

The World Bank's population policy for Brazil

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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The following dispatch was filed by NSIPS from Brazil on Jan. 20, 1987:

"The day before Western governments and the World Bank certified Brazil's program, Brazil announced that it would make the reduction of population a national goal. While mass sterilizations have been performed quietly, Pope John Paul II's 1980 visit blocked it from being an overt policy. 'It's no secret that some foreign banks make birth control a basic condition before giving loans or investing in Third World countries,' Deputy Carlos Santana, the president of the congress's health committee declared yesterday. Santana, who served as health minister in 1985-86, continued: 'Through the reports of its president, the World Bank always made clear its proselytizing for a rigid birth control policy.'"

And, in a follow-up dispatch:

"The content of Brazil's population control has not yet been announced, but it is rumored to be violent, but needed, because population growth limits economic development. That is the position of Helio Jaguaribe [member of the Club of Rome]. He is one of the few who came out openly in defense of the new policy. He said he wrote the 'Brasil 2000' plan, a proposal given [President José] Sarney last year. He said on family planning policy: 'I received the notice with great satisfaction, since there can be no doubt that high demographic rates make development difficult.' He said that the Brasil 2000 plan allowed that the labor force must not grow more than 2.5% per year. Jaguaribe is very influential in the government."

We shall examine the implications of this news on three levels. First, the circumstances of the past 30 years, under which this neo-malthusian policy was installed among Western institutions. Second, the absurdity of the policy's argument, from the standpoint of the ABCs of economic science. Finally, the strategic implications of applying this policy to Western nations, including developing nations.

"Neo-malthusian population policies" were introduced as a by-product of agreements reached between the Khrushchov government and Bertrand Russell-linked elements of the Anglo-American liberal establishments, over the period 1955-

60, and were introduced as reforms in educational and economic policies of Western governments beginning the interval 1963-67.

A pilot-form of such population policies was introduced into the Johnson administration circa 1966. The second major step toward a neo-malthusian policy in general, was realized by the same administration during 1967. The take-down of levels of commitment to aerospace development, under Johnson, occurred under the auspices of the so-called Great Society policies, advertised as a means for bringing money back from space to help the poor on Earth. The Great Society policy itself, was modeled on the Triple Revolution report of Bertrand Russell's crony, Robert M. Hutchins. The take-down of NASA and related aerospace development, was prompted by the neo-malthusian London Tavistock Institute's Rapoport Report, which lamented the pro-scientific, pro-rationalist impact of aerospace successes on the population generally.

The most conspicuous of the agencies promoting these neo-malthusian policies among Western nations have been the Soviet-allied lobbying groups, the Club of Rome and the Laxenberg, Austria-based International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). Coordination between such agents of Soviet influence as Dr. Alexander King and Solly Zuckerman, the leading Western co-founders of the Club of Rome and its IIASA adjunct, and the Moscow-based Global Systems Analysis group, was coordinated with KGB official Dzhermen Gvishiani, a co-founder of IIASA and son-in-law of former Soviet Prime Minister Aleksei Kosygin. Both King and Zuckerman were closely associated with the Soviet-agent riddled British government of former Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

"Neo-malthusianism" is an integral feature of a subversion package also featuring the cult-dogma of "post-industrial society" and the spread of the rock-drug-sex counterculture, a package which has been the principal among the erosive influences enabling the Soviets to overtake us in military strategic potential, in both materiel and will to fight. That has been clearly its effect; the effect has also been the intent of the principal movers of these policies.

Had we continued the policy matrix in place in Western nations as of 1963, the Soviets could never have matched us in military technologies or in scale of effective military capability. First, without counting the considerable economic output and potential of developing nations, the combined economies of North America, Western Europe, and Japan would be today three to four times the economic potential of the Soviet bloc. Second, the "traditionalist, Russian peasant-culture" characteristic of the majority of both the industrial and agricultural labor-force of the Soviet Union, would prevent them from keeping pace with the rate of technological attrition we could have readily established and sustained through continuing policies consistent with the pre-1967 phase of the aerospace program.

This connection is readily shown, by cross-gridding those elements of the Anglo-American Liberal Establishments which pioneered the Pugwash-centered "nuclear deterrence" agreements privately reached with Khrushov's government during the 1955-58 interval, with those elements of the same Establishments which have promoted the package of neo-malthusian and countercultural policies. The connection is identified in an exemplary way by Russell's contribution to the October 1946 edition of *The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, and by the signal keynote address delivered to the 1958 Quebec Pugwash Conference by Russell's crony, Dr. Leo Szilard.

