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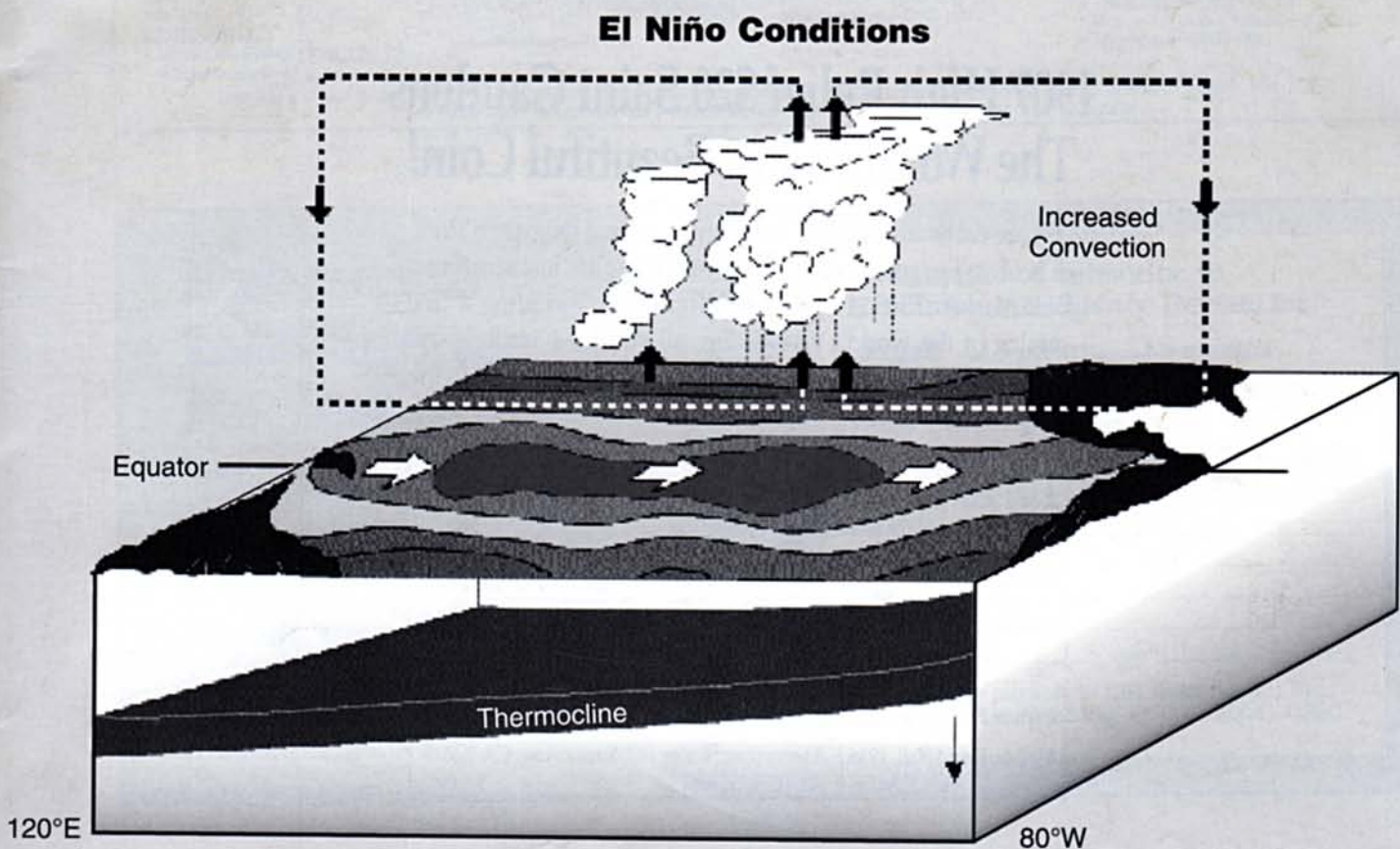
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Britain hit by 'Pearl Harbor effect'
In memoriam: God bless you, Mother Teresa
LaRouche to teach economic method in Mexico

How to deal with El Niño: Science, not hoaxes



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From the Associate Editor

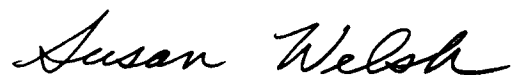
Last week's *EIR*, with the cover story on Princess Diana, and the text of Lyndon LaRouche's speech on "The Coming Pearl Harbor Effect," evoked quite an extraordinary response among our readers. Clearly, if you want to know what's going on, you have to read *EIR*.

