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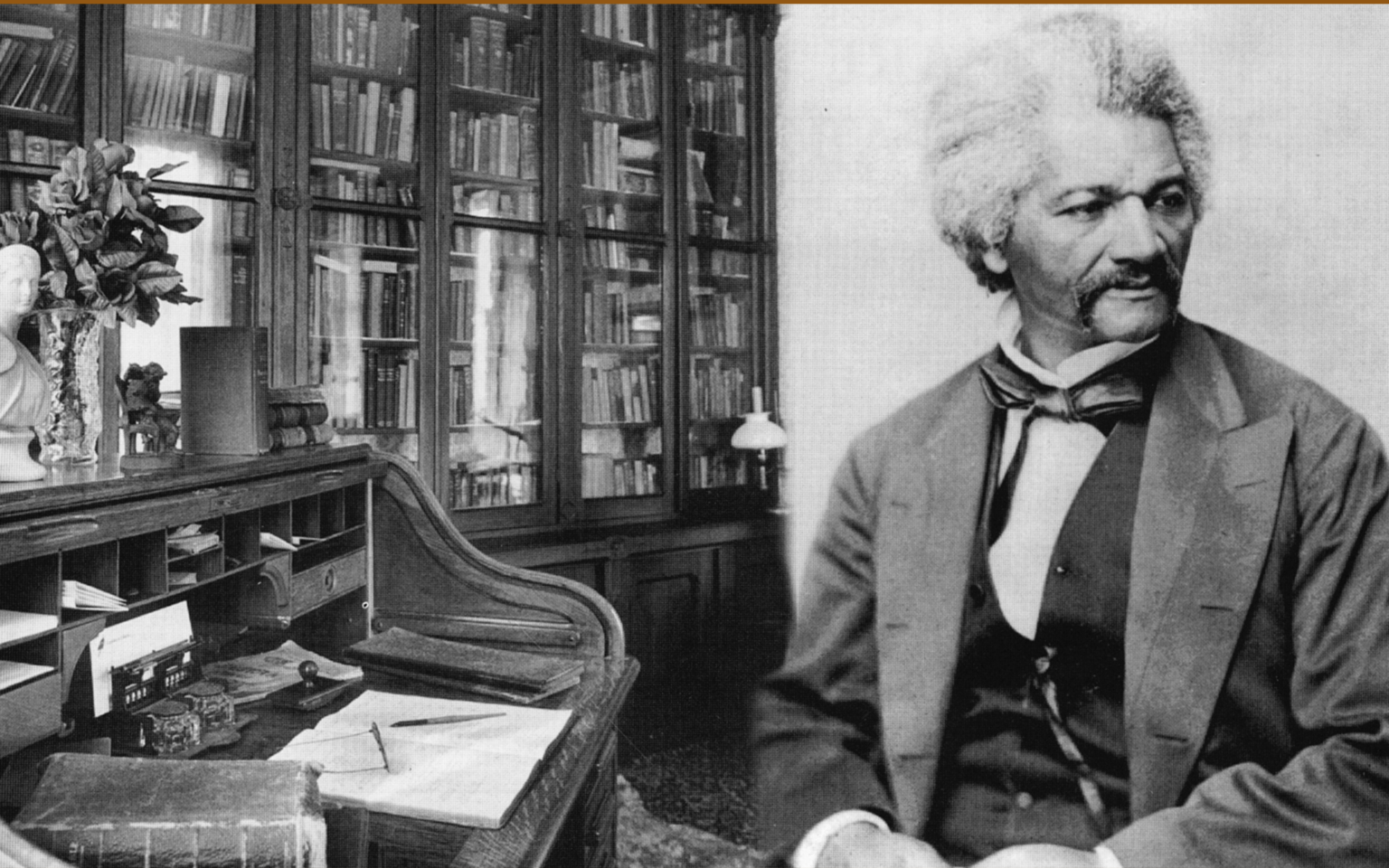
Executive Intelligence Review

April 20, 2001 Vol. 28 No. 16

\$10.00

Millions Are Facing April Energy Cutoffs
Will China Rise to the Challenges Facing Asia?
D.C. Movement Strikes Blow vs. 'Negro Removal'

**LaRouche on the Idea of
'Education for Freedom'**





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EIR (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July and the last week of December, by EIR News Service Inc., 317 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., 3rd Floor, Washington, DC 20003. (202) 544-7010. For subscriptions: (703) 777-9451, or toll-free, 888-EIR-3258.

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Japan subscription sales: O.T.O. Research Corporation, Takeuchi Bldg., 1-34-12 Takatanobaba, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo 160. Tel: (03) 3208-7821.

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Domestic subscriptions: 3 months—\$125, 6 months—\$225, 1 year—\$396, Single issue—\$10

Postmaster: Send all address changes to *EIR*, P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

From the Associate Editor

If a group of intrepid young people were to set forth to colonize some new part of our Solar System, and could take with them only one work by Lyndon LaRouche to guide their lives by and help them build a new society, I would vote for the *Feature* story in this week's issue. It is part of an ongoing dialogue with youthful recruits—and potential recruits—to the political movement he founded. If you are an older person, read it with those young faces in your mind's eye.

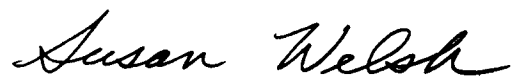
The recent explosion of racial violence in Cincinnati underlines how very urgent are the remedies which LaRouche lays out, to the pervasive racism and degradation of American society. As he emphasizes, the victims are not only those of African descent, but every one of us. And the solution requires nothing less than a *top-down understanding of the last 2,500 years of world history*.

This, LaRouche provides, with a symphonic writing, in which each theme enters at its appointed time, until the whole multiply-connected concept comes together, powerfully, at the end.

Educational policy, he shows, is “the *political* battlefield on which the most essential fight against racism must be conducted.” And, the solution to the tragedy of U.S. education necessitates “a sweeping recrafting of the entire primary and secondary curriculum, and correlated changes in programs for universities, too. That requires a great effort. That effort is not only worth the expenditure; it is now indispensable for the survival of civilization.”

The rest of our issue provides battle-reports in that struggle for survival of civilization, ranging from the energy crisis, where we present the generally unreported picture that 7-8 million Americans face shut-offs of their energy utilities this month or next; to the situation in Asia, where national currencies have been driven back down to the nadir reached in 1998—in a far worse financial situation globally, which makes it impossible for them to export.

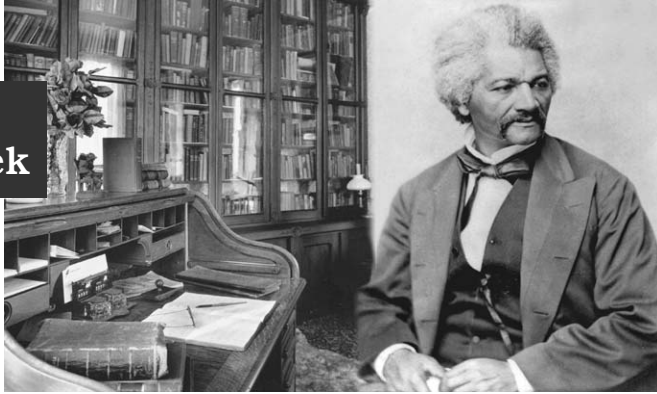
And, in Washington, D.C., we have multiple victories to report in the battle for the General Welfare, to keep D.C. General Hospital from being shut down by KKKatie Graham's Financial Control Board. Next week, we shall have explosive new material on who is behind the racist “Negro Removal” plan for the nation's capital, and why.



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By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. "It is a fair rule-of-thumb, that until he thinks of himself as just another victim of the situation which the legacy of Richard Nixon's 'Southern Strategy,' has re-imposed upon those fellow-Americans considered to be of African descent, no citizen of the U.S. is capable of seeing the reality, that his own rights as a human being are impaired by the systemic defects in our nation's present culture."

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California Energy Crisis, LaRouche Solution Spread

by Harley Schlanger

Over the weekend of April 7-8, the tragic dimensions of the energy crisis immediately facing California, began to appear. Following the declaration of bankruptcy of the state's biggest utility—Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), looted of many billions of dollars by electricity “robber barons,” including its own holding company—the operator of California's electricity grid forecast 35-40 days of blackouts over the next six months. That's one day every week, and if there is hotter-than-usual weather, it will be more. Blackouts hit the state in March, when electricity demand had reached only 30,000 megawatts, although in 1999 and 2000, the California power industry had been able to meet 45,000 MW of peak demand without interruptions. This is the destruction that deregulation, and the Texas-based energy conglomerates feeding on

it, have wrought.

To stop a declaration of bankruptcy two days later by the other large, looted-out utility, Southern California Edison, Gov. Gray Davis (D) committed nearly \$3 billion more of the state's funds to a bailout purchase of SoCalEdison's electrical transmission lines. No sooner was this “deal” announced than a consumer group in the state put out a researched estimate, that California's total costs for electricity will approach \$50 billion over the Spring and Summer alone: Industry analysts told National Public Radio on April 10 that “these are credible estimates.” An astronomical, economically and fiscally devastating price to pay for blackouts, for a state whose electricity costs only three years ago were \$6-7 billion a year, without blackouts.

With the destruction wrought by deregulation now spreading to the economies of the other Western states (see *Energy Update* in this issue), Davis and other California leaders have to acknowledge that the solutions have been on their table since January—and that they failed to act to stop the total looting of the state's budget and its economy.

The solutions required telling the citizens and the nation the truth—that the economy is in a depression and requires depression-recovery measures like those of FDR in the 1930s; that immediate *re-regulation* of energy industries was urgent, and that the Bush White House, with its Texas “robber baron” friends and patrons, was the problem in this; and that the state had to use its powers of bankruptcy reorganization and eminent domain to ensure energy production and pricing for the general welfare.

These emergency actions, put on the desks of California's leaders by Lyndon LaRouche and his FDR-PAC activists since January, became known in California as “putting the toothpaste back in the tube,” alleged by the state's legal and



Gov. Gray Davis' approach to the California crisis has not worked, for fear of action against the problem posed by the Bush Administration.



LaRouche's re-regulation policy has been on California leaders' table; he explains the consequences of not acting.

other advisors to be impossible (though, as LaRouche pointed out, people who know how to produce toothpaste, do it every day). Now it has become clear, that the state's leaders had no other choice but to take these actions. Their months of hesitation cost them far more than time.

From the Salton Sea . . .

On the morning of Feb. 3, 2001, Lyndon LaRouche addressed by phone, from Germany, a weekend conference of youth gathered at a camp outside Indio, California, near the Salton Sea. In that address, LaRouche presented an in-depth strategy for reversing the deepening energy crisis which has been imposed on California by a coalition of murderous "free trade" ideologues and rapacious power companies, which had pushed electricity deregulation through the state legislature in 1996.

The first, full effects of that policy hit San Diego in the Summer of 2000, when electricity prices jumped between 50% and 200% in that city. The rest of the state received a similar jolt soon afterwards, when speculators jacked up the price of natural gas in mid-December, as the power companies, such as Enron, Duke Energy, Williams, and others, used the spike in natural gas prices to gouge the utility companies. The latter were forced, by deregulation, to purchase electricity from them.

In several statements issued during January 2001, LaRouche proposed measures, which were presented to state officials, by which California Gov. Gray Davis could act to defend the general welfare of the citizens of the state, who are the ones who will ultimately pay the loot—in the form of higher utility rates—to the predatory power companies. Cen-

tral to LaRouche's approach, was the precedent of Franklin D. Roosevelt, when he took on the same Wall Street interests in the utility companies during the Depression in the 1930s: return to regulation of the power companies and utilities, and put the presently bankrupt utility companies through orderly Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings, to ensure the delivery of reliable, abundant, and inexpensive energy to the citizens, businesses, farms, and industries in the state.

LaRouche developed his argument further in an article published in *EIR* on Feb. 2, "A New Voyage to Laputa: California Takes a Swift Look at Today's Economists." His Feb. 3 address to those gathered at Indio served as the basis for a strategic doctrine for reversing this crisis. It was published as a mass pamphlet by his Presidential campaign committee, LaRouche in 2004, under the title, "LaRouche on the California Energy Crisis: As Seen and Said by the Salton Sea." Several hundred thousands

of these pamphlets are circulating in California and nationwide.

Loss of Time and Position

In numerous town meetings across the state, and lobbying days in which constituents came to Sacramento to meet with elected officials, representatives of the LaRouche movement kept up a drumbeat for these policies. There were interventions in public meetings, rallies in the major metropolitan areas, and meetings with legislators from both parties, as well as with senior state officials. LaRouche's alternative was well known to all involved.

However, as the situation worsened, at each branching point which cried out for action, there was indecision, then inappropriate actions. The efforts of Governor Davis to purchase electricity with state funds, to lock in a lower rate, forced the state to spend more than \$60 million per day—\$2 billion a month in state funds alone, on top of the rising bills of businesses and households—in what amounted to protecting the bankrupt utilities from being put into bankruptcy reorganization. The state's surplus reserve fund, once the nation's largest at \$8.5 billion, has now been used up.

Despite the commitment of the state to spend enormous sums of money to purchase electricity, it could not ensure that blackouts would not occur, as they did on March 19, when more than 1.3 million customers lost power for up to two hours at a time, during a Stage 3 alert. A new study predicts there will be at least 34 days of rolling blackouts this Summer, while a private study circulating in Sacramento projects more than that many in late April, May, and June alone.

Though the Governor spoke often and publicly of deregu-

lation as a “colossal failure,” he nevertheless attempted to maneuver within the constraints of the deregulated system. Though there were private discussions of acting to re-regulate, putting the utilities into bankruptcy, and even use of eminent domain by the state to take over and operate the plants, state officials were told by lawyers and political and financial advisers, that such action would be tied up in the courts for years. It would, the advisers said, eventually pit the state against a Federal judiciary run by opponents of the General Welfare clause of the Constitution, such as Supreme Court Associate Justice Antonin Scalia; against the power of the federal government in the hands of Bush, and his Bush-league pals, such as Kenneth Lay, the chairman of the board of the leading “power marketer” robber-baron, Enron Corp.

Thus, instead of taking on these private interests, which were holding the state hostage under the deregulation laws, which legalize looting, the Governor stuck to the rules they had written, throwing state funds into their coffers, and preaching conservation as the alternative.

The rug was finally pulled out from under him, first with

a ruling by the Public Utilities Commission to grant a rate increase of between 23% and 46%, and then by the bankruptcy filing on April 6, PG&E, one of the three large utilities in the state. The Governor, who had tried to work with PG&E, felt betrayed by this action, by which PG&E expects to convince the bankruptcy judge to grant them even larger rate increases, leaving the state with few options but to hope for a favorable ruling from the court.

... To the San Bernadino Mountains

On the weekend of April 7-8, LaRouche again addressed the problem, with a kind of battle report, to another conference of some of the same young organizers, and many new student activists and others—this time, in the San Bernadino Mountains. He told them that abiding by the counsel of the lawyers and financial advisers not to act pre-emptively, California officials had lost time and position.” And, LaRouche explained from a strategic standpoint, how the battle to reverse the collapse of California, and of the nation’s economy, can still be won.

‘Facing, on the Surface, A Great Disaster’

Lyndon LaRouche’s opening remarks to 50 new LaRouche activists in California on April 7, 2001. Following his remarks, LaRouche, who was speaking by phone, engaged them in a dialogue for two and a half hours.

You are now sitting, you’re looking down at the situation in California. You’re up there, where you probably get the maximum amount of light, which is probably the safest place from which to seek light in California. But what you’ve seen recently, is that—remember the starting of the dereg crisis in California, which erupted, obviously was going to erupt, when Bush came into power, and did erupt right in that period, while he was coming in. Now at that point, we made a number of proposals, along the lines that I’d made earlier on, on energy policy, which were *not adopted* by the government of California, or others, even though they were not entirely unsympathetic to receiving some of these suggestions.

Now, the result of their failure to adopt the most immediately critical of the things we proposed they do, they’ve not only lost time, but they’ve also lost position. And we now are faced with, what is on the surface a great disaster.

The reasons for the disaster, as reflected in the reports there, is the legal and related advice, pressure on the government, to say, “Don’t do this and don’t do that because you’ll be defeated in the courts.” And that argument—that you

might be defeated in the courts if you do the right thing—has a basis in reality, though it is not acceptable. That is, if the government of California had proceeded with what we proposed, and the courts, under the influence of the Department of Justice, and the Scalia types in the Federal court system, had slapped it down, would that have been a mistake? *No*. It was a mistake not to take that risk. Because if the courts had slapped it down, then you would have created a Constitutional crisis around the dereg issue, the energy issue. Exactly what you want.

U.S. Invaded by Cannibals from the Bushes

What’s the problem? We have a United States, which has been taken over, not by invaders from outer space, but by cannibals from the Bushes. Now, when you have this kind of invasion, which has taken over institutions of government—the majority of the Congress, the Supreme Court, the Federal court system generally, the Department of Justice, much of the party structures of both parties—what do you do? Well, you say, “These are invading cannibals who have occupied our country.”

What do you do? Do you sit back and say, “Is the case hopeless? Shall we submit? Shall we sit back and wait to be eaten?” Or, “What are we going to do? Can we make an immediate, instant coup tomorrow morning to get rid of the cannibals?” Well, perhaps not. Or do you make a strategic plan for overthrowing the cannibal invaders? No. You adopt a strategic doctrine, for mobilizing your nation to liberate itself from the occupying cannibal force. Now, that’s what we don’t get from most of the politicians, who are strictly short-term thinkers. They don’t think in terms of—they’re like what the argument I had with some of our people on

the question of the health care situation in Washington. We should not be campaigning around “issues.” Don’t organize around “issues.” Organize around doctrine. Around policy. Organize for policy, because an issue is something that’s today. You put all your bets on an issue, and you may lose the war. You concentrate on saying, here is the way we are going to fight the battle at this point, can we win the battle here? If you stake all your forces on winning a battle at one point, then, you’re like what the Russians did *not* do with Napoleon.

Remember, the issue about the strategy with Napoleon, is some of the Russians wanted to defeat Napoleon at the border, which would have been a mistake at that point, because Napoleon’s Grand Army would have overwhelmed them. Then, there would have been no Russian forces to prevent Napoleon from occupying Russia. They adopted a different strategy — a doctrine of in-depth defense. The in-depth defense included pre-mining Moscow, staging a graduated retreat to Moscow. Let the enemy occupy Moscow, and then destroy Moscow around his ears, which forces the enemy to retreat in the middle of Winter. Because his logistics are gone — and an army depends upon its logistics, its foraging capability, by and large — so Napoleon’s army had to retreat. And since the Russians had not expended their military forces in trying to prevent Napoleon from occupying Moscow, the very forces the Russians had held back, and not wasted, now fell upon the rear of the retreating army. And thus, you got to the point, that the great battle at Leipzig, at which Napoleon was essentially crushed — and then the problem was how to defeat Napoleon, to prevent him from getting back to France and raising a new army, and starting the war all over again.

And the situation you have here. That’s a strategic situation, of strategic events. We are engaged in an effort of strategic defense against the United States, which has been occupied by an invading force of cannibals from the Bushes. We’re trying to get our country back from this occupation, of this foreign cannibal army. Therefore, we have to have a strategic doctrine, which guides us, so that everything we do, no matter what the outcome of any particular battle, is going to strengthen our position, for taking our country back.

Now what’s the doctrine based on? The doctrine is based on, what is the essential difference between the United States — as defined by its Constitution and its Declaration of Independence — as opposed to this alien army of invading cannibals from the Bushes? Very simple. The United States is based on the concept of a sovereign nation-state, according to the principle of the general welfare. That’s the basic law of the United States.

What’s the issue in California? What are all the issues on energy? On regulation, and so forth? The issue is, the general welfare. The requirement of electricity, for example, and energy generally, for the very existence of life of the population, its industry, its economy. And it must be at a fair price.

So therefore, that issue is a Constitutional issue. It is not

a tactical issue. It is not merely a legislative issue. Legislative actions, court actions, are merely battles, which are trying to defend a Constitutional principle against an enemy, an enemy of the nation. That’s our battle.

So what we have to do, is fight at every step, to build forces in the United States, to win victories for a doctrine. That doctrine is, that the United States must be ruled, and self-ruled, according to the Constitutional principle of the general welfare.

LaRouche and the American Intellectual Tradition

What’s the overall situation? Well, the overall situation centers around me. I am, by default, the only leading figure, who represents the forces, of which the United States was founded. That is, the so-called American intellectual tradition. I am presently the world leader of the American intellectual tradition. That’s my function. Therefore, my job is to assume that leadership, like Washington assuming the leadership against the British in the War for Independence. And to lead our nation around a doctrine, whose implementation is my duty to direct, so that everything we do, is mobilizing forces into positions, from which we have a chance of winning back, on a basis of a strategy of defense, to win back our country for its Constitutional principle. It’s that simple.

And that’s what we’re trying to do. And that’s what I’m trying to do. And it’s very difficult, when an American pragmatic, empiricist population, a population whose party leaders are infinitely corrupt — they’ve been terribly corrupted, especially over the past 35 years, since the cultural paradigm-shift in the middle 1960s. And there’s been corruption before then too, but the corruption relative to FDR tradition. So, the population is corrupt. It no longer believes in principled politics. It no longer believes in principles. It believes in issues. Therefore, what you have to do, is, you have to fight against the population, and even among ourselves, against an issue-oriented response to these problems.

We must have a strategic doctrine-based response to the problems, not an issue-oriented one. The issue-oriented thing is the way in which you lose wars, and, you know, fight every battle on every field, as it comes up. Choose your battles; not win your battles, lose your battles — that’s how you lose the war to the occupying force.

What you have to do, is wear the enemy force down, by building strength around a doctrine, to turn every tactical defeat we have, into a victory because it strengthens the forces’ resolve to achieve victory; and strengthens the forces in their understanding of the principle for which we’re fighting. That’s where we stand.

And this energy crisis in California, should not be treated as an issue. It should be treated as a national and global policy, in a war based on the strategy of defense, to take our country back from an invading army of cannibals from the Bushes.

Millions Are Facing April Energy Cutoffs

by Mary Jane Freeman

Due to hyperinflated energy prices and the rapid contraction of the U.S. economy, 7 to 10 million Americans are at risk of having their energy and/or utility services shut off between now and mid-May.

Winter moratoriums on shutoffs in most states have ended, and according to an April 5 report issued by the National Energy Assistance Directors Association (NEADA), 3.6 million families in 19 states and the District of Columbia are in arrears on their Winter energy bills and thus face probable termination of service. As of April the arrearage for these

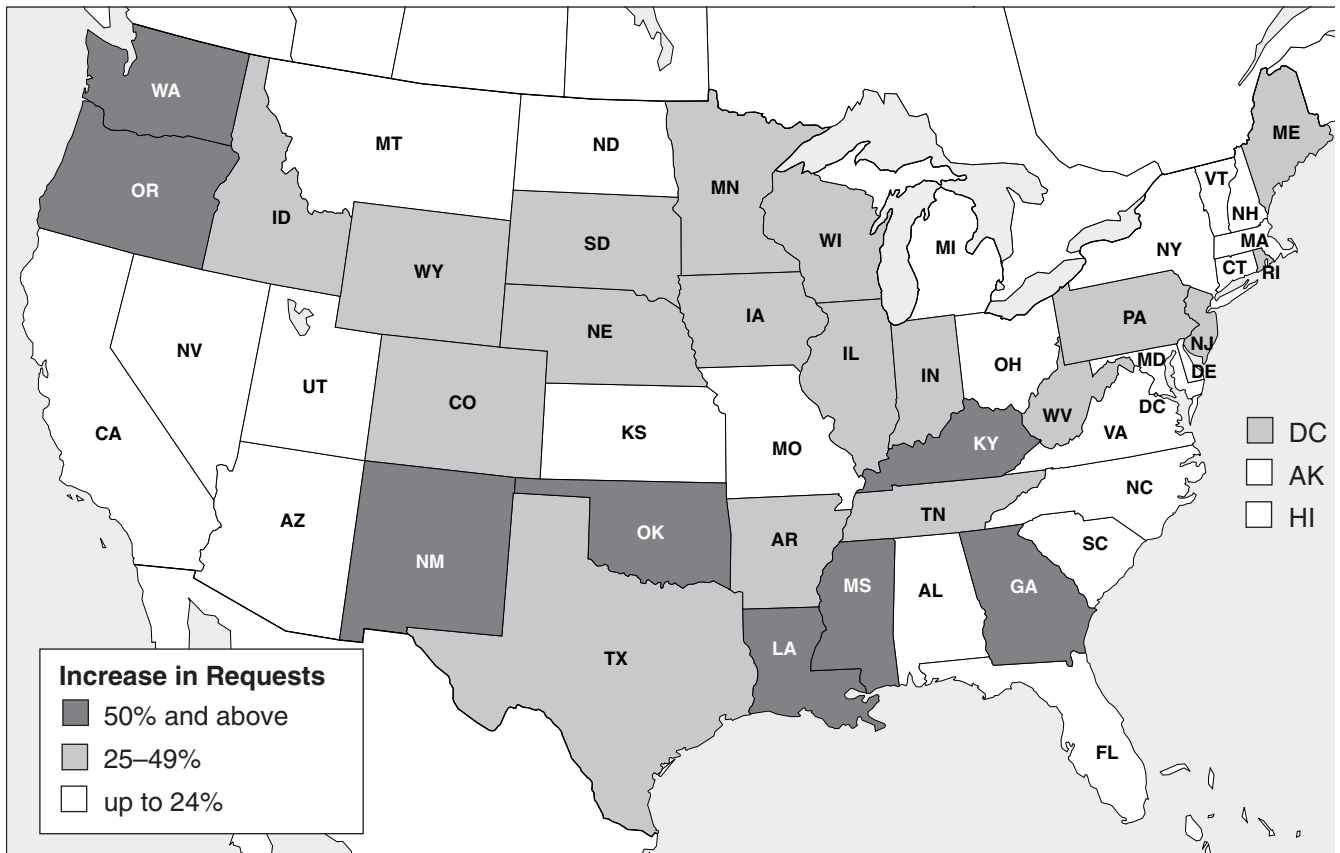
low-income households totals more than \$870 million.

The Federal and state safety net for these Americans, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), has been stretched to its limits, and the hope that President George W. Bush would be a compassionate conservative, and provide badly needed increased funding, were dashed in early April. Rather, the Bush budget proposes \$2.25 billion less than this current fiscal year's LIHEAP funding level, and is \$2.3 billion less than the U.S. Senate Budget Committee approved. The Fiscal Year 2002 fund is set at only \$1.4 billion.

Shutoff notices have been sent in at least these areas: the District of Columbia, Colorado, parts of Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, and West Virginia. South Carolina Electric & Gas Co. has already disconnected service of 15,826 Charleston-area customers. Who's receiving these cutoff notices? Primarily the elderly, disabled, or single mothers with children at home. In both New Orleans, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, citizens

FIGURE 1

Percent Increase in Requests for Household Energy Assistance, 2000–01



Source: National Energy Assistance Directors Association.

have organized rallies and town hall meetings in protest.

The failure to provide a safety net, particularly in the depression-like conditions that growing numbers of citizens now face, will cause sickness and death.

At Risk Across the Nation

What are the choices people have when faced with unaffordable heating bills? The NEADA reports that the state of Iowa conducted a survey of its LIHEAP recipient families a year ago. "Over 20% reported going without needed medical care or prescription drugs in order to pay their heating bills and 12% reported going without food." The conclusion: "The Iowa report documents an affordability crisis existed prior to this year's rising fuel costs." Iowa state law requires utility companies to negotiate "reasonable" payment schedules over 12 months with people facing cutoffs. If the company rejects the payment plan offered, the household can appeal to the Iowa Utilities Board. As of mid-April the state reports that 180,000 families are in arrears for more than \$34.5 million, which is more than double last year's amount, according to NEADA. Many, but not all states have some provision whereby customers can attempt to negotiate payment plans before services are cut. But even so, in the case of these low- or fixed-income households, attempting to "negotiate" paying a doubled or quadrupled energy bill, is worse than dealing with a loan shark.

The cutoff picture is not complete, however; here is what is known at present. From a compilation of NEADA data and various states' news reports, and taking just those 12 states with 50,000 or more households known to be in arrears, at the very least 3.8 million households face the potential of having

their energy and/or utility service cut in the weeks ahead (**Table 1**). As most households have at least two people living in them, thus a minimum of 7.6 million individuals could lose service if payment schedules are not accepted by utility companies and the energy bandits. Missouri cutoffs began as of mid-March and could affect 13,000 households. As of April, shutoffs are or will be imposed in these 12 states: Connecticut (12,994 at risk), District of Columbia (14,694), Georgia (200,000), Illinois (38,000), Indiana (50,000), Louisiana (76,000), Minnesota (100,000), New Jersey (276,715), Pennsylvania (250,000), South Carolina (37,000), Virginia (20,000), and West Virginia (55,000). The May cutoff states are Iowa (180,000) and Kansas (27,000).

The combination of the energy pirates' looting, a very cold early Winter, and accelerating layoffs between December 2000 and February 2001 has also increased the number of people seeking financial assistance from the LIHEAP programs. The year-on-year increase of households applying for funds is up 1.2 million, going from 3.8 to 4.96 million. The national average of increased requests over last year is 30%. Twenty states reported increases above that, and of these 20, eight of them report increases of 50% or higher (see **Figure 1**). The NEADA report reveals that many states' LIHEAP administrators have had to divert allocated funds out of weatherization, furnace repair/replacement, and cooling assistance reserves just to meet the exploding demand.

Citizens Fight Energy Cutoffs Throughout U.S.

by Brian Lantz

In the face of an April 17 deadline, when at least 25,000 New Orleans households reportedly face the cutoff of their utilities, citizen activists are challenging the rigged national energy crisis. The situation is exemplary of growing protests as the energy crisis worsens throughout the United States.

The necessity of re-regulation of energy production and distribution, and the principle of the General Welfare, are increasingly at the heart of debate over required action. The New Orleans situation, where more than 5% of the citizens are targeted for cutoff, is not otherwise exceptional. The National Energy Assistance Directors Association, in a press release issued on April 5, warns that millions of American low-income families face energy cutoffs. Cutoff notices have already gone out in nearly every part of the United States. South Carolina Electric and Gas Co. has already disconnected the service of 15,826 Charleston-area customers, according to the Powermarketers.com website.

TABLE 1

Households Facing Energy Cutoffs in April

State	Households at Risk
Michigan	1,300,000
California	1,290,256
New Jersey	276,715
Pennsylvania	250,000
Georgia	200,000
Iowa	180,000
Minnesota	100,000
Kentucky	94,010
Louisiana	76,000
West Virginia	55,000
Indiana	50,000
Kansas	50,000
Total	3,821,981

Sources: National Energy Assistance Directors Association data as of April 5, 2001; Powermarketers.com; and *EIR*.

New Orleans: Energy Prices Kill

The latest development in New Orleans was a town hall meeting called on April 2 by two local organizations, Citizens for Change and the Alliance for Affordable Energy. About 150 angry and frustrated citizens turned out, with three city councilmen getting an earful, and a spokesman for the New Orleans-based utility, Entergy, attempting to defend its skyrocketing rates. Antoinette Harnell-Miller, leader of Citizens For Change, challenged the Entergy spokesman's evasiveness: "If you're not responsible for high prices, then sit down or join our lawsuit against these energy pirates. We have to get to the bottom of who's causing these people to lose service. The body count will rise this Summer if people are without electricity to run air conditioners. This is the calm before the storm."

Marty Rowland, Ph.D., representing FDR-PAC, a multi-candidate political action committee founded by associates of Lyndon LaRouche, addressed the meeting. He warned that elected officials risked participating in the murder of citizens, if they did not actively join LaRouche's fight for the General Welfare, and re-regulation of energy prices. Using the metaphor of Plato, that the shadow cast against the wall of a cave is not reality, Rowland showed that the problem is not only Entergy, the visible "shadow" seen by all. Instead, Rowland said, the FDR-PAC is identifying the creators of the crisis—ExxonMobil, BP-Amoco, and El Paso Corp., the natural gas cartel financial supporters of George W. Bush—whose actions project the visible shadow. They have been allowed to rig prices, with deadly consequences. Rowland said re-regulation, with a return to the policies of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, is the only solution, and drew strong applause.

Underscoring Rowland's point, was testimony about the first documented New Orleans death resulting from high energy prices.

Raymond Shields, 46, died of heart failure after three months of distress over his mounting utility bills, his brother testified on April 2. Fearing the loss of his shelter and warmth, Shields had sought financial help from a utility-sponsored program, TCA, which provides income assistance. Shields had seen his utility bill jump from \$60 a month, to \$255.47 a month in January. Shields was told that his January bill would be paid, but when his February bill came, and no credit appeared, he owed \$464.57. On March 1, he did receive a TCA credit, he was left owing \$285. Then, on March 10, Shields received notice that the TCA program had run out of money. He died ten days later, increasingly distraught over his apparently unsolvable financial circumstances.

In New Orleans, as in much of the South, natural gas has been the energy source predominantly used for heating and cooking, with electricity used for lighting. In recent years, more and more of the new electricity-producing power plants have been natural gas-fired, because of low construction and fuel transport costs. But now, such plants are leading to rap-

idly inflating electricity prices.

Entergy's response to the crisis facing the citizens of New Orleans, particularly the poor and the elderly, has hardly been civic-minded. At a City Council Utility Commission meeting on March 8, the Entergy representative laconically stated that there would be no exceptions to the April 17 cutoffs, because "we all have our problems." The City of New Orleans already has lawsuits against Entergy, for overcharges amounting to \$500 million.

A "Utility Users' Bill of Rights" is likely to be considered by the New Orleans City Council, but its next meeting is not until after the cutoffs are now scheduled to go into effect. Emergency action, including possible legal action, is being considered.

Seniors Demonstrate in Pennsylvania

With thousands of Philadelphia residents facing utility and energy cutoffs on April 2, hundreds of senior citizens rallied at the state's capitol calling on legislators to act. Within a day of the rally, Philadelphia Gas Works extended its annual Winter reprieve for one week, setting April 9 as its new date to lift the Winter cutoff moratorium.

At the rally, State Sen. Anthony Williams (D-Phila.) announced that he has introduced a bill to provide emergency funds to cover utility costs for low-income customers. "Staying warm in the Winter shouldn't be a luxury available to just the wealthy, but this basic human necessity is quickly going beyond the reach of hardworking families," he said. Simultaneously, State Sen. Jane Orié (R-Allegheny) said that she plans to introduce a bill raising the eligibility limit so as to increase the number of people eligible for the state's low-income assistance program. But, even with this increase, the emergency funds to be made available will total only \$1 million. While these efforts provide temporary relief for a few, in the face of exorbitant energy bills it is the equivalent to using one's thumb to plug a hole in a dike. For example, PGW, having already imposed three rate increases in the last year, says it has newly identified 130,000 customers with delinquent accounts owing \$100 million, bringing the total owed to PGW to \$300 million.

Monterrey Rebels Against Free Trade, Deregulation

by Benjamín Castro

It is poetic justice that it is in the state of Nuevo León, the so-called "capital of the North American Free Trade Agreement and globalization" in Mexico, that protests have been launched by several political forces and broad sectors of the

population against the effects of these policies, in favor of protectionist measures on behalf of the population, and in defense of the nation's besieged productive apparatus.

The Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) and the Schiller Institute are at the very center of this battle. Since last September, these groups, associated with U.S. statesman and economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., have led attacks on the hemispheric energy projects of Presidents George W. Bush in the United States and Vicente Fox in Mexico, and are proposing that the state legislature order regulatory measures against energy speculators such as Enron, a company closely tied to the Bush family.

Gas Natural: Another Energy Pirate

On March 30, the Monterrey City Council published a full-page advertisement in the local newspapers, denouncing the fact that citizens of Nuevo León are today facing "the choice of either eating, or paying the cost of domestic gas," because of the astronomical price increases charged during the Winter months by the Spanish company Gas Natural de México. The City Council blamed the situation on "the insistence on applying neo-liberal [i.e., free trade] policies in our country," and criticized the "inhumane, arrogant, and rude" treatment the Spanish company is meting out to citizens of the region. The Council called on the federal government to conduct "a meticulous review of the concession granted to the Spanish company" as of 1997, and demanded that any foreign investment accepted in the country "be to the economic benefit of the population." The Council accused the Spanish company of treating Mexicans as if Mexico were still part of "New Spain."

The advertisement was published with the unanimous support of City Council members, notwithstanding their individual affiliations to one of several political parties, including the National Action Party (PAN), the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), and the Workers Party (PT). The Gas Natural de México concession was granted to the Spaniards in the late 1990s by the Ernesto Zedillo Administration, and has been wrapped in scandal because of its rapacious practices. During the Winter, it jacked up the cost of natural gas by nearly 600%, triggering protests in various parts of the city. The company "excused" itself, saying that there had been an "error" in reading the meters, and blamed another company, Eulen, for having committed the "error."

'Greater Protection' Demanded

Their "explanation" provoked even more outrage among the population and the political organizations of the city. On March 30, Sen. Natividad González Paras (PRI) presented the federal Senate in Mexico City with a suit against Gas Natural, urging that its concession be withdrawn. He called on the Energy Ministry to reverse the plan to eliminate electricity subsidies, because such a measure would unleash across-the-

board price hikes. He asked the federal government for "greater protection for users."

In the state congress of Nuevo León, legislators held an extraordinary session on March 29, and agreed to demand that the federal government establish a "preferential price" for natural gas and reconsider Gas Natural's concession. On March 30, legislators of the PRI, PRD, PT, and other organizations presented the federal Attorney General's office with a criminal suit against the Spanish company, for fraud.

Also during the last week in March, hundreds of citizens demonstrated in front of the gas companies, the state legislature, and the Governor's mansion, and appeared on various television and radio programs. On March 28, for example, more than 400 rallied in front of the Governor's mansion to demand that "the parameters for setting gas prices be modified, so that the cost of production in Mexico, and not the price of dollars in Houston, Texas, be taken as the basis." They also demanded "constitutional guarantees that the primary sectors of gas, water, and electricity be considered social assets of political and strategic interest to the lives of Mexicans."

These demonstrations have already forced Gov. Fernando Canales to hold an emergency meeting with the board of directors of Gas Natural de México, to demand from it "concrete" actions to reduce the cost of natural gas. Canales also publicly agreed that withdrawing the company's concession to distribute gas in Nuevo León would be appropriate. The citizens have also protested the "fiscal reform" promoted by the Fox government, because it would spell still greater austerity, and destruction of the economy. In particular, Fox's proposal to extend the value-added tax to medicines and food products, has awakened the same outrage in Nuevo León that the increase in natural gas prices during the Winter caused.

This, of course, is in addition to the devastation already hitting state industry. The major companies of the region, the pride of Nuevo León, have announced losses, shutdowns, mass layoffs, or outright sell-offs, such as the steel company Hylsa, which belongs to the Alfa group. The local business community has begun to understand that so-called "globalization" has proven counterproductive, and that they must "undo what has been done," as Hylsa officer Alejandro Elizondo Barragán said, when the gas price hikes began to force the first company closings last October.

The MSIA has been denouncing the Bush-Fox "Hemispheric Energy Plan" as a plot to loot natural resources, especially gas in the Burgos Basin in northern Mexico. The MSIA has called for the expulsion from Mexico of the "pirates," of Enron and of Gas Natural. The MSIA also organized the recent visit to Nuevo León of *EIR* Economics Intelligence Director Marcia Merry Baker, an expert on energy affairs from the LaRouche current inside the U.S. Democratic Party. In several forums, she detailed the fight for re-regulation inside the United States itself.

THE TRAGEDY OF U.S. EDUCATION

Shrunken Heads In America Today¹

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

March 25, 2001

It is a fair rule-of-thumb, that until he thinks of himself as just another victim of the situation which the legacy of Richard Nixon's "Southern Strategy," has re-imposed upon those fellow-Americans considered to be of African descent, no citizen of the U.S. is capable of seeing the reality, that his own rights as a human being are impaired by the systemic defects in our nation's present culture.

The truth of this matter, does not lie in the situation seen as the usual individual victim views it, as if with eyes in shrunken heads, from inside-out, and bottom up. Instead of the usually expressed, "TV talk-show" view of the issues, the individual must develop a scientifically efficient grasp of the centuries-long, even millennia-long historical process which has placed the victim, whoever you are, in that position.

