *EIR* intelligence, then to make him see this handwriting on the wall, so that he will postpone it or kill it.

Neal: That is correct, and the letter that I wrote to him was very exact and to the point, in trying to explain to him that deregulation is not a course that we should take; and we should wait until the legislature convenes, in order to revisit this subject. And I had called for a bill draft to reverse the process of deregulation; and they already know that that's in the mill, and that we will have something to consider in February 2001. . . .

Of course, I would have loved to have had the information that you guys have at *EIR*, during the time we were considering the deregulation of electricity, back in 1997. That would have been quite helpful, to know the history of that. And that's one of the disadvantages, I guess, when we have a citizen legislature like we have, that we are vulnerable to those particular attacks, because we don't have the information to make the proper judgment—unless you are like myself, who goes on the basic feeling, after looking at that, that I am suspicious that what they are talking about might not occur. And so, you wind up voting on that, and in many cases, you do not have the necessary information to even support that.

Barnabei's Execution: His Death May Help End Capital Punishment

by Marianna Wertz

Virginia death-row inmate Derek Rocco Barnabei, 33, was executed Sept. 14 for the 1993 rape and murder of his 17-year-old girlfriend, Sarah Wisnosky. He went to his death proclaiming his innocence, and warning Gov. James Gilmore (R) that his execution will "haunt" Gilmore "to the end of his days." "I stand on the firm foundation of innocence, and I will not waver," Barnabei said in an interview with the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* two days before his execution.

Barnabei has become the latest in a series of *causes célèbres* on America's death rows, of men and women whose lives have been championed and their deaths mourned by our leading European allies, not only because they might have been innocent, but because the nations of Europe are committed to ending the barbaric practice of capital punishment in America. Nations which have themselves stopped executing people are rightfully pointing to the hypocrisy of the United States, which proclaims its own human rights record while leading the world both in its rate of executions and the number of its citizens in prison.

Jane Barnabei, the prisoner's mother, is an Italian citizen, and has been mobilizing an outpouring of concern and opposition against the execution in her native land. Three Italian parliamentarians visited Derek Barnabei on Sept. 11 on death row, in response to his mother's exhortations. She told a press conference outside the courthouse on Sept. 11 that she is "ashamed for the state of Virginia"; earlier, she had called it a "police state," where, she charged, she was constantly surveilled by authorities during her son's trial. "My son was convicted by evidence that was planted," she said. "They gave us test results from evidence that was tampered with."

On Sept. 13, Pope John Paul II, who has been the leading voice in the international opposition to America's death penalty practice, renewed his earlier call for clemency for Barnabei, following the refusal of a Federal judge, on Sept. 11, to stop the execution. "I make an appeal for Derek Rocco Barnabei, condemned to death," the Pope said in impromptu remarks that drew applause during his weekly public audience in St. Peter's Square. Invoking the "spirit of clemency," John Paul said he was "again uniting my voice to that of all those who ask that Derek Rocco Barnabei's life not be taken away."

More broadly, John Paul continued, "I hope still, in a more general sense, that we reach the point where capital punishment is renounced, given that nations today have other means of efficiently repressing crime without definitely tak-

ing away the possibility of self-redemption."

The European Union, which has also taken a leading role in mobilizing opposition to the American death penalty, released a statement on Sept. 11, calling on Governor Gilmore to "exercise all powers vested in your office to commute Mr. Barnabei's sentence to any penalty other than capital punishment." The letter, signed by the Ambassador of France (which is the current EU president), the Ambassador of Sweden (the next EU president), and Gunter Burghardt, head of the Delegation of the European Commission to the U.S., states that "public opinion in Europe, especially in Italy . . . is keenly sensitive to his fate. . . . Convinced that throughout the proceedings his case raised many serious questions when scrutinized under the international standards governing the use of capital punishment, prominent Europeans from our member-states and members of the European Parliament in several resolutions have solemnly called on the competent American authorities not to execute Derek Barnabei."

Was Evidence Compromised?

Barnabei had demanded for years that there be a DNA test done on fingernail clippings from the murder victim. He said that the alleged rape was consensual sex (his semen was found in the victim's body), and that the murder was committed by someone else after the two had sex. He argued that the DNA of the murderer would be found under Wisnosky's fingernails.