The essence of the agreement reached through influential private channels, during the 1955-58 interval, was to establish, step-by-step, a "global society" partnership with Moscow, leading through an initial phase of "nuclear deterrence," toward eventual forms of world government. To establish relative parity between the Western and Soviet partners, it was necessary to destroy the vast superiority of the Western economies, and to eliminate the "will to fight" among populations of the Western nations.

The area of philosophical agreement between elements of the Liberal Establishment in the West, and Moscow, is defined by the convergence among such influential ideologues of the "New Age" as Fyodor Dostoevsky, Friedrich Nietzsche, and Aleister Crowley. These and associated ideologues, such as Russell and Hutchins's circles of influential cronies in the West, dedicated the 20th century to replace "The Age of Pisces" (Socrates and Christ) by the "Age of Aquarius" (Dionysos, Lucifer, Mithra, Satan).

These views were centered in the same European factions which had imposed the terms of the 1815 Treaty of Vienna, and had made lunatic Czar Alexander I's Russia the "policeman of Europe" from 1815 through 1849. The purpose of the 1815 Treaty of Vienna, and the related agreements between Metternich and Castlereagh, was to eradicate the influence of the American Revolution from the institutions of both Europe and the Americas. Beginning 1878-82, the "New Age" doctrine began to become operational, as successor to the anti-Americanism of the 1815 Treaty of Vienna. This

time, rather than addressing merely the specific notions of law and government associated with the image of the American Revolution, the schemers directed their efforts against the deeper cultural roots of the American Revolution, the fundamental moral principles upon which Western European civilization is based entirely.

The Bolsheviks and the fascists were brought into existence as social battering-rams, intended to wreak the kind of cultural destruction upon European civilization which the obscene, 11th-century al-Ghazali's doctrine of "The Destruction" had wreaked upon the civilization of the Arab Renaissance. Although the aims of the Western Liberals and the Bolsheviks were partly adversarial, there were also common aims. In service of those common aims, the neo-malthusian, "Aquarian" counterculture was both a means to an end and also an end in its own right.

There has been, largely diminishing, opposition to these neo-malthusian and Aquarian policies over the past quarter-century. Opponents have viewed these as variously stupid, immoral, or simply grossly distasteful. There has been no significant recognition of the fact that these policies are subversive per se, almost treasonously so. There has been no visible recognition that these influences were prime categories of counterintelligence interest, that these influences were the "face of the enemy," and to be treated accordingly.

That defective quality of opposition reflects, to a large degree, a lack of awareness of the deeper aspects of strategic analysis and planning: that warfare is an expression not only of conflicts between political forces, but that political conflicts are merely reflections of a more fundamental, cultural conflict. Without a cultural strategy, and adjunct reflections on planning and conduct of cultural defense and cultural offense, a nation may find its forces effectively enveloped, in a seemingly subtle but insidiously effective manner, even before formal hostilities begin. That is the point of view from which our general topic here must be considered.

During the spring of 1982, the Soviet command reached a formal political decision, bringing to a close the "Brezhnev Period" of strategic deception, called "détente," and beginning the "Andropov Period" of pre-war mobilization and deployments, including the contingency of launching a full-scale first strike against the United States. In such circumstances, there is no means of "deterrence," by which we might escape the choice between surrender and general thermonuclear warfare, which does not represent our capacity actually to survive and win such a war should Moscow elect to bring it about.

This obliges us, obviously, to develop the material capacity in depth which that quality of "deterrence" implies, to mobilize the will of the populations of our alliance around both a clear image of "the face of the enemy" and to be willing to defend our civilization from that enemy's advances at all necessary risk. In addition to such elementary truisms, there is a more or less indispensable "geopolitical" configuration

required: To contain Soviet firepower within a limited portion of the globe, and to deploy vastly superior firepower and mobility globally, with the greatest relative freedom of action. This latter bears not only upon our relations with Western Europe and Japan, but also so-called developing nations, the latter an essential part of our general strategic depth, both in respect to material and human resources, and respecting the geographical equation of maximizing our freedom of action and minimizing the adversaries'.

The ultimate determinant of our strategic capacity in depth is cultural. In the lesser, but indispensable aspect, without a cultural commitment which impels our institutions and people, as if instinctively, to resume commitments to high rates of technological progress in an energy-intensive, capital-intensive mode, we can not resume sufficient margins of advantage in scale of means and in technological attrition. Without a sense that our culture is precious to us and our posterity, the will to fight will be lacking, and the bonds of alliance among Western nations will be eroded even by accumulations of petty, short-term considerations.