We must view the situation of the victim, from outside himself, from the standpoint of considering his society as a whole, in which the individual exists only briefly as a mortal individual. What will be your continuing interest in the outcome of your mortal life, later? Thus, the meaning, and self-interest of that individual mortal life, could be competently conceptualized only as the principal authors of the 1776 Declaration of Independence and general welfare clause of the 1789 Preamble to the Federal Constitution situated the individual, only in two respects. Narrowly, by the individual's acting from the vantage-point of a top-down comprehension of that long-term historical process in which he is situated; but, broadly, by the individual's contribution to improving the culture within which his individual actions and their consequences are situated.

1. This was written for the included purpose of setting the stage for a coming, Bad Schwalbach, Germany conference of May 4-8, which will have as an included feature some deliberations on urgent contemporary issues of Africa itself.



The problem of racism in America today radiates from President Nixon's 1966-68 "Southern Strategy." It is not only a matter of the oppression of those of African descent, but expresses the pervasive degeneration of U.S. society. Right: Nixon with George Wallace in Alabama. Left: A policeman surveys the wreckage after the bombing of a black church in Birmingham, Alabama, 1963.

In the course of this report, I shall clarify that matter, of inside-out versus top-down, as a central matter of the scientific principle to be brought to bear; but, meanwhile, expect my proof, in a later part of this report, that the problem of racism in America today, could not be efficiently explored for durable solutions, without bringing in the issue of the top-down outlook.

As I shall show, the racism radiating from former President Nixon's 1966-68 launching of his "Southern Strategy," and permeating U.S. society, top down, today, is not a only a matter of society oppressing those considered as of African descent. It is an included symptom and product of the systemically oppressive, all-pervasive, degenerative, present condition of the society in which that specially oppressed stratum is nothing different than an integral part.

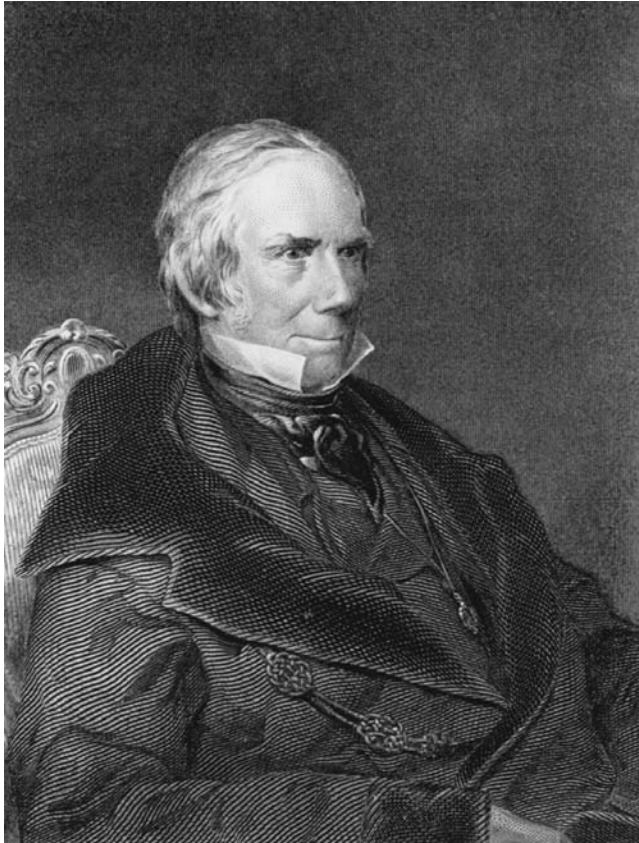
The problem immediately before us, is a matter of Nixon's abruptly reversing the trend toward civil rights, his reenergizing of a long-existing, axiomatic legacy of racist intention, as expressed in U.S. society at the moment of the assassination of Rev. Martin Luther King. This is an oppression which continues to be directed not only against so-called African-Americans, but against each and all of the members of our society, whether they are conscious of this state of their affairs, or not. The effects, already actual and worse threatened, produced by the presently accelerating, new general collapse of the world's present financial system and economies, are an expression of these connections.

As I shall show in this present report, the truth of the matter

at issue is exposed, most efficiently, from the standpoint of studying those defective policies which are usually practiced in the often misused name of education, the policies experienced by nearly all students, in virtually all schools and universities, still today. It is in the footprints left by the trends of change in U.S. public and higher education, and the relationship of education to citizens' voting rights, rather than such matters as employment and housing as such, that the principled issues are most immediately and clearly expressed. Patterns of employment and housing can be changed; but it is only proper education, armed with their struggle to acquire and maintain voting rights, which can enable the victims of unfair practices in employment and housing, to change their situation in the only way possible, *politically*.

As a first step toward that knowledge, look over my shoulder, to see that problem, so defined, as my experience has shown it to be.

My first actual knowledge of the institution of racism in the U.S.A., came, more than seventy years ago, from the dinner-table discussions at the Ohio parsonage of my maternal grandfather, the late Reverend George Weir. For me, as a child, this repeated experience was like sitting, rapt, at the performance of a great Shakespeare drama; it was living history of a recent past century, brought to life, reenacting itself before me. The dominant figure on stage in those dinner-table conversations, taken as a whole, was the family's vivid anecdotal memory of my great-great grandfather, the Rev. Daniel Wood, a Quaker abolitionist in the following of John



Henry Clay (1777-1852). LaRouche's maternal great-great grandfather, the Rev. Daniel Wood, ran an "underground railroad station" in Ohio, and was known as a "Henry Clay Whig" in his political leanings.

Woolman, and a contemporary of Abraham Lincoln's generation, who had resettled in the area north of Columbus, Ohio, in what is known as Woodbury. Rev. Wood had run one of the "underground railroad stations" in Ohio, and was known by handed-down family reputation as a "Henry Clay Whig" in his leanings.²

During my early years, first, in a Rochester, New Hampshire childhood, and, later, adolescence in the area of Boston, Massachusetts, my understanding of institutionalized racism in the U.S.A., was limited to what was supplied to me from a combination of certain Quaker traditions and my adopted, adolescent, self-identification as a follower of President Abraham Lincoln and his Clay-Carey tradition generally.

It was during my war-time experience, in military and

2. George Weir was the teetotaling son of a professional Scottish dragoon, the latter equally adept with whisky and saber, who immigrated into the Fall River, Massachusetts area, circa 1861, to join the First Rhode Island cavalry. George Weir's uncle, Captain William Weir, was a Scottish sea-captain, who took the assignment of commanding a U.S.-made steam-ship from Rhode Island, down the Atlantic to Argentina. My paternal grandfather was a clever and energetic fellow of Quebec origin, but unfortunately a bit too soft on Clemenceau for my taste. A pedigree well suited to the requirements of an American Whig of the Clay-Carey-Lincoln tradition.

related settings, that I had any first-hand encounter with the institutionalized contemporary practice of anti-"African-American" racism, in a more concrete, personalized way. My concerns on this matter were strengthened by experience with the disgusting racism exhibited by the British, military and others, in India and Burma, during and following World War II. However, it was memories of my conflict with the hegemonic variety of oligarchical culture of the Greater Boston area, already during my childhood and adolescence, which I mined, in my adult reflections, for the depth of background needed to understand the top-down, anglophile cultural influences, by aid of which racism and its associated effects are spread in the U.S.A. more generally.

The shortfall in most academic and other specialist attempts at comprehension of the issue of racism in America, is exhibited by most of what is written in the U.S. today on the subject of education and its required content in general, including the subject of the education of so-called "African-Americans." For example, I have on my desk a copy of James D. Anderson's *The Education of Blacks in the South, 1860-1935*.³

The latter is, on balance, an amiable and valuable book, and a timely one for today's study, that chiefly because Anderson documents, anecdotally, and clearly, the statistical fact of a crucial difference, that expressed as *intention*, between education for freedom, as the figure of Frederick Douglass typifies the latter approach to U.S. chattel slavery historically,⁴ and the contrary tendency of direction in education, notably that of Douglass' opponents. That of Douglass' opponents was intended to adapt most among its victims to acceptance of a more or less stereotyped future style of life, a life typified by the relatively lowest categories of employment, rather than the development of the individual as a citizen of a republic, in the fullest sense of the term.

However, the crucial problem, which, regrettably, prevented Anderson's effort from approaching the quality of "definitive," reflects his attempt to situate that important phenomenon within the wrong historical geometry, that of today's broadly accepted list of academic, so-called political-science categories, and, therefore, to ignore the essential, top-down features of the history of the relevant development of the policies and issues of education in the preceding approximately 2,600 years of European civilization. The overall result of those errors, is an example of the dangers of today's customary academic errors, of fallacy of composition in selection and treatment of the evidence considered.

I need not review Anderson's book itself here. I address the context in which I wish he had situated his approach to defining the deeper implications of the matter, and let the

3. James D. Anderson, *The Education of Blacks in the South, 1860-1935* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988).

4. The bell-wether of that book's shortfalls, is the lack of emphasis on the case of Frederick Douglass, which should have been a central feature of Anderson's treatment of the very subject on which he focusses.



*A school at the
Freedmen's Bureau in
Richmond, Virginia,
after the Civil War.*

reader then read his book, this time in the context of the deeper issue which I set forth as follows.

1. Racism in Modern Society

Racism in the American colonies, and the U.S.A. itself, can not be competently understood, except as a product of the circumstances under which the imperial maritime power of Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries Venice, the leading European opposition to the networks and legacy of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, organized the modern African slave-trade.⁵

That slave-trade began in earnest at the outset of the Sixteenth Century, following the death of Spain's follower of Alfonso Sabio, Isabella I, through Venice's political control over the Iberian maritime powers and their monarchies. This same Venetian influence, was also exerted during that period by such figures as Henry VIII's marriage counselor, Zorzi, who were associated, like the Plantagenet Cardinal Pole and the Newt Gingrich-like, Sir Thomas More-hater Thomas Cromwell, with the circles of the Paduan mortalist Pietro Pomponazzi.⁶ Later, during the Seventeenth Century hey-day

5. Nicholas of Cusa, 1401-1464, was a key figure of his century, who played a crucial role in establishing the modern sovereign nation-state and also in launching modern experimental physical science.

6. Francesco Zorzi (1466-1540); Henry VIII (1491-1547, reigned 1509-1547); Pietro Pomponazzi (1462-1525). The significance of the emphasis on

of the relevant founder of empiricism, Venice's Paolo Sarpi,⁷ the slave-trade became a typical practice among the customs of the Dutch and English India companies.

At the close of the Eighteenth Century, Britain began to dump the African slave-trade from vessels sailing under the "Union Jack," in favor of using the British merchant marine's bottoms for the East India Company's more lucrative opium traffic; but, Britain continued its participation in the slave-trade, deep into the Nineteenth Century, but then chiefly through its clients of the Portuguese and Spanish monarchies. In fact, the British monarchy has maintained the pro-genocidal legacy of that nation's slave-trade tradition, as Field Marshall Montgomery did, to the present day of British specialists Lynda Chalker's and Caroline Cox's currently continuing roles in shaping British and U.S. Africa policies.⁸

"mortalist" here, is of crucial significance for grasping the origins of modern European racism. Although Pomponazzi's fear of the reprisals by religious authorities, and warnings to this effect by his student Gasparo Contarini, prompted him to appear to recant on this matter, his argument for mortalism is implicit in his elaboration of the Aristotelean method. In social practice, all of the leading Venetian currents were practicing mortalists. Slavery was one expression of this.

7. Paolo Sarpi (1552-1623).

8. Chalker and Cox have been key figures in the fomenting of genocidal conflict within sub-Saharan regions. Montgomery's Cecil Rhodes-echoing, homicidal statements on Africa policy are a matter of record, in his "Memorandum—Tour of Africa Nov/Dec 1947." See Linda de Hoyos, "African Unity: Community of Principle, or New Colonialism," *EIR*, July 30, 1999.

The characteristic feature of that modern slave-trade, is that it was premised on Venice's success in establishing a widely accepted convention as a "rule of law," a *presumed rule of international positive law, that any person of sub-Saharan African descent shall be defined as fair prey, to be made into a customary, and hereditary commodity and "shareholder value" of the modern slave-trade.* I refer to characteristics, distinct from the millennia-long, earlier practices of slavery, which first appeared in modern European civilization during the Sixteenth Century. This "rule of law" persists, in fact, as an active, and recently accelerated feature of the British monarchy's "Rhodes Plan" tradition of genocidal policy of practice toward Zimbabwe and other regions of sub-Saharan Africa today.

The doctrine of "Life, Liberty, and Property," of English empiricist John Locke, typifies the doctrine under which the institutions of slavery and "shareholder value" have been hegemonic among what President Franklin Roosevelt recognized as our nation's treasonous "American Tory" faction, the faction represented by the combined forces of the anglophile current centered within Wall Street, and those, such as the self-styled "Nashville Agrarians,"⁹ filled with nostalgic yearning for the quaintness of the Confederacy.

The mere details of the historical record on the documentation of slavery and Jim Crow, are so extensively documented, that it would be superfluous to reprint that vast record as part of the present report. Useful as that documentation is for the purpose which it serves, such mere statistical and anecdotal documentation has so far failed, inevitably, to get to the crucial point of national policy at issue.

So much putatively scholarly and other attention, has been given to the interpretation of the emotionally charged phenomena of slavery and racism in America, that the most important side of the issue, *the causes for the interpreters' doubtful interpretation of that racism,* has been buried.¹⁰ My point here, is to treat those interpretations of the facts as what they are, in net effect, often inflammatory distractions of attention from the underlying, determining, principled, functional features of the solution for the continuing injustice to be cured.

Therefore, I ask you to focus your attention on the axiomatic features underlying modern history as a whole. To this end, I focus upon that aspect of the practice of slavery, which has continued to be expressed as a continuing political alliance between the "American Tory" tradition of the southern slaveholders and New York-centered Anglo-American financier interest, down to its fresh upsurge as the Nixon-led

"Southern Strategy," which has dominated U.S. policy-trends increasingly since 1966-1968.

I say again, for emphasis, that the tradition of slaveholder interest, as defined by John Locke and his followers, has a vigorous reincarnation as the Locke doctrine of "shareholder interest" today. On today's global scale, that Locke doctrine, deployed under the name of "shareholder interest," has become as murderous and savage a pro-racist killer, as the old Locke doctrine of "slaveholder value" took pride in being. I shall not, and need not repeat here what is documented sufficiently elsewhere, on the relevant subject of the legacies of Jeremy Bentham's Aaron Burr and Burr's Martin van Buren, as by Anton Chaitkin's *Treason in America*.¹¹

The Central Issue of Law

The precondition for any competent discussion of the practice and legacy of chattel slavery, and of the education of populations of former slaves and their descendants, must begin by locating the central principle of intention of law at issue in all these cases.

That issue of law is, that, prior to the revolutionary introduction of the principle of a modern sovereign form of nation-state, itself based on the principle of the general welfare, all known forms of society degraded most of their subjects to the status of either wild creatures to be hunted, or, as the Roman imperial Code of the Emperor Diocletian did, and as the feudalism of Venice and its Norman and Plantagenet allies did, that of virtual human cattle. Like cannibalism, head-hunting, and Phoenician infanticide, slavery was but one of the typical expressions of the bestiality of man to man, which pervaded known or inferrable history and prehistory, prior to the great moral improvement introduced during the Fifteenth-Century birth-pangs of modern European civilization.

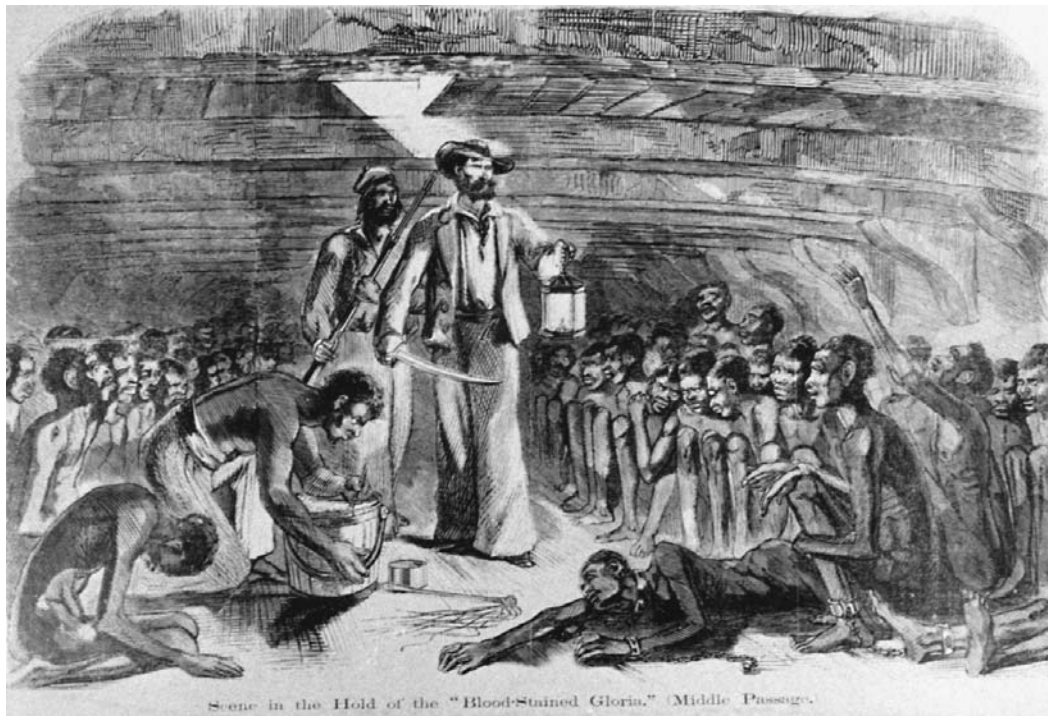
For recorded portions of ancient, medieval, and modern Mediterranean and European history, the prototype of ancient societies, was the continuity of the model of ancient Mesopotamia (e.g., Babylon), the Delphi cult of the Pythian Apollo, and pagan Rome. These societies were sometimes identified as expressions of an "oligarchical model," and, whether described so or not, fit that standard description. It is the continued legacy of that oligarchical model, commonly expressed in modern times as *Romanticism*, which is the ancient systemic root of the evil of racism, and of related phenomena, in all of modern European civilization, including the U.S.A. today.

The modern African slave-trade, as launched, under Venetian influence, near the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, was first practiced by Portugal and Spain, and later by the ruling oligarchies of the Netherlands and England, that according to the precedent of pagan Roman law (i.e., *Romanticism*). As noted, these modern slave-traders treated so-called "black Africans" as, originally, wild prey to be hunted, and the

9. See Stanley Ezrol, "William Yandell Elliott: Confederate High Priest," *EIR*, Dec. 5, 1997; "Vanderbilt University and the Night Writers of the Ku Klux Klan," *New Federalist*, Oct. 7, 1996, p. 7; "Elliott and the Nashville Agrarians: The Warlocks of the Southern Strategy," *EIR*, Jan. 1, 2001.

10. Typical of such dubious interpretations, are the assumption that either sexual-cultural issues are determining, or that "white racism" is a reflection of so-called "Caucasians," and "black racism" a biologically determined cultural distinction of Africans.

11. Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America: From Aaron Burr to Averell Harriman* (Washington: Executive Intelligence Review, 1999).



The introduction of the trans-Atlantic slave-trade into the Americas was aimed to prevent the successful development, in either the Americas or Europe, of the new form of independent nation-states modelled on the reforms of France's Louis XI and England's Henry VII.

captives held, bred, and culled as, quite literally, human cattle.

Three features of this Venetian innovation in the practices of slavery, as by the Portuguese and Spanish monarchies, are most notable.

First, that the introduction of the trans-Atlantic slave-trade into the Americas by the Sixteenth-Century Portuguese and Spanish monarchies, and under the Seventeenth-Century Dutch and English monarchies, was aimed, from the beginning, to prevent the successful development, in either the Americas or Europe, of the new form of independent nation-states modelled on the reforms of France's Louis XI and England's Henry VII.

The included aim was to plant and develop in the Americas a powerful oligarchical class, of the *compradore* type, as typified by the English-speaking North American slaveholders and their confederates, which would both loot the Americas for the profit of their European backers, and also serve to suppress the tendency toward emergence, in those Americas, of independent nation-state republics, the latter according to the Fifteenth-Century nation-state principle, the constitutional principle of the general welfare.¹²

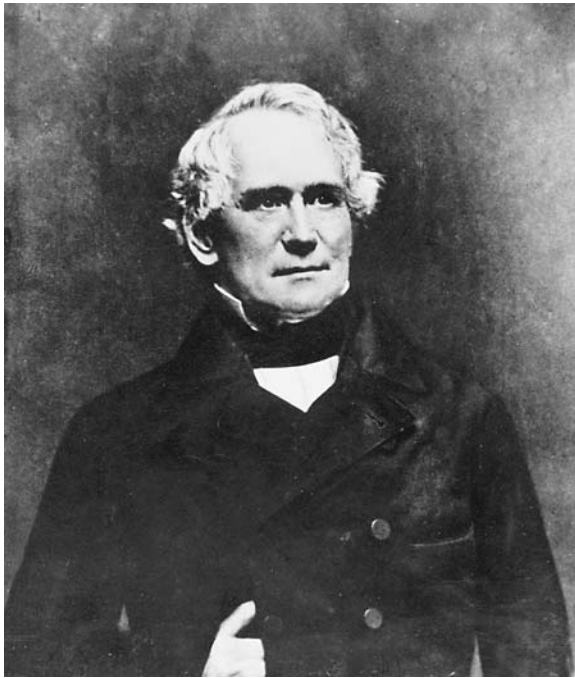
12. Although the first attempts to establish nation-states in Europe are typified by the efforts of Staufer emperor Frederick II, in peninsular Italy and Sicily, Alfonso Sabio in Spain, and the work and influence of Dante Alighieri, the first successes came directly out of work of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa and his friends, in the context and aftermath of the great ecumenical Council of Florence. It was the Fall of Constantinople, in 1453, which impelled the circles of Cusa, such as his friends Fernão Martins and the astronomer Paolo Toscanelli, to launch what became known as the rediscovery and colonization of the continent and islands of the Americas. The included purpose of this project, and its included evangelization, was to outflank the combination of

The second feature, was the change in the way in which the virtually global marketing of African slaves and their produced product was practiced, relative to earlier periods in European history. The genocidal scale of loss of life among the victims, in their capture, culling, and transportation to the Americas, reflected the commercial programs used by Venice and its Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, and English and French partners (chiefly). The appetite for the profit of such forms of looting, and the demands of those financier interests who funded these operations, resulted in a vast expansion of the scale of slavery; and the ratio of deaths caused, both directly and indirectly, by the combined capture and transport of slaves taken in Africa, zoomed to monstrous proportions.

The flooding of European markets with goods looted from the Americas and its growing slave populations, was, as has been generally recognized, a new, global, commercial scale and quality introduced to the practice of slavery.

This is a point addressed by the leading American economist, Henry C. Carey, in his work on the slave trade and the

enemy forces, represented by Venice and the Ottoman Empire, by building up allies for modern European civilization in lands beyond the oceans. Thus, from the voyages of Columbus, the development of colonies in the Americas became a battleground between the pro-slavery Venetian faction, which took control of Spain's monarchy after the death of Isabella I, and the Christian forces of the Council of Florence. The battle between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces in North America can not be understood competently as an historical phenomenon, except from this standpoint. The development of proto-republics in North America, beginning with the Massachusetts Bay Colony of the Winthrops and Mathers, and the continuation of that legacy under Benjamin Franklin and his circle, must be understood in light of that conflict.



Economist Henry Carey demonstrated that the pre-1861 U.S. economy did not profit from slavery, but, rather, lost money. It was the British monarchy that gained, by looting the U.S. physical economy, its people and its natural resources, for the enrichment of the parasitical British system. Here: a cotton plantation in Texas in the early 1900s.



Gathering Cotton on a Southern Plantation, Dallas, Texas.
Copyright 1907 by E. W. Kelley.

practice of slavery in the United States. Essentially, Carey's facts show that the pre-1861 U.S. economy as a whole did not profit from slavery, but, rather, lost money on slavery. The net economic benefit of that slavery was enjoyed, not by the internal economy of the U.S.A., but by the British monarchy, looting the U.S. physical economy, its people, and its natural resources, for the enrichment of the parasitical British system.¹³ The slave-owning U.S. planter class, was simply a local pack of predatory parasites, compradores acting as the de facto agents of the British monarchy in this business arrangement.

The third feature, was the use of the power of the initially Habsburg-centered European assets of Venice, to attempt to

13. Henry C. Carey, "The Slave Trade Foreign and Domestic," in W. Allen Salisbury, *The Civil War and the American System: America's Battle with Britain, 1860-1876* (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1992). Note, on the map of the Americas, the areas in which the practice of slavery was carried out in great concentration: Brazil, the Caribbean islands, and the southeastern U.S.A. Then compare the vastly higher per-capita net product of agriculture in the northern U.S. states. Islands were ideal locations for controlling large slave populations; areas of relatively warmed climates and relatively dense rainfall were indispensable for operations in which wealth extracted meant chiefly a looting of land and human bodies alike. Hence, the irony of Nixon's "Southern Strategy," which, in thirty-five years, has transformed the formerly richest, most productive region of the U.S. into a "rust belt."

crush the accomplishments of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance out of existence in Europe itself.

Their intent was to destroy and outlaw that institution of the sovereign nation-state based on the principle of the general welfare, such as Louis XI's France and Henry VII's England, which had been introduced by the Fifteenth-Century European Renaissance. The roles of the Habsburgs, as tools of Venice, in both the fostering of the trans-Atlantic slave-trade and the religious warfare of the 1511-1648 interval, were continued through the participation of the Nineteenth-Century Habsburg and Spanish monarchies in support of the cause of the slaveholders in North America against the United States, through the point of that assassination of Lincoln, conducted with political support from Habsburg circles in Rome and elsewhere, through the 1863-1865 interval. The British monarchy, although a rival of the Habsburg-centered pro-feudalist interests of continental Europe, played the same role in its own interest, often in concert with its imperial rival, the Habsburg interest.¹⁴

14. This Habsburg anti-American tradition was defended by the Henry A. Kissinger (e.g., *The World Restored: Metternich, Castlereagh and the Problems of Peace 1812-1822* [Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1957]), who was trained at Harvard University under the neo-Confederate ideologue Professor William Yandell Elliott of *Nashville Agrarian* notoriety, as, implicitly, in his shameful London Chatham House address of May 10, 1982.

Thus, the three pro-slavery factors so indicated, are fully congruent with the adopted legacy of the so-called “conservative revolution” of the modern fascist tradition traced from Romantics such as Friedrich Nietzsche and like-minded existentialists, through Mussolini, Hitler, and the neo-Confederacy tradition of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and the Nixon “Southern Strategy” campaign of 1966-1968.¹⁵ As I have documented that point in an earlier published location, the Confederacy qualifies as a fascist state in the strictest sense, that of the 1789-1794 Jacobin Terror, the tyrannies of Napoleon Bonaparte and Napoleon III, and Twentieth-Century cases such as Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler, and their co-thinkers of the 1920-1945 interval. The “Southern Strategy” is, as Newt Gingrich described his “Contract With America” movement, in 1995, a strictly fascist movement, a “conservative revolution,” as Armin Mohler defined it as an historical phenomenon, in the footsteps of Robespierre, the imperial Bonapartes, Mussolini, and Hitler.¹⁶

That defines, summarily, the context, within which the history of the modern slave-trade and its aftermath must be situated, for any competent understanding of the roots of racism in America today. It is only against that historical background, that the issues of law and related policy may be competently addressed.

The fundamental issue of law posed by the legacy of that modern slave-trade, is nothing different than the following. *Is there some absolute difference, corresponding to a physical-scientific notion of a universal physical principle, between the nature of the individual human being and the nature of each and all lower forms of animal life?* It is from the standpoint of this question, and in no other way, that the issues of slavery and of education policy in general, are competently posed. As experience to date should have shown anyone alert to the facts, any different standpoint has turned out to be a dead end, and an awful waste of time, sweat, and much blood.

The fundamental issue, as I have just identified it, is best brought into focus by concentration on the way that issue is expressed in terms of policies for universal education.

The basis in law and custom for the institution of both the

15. Theodore Roosevelt was raised as the nephew of the notorious Confederate spy and filibuster Captain James Bulloch. Woodrow Wilson was not only an unregenerate enthusiast for the original Ku Klux Klan, but played a leading role in reviving the Klan, publicly, from the White House, while President. President Grover Cleveland, a Democrat of the same political faction as Republican Theodore Roosevelt, orchestrated the changes in policy which led directly into the establishment of “Jim Crow.” President Calvin Coolidge represented that faction in the Republican Party. Presidents Nixon and George Bush, Sr., have been an integral part of the “Southern Strategy” of racism, and the financier interests immediate associated with President George Bush, Jr., are fairly described as pro-racist, Southern-based carpet-baggers who have been looting the former agro-industrial power of the U.S. into a “rust belt” condition since Nixon’s 1968 election. On the links to Nietzsche, et al., see Armin Mohler, *The Conservative Revolution in Germany* (Darmstadt, 1972).

16. Lyndon H. LaRouche, “What Is Fascism, Really?,” *Executive Intelligence Review*, April 13, 2001.

modern slave-trade and its continuing offshoots, is what I have already referenced here as that legacy of pagan Roman law and custom which is strictly definable as *Romanticism*. Empiricism, as associated with the legacy of Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Adam Smith, is the most widespread and important expression of Romanticism in the past and present history of the United States, and has provided the geographical basis, in choice of climate, for the legalization of the custom of slavery and the slave-trade within some among the original thirteen English colonies of North America, most notably the Carolinas, Georgia, and Virginia.¹⁷

Since prior to Plato, the fundamental issue of law within globally extended European civilization, has continued to be the conflict between two axiomatically irreconcilable notions of law and government, between the Classical standpoint of natural law, as typified by Plato and the Christianity of the *New Testament*,¹⁸ and that opposing, pagan tradition known today as the Romantic school of law, whose precedents included the customs of ancient Babylon and the Delphi cult of the Pythian Apollo.

It is only from that standpoint respecting law, that the phenomena of racism in modern society can be competently diagnosed.

The effect of the influence of various forms of Romanticism, in crippling the mental and emotional life of Americans, for example, generally today, is pervasive, and is expressed in varieties of ways. Empiricism, as typified by the teachings of Locke, as aggravated in the form of imported positivism and its offshoot, the pragmatism of William James and John Dewey, or the behaviorism of Watson, et al., is to be recognized as the corrupting, hegemonic current in present-day education, law, and scholarly practices, in the U.S. It is also, specifically, the prevalent basis in intellectual corruption for what has been taught as “political science” and “sociology,” during the past century. My concern here is to show, how all of that is combined with a specific degree and form of force,

17. In the northern states of the union, the superior productivity of labor, per capita and per square kilometer, in agriculture and otherwise, was a reflection of a massive investment in development of the basic economic infrastructure of the locality and region. This included both the infrastructure of production as such, and that, such as schools, essential for promoting the productive potential of the population. In the practice of chattel slavery, the source of the wealth taken by both the planter class and the foreign (British) interest which that class served as compradore, was the looting, by what is called “primitive accumulation,” of natural conditions, both the land and the living bodies of the slaves. Thus, the slave-system kept moving on, from looted areas, into new areas for production by slaves. Only where the climate allowed such looting to proceed, at least for a time, was this feasible. Hence, the relative brutishness of intellect and morals typical of the regions of the U.S. in which the tradition of slavery lurks on, to the present day.

18. To simplify the point, I emphasize both the Gospel of John and the Epistles of Paul, and the role of those portions of the *New Testament* employed by J.S. Bach for his *St. John Passion* and *St. Matthew Passion*. These aspects of the *New Testament* typify Christianity’s integration of the Platonic Classical Greek cultural tradition into Christianity; Bach’s referenced works, strictly reproduced in performance, express, most powerfully, the role of what Friedrich Schiller defines as *the sublime* in Christianity’s notions of the Crucifixion.

in the phenomenon rightly distinguished as racism.

In the history of European civilization, this issue is best typified by the irreconcilable opposition, both in principle and in fact of practice, between, as I have said above, that Classical Greek tradition typified by the dialogues of Plato and by Christian humanism, on the one side, and what is called Romanticism, on the other. The key to understanding all of the leading features of approximately 2,500 years of European civilization to date, is the conflict between the Classical Greek tradition of Solon, Plato, et al., on the one side, and the oligarchical model of ancient Babylon and the Delphi cult of the Pythian Apollo, and also, the legacy of pagan Rome.

That conflict between Classicism and Romanticism, is key to any competent understanding of the roots and effects of the modern slave-trade and its legacy as racism in the U.S. today. This locates the point of reference from which to understand educational policies of practice as the *political* battlefield on which the most essential fight against racism must be conducted.

Those who enjoy the right to a Classical humanist form of education, or its functional equivalent in self-education, are implicitly free; those who lack that education, are assuredly inviting, if not already suffering the conditions imposed upon virtual human cattle, even the conditions of slavery.

Plato's *Meno* Dialogue

In addressing the issue of slavery and its legacy in the U.S. today, the typification of this difference, as expressed in education, is Plato's *Meno* dialogue, as the lives of Classicist Frederick Douglass and of his family typify that distinction with a special practical excellence. Whereas, as I shall emphasize here, those who tolerate such swinishness as the policy of not compelling students to expose themselves to the ideas of "dead, white European males" (DWHEMs) are, in fact, acting to defend and propagate the mentality of men and women who embrace the most essential features of slavery. The act of the fool who rejects study of the ideas of DWHEMs, must therefore reject the lesson of Plato's *Meno*, and thus defines himself as the fool whose part he is playing. The life of Frederick Douglass expresses the same connection emphasized by Plato.

The essence of the issue posed by racism, is to be located only in respect to that conflict between those two views on education. Either one takes the side of Frederick Douglass in that debate, or one is, in fact, dedicated to promoting what is recognized as the practice of racism, whether one believes that he, or she intends that result, or not.

The so-called African-American, for example, who defends the notion of an education free of the requirement of mastering the ideas of "dead white European males," is being a racist to himself; he is the slave who does not need to be enslaved, because he zealously puts his shackles on himself, and displays them proudly, even militantly. He is like that slave who insists, "Don't give me freedom; just give me reparations — money."

As Plato illustrates the proof of this, in his *Meno*, all human individuals have the developable cognitive potential to generate validated discoveries of universal physical principle. From that vantage-point, all human beings are equal in respect to their inborn nature, and all groups of human beings, from every society, share, as a group, that developable potential in virtually equal degree. The essential function of education, and of the conditions of family and community life in which education occurs, is to develop precisely that cognitive potential to the highest possible degree, in every possible young individual.

No lower form of life has this potential; that is the essential difference between man and beast. Beasts can learn, but only human beings can know; education which teaches children to learn to pass tests, to acquire habits needed for a specific form of employment, is education designed for beasts. Such forms of education, or of family relations, will tend to bestialize the students, and produce corresponding rations of bestialized adults. Unless your children are enjoying a Classical humanist form of education, they are being cheated; they are being bestialized, at least relatively so, that in the name of education.

It is important to emphasize, once more, that the result of accepting mere learning as a substitute for knowing, is not far from the condition of being a slave. At the very best, mere learning is a kind of obedience-training, as at a school for dogs, which produces an individual prone to many of the characteristics of behavior of a slave, the characteristics of a class of virtual human cattle.

Those who enjoy a Classical quality of education, and who are permitted to express that development in their practice as functioning members of society, are relatively "free," at least within and among themselves; those who lack such educational development, are not yet free within themselves.¹⁹ Those who are not free within themselves, will find themselves, if not actually slaves, self-degraded to a condition fairly described as "human cattle," as today's U.S. popular opinion and mass entertainment, condition most Americans today to behave as did the Roman mob of spectators in the Colosseum, as human cattle, most of the time.

19. Public and higher education in the U.S.A. provided the more fortunate pupil a map of some of the crucial topics which should be known. Unfortunately, that map concentrated on the student's learning to recite the map, more often than actually knowing the discoveries to which the points on the map corresponded. If the pupil's entire education provided encounter with a few teachers who provoked the pupil into the kind of experience of knowing typified by the *Meno* dialogue, the student was thus prompted to apply that lesson to the effect of developing his, or her own self-education. Read the map, but discover the actual territory to which the map pretends to correspond! Then, go on to build a corrected map. The difference is typified, as I stress in my "Gravity of Economic Intentions" (*EIR*, March 30, 2001), by the difference between the student who has *merely learned* to recite the Newtonian version of gravitation, and he who has relived Kepler's step by step process of actually making the original discovery of universal gravitation. Knowing, like food, nourishes the body; that which is not food, such as mere learning, will, in its best performance, merely pass the course.

Now, turn again to Plato's *Meno* dialogue. Do not merely read it; relive it. Relive it as if you were, alternately, playing the part of the boy, and of Socrates: not acting out the recitation of the words, but reliving that experience of the paradox and discovery for which those words are, like sense-perceptions, mere shadows cast on the irregular wall of a dimly lit cave.

2. Education & Humanity

All of my own original discoveries of principle, during the approximately sixty years of my adult life, have been the harvest from a single germ, a germ whose existence I can date consciously, as a matter of knowledge, to no later than my childhood's family and community life, during my first three years of public school, in Rochester, New Hampshire. Some of the resulting, original discoveries, which first occurred early during my adult years, are shown to have been of outstanding, world-wide importance today, most emphatically so by the implications of the eruption of the presently ongoing, global, combined, existential financial, monetary, and economic crisis.²⁰

As I have repeated that observation many times, it was during those childhood years in Rochester, that I recall today, reaching the conclusion that my parents, and most of the adults and peers I knew, lied habitually most of the time, as most of your friends and neighbors, and elected officials, still today.²¹ It was also clear to me, that teachers, even then, were not necessarily a source of truthfulness. In my parental household, lying was filed, euphemistically, under such categories as "company manners," or falsehoods which, when caught out, were explained to the children as "I am only telling you this, for your own good." In school, the same type of practice prevailed, and tended, in my experience, to grow worse, not better, as the grade-levels succeeded one another.

In political life generally, lying is often called today, "Going along to get along." Dale Carnegie's *How To Win Friends and Influence People*, is an example of a ritual devotion to lying, as seen through the eyes of my own generation.²² "Sensitivity," is the code-word for widespread practices of lying popular among the so-called "Baby Boomer" generation. Those horrid, existentialist fanatics, who insist upon

20. Among increasing numbers of leading circles around much of the world, the relative uniqueness of my successes as an economic forecaster, and in related matters, is no longer honestly debated among competent observers. Since that fact, and its implications are fairly established, it is not necessary to plead a case which has been, thus, already proven. There is a point, beyond which, the assertion of denial becomes either factitious lying, or conduct beyond the bounds of reasonable ignorance.

21. The most important forms of lying in the three constitutional branches of the U.S. Federal government today, are lies made on the same pretext invoked by the spectators of the pagan Roman Colosseum: "Go along, to get along."

22. Dale Carnegie, *How To Win Friends and Influence People* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1936).

threatening school pupils with the Orwellian dogma, that there is no truth, only opinion, are perhaps the worst of the liars to be considered for the purposes of this report.

I recognized that what I was instructed to learn, was morally worthless to me, even if it might happen to be true factually, *unless I knew it to be true by my own intellectual resources*. I became, therefore, with but extremely rare exceptions, typically, the most knowledgeable person in any class I attended, among those most stubbornly resistant to merely learning what was prescribed. Some learned much more than I knew, but what I knew, I, unlike those peers, actually knew. I developed, more and more, the habit, that to say what one had merely learned to say, as to assert, as a matter of claims to *knowledge*, "What I read," or, "What I have been taught to believe," or "What I have been told by authorities I respect," is, itself, intrinsically, a form of lying, a form of habitual lying typical of the society and peer groups I knew.

Take, as an example, my rejection of the first year of high school geometry, from about the first day of class.

Earlier, I had observed carefully the structures seen during one among my not-infrequent family visits to the Charlestown (Boston), Massachusetts Navy Yard, and recognized that the holes made in the steel beams made the structures stronger, by eliminating the burden of weight not essential to the function of supporting the structure itself. Why should people concerned with the strength of the structures they had constructed, make those holes in the relevant beams? I decided that knowing the kind of geometry required for this use of materials, represented some principle to be discovered and mastered.

So, when the teacher challenged the members of the assembled geometry class to identify the useful purpose for studying geometry, I referred to the effect of making those holes in the beams seen at the Navy Yard: one cuts out the holes to make the structure stronger; there must be some reason why circular, or approximately circular holes had been chosen for those cases. Those who ridiculed my response, which included some teachers at that high school, and most of the classmates, were not only clearly wrong on this and other issues expressing the same matter of method. This intellectual, and moral flaw expressed by my critics in that matter, is but all too typical of much of the adult population, even university science graduates with what are called, sometimes ironically, "terminal degrees," of the present day, and pathetically so.