However, on Aug. 29, two weeks before his scheduled execution, that evidence came up missing from a locked cabinet at the Norfolk Circuit Court. It was found again on Sept. 1, in another room of the courthouse, in a different cabinet. Barnabei's attorneys, the Norfolk lawfirm of Covington & Burling, demanded that Governor Gilmore allow them to inspect the evidence and that a DNA test be conducted on it, and the execution be delayed for the results.

Gilmore, under pressure because of the botched handling of the evidence, reluctantly ordered the DNA test, the results of which he announced on Sept. 12, saying that only Barnabei's and Wisnosky's DNA were found. He did not allow Barnabei's attorneys to examine the evidence.

Andrew A. Protogyrou, one of Barnabei's attorneys, told *EIR* on Sept. 8, before the Governor had announced he would allow a DNA test, that they had filed a civil rights claim on Barnabei's behalf in the Norfolk Federal District Court, in the

Eastern District of Virginia, stating that the relevant officials were put on notice repeatedly within the last three years, that testing was sought in this case. "Now we are requesting a Federal court to step in and inform us — because we believe a cloud has been placed on the evidence — to tell us if it's testable," Protogyrou said.

"At this point, we're saying that the execution has to be stayed, because we have no guarantees that it is testable. . . . These people have known about it, we've told them about it through various letters, and they didn't take adequate safeguards to prevent what could be a destruction or tampering with evidence," said Protogyrou.

At a press conference on Sept. 12, following Gilmore's announcement of the DNA results, DNA expert Barry Scheck said that Gilmore should have allowed Barnabei's attorneys or an independent group to see the evidence before it was tested. "This is one of the most unfortunate courses of conduct I've seen in all of the years I've been doing this," Scheck said. He said that Gilmore's secrecy, in not allowing any inspection of the evidence while it was tested, "is more reminiscent of what goes on in the Kremlin than in the United States court systems, and we've had this problem now in Virginia, particularly with this governor, now for some time."

Attorney and civil libertarian Alan Dershowitz told the press conference that "no one [should] make the mistake of believing that the possible presence of the defendant's DNA under the fingernail of the victim is in any way conclusive proof of guilt."

Innocence Not the Real Issue

Derek Barnabei may be guilty of the crime for which he was executed, despite his protestations to the contrary. Even if the fingernail DNA evidence were tampered with, blood evidence tested for DNA before his original trial had also incriminated Barnabei, as had the fact that, after the murder, Barnabei had disappeared for three months, surfacing with an assumed name, after which he was captured and tried.

The real issue was touched upon by Governor Gilmore himself, in his Sept. 11 press conference announcing the result of the DNA test. Responding to the pressure coming from Europe, Gilmore said, "Now that the guilt of Barnabei has been confirmed, there remains the generalized assault on capital punishment by many in this country and foreign countries. I believe we are entitled to set a moral standard that violent murder will not be tolerated by a civilized people. The rule of law requires that at some point the community is likewise entitled to justice."

The real issue is not innocence. It is justice. As Pope John Paul II insists, there is no reason, in the modern world, to execute anybody in order to achieve justice. Our prison system is fully capable of guaranteeing that those who are guilty will spend the rest of their lives behind bars. EU Commissioner for Human Rights Emma Bonino put it this way, in a Sept. 13 interview with France Antenne 2 television: Guilt or

innocence is not the issue; the death penalty itself is the offense.

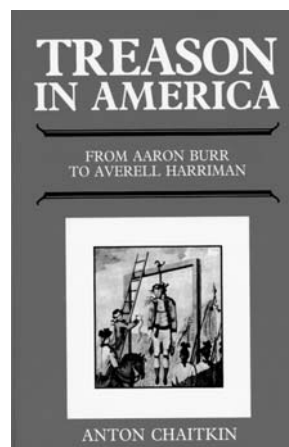
The Pope points to a more fundamental notion of justice, that which derives from the tradition of Western, Platonic-Christian civilization: When the state executes someone, it is taking away forever the possibility of self-redemption, which would provide actual justice to the crime victim. The criminal's admission of guilt, combined with remorse for the crime and a commitment to becoming a better person, serves justice far better than another life being taken.