So, if we are enveloped by cultural erosion, we are as good as enveloped by Soviet military power.

It is from that strategic vantage-point, that the issues of neo-malthusianism and "Aquarianism" must be attacked.

The principles of population-density

Comparative studies of the U.S.A., Western Europe, and

Japan, illustrate the point that potential productivity is a function of energy-density per per-capita unit of population-density. Extending the same comparison to assorted ranges of developing nations, illustrates the same point, and aids us in estimating the amount of increase of energy-density per capita required to bring a developing nation up to estimated levels of productivity.

In other words, the more densely populated a nation, the less the aggregate energy-consumption per capita required to sustain any stated level of productivity. The principal determinant of this is the factor of energy-cost of basic economic infrastructure. This includes, most prominently, the following: water-management, general transportation, the production and distribution of energy-supplies, communications, and basic public services to households. The greater the rate of increase of the area over which basic economic infrastructure must be developed, for a constant size of population, the greater the energy-cost of developing and maintaining that infrastructure.

The picture is clearer, if we recognize that basic economic infrastructure is a part of the capital stocks of production in general. So, we see more readily, that the ratio of other kinds of capital stocks to levels of development of basic economic infrastructure is approximately constant. We also see that the costs of maintaining basic economic infrastructure are part of the current capital-expenditures costs of an economy as a whole. Taking these two considerations into account, we see,



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Brazil's children: The World Bank says population reduction is the prerequisite for financial aid. Shown here is a scene in Carajás.

that, in net effect, a linear approximation for the function is satisfactory for broad, pedagogical generalizations.

A most interesting, and relevant observation is obtained, by comparing the trends in physical productivity of the U.S. labor-force over the postwar period to date, with the rate of increase in levels of improvement of basic economic infrastructure. If we assume that the benefits of improved infrastructure, in terms of increased productivity, lag behind infrastructural investments by a factor of slightly more than 12 months, an initially startling statistic confronts us. The two curves, so overlaid, coincide almost exactly. Even from a merely statistical standpoint, the significance of the correlation is so high, that one would assume on that account, that the chosen lag-factor is correct. Examining the cause-effect relationship underlying this correlation, we show that the statistical indications have a sound physical basis in reality.

U.S. infrastructure development was on an upward curve, through 1966, slowed down during 1967-70, and has been negative since 1970. To restore infrastructure, in both quality and quantity, to 1970 levels of repair, would cost several trillions of dollars today. The average physical productivity of the U.S. labor-force has flowed and ebbed accordingly.

The neo-malthusians' assertions run directly counter to elementary reality in terms of a second set of factors. The effect of lowering the fecundity of the population's households, is a phenomenon called "demographic aging" of the population. Either there are, economically, "too many senior citizens," relative to the size of the labor-force, or we lower life-expectancies to reduce the population of senior citizens. We already see this ominous development in Western Europe since World War I, and in the United States since the early 1960s. If China's present population policies are continued two more decades, China will undergo a rapid economic and social collapse in a particularly horrible way.

Lower the birth-rate, without rather spectacular increases in per capita physical productivity of the labor-force, and a chain-reaction of ultimately very nasty things ensues, leading toward social as well as economic collapse. The internal collapse of the Roman Empire in the West, and the later internal demographic collapse of Byzantium, are classical models of the kind of doom the neo-malthusians are imposing upon us.

Look at the same matter in a different way: Why, even from the cold-blooded standpoint of physical economy, do we need to increase the life-expectancy in such a way that normal cardiovascular aging relegates a large and growing portion of the population to the status of "senior citizens"?

We have many cases of populations which have net population growth-rates of the sort which the neo-malthusians propose. Generally, we call these primitive societies, in which female fecundity is lowered by poor average nutrition, and in which high death-rates among infants and children do much of the rest.

On the human side, productivity is a function of culture, as modern public education is one of the key parameters of the levels of culture in modern nations. A comparison of 18th-century Britain and the young United States, illustrates the point. The levels of literacy, per capita income, and per capita productivity of members of American households was, respectively, approximately twice that in Britain.