In all my own teaching of university students, and in my leading role in the philosophical association which I have led, since more than three decades ago, I have recognized, and emphasized the importance of the individual's developing an epistemologically competent, critical insight into the characteristic panoply of ideology of his or her own culture, and of comparing the pathological quality inhering in that and all other ideologies of all cultures. Without that kind of self-conscious awareness of the invariably, ideologically polluted

character of the prevalent assortment of leading ideologies within one's own cultural background, one is like a blinded beast struggling to survive in a swamp whose quicksands and other perils one is conditioned not to recognize.

Look at my immediate, and continuing disgust, in reaction to that classroom situation, from the standpoint of my frequent use, over recent decades of teaching and related activities, of the example of Johannes Kepler's original discovery of the principle of universal gravitation. The issue, that geometry must be studied from the standpoint of physics, rather than Euclidean ivory-tower geometry, was the same, in my relatively primitive, but accurate, adolescent's recognition of a pervasive, axiomatic fallacy in the classroom teaching of geometry and mathematics, and in Kepler's much more profound grasp of the same distinction, he echoing thus the insights of such among his named, relatively immediate predecessors as Nicholas of Cusa and Leonardo da Vinci.

Riemann's fundamental contribution to all modern physical science, was to free geometry from all such ivory-tower assumptions, and to base mathematics exclusively upon experimentally validated discoveries of universal physical principles. In my own principal original discoveries, I established the basis which enabled me, shortly thereafter, to view Riemann's work in the more general way required for a competent science of physical economy. It is mankind's relationship to the universe, as measured by increases in society's increased power to exist, per capita and per square kilometer of surface area of Earth, which is the foundation for all that truly sane people will regard as empirical knowledge, nominally physical-scientific or other.

That is the continuing tradition of Plato, Cusa, Kepler, Leibniz, et al., within which lie all of my principled contributions to society. So, the germ of all that began for me, in my rebellion against the kind of knee-jerk-reflex lying I witnessed, as a child, among my parents' household and their society. Herein lies also the germ of what must become our nation's general policy, respecting education for freedom.

As Kepler emphasized this fact, the astronomers Claudius Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe, had each made the same specific mistake against which I rebelled in the secondary geometry class, as I rebelled, later in my student years, against swallowing a version of a differential calculus premised fatally upon the fraudulent, radically reductionist Cauchy "fraction," and as I, still later, in early 1948, rejected the fraud of Norbert Wiener's "information theory:" in each case, on the same epistemological premises.

There is no exaggeration, or other incongruity, in my comparison of my adolescent reaction against the underlying error of secondary geometry instruction, to the reaction of Kepler to the fundamental errors of method by Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Brahe. *What I expressed in that act of rebellion, was like Kepler's recognizing the fallacies of Ptolemy et al., a defense of that same principle which is innate to all human beings, and which expresses the fundamental distinction between man and the apes. This, as I shall emphasize, is, as Frederick*

Douglass's life reflects this, a distinction inhering in every child of those liberated from slavery, or of newborn children of today. This was expressed for me, as an adolescent, and also earlier, by a feeling of moral wrongness in the demand that one suppress in oneself the impulse to know, a demand that I do so for sake of the rewards proffered for obedience to the demand that one submit to learn as one is told.

More and more, especially as they grew older, most among those who had been my youthful peers capitulated, sooner or later, to the pressures for doing as one is told one must learn to do, especially as they acquired more and more of the burden of what are sometimes described as household life's hostages to fortune. The difference was, essentially, that I, like others of my kind, did not capitulate; being human was too important for us, to betray our birthright.

I shall return to that point as the pivotal feature of the argument developed in this report.

These three, Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Brahe, had constructed their astronomy on the basis of completely arbitrary, wrong-headed blind faith in the assumption, that events in space and time were organized according to a so-called Euclidean, infinitely linear, unscientific,²³ ivory-tower notion of space and time. Kepler, showing that any such construction as theirs, could not account for the variations in position and speed of the planet in its orbit, discovered an underlying, universal physical principle, universal gravitation, a discovery through which we are able, today, to *know* much about why the orbit behaves as it does.²⁴

By "know," I mean, first of all, discovering paradoxical evidence, the kind of evidence which shows that reality contradicts absolutely what ivory-tower assumptions, such as those of Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Brahe, assume, still today, to be universally true. I mean also, solving the paradox posed by that contradiction; I mean, discovering, or rediscovering, through the perfectly sovereign cognitive powers of one's own individual mind, a Socratic form of *hypothesis*, which can be shown, physically, to be universally true, and is, therefore, an experimentally validated, universal physical principle. What you know in that way, and only in that way, is as much as you actually *know* about anything.²⁵

This quality of *knowing*, as distinct from the beast-like

23. My use of "unscientific," here and elsewhere in this report, signifies arguments upon included arbitrary assumptions, including those of Euclidean geometry, rather than methods appropriate for defining universal physical principles.

24. LaRouche, op. cit. The thread of development of this principle of method, as applied to this problem by Kepler, is traced explicitly from Plato, through his follower Eratosthenes, and from Nicholas of Cusa, through Leonardo da Vinci, Kepler, Gottfried Leibniz, Abraham Kästner, Carl Gauss, and Bernhard Riemann.

25. *ibid.* On *Analysis Situs*. This issue of method, was the thematic subject of the founding work of modern experimental physical science, Nicholas of Cusa's *De Docta Ignorantia*. It is the method of Plato, as richly developed, after Cusa, by Luca Pacioli, Leonardo da Vinci, William Gilbert, Kepler, Leibniz, Kästner, Gauss, Riemann, et al.

ability to learn, is, once again, the essential, absolute distinction which sets the human species apart from all lower forms of life. In theological terms, this is the specific quality of the human individual, which is reflected in *Genesis* 1: man and woman as made equally in the image of the Creator of the universe, and, thus commanded to assume dominion within that universe, that in accord with the human individual's kinship to the nature of the Creator. This is no mere hand-me-down tradition; it is a scientific fact, as readily demonstrated as if that chapter of *Genesis* had never been written; sometimes, as the Apostle Luke writes, we must "let the stones cry out!"

Unless our natural human potential has been crippled by habituation to mere learning, when we, as such human beings, are faced with a paradox, in which something we had been taught to accept as universally true, such as a Euclidean geometry, is demonstrably false to physical reality, we reject the presumed authority of that mere learning. If we are then honest with ourselves, we cease to look for answers in "the back of the textbook," and cease attempting to pass the course by reciting what we have been taught to say.

Unless we are crippled by conditioning to accept conditioned learning, if we have not, like the Biblical Esau, sold our birthright for the mess of pottage called learning, we cease playing the game according to what we were told were "the accepted rules." We must strike out on our own, and discover a truthful solution.

However, this is no license for existentialism, or of kindred, inherently destructive, and evil forms of intellectual anarchy. In such matters, we must always act on behalf of discoverable truth, according to principles lacking in all beasts. We must act according to that specifically anti-reductionist quality of mind, which is indicated by a literate use of the term *reason*, reason, sometimes called *natural law*, as pointing toward some imperfectly known, but coherent set of principles underlying the ordering of the universe.

How shall we know that the crucial solution for a rigorously defined paradox, called a Socratic hypothesis, which we believe we have uncovered, is truthful? Plato's *Meno* dialogue confronts the reader with precisely such a problem, and that in the form a slave boy might be capable of not only solving the problem, but know that he had solved it. There, in that example from Plato's work, lies the open door to a real education, a Classical mode of primary, secondary, and higher education.

I had the good fortune to meet a few teachers, in the course of my childhood and adolescence, who sometimes walked me through vivid experiences of discovery of the relatively simplest quality of universal physical principles, those of the type which the *Meno* and *Theaetetus* dialogues typify. In later life, Professor Robert Moon was notable among those whose impact upon me was of that quality.²⁶ With a bit of

26. Robert James Moon (1911-1989) expressed his intention early in life to master thermonuclear fusion. Arriving at the University of Chicago in 1928,

such help, here and there, what did most of the rest for me, were a similar approach to study of books and my own critical, experimental view of what became an increasingly rich experience of, and appetite for the world at large

Once one has that kind of Socratic experience, as a child, perhaps one never really forgets it. In the first moments one is aware that one has confronted an actual paradox, produced the fruitful hypothesis, and proven the hypothesis by appropriate experimental standards, one must never forget that mental-emotional experience. It is something of a different quality than one experiences in any other way. That way of looking at the world, in terms of that special kind of cognitive experience, must become the core of our sense of "Who I am!"

In search of that truth of reason, about the age of twelve, I found myself lured into stumbling, as if purblind, but not accidentally, into a habit of reading philosophy, and, increasingly, debating, within my mind, with the authors of those writings.

During the ages of twelve through eighteen, I worked my way through the standard books authored by each of those certified to me as the leading English and French philosophers of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. At the same time, I became more and more engaged by the writings of Gottfried Leibniz, and faced the challenge of Immanuel Kant's attack on Leibniz. About my fourteenth year, I had become a convert to Leibniz's approach, with special attention to the *Theodicee* and *Monadology*, and by sixteen had begun filling notebooks with composed arguments in defense of Leibniz against Immanuel Kant of the Kemp-Smith presentation of the first and second editions of Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason*.

The issue was the same which arose, during that same adolescence, as my quarrel with the ivory-tower version of Euclidean geometry, at the beginning of the high school geometry course. What are ideas, and what is the provable relationship between ideas and the physical reality of the universe upon which we are acting willfully?

In fact, I knew virtually nothing, first hand, of Plato's work at that time, or for some time later, but I had become, through my objections to the empiricists (among whom I included Kant), an implicit Platonist, through the mediation of English translations of Leibniz, and through wrestling, as if in living controversy on the stage of my imagination, against the principal philosophers of the so-called English and French Enlightenment.

The point to emphasize is that with which I began the present section of this report: How does one find one's way,

he was directed to William Draper Harkins at the Department of Physical Chemistry, with whom he studied and worked, later also obtaining an advanced degree in physics. He taught both subjects at the university. Professor Moon built the first cyclotron at the University of Chicago; solved the problem of the contamination of the carbon moderator, which made the Chicago pile possible under the wartime Manhattan Project; and, conducted pioneering research on the action potential of the nerve after the war, using the world's first scanning X-ray microscope, which he had designed and built.

in a world in which parents, teachers, peers, and public officials, lie about almost anything, most of the time? For an “ugly duckling” like me, that was the most important, the most impassioned, of all questions. It is the crucial issue, for any student, of securing an education for the cause of freedom.

It is necessary that I continue a bit longer here in this direction, but I shall interrupt the part of the development of my argument for a moment, now, to make some needed remarks on the direction in which this report is now leading us.

Classical Education

What I have just illustrated by these autobiographical references, illustrates, both technically and morally, what is meant by a *Classical humanist mode of education*, as Classical humanist education differs from those sundry Romantic varieties and their offshoots, which predominate in the schools, universities, and popular culture of the Americas and Europe today. I emphasize Classical humanist education, against the satanic influences exerted in U.S. and other educational policy today, by truth-hating existentialists such as the Nazi philosopher Martin Heidegger and his morally degenerate cronies Theodor Adorno and Hannah Arendt.²⁷

The illustration I have given from my personal experience, just above, is typical of the importance of choosing the Classical humanist approach to classroom education, and also, toward the conduct of that greater portion of any successful Classical education, which must, of necessity, occur in the private, personal activity of the student, apart from the classroom.

The Classical education program, as conducted in the classroom itself, could provide no more than a good partial map of extant knowledge; the broader significance of the in-classroom program, is that it provokes the student to explore, on his own, the larger physical reality which the map attempts to represent, a map which is merely an approximation. A good Classical education, if constantly reenforced by an active, cognitive form of experimentally oriented self-education of that quality, develops in one the ability to make clear distinctions, as I did in my reaction against ivory-tower geometry, between a mere map and the physical reality which it, at its best, merely symbolizes.

The dialogues of Plato, the scientific writings of Archimedes and of his contemporary Eratosthenes, and the founding of modern experimental physical science by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, with his *De Docta Ignorantia* and relevant later writings in this field, the notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci, and the writings of Johannes Kepler, especially his *New Astronomy*, are, if combined as one experience, paradigmatic for any serious student today. All great scientists, and all truly promising students, as children and adolescents, are those training themselves, primarily, in the role of becoming ever better performers as original thinkers, discoverers

27. Theodor Adorno, et al., *The Authoritarian Personality* (New York: Harper, 1950).

of experimentally validatable universal physical principles, first, and pedagogues only as a subsumed part of the work of ongoing attack upon, and sharing of ever new discoveries.

As I walked readers through the successive steps of the process of such discovery, in sundry earlier publications, there are *three crucial implications of making, or communicating a series of validatable original discoveries of universal physical principles*.

First, what is the process by which a discovery of an experimentally validatable universal physical principle is made, and communicated, as such communication should occur between teacher and pupil in a competent form of education? I summarize here, what I have presented many times in earlier locations on the definition of *ideas*.

Second, what is different about such discoveries of principle, on the one side, and the objects we believe that we have experienced directly through the means of our sense-perceptions, on the other?

Third, when we take into account the ability to generate and communicate the experience of valid discoveries of universal physical principle among the members of society, what is the fundamental difference, on principle, between relations among animals, and among human beings? What happens to the notion of “race,” once that difference is taken into account?

It is upon those three considerations that the notion of a Classical humanist mode of primary, secondary, and higher education is premised. It is in such a mode of education, that the otherwise infectious bestiality of notions of “race” is avoided.

Lately, we have been presented with paleontological relics, which anthropologist Meave Leakey claims to represent human life in Africa from several millions of years ago. I would not insist that she is mistaken in saying that those relics are representative of the human species, but the ideology of the school of anthropology with which she is associated, does not permit us to trust her on the matter of defining the nature of the strict difference between human beings and what are classed as “the higher apes.”

Her argument, as I witnessed it on a televised interview broadcast by Britain’s *Sky News*, is highly provocative, because of some among its more plausible features; but, the argument I heard from her is not definitive.²⁸ Perhaps there are

28. Meave Leakey and her daughter Louise announced on March 21, that they had discovered a new species of hominid, dubbed *Kenyanthropus platyops*, which they say lived 3.5 millions years ago. Their claim is based on analysis of a skull found in 1999 in Kenya. What is clearly plausible, is the existence of humans in that part of Africa as early as three to four millions years ago, or even earlier, since the biogeochemical preconditions for human life have pre-existed for not less than approximately two millions years of recurring cycles of glaciation on much of the land-mass of the northern hemisphere. Obviously, the Indian Ocean region and its African coastal region are likely places to find human traces during, for example, the period of massive glaciation of the Eurasian and North American land-mass. However, it is one thing to know that human cultures’ existence that early, or earlier, is plausible, and another to assume that a fossil is human, rather than a relic of some higher ape.

physiological characteristics of man as a cognitive species, which should indicate to us, as Leakey claims, even in the case of fossils, whether or not the fossil is human. We know that that kind of distinction has not yet been determined scientifically, *since the crucial question defining the relevant experiment has not yet been recognized among the relevant peer-review establishments.* Meanwhile, what we can classify as human fossils, are cases in which the site in question is conclusively associated with products of distinctively cognitive activity, of which, despite Wolfgang Köhler's use of the term "insight," higher apes are not capable.²⁹

As a wag might put the point: "Teacher! Don't you monkey around with my children!"

This distinction goes to the heart of my original discoveries in the science of physical economy. What I personally, have to add to the extensive literature on the otherwise known principles of Classical humanism, is the effect of my discoveries in enabling us, today, to resolve certain previously unresolved issues of that topic. It is those resolutions which have made possible the fresh argument on education for freedom which I present here.

Now, focus on the three points I have listed a short space above. I turn now to the first of those topics, the subject of the act of discovering and communicating a valid discovery of universal physical principle.

Discovery & Its Communication

As I have elaborated this definition in locations published earlier, there are three distinct steps in any valid discovery of a universal physical principle. As I have summarized the point in those locations, the most appropriate presentation of that process of discovery references the practical significance of what Leibniz termed *Analysis Situs*, a notion which Riemann addressed explicitly, or otherwise, in all of his leading work. The most rigorous form of recognition of the need to effect a new discovery of universal physical principle, is the following.

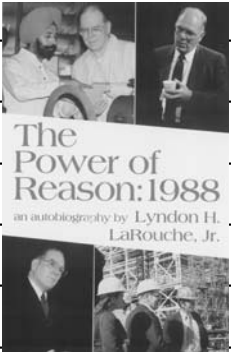
Given an assumed set of definitions, axioms, and postulates, which have been assumed to best represent, mathematically, the consistent understructure of our prior knowledge of the physical universe. In the case, that an experimental, or equivalent experience, described strictly in those mathematical terms, produces a certain type of clash of represented results, we must regard that conflict as of the form of what we call an *ontological paradox*. Take as an example of this, Fermat's introduction of the notion of a contradiction between the notion that action occurs along a pathway of shortest distance, and the physical evidence, that refraction of light occurs along a different pathway, that of quickest time.

This discovery, as pursued further by Huyghens, Leibniz, Bernouilli, et al., required the overturn of that Aristotelean-Euclidean notion of mathematical physics which subsumes

29. Wolfgang Köhler, *Gestalt Psychology* (New York: Liveright, 1992, reprint of 1947 edition).

the neo-Ockhamite variety developed as English empiricism by Paolo Sarpi, Sarpi's house-servant Galileo, et al. That discovery did not provide the accomplishment of that task; it posed the need to develop a solution for that paradox. The combined effects of Kepler's and Fermat's discoveries, thus foredoomed the conventional classroom doctrine of geometry used in the usual mathematics and physics classrooms. The search for a solution for these paradoxes, led, as through the definitions of an anti-Euclidean geometry by Leibniz follower Abraham Kästner, through the work of Monge, Gauss, et al., to the discovery and development of modern hypergeometry, successively, by Gauss and Riemann.

To restate and emphasize that point in broader terms of reference: As I have indicated, in earlier locations, during the middle of the Seventeenth Century, this paradoxical experimental discovery by Fermat, juxtaposed against the paradoxes posed by the revolutionary discoveries by Kepler, set into motion all of the subsequent principal progress in physical science and mathematics, through the circles of Christiaan Huyghens and Leibniz, through the work of Riemann and beyond. Leibniz's originality in discovering the calculus, and his continuation of that discovery as his monadology, contrary to the later frauds by Leonhard Euler, Augustin Cauchy, et al., is a central feature of that process of development. This would be a pivotal feature of any competent secondary program of education in mathematics and physics.

LAROUCHE	
THE FOREMOST	
ECONOMIST AND	
PHILOSOPHER	
OF OUR TIME.	
HOW COGNITION	
CHANGES HISTORY.	
<h1>The Power of Reason: 1988</h1> <p>An Autobiography by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.</p> <p>Published by Executive Intelligence Review</p> <p>Order from Ben Franklin Booksellers P.O. Box 1707 Leesburg, VA 20177 \$10 plus shipping (\$4.00 for first copy, \$0.50 for each additional book).</p>	



The search for a solution to the ontological paradoxes posed by Kepler's and Fermat's discoveries, led, through the work of Gaspard Monge (left) et al., to the discovery and development of modern hypergeometry, by Carl Gauss (center) and Bernhard Riemann (right).

In any truthful, Classical secondary educational program, the student should relive Kepler's, Fermat's, Huyghens', Leibniz's, and Bernoulli's related work, as a mandatory exercise, prerequisite to certification as a secondary-school graduate.

The kind of mutually contradictory, pairwise statements, such as those of Fermat's experimental comparison of reflection and refraction of light, provide an example of the way in which a pre-existing ivory-tower form of mathematical physics often collapses when one attempts to extend it to previously unknown, or overlooked physical realities. The juxtaposing of a pair, or more, of such mutually contradictory statements, as formulated within some existing mathematical-physics doctrine, typifies an ontological paradox, as Plato, for example, addressed such phenomena. The juxtaposition of the contradictory elements of such an ontological paradox, typifies a statement in the form of *Analysis Situs*.

For example, in the history of arithmetic as such, there are ontological paradoxes among the notions of arithmetic, algebraic, and transcendental numbers. Plato addresses the first pair in his dialogues, and implies still higher cases, as in his *Timaeus*. These paradoxes and their implications, are addressed in one way by Kästner and his student Carl Gauss,³⁰ leading Gauss and his successors Lejeune Dirichlet and Riemann, to develop a new kind of mathematics and physics.³¹

30. Carl Gauss, *Disquisitiones arithmeticae*. An 1889 German translation from the original Latin is available in a reprint edition: *Untersuchungen über höhere Arithmetik*, H. Maser, trans. (New York: Chelsea Publishing Co., 1981).

31. On Gauss, Dirichlet, and Riemann. Lazare Carnot and Alexander von Humboldt had been closely associated as members France's Ecole Polytechnique during the first decade of the Nineteenth Century. Humboldt continued an active relationship to the functioning of the Ecole, in Paris itself, until about 1827. During the interval following the Restoration monarchy's pro-British ouster of Monge and Carnot from the Ecole, Humboldt had worked

In physical science as such, we discover two pertinent things about this. First, that all meaningful paradoxes introduced by higher categories of number, are phenomena which reflect some, underlying, corresponding function within physical science; and, second, that the existence of number itself originates in, and is controlled by the way in which the universe is organized according to physical principles, rather than the simply aprioristic notions of numerical ones, as the latter are typified by the assumptions of Bertrand Russell and such acolytes of his numerological cult as Norbert Wiener and John von Neumann.³²

The first step in a well-organized process of discovery of some valid universal physical principle, is to define such an experimental quality of ontological paradox, by showing that the paradox must reflect a systemic flaw within (for example) the existing doctrines of mathematical physics as a whole. Such a paradox is stated most usefully in the form of a paradoxical statement in the form of *Analysis Situs*.

At that point in the investigation, the second step takes

both to maintain the Monge-Carnot legacy, and to build up Germany's science through support of the Monge-Carnot line of development of the Ecole in Germany. Dirichlet, one of Humboldt's leading protégés from the Ecole, moved to Berlin under Humboldt's patronage of both Gauss and Dirichlet. Dirichlet, a sometime teacher of Gauss protégé Riemann, succeeded Gauss in Göttingen, and Riemann then succeeded Dirichlet in that position. Notable features of the interconnections of the collaboration among Gauss, Dirichlet, and Riemann, are Riemann's emphasized reliance on what he termed "Dirichlet's Principle," and Riemann's superseding the work of Dirichlet, in continuing Dirichlet's correction of Euler's attempt to define a prime number series.

32. Bertrand Russell, *Principia Mathematica* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994, reprint of 1927 edition). On this see Kurt Gödel on the fatal flaw in Russell's system: *On Formally Undecidable Propositions of Principia Mathematica and Related Systems and Discussion on Providing a Foundation for Mathematics, Collected Works*, Vol. I (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986).



Physicist Dr. Robert Moon teaches a class on Ampère's discoveries in electromagnetism. "How could the act of discovering and validating the relevant hypothesis itself be caused to occur in the mind of other persons?"

over. The ivory-tower pedant's classroom blackboard is banned from the continued proceedings, until an hypothetical solution is found. The solution to such a paradox will be found only in the domain of what is defined by Plato as *hypothesis*. This hypothesis must be in the form of a revolutionary change in the kind of mathematical physics used to state the paradox. This hypothesis has, and must have, the form and other quality demanded by the notion of a universal physical principle. Such an hypothesis is purely a creation of the sovereign cognitive powers of the individual mind of the thinker who generates that hypothesis. This is the most crucial fact about all valid methods of education, especially education for freedom.

The third step, once an hypothesis has been generated as a credible kind of proposed possible solution for the paradox, is to craft a design of experiment, which will test for two results. The first such result, must be to demonstrate that a real basis for the assumed effects of the hypothesis can be proven. The second result, must be to show that the hypothesis succeeds not only in some cases, but must be of the quality of *unique experiment* whose results can be regarded as a universal principle of any future mathematical physics.

If those conditions are satisfied, the solution to the paradox is apparently valid. The immediate next question posed is, therefore, how could the act of discovering and validating *the relevant hypothesis itself* be caused to occur in the mind of other persons? Now, we have touched the most essential question of all education. On the answer for this question, the very meaning of education itself depends entirely. *We have thus, now, reached the pivotal issue of our study of the subject of education as such.*

Given two students within a class, who are given a statement of facts corresponding to an ontological paradox as I

have described it above. Let each student withdraw from discussion with the teacher and other pupils for a time. Let each student attempt to solve the riddle, and put any proposed solution into the form of a plausibly arguable hypothesis.

That phase completed, let the class reassemble. Let each of the students who thinks he or she has discovered a solution for the riddle, now observe the teacher's demonstration of each among the students' proposed solutions. Assume that two among the students have solved the riddle, and that, therefore, the experimental demonstration shows that, at least, their proposed solutions are experimentally plausible. Now, the question becomes, which, if any, of those experimentally plausible solutions meet the standard of a universal physical principle?

Let us redefine that situation, as follows.

In this report so far, I have made reference to various celebrated discoverers and some part of their original discoveries. Now, instead of merely presenting the class with a riddle, let us make the subject of the riddle historically concrete, referencing one or more of those, or other discoverers. Let us take Archimedes' cry of "Eureka!" as the point of reference. What was Archimedes yelling about?

We have a place. We have a date, or at least an approximate one. We have a name. We have relevant facts concerning his background, and his previous work. We have portraits which are putatively representations of Archimedes himself. We have a topographical and political map of the area of modern Italy and of the relevant portions of the Mediterranean, at the time the Sicilian Archimedes was about to be butchered by the invading Roman soldiers. We have also a general picture of the quality of Archimedes' accomplishments and of his relationship to the Eratosthenes, the world's

greatest astronomer of that period, then living and working in Egypt, the latter a man of Cyrenaic origin, educated at Athens as a member of the Academy founded by Plato. Give the students the riddle of specific weight which Archimedes solved, by situating him as a real-life person in real history, in their minds, thus efficiently personalizing the task of replicating Archimedes' solution for the riddle. Don't give away the solution for the riddle, but, short of that, box the solution in, factually and historically, as much as possible otherwise.

This is the approach employed in a Classical humanist education.

Let us imagine the case in which two bright pupils, who have obviously been through similar experiences earlier, produce a plausible solution for the riddle. Then, after the demonstration experiment before the entire class, we have the following social situation.

The two relevant students from that class, have experienced a discovery of an hypothesis which is at least an approximation of Archimedes' success. Now, review the dramatis personae of the drama within the classroom as the demonstration is completed.

The teacher knows. Two of the students have each more or less replicated what happened within the sovereign cognitive processes of Archimedes; now that the demonstration experiment has been conducted, they are elated by the fact that they now really "see" the solution. The cry of "Eureka!" is now in order. Other pupils who have not solved the riddle, see a connection between the riddle and the demonstrated result of the discovery, and also see that fellow-students have been able to re-create a living moment from the mind of the great Archimedes within their own minds!

Meanwhile, inside the mind of each of the two students who produced fairly approximate hypothetical solutions for the riddle, there is a recognition of something of fundamental importance, *something uniquely human*.

There were three distinct, successive actions in the model case outlined. First, the paradox, then the hypothesis, and, finally, the validated discovery of principle which solves the paradox. It is the second of those three actions which is crucial: the act of *hypothesizing* a plausible, or entirely valid solution. Here lies the essential principle of all competent educational policy: the principle of cognitive hypothesizing of validatable discoveries of universal principle. Focus on the two successful students, and their state of mind in the aftermath of the demonstration and its discussion.

Focus on the fact that the relevant act of hypothesizing has occurred, independently, within the sovereign cognitive processes of each, a mental act whose occurrence is *intrinsically invisible* to sense-perception. Yet, that act of cognition was not only efficient action upon the real universe in which that event occurred, but, the application of the validated hypothesis to human practice will alter mankind's relationship to nature, a definite physical effect. The evidence generating the paradox was a matter of effects visible to the senses.

The concluding demonstration, was a matter of effects

visible to the senses. However, the connection between the first and the last, however impassioned Archimedes' cry of "Eureka!" might be, is not "visible" to the senses. Therefore, how could the mind of John, one of those who replicated the experience of the discovery by Archimedes, "see" the thought of hypothesizing in the mind of the other student, Robert? Here, in this illustration, we have the germ of Plato's use of the term *idea*.

To the degree that John and Robert have experienced the act of hypothesizing in this case, they each have an experience which they know to be in correspondence with the relevant experience of the other. To that degree, Robert can "see" the act of hypothesizing within the mind of John, and vice versa. To avoid confusion in terms, let us, for the purpose of this report, call this not "synthetic judgment *a priori*," but *Platonic insight*. Both can each see into that moment in the mind of the living Archimedes, in the same way. This cognitive connection among those three figures of this illustration, represents the germ of the truly human quality of social relations, and of the quality which sets the human individual, and species, apart from and above all other living species.

That is, of course, a very simple approximation of what an idea actually represents. Nonetheless, it is a good beginning; we shall improve upon it, step by step.

Plato's Cave

A close collaborator of both Gauss and Riemann, Wilhelm Weber, who was a gifted designer of scientific experimental apparatus, as well as a leading discoverer in the field of electromagnetism, made a very precise measurement, in connection with proving the Ampère angular-force principle, which was, in fact, the first successful modern intervention into sub-atomic microphysics.³³ It was also an idea produced as a part of the overthrow, as also by Ampère's collaboration with Fresnel and Arago, of not only the Newtonian doctrine of propagation of light, but also the general mathematical-physical dogma of the French Bourbon Restoration's "Newton freaks" Coulomb and Poisson.³⁴

The advent of atomic, nuclear, and related microphysics, has the categorical experimental implication of showing that, at the very least, certain crucial sorts of sense-perception-observable macrophysical effects, are determined by efficient action located in a domain beyond direct access by human sense-perception.

Thus, Chicago University's Manhattan Project veteran, Professor Moon, speaking in support of the argument I had presented earlier, on the subject of controlled thermonuclear

33. Laurence Hecht, "The Atomic Science Textbooks Don't Teach: The Significance of the 1845 Gauss-Weber Correspondence," *21st Century Science & Technology*, Fall 1996; Jonathan Tennenbaum, "How Fresnel and Ampère Launched a Scientific Revolution," *EIR*, Aug. 27, 1999.

34. Laurence Hecht, "Should the Law of Gravity Be Repealed?," *21st Century Science & Technology*, Spring 2001; Jacques Cheminade, "The Ampère-Fresnel Revolution: 'On Behalf of the Future,'" *EIR*, Aug. 27, 1999.

fusion, set before me his affirmative evidence for that same conclusion, that on one afternoon back during the mid-1970s. Moon explained to me (and, repeatedly to others among our collaborators), that the work of Ampère-Weber et al., is evidence in support of my insistence on the dubiousness of the assumption, that the purely arbitrary presumption, that repulsive “Coulomb forces” are extended simply infinitely, into large and small, is only arbitrary, and not very intelligent, ivory-tower speculation, rather than sound physics. This proof, as set forth by Professor Moon, of the absurdity of such taught dogma as the so-called “Coulomb” principle, exposes the folly of the presumption by some, that a “Coulomb barrier” constitutes a principled barrier to any development of controlled thermonuclear fusion power production for society.³⁵

This brings us directly to the crucial topic of “Plato’s Cave.” Plato’s pedagogical allegory was, that what our senses present to us, must be assessed as analogous to the shadows appearing on the irregular surface of the wall of a dimly-lit cave, rather than the objects responsible for that projection of those shadows. Microphysics is an obvious case of such an *ontologically paradoxical quality* of sense-perception.

However, the rule is, that the basis for Plato’s argument is not the absurd argument of the bogomils and also the empiricists such as Locke, Bernard Mandeville, François Quesnay, and Adam Smith, that unseeable little demons, whether called “invisible hands,” or “Maxwell’s demons,”³⁶ are the prompters of visible effects. The crucial point is, that each and every discovery of an experimentally validatable universal physical principle, shows that the universe is not controlled by aprioristic kinds of statistical principles; it is controlled, essentially, as Kepler discovered the universal principle of gravitation,

35. My own argument had been the much more modest argument, that it was fraudulent to presume that a Newtonian conception, such as that of so-called “Coulomb forces,” could be neither arbitrarily extended into the “infinitely small” and “infinitely large,” nor assumed to be linear. I had argued, as a matter of our policy, that the matter of “forces at work” on the scale of the nuclear fusion must be left to relevant experimental work. Thus, until Moon’s presentation of the crucial implications of the Ampère-Weber principle, our policy had been based on those negative considerations or principle alone; Moon gave us the positive basis needed for the policies respecting controlled nuclear fusion, then formulated on behalf of what, soon after that, became the Fusion Energy Foundation.

36. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology’s Professor Norbert Wiener, premised the core of his argument for the founding of the irrationalist cult of so-called “information theory,” on citing J. Clerk Maxwell’s speculation, that phenomena such as “negative entropy” could be explained by assuming the presence of an invisible little “demon” operating within the cracks of the infinitesimally small. Although this is the same argument made, for theology, by the neo-manichean cult known as the bogomils, and, explicitly, in support of “free trade,” by Bernard Mandeville, François Quesnay, and Adam Smith, Wiener’s citation of Maxwell reflects Wiener’s and John von Neumann’s conditioning as one-time acolytes of Bertrand Russell. This doctrine, shared by the latter two, provided the basis for the 1970s development of the “Third Wave” cult of Newt Gingrich, Alvin Toffler, Al Gore, et al., and it also supplies the supernatural doctrine of “The New Economy” derived from that “Third Wave” cult.

by those objects of cognition which we know, as my story’s John and Robert did, as the kinds of *ideas* associated with the human *act* of making such discoveries. In physical science, such *ideas* are otherwise known by the name of experimentally validated universal physical principles.³⁷

These are *ideas* in the sense indicated by the way in which Robert is able to look insightfully into the mind of John, in the case of the shared cognitive experience of discovering an experimentally validated universal physical principle.

This connotes, that our sense-perception is not merely something as trivial, and false, as a faithful image of the real universe, but presents us with the mere shadows of physical reality. It is the business of the mind, as the mind is typified by the cognitive action, which generates validated discoveries of universal physical principle, in response to ontological paradoxes. It is the business of the mind, acting in this cognitive way, to discover the reality which corresponds to the effects projected upon our sensorium.

At this point, I summarize the relevant elements of an argument made, with included reference to the work of the founder of the branch of science known as *biogeochemistry*, Vladimir I. Vernadsky, in earlier published locations.

Vernadsky divided the phenomena experienced in the universe among three categories of what he termed *natural objects*.³⁸ The first is the category of natural objects of non-living processes, the second of living processes (the *biosphere*), and the third of cognitive (*noëtic*) processes. In each case, the distinct difference of these types of natural objects, within the overlapping action among the classes, is defined empirically by the evidence of the changes which living processes successfully impose upon non-living ones (such as the body of natural objects constituting the *biosphere*), and the higher order of changes which human cognitive processes impose upon the functions of the biosphere (the *noösphere*).

Since these differences are measured as the natural effects of those physical principles as causes, they are called by Vernadsky *natural objects*. Physical science is properly defined as the discovery of the principles expressed in the form of the process of production of such natural objects. The differences in effects of action among such classes of objects, such as the distinction between non-living and living, cogni-

37. The formal denial of the existence of universal physical principles, so defined, is traced to the famous series of *Critiques* of Immanuel Kant. Modern cult-doctrines of “information theory” and “artificial intelligence” are radical derivatives of the argument, against knowable discoveries of universal physical principles, first published by Kant in his *Critique of Pure Reason* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1966, translation of 1781 edition). That argument is used by neo-Kantians, such as the positivist followers of Ernst Mach, Boltzmann, et al., as the premise for efforts to reduce the mathematical practice of science to linear statistical methods of the so-called “radical empiricists,” as the devotees of Wiener and von Neumann do.

38. Vladimir I. Vernadsky, “On the Fundamental Material-energetic Difference between Living and Non-Living Natural Bodies in the Biosphere” (1938), Jonathan Tennenbaum and Rachel Douglas, trans., *21st Century Science & Technology*, Winter 2000-2001.

tive and non-cognitive, are measured in terms of the successively higher orders of *anti-entropy* characteristic of that succession, and are properly defined as of the quality of universal physical principles. This definition, as described by Vernadsky, among others, is based upon the experimental evidence of the corresponding uniqueness of the physical effects associated uniquely with each category of action.³⁹

Within each of those three general types of ideas, there are experimentally defined, distinct ideas of valid universal physical principles. My discoveries in the field of the science of physical economy, have the effect of being an insertion into the internal features of the cognitive functions defining the *noösphere* as man's successful transformation of the biosphere, a biosphere which, in turn, is transforming the non-living processes of our planet by such means as creating oceans and atmosphere.

My own original discoveries in the field of physical economy, were prompted by attention to the role of technological progress in increasing the implied power of mankind to exist in our universe, as this could be measured per capita, and per square kilometer of normalized surface-area of Earth. I recognized this as a reflection of the same principle of *anti-entropy*⁴⁰ which leading biologists had recognized as the characteristic, marginal mathematical distinction of living processes from non-living ones.⁴¹ My discoveries along that line of inquiry, led, in turn, to my subsequent recognition of both the importance of Riemann for interpreting the application of my discoveries, and the importance of Vernadsky's discoveries for situating the result within the universe at large.

The idea of such measurements had been prompted, in large part, by my adolescent studies of the work of Leibniz, in which his notions of physical economy, as he developed

those notions over the course of the 1671-1716 interval, radiate from the pores of his work in general. The essential feature of Leibniz's work reflected in my own attack on the problem of physical economy, was Leibniz's notion of a *monadology*.

There are in the universe, objects such as planetary orbits, as Kepler was the first known to us to define the meaning of a planetary orbit as a *cognitively* distinct object. It was Leibniz's continuation of the combined work of Kepler, and of Fermat on "quickest-action pathway," which led to both Leibniz's uniquely original discovery of the calculus, and, thence, beyond the calculus as such, to those principles of physical science set forth as his monadology.

The effect of the orbit is always distinct, as Kepler showed the harmonic ordering of relative values among the planetary orbits; the caused effect is always a definitely measurable one, but the cause of that effect can not be simply reduced, on principle, to the same exact (constant) form of simple numbers under all circumstances in general. Put most simply, anything which exists, is interacting with larger processes. It is not only interacting with other processes, but is acting within, and acted upon by a manifold expressing the universal physical geometry within which all of these processes are situated, and by which they are controlled. The role of harmonics for Kepler, in determining the relations among the planetary orbits, expresses this principle.

Therefore, in considering any such subject, we must distinguish between the notion of its existence as an existence, and the relative value that existence expresses within a relevant physical-space-time geometry, such as a Riemannian hypergeometry.

I emphasize, that we must not limit our attention to pairwise interaction among other systems of events; we must recognize the efficient principle of action represented by the physical manifold as such, within which all apparently pairwise interactions occur. In other words, we must adduce the notion of a specific physical space-time (hypergeometrical) "curvature," not only as a physically efficient form of action upon all within it, but as a curvature upon which the individual action is itself acting, as if reciprocally. This is implicit in Kepler's discoveries, but becomes explicit only through the work of such followers of Leibniz as Gauss and Riemann. An object so situated and defined, is what Leibniz signifies by the term *monad*.

On the condition that we define objects from the standpoint of cognition, rather than naive sense-certainty, we have, as Leibniz emphasized, a vast plenum of such objects, and also categories of objects. For example, there are the relatively simpler objects of non-living processes, also planetary systems, living processes, and the cognitive processes of the individual person. Each belongs to the class of monads, but each belongs to a distinct class, and is distinct within its class. Each has an identity as a non-Aristotelean form of existence, and also a definable, relative notion of the measurable, relative, non-Aristotelean characteristics of the action associated with that existence.

39. This is in opposition to the quietly hysterical reference, implicitly against Vernadsky, to so-called "aperiodic crystals," in the "What Is Life?" essay by Boltzmann follower Erwin Schrödinger. Schrödinger hysterically avoids the fallacy of composition underlying his own argument, that the Clausius-Grassmann-Kelvin notion of entropy is a product not of physical science, but of the hereditary implications of the a priori assumptions of Boltzmann's mathematics.

40. My use of "anti-entropy" parallels Kästner's use of the term "anti-Euclidean geometry," and Gauss's and Riemann's following Kästner's teaching of this principle. I was, however reluctantly, obliged to abandon the use of "negative entropy," which had had an excellent record in the field of biology earlier, because of the massive propaganda in support of Bertrand Russell acolyte Norbert Wiener's vulgarization of the term "negative entropy."