The cycle of violence which begins with a murder can never be broken with another death, be it state-sanctioned or not. The evidence is clear in America itself: This nation is the last so-called civilized nation to carry out the death penalty, and yet its level of murder and other violent crimes far surpasses that of any of our allies, which have renounced capital punishment.

Hopefully, Derek Barnabei's death, and the outrage it has provoked both abroad and here, where hundreds of people turned out at vigils on the night of his execution, will have taken this nation further down the road to the abolition of the death penalty. If it does so, it will not have been in vain. If it also leads toward passage of the Innocence Protection Act, and moratorium legislation, both now stalled in the U.S. Congress, it will have achieved a real good for humanity.

Treason in America

From Aaron Burr To Averell Harriman



By Anton Chaitkin

A lynch mob of the 'New Confederacy' is rampaging through the U.S. Congress. Its roots are in the Old Confederacy—the enemies of Abraham Lincoln and the American Republic. Learn the true history of this nation to prepare yourself for the battles ahead.

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Senate Begins Debate on China Trade Bill

On Sept. 5, the Senate began debate on a bill to grant Permanent Normal Trade Relations status to China, a bill which the House passed last May. While Senate passage has never been in doubt, the possibility that the Senate might amend the House-passed bill has been a cloud hanging over it. With only a few weeks remaining in the current session, nobody really expects a conference agreement if the Senate amends the bill.

The amendment most opposed by the bill's supporters, was offered on Sept. 11 by Fred Thompson (R-Tenn.) and Robert Toricelli (D-N.J.). It would authorize the President to impose sanctions on any Chinese (or Russian or North Korean) firm that is found to be involved in proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including denial of access to U.S. capital markets. Thompson argued that such activity "poses a mortal threat to the welfare" of the United States which must be addressed. A parade of Republicans painted a grave picture of the threat supposedly posed by China's proliferation activities.

Max Baucus (D-Mont.) raised the historic diplomatic thaw that has occurred on the Korean peninsula, because Republicans spoke as if it had never happened. "For the first time in 50 years," reconciliation between North and South Korea appears possible, he said, and the United States has been able to resume discussions with North Korea on its missile programs. "What a tragedy it would be if we were required to impose sanctions against North Korea just at the moment when significant progress is possible in that potential tinderbox!" Baucus said that the scope of the amendment was too broad, that it provides for unilateral sanctions, and unilateral sanctions never work, and that the President already has sufficient

authority in existing law to deal with the problems that the bill is intended to address.

Presidential Race Colors Prescription Drug Debate

On Sept. 7, Senate Finance Committee Chairman William V. Roth introduced legislation to implement GOP Presidential candidate George W. Bush's Medicare prescription drug plan. Roth actually introduced two bills: One is within the restrictions of the GOP budget plan passed earlier this year; the second is not, and would require 60 votes for passage.

Roth proposes a temporary plan to provide prescription drug coverage for low-income Medicare beneficiaries while a more comprehensive overhaul of Medicare is carried out. Roth said that he would prefer the larger of the two versions because it offers "more extensive coverage," but either way, the bills "will implement a temporary, state-based program to provide low-income Medicare beneficiaries with prescription drug coverage outside the Medicare program." Roth's first bill covers senior citizens with incomes up to 150% of the poverty level, while the broader one goes up to 175% of poverty.

Democrats pounced on the GOP plan. Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.), in a press conference the same morning, called Roth's legislation a "stop gap" measure. "What we need to do," he said, "is pass a prescription drug benefit in the Medicare program that works, and works for all senior citizens." He added that "those who propose miniature programs with respect to prescription drugs will leave out millions and millions of senior citizens who can't afford prescription drugs." Dorgan vowed that Senate Democrats would force a vote on the issue.

Election Year Politics Promises Turbulent Close

The Congress came back from its Summer recess on Sept. 5 facing a blizzard of work and dozens of unresolved disputes. The number-one obstacle to an orderly exit by the target date of Oct. 6, is the annual appropriations process. Only two of the 13 annual spending bills, for the Department of Defense and Military Construction projects, have been signed into law, and more than half of those that remain face veto threats.