The myth, that the higher American income was a "bounty of nature," is exploded by facts supporting the account given by Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton in his 1791 "On The Subject of Manufactures." Over 90% of U.S. employment in 1790 was rural, representing a productivity and fertility achieved through preceding generations of improvement of farmland. It was the greater freedom, and higher level of culture of the Americans, and the relative absence of a parasitical land-owning class, which accounted for the superior productivity of the Americans over the British.

Putting aside for a moment, the relative quality of education per grade-year, we know that our level of industrial technology requires a modal school-leaving age of between 17 and 25 years, with the average of about 20 years or equivalent. After adjusting for mortality-rates among members of the active labor-force, measure the cost of rearing children and youth for an average of 20 years, in terms of the amount of output per year this represents per member of the active labor-force.

The number of expected years as members of the active labor-force, after deducting school-leaving ages, and the amount of physical output per member of the active labor-force, are thus posed to us for consideration. These factors suffice as the basis for a simplified, but pedagogically viable function, showing the relationship between productivity and demographics at various levels of development of a society.

Generally, a retirement age of 65 years assumes that employment is not generally highly labor-intensive. This will remain true until such time as we master the problems of cardiovascular aging. Also, since a retirement-age of 65 assumes a life-expectancy for much of the population extending to and beyond eighty years of age, a growing percentage of senior citizens is economically desirable, on condition that the labor-force is expanding, and that physical productivity per member of the labor-force as a whole is increasing significantly. Given such a society, should we attempt to suppress the birth-rate, as we have done increasingly since the early 1960s, the result is not some sort of adjustment, but a horrible catastrophe beginning to erupt at some point during the span of two or three generations.

With a few points of qualification which I shall add later, there are six constraints which govern the potential level of productivity:

- 1) The quantity and quality of the standard market-basket of household consumption must improve: basic physical consumption, plus education, science, and health-care.

2) The amount of usable energy available for consumption must increase, both per capita and per square kilometer, must increase. This reduces to energy-density per per-capita unit of population-density.

3) The energy-density cross-section of energy applied to work must rise secularly, as this point is illustrated by the history of coordinate rises of operating temperatures and productivities in the iron and steel industry.

4) The ration of the total labor-force employed in rural categories of production must decrease, subject to an increase in the amount of usable food and fiber produced per-hectare and per capita for the population as a whole.

5) The ration of the urban labor-force employed in the production of producers' goods (materials, capital goods, and infrastructure) must increase, subject to increase of the per capita supply of households' goods.

6) The level of technology, as Leibniz's definition of technology is specified by the LaRouche-Riemann method, must increase in a way functionally coordinate with the interdependence of the other five constraints.

This assumes that the percentage of the total labor-force employed as operatives in production of physical output is sufficiently high. All other categories of employment belong to the class of "overhead expense." "Overhead expense" is of three functional classifications: "functional/economic," "institutional" and "waste/redundancy." Functional overhead expense is that with direct, positive bearing on productivity, such as science, direct production management, medicine, education. Institutional, includes sales, administration, and other non-economic activities essential to the functioning of indispensable private and public institutions. Waste includes unemployment, usury, and nasty activities generally.

Over the postwar period, experience was, that the allotment of approximately 5% of total employment to production of new technologies, would sustain a potential increase of more than 5% in productivity per annum in the U.S. my. This required increases in infrastructural investment at pre-1967 rates, and tax-incentives equal to the Kennedy investment tax-credit program.

for 10% employment in development of new technologies, and pre-1967 rates of increase in investment in basic economic infrastructure, combined with investment tax-credits modeled upon those adopted under President Kennedy.

Allotments for the "functional/economic" category of "overhead expense" should be set accordingly. Otherwise, the target should be, for the United States, approximately 50% of the total labor-force, 60 million persons, employed as operatives in production of physical goods, and a medium-term goal of 60% of operatives, 36 million, employed in production equivalent to production of producers' goods, as distinct from households' goods. In other words, less than 40% of the total labor-force, approximately 45 million, should

be employed in "overhead expense" categories other than "functional/economic."

For example, assume that U.S. defense requirements consider these factors alone, approximately 10% of total employment, or approximately 12 million persons, should be employed either as members of the active armed services or as employees engaged in military production. Those employed as military personnel, approximately 4 million, are included in the approximately 45 million listed under "overhead expense" classifications other than "functional/economic." This would not include ready reserves of trained military personnel. This assumes, similarly, approximately 2.5 million U.S. serving military personnel deployed at any moment outside the territory of the United States, as land-based or naval personnel, about 500,000 as ready reserves, and about 1 million as either trainees or training cadres of officers and enlisted personnel. The remaining 8 million of the 12, are chiefly operatives, who belong to the category of productive costs, but whose product is consumed chiefly as an institutional expense of government.