41. This is not to argue that the non-living aspects of the universe are characteristically entropic, but only that there exists a characteristic margin of *relative* anti-entropy, distinguishing living processes from non-living ones of comparable chemical composition. The notion of universal thermodynamical entropy, as associated with the reading of the work of Clausius, Grassmann, and Kelvin, is derived from a dubious imposition of a radically reductionist set of axioms upon the model of the work of Sadi Carnot. The resulting mathematical notion of a universal principle of kinematic entropy is, from its inception, an hereditary implication of the dubious axioms pre-embedded in the mathematics applied to the study. The resulting error is a faithful copy of the common, fatal blunder of ivory-tower mathematics, which Kepler exposed in the cases of Claudius Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Brahe.



Johannes Kepler (left) was the first known to us to define the meaning of a planetary orbit as a cognitively distinct object. Gottfried Leibniz (right) took up where Kepler left off, leading to his uniquely original discovery of the calculus.

All such monads are associated with the notion of a Platonic idea, ideas akin to the relatively successful mental (cognitive) act of hypothesizing by our John and Robert. It is as such *ideas*, that the applicable meaning of the term monad is to be defined.

Our knowledge of such ideas is essentially practical in form. *The discovery of any valid universal physical principle, typifies the sole means by which a characteristic increase in man's power to exist within the universe is effected.* By that, we should understand man's increased (*anti-entropic*) power to exist, as a species, into an indefinite number of future generations, as improvement of this existence can be measured per capita and per square kilometer of surface area. That consideration is the primary experimental basis for any science of physical economy.

The shaping of the physical-economic policies of a society, to bring about that combined result, for the benefit of both present and, especially, future mankind, is of a quality which I have defined, in earlier locations, as a scientific intention, following Kepler's use of *Mind* and *intention* as synonyms for efficient forms of universal physical principles. Physical economy is the science of physical intentions, as these are to be embedded in a nation's laws and related policies, for the increase of mankind's per-capita potential relative population-density into a generation ahead, and beyond.

In the rather common case, the design of a successful experiment which proves the validity of an hypothetical universal physical principle, must contain, by its nature, as if hereditarily, some included feature of design which corresponds to the principle being tested. The application of the results of such a feature of such an experiment, to the designs of products and processes, for example, is a result which we

recognize as a *technology*.

It is the knowledgeable application of science and technology, so defined, to man's action on the universe, per capita and per square kilometer, which is the determining basis for the physically defined productive powers of labor. Thus, the higher the level of educational development of the person, through related cognitive experiences, the relatively higher the *relative* productive powers of labor of that quality.⁴²

That point restated: the combination of the level of development and maintenance of the basic economic infrastructure of the general area and the conditions of the general population, with the levels of knowledge practiced in design and production of useful products, expresses a relationship between the characteristic curvature of that society considered as a Riemannian sort of physical space-time, and the act of production or consumption within that space-time setting. The relative value of a productive act, lies not merely in the internal quality of the intention expressed by that act, but the relative "curvature" of the physical space-time represented by the physical economy in which that act occurs.

Here so far, we have considered only those ideas which are associated with conventional notions of the subject of physical science. This brings us to the third consideration identified above: the social process.

42. This is also relative to the level of development of basic economic infrastructure. Labor of equal skill, situated in a relatively poorer general level of development of basic economic infrastructure, will be of poor quality in its result, even catastrophically so. As I defined the point in earlier locations, basic economic infrastructure is to be seen as a part of the function of the biosphere, as the quality of that biosphere has been enriched with natural products of cognitive activity, such as products of science and technology.

Human Relations

In his work founding modern experimental physical science, *De Docta Ignorantia*, Nicholas of Cusa included report of his work correcting an error by Archimedes, in the matter of the quadrature of the circle (and, implicitly, the parabola). Cusa's report on that matter is the original discovery of a class of geometric numbers subsequently known as *transcendental*.⁴³ The further implications of this line of development, as to mathematics generally, were broadly settled by the continuing work of Gauss on the implications of bi-quadratic residues.

This case implicitly puts us into the middle of a process of the unfolding of the development of a plenum of cognitive ideas, from Thales and Pythagoras, through Plato, Eratosthenes, Archimedes, Cusa, Kepler, Leibniz, Gauss, and Riemann, and also including all the ideas implied in that succession of discovery. In any competent program of secondary and higher education, the pupils have, like the students John and Robert of our story, relived the cognitive act of original discovery of some of the crucial discoveries of universal physical principle, by each and all of these and comparable historical figures of scientific progress.

Moreover, these ideas are not ideas which exist in isolation from one another; there is a qualitative interdependency of the existence of the discovery of any idea, upon the situation presented by the accumulation of an ultimately enormous array of actual, or merely alleged cognitive discoveries of principle by predecessors. Some years ago, in a featured article, I compared such an array of predecessors to the historical figures assembled by Raphael Sanzio in his *The School of Athens*.⁴⁴

Focus upon that historical class of ideas as subjects of the replication of the cognitive act of the historically original discovery, rather than merely learning. Compare the cognitive relationship to these discoverers, of any student who has successfully relived the experience of discovering those principles, principles known to the student by the name and historical setting of each of those earlier discoverers. Compare the relationship of the student to each of those discoverers to the relationship among John, Robert, and Archimedes, in the illustration provided above.

Look at Raphael's *School of Athens*. I propose that the reader work through the following exercise.

Make a list of each of the historical figures represented. Take a map of the relevant area of the Mediterranean and its littoral for the period from the time of Homer through the entirety of the Classical and Hellenistic phases of Greek and

related culture. Locate the place and date of existence of each figure on that map. Then, identify the relationship among these figures in terms of those leading ideas which bear upon the irreconcilable dispute between the cognitive Plato and his opponent, the reductionist Aristotle. Ask yourself, is the gloomy figure in the foreground, perhaps the Classical Platonist Raphael's recognition of the Romantic tendencies in his contemporary, Michelangelo?

In this collection as a whole, there are sequences of time, and sequences of ideas, or beliefs, such as Aristotle's, substituted for ideas. In the painting, these figures are represented as contemporaries, as if the entire period represented by these figures' mortal lives, had been compacted into a kind of simultaneity of eternity. Yet, when one considers the medley of interacting ideas and other beliefs represented by the whole assembly, there is an order defined in terms of action among both kinds of notions treated as principles by the user, either ideas or substitutes for ideas, or a combination of both.

Ask: What is the meaning of Raphael's resort to such a portrayal of a simultaneity of eternity? Is it not the case, that that painting corresponds to the way in which a well-educated student's mind, even a graduate of a decent sort of secondary education, sees such figures from that period of history? His mind is a simultaneity of eternity, but there is also an ordering, in the sense of sequences, among the elements of that otherwise timeless eternity.

In other words, by introducing the notion of *change as such*, in the form of continuing, superseding generation of ideas, the time during which the changes unfold is collapsed into a relatively very short lapse of time within the bounds of what is otherwise a simultaneity of eternity.

Now, amplify this memory of history, to include virtually all that pertains to physical scientific knowledge, and to the known aspects of the history of cultures, and of the geography in which they dwelt. We will have then amplified Raphael's example, to approximate the functional elements of the memory of ideas by a well-educated individual mind of today. If that memory is organized around the efficient interaction among ideas defined in Platonic terms, we have imagined thus, the case which I wish to call to your attention here.

The relationship of the students John and Robert to Archimedes, in my pedagogical story, is to be recognized as an expression of the truly essential nature of human relations *per se*, as distinct from the quality of relationship among lower forms of animal life (as mimicked by such as the empiricist devotees of Hobbes, Locke, Mandeville, Quesnay, Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, and Bertrand Russell, implicitly profess themselves to be). *Truly human relations, are expressed as relations in terms of a Platonic notion of ideas.*

To emphasize the crucial point here, when we shift the notion of events, from mere sense-experiences as such, to the development of ideas, everything believed about the nature of experience changes accordingly. We then contrast the relative clock-time associated with sense-experience as such, to the relative time expressed by the rate of progress in ideas, that

43. Although, it should be clear that this is already implied in the treatment of the Plato Academy's proof of the uniqueness of the Platonic solids, as reflected and elaborated within Plato's *Timaeus*, and as this feature of the work of Cusa, Pacioli, and Leonardo occupies a central place in the work of Kepler.

44. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "The Truth About Temporal Eternity," *Fidelio*, Summer 1994.



Raphael's "The School of Athens."

relative to whatever physical process we are measuring in terms of rate of progress. We shift the notion of human relations, from the sensuality of mortal sense-experience, to the passion of the universe of cognitive transmission of development of ideas.⁴⁵

Pause at this point, to reflect on the importance of naming discoverers, of naming the time and place in history in which each discovery is believed to have occurred for the first time. There is an essential function which requires naming ideas in that historical way, rather than the way in which the worst among today's textbooks and classroom instruction tend to do. As my story of John and Robert illustrates the point, *the most essential feature of all ideas, is the historical relationship expressed in the communication of those ideas in the cognitive form they assumed as hypothesis.*

This is the most essential principle of all competent educational policy of practice, as the Friedrich Schiller-Wilhelm von Humboldt program of Classical-humanist education typifies such competence.⁴⁶ Without that notion of the historically

45. It was the inherent inability of a thorough Aristotelean, such as Padua's Pietro Pomponazzi, to accept that distinction, which impelled him, and all of like persuasion, such as the empiricists, to see human existence in any but strictly *mortalist* terms. Only in the realm of cognitive processes, which, like life as such, does not exist in Aristotle's system of only animal life, of *anima*, does the mortal individual have an efficiently continuing relationship to a pre- and post-mortal past and future. Hence, the Christian, in contrast to Pomponazzi, makes a distinction between the mortal being and the cognitive being made in the image of the Creator, the soul.

46. Friedrich Schiller wrote his seminal piece on education, *Letters on the Aesthetical Education of Man*, during the several months in Jena, Germany, beginning in 1794, when he was in the almost daily company of Wilhelm

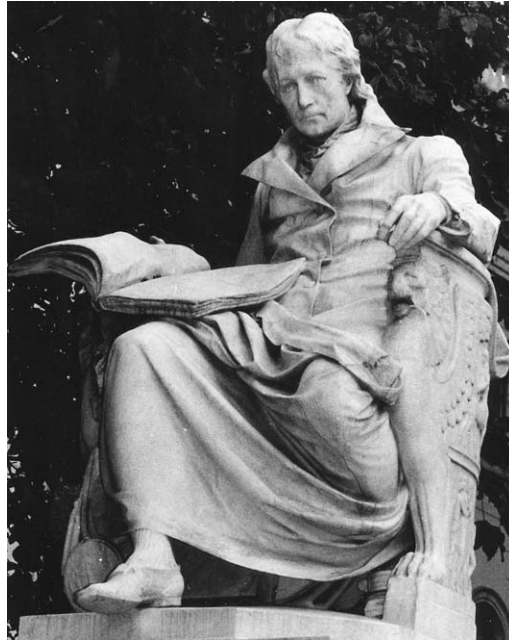
determined, functional relations among the discoveries and rediscovers of ideas in their Platonic form, no scientific rigor can be achieved; worse, no rational comprehension of the existence of society is possible.

The way in which societies, such as the U.S. today, degrade the personalities of their individual members into an Orwellian condition like that of human cattle, is through the substitution of popular opinion, as Romantic tradition and Walter Lippmann have defined it, for truth. To this end, explanations of the type often referred to today as "spin," and outright, especially official and academic lies, as well as wicked fables and mythologies, are supplied to the credulous as a substitute for knowledge. The case of so-called "religious fundamentalist" beliefs, is among the best examples of the

von Humboldt. Schiller's *On Grace and Dignity*, begun in May 1793, is his first major published work to decisively criticize the perspective of Kant on aesthetics. Schiller's inaugural lecture at Jena University, "What Is, and to What End Do We Study, Universal History," delivered on May 26-27, 1789, shows what Schiller's philosophy was, as a teacher.

Von Humboldt captures Schiller's impact, in his essay "On Schiller and the Course of His Spiritual Development" (1830). Von Humboldt was appointed Privy Councillor and director of the Section for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education in the Ministry of the Interior of Prussia in 1808, and remained there for 16 months. Two key memoranda, produced in this period, outline his philosophy of education: the "school plans" for Königsberg and Prussian Lithuania. Humboldt's ideas were put into practice in Prussia during his ministry, and continued to influence German education until the 1970s "reforms" of Willy Brandt's government. The founding of the University of Berlin, beginning in September 1807, was Humboldt's crowning achievement.

All the writings by Schiller and Humboldt referenced here are available in English translation from the Schiller Institute (www.schillerinstitute.org).



Friedrich Schiller (left) and Wilhelm von Humboldt. Their program of Classical-humanist education typifies the essential principle required for all competent educational policy: the communication of the history of ideas in their cognitive form.

way official and quasi-official, lying mythologies, are used to control the minds and behavior of large strata of populations, “Big Brother” fashion.⁴⁷ Any well-educated person in study of history, recognizes the way in which synthetic religions and other mythologies have been used, as a principal method of effectively dictatorial control over large portions, even the virtual entirety of entire populations, even entire cultures.⁴⁸ Much of what passes for education in science and other matters, in today’s universities and public schools, is of this de-

47. There should be standards, akin to “pure food” criteria, or labels warning credulous consumers, against the acceptance of the claims of many curious sects, such as those of Rev. Pat Robertson and Jerry Falwell, to the name of “Christianity.” The crucial feature of the latter variety of pseudo-Christian cults, is that they claim that “God’s intention is to be found in an ordinary individual’s reading of the text of passages from the Bible,” a variety of the same argument made by the wildly gnostic, self-avowed “textualist,” U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice Antonin Scalia. Typical of the point to be made, is the absurdity of any attempt to apply the “textualist” practice to *I Corinthians* 13, in which the Apostle Paul defines the meaning of Plato’s conception of *agapē* according to a most essential Christian principle. Notably, the type of “Biblical fundamentalist” referenced has no agreement with the literal intent of such authorities as the Apostles John and Paul. Indeed, all such “fundamentalist” doctrines are the clearest examples of wild varieties of anti-Christian gnosticism, with clear affinities for the doctrine of the anti-Christian bogomil cult.

48. Thus, a nation can be truly a democracy and also truly a dictatorship exerted by an oligarchy. Such is the nature of the degeneration of the U.S.A., especially since Richard Nixon’s launching of his 1966-1968 campaign for the Presidency. The degeneration of the character of political parties as organizations of the citizenry, into a master-client relationship, instead, typifies the role of a pro-“Southern Strategy”-oriented, oligarchy-controlled mass media, in crushing the U.S. population into a condition of rule by “popular opinion,” a condition akin to the status of the lower classes, plebeians and slaves, of ancient Rome.

graded nature and wicked intent.⁴⁹

The emphasis should be on the word “intent.” The instant one challenges a fraudulent myth of academia, the banshees are unleashed against the offender. Pedants of what ordinarily appear to be of a mind most successfully detached from reality, fly into a mentally deranged state of rage against the violator of what passes for “the code.” The phrase from Eugene O’Neill’s *The Iceman Cometh* pops into mind: “Hickey, you took the life out of the booze!” Once the hypnotic spell of accepted mythology is broken, as by the mere mention of an embarrassing bit of truth, the enraged reaction to this from the thoroughly conditioned pedant, betrays the fact that the dogma being defended by the pedant is a device concocted to serve, and be enforced as a control mechanism over the minds of the credulous members of the student population. You are the target of his, or her rage, because you have unmasked the magician, and spoiled his magic: you have taken the life out of the booze he was intentionally dispensing for its intended effects.

The essence of what we should recognize today as Orwellian brainwashing of large populations for purposes set forth

49. It is very much to the credit of author James D. Anderson, that, in the 1988 book I have referenced here, he stresses the conscious intention of Wall Street banker George F. Peabody, 1914 Woodrow Wilson appointee as Vice-Chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, as typical of those who controlled much of so-called “black education” in the U.S. as an intended control mechanism directed immediately against the so-called African-American population. The same methods were used, by interests of the same Wall Street pedigree, to introduce into public schools and universities, mythologies intended to terminate the role of the ideas represented by Rev. Martin Luther King among so-called African-Americans, as in some propagandistic efforts to discredit the memory of Frederick Douglass.

in Fabian ideologue Walter Lippmann's 1922 *Public Opinion*, is the total substitution of the claimed authority of arbitrary forms of mere *belief* for knowledge. I described such substitution of mere belief for knowledge, in my references, earlier in this report, to the kind of lying which I encountered as dominating opinion among family and school environments during my childhood and adolescence. The use of the modern mass media, notably an entertainment and news media which can no longer be strictly distinguished from one another, to orchestrate a synthetic *vox populi* better named *vox vox*, is exemplary of what we may recognize as the functions of the use of myths and fables for mass social control in former history.

The question posed by today's Orwellian practices to such effect, is, how could a population defend itself against control by the kind of mass-media and related methods of mind-manipulation rampant in the U.S.A. today?

The relevant difference between myth and truth, credulity and reason, is located in the way in which human relations are defined.

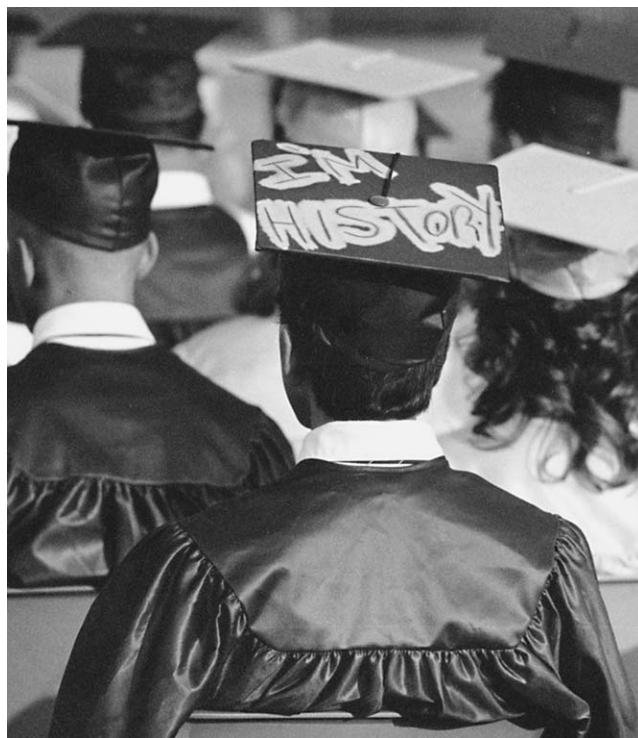
If the student has experienced each ancient and other discovery of validated universal physical principle, by means of reliving the historically situated act of original discovery of that principle, the student now knows personally that moment in the mind of the living original discoverer of relevance. There lies the pivotal distinction.

However, competent scientific knowledge is not a mere basketful of separately collected discoveries from the past. Usually, as in the case of the combined impact of the cognitively referenced discoveries by Kepler and Fermat, upon the minds and work of Christiaan Huyghens, Leibniz, et al., the Leibniz calculus, for example, was developed. Knowledge of universal principles, gained in this way, is a highly reticulated, highly interdependent lattice-work of an historical, ongoing process of continuing discovery and rediscovery of ideas of a Platonic form. We should say, that this is a multiply-connected lattice-work, as Riemann signifies by his use of "multiply-connected." The process of knowledge is an organic process, rooted in the principle of cognitive action.

A competent process of education, is organized and conducted according to that conception of the cognitive experiencing of the relevant lattice-work of validated discoveries of universal physical principles, up to the present time. That goal is accomplished, by limiting the core of all educational practices and related experiences, to the experiencing of the cognitive process of generating knowledge, rather than by means of learning. *The primary intent of any good education, is to produce a graduate who embodies the most essential achievements of history, in that way, up to that moment.*

3. 'Science and Culture'

A good education does not end with the subject of the discovery and application of universal physical principles as



"The primary intent of any good education, is to produce a graduate who embodies the most essential achievements of history . . . up to that moment" — a goal to which this young man apparently aspires.

such. Although we must measure economic performance, and its demographic characteristics, in physical terms, and per capita and per square kilometer of a normalized cross-section of the Earth's surface, the individual does not act solely as an individual, but also as a product of, and functioning part of an entire society. When we consider a society's relationship to the planet on which it lives, it is the ordering of the social relations within the society, which determines the ability of the society to cooperate in ways which make the fostering of discovery of universal principles, and their application, effective, if they are to become, indeed, truly effective.

Stated in terms of the implications of a Riemannian physical geometry, the productive potential of the individual lies not entirely within himself, but in the relationship of his development to the characteristic "curvature" of the society and more immediate circumstances in which his function is situated.

This brings us, now, to the second principal aspect of a competent form of education, the role of Classical culture in determining the relative ability of a society to discover, and to utilize knowledge of validated universal physical principles.

The best way in which to define this second aspect of a Classical humanist education, is to focus, first, on the role of what is strictly definable as a Classical humanist species of artistic culture, as this is distinct from, and also the natural adversary of either Romantic forms of culture, or those so-

called popular, modernist, and post-modernist novelties which a jaded Romanticism has concocted, apparently, at least in part, in its desire to escape from its boredom with its tedious self.

Situate what I have said in this report so far, in terms of the referenced discoveries reported by Vernadsky. See the place of human relations within a functional image of what Vernadsky defines as the noösphere.

In Vernadsky's imagery, we have three classes of what I have defined in this report as *experimentally validated universal physical principles*. I restate that argument now:

The first, is a set of such principles as might be assumed to be acting within and upon a non-living universe.

The second, is what Vernadsky defined as the *biosphere*, a principle of life, not derived from the physics of non-living processes, which is able to impose its *intention*, as Kepler uses the notion of "intention," to place the Earth under increasing domination of the effects of action by a principle of life as such, thus producing a *biosphere*.

The third, is the power of willful, cognitive ("noëtic") discovery, unique to the human species, by which mankind is able to impose its will to change the characteristic behavior of both non-living processes in general, and of the effects of the principle of life in general. This creates the *noösphere*.

These three classes of experimentally validated knowledge of universal physical principle, represent, combined, an implicitly Riemannian form of multiply-connected manifold of three distinct types of universal physical principles.

In the study of the efficient role of cognition within the context of the noösphere so conceived, what are those physically efficient forms of relations which define the cooperation upon which man's efficient role within the noösphere depends?

As is reflected most explicitly in the science of physical economy, the ultimate validation of the hypothetical principles governing efficient forms of cognitive relations among the members of society, lies in manifest physical effects produced, or what Vernadsky's argument defines as the natural products of cognitive ("noëtic") activity. That natural product is the increase of the potential relative population-density of the society, or human species as a whole. Since cause and effect express themselves over generations, this subject must be considered over a span of not less than several successive generations. Those changes in the organization of society and its physical economy, which determine such increases, represent the natural products of cognition, as defined in the way consistent with the way in which Vernadsky uses his general notion of natural products.

Thus, the view of a natural science of culture defined by the principle of the sovereign cognitive process of the individual mind, requires that we adduce the principles underlying cognitive relations within society, by a study of the relative superiority or inferiority of forms of culture, as adduced from long-range studies of those changes in culture which are empirically the most characteristic, relative fea-

tures of multi-generational trends of change within the evolution of society in general.

Since the changes in culture introduced by the revolutionary establishment of the first modern sovereign form of nation-state, during Europe's Fifteenth Century, is, as measured by the standard of potential relative population-density, by far the most successful development in human culture known, we must proceed from a study of the relevant qualities of changes which that revolution has introduced to the preceding phases of both ancient and medieval European civilization. At the same time, we must focus upon those conflicts within European civilization which show us which cultural trends within modern European civilization are responsible for the improvements, and which, as Henry C. Carey showed for the case of slavery, detrimental in their effects upon the society's development as a whole.

In the later sections of the present section of this report, I shall emphasize those issues to be seen from the standpoint of the role of Classical humanist policies of education, in the struggle against slavery and its effects within the U.S.A. itself. In the subsequent section, I shall turn to the role of today's globally extended modern European civilization within the economy and culture of humanity as a whole.

Thus, we continue this section of the report, by beginning now with a restatement of an immediately crucial point.

Where mankind's discovery of universal physical principles of non-living and living processes as such, deals with the relationship of the individual human mind to the universe, the ability of the human species to accumulate, transmit, and use such knowledge, depends upon discovery of certain universal principles of the human mind, principles upon which society depends for the successful application of what are physical principles of nature, as the latter are considered apart from viewing the problems of individual and society in terms of the measurable effects of mankind's relationship to the universe at large. We must distinguish between the potential relative population-density of society, as measured from the standpoint of the physical universe outside us, and the manner in which society organizes its internal, social relations, to produce changes in society's voluntary relationship to the physical universe.

This involves a crucial point, and must be made clear, even if it costs a bit more effort to do so.

In the usages of Vernadsky, the effective increase of the potential relative population-density of mankind is a *natural product* of a cognition-driven progress in the practice of society, upon the biosphere which it inhabits. This is the form in which physical productivity of society can be measured for its relative success in improving its ability to exist in terms of the world around it.

The making of that natural product, occurs within a different dimension of the process. It occurs primarily as the cognitive production of valid discoveries (or enactments of discoveries) of universal physical principles; but, the fostering of those discoveries and their application, is a reflection of a

social process, the process in which mankind defines relations within society.

So, those social processes, especially the social processes associated with the transmission and application of ideas as ideas, are themselves properly the subject of the same methods of investigation used for discovering universal physical principles in the domains of non-living and living processes in general.

To restate that point, we have the following. The cognitive work of scientific discovery must be continued, from the subject of mankind's effective physical relationship to the universe at large, to the subject of the principles governing the way in which man's ability to cooperate for the mastery of nature, is determined in terms of the relations among the cognitive processes of the individual members of society at large. Just as mankind must discover how better to order our species' physical relationship to the universe, the noösphere, in which we live, we must discover those principles needed to better order such task-oriented relations among ourselves.

This signifies that our programs of education, and related activities, must rise above the application of cognition to the narrower purpose of discovery of valid universal physical principles respecting man's direct mastery of the non-living universe and biosphere. We must broaden the inquiry, to focus upon the application of cognition to the discovery of the universal principles governing the efficient consequences of relevant, directly functional relations among the cognitive processes of persons. We must, so to speak, expand upon what is demonstrated as the cognitive relationship among the minds of John, Robert, and Archimedes, to include the generality of such cognitive relations within society.

This application of the principle of cognition to the subject of the functions of the cognitive relations within society, is best named *Classical humanist culture*. The clue leading to solutions to this problem, is study of the way in which self-conscious forms of cognitively creative social behavior in children, determine the possibility of healthy forms of functioning of adult society, or, in the alternative, how the lack of such cognitive development among the young, tends toward descent of the adult society into bestiality. The theme of such an inquiry, must be the subject of policies of education.

The essence of all competent forms of Classical artistic composition, is *the principle of cognitive play*. For example, the person who is not more or less effervescent in impulses for specifically cognitive forms of playfulness, as Wolfgang Mozart expresses that quality so beautifully, or J.S. Bach before him, has little or no capacity for sustained creative work in general, either scientific, or in Classical forms of artistic composition and performance in particular.

I have suggested, in earlier locations, that one might examine more closely the happier instances of play between a boy and his puppy, noting particularly the impulse of the mentally healthy boy for invention of harmless games, which the puppy then happily learns. In that combined symbiosis and difference between boy and beast, a principle of humanism



"The essence of all competent forms of Classical artistic composition, is the principle of cognitive play." Here: a day-care center in Bolivia.

is being demonstrated. Nicholas of Cusa, on this account, referenced the animal's participation in man, as paralleling man's participation in God the Creator. The morally healthy order among living creatures, is the participation of the lower species in the work of the higher.⁵⁰

Perhaps the best way to describe the individual's impulse for cognitive play, is to regard this as the individual's impulse, at least implicitly so, to play with the Creator, as the puppy desires to play with a boy who treats it well. I think that neither Cusa nor Friedrich Schiller would disagree with that. Plato's Socrates is a paradigm for such a playful individual; the dialogues are models of a quality of play which seeks to define forms of behavior which are cognitively pleasing, not only because of the need of the sane human individual to be cognitive, but the desire to choose games in which nothing sordid or unjust ensues.

The characteristic of such cognitive play, is the exercise and development of the powers of cognition themselves. This may be expressed, in approximation, either as the development of the individual powers to rally one's mental powers

50. The boy, as usual, had hitched up his mule, and the day's ploughing was under way. A stallion and a donkey, watched from over the fence. Suddenly, the donkey began braying, ridiculing the mule. "What are you laughing at me?" said the mule. "Because, despite all your hard work, you will never have a child," the stallion intervened. The mule rejoined, "Who do you think is walking behind me?" From the mule's standpoint, it made perfect sense.

for making discoveries, which might be termed developing one's cognitive mental muscles, or may emphasize the specific capacities needed for cognitive undertakings in direct, explicitly cognitive modes of cooperation with others.

The study of these matters, from that standpoint, obliges us to focus attention on the relationship between productive forms of play in young children and the productive role of the more developed forms of play which are essential to the best performance of adults. The study of that connection is the proper definition of education.

Classical Drama As Science

So, ironically, but also insightfully, we also use the word "play" to describe what we may regard as a successful design for a drama. In the emergence of what became known as Classical Greece, the successive emergence of the Homeric epics, the Classical tragedy, and the Socratic dialogues of Plato, represent phases of development, in that form, of what is meaningfully identified as a notion of a Classical artistic principle of composition and performance for today.

From the *New Testament*, we have the parable of the *talents*. The impulse for cognitive play, is the talent which must be returned to the Creator enriched by the user. In other words, play as the work of generating anti-entropy for the sake of humanity. In what is called physical science and the practice of physical economy, such a return of the thus-increased talent, is manifest, *as a natural product*, as the increase of mankind's per-capita power in and over nature. In art, it is called play, signifying the importance of the quality of play, which Shakespeare's character Hamlet recognizes, but can not embrace, a Hamlet who is, like his nation, self-doomed by his fear of play, his fear of that realm from which he thinks no traveller might return.

A true Classical drama is never composed for the purpose of providing mere entertainment. Every great drama was composed with irrepressible playfulness, but also in deadly earnest, as were: Dante's *Commedia*; Boccaccio's *Decameron*, written as a commentary on the tragic siege of the Black Death, then raging among the leading wealthy families of Florence, across the river below; François Rabelais' *Gargantua and Pantagruel*; and, Cervantes' portrayal of the tragedy dooming the Spain of Philip II, *Don Quixote*. Forms of play such as the Classical tragedies of Aeschylus and Sophocles, the Socratic dialogues of Plato, and the tragedies of Shakespeare and Schiller, were composed in deadly earnest, to provoke the cognitive processes of the actors and audiences, alike, to an awareness of urgently needed adoption of certain principles of statecraft, for the sake of the historically specific, successful solution, for an historically specific problem of that place and time: the successful continuation, and betterment, of the society represented by those audiences.

For example, Shakespeare's plays on English history, reflect the legacy of the studies of the overthrow of King Richard III, as passed down as a tradition through, chiefly, the work of

the martyred figure of England's participation in the Golden Renaissance, Sir Thomas More. Thus, from the same vantage-point as that study of the transition from Richard III to Henry VII, Shakespeare composed a dramatic overview of two centuries of the history of England's place within Europe. This was put on stage as a series of dramas, from *King John* through *Richard III*. This series of dramas is devoted, throughout, to a single subject, the actual lessons to be adduced from the history of England, from the accession of the Plantagenet allies of imperial Venice, through the revolutionary change in statecraft established under Henry VII. Schiller's dramas, in most instances, addressed actual historical situations, and, on reflection on the actual history so selected, were accurate representations of the crucial issues of statecraft posed in the real-life history referenced by the stage.

In such great drama as that of Shakespeare and Schiller, the object is not the type of impulse to entertain the vulgar appetites for sensual exhibitions, such as those of the "night club," pagan Rome's Colosseum, or mass spectator sports, nor to provide a vehicle for the narcissistic impulses of the actors like Sir Lawrence Olivier, or the sado-masochistic, existentialist impulses of a director toward playwright, actors, and audience alike. The function of great drama, is to make the issues posed by a moment of real history, come to life with great force, within the cognitive processes of director, actors, and audience alike. The crux of such Classical artistic composition and its performance, is the evoking of the specific quality of passion unique to a state of cognitive insight. It is the same quality of passion experienced by one who is engaged in bringing forth a validatable cognitive discovery of a universal principle.

Compare this with the case of the profound superiority of the so-called Negro spiritual to the banality and superficiality of so-called "gospel" singing, to say nothing of that axiomatic contradiction in terms known as "Christian rock." I am not an expert in the Negro spiritual, but I have the advantage of being presented with the essence of the matter by experts who have demonstrated their argument to me most efficiently; the case they make has two aspects, both of which are relevant to the point I have just made, above, on the subject of Classical drama.

In its raw form, the Negro spiritual as I recognize it, expresses the historically specific situation and experience of the slave. On this account, a certain authenticity of presentation is essential for a convincing result. The singer must put himself, or herself inside that slave, and sing in a way which touches the quality which Friedrich Schiller defines as the *sublime*. I compare this quality of the spiritual to the expression of the sublime in Schiller's *Joan of Arc*.⁵¹

In the development of Classical drama, we must recognize chiefly two distinct levels of such drama. The relatively infe-

51. Friedrich Schiller, "On the Sublime," in *Friedrich Schiller, Poet of Freedom*, Vol. III (Washington, D.C.: Schiller Institute, 1990), p. 255.



A Schiller Institute performance of excerpts from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. Here, Brutus addresses the plebeian mob, after Caesar's assassination. Shakespeare's tragedies and history plays were composed in order to bring about an awareness of urgently needed adoption of certain principles of statecraft, for the sake of solving an historically specific problem of that place and time.

rior form is typified by the Classical Greek tragedy. On this account, Plato was not only critical of the leading Classical Greek tragedians, but presented the alternative in the form of his intrinsically dramatic Socratic dialogues, which must be performed and heard as the drama they are, to master their cognitive content. With Plato's dialogues, we encounter a typification of the transition from Classical tragedy, to the higher principle of the *sublime*.

In reviewing the works of the world's greatest modern dramatists, Shakespeare and Schiller, in their respective entireties, we may trace an upward development in their work, from the level of tragedy, to the sublime. The case of Jeanne d'Arc illustrates the distinction.

In history, Jeanne d'Arc's passion contributes a crucial role to the subsequent freeing of France from the evils of the long reign and ruin under the alliance between Venice and its Norman-Plantagenet partners. Her sacrifice made the existence of a true nation of France possible; also, in fact, she contributed indirectly, but notably, to the proceedings leading into the great ecumenical Council of Florence, which was the central event of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance. Jeanne d'Arc was not a tragic figure, neither in history, nor on Schiller's stage. Her sacrifice of herself for her mission, was not a tragedy, it was the achievement of the sublime, as Schiller does much to define and refine the notion of the sublime in history and in art. She rose to the sublime in the imitation of Christ crucified. She lived and died for all mankind, not only France, all this, as she insisted repeatedly, for His sake. In the drama, Schiller substitutes a fictional element for the crucial historical event which actually precedes her execution, but,

otherwise, the drama is true to history in everything it claims to present.

The great achievement of the Classical tragedy, even as tragedy, is that it presents an historically specific moment of crisis in civilization, in which the fatal errors of the prevailing national cultures and leaders of the drama, are placed on stage in such a way that the audience may be induced to recognize the principled nature of the fatal error then reigning in that society and its relevant leading figures. However, although recognition of the moral unfitnes to survive of both the culture of Hamlet's nation and Hamlet himself, is a great and useful improvement of the moral and intellectual qualities of the audience, it presents the sickness, but not the solution itself. Its usefulness, is that making the audience conscious of the fact that an avoidable error in moral character of a nation and its leaders was responsible for the catastrophe, inspires the audience with cultural optimism, with the hope that it might willfully free itself from such folly.

With Jeanne d'Arc, both in real life, and on Schiller's stage, she acts in a course, where she spends her life, but does not waste it; she returns her talent to God, enriched. Therefore, she is no tragic figure, but a representative of the principle of the sublime, just as the outcome of Plato's Socratic dialogues, notably Plato's treatment of the figure of the judicially murdered Socrates himself, exemplifies the principle of the sublime in science, statecraft generally, and artistic composition.

See a certain likeness in the slave represented by the Negro spiritual. Out of that condition, he affirms his humanity and his trust in God, and thus touches the sublime. It is always



A Schiller Institute concert "For a Marian Anderson National Conservatory of Music Movement," in 1994 in Washington, D.C. Performers are (left to right) Rev. James Cokley, George Shirley, Detra Battle, Kehembe (Valerie Eichelberger), William Warfield, and Robert McFerrin.

a song of humanity, of the humanity being crushed by servitude, but a cry of humanity which will not be stilled.

Classical Music As Science

In the first aspect of Classical art, as typified by great drama and poetry, the benefit of Classical art is more directly identified. Persons who have been civilized by saturation with the greatest examples of such artistic composition, have relatively superior powers for competence in statecraft and related matters.

This brings us to the second aspect of Classical art, in which the relationship to statecraft is, with certain exceptions, of a less obviously direct quality. Music typifies this second aspect.⁵²

In this second aspect, as through the work of Harry Burleigh and others, as Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, and Dvorak applied the relevant principles of Bach's and Mozart's Classical contrapuntal composition to the folk-song of the British Isles and Germany, principally, the great composer employs his musical insight into the folk-song, or folk-song-like compositions, to polish the intention

52. Notable exceptions include Giuseppe Verdi's operas, as only typified by those which are adopted from the tragedies of Shakespeare and Schiller. Mozart's *Abduction from the Seraglio*, *Marriage of Figaro*, *Don Giovanni*, *Magic Flute*, and *Clemenza di Tito*, and Beethoven's *Fidelio*, are musical dramas which are purely musical, and yet also Classical drama of political relevance to the historical specifics of both the nominal setting of the drama and the audiences for which they were composed. The religious music of J.S. Bach, Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven also typifies the integration of drama and music in an integrated way, not as a musical setting of text, but a qualitative, creative transformation of the delivery of the text to a higher dimension.

which needs to be released from the encumbering limitations of the original.

For comparison, consider the challenge posed by the attempt to perform either of J.S. Bach's two great passions, the earlier *St. John Passion*, and the later *St. Matthew Passion*. Both address a spiritual subject, the passion and crucifixion of Jesus Christ, as defined by the relevant Gospels. The object of the performance of each composition, is to inspire the participants to relive, with cognitive passion, the actual circumstances of the Crucifixion, as a cognitive experience of the sublime. The scores as written, recommend the participation of a musically qualified congregation in singing the parts obviously assigned to them, to such effect that they are not spectators for, but rather participants in the event.

How that functions, and what Wolfgang Mozart and others did, in adducing the principles of Classical contrapuntal thorough-composition of Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Brahms from Bach's discoveries in use of series of Lydian intervals, need not be examined in any depth in this location. What does need to be stressed, is that Classical composition, most notably that of Bach, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Brahms, as contrasted with their adversaries, the Romantics, such as Rameau, Liszt, Berlioz, and Wagner, and the hoaxsters Helmholtz and Ellis, was to define the means by which the use of well-tempered counterpoint brings out the quality of cognitive passion, and thus produces a composition which, if competently performed, represents a single unifying Platonic idea as the identity (e.g., the "monad") of the composition as an indivisible unit. In the best result, as typified by Beethoven's Opus 132 string quartet, or the last of Brahms' four hymns, the *Four Serious Songs*, is the

achievement of a sense of the sublime.

The origin of this mode of musical composition, lies within ancient notions of Classical (sung) prosody used in poetry composition. It uses the natural well-tempering subsumed by the natural range of human speaking and singing voices, to derive a corresponding polyphony, and a principle of polyphonic development, derived from the principle of the Lydian interval as the pivot of a developmental feature of composition. The difference between Bach's well-tempering and those who seek to degrade it to equal tempering, is the same difference expressed by Kepler's exposure of the incompetence of the mechanistic, reductionist method of Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Brahe.

Similarly, in Classical plastic art-forms, the most important development, is that which existing evidence traces to the Classical Greek developments in sculpture, as distinct from the preceding Greek as well as Egyptian Archaic. Here, the subject is presented to the mind as in mid-motion, rather than as "tombstone" carvings. The revolution in perspective, established by Leonardo da Vinci, has a relationship to Classical Greek sculpture, but is a revolutionary scientific development in art effected during the course of the Fifteenth Century as continued into the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, and as echoed by Rembrandt.