Republicans, who are anxious to campaign for reelection, are accusing Senate Democrats and the White House of conspiring to keep the session going well into October. Democrats, particularly Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.), have made no secret of their intent to fight for their agenda, including a patients bill of rights and increasing the minimum wage.

On the minimum wage, House Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) has offered to support a \$1 rise over two years if the Democrats will support tax breaks for small business. The GOP made a second offer at a meeting at the White House on Sept. 12. President Clinton invited Congressional leaders from both parties to the White House to discuss possible resolutions to the budget and tax issues that otherwise threaten gridlock. At the meeting, the GOP asked President Clinton to support devoting 90% of next year's budget surplus to debt reduction. Democrats were dubious of the offer, with Daschle telling reporters, "We smell a rat."

The GOP complained that the White House has not been working with them to find compromises. Hastert said, "You can't negotiate with a wall between two parties. You've got to take the wall down and start to talk, and that's what I hope we achieved today."

Wen Ho Lee Is Free: But The Nation?

With hyperinflation and financial blowout looming, we confront the two meanest, dumbest candidates for President in the past century—each the simple creature of Wall Street's and the City of London's financial policies and view of mankind. Now, we are shockingly reminded how weakened and shaken the Presidency itself has already become.

This week President Clinton has been shown to be directly opposed by Al "Whore" Gore over media and video-game violence, and child violence; and directly opposed by Attorney General Janet Reno over the disgraced, disgraceful prosecution of physicist Wen Ho Lee.

Reno does not answer to the President, in reality, but to the FBI and the Justice Department's permanent bureaucracy, exemplified by Wall Street's Jack Keeney and Mark Richard, and other DOJ political attack-dogs who go back to the reign of J. Edgar Hoover. She publicly defended as "fine," the prosecution which the President, on the same day, admitted was a "disturbing" political frameup of Lee, on which he, the President, had been hornswoggled for a year. "I always had reservations about the claims that were being made denying him bail," Clinton said. ". . . One day he's a terrible risk to national security, and the next day they're making a plea agreement for an offense far more modest than what had been alleged."

Judge James Parker, in setting free Dr. Lee after nine months in solitary confinement, was much more blunt, saying that the Executive branch had "embarrassed America and its citizens" with the persecution of Wen Ho Lee. Judge Parker told Lee, "with great sadness, that I feel I was led astray last December by the Executive branch of our government through its Department of Justice, by its Federal Bureau of Investigation, and by its U.S. Attorney for the district of New Mexico."

Now it is completely exposed that Dr. Lee did *not* commit espionage, or threaten in any way the security of the United States of which he is a citizen, and that the Justice Department knew, throughout, that there was

no evidence he had done so. Now those Congressional Republicans who, last year, were howling for the hide of Dr. Lee and other "foreign spies in the national laboratories," will make grandiose and lying attacks on the President for the failed political frameup they themselves demanded and Wall Street's FBI Director, Louis Freeh, shamelessly executed.

Al "Whore" Gore has been caught, again, in exactly the same kind of attack on the President, the Presidency, and "America and its citizens."

You heard Gore claiming that he—not Bill or Hillary Clinton—was the greatest protector of American children from media violence, and taking credit for the Federal Trade Commission's devastating new report on the subject. But the truth immediately surfaced: Gore has repeatedly promised his Hollywood-billionaire backers his total compliance on this crucial issue. He made his own wife crawl before Hollywood moguls on the subject. Even after the Littleton, Colorado massacre by teenagers addicted to Satanic video games financed by those moguls, Gore bucked the President and First Lady and tried to prevent the Federal Trade Commission from producing its report. This week, Al "Whore" and Joe Lieberman will collect another \$8 million or so from the same Hollywood purveyors of porn and violence to children.

Let everyone who has complained for years about the failings of this Baby Boomer President, learn again what Lyndon LaRouche has repeatedly warned throughout his own campaign for the Presidency. You are the ones who have been hornswoggled. Since the 1998 drive to impeach President Clinton, his ability to-99 determine strategic or domestic policy for the nation, has been drastically weakened in the face of the snake-like behavior and policies of Gore's backers, and of the Justice Department and FBI. Still less, is Clinton prepared to face the hyperinflationary financial blowout looming during the last months of his Presidency. That depends upon the leadership of LaRouche, and of LaRouche Democrats in Congress; it depends on you.

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