Since standard market-baskets of both households' and producers' goods can be expressed in terms of average man-hours of direct costs and overhead expenses of the society as a whole, of the six constraints listed above, three—the first, fourth and fifth—can be expressed in terms of rations of the employment of the labor-force. The changes in composition of the labor-force, relative to standard market-baskets of consumption, can be expressed as a function. By tracing production and consumption of energy-stocks, the function we have just stated can be transformed into an energy-function, in terms of the second of the six constraints. Similarly, we can transform this to reflect the third constraint.

The result is a descriptive functional statement of changes in the composition of employment of the labor-force, relative to the changes in the number and demographic composition of households. This descriptive function traces the impact of technological progress (or, devolution) upon the social composition and households. This reflects an implied function, the which is defined in terms of rate of increase of potential population-density. Since we are altering th areas, for better or worse, we must use an adjusted standard square-kilometer of area, to reflect the variability of land improvements over time.

In these terms of reference, the proper measure of the productivity of labor is measurement of the rate of increase of potential population-density. Conversely, proper measurement of the increase of physical output per capita correlates with increase of the potential population-density.

The points arrayed in this topica section of the report, thus far, suffice to demonstrate the absolute absurdity of the arguments of neo-malthusians such as those of the Club of Rome.

1) The malthusians insist that the limit of sustainable

population-levels, is determined by "naturally determined" quality of land, a quality which they have described, during recent years, as the "carrying capacity" of land-areas.

a) Why do they not adopt the population-density of Belgium, or perhaps Japan, or West Germany, as standard for the world? In other words, the estimated "carrying capacities" of nation's land-areas used institutions such as the World Bank, is a purely arbitrary figure in every case. No scientific standard or method of analysis has ever been used to determine any of the "carrying capacity" specifications presented by that or co-thinker institutions.

b) The rise in population-density of the human species, from the upper limit of about 10 million individuals for "primitive man," to levels associated with 5 billion individuals today, is associated with land improvements as well as advances in the quality of human productive and other behavior. The argument for a "natural carrying-capacity" of land-area is both an absurdity and an irrationalist's arbitrary assertion, with no pretense at a scientific premise.

2) The reduction of populations is never necessary economically, except as nations refuse to effect the technological progress required and are able to sustain both population-growth and an improved standard of market-baskets. Apparent over-population never has any cause except economic underdevelopment.

3) Demographic aging of populations is itself a form of economic devolution, which has the effect of lowering the potential population-density, and which, if sufficiently extended, leads to demographic and economic catastrophes.

The birth-rate can be lowered, but never below the level required to effect net growth of the population's total labor-force. The lowering of the birth-rate has a proper lower limit, which correlates with the six constraints listed above. This lower limit is never less than approximately three net births per adult female member of the population, and, economically, preferably never less than four.

Undesirable rations of a birth-rate are those rations associated with out-of-wedlock births. If those rations become large, a poor quality of individual will be produced, on the average, from these rations. The chief reason for this, is that children reared outside of stable households are emotionally and culturally deprived by even the mere fact that they are denied essential emotional and cultural advantages of stable households. A similar problem arises among young members of households which have a poor emotional and cultural quality. It is possible to offset the potential damage to children born out of wedlock, to the degree those individuals are assimilated into stable households from infancy. If the number of such individuals becomes large, relative to the number of stable households potentially able to as-



"Aquarian" degeneracy on the streets of San Francisco. Shown is the "Gay Pride" parade in June 1986.

simulate them, the problem becomes an acute one, in obvious ways.

Desirable births are associated with stable households of good quality. "Good quality" signifies chiefly the cultural quality of the households, and also whatever minimum standard of physical consumption is indispensable to support that cultural quality.

For such reasons, one of the greatest sources of threat to health of economies is the form of moral and cultural degradation associated with the "counterculture." From the cold-blooded standpoint of economics, the primary function of limiting sexual relations to family formation is to ensure a sufficient growth of population through development of children and youth of good cultural quality. From the same cold-blooded standpoint, if the incidence of homosexuality rises above a small margin, there is a danger to society from this. The economics of the latter point are broadly obvious; the psychological defects of the homosexual personality do have economic significance in themselves, but discussion of that must take into account matters beyond the broad scope of treatment of our topic here.