Those background observations now supplied, the point to be made in this report, is that Classical artistic composition is defined as the development of methods for bringing the same cognitive principle required for generating a discovery of a valid universal physical principle, into its corresponding form of application to the study and representation of those social processes of cooperation among persons on which the successful promotion of physical-scientific progress depends.

In the literary non-plastic art-forms, notably Classical drama and poetry, the political side of the social function of Classical composition is explicit. Similarly, Leonardo's *The Last Supper*, and Raphael's *The School of Athens* and his *Transfiguration*, are examples of work which is purely Classical art, but also has a powerful political and scientific importance for statecraft, as I have indicated the general nature of that above.

A few more glances at the case of Classical musical composition, will round out that picture as much as is needed for this occasion.

The subject is now *metaphor*. The example chosen is *Classical thorough-composed song*, as typified by the new form of song-composition developed by Mozart, as expressed in his setting of a Goethe poem, *Das Veilchen*, as that new approach to song-composition was continued by Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Brahms, most notably.⁵³

Metaphor is the name, in literary composition and song,

53. John Sigerson and Kathy Wolfe, eds., *A Manual on the Rudiments of Tuning and Registration*, Book I (Washington, D.C.: Schiller Institute, 1992).

for a form of poetical *irony* which is termed *Analysis Situs* in mathematical physics. It is the immediate juxtaposition of two or more mutually inconsistent statements, or individual terms, to define an idea which exists outside the bounds of consistency within the medium of representation employed in communication: *a dissonance*. It is to be compared with the case of Fermat's counterposing a description of reflection to refraction in terms of the language intended for representing events in what is imagined to be a Euclidean space-time.

Fermat's exemplary, concise juxtaposition of those two contrasted statements, both in the same form of description, implicitly destroys the credibility of a so-called Euclidean mathematics of physical space-time. So, Kepler, asks, what is the *Mind*, the *intention* of the planet Mars which causes its orbit to lie in a pathway not calculable within the framework of the Aristotelean notions of space-time commonly used by Claudius Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Brahe. To make that point, Kepler measures the orbit of Mars by means consistent with those of Euclidean mathematical statistics, and gains a result which is implicitly anti-Euclidean.

J.S. Bach approaches the issue of defining the proper tuning of musical instruments in a way which echoes Kepler's *Harmony of the World*. This comparison is demanded by a direct contrast of well-tempered values to those erroneous, so-called equal-tempered values, which a soulless mechanical man might estimate by use of an electronic hand-calculator. As I have already stressed here, the right value of the interval in a well-tempered composition, like the right value for the future velocity and position of a planet in its Keplerian orbit, can not be mechanically predicted as the systems of Copernicus and Brahe would suggest, or the methods of attempts at equal tempering.

The right value for well-tempering arises from the relations among what are called the natural register-shifts of each species of singing voice, among *bel canto*-trained groups representing the standard chest of *human singing voices*. In short, well-tempering is not defined from a so-called instrumental standpoint, but from the standpoint of certain ironies intrinsic to *bel canto vocal polyphony*.

To understand the problem, it is sufficient to throw out all notions of a theory of instrumental composition and performance, and recognize that the Classical performance of the musical instrument, must be an expression of the idea of the human singing voice, that musical instruments are intended to be echoes of the principles of the *bel canto*-trained human singing voice.

This brings us to Wolfgang Mozart's great discovery, as expressed in a series of compositions typified by the Köchel Number 475 keyboard *Fantasy*. This composition represents Mozart's reworking of a celebrated J.S. Bach composition, the so-called *A Musical Offering*. That Bach work, as complemented by the posthumously published *The Art of the Fugue*, is a concentrated expression of one of the most important revolutionary features of Bach's work. Mozart's intensive Vienna study of Bach's work, led him to a discovery

which not only revolutionized all Classical musical composition after that, but which is the most frequently quoted musical idea within the work of all leading Classical composers after that; the kernel of the discovery is expressed by that playful K. 475 *Fantasy*. Mozart made explicit Bach's increasing reliance on a principle of musical composition, and play, associated with the term "Lydian interval."

To get directly to the essential point of relevance for this present report, focus upon the role of the method of *Analysis Situs* intrinsic to Bach's art of well-tempered counterpoint.

Take an interval of two tones, and now state that interval in an inverted order. State both of these juxtaposed intervals in the same key signature, and do so in a way which expresses the natural dissonance inhering in such a notion of inversion. If the development of that germ is successful, the attempt to resolve the counterpoint will lead inevitably toward a series of what are called "Lydian intervals," as Beethoven's famous Opus 132 ("Lydian") string quartet illustrates this, or the Brahms Fourth Symphony derived from a germ in the slow movement of Beethoven's Opus 106 "Hammerklavier" sonata.

The implicit dissonance in well-crafted choices of inversions, has the same effect as Fermat's resort, in counterposing reflection to refraction, to what Leibniz later named *Analysis Situs*. These metaphors, whether in mathematical physics or Classical artistic composition, define germ-ideas, as provoke that cognitive "energy" which requires the mind to make the cognitive leap from reductionist schemes, to discovering the cognitive principle which overcomes the apparently insoluble paradox so posed. That, in music, as in practice of mathematical physics, constitutes the identity of a Platonic form of *idea*.

When a great composer employs that principle of inversion, by such devices, to that purpose, his conscience requires him to do nothing which does not introduce and develop that idea in such a way, that the development of the entire composition reaches a conclusion which defines the idea which the composer has chosen to bring into being through the introduction of the root-metaphor generated through inversion. If the composition is well-crafted, then it becomes the performer's duty, to deliver the performance of the composition in a way which never spoils the indivisible unity of the idea embodied in the composer's intention. Such a principle of performance was sometimes termed by the conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler, "playing between the notes."

Such was the stroke of genius expressed in Mozart's pioneering *Das Veilchen*. Instead of setting the poem to the natural prosody supplied by the custom of the language used, as J.F. Reichardt did, follow the advice of the poet Friedrich Schiller, apply the principle on which Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms agreed with Mozart and Schiller, contrary to the argument of Reichardt and Goethe: discover a single musical idea, which shall control the singing of the poem from beginning to end, and use the implications of the Lydian principle in composition, as a way of making the sung prosody march to the idea which the poem itself

is intended to express.⁵⁴

The same intention is found, and made undeniably obvious, in the great artist's performance of the Negro spiritual, even when the means used by the artist may differ, in a formal sense, from the German Classical *Lied*, for example.

Complement the argument I have just given for music, with frank assessment of the decadence in the art of speaking which usually contrasts literate English speakers of my generation, to the "up-talk" and comparable perversions in habits of speaking, or of reciting text induced by recent or current, immoral idiosyncrasies of public school and university instruction, especially in reciting prose passages or poetry aloud publicly, among those of the "Baby Boomer" or later generations. The loss of the habit of Classical poetry, the Classical dramatic stage, and Classical music, has been a crucial factor in the loss of ability to communicate ideas among comparable representatives of later generations.

The person who speaks in a literate Classical mode, speaks as one *who can be heard actually thinking*, rather than merely engaged in a more or less arbitrarily stylized recitation of what is either written, or memorized text, or a text the speaker is, in effect, writing as he goes along. The modern tendency is comparable to the case of the musician who is so busy interpreting the score itself, that he, while in that virtually schizophrenic state of mind, has no perceptible intellectual connection to the music which the composer intended.

The problem of speech typified by the increasingly illiteracy of manner of speaking among post-war U.S. generations of university graduates, in particular, is comparable as a problem to the case of the trained musical performer, who can play notes, without any understanding of music beyond the conventions which he or she recognizes almost as programmed instructions for note-playing. It is often worse than that; they "improve" the dish by putting tabasco sauce on the raspberry ice cream, so to speak. They read text in such idiosyncratic styles in text-reading; they do not oblige the prosodic utterance of the statement to conform to a process of development of ideas. Worse, they, as the Romantics do, add interpretation to text as such, without regard to the cognitive processes required by the clearly adducible intent of the text itself. They become functionally illiterates of that sort.

The same pathological state of mind is exhibited by the person who, when challenged to debate his, or her statement socratically, responds by repeating the statement more loudly, more angrily, perhaps adding the unsanitary proposal, "Read my lips." The victims of that perversion do this even in the case that the criticism itself exposes the statement being repeated as absurd. Why does that person exhibit such pathological behavior? The explanation is elementary: "It is my opinion!" and therefore has the attributed authority of the believer, of being *self-evidently my opinion*. One is reminded of the state of mind lurking behind the glaring eyeballs of that mani-

54. *ibid.*, Chapter 11, "Artistic Beauty: Schiller versus Goethe," *passim*.

acal pre-middle-aged tail-gater, searching for her own shortcut to Hell, along the Maryland and Virginia highways of the greater Washington, D.C. region.

The relative impairment of the ability to communicate ideas, in the manner a Classical education and practice provide the relevant contrary standard, becomes a loss of the ability to think clearly, a loss of what the poet Shelley describes as the power of “imparting and receiving profound and important ideas respecting man and nature.”

Culture As Education

As the case of Classical drama typifies this connection, all knowledge of statecraft is best developed through emphasis upon educating the young in both Classical approaches to physical science and Classical forms of artistic composition. The Classical form of study and practice of physical science, as I have indicated in this report, combined with a Classical artistic education, serves as the foundation for a competent grasp of the general problems and purposes of cooperation in general, and of matters of statecraft more narrowly. To complete the picture: the science of physical economy, properly bridges the roles of both science and Classical art.

The obligation of Classical humanist education, is to employ an historical approach to the cognitive apprehension of the history of scientific and Classical-artistic ideas, to the purpose of building up within the student’s memory, his, or her own equivalent of the kind of sense of a simultaneity of eternity, as I outlined the case of Raphael’s *The School of Athens*. The pupil should relive the history of ideas, historically and cognitively, to that effect.

The intended result, is that the student should locate himself, or herself in a great span of human history, as one in direct communication, cognitively, with the living minds of the greatest original thinkers of that past. The development of the personal character of the student, in this mode of education, tends to ensure a beneficial result which could be achieved in no other way. In brief: as the student defines the student’s personal relationship, through the methods of the Socratic dialogue, to living notable persons long since deceased, so the student is impelled to come to see himself, or herself, in respect to those who have yet to be born. It is that manner of development of the moral character, so defined, of the pupil, which is the only proper central aim of education.

The motivation of the pupil must become, concern for the consequences which the present bequeaths to the future, a generation or more ahead. There is nothing arbitrary in this. To transform a newborn child into a young adult, requires approximately a quarter-century of development. During that quarter-century, the expenditure of effort and means on the development of the young individual, brings no net return on that expense. Important projects of development take years before reaching the point of yielding net economic fruit. Yet, what will happen a quarter-century ahead, will be determined, often, by the decisions chosen today. As in the case of Kepler’s meticulous measurement of the orbit of Mars, the

velocity and position occupied by that planet tomorrow, will not be determined by the statistical trend adduced from its recent movements. Science must always locate the long-term expression of the intention embedded in the process being considered.

It is not possible, except in an oppressively stagnating economic culture, and perpetually decadent society, such as that prescribed by the Code of the Roman Emperor Diocletian, to determine what a young person in school today should be doing a score of years ahead. The choices available then, will depend upon a combination of the decisions made beforehand and in between. What we can know with reasonable certainty, is the degree of general development, and related adaptability we should seek to build into the labor-force as a whole. Rather than training the person to fit the specific form of employment (which, by that time, should no longer exist), develop the economy to make use of the quality of labor-force we are working to develop.

It is the level of development which the present generation will make possible for its successors, which should be the determining consideration in economic policy today.

Beyond all other considerations, educational policies must be conditioned principally by the consideration, that the function of education, is to produce qualified citizens of a true republic, with no substitute for that allowed in defining educational policies of practice. The primary responsibility of the citizen, is not that of an employee, but, rather, a policy-maker for society as a whole. It is to that end, and no other, that goals for the education of the individual are to be chosen. Nothing less than the fulfillment of that goal shall be a minimum standard of education of the future adult member of society.

Once it is agreed, without exception, that that is the universal mission of all education, we can consider other things, but without eliminating, or depreciating any part of the obligation to serve education’s primary mission-responsibility.

This does not place an excessive burden on the educational system. The presently practiced modes in education are immensely wasteful of the time and energy of the pupils. Heave out the popularized rubbish, to save time and energy for what is of more durable value.

As I have indicated here already, there are really two essential departments in required forms of education: 1.) Mankind’s relationship to the universe, in physical terms; 2.) mankind’s relationship to mankind, and person to person within society. Both departments are, and must be situated in history apprehended cognitively as a simultaneity of historical eternity, as this must be provoked into existence within the mind of the student. Stick to that business, and discard the clutter which is commonly substituted for education in today’s educational institutions.

Take astronomy, for example. For many cognitive exercises a pedagogical laboratory capability is needed. Very little is required, by comparison, for an introduction to astronomy. The universe is there, an astrophysical reality which serves



Youngsters explore the heavens through the “Mysterium Cosmographicum” telescope, made by Schiller Institute member Charles Hughes, at an Institute festival in honor of “underground railroad” leader Harriet Tubman in Auburn, New York.

as a demonstration experiment relentlessly continuing its motion. It is that, the great demonstration experiment, up there, called astronomy, ocean navigation, geodesy, and so forth, upon which the most ancient of societies, whichever they were, first produced the rudiments of what we recognize as physical science today. “With your bare eyes and some sticks and stones, proceed to construct a calendar. Don’t admire the stars; don’t waste your time just mooning and gawking, when you might be engaged in beginning to construct a calendar. Don’t look it up on the Internet; know what you are talking about; look up to the stars, instead.”

Keep what I have identified as the principles of cognitive education in focus. The practice of learning must be superseded, to a relatively enormous degree, by a thoroughly cognitive, historical approach to education, as my references to the example of Raphael’s *The School of Athens* typify the point. The historical, direct and personal link, through cognition, of the minds of the original discoverers from the past, to the students, must be the foundation of all pedagogy. The students must be engaged in the cognitive passions of an endless Socratic dialogue with all notable minds from the past. All knowledge is located in the importance of experimental validation of the hypotheses developed in response to the ontological quality of paradoxes expressed within the bounds of that realm of relative simultaneity of eternity.

On this account, the structure of public and university education must incorporate a relatively great emphasis on the facilities for, and activities of pedagogical proof-of-principle experiments. The notion that any hypothesis must be validated, and that in the direct cognitive experience of the students, must be the rule, whether the replication of a past dis-

covery of universal principle, or testing of the mastery of the lessons of that experience, in pioneering into the experimental domains of fundamental research to the purpose of discovering new universal physical principles, and discovering new kinds of technologies which may be derived from those principles.

This also means a certain upper limit on average class-size, and the training and placement of teachers and other relevant specialists in the amount and quality needed for such a program. In the end, these changes in the program and its budget, will cost the U.S.A. (in particular) less than nothing. The increase of the harvest will vastly exceed the added costs of the program. The principle is, that the only source of increase of the average productive powers of labor in society, is the increase of the rate of production and assimilation of more advanced knowledge of universal physical principle, and of the new technologies spawned as offspring of such discoveries of principle.

This implies a sweeping recrafting of the entire primary and secondary curriculum, and correlated changes in programs for universities, too. That requires a great effort. That effort is not only worth the expenditure; it is now indispensable for the survival of civilization.

4. European Civilization

Up to the present day, we have no reasonable choice of dating available, for the first appearance of the human species on this planet. We can only estimate, that that must have begun in the order of millions of years ago. The best evidence

to date, is fairly consistent with the general retrospective picture given by Plato's *Timaeus*, which points toward the conditions under which what we regard presently as historical times, emerged, during the closing, melting phase of the preceding 200,000 years or so of the most recent general glaciation of the land-mass of the Northern Hemisphere.

To supplement that information, we have cave paintings from scores of thousands of years before the present, which show a much higher level of culture than most current cultural anthropologist's standard mythologies would allow to exist, and we also have crucial evidence dating from some hundreds of thousands of years earlier than that, of a cognitive human individual, no mere higher ape, existing in Europe.⁵⁵

On the deeper issues of scientific method posed by this subject, the implications of Vernadsky's case for the "historical" self-development of the biosphere and noösphere, respectively, give us some useful parameters. Two sets of observations to such effect, matters on which I have reported in earlier locations, should be sufficient to situate the way in which we should approach the subject of the recent approximately 2,500 years, since the emergence of European civilization on the foundations provided chiefly by the legacy of ancient Egypt. Look at the matter from this vantage-point, and then turn to the immediate political setting of U.S. education today, the matter of European civilization's development as so situated.

First, as to the existence of the human species as such.

To situate the existence of mankind with respect to the phenomena of both European civilization in general, and globally extended modern European civilization as well, let us box in the issue of the origins of human life, by aid of the following observations, once again, on the implications of the work of Vernadsky.

The issue of tracing the origins and development of human life on Earth, must begin with the fact that the uniquely cognitive form of life, mankind, exists. Not only must human existence have begun at some point in the development of the Earth's biosphere, but certain preconditions, within the biosphere as a whole process, had to have been satisfied for that emergence of man to have occurred.⁵⁶ Inevitably, for many, the most shocking, even stunning implication of Vernadsky's portrait of both the biosphere and the noösphere, is that what he cites as his experimental evidence, points implicitly to the appropriate dating of the occurrence of a principle of life, and also of a principle of cognition, as located in whatever might be considered the beginning of the existence of the universe.

55. See Renate Müller De Paoli, "Die Höhlenmalerei der Eiszeit," *Neue Solidarität*, Feb. 23, 2000; Hartmut Thieme, "Lower Paleolithic Hunting Spears from Germany," *Nature*, Feb. 27, 1997, pp. 807-810; Robin Dennell, "The World's Oldest Spears," *Nature*, Feb. 27, 1997, pp. 767-768.

56. I do not mean evolution in the empiricist's sense. I mean the existence of man as a cognitive species, requires preconditions, knowledge of which has yet to be determined, within the biosphere as a whole process.

To restate that crucial last point, if life is not derived, in fact, as by evolution or otherwise, from a universal physics of non-living processes, and if *life is*, as Vernadsky argues experimentally, *a demonstrably efficient, universal physical principle in its own right*, then, *life always existed* as a principle of our universe. *The same kind of experimental proof applies to the principle of cognition*, which, among all perceptible phenomena, was, from the beginning, unique to those human forms of life which emerged later.

Then, the appearance of the existence of a living species which is characteristically cognitive, the human species, signifies that the preconditions for the appearance of the already waiting principle of human life, had then been realized, that in a certain degree and quality of the development of the biosphere in general. It also indicates, that within the specific features of organization of that living process which is the human individual, there exists something to be discovered, which corresponds to the appropriateness of the human species for cognition, an appropriateness which is lacking in the higher apes.

Moreover, it follows from this, that since, as our national "melting-pot" experience in education exemplifies this, all human beings have the same kind of cognitive potential, then, on this account, it follows, that all human beings are of the same species, and, when defined by that specific cognitive distinction, are of the same race.

These distinctions, among three respectively unique classes of universal physical principles, are associated with the corresponding, specific ranges of relative anti-entropy, as expressed among each of those three classes of universal physical principles. This is demonstrated, with relative great emphasis, by the effect of human intervention in accelerating the anti-entropic development of the biosphere, as this is shown by including the human species and its specific activity as a biological part of that biosphere as a whole. This entails the consideration, that the durability of the existence of a species, depends upon its enjoying *the level of rate of attributable relative anti-entropy associated with, and required for the perpetuation of its own existence*.

In the case of the only known cognitive species, the human species, its superior anti-entropy is expressed by those cognitive aspects of formal and other education, which transmit accumulated discoveries of principle, as from the past, into the mental processes of the living.

Meanwhile, to understand what this anti-entropy represents, and to shape policies to the effect of promoting it, we must discard the Clausius-Kelvin mythology, respecting thermodynamics. We do this on the basis of what should be the obvious, conclusive epistemological evidence, that the root argument in support of their claims, does not actually reflect crucial scientific evidence as such. Rather, as the reductionist's axiomatic fallacies of Grassmann's and Boltzmann's mathematics illustrate the point, it reflects the superimposition upon the physical evidence, of the hereditary influence

of purely arbitrary, reductionist types of axiomatic mathematical assumptions. They made the same hereditary type of reductionist error which Descartes perpetrated on the matter of *vis viva*, and Ptolemy in astronomy.

In that case, our view of what we regard as the non-living aspects of our universe, must define development in the alternative terms of the emergence of relatively higher orders of anti-entropic *organization*, as primary, and the phenomena of relative energy-flux density are to be judged as derived from a universal physical principle of organization, as Leibniz's principle of the monadology expresses this conception, rather than the ideological reductionists' insistence on interpreting the experimental evidence the other way around.⁵⁷

In that latter case, the notion of universal entropy, is discarded into the black museum where all superstitions and other biological freaks should repose, there to warn future mankind against repeating such follies. Instead of axiomatically reductionist thermodynamics, we must regard as primary, the different orders of relative anti-entropy to be considered in assessing the relations and distinctions among apparently non-living universe, life, and cognition. In that case, the universe we inhabit, then becomes, to say the least, much more interesting.

So much for situating a discussion of the preconditions for human existence. Now, turn to the second point, as to the emergence of modern civilized forms of human life.

The earliest evidence of the existence of what we call scientific culture today, is passed down to us in the form of ancient astronomical calendars, such as those known to us from the period of the building of the so-called Great Pyramids of Egypt. The study of these calendars from the standpoint of modern science, shows that these include cycles which reflect cultures of far greater sophistication than can be explained as products of relevant known cultures dated from early within historical times. That is to say, that much of the astronomical and related traditions known from early within historical times, is, like the lunatic contemporary fads of astrology, demonstrably a vulgarized and superstition-ridden

57. In knowledge, as cognitive generation of the ideas of universal physical principle are generated, a paradox of the type of *Analysis Situs* always defines the fact of experience from which knowledge of universal principle is derived. When such knowledge is configured as Riemann's principle implicitly requires, physics, so defined, presents us with a multi-connected architecture of the universe, its *organization* as to matters of principle. It is the view of the universe as a self-organizing process, from this standpoint, which shows us what the evidence as such permits us to consider as "elementary," and what not. Hence, organization-as-such, so defined in principle, must replace notions of self-evident discrete magnitudes. Then, consider Planck's discovery as correlated with the notion of a monadology, rather than self-evidently elementary particles as the reductionists define them. Notably, as emphasized implicitly by Kepler's success over the reductionist methods of Claudius Ptolemy et al., the attempt to derive physical principles from within the bounds of a mathematics based upon reductionist assumptions, is the hereditary principle which separates all constructs in formal logic fatally from science.

parody of actually scientific work from within earlier, so-called prehistoric times.⁵⁸

We must not underestimate such scientific achievements from within the so-called prehistoric times of the last great ice-age on the northern hemisphere's land-mass, but we must not overrate the moral qualities of the cultures of those times, either.

As the case of ancient Greece attests, some ancient societies have contributed a rich legacy of intellectual contributions, at the same time they treated the majority of the related human population, as Sparta did, among others, as actually or virtually human cattle. Chattel slavery in modern European civilization, is but a specific expression of the bestiality of man to man which was characteristic, in more severe or relatively milder degree, of every historically known society from every part of the world. The myth of the "noble savage," or of the moral "beauty" of cultures which actually never existed outside classroom and other mythologies, must be relegated to the same black museums in which the existence of deadly diseases and past experience with oligarchs and biological freaks, is kept on record as a warning to future times.

For these reasons, combined with considerations I have addressed in earlier locations published in the course of decades, the earliest traceable civilizations are to be found among transoceanic maritime ("Peoples of the Sea") cultures, such as the Dravidian language-group's maritime culture, which introduced civilization, as its colony of Sumer, into lower Mesopotamia, and the trans-Atlantic cultures whose Indo-European language-group branch settled in post-glaciation Central Asia, and contributed its cultural legacy to areas including the Iran and Indian subcontinent of today.

During the latter phase of the melting of the great glaciation that had sat for so long upon much of the northern hemisphere's land-mass, the oceans had risen by 300-400 feet above their earlier levels, the great periods of devastating flooding had come to a close, and a process of civilizing parts of the more accessible coastal and major riparian areas then proceeded. As the maritime traits of certain calendars indicate, civilization did not move from inland to the oceans, but the reverse. Even to this day, as the condition of the so-called "Great American Desert," Central Asia, Africa, and the heart of South America attest, the process of making inland areas of continents as accessible to the development of physical economy as coastal and major riparian regions, has been far from completed.

Those two considerations, the one scientific, the other representing some relevant, broad-best estimates, situate the

58. Typical is the case of the hoax perpetrated by the Roman Claudius Ptolemy, who fraudulently reworked the heliocentric constructions of his Classical Greek predecessors, in service of the method of Aristotle. Repeatedly, societies based upon the oligarchical model, perverted the results of earlier astronomy, as a matter of producing myths used as instruments of social control over the minds of the population.

emergence of the history of civilization in a general way. However, one additional point must be heavily emphasized, before taking up the emergence of European civilization upon foundations which were supplied, to a large degree, from Egypt.

The Indomitable Human Spirit

The best examples of the Negro spiritual as such, express that essential quality of all mankind, on which a competent education policy must be premised, as if axiomatically. As long as mankind exists, the essence of human nature, the cognitive principle, can not be stilled. Thus, as history affirms Plato's calling attention, as in his *Timaeus*, to the verifiable fact of many cases of destruction, or self-destruction of cultures before his time, there has arisen, repeatedly, from within mankind, the force of that indomitable spirit of cognition, to give a new birth to the hope of achieving a durable civilization.

In fact, as Plato emphasizes, entire cultures have been swept away, either by natural catastrophes beyond mankind's control at that time, or by a tragic error embedded within the self-doomed culture itself. The case of the super-Krakatoa-like explosion which demolished ancient Thera, is but one example of natural catastrophes. The self-destruction of the Mesopotamian and Roman empires, typifies cultures which collapsed because they lacked the moral fitness to survive. Yet, after such catastrophes, the impulse to give society a new birth, has expressed itself somewhere, sooner or later, sometimes with manifest, if but partial success. To give the best examples of successful renewals of a failed culture, a scientific name, call these, exhibitions of the universal principle of the renaissance.

The Fifteenth-Century, Italy-centered Renaissance, which created a revolutionary new form of society, the modern sovereign nation-state premised upon the principle of the general welfare, is the most important example of the universality of the indomitable human spirit in action.

In history, there is usually an essential conflict between the influences welling up from the human spirit, and the contrary characteristic impulses of the culture which that population inhabits. The cognitive principle is a natural human impulse, naturally specific to the individual member of our species. It is the principle of goodness, the quality which defines all newborn persons as intrinsically, redeemably good by nature. However, in every form of society known, even within the U.S. today, for example, the prevalent tendency of the culture is that expressed by the degradation of a very large part of the population to the condition, and sense of personal identity, which is fairly described as characteristic of human cattle. There sits the principle of evil.

The innate goodness of the individual person, his, or her cognitive potential, is, generally speaking, always there, and will express itself if the cognitive impulse is not suppressed, or corrupted in other ways. From case to case, such spontaneous

expression is more or less difficult. Some oligarchical cultures are less unfavorable to cognitive expression than others. Those poets and scientists who express the Classical approach to composition, rather than the opposing Romantic approach, or something like it, are a measure of the degree to which the spirit of freedom, otherwise called cognition, has found moments of escape from the oppression which otherwise prevails in that culture, that society.

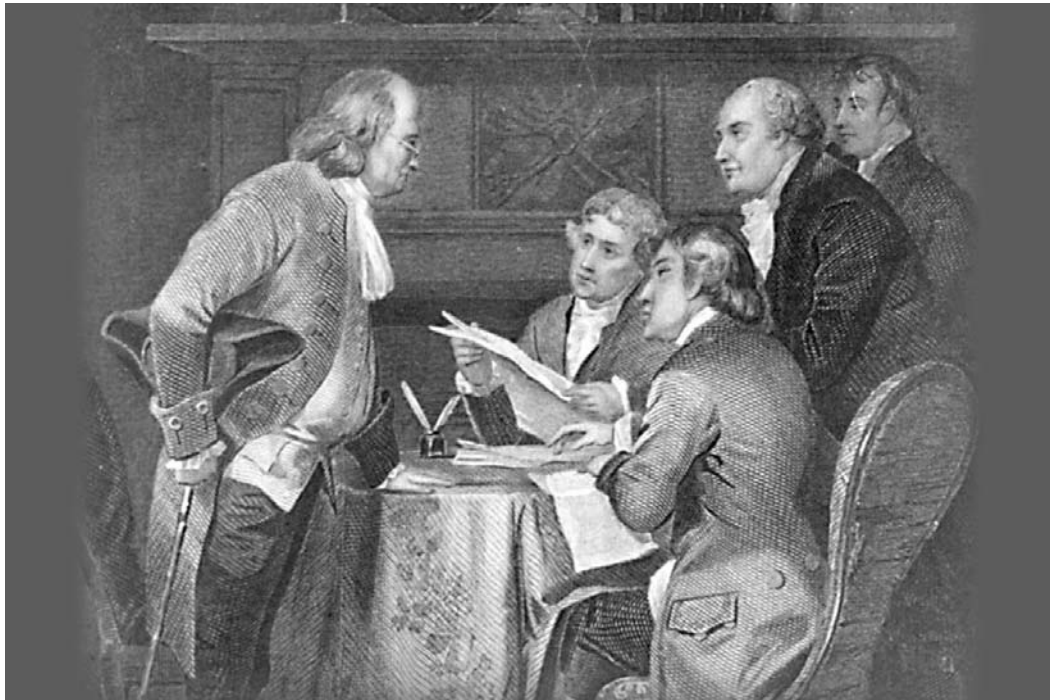
The case of the development of Classical Greek culture, Plato and his Academy most notably, typifies the relatively happier developments to such effect.

Sometimes, all the noted evidence suggests, that some admirable piece of creative expression, such as the Negro spiritual composed amid the conditions of slavery, springs into being without any connection to the work of some earlier period of Renaissance. However, we know that no creative thinker works without a strong impulse to reach into the more or less distant past, or some distant place, in search of predecessors or contemporaries with which he might identify in a way akin to our John's and Robert's study of the discovery by Archimedes. So, ancient, medieval, and modern European civilization maintained connections of that sort to Classical Greece's legacy.

So seek in all distant and past places, likely spoor of the good, but also attempt to situate the place of the occurrence of that good in its appropriate, actual place in the historical process as a whole. This brings us to focus upon the unique global historical significance of the successive impact of the cultural revolution which occurred in Classical Greece, and, its successor in that Fifteenth-Century European Renaissance which gave birth to a revolutionary new kind of institution, the modern sovereign nation-state premised upon that principle of natural law called the general welfare.

In Plato's Socratic dialogues, and in the Christian view, the combat against that evil of oligarchism, is the imposition of what is properly called *natural law* upon government, to serve what is called by such names as "the common good," or "the general welfare." That Socratic principle, called *agapē*, was adopted from the Classical Greek of Plato by Christianity, as typified by the Apostle Paul's *I Corinthians* 13. Although that term, translated into Latin as *caritas*, and thence into English as "charity," is often degraded into the giving of kindnesses, such as forbearance, by the ruling oligarchs to the human cattle of society, such as British ladies teaching the Irish poor to hang lace curtains in their windows, Paul's contrary meaning of the term is clear, as is Plato's.

However, despite the principle of Christ and His Apostles, it was not until the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, that a putatively Christian western Europe acted to create a new form of state, the sovereign nation-state, under that rule of natural law known as the general welfare. Even then, the oligarchical faction in Europe, typified by the far-flung imperial maritime power of Venice and its instrument, the Habsburg oligarchy, drowned Europe in orchestrated religious



A “conspiracy” for the General Welfare: Benjamin Franklin (left), with other authors of the Declaration of Independence: Jefferson, Adams, Livingston, and Sherman.

warfare, during much of the 1511-1648 interval, in the effort to eradicate the pioneering forms of nation-state first introduced as that of France’s Louis XI and England’s Henry VII. Since the close of the Seventeenth Century, within globally extended modern European civilization, the newly established British monarchy and the legacy of the Habsburg faction, has continued its efforts to eradicate the principle of the general welfare, and to turn the world back, forever, to modern echoes of ancient and medieval oligarchical imperial models of world government, as over the course of the Twentieth Century, and still today.

In the U.S., past and present, the anglophile alliance of Manhattan-centered predatory finance-capital and the tradition of the Southern slaveholder interest, usually acting so in concert with the British monarchy, has maintained the oligarchical tradition to the degree it has been able to do so, both inside the U.S.A. and in our nation’s foreign policy of practice. This continuing struggle between good and evil, the republican commitment to the general welfare, and the anglophile commitment to the evil of oligarchical interest, has been a dominant feature of educational policies and practice within the U.S.A. itself.

That is what must be changed. Reforms of the usual this or that will accomplish virtually nothing good in the end. The evil can not be tamed with meliorative reforms; it must be uprooted. To uproot it, we must impose an appropriate form of what is for today, a revolutionary change of governing principle in national educational policy of practice. To accomplish that, we must know what we are doing. That means that we must locate the unique significance of the modern

sovereign form of anti-oligarchical nation-state, as summoned by the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence, in history as a whole.

To understand that, we must know how good conspiracies work.

The Christening of the Idea

Nothing constructive in shaping history could be brought into being without a good conspiracy.

Among literate people, “conspiracy” means what a strict etymological-historical reading of the term suggests. People who agree to act in concert according to certain common axiomatic kinds of assumptions, are conspiring in the most literal meaning of the term. The U.S. Declaration of Independence and Preamble of the Federal Constitution define active conspiracies. However, be cautioned, that to agree to do an act, would be a crude and inelegant literary pretense, which would not in and of itself, meet the standard for literate use of the term “conspiracy.” The term should be used to signify the case in which people agree to cooperate, chiefly in actions yet to be determined by them, but in service of the realization of some set of axiomatic-like principles, such as those, once again, reflected in the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence and the 1789 Preamble of our most fundamental constitutional authority on law, the U.S. Federal Constitution, with its included “general welfare clause.”

So defined, conspiracy as such is neither good nor bad, and may be either good or bad. There is nothing bad in conspiracy as such. Judges and prosecutors often conspire against defendants, for example, and sometimes, in cases well known



The “conspiracy” to create European civilization, expresses an impulse for changes in the axiomatic assumptions respecting the conception of man. Here, an ancient Greek amphitheater.

to me from my studies, the defendant’s attorney shares in that conspiracy. That is bad; but, conspiracy is also an indispensable way of bringing about all public good.

The most relevant historical example of a good conspiracy, is the manifest transformation in the image of man, which is traceable from the beginning of the Homeric epics, through the full-blown emergence of Classical Greek culture in the work of Plato and his Academy. The most significant changes are of an axiomatic quality, changes in the set of axioms expressed as ideas about man in the universe.

The most interesting phase of that process of change, begins some centuries before the judicial murder of Socrates by the Democratic Party of Athens, in the sponsorship of the Ionian Greeks and the Etruscans, as allies of Egypt’s combat against the so-called Phoenicians. The long alliance of the Babylonian and Persian Empires with Tyre, against Egypt, the repeatedly unsuccessful efforts of the Persian Empire and Tyre to crush Greek civilization, and the destruction of both Tyre and the Persian Empire by forces led by Alexander the Great and his advisors from the Platonic Academy, are the pivot of a great conspiracy, on which the definition of the emergence of European civilization, as European civilization, depends.

Think of the emergence of European civilization as a prime example of a true conspiracy. This conspiracy does *not* take the form of the planned attempt to impose some “blueprint” upon reality, but like the *Odyssey* of Ulysses,

expresses *an impulse for a certain direction of successive changes in axiomatic assumptions of practice respecting man, his conception of the reigning gods, and his relationship to nature.*

For the world as a whole today, the most interesting mythic figure of the ancient Greek epic as a whole, is the ironical role of a putatively Egyptian goddess imposed upon the Olympic pantheon as the figure of reason, Athena. The direction of those successive changes, approximately culminating in the establishment and work of Plato’s Academy, is the emergence of the Classical humanist conception of man.

The impelling force of this process of change, was the insurgency of what I have identified as the indomitable, cognitive human spirit.

This was not a mere epiphenomenon of those we know retrospectively as the ancient Greek population. It was a conspiracy within that population, a conspiracy which was able to impose its mark on the ancient Greek heritage for later times with such force, that many people forget that those who introduced those changes were, like the circles of Benjamin Franklin, revolutionaries within their own times and among their own people. These changes were, like all truly good changes, revolutionaries of the type associated with the validated discovery of a universal physical principle by the initiative of an individual and the support for that by a relatively small group associated with the work of that individual. This is as appropriately a model of the best creative artists as of

physical scientific discovery.

Great good conspiracies are of the type to be recognized in the relationship of Leibniz follower Abraham Kästner to his student and collaborator Gotthold Lessing, and the close collaboration of Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn, as defenders of the work of both Leibniz and J.S. Bach, against the circles of Voltaire and Leonhard Euler of the Berlin Academy. The same is true of the continuation of the German Classic, as organized in that form by the initiatives of Kästner, Lessing, and Mendelssohn, which gave the world the German Classic of Goethe, Schiller, the Humboldts, Scharnhorst, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Heine, et al. These changes occurred within societies which were, otherwise, predominantly expressions of the anti-Classical Romanticism of Immanuel Kant, G.W.F. Hegel, Novalis, et al., just as the evil, oligarchical Delphi cult of the Pythian Apollo, typified not only Lycurgan Sparta, but many among the contemporaries of Greece's greatest and noblest Classical figures.

The central feature of the centuries-long process leading into the establishment of Plato's Academy at Athens, was a struggle against, and within the grip of the existing pagan religious beliefs of that time and place. Two overlapping expressions of evil, are of the greatest relative importance: the cult of Olympus and the Delphi cult of the Pythian Apollo. It is important to capture a sense of the revolutionary character of the figures of both Ulysses and Athena, relative to the setting of the Olympian myths.

Like the mind of the majority of the U.S. electorate today, the minds of most of the populations of known societies have been controlled by the use of fraudulent kinds of religious superstitions. These have been superstitions of a frankly religious character, such as the Olympus cult and Apollo cult, or in ostensibly secular disguises for religious belief, such as British empiricism, existentialism, astrology, the escapist mystique of mass popular entertainment, and "the market." All taken together, they constitute a body of *ideology*. By ideology, I signify a system of belief which is adopted by learning or kindred, axiomatically irrational methods, such as the belief that humanity's fate is controlled by the whims of supposed gods of Olympus.

In conventional U.S. practice, ideology is expressed typically by a certain way of using the pronoun "they," as to signify some eerie "establishment," of which it is said, "they will always decide." Granted, as long as eighty percent or more of the U.S. population continues to behave in that superstitious way, as it has in recent general elections, for example, as virtual human cattle herded into the allotted pens, a relatively small number of people, operating through their lackeys, will rule the U.S. pretty much as the most pathetic true believers among the ancient Greeks believed in the absolute power of the ever-whimsical gods of Olympus. It is useful to see the U.S. population today, as exhibiting the most pathetic features of the subjects of the *Iliad*.

It is useful to compare the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* on this account, and to trace the changes in man's conception of himself as expressed by Solon's reforms at Athens, by the Classical tragedians, and by Plato's figure of Socrates. Such false gods rule only as long as the people allow this state of affairs to prevail, as long as the people fasten the shackles of humility toward such would-be, or even purely imaginary gods, such as "The Invisible Hand," upon themselves.

What emerges in this progression from the Homeric epics to Plato, is the shift to the concept of what becomes, in Plato, the *idea*, as the adduceable principle of Classical Greek sculpture's difference from the Archaic, presents the image of the idea as reflected in the language of stone, the idea of *becoming-in-motion*. The figure of Ulysses already introduces a willful evocation of an idea in the hearers of the song of the *Odyssey*.

The poem of Solon presents the idea of the idea with great force. The Classical tragedians Aeschylus and Sophocles, are most notable. Plato and his figure of Socrates, represent the pinnacle of this Classical Greek achievement. The notion of *agapē*, as elaborated in the *Republic*, for example, goes to the heart of the matter.

Throughout the span from Homeric epics to Plato, there is an unfolding process at work, a process which returns always to the issues of justice and truthfulness, these as the alternative to credulous submission to belief in "they," the alternative to submission to "popular opinion," to submission to a reigning ideology. In the end, the work of the Socratic dialogue, in defining the Platonic form of ideas as the standard of justice and truthfulness, becomes, ever since, the quality which sets the emergence of European civilization apart as the birth of a distinct culture, and which provides the foundations for what became the characteristic distinctions of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance.