Economics has two aspects. Primarily, it is a branch of physical science, the aspect we have stressed above. As a matter of physical science, economic science begins by ignoring the role of currency, credit, and debt in ordering the

flows of employment and produced goods. We consider only employment, production, and consumption, and view this aspect of economy as a matter of society's relationship to nature, as a physical sort of cause-effect relationship. Currency, credit, and debt belong to the category of political processes, rather than economic processes more strictly defined. In reality, economies exist only as the activity of society, such that economic events are ordered politically. Hence, economy in totality becomes "political economy," as distinct from the economic science of "physical economy."

However, the measurement of performance of economies, and all of the adducible physical laws of economic processes, belong exclusively to the more restricted domain of physical economy. These laws are fully efficient, without alteration, as the case studied is shifted from one political form of organization of society's economy to a different one. The quality of a form of political-economy is determined as a question of the appropriateness of those political institutions to the lawful requirements of physical economy. In other words, in no case must political institutions cause the performance of the economy to violate those laws which are defined from the standpoint of the more restricted scope of physical economy.

From the standpoint of physical economy, malthusian dogmas are a violation of the laws of nature, in the same sense as disregarding "the law of gravity" incurs hazards among those wandering on roofs of high buildings. In no case, can these economic laws be repealed by political authorities, or by bankers arrogating the functions of political authorities.

Since the adducible laws of physical economy are integral to the laws of the universe in general, we may rightly say that these laws of physical economy are also God's laws. We should not find it mysterious that there is a coincidence between the teachings of economic science and the traditional morality of Western European, Augustinian culture. If political institutions impose practices upon political-economy which violate the Augustinian prohibition against usury, for example, the fact that this action is immoral, and thus posed as a moral issue, does not mean it is not also an issue of economic science. The destructive effect of usury upon economy is readily demonstrated by economic science, and conclusively so.

Malthusianism's strategic implications

It is of practical importance, that we look at modern European culture from this vantage-point.

During the period from the death of Frederick II, in A.D. 1250, through the devastating Black Death which swept over Europe approximately a hundred years later, Western Europe was plunged into what is called "the New Dark Age." The principal cause of this descent into the New Dark Age, was

the spread of the power of Lombard usury, as typified by the role of the houses of Bardi and Peruzzi. The effect of usury, was to collapse the physical-economy of the towns and rural life, and to such a degree that the level of output fell way below the minimum required to sustain the existing scale of population.

Famine and epidemic spread, to such effect that a major collapse of population-levels occurred even prior to the onset of the Black Death. Approximately half of the parishes of Europe vanished from the map over the hundred years following the death of Frederick II.

In the midst of this holocaust of usury, a faction centered initially around the leadership of Dante Alighieri elaborated principles of statecraft, the which both reaffirmed the anti-Roman doctrines of statecraft of St. Augustine, and elaborated these doctrines with a new degree of applicable refinement. The faction initially assembled around Dante came later under the leadership of Petrarch, who organized a conspiratorial network throughout Europe from his headquarters at Avignon, a network which gave birth to a network of teaching-orders typified by Groote's Brothers of the Common Life.

Early during the 15th century, over the period 1431 through 1463, the work of the faction of Dante and Petrarch produced the birth of a new conception of political-economy. This work, initially centered in Florence, was the Golden Renaissance. Through the seminal influence of Nicolaus of Cusa, as Cardinal canon of the reconstituted Papacy, a form of sovereign republic based upon a central commitment to scientific and technological progress, was devised. The defeat of these efforts in Italy itself, was accompanied by their successful application by France's Louis XI and the role of the Erasmians in establishing a form of such modern society, precariously developed, under the rule of the probably insane English Tudors. (Henry VII and Henry VIII were clearly insane, and Elizabeth I tainted with the same brew.)

Every significant accomplishment of the human race, in improving the standard of living since, has been the result of these reforms. In no part of known history, has mankind ever experienced such extensive improvement in the material and moral condition of persons, as has been brought about through use of the policies of statecraft and science set into motion by the Golden Renaissance followers of Dante and Petrarch.

This must be qualified by the observation, garchical faction responsible for the orgy of usury leading into the New Dark Age, remained a powerful force during and since the Golden Renaissance. So, modern European civilization, including that of the Americas, has been a battleground between two opposing currents, the republican tradition of Dante, Cusa, et al., and the oligarchic-usurer opposition to such republicanism. It is always a dangerous error, as well as a source of confusion, to attempt to adduce some average quality of modern European culture from the

mixture of contending republican and oligarchic influences within our societies. The continuing struggle for supremacy, between the republican heritage of the American Revolution, and the anti-American, oligarchic faction typified by Castlereagh and Metternich, does not permit a sane person to take some average of the two opposing cultural currents as representing an essence of "modern European culture in general."

It is the republican current, as the cases of Dante and Cusa typify this, which is uniquely responsible for each of the magnificent economic and cultural achievements of the past 600 years.

The notions of economic science and of political-economy which flowed from this Renaissance, are bound up with the notions of natural law associated with Cusa, the Erasmians, Milton, and Leibniz, the notions of universal natural law reflected in our Declaration of Independence and in the Preamble and economic provisions of Article I of our Federal Constitution. This notion of Christian natural law, as above all popular opinion and above all positive law, and the notions of morality associated with this view of natural law, has been not only the traveling companion of our achievements in scientific progress and economy; the two are inseparable, and efficiently interdependent.

This connection, as it bears directly upon economics and political-economy, was described with a notable excellence by Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, in his reports to the Congress on the subjects of public credit, a national bank, and manufactures. The content of the latter of these three reports bears most directly on the peculiarities of the American character. From the very roots of its existence, prior to 1776, the United States was committed to technological progress in an energy-intensive, capital-intensive mode, and to the organization of public credit in such a manner as to promote these benefits to the advantage of both present generations and posterity. This economic policy was centered, from the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in the promotion of classical and pre-scientific education, to the degree that the American farmer of the 18th century was described by astonished European visitors as "the Latin farmer," because of that farmer's attention to the classics. The development of the creative mental powers of all of the individual members of society, and the productive employment of those powers in a technologically progressive, and politically optimistic way, is the American cultural heritage.

The morality expressed by Hamilton's political-economy, and by the rational optimism of our moral heritage more generally, may be admired from the standpoint of a moralist, but those moral qualities are not less susceptible of being shown to be consistent with provable scientific principles.

The republican current of European civilization, was able to master nature with an increasing efficiency unprecedented in history, because the moral aspect of that cultural current

was more consistent with God's universal law than any broad-based cultural current before it. There may have been nobler persons before the 15th century, but there was no broad-based current of culture as nobly developed as the modern European republican current.

We must see the connection between the two aspects of the neo-malthusian and "Aquarian" factions in these terms of reference to the connection between morality and science. Neo-malthusianism is morally an abomination in the extreme, and when combined with Aquarianism, satanically so. It is also hideously anti-scientific, its dicta scientifically absurd. The moral and scientific aspect of the matter are to be seen as inseparable facets of one and the same cultural issue.

The apocalyptic character of the AIDS pandemic is to be understood in these terms. However this infection originated, the build-up of a large reservoir of infected carriers, in Europe and North America, would not have occurred as it has, but for the effects of neo-malthusian/Aquarian counterculture in promoting homosexuality and recreational drug-usage. In poorer regions of the planet, especially those in tropical-disease belts, the chief cause for the rapid growth of infected carriers, is a degree of poverty which could have been prevented long before the onslaught of this infection. Also, had we not aborted the investment in promising lines of biological research, to the degree we have done so over the recent 20 years, we would have been much better equipped to cope with this pandemic than we are presently. This latter factor, too, is a direct reflection of the neo-malthusian counterculture's influence.

In the case of developing nations, the trends in monetary and related economic policies, which have prevailed recently, especially since the 1971 collapse of the Bretton Woods gold-reserve agreements, have produced effects precisely analogous to those imposed upon Europe by the Lombard usury of the 1250-1350 period. Scientifically absurd economic dogmas, neo-malthusian ones especially, are unleashing a scale and depth of genocide, through famine and epidemic, to such a degree that the mass murder caused by these dogmas is an order of magnitude greater already than that attributed to the Hitler regime, and, if the dogmas are continued in practice, the number of deaths caused by economic devolution's effects will reach into the billions, the devastating toll of AIDS not yet taken into account.

The sanctity of individual human life is ceasing to be an efficient moral principle in law and in economic practice. There is no economic excuse for any of this. If we will to do so, we have the means to increase the potential population-density of this planet to the level of tens of billions of persons. If we do not choose the latter alternative to neo-malthusianism, the destruction of our culture caused by pessimistic toleration of neo-malthusian practice, means that we have lost the war with the Soviet empire in advance.