The destruction of the Persian Empire by the hand of Alexander the Great, established the leading position of the Platonic legacy within the Hellenistic culture of the eastern Mediterranean and its associated regions, which continued until the Romans had defeated the Greek states in Italy, and moved on to conquer, and largely enslave Greece itself.

Pagan Rome, which expressed both the legacy of the syncretizing cult of the Pythian Apollo and of ancient Babylon's oligarchical model, became the long nightmare of European civilization, from which Europe could escape only through an affirmation of the Classical Greek alternative to Romanticism. This affirmation occurred through the embedding of the Classical Greek legacy of Plato within Christianity, to an effect typified by the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance.

So, in the form of a continuing conflict, over thousands of years, between the Classical Greek and Romantic legacies, the continuity of European civilization has been established as of a distinct type, up to the present day. It is impossible to achieve any effective comprehension of the internal history of

today's now globally extended European civilization, except from that standpoint. The Classical Greek legacy was thus christened to become the most powerful form of culture known to date, not merely by some standard of raw power, but on account of the power expressed by the use of the method of the Platonic idea.

The corollary is, that the world was fated to bear the burden, and the advantages, spilling over from the continuing, millennia-long, great conflict between the Classical and the Romantic within European civilization. Such has been the christening and the aftermath of the *idea*.

The Birth of the Sovereign Nation-State

Now, to sum up with the following crucial, concluding point.

To understand the now globally extended history of European civilization over the past two millennia, it is sufficient to begin by recognizing, that the terrible conflict within European civilization could be overcome, only by eliminating the oligarchical model. That means, today, uprooting the Venetian model of an imperial financier-oligarchical form, in which the reign of a policy sometimes called "shareholder value" degrades virtually all of mankind to the condition of herding, consuming, and culling, the great mass of the population as a human cattle, as has become the increasing practice inside the U.S.A. since the Richard Nixon "Southern Strategy" campaign of 1966-68.

For this end, of freeing humanity from an oligarchy's degradation of the mass of the population to the status of the virtual human cattle which the great majority of the U.S. population suffers today, it has been necessary to impose a specific principle of universal law which, by implication, outlaws oligarchical practices. That law has two features. First, that the authority to rule over a nation must be given only to sovereign governments of nation-states. Second, that no government has the moral authority to exist, except as it efficiently promotes the general welfare of all of the people and their posterity: the common good. In all matters, that principle of the general welfare must be accorded the authority of the highest law applicable to the case at hand.

This was the great change sought in the battles fought by the Emperor Frederick II against Venice and Venice's Plantagenet allies. This was the great end sought by Dante Alighieri's proposed reforms. This is the great fruit of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance. This is the principle under which Louis XI's reform of France occurred, and Henry VII's uprooting of the evil represented by the Plantagenet legacy of Richard III. This is the source of the unique quality of the intention applied by Benjamin Franklin and his collaborators to the creation of the U.S.A. This reform is modern European civilization. This is the unfinished business, which we must bring to a conclusion.

In this unfinished business inside the U.S.A. itself, poli-

cies governing the general practice of education, form a leading, crucial part. For historic and related reasons, the policies of education and related perspectives for employment of our so-called African-American families are a kind of acid test. Often embittering, and bloody experience of our nation shows, that if we are either unwilling, or incapable, to bring about a reversal of the legacies of chattel slavery and so-called "Jim Crow," as it applies to education, the nation and most of its people will continue to walk, as they have done lately, like serfs or slaves, bearing their shrunken heads on their shoulders.

The power of a nation's real economy lies entirely in the combination of the development of the cognitive maturity of its people, and in the provision of those forms of organization and conditions of life and work, which are the circumstances required for production and for general life by any level of advancement of the scientific and technological capabilities of the minds of the individual members of the labor-force and their families. The higher the level of development, and latitude for expression of the cognitive powers of the individual, the greater the average power of the economy as a whole, the greater the rate of progress of the human condition.

Do not fit the development of the people to the perceived requirements of forms of employment deemed available. Rather, transform the policies of investment in employment, to set priorities on the utilization of the greatest feasible development of the labor-force and its family households.

Indeed, it was never the lack of opportunity to upgrade employment opportunities, which prompted racists to condemn African-Americans into tracking (of most among them) for menial employment and worse education. They were racists, because they were oligarchs, who understand that if a people is not stupefied in relevant ways, it will not endure rule by oligarchs. Therefore, the oligarchs prefer to keep people dumb and deluded, and also culled as much as is deemed convenient, even if that means a much poorer performance for the economy, because it is more important to them to be oligarchs, than to allow that far more successful form of economy, in which free, thinking men and women, will not tolerate being human cattle for oligarchs.

The object of sane economic policy, is to develop the cognitive powers of all the citizens to the highest possible level they are willing to achieve, and to compose the conditions of production and distribution to keep pace with the progress achieved through such policies of reliance on Classical humanist education for each and all.

We must give priority on this approach to education and employment prospects, and to developing the means to conduct such a policy of practice. Only when all means "all," in these terms, will the legacy of racism dwindle away. Only when we do this for ourselves, and reflect this in relations with other nations, will our nation's prolonged gut-pain of racism pass away.

Will China Rise to the Challenges Facing Asia?

by Mary Burdman

The vast region of Asia is standing at a dramatic historic juncture. In the midst of the accelerating economic-financial crisis, only being exacerbated by the strategic problems emanating from the incalculable George W. Bush Administration in the United States, Asian nations must make crucial decisions. The most decisive question for the weeks and months ahead, is the policy direction to be taken by China.

The immediate, high-tension phase of the 11-day "Hainan Incident" has been resolved by the letter from U.S. Ambassador Joseph Prueher, which was handed to the Chinese Foreign Ministry on April 11. But broader issues remain. While Beijing has made clear, that, as a developing nation with a population of some 1.26 billion people, it is not prepared to take a "world power role" until it has resolved essential economic needs for its people, the fact is, that fundamental decisions must be taken in Beijing, as to China's role in the Asian region, and beyond. Especially key, is China's relations to Southeast Asia, and its position as the great Eastern pole of the Eurasian Land-Bridge. The question is whether China will decide, in the period ahead, to extend the positive features of its internal economic development policy, to the rest of Asia and Eurasia.

Something that did emerge clearly from the Chinese side's reaction to the "Hainan Incident," was that there are certain points on which Beijing cannot, and will not yield. On April 10, Chinese President Jiang Zemin, during formal talks with Argentine President Fernando de la Rúa in Buenos Aires, stated that China "never gives in to any outside pressure on issues of principle, related to China's state sovereignty and territorial integrity. . . . The essential goal of our foreign policy is to safeguard the independence of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national dignity."

'Trilateral' Crisis

The challenge this involves, can only be understood by looking at the vast challenge now facing Asia as a whole.

China urgently needs a peaceful environment, to be able to continue economic development. However, as one regional analyst who knows China very well, stated to *EIR* on April 11, "China has its own interests in the greater Asian region, and will not compromise those to the United States." Some in China have appeared to believe, that relations with the likes of the former U.S. Secretary of State, Sir Henry Kissinger, can be used to "manage" the situation. But this is not a moment for "managing" the problems now erupting; it is a moment for reaching fundamental decisions, toward bringing about the kind of New Bretton Woods global reorganization proposed by Lyndon LaRouche.

As *EIR* has been documenting for years, only hyper-inflationary liquidity-pumping, and sucking that liquidity into the huge, Wall Street-centered bubble, has held off the complete implosion of the world financial system. What burst out as crises in Asia, Russia, and Ibero-America three years ago, now is bursting out in the "trilateral" world—the United States, Japan, and Europe. The pressures on the Asian economies are unsustainable, and being made worse by the day, by the "free-trade" fanaticism of the Bush Administration.

In this situation, Malaysia hosted a meeting of finance ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Plus Three (Japan, China, and South Korea) in Kuala Lumpur, on April 7-8. The ministers made a stark warning on the "trilateral" financial/economic crisis, in their final Joint Ministerial Statement. In 2001, "the global outlook has become significantly more adverse," the ministers

warned. “The downside risks for the U.S. economy have increased,” at the same time that “growth in the euro zone is expected to moderate,” and “the outlook for the Japanese economy remains fragile.” The ministers noted “with concern, the recent volatility of financial markets and the major currencies, particularly the depreciation of the Japanese yen.”

Asia as a whole is far more dependent upon exports to the “world importer of last resort,” the United States, than Europe. Currently, about 22% of Asian exports go to the United States. Japan, itself heavily dependent on the U.S. market, is Asia’s second-biggest market. Highest-level financial and trade officials in Tokyo, Beijing, Seoul, and other Asian capitals, have all been publicly warning in the past weeks, that the demise of the United States is bringing everyone else down.

In Japan, whose economy is the size of all other East Asian nations’ combined, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa announced dramatically on March 8 that Japan is financially “quite close to collapse.” The government then returned to the “zero interest rate” policy, which it had temporarily abandoned. The declaration of that policy coincided, to the day, with Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori’s visit to Washington. Since Mori’s visit, the yen has spiralled downward, while the loose credit is feeding hyperinflation in the United States and elsewhere.

Japan’s economy is overwhelmed with public and private sector debt, which some analysts are estimating at *five times* the GDP—or \$25 trillion. It is facing the biggest decline in industrial output in five years, post-World War II record-high unemployment, falling exports, and sharply falling investment. The situation is exacerbated by political uncertainties, as Prime Minister Mori, on April 6, finally announced his intention to resign in the near future.

There are a number of voices, Japanese and other, warning of the dangers. On April 10, the outspoken former vice minister of finance for international affairs, Eisuke Sakakibara, said that the yen could plunge further. “I don’t think the U.S. is in a position to change the strong dollar policy because their economy and stock market are in a very precarious condition,” he said. In this context, it is “possible” that the yen “will soon reach 130 to the dollar.” Earlier, Sakakibara had predicted that Japan is “about to enter a period of confusion, out of which major structural changes in the economic and political sphere will take place.”

As Japan Policy Research Institute head Chalmers Johnson wrote in a commentary in the March 27 *International Herald Tribune*, Japan’s current regime, operates “under U.S. military and economic hegemony,” to its own national detriment. “What is needed for Japan and for all of East Asia is an end to U.S. hegemony, the development of a political system in Japan that actually brings genuine leaders to power, and the restoration of industrial policy to its proper place in the society that originated and perfected its use.”

Regional Fissures

Other Asian currencies are falling rapidly with the yen. Regional currencies have all fallen to levels not seen since the depths of the 1997-98 regional crisis. The ongoing currency “fire sale” of the Thai baht, South Korean won, Philippines peso, and Indonesian rupiah, however, is doing nothing to expand exports. Pressure is growing on Malaysia to break its fixed currency peg, although Kuala Lumpur is adamant that it will not devalue the ringgit. Even more serious, is the effect of the low yen on the Chinese yuan. China has always maintained exchange and financial controls, including throughout the 1997-99 period, but as senior Bank of China official Liu Mingkang told Japanese counterparts at a financial meeting in Tokyo on April 6, “If the yen falls below 130, it will have a big impact on China’s ability to maintain the yuan’s peg to the dollar.”

South Korea is particularly hard-hit by this situation. The Bank of Korea released a report on April 10 stating that the fluctuations in the yen are hitting the won the hardest, since the won has been more closely linked with the yen starting in November 2000. Rising import and export prices are threatening to set off inflation inside Korea.

What Now Must Be Done

The fundamental issue is whether or not there will be any role for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in any new financial institution in the region—such as the proposals now under discussion for an Asian Monetary Fund (AMF). Thus far, the public stance of China, Japan, and South Korea is that their loans to other Asian nations must fall under the conditionalities of the IMF. Malaysia, which avoided striking a deal with the IMF in the 1997-98 crisis, strongly objects to any role for the IMF.

The only solution lies in the proposal presented by Lyndon LaRouche in his July 2000 paper, “Trade Without Currency,” addressed to the Asian region as a whole. LaRouche addressed the vital question: “How to replace the present global system, and with exactly what?”

“Regional systems of economic cooperation . . . could serve as building-blocks of the new world monetary and financial system,” LaRouche wrote, but the current world system is so rotten, that the dollar, yen, or euro are more a “trap” than a resource. Nations and regions must begin to shift towards constructing economic relations around a “basket of *hard commodities*,” whose international value would be determined, based on the contribution each nation can make to the construction of each others’ real physical economic growth. Such a system, LaRouche wrote, “is thus to be understood as a shared commitment to do good.”

If China truly wants to take the lead among Asian nations, in protecting national sovereignty, China must do this on the basis of regional cooperation to build the real economies essential for the future of Asia’s billions of human beings.

Storm Hits Unprepared Southeast Asia

by Michael O. Billington

The Finance Ministers of the ten nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), meeting in Kuala Lumpur with their counterparts from China, Japan and South Korea ("Plus-3") over the weekend of April 7, implemented key aspects of the Chiang Mai Initiative proposals which had been formulated by the ASEAN-Plus-3 in Chiang Mai in May of 2000.

The 13 nations increased a reserve pool of currencies from \$200 million to \$1 billion, and agreed to link their currency reserves through a Bilateral Swap Arrangement (BSA), for use as a united defense against speculative attack on any of the partner nations, as had occurred in 1997-98. The implementation of the swap arrangement is seen by them as the necessary prerequisite for the creation of an Asian Monetary Fund (AMF), an idea proposed by former Japanese Finance Ministry official Eisuke Sakakibara, to give the Asian nations a mechanism to independently finance the development needs of Asia.

The critical question of whether the new Asian financial structures will or will not be independent of the IMF, and other international financial institutions, was not decided at the Kuala Lumpur meeting. Instead, it was determined that there would be no central body, neither the IMF nor any new institution, to oversee the swaps in the BSA, but rather, the country in need of help in any speculative attack would work out the conditions of the swap directly with the lending countries (presumably these would be primarily Japan, Korea and China). The final communiqué said that "there was a consensus that the BSA would be complementary and supplementary to IMF facilities."

Within this intentionally vague formulation, however, the terms of any swap will be a matter to be determined by the nations themselves. Malaysian Finance Minister Tun Daim Zainuddin, who chaired the final press conference as the host nation's representative, said: "Our view is that the facility must be better than the IMF's. . . . If it's the same as the IMF's, you might as well go to the IMF. We are dealing with friends in Asia, and we expect the facilities to be better than those offered by the IMF."

Sources close to the negotiations reported to *EIR* that while there is broad recognition of the failure of IMF policies in Asia since the 1997 crisis, those nations functioning under IMF conditionalities (which includes Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines and South Korea) do not consider themselves at liberty to take public actions outside of those strictures.

Japan's Vice Finance Minister, Haruhiko Kuroda, who visited Malaysia for several days preceding the Finance Ministers' conference, was widely reported in the press to have been in disagreement with Malaysia's strident calls for Asian independence from the IMF. However, a leading Malaysian statesman reported to *EIR* that Kuroda did not spend several days in Malaysia just to argue, and that public adherence to IMF policies does not reflect his private views, nor his strong support for the idea of creating an Asian Monetary Fund—the policy proposed by his predecessor, Mr. Sakakibara.

Crisis of Governments

When the Asian economies were pummeled by hedge fund speculators, and then by the IMF, in 1997 and 1998, *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche refuted the claim that it was an "Asian crisis." He insisted that it was, in fact, the first stage of a general, systemic breakdown crisis of the international IMF-centered financial system as a whole, and could be reversed only by addressing the necessity for a new global system based on the principles of the original Bretton Woods agreements under Franklin Roosevelt. Those Asian nations which sought refuge from that crisis in the arms of the storm-god itself, the IMF, saw their populations thrown into poverty and their national wealth looted, while their economies have still not recovered from the blow.

Now the crisis has reached the global financial markets, and both the U.S. and the Japanese economies can no longer take in cheap imports (even at the devalued prices forced upon the ASEAN nations by the IMF). Those nations under IMF controls are practically helpless to defend themselves, except for the potential for regional policies such as that of the proposed AMF. The currencies of each of these nations have now fallen back into the range of the lowest levels reached during the 1997-98 crisis.

To make matters worse, each of these nations is undergoing a severe political crisis, with a significant amount of foreign meddling, leaving the ship of state with few means to navigate through the storm.

The worst case is Indonesia; this once rapidly developing nation has been reduced to massive poverty, separatist divisions, and extreme ethnic violence. The discontent is increasingly being directed against the first democratically elected President, Abdurrahman Wahid, who is now facing impeachment proceedings in the Parliament. There is a serious threat that the population will be dragged into acting out "primordial animosities," as one Indonesian statesman put it, driving the nation into chaos.

As if to demonstrate their desire for such a hecatomb, witness the following actions by the "international community": The IMF has withheld for five months a pledged \$400-million loan, demanding even more intense austerity against the population, and the relinquishing of state controls over the economy; ExxonMobil, claiming security problems due to the conflict with separatists in the region, unilaterally shut down major oil and gas operations in the area of Aceh, costing

the government millions of dollars in scarce foreign currency income every month; the UN and the foreign NGOs now running the pseudo-state of East Timor — with its population in abject poverty — are again threatening to institute “international tribunals” against Indonesian military leaders for supposed complicity in the chaos following the referendum vote in August 1999.

In Thailand, the new government, led by telecommunications mogul Thaksin Shinawatra and General Chavalit Yongchaiyudh (Ret.), has made tentative moves in the direction of launching large-scale development programs and protecting the general welfare of the population from the ravages of the IMF austerity. However, Prime Minister Thaksin was nearly killed when an airplane he was about to board blew up at the gate, and he is now facing conviction in a corruption case, being heard in a new “clean hands” court. Conviction would bar him from politics for five years, despite his recent election by the largest majority in Thai history.

In the Philippines, the opposition to former President Joseph Estrada (also elected by the largest majority in his country’s history) constantly blamed the collapsing economy on his supposed corruption and misrule. With Estrada now deposed (with overt complicity from Washington), and facing multiple criminal charges, the economy has nonetheless continued its downward descent. In all three countries, both the elites and the population are transfixed by the political soap opera, while the whirlpool of the global economic collapse is dragging them rapidly towards oblivion.

Malaysia

Even in Malaysia, where the now-famous implementation of selective currency controls and other sovereign measures against the speculators and the IMF, in September 1998, saved the nation from the devastation which has wracked its neighbors, the global breakdown is threatening serious unemployment and related economic problems. These, in turn, feed into the foreign-sponsored political opposition. In part this is due to Malaysia’s heavy dependence on exports in the cyber-economy associated with the now-collapsing globalization mania.

Nonetheless, the Malaysian economy’s protective structures allow for emergency measures which can deflect the worst effects of the crash, at least temporarily. The government has announced a stimulus package which will build new schools and colleges, housing developments, small businesses, and several large-scale projects like the Bakun hydroelectric dam and power project in Sarawak. Because of the currency controls, the stimulus package has a far better chance of success than those in Japan and elsewhere, where similar injections of liquidity were quickly drained away into foreign speculative markets.

But such temporary measures will be swept up in the flood if each country is left to fend for itself. The recent partial measures toward the creation of an Asian monetary system must be expanded rapidly.

‘Petersburg Dialogue’ Boosts Russo-German Ties

by Rainer Apel

The April 9-10, Fourth Russo-German Conference, which for the first time convened in St. Petersburg, has established a new institutional framework for deepening a dialogue between Russians and Germans. This conference, attended by 130 high-level economic, scientific, and political representatives from both sides, was the first to run under the name, “Petersburg Dialogue,” and it will be held annually from now on; the next gathering will take place in the German city of Weimar.

The first Petersburg Dialogue, in addition to the plenary and workshop sessions of the experts, provided the background for a regular government-to-government summit. Russian President Vladimir Putin and German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, and the ministers of foreign affairs, defense, finance, and domestic security took part. The officials had on their agenda talks on missile defense, the Balkans, the



German Chancellor Schröder and Russian President Putin began their St. Petersburg meetings on April 9, by laying a wreath at the Memorial to the Motherland there.

Middle East, and Chechnya, as well as the potential for new joint projects in civilian space research and technology development (a new agreement on the latter aspect was signed in St. Petersburg).

No breakthrough was achieved on Russia's Paris Club (Soviet-era, state-to-state) debt, but the German Chancellor, who insisted that Russia make payments on this debt as far as possible, assured the Russians of German assistance in rescheduling it during the difficult years 2003 and 2004, when grace periods negotiated earlier, will expire. The Chancellor stressed that he thought that an exception could be made for the 6.5 billion transfer-ruble debt that Russia owed to Germany—the "transfer ruble debt" owed by the former Soviet Union to the pre-1990 East German state: that debt may be transformed into German corporate shares and new investments in Russian industry, the Chancellor hinted, in interviews with German and Russian radio and television and at the concluding St. Petersburg press conference. It is said that by the Summer, the first projects under this new "debt-for-investment" scheme may be announced.

Cultural Relations Take a Step Forward

Whereas the debt talks are on difficult territory, cultural relations featured a big step forward in St. Petersburg: For example, there was a mutual commitment to intensify cooperation on projects between universities and research institutes, with the idea of also making research capabilities and technologies developed on either side, available for future industrial cooperation projects. The proposal has been made from both sides, to establish a Russian university (or academy) in Berlin, and a German institute of the same status in St. Petersburg. Lyudmila Verbitskaya, Director of the University of St. Petersburg, said in her April 9 address to the conference, that a grand old tradition is being revived, namely, that of the German origins of St. Petersburg University: where the first 17 professors lecturing there were recruited in Germany by Tsar Peter the Great. German was the official language at the university during its first 23 years of existence, Verbitskaya said, and the first lecture given in Russian was one by Mikhail Lomonosov in 1747. In that context, President Putin remarked, in his short address to the conference on April 9, that he finds it deplorable that fewer young Germans are learning the Russian language these days, and fewer young Russians the German language.

The scientific aspect of the talks was emphasized also by the visit that Putin and Schröder paid to the renowned Joffe Physical-Technical Institute in St. Petersburg. They met and had a discussion with the leader of the institute, Russian Nobel Prize laureate Zhores Alfeyorov.

In parallel talks, the defense ministers discussed the intensification of contacts this year, including visits by military delegations, joint bilateral military exercises, and training programs for future joint missions (like the present ones in the Balkans, SFOR and KFOR). The defense ministers fur-

thermore discussed cooperation in the modernization of Soviet-made MiG-29 military aircraft that are still in service in some Eastern European air forces.

The agenda also included the missile defense issue, debate about which treads on difficult territory, because the Germans have made it no secret that they profoundly dislike confrontational aspects in the Bush Administration's National Missile Defense project and are hoping for a dialogue between Russia and the United States about options to achieve missile defense in a cooperative approach. The Germans are open to discussing the Russian proposal for a joint European Union-Russian mobile defense system against non-strategic missiles, but they have also made it clear that they will not discuss the Russian proposal if it implies a project outside of NATO.

Chancellor Schröder stated in St. Petersburg, in response to media allegations that he was about to strike a unilateral deal with Putin at the expense of NATO, that Germany, as a NATO member, will not do anything outside of the Western alliance. He stressed that as far as he knows, Putin is not intent on driving a wedge between Germany and NATO, and that Russian diplomacy has a realistic and sober approach on these issues. Putin corroborated the Chancellor's remarks, saying that Germans and Russians are "aware of their high level of responsibility for security and stability in the world," which implies "joint efforts of our two countries' governments."

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Scientists to Putin: Russian Infrastructure Needs Investment Now!

by Rachel Douglas

On the eve of Vladimir Putin's April 3 Presidential Message on the state of the Russian Federation (*EIR*, April 13), Russian scientists from several fields confronted him with reports on the dire need for investment in essential sectors of the economy. Not only the world financial collapse and strategic instability, but also the physical exhaustion of Russia's productive capacities and infrastructure, are constraints that require the Russian President to shift from neo-liberal formulas towards economic dirigism, if Russia is to be the "strong state" Putin desires.

President Putin has warned that the benefits accruing to Russia, as a petroleum-exporting nation, from high world oil prices are "conjunctural" and cannot be relied upon to continue. One of the reports he received in March, made clear that neither may the availability of Russian petroleum resources, for export or other purposes, be taken for granted.

On March 30, the government daily *Rossiyskaya Gazeta* wrote about the exhaustion of the "easy oil" from the West Siberian fields. The warning of Viktor Orlov, president of the Russian Geological Society, was quoted: that industry, if it begins to revive, will suddenly need more raw materials, but the necessary investment to make them available has not taken place. "During the past ten years," Orlov said, "we have used up what was already discovered. These reserves will allow us to hold on for maybe another ten years, but not at increased rates of extraction." It would take 100 million tons of oil per year to compensate for the decline of West Siberian production, but already-developed areas like Nenetsk Autonomous District, the Komi Republic, and East Siberia can account for no more than 60 million tons, combined. "Only the offshore fields in the Far East and the northern seas are equal to West Siberia," said Orlov. "They should have begun to be exploited ten or fifteen years ago. The Soviet Union did not do this, so Russia should. But, without strict state regulation, this is impossible." He elaborated specific investment incentives that could be used.

Electricity Grid Strained

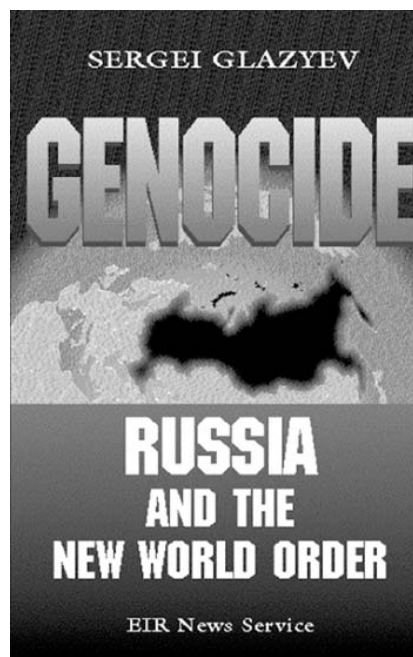
On March 29, the leadership of the Russian Academy of Sciences department for power engineering appealed to the

President at a special press conference, on the topic of the "pre-crisis state of the national economy," portending a severe shortfall of generating capacity within two years. Academician Oleg Favorsky, Academy Secretary of the Power Engineering Section, was joined by Academician Alexander Sheindlin and Academician Yevgeni Velikhov, the senior nuclear physicist.

Academician Favorsky laid out a stark picture: "The country's energy sector was developed in the 1960s and 1970s." By and large, Russia is still using steam turbines, the efficiency rates of which are around 25%, as against 40-42% for modern gas turbines. "In the last decade and a half, this part of the power industry has not been modernized. . . . Russia did manufacture gas turbines 30 years ago. The Leningrad Metal Works made very good gas turbines. It was the first plant to have made 100,000 kilowatt turbines. These were the first such powerful turbines in the world, but then everything disappeared. This potential was not used. It was not developed. . . . If we don't take giant steps to modernize our power industry, we will not only fail to carry out development programs in the country, but we will also fail to provide the country with electrical power, if there is even a slight increase in power consumption by growing industry."

Hope Is Nuclear Power

The existing capacities, said Favorsky, are 30- or 40-year-old plants, and "equipment cannot work forever." The Academician faulted the government for "washing its hands of the matter," while the national utility company UES's various schemes for attracting investment through sales of some of



The consequences of the unbridled international looting of Russia's human and natural resources under the 1990's "privatization" policies, were laid out in this 1999 book of State Duma economist Sergei Glazyev. Glazyev's policies are now among the most important being debated in Putin's cabinet.

its assets, make insufficient provision for “concrete financial support or modernization of the power plants.”

Academician Velikhov called for urgent implementation of plans to develop the nuclear power industry, which requires not only investment, “but various types of government assistance, including supporting legislation.”

On March 30, the first generator of the Rostov Nuclear Plant, in southern Russia, came on line. Begun in the Soviet Union, and then delayed for years, Rostov is the first new nuclear power plant to go into operation in over a decade. For the first time in an even longer period, construction recently began on a new nuclear power plant in Russia. In January, the government announced plans to build 40 new reactors by 2020.

Rail and Rivers

On March 30, a key link in the biggest infrastructure project to be prioritized so far—first, by the Yevgeni Primakov government in 1998, and now under Putin—was completed. The company BAMtonnelstroy completed construction of the longest tunnel in the former U.S.S.R., the 15.4 kilometer Severomuysk Tunnel of the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM). Begun in 1977, the tunnel languished with 2 km to go, from 1991 until Primakov’s decision to finish it. Replacing a 52 km circumvention railroad that crossed a dangerous, 50-meter-high bridge and required extra locomotives for climbing mountains, the Severomuysk Tunnel cheapens BAM travel by a factor of four. Railway Ministry specialists plan for BAM to be a main freight line from Russia’s Far East to Europe, leaving the more southerly Trans-Siberian Railroad for passenger traffic and containerized freight.

It may also be, that in the course of carrying out President Putin’s policy commitment to upgrade economic cooperation within the Eurasian Economic Community (Russian, Belarus, and three Central Asian Republics), one of the great infrastructure blueprints of the Soviet period will come off the shelf. The Moscow daily *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* reported on March 22 from Tashkent, that Uzbekistan’s President Islam Karimov will ask Putin to revive the scheme of turning part of the flow of Siberia’s great rivers southwards, for purposes of developing Central Asia. Karimov comes to Moscow in April.

The Siberian rivers project was shelved by Mikhail Gorbachov’s Soviet regime. It was advocated in January 1994 by then-Chairman of the Russian State Committee on Water Resources, Mikheyev, during discussions about the drying up of the Aral Sea. Today Mikheyev’s committee no longer exists, but the initiative is coming from Uzbekistan—a nation stricken with drought, as is all Central Asia. *Nezavisimaya* reports on the desperate situation of agriculture in Uzbekistan, where the Amu-Darya River (historically the Oxus, flowing into the Aral Sea) has been depleted, and where the drought weather patterns are continuing.

Report from Macedonia

‘LaRouche: A Story of Knowledge And Courage’

by Umberto Pascali

A small pamphlet carrying this title is circulating these days in Skopje, Macedonia. Copies have been passed from hand to hand and, according to sources, “digested” cover-to-cover by many readers, especially young people. In early April, in the middle of the Macedonian mobilization against the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) armed aggression, when it seemed to many that Macedonia was going to be split apart, the “story of knowledge and courage” surfaced again, becoming for example, the focus of a debate broadcast by Macedonian Radio.

Macedonia having been one of the main casualties of “balkanization” since before such expression entered the political dictionary, and having been treated by the big oligarchic powers as disposable, Macedonians have become painfully aware of the need to “understand the world.” Recently a Macedonian observer told *EIR* that “more and more people here, also in the elite, are beginning to understand that if we want to save our countries from the disaster, we have to do the impossible. We have to contribute in some way, to change the international strategic geometry. Thus the interest in LaRouche—someone who challenged the oligarchic establishment using both his intellectual power and his courage.”

The pamphlet includes such chapters as, “LaRouche: Who Is This Guy?” and “British Geopoliticians Lead the World to a New Barbarism”; “The IMF Destruction of Eastern Europe”; and, “Britain Is Exploding the Middle East.”

Igniting the Balkans Hot Spots

Although Macedonia succeeded in escaping the first destabilizing assault, and did not become the trigger point for the “Clash of Civilizations,” the present relative calm is only momentary. The operation unchained against the small Balkan country in February/March was not an isolated one. In addition to attempts to activate super-radical groups within the ethnic Albanian communities in Montenegro and northern Greece, the KLA also got a green light for a simultaneous military assault against Serbia.

Also, provocative ultimata were delivered to Croatia, Yugoslavia, and Bosnia to give up the indicted individuals to the War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague, often while ignoring the country’s laws. The Tribunal’s prosecutor Carla del Ponte of

Switzerland, publicly labelled Yugoslavia President Vojislav Kostunica as “a man of the past, while Yugoslavia needs men of the future.”

This pressure reached an explosive point with the U.S. ultimatum by to Yugoslavia, to arrest Slobodan Milosevic by March 31 or lose \$100 million in aid. Even the staunchest enemies of Milosevic found this financial blackmail unacceptable. It almost led to a generalized violent confrontation within Serbia.

Finally, the most volatile hot spot: the withdrawal of a majority of Bosnian Croats from the Bosnian federal institutions. At this point a majority of the ethnic Croat military have abandoned the Bosnia-Herzegovina barracks. A similar process has taken place within the police. Physical confrontations took place when the “International Representative,” Wolfgang Petritsch, ordered the takeover of the Bank of Herzegovina, the financial center for the HDZ party whose representatives have been expelled from federal institutions by Petritsch. At this point, the self-rule Croats in Bosnia have a parallel political, institutional, and military structure to the Bosnian government, with evident implications for revived armed confrontation.

Lord Owen’s ‘Virus of Ethnic Purity’

The simultaneous emergence of all the Balkans’ potential hot spots, though affected by indigenous factors, was not caused by them. “There is a virus in the Balkans,” said Macedonian Foreign Minister Srgjan Kerim, on April 11. (This was the day before the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell to Skopje for talks with the Macedonian leadership and for a meeting with the foreign ministers of the region.) “A virus which tries to draw borders along ethnic lines and which harbors organized crime.” The reference, above all, was to a widely-publicized “map plan” of Lord Owen, Britain’s former Balkans plenipotentiary.

Where does the malignant virus come from? Macedonia’s President Boris Trajkovski answered the question in a speech at the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva on April 10. “The threat that Macedonia faced was coming from outside, imported from [NATO/UN-run] Kosovo. Unfortunately, it expressed the inability of the international community to oppose decisively the malignant concept of establishing ethnically pure territories. Our country faces the most radical type of racism—military racism.”

No informed person had any doubts on who was the target of these rhetorical barbs. All over Southeast Europe, from Bulgaria to Croatia, polemics are raging over the March 13 call by Lord David Owen: “To Secure Balkan Peace: Redraw the Map.” This call, published by the *Wall Street Journal* demanded redrawing the Balkan national borders along ethnic lines. The spokesman of the British oligarchy argued that Kosovo must be left to the “ethnic Albanians,” i.e., at this point the KLA. National sovereignty must be

ignored. That would be the first step for an ethnically pure Greater Albania (which has taken, within British geopolitical engineering, the place of Milosevic’s Greater Serbia), by carving out parts of Macedonia, Montenegro, Greece, Serbia, etc.

Worst Possible Precedent

Is there an historical precedent? Palestine, says Lord Owen: “I am reminded of the mandate the British had in Palestine and how the 1946 bombing of the British Army headquarters in the King David Hotel in Jerusalem led inexorably to independence for the Jewish people in Palestine. . . . The serious fighting on the Yugoslav and Macedonia borders surrounding Kosovo should be a warning to Washington. It is a demonstration that the Kosovo Albanians are not prepared to acquiesce. What we need today is a Balkans-wide solution, through a present-day equivalent of the 1878 Congress of Berlin, with pre-agreed boundary changes endorsed by the major powers.”

So Kosovo will be taken away from Serbia and then there must be “compensating changes elsewhere.” like the “redrawing of the boundaries of Bosnia-Herzegovina,” to be split into three parts. A “Pandora’s box”? Owen claims “this fear is greatly exaggerated.” It is, of course, almost unbelievable that Lord Owen is advocating that the Balkans adopt what the British did to Palestine as representing a “stable solution” for the Middle East. The *Journal* received immediate and irate responses from its readers. “It was the British penchant for redrawing maps of other peoples’ territories that created the conditions for the most violent century in European history (and elsewhere),” wrote one reader. “One would hope that other examples of lasting peace and prosperity, resulting from British crayon-wielding in Africa, India-Pakistan, Palestine, Bosnia and Kosovo itself, should be enough to give His Lordship cause for a little introspection, before promoting another utterly irresponsible drawing party.”

The LaRouche Exit Strategy

It was Lord Owen’s wild “redrawing parties” that gave an unmistakable signal to many forces in the Balkans (such as Bosnian Croat leaders, with their actual grievances, and the KLA terrorists) that the moment had come to go for the “stability” of “ethnically pure borders.” Lord Owen’s “Pandora’s box” has in fact been opened, as by the same London circles many times before. The message coming from a U.S. Army War College meeting in February, concerning the need to go for “strong” ethnic borders in the Balkans, wasn’t missed either.

The surprising resistance of Macedonia, and the parallel creation of an informal agreement between the Russian leadership around President Vladimir Putin and several European countries to prevent the immediate tragedy, did cool things

out. The KLA withdrew to their camps in Kosovo, under the nose of NATO. And suddenly, as a Macedonian source told *EIR*, “We got so many friends, everybody says they want to help us—but we know the danger is not over.” On April 9 in Luxemburg, Macedonia and the European Union (EU) signed the Stabilization and Association Agreement, a first step toward EU membership, seen by Macedonia as the ticket toward economic development. Among the clauses of the agreement there is also a special mechanism for “asymmetric” economic exchange, in the sense that Macedonia has great freedom in exporting to Europe (at least during the first years), while maintaining a minimal protectionist ability concerning imports from Europe.

Also interesting is the fact that a new regional peacekeeping force has announced it has ended its training period and could be available to be deployed in Macedonia. The point, many observers noticed, is that this military force is not NATO. Various known as the Multinational Peace Force South-Eastern Europe (MPFSEE), or South Eastern Europe Brigades (SEEBRIG), the force includes contingents from both NATO and non-NATO countries: Greece, Turkey, Albania, Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, and Macedonia. The mandate of the Southern Brigades does not come from NATO, but from the United Nations.

And the ‘Putin Plan?’

Would such a force be consistent with the so-called Putin Plan of strengthening direct relations among the Southeast European countries, without supranational “Big Brothers”? “It is too early for the final verdict,” says a Macedonian source. “However, it could really be a step in the right direction. An agreement among Balkan countries based on the respect of the principle of national sovereignty and inviolability of borders, needs military and economic teeth to be credible.”

At the moment of this writing, the six-nation “Contact Group” on the Balkans has taken a few decisions in Paris, suggesting that the United States has agreed with the European countries and Russia on not letting the situation explode. “But this is not the solution,” says the Macedonian source. “First of all, the KLA is still training, and we expect soon another attack from Kosovo, and maybe from Albania. According to reliable information, they are training teenagers—15-year-old boys. So . . . NATO-controlled Kosovo continues to make armed attacks against our sovereignty. . . . What kind of pressures will be applied on us to accept a partition—to create ethnically pure entities?”

“The solution remains, as far-fetched as it may look, that we, small Macedonia, contribute to help a change in the strategic situation. Starting, in fact, with a new financial system, a New Bretton Woods. We cannot go for anything less than a ‘LaRouche solution.’ We should make sure that more and more people here in Macedonia understand it.”

Middle East War Is On Fast Forward

by Dean Andromidas

Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon’s Middle East war drive has been on fast forward ever since President George W. Bush gave him the green light during their meeting in Washington on March 20. As long as Washington backs Sharon, the very dangerous consensus among the dominant factions in Israel to back Sharon’s war policies, will not be broken. Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who had been the architect of the “New Middle East,” has been reduced to a wilting fig leaf for Sharon’s policies.

Since returning from Washington in triumph in March, Sharon has demanded Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat surrender and accept his demands that the Palestinians be satisfied with living in dozens of tiny bantustans, on no more than 40% of the West Bank. It is a position that neither the Palestinians nor the Arab world will accept, and therefore, it is a program for war.

On April 2, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak arrived in Washington with a Jordanian-Egyptian initiative to restart Israeli-Palestinian negotiations. The initiative has received the endorsement of the Palestinians as well as the recently concluded Arab Summit. Sharon flatly rejected it. U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell’s “partial” support reflects no lessening of support for Sharon, but Powell’s desire to win Arab support for increasing pressure on both Iraq and Iran.

‘Gesture’ Turned Deadly

As a “gesture” to the Arabs, Powell ordered the meetings of April 4: one, in Athens, where Foreign Minister Peres and Palestinian Authority Planning Minister Nabil Shaath held talks; the second, in Israel, between the top Palestinian and Israeli security chiefs. But Sharon had his soldiers fire at the convoys carrying the Palestinian security officials back from the meeting of security chiefs! Israeli press acknowledged the Israelis did not stop firing until Arafat personally telephoned King Abdullah of Jordan, who in turn telephoned Powell, who in turn telephoned Sharon. Mohammed Dahlan, the Chief of Preventive Security in Gaza and one of the targets of the shooting, charged that the Israelis fired 72 rounds at his car, in what was clearly an assassination attempt, and which seriously wounded one bodyguard.

The very next day, the Israeli Housing Ministry announced the issuance of 700 tenders for new housing units to be built in the West Bank. This was followed within

hours, by a helicopter gunship attack on a Palestinian security headquarters in the Gaza Strip, and the assassination of Islamic Jihad leader Iyad Hardan in the West Bank by a mobile telephone bomb.