Let us now situate the military-strategic implications of this by returning attention to the exemplary case of Brazil.

The approximately 350 million population of Central and South America, is one of the greatest reservoirs of potential increase of U.S. strategic power. This highly underpopulated region, with a population dominated by an Iberian strain of Western European culture, has the greatest potential for increase of productivity and output of any large sector of this planet. Brazil represents about one-third of the population and resources of this region. The World Bank et al. are accelerating their neo-malthusians' efforts to destroy the entire region, Brazil included.

As part of the inter-American system, this region of the world is properly integral to the U.S. economy in the large. It were prudent to establish a kind of customs union, a "common market," for the region below our Rio Grande border, and to establish a reciprocal, most preferred trading relationship between the U.S.A. and that "common market." Under those arrangements, the productivity of the region can grow rapidly, with rates of real (physical-economic) growth of 5% a year or better more or less immediately feasible. Under those circumstances, the region becomes, very effectively, a magnificent addition to our strategic depth.

This case is situated within the "geopolitics" of our proper war-planning policy.

Our grand military strategy must be based on control of the world's principal oceans and most of the seas. We must constrict the basing of Soviet firepower into a contained area, while deploying vastly superior firepower from a vastly dispersed region within which we have maximum freedom of action. It is impossible to accomplish this by a "blue water" conception, especially under present conditions of nuclear warfare. The control of the oceans, and the deploying of an adequate umbrella of strategic defense for our naval forces, requires control of the principal land-masses which define those oceans, the maritime choke-points most emphatically.

On this account, the economic development of those nations associated with all such land-masses, is of primary strategic importance for us. This policy is required not only because of considerations of material strength, but because effective cultural ties with those nations demand forms of development consistent with developing and maintaining an alliance based on a community of culturally-determined principled common interest.

Neo-malthusianism is intolerable to us in any part of the world, not only because it is a direct and profound threat to our vital material strategic interests, but because it enables the Soviet empire to flank and envelop us culturally, either through establishing Soviet influence in some locations, or merely by a cultural-political denial of strategically vital ground for us in other cases. In such a way, the Soviets gain increasing freedom of action in the world's ocean-regions and adjoining land-masses and choke-points.

This policy requires a shift of definition of U.S. foreign

economic interests, away from emphasis upon financial interest, to emphasis upon interest in growing, because self-expanding markets for our high-technology capital-goods exports.

We are forced to make such a shift now, in any case. The skyrocketing of the trade-deficit leaves us only two alternatives to merely accepting a continuation of this trend. Either we engage in ultimately futile, increasingly hostile Smoot-Hawley lunacies of trade war against our allies, or we reopen markets for capital goods among developing nations. We must emphasize capital goods, rather than household goods; it is our capital-goods industries which must be revived, as the cited six constraints indicate the reasons for this. Either we shift away from emphasis upon financial, to economic interest, or we collapse.

The possibility of sustaining deployment of strategic forces depends chiefly upon the level of infrastructural development of the land-masses bordering the world's principal oceans. This applies to our own direct requirements. It is essential to the development of the effective strategic capabilities of our friends and allies. The idea that we might, in case of war, deploy U.S.-based forces to some remote basing, is sheer lunacy today. War, were it to erupt, would be fought effectively only with forces as they are placed at the moment of outbreak of war. The remote basing of land, air, and naval forces requires that the United States earn assets in the local economies, through exports of valuable goods to these economies. This basing requires the development of the strategic potential of those local economies, whether or not those economies are military allies or merely friendly members of a community of principle.

Levels of development of military capabilities assumed, strategy is reduced essentially to a matter of principles of physical economy. First, there is an equivalence between technological levels of physical productivity and the mobility and firepower of military forces. Second, the depth of resources available to us is determined by the scale and productive power to produce physical goods per capita. Third, the cost of military capabilities is a matter of the cheapness of such capabilities enhanced through gains in productivity generally, and by the smallness of the percentage of total physical output represented by an adequate defense. Given the will to develop adequate qualities and quantities of military capabilities as such, the strategic conflict with the Soviet empire will be decided in the domains of economic technological attrition, scale of physical output of our own and allied forces, and rates at which we gain added margins of advantage in these matters.

The policy which the World Bank et al. have imposed upon Brazil, is to viewed as an exemplary case of an absolutely intolerable injury to the most vital geographic, material, and cultural strategic interests of the United States. This must be understood by professionals, and must be made clear to the relevant sections of the political command.

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