Back in Washington, on the same day, a bipartisan group of 87 Senators and 209 Representatives sent a letter to President George W. Bush calling on him to reassess U.S. relations with the Palestinian Authority, including the possible suspension of aid and imposition of travel restrictions to the United States. One of the most outspoken Senators in the group is Sam Brownback (R-Kan.), who had been tipped for a Cabinet post in the Bush Administration. On the Democratic Party side, the chief sponsor was Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), who has been preparing legislation targeting the Palestinian Authority as well as Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Iran, and Iraq.

Whether Powell is simply playing the “soft cop” or being “marginalized” by the Bush Administration’s hawks remains to be seen. Nonetheless, a senior Israeli military intelligence source told *EIR*, “Powell got his meetings, they were held, but Sharon will not change his policy. There will be an escalation until the Bush Administration sees it has to intervene again.”

Renewed Attacks

The scenario was repeated when Powell arm-twisted Israeli and Palestinian security chiefs for a second meeting. Between April 10 and 11, and within hours of news that such a meeting was possible, Sharon launched a rocket attack on a Palestinian naval police clinic, killing a doctor and wounding scores of others. Soon after this attack, the Israeli military attacked the Khan Younis Palestinian refugee camp in the Gaza Strip. The Israelis demolished more than 25 homes, and killed at least three people, wounding 50 others. The Israelis attacked in the early morning hours without warning, with tanks, armored personnel carriers, and bulldozers, demolishing homes before some of their impoverished inhabitants could escape. Such an attack had not been carried out since the 1960s, when Sharon’s forces machine-gunned Gaza refugee camps.

This, called operation “Enjoyable Song,” was launched after Sharon and Defense Minister Benjamin Ben-Elieser met with the Israeli military staff for a briefing. At one point, Sharon cut off the briefing and told the officers, “Less talk and more action. . . . When I was commander here, I focussed on deeds, not talk.”

These attacks, in effect, abrogated all previous security agreements between the Palestinians and the Israelis. It was the largest attack directly on Area A, which is fully under Palestinian control. Powell managed to pressure Arafat to agree to the second security meeting. It was held on April 11, but only after the U.S. sent its own diplomatic cars and security personnel to pick up the Palestinian delegation. The meeting itself cannot have had significant result.

‘Operation Bronze’

Sharon and his generals have made clear that these latest actions are part of an “operational plan” that is expected to last for several months until the Palestinians surrender—or a regional war breaks out. The plan has been called “Operation Bronze,” and it is directed at the destruction of the Palestinian Authority, including the targetting of Arafat for assassination.

The plan has a “minimum-maximum” features: Minimally the plan will lay the basis for a so-called “unilateral withdrawal,” where the Israelis will seize whatever territory they want. This would involve 60% of the West Bank, including the mountain aquifer which lies fully within the West Bank, but supplies Israel with one-third of its water. It also includes the Jordan Valley and its watershed, as well as an enlarged Jerusalem that would stretch to the Jordanian border. The maximum plan is to set the stage for a regional war that would realize Sharon’s vision of “Greater Israel,” under which the so-called “Jordan is Palestine” option becomes operational, whereby the Palestinian population would be forced, under the pressure of war, across the Jordan River into the Kingdom of Jordan. In such a scenario, Palestinian as well as Israeli Arabs could also be driven into Lebanon, Syria, and Egypt.

Operation Bronze is the opening phase of this policy. It involves chopping up the West bank into 64 bantustan-like enclaves, which the Israeli military can put under Middle Ages-style military siege. The policy was first implemented on March 12, when the Israelis laid siege to Ramallah, the Palestinian administrative capital of the West Bank, where Arafat currently has his headquarters. The siege continues. It is designed not only as a form of collective punishment against the city inhabitants, but also, to create a “no-man’s land” between Ramallah and the Jewish settlements and Israeli border, thus forcing the inhabitants in the Palestinian villages in the “no-man’s land” into the enclaves.

In an interview with the Israeli daily *Ha’aretz* on April 11, Sharon said “I do not see any reason to evacuate any settlements. So long as there is no peace, we will stay sitting there. If after some time . . . there will be peace, there will certainly be no reason to prevent [the settlements] from staying there.” When asked why, Sharon brought up the water question, “Is it possible at this time to relinquish control over the mountain aquifer, which provides us with a third of our water? Is it possible to give up the frontier area in the Jordan Valley? In any case, it’s no coincidence that the settlements sit where they are.”

When asked how he would respond to Arafat’s stated intent to unilaterally declare an independent state, Sharon said, “First, I advise him not to do that—it would be a major mistake on his part. It would demand that we take a series of steps to keep in our hands areas essential for us.”

Sharon's war plan is coordinated with his backers in the Bush Administration, the U.S. Congress, and Washington policy circles. Not only are these forces trying to isolate and punish the Palestinians, but they are also starting to pressure Lebanon, and going so far as to re-ignite a civil war between that country's Christians and Muslims. The April 12 *Jerusalem Post* reported that the State Department is threatening to hold back \$35 million in financial aid unless the Lebanese government deploys troops along its border with Israel. This is backed by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), who, as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is the primary proponent of blocking the aid. The Bush Administration is also considering a veto of a desperately needed bailout package which Lebanon is seeking from the International Monetary Fund to help pay off its \$24 billion debt.

Settlements Continue To Expand

In only weeks after coming to power, Sharon has tremendously expanded the settlements. The figure of 700 cited above is a gross understatement of the reality. Foreign Minister Peres' assertion that they do not constitute new settlements, but represent "natural growth," is a bald-faced lie, since 20,000 housing units in the settlements remain unsold. According to the Israel Lands Administration, the ministry sold plots for 2,800 homes in the West Bank during 2000. This year they plan to increase that by 78%, despite the fact that Israeli contractors are reluctant to build in the West Bank because of lack of demand.

Although there are 120,000 settlers in the West Bank and Gaza, they occupy an area that is equal to that inhabited by 3 million Palestinians. Seven thousand Israeli settlers occupy one-third of the Gaza Strip.

The latest Israeli moves have provoked an international outcry. On April 6, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights passed a resolution 48-2 (only the U.S. and Guatemala voted against), supporting the establishment of a Palestinian state based on the right to self-determination. The resolution followed a debate and finding that Israel was using force disproportionate to the threat posed to it. According to the committee chair, John Dugard, the attacks against Israel was perpetrated by individuals and "sparsely organized" forces, while Israel has attacked with very superior military forces.

Furthermore, the European Union officially denounced the announcement of 700 units, saying that "all settlements are illegal" and stand in the way of a peace agreement.

The key to stopping Sharon, is to end the Bush Administration's backing for it. A senior leader of Israel's peace camp told *EIR* that the only way to stop Sharon, is for the United States to drop its support. Once that occurs, others will come forward, as Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin did in 1992, before he was murdered, and renew the effort for peace.

Peru Presidential Vote Was Actually Rigged This Time—By Terror

by Gretchen Small

Sometime in May, Peruvians will choose either the "indigenist" economist from Harvard University, Alejandro Toledo or former President Alan García as their next President. The two were the top vote-getters in the April 8 first round of elections. Toledo won 36.5% of the vote; García garnered 26%, barely beating out the other major contender for second place, Lourdes Flores Nando, who ran as a centrist, business-oriented candidate and took 24% of the vote. The rest of the vote split between other, minor candidates.

The winner will not enjoy a majority in the Congress, as no party won a majority of the Congressional seats.

Poison from Harvard, or from Paris?

There is little difference between the two Presidential candidates, in either mind-set or policy.

Toledo, a proud product of the Berkeley, California 1968 counterculture, espouses a deadly combination of a rigid free market commitment and a social policy derived from the existentialist "politics of rage" of deschooler Paulo Freire, et al. Though a former World Bank official and member of Jeffrey Sachs' team at the Harvard Institute for International Development. Toledo ran a racist campaign, claiming he represents the Indian population, because of his blood and his Belgian anthropologist wife, Eliane Karp, a racist Inca-dincoo in her own right.

Toledo was made into a Presidential contender during the elections of 2000 by Project Democracy's international forces, the which sought to use his carefully cultivated "indigenist shoe-shine boy" profile to defeat President Alberto Fujimori, running for a third term. They failed in 2000, as Toledo's campaign staff—loaded with drug-legalizers and known terrorist supporters—and the candidate's radical, mob-promoting rhetoric scared off Peruvians, who feared any return to the conditions of life which they suffered in the decade of terrorism which preceded President Fujimori's government.

García, also, is a left-wing demagogue now espousing free trade doctrine. A member of the British intelligence-created APRA party, García was President from 1985-90.

After an initial fight with the International Monetary Fund, which included limiting Peru's debt payments to 10% of its export earnings, García turned Peru over to the drug trade and terrorism. He legalized the drug dollars; helped top MRTA terrorist buddies walk out of jail; told APRA youth they should admire, as he did, the "messianic drive" of Shining Path killers; and he refused to let the Peruvian military act against terrorism. Viewed, rightly, as responsible for bringing Peru to the brink of disintegration, he was reviled by the end of his term, and sought exile after leaving office. He spent most of his exile years in Paris, hanging out with the Socialist International, and the likes of would-be Zapatista *comandante*, Danielle Mitterrand, the widow of France's former President.

García made it amply clear in 2001, that he is willing to do whatever is required, to win over some of Toledo's international backing from Wall Street and their non-governmental organization (NGO) apparatus. As capital flight accelerated out of Peru after the first round electoral results, García called in reporters on April 10 to issue assurances to investors that he would *never* implement exchange controls, and will hand the Central Bank over to a non-Aprista technocrat. My big mistake when President the first time, he pled, was to believe in a strong state role in the economy.

Voting So Your Head Doesn't Roll

The usual foreign observers, led by the ubiquitous Jimmy Carter, gave their stamp of approval to the honesty and transparency of this election.

Vote stealing may not have occurred, but the election was rigged in the very holding of it. Only last year, a majority of Peruvians returned Fujimori to the Presidency for a *five-year term*. But Fujimori's re-election was unacceptable to Peru's international enemies. Economic warfare, diplomatic brutality, and nasty intelligence operations, whose full scope is yet to be known, were deployed against the country. In November 2000, Fujimori was overthrown, and a transitional government, handpicked by a couple of U.S. Assistant Secretaries of State, was installed, heavily staffed by Toledo's former campaign staff.

In the five months leading into the election, the transitional government headed up a witchhunt designed to annihilate the Fujimori-led civilian-military coalition which saved Peru from disintegration under narco-terrorism. Anyone and everyone who led the fight against narco-terrorism, is now considered a criminal; hundreds are under investigation, and one by one, they are being jailed, some charged with corruption, others with human rights violations, drugs—whatever can be concocted.

Heading up the reign of terror, is Toledo's former campaign manager, the vindictive George Soros toady and drug legalization activist, Diego García Sayán, installed as Justice Minister by Madeleine Albright's State Department and the

Organization of American States.

The combination of triumphalism, and remaining fear of their enemies, guiding the assault on the Fujimori forces, was enunciated by Sofía Macher, head of the National Human Rights Coordination, in Berlin on March 8. Peru's Armed Forces have been "crushed by a defeat equivalent to that suffered by the Argentines in the Malvinas Islands," in 1982; eight generals are in jail, and their leadership is in disarray, Macher crowed. A "Truth Commission" to investigate military "crimes" during the war against narco-terrorism must now be created, by the interim government. If the job of finishing off the military is not accomplished *before* the next government takes office on July 28, she argued, it may never be done.

Any Charge Will Do . . .

The Army is the principal target. By the end of March, the number of jailed generals had risen to ten, several carted off in handcuffs while the television cameras rolled. When two generals were arrested in early-morning raids on March 24, Ecuador's *El Comercio* headlined the news: "Witchhunt Intensifies."

The most significant arrest occurred April 5, when the former head of the Armed Forces' Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Nicolás Hermoza, was detained by officers of the Judicial Police, and locked up in Lima's San Jorge jail for common criminals. Film shots of the arrest of this national hero, known as "the Victorious General" for his commanding role in saving Peru from disintegration, were broadcast on national television.

After President Alberto Fujimori, General Hermoza is the second national figure who most has to be destroyed, if Peru is to be crushed. His arrest delivers a message to the armed forces of all of Ibero-America, as well. He understood narco-terrorism as a foreign-run instrument of irregular warfare against the nation-state, and, as the architect of a successful military strategy against it, he demonstrated that victory was possible.

With utter brazenness, the government has charged Hermoza with drug-trafficking, based on testimony of a drug-trafficker whom he had captured and jailed, Demetrio Chávez Penaherrera, alias "El Vaticano." This is the revenge of the drug mob, indeed: the chief prosecutor, José Ugaz, the Justice Ministry's Robespierre who ordered the arrest, Diego García Sayán, and the foreign-owned Prime Minister overseeing it all, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, are all advocates of drug legalization who signed George Soros's infamous 1998 open letter calling for an end to the war on drugs, internationally.

Shining Path's chief, Abimael Guzmán, is probably still laughing away in his soon-to-be-opened jail cell.

The arrests are not limited to the military. The former editor of Peru's prominent daily, *Expreso*, Eduardo Calmell

de Solar, was the latest media figure to be jailed. The highly respected journalist Patricio Ricketts, a friend of Lyndon LaRouche's, and familiar to readers of this magazine for his outspoken defense of national sovereignty, has also been fingered as a "Fujimori man," and García Sayán's Justice Ministry is reported to have opened an investigation against him for "influence peddling." Others of those in the media who defended the Fujimori government, have begged for plea-bargains, in hopes of avoiding jail.

Mobs have been deployed to back up the Justice Ministry's terror. On March 6, an open-air mass given by Msgr. Juan Luis Cipriani, newly named Cardinal of Lima, was disrupted by protesters who pelted him with tomatoes and eggs, shouting that Cipriani was corrupt, "an accomplice of the dictatorship," and, even, an "assassin." A week later, Congresswoman Luz Salgado, an outspoken leader for the Fujimori camp in the Congress for years, warned that she and others who fought against terrorism are being set up for assassination, being labelled "assassins of political prisoners." Salgado, who refuses to bow before the terrorists, or their protectors in the interim government, was re-elected to Congress on April 14.

Fighting Terrorism = 'Genocide'

In their desperate drive to ensure that no one in Peru ever rises up again to defend the country, the foreign-run interim government has abandoned any pretense that its actions are other than revenge for the Fujimori government's crushing of the terrorists. And they want Fujimori's head, too.

Their drive is so extreme, that the charge of genocide is being concocted against former President Fujimori, General Hermoza, former intelligence chiefs Gen. Julio Salazar Monroe (another of those jailed), and Vladimiro Montesinos (hiding somewhere in exile), and the soldiers who risked their lives to rescue the 72 hostages held for more than four months by the MRTA at the Japanese Ambassador's Lima residence in 1997.

The Peruvian Army's spectacularly successful April 1997 rescue, was recognized around the world, for being the most successful anti-terrorist action in 30 years. None of the hostages died in the rescue; two officers gave their lives while protecting hostages from terrorist fire. All of the terrorists were killed in the operation. Yet, based on allegations only now being made—five years later!—by one of the Japanese hostages, the charge is being levelled that one or more of the MRTA terrorists were "illegally executed" during the rescue, rather than killed in combat. Justice Minister García Sayán ordered the bodies of the MRTA terrorists exhumed, to develop evidence for this charge.

García Sayán and other Peruvian government officials argue that, since "illegal execution" is a crime against humanity, the rescue could be declared a case of genocide, and those involved in the rescue, starting with Fujimori, could be tried in any country in the world.

The Workers Party and 'Viva Rio' Are Threats to Brazil's National Security

by Silvia Palacios and Lorenzo Carrasco

The naming of Brazilian sociologist Luiz Eduardo Soares as adviser on citizen security to Tarso Genro, the Workers Party (PT)-affiliated Mayor of Pôrto Alegre, the capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, sealed the alliance between the PT and the primary structure of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Brazil. Behind this are two processes of strategic significance for Brazil:

First, reinforcement of the PT's ties with the world globalist apparatus, as part of the campaign by an important sector of the international financial oligarchy to promote the PT's Presidential candidate, Luís Inácio "Lula" da Silva, in the 2002 national elections. In this sense, it is worth noting the interview in the Feb. 28 issue of *Veja* magazine with British historian Kennedy Maxwell, head of a task force at the New York Council on Foreign Relations, on the policies the George W. Bush government should follow toward the Western Hemisphere. In a discussion about Lula's chances of winning, Maxwell stated: "I think that his candidacy wouldn't be a problem for the U.S. He has already gone to the U.S. a number of times, he knows a lot of American leaders, inside and outside the trade union area, so I doubt very much he would adopt a preconceived policy regarding the U.S."

Second, to achieve the restructuring of the entire nation's public security forces. In this, Soares's background is most relevant.

'Citizen Security'

Soares's affiliation with the PT derives from the fact that he is one of the most important members of the NGO "Viva Rio" movement, which was founded as a conglomerate of organizations of the so-called Third Sector (i.e., the NGO sector), under the sponsorship of the Anglo-American Establishment's most powerful groups in Brazil.

The Viva Rio movement was born at a Nov. 17, 1993 seminar held in Rio de Janeiro, whose star speaker was David Rockefeller, and in which other representatives of the oligarchy participated, such as communications magnate Roberto Marinho of the *O Globo* network, and spokesmen of several establishment foundations, including Brascan and Kellogg.

Later, the leadership of this movement split in two: Some of its leaders were deployed to seize control of public security

policy, while others took over environmental policy. For example, the international mouthpiece of the Marinho family, José Roberto Marinho, was sent to preside over the Brazilian branch of Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF, formerly the World Wildlife Fund), taking as his second-in-command there a representative of the Antunes family, whose mining conglomerate was also represented at the meeting which gave birth to Viva Rio.

Soares, who was educated in the United States, specialized, along with other luminaries of the Third Sector, such as Justice Ministry Secretary General Isabel Sussekind, in experiments of mass psychological control, using the techniques of London's Tavistock Institute, particularly targeting the marginalized populations of Brazil's ghettos, or *favelas*. These policies were later baptized "citizen security."

Viva Rio and its "citizen security" game were unmasked in 1997 by Gen. Nilton Cerqueira, then secretary of public security in Rio de Janeiro. He described Viva Rio as an entity linked to the drug traffickers who control Rio's favelas. "Fish need water to live; the traffickers are the fish, and the aquariums are those NGOs," he charged. It is a matter of public record that Viva Rio supports the legalized consumption of drugs.

Such charges against Viva Rio and similar NGOs are well founded. For example, not long ago, Soares publicly defended cinematographer João Moreira Salles, son of the banker Walter Moreira Salles, linked to Rockefeller family interests in Brazil. The young Salles was indicted because he had given a monthly financial stipend to trafficker Marcinho VP, a capo of the Dona Marta favela, to write a book narrating his drug-trafficking adventures in the guise of "social ideals." Earlier, Viva Rio had become famous for having suggested to the degenerate rock star Michael Jackson that he seek the permission of Marcinho VP for taping a filmclip with the Dona Marta favela in the background. Mediating the contact was Viva Rio star Ruben Cezar Fernandes.

Security for Whom?

When Soares joined the PT at a March 23 ceremony in Rio de Janeiro, in the presence of PT leader "Lula," it was announced that Soares was going to form part of a commission which was preparing the PT's national program on public security. Thus, Soares represents an attempt to give continuity, in an eventual Lula government, to the ideas of "deconstruction" of the Brazilian state and of its public security forces, which have already begun being implemented, successively, by Justice Ministers José Carlos Dias and José Gregori.

Last year, Minister José Carlos Dias brought Sussekind to the Secretary General's post at the Justice Ministry. The idea of current Justice Minister Gregori, a product of the international "human rights" mafia inside Brazil, is to replace the concept of security with a new relativist juridical system, in the worst tradition of G.W.F. Hegel and Karl Savigny, who

laid the legal basis for the Adolf Hitler regime in Germany, and in whom we have a contemporary example with the regime of Lt. Col. Hugo Chávez in Venezuela.

Meanwhile, the Governor of Rio Grande do Sul, PT member Olivio Dutra, has made several attempts to demilitarize the state, and to apply the same relativist ideas of public security. Doubtless, the insertion of Soares in the mayor's office of Pôrto Alegre, will reinforce the national and continental role that the state PT has been playing in protecting and promoting the pro-terrorist activities of the São Paulo Forum and its new international counterpart, the World Social Forum (WSF). Indeed, under the PT, Rio Grande do Sul is quickly becoming an important center of political and logistical support for the narco-terrorist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

Governor Dutra has been holding meetings with FARC "ambassadors" since 1999, when the FARC sought official political representation in the national capital of Brasilia. And it was the Dutra government which offered security guarantees to FARC representatives during the WSF meeting in Pôrto Alegre in January of this year.

While Dutra and the PT were promoting the FARC in Rio Grande do Sul, the Colombian Army on Feb. 22 captured Brazilian drug-trafficker Nei Machado, who was discovered in FARC-protected territory inside the Colombian jungle. A native of the border city of Passo Fundo, in Rio Grande do Sul, Nei Machado was personally responsible for establishing the FARC's Paraguay connection, for swapping weapons for drugs. He is also second-in-command of the band run by Rio de Janeiro drug-trafficker Fernando Beira Mar, one of the most dangerous of drug traffickers, who is also known to be hiding out in Colombia under FARC protection.

The relationship between those traffickers and the Colombian guerrillas was confirmed by a spokesman of the FARC, Comandante Iván Ríos, who told the Brazilian daily *O Estado de Sao Paulo* in an April 6 telephone interview: "We collect taxes from the transporters who seek out our peasants. I think that Beira Mar is one of them." The same newspaper reported on April 2, that "'The big capos of the Brazilian trade are here,' according to Col. Alberto Ruiz of the Judicial Intelligence Department of the Colombian National Police. And, according to the Brazilian Federal Police, the two capos of the Brazilian mafia hiding in Colombia are Beira Mar and the businessman Leonardo Dias Mendonça, the latter accused of being one of the leaders of the 'Suricartel,' a drugs and weapons cartel with connections among Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, and Surinam."

Indignant over this narco-terrorist connection, Rio Grande do Sul State Deputy Elmar Schneider insisted: "Now that Gov. Olivio Dutra has received members of the guerrillas [the FARC] in his cabinet, it would be interesting if he says what he thinks of the [FARC] relationship with the drug-trafficker Nei Machado."

The Dutra government has yet to reply.

D.C. Movement Strikes Blows Against ‘Negro Removal’ Plan

by Michele Steinberg

The international campaign to save D.C. General Hospital, has struck another political blow against what Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has characterized as “KKKatie Graham’s Invisible Empire, Its FCC Critter Company and her Negro Removal Program.” On April 12, after a months’ long political battle, the democratically elected Washington, D.C. City Council *unanimously* voted up \$21.5 million to keep D.C. General Hospital open, defying the D.C. Financial Control Board run by Gingrichite Congressional Republicans. Earlier in the day, the council’s Human Services Committee unanimously voted to delete \$75 million that would have paid an Arizona-based hospital takeover company to *close* D.C. General, the only public hospital in the nation’s capital. That outfit, known as Doctors Community Health Care (DCHC), has a record laced with charges of fraud.

This was no ordinary vote, as could be witnessed in the “duel” of packed press conferences by the Council and the Control Board that day, and Mayor Anthony Williams’ denunciation of the Council afterwards. It was a life and death fight for the American Constitutional principle of the General Welfare, that came to a head the week April 9, after the Mayor and the Control Board—which imposes iron-fisted austerity on the people of Washington—moved to ram through the contract with DCHC.

It was clear that with the input of the LaRouche movement, the next phase of the battle would hit Washington’s “secret government” in a way never before politically felt. On April 10, the FDR-PAC, a political action committee founded by associates of Democratic Party leader Lyndon H. LaRouche, issued 750,000 new broadsides, announcing:

“We therefore, in the name of the principle of the General Welfare, defy KKKatie Graham, and her Kritter Kompany, the Federal City Council, National Capital Revitalization Corporation, National Capital Planning Commission, and all

the civic groups, ‘community activists’ and clergymen who are either owned by them, or merely rented. The lives of the people, ‘of the least of these,’ are, according to the U.S. Constitution sacred. D.C. General will save their lives because ‘We, the People’ shall save D.C. General.”

The release of the broadside followed a week of town meetings, candlelight vigils, Congressional lobbying, rallies, and press conferences led by the Coalition to Save D.C. General Hospital, which has used the broadsides to build a formidable grass roots civil rights movement. By April 12, just over week after the Schiller Institute/Coalition held a town meeting on April 4 to honor Dr. Martin Luther King and win this fight, the situation reached a showdown: The City Council announced an alternative plan of saving the hospital by appropriating \$21.5 million in city funds for D.C. General to operate as a fully funded, full-service public hospital.

Duel of Press Conferences

When 12 of the 13 City council members appeared at the press conference, they were reversing a “star chamber” vote to approve the shutdown plan, which had been taken by the Control Board the previous night, and made public in a press conference that same day. The Control Board and Williams had voted, in effect, to deny D.C. General its threadbare \$45 million annual operating funds, and pay \$75 million to DCHC to “close the damn place down.” DCHC itself had just been terminated in its contract with Aliquippa, Pennsylvania (see accompanying article), for the same reasons of financial turpitude which the D.C. Control Board had ignored and denied.

At the press conference, Councilwoman Charlene Drew Jarvis told Coalition co-founder Lynne Speed, one of LaRouche’s longtime associates, that the City Council will hold hearings to look into the “contractor”—DCHC. Such hearings are expected to uncover massive corruption in the

Control Board, Congress, and in the Mayor's Administration, all of which had been duly informed that DCHC and its partner firm, New Century Financial Enterprises (NCFE) are being sued and charged with fraud.

A week before the April 12 showdown, KKKatie Graham's "Invisible Empire" began using openly fascist tactics against the Coalition to Save D.C. General. Key employees who supported D.C. General, most prominently its CEO, Dr. Michael Barch, were targeted for dismissal; staff at other hospitals were being threatened with getting fired if they supported D.C. General by attending town meetings or circulating literature. A Howard University Student Government teach-in on April 10 was nearly cancelled at the last moment.

But the Coalition knew that the Control Board was on thin ice, especially because of the rejection of DCHC in Pennsylvania, and escalated the political fight. Its broadsheet, the third of recent weeks, is being circulated nationally. It charges, "Recent victories by national forces assembled to stop the shutdown of D.C. General Hospital have upset the plan of the city's Anglo-American elite for a 'facelift' and 'whitening of the nation's capital.' This plan has been unfolding since the 1950s with the creation of the Federal City Council (FCC), a secretive 'above government' group founded by Katharine Graham's husband, Phil Graham. . . . Closing D.C. General is intended to empty the Southeast of African-American 'undesirables,' to set the stage for a hoped-for 'real estate boom,' potentially valued as much as a *trillion* dollars—once '*Lebensraum*' is provided for new affluent residents."

The broadside details the decades-long history of the Katharine Graham-headed Federal City Council, that "Invisible Empire" which has terrorized and controlled Washington politicians through her *Washington Post* newspaper and other means. It continues, "a global and national movement, has said that D.C. General is not a local issue, but a question of the General Welfare. . . . There must be a *fully funded, full-service public hospital* in Washington, D.C."

A Special King Commemoration

What preceded the Coalition's successive breakthroughs on the Pennsylvania flank, and then in Washington, was its April 4 mass meeting, on the 33rd anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination, held at the Union Temple Baptist Church of Rev. Willie Wilson, who has been a leading member of the Coalition. Prominent leaders joined the April 4 meeting, showing its nationwide support.

Michigan State Rep. LaMar Lemmons told the meeting he had come all the way from Michigan to support D.C. General. He spoke about his meeting with members of the City Council that day, and how he was shocked that the Control Board can deny the D.C. citizenry their sovereignty. "People here do not have power, though they are citizens." He said, "When you have situations like this, as you have here in D.C. with the hospital—and it *has* to remain open—it's true, you have to draw the line. Business as usual has to stop. We have

to do as people did, before, in Montgomery, Alabama, under King's leadership. You need the same kind of movement in D.C."

And in the face of threats to have him removed for supporting his own hospital, Dr. Michael Barch, CEO of the Public Benefits Corp. (PBC) that currently runs D.C. General, spoke at the town meeting. Barch told the crowd that D.C. General is "not just a hospital—it is an urban health care system." There are over 30 different specialized clinics at the hospital "and every one of them is free." Barch pointed out that D.C. General is required by law to take care of anyone who walks through its doors, and that years ago, it had been established that the cost of this is \$75 million a year, while the allocation given in the post-Gingrich Congress, was \$45 million. "The [hospital's] budgetary problems were the result of . . . a systematic underpayment of the hospital."

Barch also blasted the media: "When I came to D.C. General, I came with a lot of 'Northwest' prejudices," referring to the more affluent Northwest quadrant of the capital. "What I thought, was based on the *Washington Post*. . . . [In fact] D.C. General has an outstanding medical staff. When you think about what the people that work there have lived through in the last several months, you see . . . commitment that is unlike any that I have ever seen in a medical facility."

The participation of Representative Lemmons was just an illustration of the massive support for keeping D.C. General Hospital open. The Schiller Institute/Coalition press conference on April 4 had released the names of 350 signers of a support statement that declared saving the hospital "a matter of international importance." Signers include 5 former U.S. Congressmen and Administration officials, 75 state legislators from 25 states, 150 trade union officials from 30 states, 60 other municipal, county, and state elected officials, and hundreds of religious, civil rights, and ethnic and political leaders. The list of signers was also presented to dozens of Congressional offices who were met by citizens' lobby groups on April 4.

By Monday, April 9, a report circulated that there would be an attempt by the Public Benefits Corp. that night, to vote out Dr. Barch as CEO. Citizens were mobilized to defend Dr. Barch at the meeting, but no vote was taken, because the quorum of PBC board members did not show up. The same day, the President of Howard University—who is a member of Graham's Federal City Council—moved to cancel a teach-in called to support D.C. General, that would feature Schiller Institute/Coalition speakers. Despite the pressure, the Howard meeting took place with student support. After the City Council vote on April 12, Mayor Williams announced he will *try* to line up support for a veto; several City Council members say they will file a lawsuit to block the Control Board.

But like Dr. King's civil rights efforts, and the 1989 candlelight revolution in Berlin that brought down the Berlin Wall, the fight will be determined by a movement of the people, by the people and for the people.

Hospital 'Raider' Is Rejected in Penna.; D.C. Fight Wins Victory

by Philip Valenti

In a dramatic turn of events with major implications for the international fight to save D.C. General Hospital, the local board of the Aliquippa Community Hospital in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, voted unanimously on April 6, to cancel its agreement with Doctors Community Healthcare Corp. (DCHC). Instead, the western Pennsylvania hospital will be restored on April 17 as an independent, full-service hospital, owned and managed by the local community itself.

"We welcome this decision," said Dr. Simmon Wilcox, a board certified family physician and past medical staff president of Aliquippa Hospital, "and believe that the community can now move forward, united in the commitment to provide quality health care to all of our citizens, free of the pressure to generate inordinate profits for outside corporations."

The board's sudden reversal came just one week after a March 29 press conference in Aliquippa by FDR-PAC, a multicandidate political action committee founded by associates of Lyndon LaRouche, exposing the fact that DCHC, and its financial arm, National Century Financial Enterprises (NCFE), are the targets of multiple lawsuits and well-documented charges of fraud and racketeering in the looting of hospitals in several states.

The Aliquippa decision creates a dilemma for the Washington, D.C. Financial Control Board and other officials, who want to bring in DCHC to manage the shutdown of D.C. General. If they proceed with their plan, despite the rejection of DCHC in Aliquippa, they open themselves up to charges of corruption, and violation of their responsibility for due diligence in the protection of the health and general welfare of District residents. One Aliquippa doctor who conducted an investigation into DCHC, had written to the Save D.C. General Coalition in Washington, "Our common fight to stop the looting and destruction of public hospitals, is a fight to restore the principle of the General Welfare."

Community Mobilizes

Aliquippa Hospital was founded in 1957, as a result of a fundraising drive organized by steel workers at the massive Jones & Laughlin plant, which employed as many as 12,000 workers at the time. The hospital barely survived the 1980s devastation of the steel industry in and around Pittsburgh, which resulted from the "post-industrial" policy launched by

the Wall Street- and London-controlled New York Council on Foreign Relations. The Pittsburgh-based Mellon financial interests were instrumental in the dismantling of the steel industry, in favor of a cheap-labor service economy based on financial speculation and looting.

With recent years' explosion of corporate control and looting of health care, the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center (UPMC), also dominated by Mellon financial interests, has dramatically expanded its control of hospitals in western Pennsylvania, including the creation of a UPMC medical insurance business.

UPMC bought Aliquippa Hospital in 1996, and changed its name to UPMC Beaver Valley. After initially investing in renovating the hospital, UPMC began funneling the most profitable cases to its central facilities in Pittsburgh. UPMC's announcement in October 2000 that it would shut the highly rated hospital down, led to a massive mobilization by the community. Local sources say the decision was part of UPMC corporate strategy, designed to promote its insurance business, and to force local residents to travel longer distances to larger hospitals in the region, or directly to UPMC in Pittsburgh.

After months of mass marches and town meetings, involving local, state, and Federal officials, and a threat by the AFL-CIO to boycott UPMC health plans, UPMC finally agreed on March 16 to transfer ownership back to the local hospital board, effective April 17, 2001. "They planned to deliver a dead hospital back to the community," said a source close to the board, referring to drastic downsizing and layoffs by UPMC since last October.

Informed sources described how DCHC insinuated itself into the Aliquippa crisis. Starting in December 2000, board members were contacted by representatives of DCHC, who presented a dazzling sales pitch, exuding optimism about the hospital's prospects under DCHC management. The board ultimately voted, by a majority of one vote, to retain DCHC, with DCHC pressing for a five-year contract to be signed before the April 17 deadline.

Meanwhile, a group of local doctors who had led the campaign to save the hospital, including Dr. Wilcox, and the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Olu Sangodeyi, performed their own "due diligence," by contacting doctors at other facilities owned by DCHC. They decided to oppose DCHC, after receiving reliable reports of poor performance, including financial irregularities, such as chronic late payments and bounced checks!

"We became alarmed," said Dr. Wilcox, "after reports concerning DCHC's alleged misbehavior at other facilities came to our attention. Materials provided by Mr. LaRouche's organization tended to confirm our worst fears, and we made these concerns known to the local board."

The intervention by FDR-PAC resulted in two articles in the *Beaver County Times*, reporting on DCHC's role in the D.C. General battle, and on the lawsuits alleging fraud and

racketeering against DCHC. Documentation distributed by FDR-PAC included an affidavit by an experienced forensic accountant, concluding that DCHC “short-changed” a Boston hospital by more than \$12 million.

“The allegations made against Doctors Community Healthcare Corporation are unfounded and false,” the March 29 *Times* quoted Sharon Kirsch, DCHC’s vice-president of corporate communication. “We continue to be excited about the opportunity to work with the . . . board to maintain the Aliquippa Hospital as a viable part of this community.”

DCHC Lies Exposed

The article in the March 30-31 *Times*, ostensibly a vigorous defense of DCHC, sealed its doom. Besides ignoring the bankruptcy and massive cut backs in hospitals under its control, DCHC’s Kirsch and NCFE both falsely claimed that both the Boston lawsuit against them, and the affidavit charging them with a \$12 million embezzlement, had been “withdrawn.” In fact, the only item withdrawn was a request to the court for an injunction freezing DCHC/NCFE bank accounts. The suit, and the affidavit, are both still before the court.

On April 3, Dr. Sangodeyi issued a statement of solidarity with the movement to save D.C. General, which was read at a mass meeting in Washington that night. Referring to the Aliquippa board’s narrow vote to retain Doctors Community, he said, “We are now fighting to reverse this decision, and welcome your support. Our common fight to stop the looting and destruction of public hospitals, is a fight to restore the principle of the General Welfare to government. With so many lives at stake, failure is not an option.”

Also that evening, several doctors met with the Aliquippa board, to express their opposition to DCHC. The board reportedly assured them that the contract with DCHC would last for *one month* only, and tried to downplay any influence DCHC would have over the hospital. Sources close to the board confirm that the attitude of Doctors Community personnel themselves, combined with the FDR-PAC exposé, had set off alarm bells among board members.

“They were really incompetent and disorganized,” said one informed source. “They were so enthusiastic about the hospital at the beginning, but once they thought they had the contract, they became “Doubting Thomases.” The board had a bad experience with a management company before, that was out to drain money from the hospital. This started looking similar.”

After the April 6 unanimous vote to cancel the agreement with DCHC, the Aliquippa board sent a very diplomatic note to DCHC, offering thanks and appreciation.

“The board wanted to part with them on a friendly basis,” *EIR* was told. “They don’t want to risk any lawsuits.”

“We hope that officials of Washington, D.C. will decide to implement a similar happy solution to the D.C. General situation,” concluded Dr. Wilcox.

Michigan Leaders Fight for a National Principle

by Marianna Wertz

An extraordinary mobilization is being conducted in the state of Michigan, to save a public hospital 2,000 miles away, in Washington, D.C. The extent and passion of this mobilization—including leading political figures in the state—sets an example as a fight for what Lyndon LaRouche has raised again as “the principle of the General Welfare.” Michigan leaders have intervened in Washington, and know they are opposing the fascist policies of a financial oligarchy, best epitomized by *Washington Post* publisher Katharine Graham’s Federal City Council’s plot to shut down D.C. General Hospital.

Michiganders are especially motivated in this fight by the fact that it is two Michigan Congressmen who represent the opposite poles on the D.C. General issue. It was Rep. John Conyers, Jr. (D-14th), who convened the extraordinary March 22 Congressional briefing on “National Public Hospital Safety Net in Crisis; D.C. General In Focus” (see *EIR*, April 6, 2001), which exposed, on Capitol Hill, the genocidal implications of shutting down D.C. General. And it is Michigan Rep. Joseph Knollenberg (R-11th), who chairs the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, which controls the purse strings for the hospital, and whose committee last year ordered that it be shut down.

State Democrats Act

Just prior to the Conyers briefing, LaRouche activists launched an intensive lobbying effort in Michigan, as well as in Wisconsin, contacting key political and trade-union leaders to urge them to join the fight. A 15-person team met with 45 legislators or their aides. Since that time, there has been an unprecedented level of activity, including the following recent developments:

- On March 28, the Michigan Legislative Black Caucus (19 state representatives and four state senators) sent a letter to Representative Knollenberg, with copies to Representative Conyers, Congressional Black Caucus Chair Eddie Bernice Johnson, and D.C. Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton. The Wisconsin Legislative Black Caucus sent a similar letter to Wisconsin Sen. Herb Kohl, who is on the D.C. Appropriations Committee. Both letters called the threatened closing of D.C. General “an egregious act with dire medical consequences,” and demanded that the hospital be kept open and restored to its full operational capability.

- On April 4, Michigan State Rep. LaMar Lemmons III

The "MIGHTY"
13th Congressional District Democratic Organization
 P.O. Box 316 — Wayne, Michigan 48184
Congressman Lynn Rivers
 Chairperson - Carol Larkin Vice Chairperson - Rosalee Peterson
 Recording Secretary - Rosalee Nico Corresponding Secretary - Barbara Block
 Treasurer - Debbie Handley

April 5, 2001

Mr. Mark Brewer, Chair
 Michigan Democratic Party
 606 Townsend
 Lansing, MI 48933

Dear Mr. Brewer:

At our general membership meeting on April 4, 2001, we unanimously adopted the attached resolution in support of keeping D.C. General Hospital open and continuing the public funding of the facility.

We would like this resolution to be considered by the resolutions committee.

Democratically yours,

Carol S. Larkin
 Carol S. Larkin, Chair
 13th Congressional District Democratic Organization

2 Enclosures
 csl

The "MIGHTY"
13th Congressional District Democratic Organization
 P.O. Box 316 — Wayne, Michigan 48184
Congressman Lynn Rivers
 Chairperson - Carol Larkin Vice Chairperson - Rosalee Peterson
 Recording Secretary - Rosalee Nico Corresponding Secretary - Barbara Block
 Treasurer - Debbie Handley

April 5, 2001

The Honorable Joe Knollenberg
 2349 Rayburn Building
 Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Knollenberg:

The members of the 13th Congressional District Democratic Organization are writing you concerning the planned closing of D.C. General. At our general membership meeting on April 4, 2001, they unanimously adopted a resolution in support of keeping D.C. General Hospital open and continuing the public funding of the facility.


As chairman of the D.C. Subcommittee on Appropriations, we respectfully request that you vote in favor of keeping the D.C. General Hospital open to the public.

Thank you for considering this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Carol S. Larkin
 Carol S. Larkin, Chair
 13th Congressional District Democratic Organization

pc: Hon. John Conyers
 Hon. Lynn Rivers


City of Detroit
 CITY COUNCIL

GIL HILL
 President

April 9, 2001

Honorable Joe Knollenberg
 2349 Rayburn House Office Building
 Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Knollenberg:

As President of the Detroit City Council, I would like to express my concern over the matter of the closing of D.C. General Hospital in Washington, DC. With this being the only public hospital in this area, it would hamper residents who are dependent upon medical and emergency care.

Even though management concerns were the reason for the closing, this hospital has served many citizens since its inception many years ago. However, there is definitely a need for a medical facility that needs to be present in the care for indigent individuals.

I truly believe that everyone is entitled to have access to quality health care, particularly children who are at risk. Many individuals are less fortunate and are not able to obtain insurance, or are working and can't afford to keep their health insurance active.

There has to be a way to supplement this hospital financially, so that it can continue to help patients that would suffer if it closed. Once again, I respectfully request that you vote in favor of keeping D.C. General Hospital open.

Sincerely,

Gil Hill
 Gil Hill
 President

cc: Congressman John Conyers

1360 City-County Building, Detroit, Michigan 48226
 (313) 224-1251 FAX: (313) 224-4095

An outburst of support has come from Michigan Democratic circles for the mobilization to keep Washington's D.C. General Hospital open; Michigan Democrat John Conyers has intervened, and pressure is directed to Republican Joseph Knollenberg, head of the D.C. Appropriations subcommittee.

(D-Detroit) arrived in Washington to participate in a press conference outside City Hall, where the signatures and support statements from more than 350 prominent individuals from around the world, supporting D.C. General as a full-service hospital, were released to the press. Later that day, Lemmons and other press conference participants personally delivered the signatures and international statements of support to representatives of the Mayor, the Control Board, and members of the City Council. In a statement released at the press conference, Lemmons said that closing the hospital denies health care to 135,000 indigent residents of the District of Columbia, "which is tantamount to imposing a death sentence on them."

In an April 10 interview with *EIR* (see below), Representative Lemmons stressed that the planned privatization, shut-down, and looting of D.C. General is similar to what happened

in his district, which includes Detroit, whose elected school board has been ousted and replaced by state control. Now, he said, the state is contracting out school services for profit, to entities tied to the Republican-controlled governor and state legislature.

- On April 5, Carol Larkin, chair of the 13th Congressional District Democratic Organization, in Wayne, Michigan, sent a letter to Representative Knollenberg, with copies to Rep. John Conyers, 13th District Congressional Rep. Lynn Rivers (D), and Mark Brewer, chair of the Michigan Democratic Party. Larkin reported that the District Democratic Organization was unanimously in support of keeping D.C. General open and continuing the public funding of the facility. Their resolution calls on Representative Knollenberg to "reject the policies of his predecessor regarding D.C. General Hospital." If Knollenberg does not do so, the resolution

warns, “then he must condone this action and is also guilty of such action. . . . and if Congressman Knollenberg does not provide the funds necessary to maintain the full service hospital to the public, then he is guilty of murder by his pen, like those whom they convicted at the Nuremberg trials after World War II for crimes against humanity.”

- On April 9, Gil Hill, President of the Detroit City Council and a local radio host, wrote a letter to Rep. Knollenberg, with a copy to Rep. Conyers, expressing his concern over the planned closing of D.C. General and urging their vote in favor of keeping it open.

- Other Michigan media have taken up the fight as well. On April 2, The *Detroit Free Press* ran a prominent and lengthy article, by Washington staff writer Ruby L. Bailey, detailing the fight over D.C. General, with the title “D.C. Public Hospital on Life-Support: Many Fear Poor People Will Get Less Care After Cutbacks, Privatization.” The article noted that roughly 1.1 million Michigan residents are uninsured, about 150,000 of whom live in Detroit, and recalled the recent fight to stop the shutdown of emergency room service at the Detroit Medical Center. Bailey quoted LaRouche activist Lynne Speed, “If health care cannot be defended in the nation’s capital, it cannot be defended anywhere.”

On March 3 and March 27, *The Flint Enquirer*, self-described as “Genessee County’s leading Black newspaper,” reprinted in full, two separate articles on the fight over D.C. General, taken from the LaRouche movement’s newspaper, *The New Federalist*.

Representative Links Michigan and D.C.

EIR spoke to Michigan State Rep. LaMar Lemmons III (D-Detroit) on April 10, about this extraordinary intervention into the nation’s capital. He is Democratic Vice-Chair of the House Gaming and Casino Oversight Committee, and is a member of the House Health Policy, Redistricting and Elections, and Commerce Committees.

Lemmons said he was “very pleased to be in a grassroots effort, and it was the first time that I really had a chance to lobby, as opposed to being lobbied, as a state legislator. I went to the entire Michigan Congressional delegation and lobbied on behalf of keeping D.C. General open and public, and to stop the privatization of D.C. General. . . . All the Congress-people were positive. They all said that they would give continued financial support to D.C. General, and [that] they would fight the privatization, which was our agenda.

“This is also going on in Detroit, at a much slower pace. It also reminds me, with the Control Board that they have, of the school board situation that we have in Detroit.”

Last year, the state legislature removed the elected school board and took direct control over the Detroit school system. As Lemmons explains, “In Detroit, we now have a reform board, and above the reform board is a type of control board, which is appointed by the Governor [Republican John M. Engler]. The purpose of this board was to oversee the con-

tracts and to expedite privatization of the Detroit school contracts. There have been proposals to turn over 41 schools to the Republican-led Edison Project, which is another form of privatization. There have been proposals to take the cap off the so-called charter schools, which are quasi-public schools, but are really *de facto* private schools.

“We are in court, challenging the takeover. It’s in Federal court. We lost the first round, and we’re in the Federal Court of Appeals now. We’re appealing on the Voting Rights Act. They took over the Detroit Public Schools without any legitimate criteria. We did not have a financial crisis, like in many cases where there’s a takeover. We had a surplus of \$90 million and balanced books. We had a \$1.5 billion bond issue, and the governor refused to release the money until he got his people in place, so he could funnel the money to his Republican friends.

“In Michigan, unfortunately, we have a Republican Governor and a Republican Supreme Court majority (5-2), so that even when we end up in the Supreme Court, they are very partisan—like what the U.S. Supreme Court has turned out to be, after Florida. We have a Republican-controlled legislature, both in the House and in the Senate. So we have a real uphill battle, and they are extremely conservative, and they are really anti-Detroit.”

Shareholder Value vs. General Welfare

Representative Lemmons says the Detroit schools are still called public schools, but “what they are doing is privatizing the contracts, the services that schools provide for the students, such as the computer contracts. We did all our computation in-house on our computer system. Now they’ve farmed that out, and they’re moving to farm out the janitorial services, which was, again, good-paying union jobs, and they’re going to privatize it out to companies which will profiteer and pay the people minimum wage, and still charge very close to the same. The school district will pay the same, and the people they’re privatizing to, won’t be citizens of the City of Detroit, or if they are citizens, they’ll be making close to minimum wage. If they initially underbid what the union would have charged, the difference will be a profit for them. All those are union positions, currently being held by residents of Detroit.”

A good example of shareholder values versus the General Welfare? “Exactly,” says Lemmons. “Also, the principals’ union was the first to be eliminated. They’ve lost their right to bargain collectively. So, the principals are no longer union and are part of management, and as such, are at-will employees, so any principal can be fired at any time, without cause. That was done through the legislature, as a followup to the takeover legislation.”

Lemmons says that he has a good sense of the principle that citizens in Washington are fighting for. “In Detroit, schools ultimately were always part of the state. So they’ve been arguing the old Southern argument of “states’ rights.” So, it’s “*déjà vu* all over again,” in the words of Yogi Berra.

Bigger Issues Posed by Hainan Island Affair

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The April 11 announcement by the U.S. and Chinese governments, of an understanding releasing 24 American crew members whose EP-3E surveillance plane had made an emergency landing at the Chinese Air Force base on Hainan Island following an April 1 collision with a Chinese F-8 fighter jet, was the result of exhaustive back-channel and formal diplomatic and military negotiations. These negotiations ultimately saw sane forces prevail over confrontationists, preempting a major rupture in relations that would have gravely destabilized the Asia-Pacific region.

The preliminary resolution of the affair, with the release of the Americans and the convening of a joint investigative commission on April 18, represented a significant pull-back from the kind of brinkmanship and abrasive unilateralism that has characterized the Bush Administration's early diplomatic forays on the Korean Peninsula and with respect to Russia. It is too early to say that the "fix-it" solution to the Hainan Island incident represents a more profound change in the Administration's foreign and national security policy outlook. But the resolution of the incident, including President Bush's statements of sorrow, showed that, under certain conditions, Mr. Bush can be swayed by more experienced and thoughtful advisers.

It was noteworthy that, as the President signalled his willingness to allow Secretary of States Colin Powell to take the Administration point in resolving the potential crisis, some leading neo-conservatives, led by William Kristol and Robert Kagan, launched their first abrasive attack against the Administration. In a signed editorial in Rupert Murdoch's *Weekly Standard* magazine, they branded the President a "China appeaser." On April 4, the day the President issued his first public "regret" at the death of the Chinese F-8 pilot, National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice was ambushed by another group of enraged neo-cons at a banquet sponsored by Hollinger Corp. chairman Conrad Black, according to news accounts.

Public Diplomacy — The Right Way

Secretary of State Powell's efforts to reach a diplomatic solution that would bring the 24 American crew members home, was backed up by extensive military-to-military back-channel discussions, at least one of which took place in front of TV cameras and a live audience.

On April 5, the Atlantic Council of the United States sponsored a seminar, "After the Collision: The Implications of the Hainan Island Incident on U.S.-China Relations." The event was attended by at least two representatives of the Chinese embassy, along with diplomats from most other Asian countries, and several Chinese academics. Three of the four speakers at the two-hour seminar were retired senior U.S. military officers, with years of experience in China. Adm. Eric A. McVadon was the Senior Military Attaché in Beijing from 1990-92, and, as he reported in his opening remarks, he flew earlier versions of the EP-3E in the China Sea during the 1960s. Dr. Alfred Wilhelm was the Army Attaché in Beijing from 1985-87. The panel chairman, Maj. Gen. John L. Fugh, a Chinese-American, was the former Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Army. The fourth panelist, G. Eugene Martin, was Deputy Chief of Mission in Beijing from 1999-2000.

During the presentations and a frank question-and-answer period, certain crucial facts were spelled out, concerning the events surrounding the April 1 incident, and the collision and emergency landing itself.

- For nearly a year, prior to the April 1 collision, the United States had been expanding its EP-3E electronic surveillance flights over the South China Sea, to gain critical intelligence on China's expanded naval capabilities that would be deployed in any confrontation over Taiwan. As the flights became more frequent and more intrusive, moving within 50 miles of Chinese coastal waters, the Chinese began dispatching fighter jets to "jump" the American surveillance planes—i.e., force them further out from China's restricted air space. While the American flights were conducted inside China's 200-mile "exclusive economic zone," under various law-of-the-sea treaties, all international ships and planes have free access to these zones, as distinct from the 12-mile sovereign coastal waters that are exclusively, in this case, Chinese territory. But, by December 2000, an estimated 4-5 flights a week were being conducted, and the Chinese filed formal protests with Washington. On Christmas Day, a near-collision occurred, when two F-8s were dispatched to drive the American surveillance plane further out to sea. The U.S. filed a Dec. 28 protest over China's aggressive tactics.

- Subjective factors also contributed to the near-inevitability of an incident. Many within China's People's Liberation Army (PLA) are still smarting painfully from the May 7, 1999 U.S. bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade during the Kosovo War, and this was widely believed by senior U.S. military analysts to have been a factor in the minds of the pilots of the two F-8s. More generally, the memory of 150 years of British occupation of Hong Kong, which ended just four years ago, the Japanese conquest of Manchuria, and other 20th-Century experiences with imperial and colonial aggression, are vivid in the minds of most Chinese, especially in the PLA, and shape a strong Chinese sensitivity to issues of



The Navy's EP-3E spy plane (above) and crew are being released because more experienced heads on the U.S. side imposed an "Eisenhower" response, rather than the initial "sole superpower" hardline of Bush (lampooned by LaRouche organizer in Chicago, at right).

national sovereignty. Hence the importance of both the Tibet and Taiwan issues, and China's commitment to aggressively prevent any new attempts to challenge its ability to secure its territory and its borders.

- The United States and China have no in-depth back-channel system, through which to deal with crises. During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union always maintained extensive military-to-military contacts, through a range of agreements and joint commissions, which, on more than one occasion, helped avert a needless showdown. Furthermore, the December 2000 defection of a PLA colonel, who was in charge of U.S.-China military-to-military contacts, disrupted the limited lines of communication that had been established in recent years. The pending April 24 U.S. decision on sales of advanced weapons systems to Taiwan—including Aegis seaborne radar—is another point of deep contention between Washington and Beijing. Furthermore, over the next 12-18 months, China will go through a major leadership change, with the majority of members of the Chinese Communist Party Politburo, including President Jiang Zemin, expected to step down, and be replaced by a "fourth generation" leadership. This adds a further dimension of uncertainty.

Cautious Optimism

All of the speakers at the seminar, despite these factors, expressed "cautious optimism" that the affair would be resolved without causing a deep tear in U.S.-China relations. General Fugh told the audience that he had already proposed convening a joint U.S.-Chinese commission of inquiry into the Hainan Island incident. He and Dr. Wilhelm sharply criticized those who were using inflammatory rhetoric, such as referring to the 24 American crewmen as "hostages," and denouncing Chinese interviews with them as "interrogations." Both men pointed out that, in the past, the Chinese had been accused of violating the "rule of law" by failing to investigate similar incidents, before issuing sharply rhetorical "conclusions." Now, the same critics were chastising China for conducting an investigation—by interviewing the Americans.

Within 24 hours of the seminar, the Bush Administration reported that there was progress towards a resolution of the affair, and that just such a joint commission was being explored, under the 1998 Military Maritime Consultative Agreement, which established a bilateral mechanism for reviewing disputes at sea.

Democrats and All Americans Are Paying for Not Listening to LaRouche

Mrs. Spannaus is the Editor-in-Chief of the weekly newspaper of the LaRouche movement New Federalist, and candidate for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate in Virginia, where she would face Republican incumbent John Warner. She is also Executive Director of a multicandidate political action committee, FDR-PAC. In 1994, she mobilized the "Committee to Stop that Son of a Bush" against the campaign of Oliver North, and was credited with one of the very few defeats of a Republican, during that Gingrich "Conservative Revolution" sweep of Congress. She was interviewed by EIR Editor Paul Gallagher on April 5.

EIR: You're the best known of LaRouche Democrats who have run campaigns during the 1990s, and the organizer of their biggest state victory in that period—the 1994 defeat of Oliver North's Virginia Senate bid, whom you called a "son of a Bush." Now there is a real son-of-a-Bush, George W. Bush, in the White House. What's the state of Democratic leadership against him, in the party nationally?

Spannaus: The Democratic Party nationally is paying the price for having suppressed reality, and the wise words of LaRouche, during the course of the year 2000 election campaign. Having blown the race for the White House, and for real victories in the Congress, the party leadership refuses to admit its errors, and instead reaches out for "deals" with the Bush Administration.

To put it succinctly, there is *no* leadership being exerted by the Democratic Party, just reactions to Bush's idiocies. One looks in vain for an offensive against the murderous greed shown by Bush's energy cartel friends, who are destroying the nation with deregulation; the Democrats say *not a word*. Instead you have [Senate Minority Leader] Tom Daschle [D-S.D.] playing one up-manship games on taxes. It's disgusting.

EIR: Where does LaRouche's leadership now stand vis-à-

vis Al Gore and his allies in the party, the Democratic Leadership Council, and other self-described "centrists" who picked up Republican economic policies since 1996?

Spannaus: LaRouche is the only national Democratic leader who is providing direction to the party, on the crucial fights which are going to determine whether we go into a depression with fascist-style police-state measures, or whether we can return to a policy of economic growth and prosperity.

In response to a question at his Jan. 3, 2001 webcast, LaRouche issued the rallying cry to defeat Bush's Attorney General nominee John Ashcroft, in order to stop the threat of crisis-management dictatorship in its tracks. Over the next weeks, LaRouche's associates were in the lead of mobilizing thousands of Democrats, to the point where the threat of a filibuster, the only tactic that would have been effective in preventing Ashcroft's confirmation, became politically possible. LaRouche was the only national figure providing direction in this fight. The fact that sufficient Senators to win a filibuster ultimately voted against Ashcroft, testifies to LaRouche's effective leadership. It was only the cowardice of Daschle and other leading Democratic Senators which permitted the confirmation.

By that point, however, LaRouche, like a far-sighted general, had already launched a new battlefield, on the matter of energy deregulation. In a pamphlet issued in early February, LaRouche addressed the underlying policies which have led to the potentially disastrous California electricity crisis, and demanded a mobilization for *re-regulation* and a return to economic policies based on the principle of the General Welfare, a principle exemplified by the actions of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

This campaign for a return to General Welfare policies, which LaRouche's FDR-PAC had already begun in the months between the Democratic National Convention and the so-called election, has also gone into a total void, and provided the basis for debate and effective action in many Democratic party groups around the country. LaRouche's associates have been in touch with hundreds of legislators, some of whom are active in working to roll back measures for energy deregulation in their states. And although activity on the Federal level continues to be fairly weak, momentum is growing,



with regular lobbying sessions, and town meetings.

With the stock market collapse and the cascading flood of layoffs hitting the population, and the Bush Administration sticking stubbornly to the rights of its greedy energy cartel friends, like Enron, to loot as much money as they want, the energy issue is going to continue to explode. And LaRouche, the only man with a perspective for *solving* this problem, is the only Democrat to turn to.

EIR: You're directly involved in the national fight to mobilize Democrats to help stop the closing of Washington's public hospital, D.C. General Hospital. What makes this a matter of national principle?

Spannaus: The fight to prevent the closedown of D.C. General Hospital, the only public hospital in the nation's capital, and one with an excellent rating for high-quality service, is actually the front edge of the battle for the General Welfare right now. Because the D.C. General fight not only goes directly to the issue of opposing Nazi economic policies, but it also has begun to build a mass constituency, which promises to deliver a very damaging blow to the financial establishment in Washington, which is calling the shots on policy in the Congress, and nationally.

The principle is the commitment of government to put the welfare of the population above the interests of financiers and financial accounting. This principle is especially obvious on the issue of health care, because there has been such a devastating trend nationally to cut back on health care, in the interest of "fiscal responsibility." More than 800 hospitals have been closed in the recent decade, people are uninsured, and more and more people are denied service. So, when you raise the issue of the nation's capital losing its only public hospital, which happens to be located in a minority neighborhood, people all around the country—and even the world—realize that this is a fight that is in their interest. If the policy of the Congress, and D.C. Financial Control Board, toward this hospital can be fought back, then the policy of genocidal cutbacks in health care—and other areas—can be cut back everywhere in the nation.

EIR: The media acknowledge this mobilization has completely changed the situation around the hospital, which was as good as closed in January. Who has responded, among the Democrats nationally, and why?

Spannaus: The most ardent level of support is coming from minority legislators, including the leadership of the Black Caucuses in the states of Michigan and Wisconsin, and leaders of Black Caucuses in many other states, such as Mississippi and Pennsylvania.

But this is by no means a "black" issue. Trade unionists and other adherents of the FDR principle of government on behalf of the General Welfare, have come forward to support a resolution by the FDR-PAC, a political action committee of which I am Executive Director, in favor of saving the hospital.

More than 350 individuals have now signed nationally, and the movement is growing.

EIR: Why have so many state Black Caucus elected officials around the country taken action on this D.C. General issue?

Spannaus: In addition to the appeal of the issue itself, which is very hot among the working poor, I think you would have to add the factor of a reaction against the Gore candidacy, and the whole trend of the Democratic Party toward a suburban, centrist position. LaRouche associates organizing in the Midwest recently found that often the former Gore adherents, the party stalwarts, who previously were hysterically hostile to LaRouche, were among the most responsive to the issue of D.C. General. They are angry at having been let down by the Democratic Party, which aggressively sought their support, but would do nothing on behalf of their constituencies.

EIR: From your standpoint, what kind of leadership are the Democrats in California and nationally, giving on the "California energy catastrophe"? What about LaRouche Democrats on the West Coast?

Spannaus: The Democrats in California are looking to Gov. Gray Davis (D), and Davis is continuing to capitulate to both the raw power of the Bush-linked energy cartel, and the environmentalist ideology which has dominated the Democratic Party of California in recent years. Of course, Governor Davis is under enormous pressure, one could even call it blackmail, from the Federal government apparatus and the private energy cartels, but his capitulation is creating worse and worse problems for the state's population, and himself. There is no way that the energy catastrophe is not going to end up creating a disaster for the state, the country, and his political career, unless he breaks from *both* the free market and conservationist mantras, which are locking him into his current course.

The shock of reality is beginning to hit in California, and there are Democrats throughout the state who are beginning to listen to LaRouche. We've lobbied the state legislature and reached dozens of legislators who are open. But what's missing is visible leadership, which will force people to confront their own folly in going along with wind power, and conservation, and deregulation.

EIR: In your own state of Virginia, a "Silicon Valley East" grew up in the northern part of the state during the "IT" information technology bubble of the 1990s. During the 2000 Presidential campaign, LaRouche, and you in *New Federalist* newspaper, forecast collapse for this sector. What does it look like now, and what would you do about it?

Spannaus: There are many kinds of unreality that dominate Northern Virginia. The "dot.com" bubble is definitely one of them, and it is bursting, with many people quite panicked about the increasing number of layoffs. After all, in Loudoun County [where Spannaus lives], the average price of a McMansion has now gone up to nearly \$500,000—that's a single

The biggest error the Virginia Democrats made was not to follow up on the victory against Ollie North, which was won with the leadership of us LaRouche Democrats. Instead, they . . . followed the orders of DNC Chair Don Fowler to kick LaRouche out of the Presidential race in 1996, which sent a strong signal to FDR Democrats, who have increasingly dropped out of politics in disgust.

family home, often in the middle of the field! With people losing their highly overpaid jobs, these prices — and the whole real estate bubble — is just not going to last. The big expansion plans of WorldCom and the pretensions of PSInet are already collapsing, and people are feeling it.

What will tend to protect people somewhat is the fact that this area is a suburb of the Federal government, which will continue to spend money, even in the depression collapse. That's another layer of unreality, which protects people from facing the horror of the declining economic situation.

The danger in the collapse is what LaRouche has previously said: The “white shirts” will turn into the “brown-shirts,” as people get enraged about the collapse in their standards of living. And this danger is even greater because of the dominance which the “radical right” religious fundamentalists, many of them outright racists, have in Virginia. After all, Pat Robertson, Jerry Falwell, Ollie North, and [homeschooling guru] Mike Farris are all headquartered in this little state, which is right next door to our nation's capital.

What we have to do, therefore, is to give them a perspective of hope, of rebuilding in the region. People are screaming about “suburban sprawl”; the solution is to defeat KKKatie Graham and the other members of the Washington financial and political elite, who are intent upon carrying out “Negro removal” in Washington, D.C., and “farmer removal” in the countryside. Suburban sprawl is the direct result of the establishment's plans to depopulate and destroy our cities!

If we had a program for improving and rebuilding Washington, D.C., for modernizing transportation in the region, for enhancing real R&D outfits in areas of health and other sciences, for upgraded education, and for providing parity price supports for productive farms, we can give these people productive employment, and a perspective for getting ourselves out of this disaster.

EIR: Will Bush's tax cuts, or Greenspan's interest rate cuts, do anything to reverse this collapse?

Spannaus: Everything Bush and Greenspan are doing right now, is a fruitless effort to hold off the collapse through hyperinflation. Their measures will blow up in their faces.

EIR: In Virginia, since 1994, the Democratic Party has lost its century-long control of both houses, and lost all the state-

wide offices. Is this a national or local problem, and what has to be done to reverse this?

Spannaus: The Virginia Democratic Party has been dominated by Confederates and Confederate ideology for most of its history, unfortunately. The FDR legacy is very weak here, almost underground. And since the Republican Confederates came into power, more and more of those who used to vote Democratic have decided to go with the “team” that has power, the Republicans. Thus, “Bush Democrats” tend to lose to “Bush Republicans,” because, confronted with two Republican parties, people would rather have the real thing.

The biggest error the Virginia Democrats made was not to follow up on the victory against Ollie North, which was won with the leadership of us LaRouche Democrats. Instead, the leading Democrats turned around and followed the orders of Democratic National Committee (DNC) Chair Don Fowler to kick LaRouche out of the Presidential race in 1996, and the LaRouche Democrats like myself out of the party. This action sent a strong signal to FDR Democrats, who have increasingly dropped out of politics in disgust.

In other states where such action was taken against LaRouche Democrats, the result was similar. It is not possible for the Democratic Party to revive around the pro-racist, Southern Strategy ideas of Fowler, Gore, et al. Even sweeping defeats don't seem to have taught these fellows a lesson, so it's going to take those disenfranchised Democrats — and others — organizing themselves around LaRouche's ideas, and taking them into the party, in order for us to put the party, and the country, on the right track.

EIR: Do other Virginia Democratic leaders agree with you on this?

Spannaus: There are precious few who will admit so publicly. Leading black Delegate Billy Robinson stepped forward in the year 2000 to demand voting rights for LaRouche, and leading community activists stepped forward to oppose the expulsion of LaRouche's delegates from the primary process. Earlier, in 1998, there was even a majority on the Central Committee that refused to let LaRouche Democrats be kicked out of the party on the basis of their association. But, at present, the support is primarily underground. And it's going to have to come out, under the pressure of the crisis.

Agenda for National Energy Emergency Action

I. New Phase of Economic Breakdown

■ **California:** A new phase of physical economic breakdown and financial chaos is now gripping the Western states. This month, the Bonneville Power Authority asked the region's aluminum industry to shut down for two years. Already, only three of the nine aluminum companies supplied by BPA, are still operating. These plants can make 1.6 million metric tons of aluminum per year, representing 38% of U.S. capacity. The shutdown will cost more than 7,500 jobs directly, and tens of thousands more indirectly. In other words, "conservation" equals shutdown.

■ **Supply Crisis:** The severe Western

drought, while limiting hydropower, is *not the critical factor*. What is catastrophic, is the continuation of months of energy hyperinflation, and lack of re-regulation to restore a functioning energy system.

At least *34 days of blackouts* in California are expected this Summer. This means economic havoc, not mere inconvenience.

Many smaller "qualifying facilities" (QFs) which formerly contributed as much as 20% of the electricity to California's supply, are now out of operation, after not having been paid for months. On March 19, some 100 California electricity generating plants were either shut down or were

operating at reduced output, cutting available generating capacity by 12,367 MW, of which planned outages accounted for 5,329 MW and unplanned (or "forced") outages for 7,038 MW. The latter are under investigation.

In Summer 2000, the Northwest was able to export as much as 3,000 MW daily to California. This Summer, the drought means there won't be enough power in the Pacific Northwest to even meet the region's own needs. The Columbia River Basin snowpack is 53% of normal; the river flow, half of normal. If Lake Roosevelt, the vast reservoir behind the Grand Coulee Dam, falls another 15 feet, experts say, the dam will not be able to generate any electricity. It normally provides 6,000 MW of power to the region.

II. Policy Reactions:

For and Against the 'General Welfare'

■ **The General Welfare** is the overriding principle that must be supported, stressed Lyndon LaRouche in a policy evaluation April 7, saying that the lack of action to date has "lost time and position." He said, "Cannibals in the Bushes" have invaded the United States, and pointed to rampant corruption (see separate text and article).

The April *Fortune 500* of largest companies, shows how the energy cartel firms—interconnected directly with the Bush Administration—have jumped to the top of the list, including BP-Amoco, Enron, Duke Power, et al. Last year, the U.S. energy "majors" and independents re-

ported \$264 billion more in revenue, and \$31.4 billion more in net income, in 2000 than in 1999. Actual energy use rose only 1.7%. The difference is mega-profiteering.

■ **"Markets" Must Prevail**, was the pronouncement April 10-12 from Federal Energy Regulatory Commission chairman Curt Hebert, the Bush free-market loyalist, delivered at "field" meetings, with Western states leaders held in Idaho and Colorado. Hebert refused all appeals for even a temporary cap on hyperinflated energy prices.

State Initiatives Against Deregulation

■ **Oklahoma:** The State Legislature in the

first week of April voted 101-0 to postpone energy deregulation until at least 2002. Also, the Oklahoma state regulatory commission refused to grant a surcharge to "Oklahoma Natural Gas."

■ **Alabama:** On April 3, HJR 305 was introduced to the Rules Committee of the lower house, by State Rep. Thomas Jackson (D) and others. The three-page Resolution, "Re-Regulate Energy; Promote the General Welfare," references the 1930s remedial measures taken by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and calls for a thoroughgoing national re-regulation of all modes of energy. It passed the House April 11.

■ **Nevada:** The first week in April, the lower house voted up a measure to put off energy deregulation. The showdown in the state Senate was set for April 12-13, with Sen. Joe Neal (D) leading the fight to stop deregulation.

Rare Washington Airing Of Palestinian View

by Carl Osgood

During the period of April 3 to April 6, a team of legal advisers from the Negotiations Affairs Department of the Palestinian Authority were in Washington. They met with officials of the State Department and the National Security Council, members of Congress and their staffs, and others, to explain the Palestinian point of view on the current *Intifada* (uprising) and what steps need to be taken to improve the prospects for peace. They also participated in two public events, one at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP) and the second, which concluded their week stay in Washington, at the Center for Policy Analysis on Palestine (CPAP).

Their remarks at CPAP were divided into three parts. Omar Dajani explained why Palestinian Authority chairman Yassir Arafat had to reject Prime Minister Ehud Barak's proposal at Camp David, last July. Amjad Atallah provided some background on the history of the current crisis, and Nisreen Haj Ahmad made the first public report on a new initiative intended to help facilitate a way out of the current crisis. Their remarks were a sharp departure in a capital dominated by Israeli factional propaganda.

Dajani explained that what the Palestinians want is viability (of their state), independence and freedom of choice for the refugees. To be viable, Palestinian territory must have contiguity, which is vital to its development potential. Instead, what Barak had proposed was "Palestinian islands in a sea of Jewish settlements." The PA's concern was that the settlement zones the Israelis were demanding would have cut the West Bank in half, and left no room for the development of East Jerusalem.

Another central issue was water. Under Barak's proposal, Israel would have annexed large areas along the border between Israel and the West Bank which, under international law, Dajani said, entitled it to a greater proportion of the region's water supplies. Also, under the proposal, Israel would have gotten control of the entire Jordan Valley "for a time to be determined by it."

The Palestinian refugees' freedom of choice, Dajani insisted, must include the right of return to former homes in Israel, but must not be limited to that. Other choices could include the Palestinian Authority areas, where they would be welcomed as citizens, as well as Lebanon, the United States, or whatever other country they may wish to go to. "None of those choices were available to us in Barak's proposal," he said.

Amjad Atallah explained that the first *Intifada*, that began in 1987, ended with the Oslo Accords in 1993 because "the agreement promised that the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza would end in five years." As a result, the expectations of the Palestinians were very high. What has happened since then, however, has been the opposite: The settlements, development of which was expected to be frozen, have instead doubled in population, and Israel has built bypass roads — Jewish-only roads that have bisected the West Bank into dozens of pieces. The effect of all this, Atallah said, is that Palestinians have even less freedom of movement than before 1993. Additionally, two and one-half years ago, the Israelis were to have withdrawn from 90% of the West bank. Instead, today, the PA only exerts security control over 18% of its territory.

A New Egyptian-Jordanian Initiative

Despite his gloomy picture, Atallah concluded that there is a way out of the current situation. This was left to Nisreen Haj Ahmad, who described a new joint Egyptian-Jordanian initiative, which he urged as "desperately needing support." Before embarking on the initiative, however, Ahmad described what the delegation was being told, in their meetings, about how the PA should deal with the *Intifada*. They were told that Arafat must use the PA's security forces to crush the demonstrations. "They want the *Intifada* to be crushed without giving an alternative. . . ." such as freezing the settlements.

Ahmad then presented the new Egyptian-Jordanian initiative, which consists of four elements, as exactly that alternative. The first element would be to implement what she referred to as "Sharm El-Sheikh 2." That is, both Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon would call for an end to the violence. Security cooperation between Israel and the PA would resume, and Israel would pull its tanks and troops back to the posts they occupied on Sept. 29, just before Sharon launched his provocation on Temple Mount, the site of the Al Aqsa mosque. Provocation. The second element of the initiative calls on both sides to implement the commitments they've already signed on to. Israel would implement the third stage withdrawal, and resume the land-for-peace strategy, which would mean placing a freeze on further growth of the settlements. The PA would have to better implement its commitments on weapons collections. The third element of the initiative calls for a resumption of the two-track talks, the two tracks being the Oslo agreement and permanent status talks. The fourth element calls for third-party monitoring of implementation of all agreements.

Ahmad pointed out two drawbacks to this initiative, however. First, it doesn't provide a sequence of events: "It's very important politically that the leaders on each side know what's going to happen." She also noted that there's been no discussion between the two sides on this initiative. "Someone has to facilitate this," she said. "We listen to many countries," she said, "but Israel only listens to the United States."

Senate Budget Resolution Has Smaller Tax Cut

On April 6, the Senate approved, by a vote of 65-35, a budget resolution that includes a tax cut significantly smaller than the \$1.6 trillion demanded by President George W. Bush. The White House had expected that the Bush plan would be pushed through on a party-line vote, with Vice President Richard Cheney casting the tie-breaking vote. Instead, Democrats, led by John Breaux (D-La.) and Tom Harkin (D-Iowa), recruited three Republicans to break ranks and vote for a smaller tax cut. The White House was already expecting Lincoln Chaffee (R-R.I.) to join with the Democrats, but he was joined by James Jeffords (R-Vt.) and Arlen Specter (R-Pa.).

The crucial vote came on April 4, when Harkin introduced an amendment to reduce the tax cut by \$450 billion, and to put about \$250 billion into education, including school construction and student aid programs, with the rest going to debt reduction. Harkin said that the \$250 billion was about one-third as much as the amount of taxes that the President wants to cut for the wealthiest 1% of Americans. The vote on his amendment was 53-47, with one Democrat, Zell Miller (Ga.), voting with the GOP, and the three Republicans supporting Harkin.

Democrats also succeeded in doubling the amount for a Medicare prescription drug-benefit plan, from President Bush's \$153 billion, to \$311 billion. In addition, an amendment providing for an \$85-billion tax rebate, sponsored by Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.), passed by a vote of 94-6.

The House and Senate versions still have to be reconciled, and so, it remains to be seen what the resolution will look like in its final form. Cheney indicated after the Senate's final vote on the measure, that Republicans ex-

pect to be able to at least partially restore their program in conference committee. What remains to be seen is how important the resolution will be, given that it is a nonbinding measure that only sets parameters for the spending and tax bills, some of which have yet to be written.

House Votes To Repeal Estate Tax

On April 4, the House passed, by a vote of 274-154, the third piece of President Bush's \$1.6-trillion tax-cut package, the repeal of the estate tax. The bill, which the Republicans have labelled the Death Tax Elimination Act, phases out the estate tax over ten years. The Republicans made the same argument they've always made in support of the repeal — that it hits family farmers and small business owners the hardest, because the estate tax is so onerous it often forces liquidation of the business in order to pay the tax.

Democrats opposed to the bill argued that it serves to benefit the wealthiest of Americans, because only a few thousand estates, those worth more than \$5 million, pay the bulk of all estate taxes collected by the Federal government. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.) said that the tax cuts passed so far by the House (the rate reduction, the marriage penalty elimination, and the estate tax) add up to about \$2 trillion, much more than the \$1.6 trillion proposed by the Bush Administration.

Democrats offered a substitute that would simply have increased the exemption rather than repealing the tax altogether. The substitute would have increased the exemption, currently at \$675,000, to \$2 million for individuals and \$4 million for married couples, and would have taken effect in 2002. Rangel told the House that

this was relief that was needed now, not ten years from now. It was defeated by a vote of 227-201.

Farm Crisis, Policy Debated in Senate

On April 4, the Senate voted 51-49 to include \$63.5 billion over the next ten years for agricultural assistance in the fiscal 2002 budget resolution. Zell Miller (D-Ga.), a co-sponsor of the amendment along with Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), explained that that figure includes \$5 billion needed for this year to help farmers through the current crisis. Miller noted that farmers planting for the current crop year are facing increasing fuel and fertilizer costs "at the same time we watch commodity prices continue to fall."

Miller, however, was the only Democrat to support the amendment. Democrats complained that the Republican amendment guts the Social Security and Medicare trust funds in order to fund what everybody otherwise agreed is badly needed assistance to farmers. The Democrats supported an alternative amendment that would have funded such assistance out of the tax cut, but it was defeated by a vote of 53-47.

However, the debate wasn't limited to how assistance to farmers should be paid for. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) called for a change in agricultural policy. "What is happening in agriculture today is a reflection of the misguided, defective farm program that we have called 'Freedom to Farm,'" he said. He complained that the Republican amendment "basically takes us down the same path as Freedom to Farm did," because "it will not permit us to make the kinds of changes that are necessary to improve our agricultural policy."

Who Really Needs Debt Forgiveness?

An April 10 National Press Club forum on prospects for further “debt cancellation” for the Third World, displayed the International Monetary Fund’s (IMF) brittle new “hard line” on debt. It reflects desperation in international banking circles at the worsening global financial crisis, and reflects the truth—not raised at this forum except by *EIR*—that the crisis of overwhelming unpayable debt which must be cancelled, is not in the Third World.

During the “Jubilee Year” 2000, Pope John Paul II’s years-long campaign for Third World debt cancellation gained slight concessions from the G-7 nations; Italy, whose government branches are discussing Lyndon LaRouche’s New Bretton Woods proposals, led the way in forgiving foreign debt. But the overall result was a tiny, less than a half-billion dollars a year cut in interest payments by the world’s 22 poorest countries; and the IMF insisted on imposing yet more conditionalities upon the countries receiving this “relief.”

Now, pronounced the IMF spokesman April 10, any further debt cancellation—which would have to involve debts owed to the IMF, the World Bank, and subsidiaries—“is not under consideration in official circles.” His only recommendation was to eliminate all remaining protections for farming in the United States, Europe, etc., so that Third World nations could export more cheap food to the G-7 countries—a policy of economic suicide for all involved, except the international banks and resource cartels.

As chunks of the international financial system are now blowing, like chunks of a disintegrating jet engine, the IMF is desperate to be able to raise big new emergency bailout packages; the emergency loans for the Turkish and Argentine financial meltdowns both doubled in size recently, and approach \$100 billion between them. Thus, the IMF won’t write off its Third World “mortgage holdings,” no matter how worthless they were shown to be by *EIR*, and by the Carnegie-Mellon University speaker at the National Press Club forum.

It has been proven repeatedly in this publication, and by experienced economists of the developing sector, that in each region of the Third World, the nations have already paid two or three times the debt they owed as of 20 years ago—but they still “owe” twice as much as they did then! In other words, their outstanding international debts are like the 30-year mortgage loan of a homeless, jobless family whose house collapsed ten years ago, when they had already paid twice its value with interest, and whose former banker is still seeking them out under the bridge every month, demanding the new interest due to keep that mortgage loan “performing” on his books. Which one is the bankrupt?

All of the foreign debt of all the Third World nations, whether performing or not, totals \$2 trillion. But in the G-7 “advanced” countries, the strictly non-performing loans are in the many trillions, and despite desperation bookkeeping tricks, are growing at an increasing rate as the financial markets’ crisis worsens. And this does not take into account the many *tens of trillions* of so-called derivatives obligations, which under certain approaching conditions, become non-payable *en masse*, all at once.

Compared to their own non-performing loan bubbles, in their own banking systems and bond markets, the G-7 countries’ unpayable debt from Third World countries is a trifle, which could and should be completely cancelled in a monetary reform which gets rid of the desperately bankrupt IMF.

More important, the “advanced,” formerly industrial nations urgently need to *export* capital goods, machinery, and economic infrastructure to the Third World, by means of large new lines of exporting credits, in order to get out from under their own collapsing mountains of non-performing debt. This is the importance of Russian President Vladimir Putin’s current proposals for economic collaboration with Germany and Europe, as identified by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. They lead to the New Bretton Woods monetary arrangement, which alone can make the *real* bankrupts sound.

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