In one week, the world has changed. As LaRouche said in a briefing to *EIR* staff on Sept. 6, the British population has undergone a psychological transformation in response to Diana's death: This is a textbook case of the "Pearl Harbor effect." "Suddenly," he said, "this torpid population, which seems all long-suffering; nothing can reach it; impervious to reality outside the British Isles; accepts every atrocity perpetrated by the British government, the British Empire, in every part of the world, with a sort of stolid indifference—and, suddenly, something happens, in which a figure is dead, a figure who has been . . . vividly watched—shall we say—by British television and other press. Killed, amid curious circumstances, mostly unexplained, with wild stories, one contradicting or displacing another entirely. And still, the crucial events remain totally unexplained. And, part of the British population revolts—revolts *against* the Queen herself, and the monarchy in general."

What will happen now? Nobody can say exactly, but it is certain that the foundations of Britain's "invisible empire" are shaking.

The current issue of *EIR* has exclusive reports on this and other stories. In the *Feature* on El Niño, we provide a review of the scientific evidence that the ozone hole, global warming, etc. are a bunch of anti-scientific hoaxes. El Niño has nothing to do with any "global warming"; it is a structural singularity within the Pacific Ocean, which has existed since ancient times, and which affects the world's weather system in various dramatic ways. It is not yet understood, and this is an important scientific challenge. As to dealing with its effects, we must build up the infrastructure necessary to cope with floods or droughts.

See *National* for a hot story on how financier George Soros's money helped finance William Weld's 1996 Senate campaign against John Kerry, in Massachusetts. What was the issue in the campaign? Drugs!



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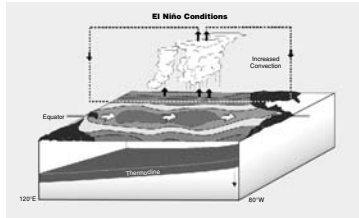
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European bankers 'are getting a bit nervous'

by William Engdahl

"Privately, I fear we're headed for a major crash in the coming weeks," a senior executive, responsible for global derivatives risk at one of Europe's largest banks, confided to this writer. Speaking during the Bürgenstock Annual Meeting in Switzerland (Sept. 4-6), a forum for discussion of international derivatives and financial futures, the banker continued: "I've just spoken with all my traders around the world, from London to New York to Asia. The next several weeks will see a frantic effort by the large Emerging Market Funds, especially out of the U.S., as well as Japanese funds, to try desperately to get out of their Asian exposure."

"Let me give you an idea how serious the problem of these funds is," he said. "Normally, a prudent fund manager would place, say, 3% of total assets in these Asian countries, and diversify the rest over Latin America, East Europe and the big markets. On average, though, these funds now are up to their ears in Asian stocks, something like 12% of total portfolio, or four times normal. They got caught up in the 'Asia Tiger' euphoria of the past years, and bought all they could get their hands on, as if the growth boom would be equal in every Asian country, and never end."

"Now, every time an Asian government is able to pump some local funds into their stock market to try to reverse the severe fall of the past several months, these funds rush to sell and get out. They're desperate to cut their holdings before the end of the Sept. 30 accounting quarter. So are the Japanese, for the same reason. This is why, for instance, the strongest market in Asia, Hongkong — where the economy is on a fundamentally sound basis and the central bank has huge dollar reserves — why the Hongkong stock market has plunged in the past two weeks. Hongkong is the only liquid market in Asia where the funds can sell to get ready cash to cover their losses in Thailand, Philippines, and such places."

According to the banker, this "unwinding" by the investment funds in Asia will increasingly put pressure as well on the bloated European and U.S. stock markets. "The problem is that the slightest added shock, at this point, can trigger panic selling. If the European markets go into a crash, this time those governments are powerless to inflate out. Maastricht [the European Monetary Union Treaty which requires stiff ceilings on government spending] means the EU economies are deflating, and are forbidden to inflate if a real crisis hits. The risk is then, that a stock market fall in these European markets could trigger a severe depression, much like in the U.S. or Germany in 1929-33. I won't even comment on the U.S. stock market, except to say it has to break soon. We bankers are getting a bit nervous; we're not taking any new positions in any markets, anywhere, until things get clearer."

A client study released Sept. 8 by Merrill Lynch underscored the European banker's concern. The study reported, after a survey of 259 investment funds worldwide that are responsible for funds worth \$5.55 trillion, that "Southeast Asian stock markets are under intense pressure from funds worldwide, with selling interest greater than during the Mexican crisis in early 1995." Fund managers cited the prospect of months more of severely high Asian interest rates, today on average 25% or more for Thailand, Philippines, and other countries. The high rates are needed to deter more attacks on their currencies. But that, in turn, will plunge these economies into severe recession. That will ruin the stock markets in those places, and, with them, the huge profits of the foreign speculative funds. "The collapse in Asia is the biggest threat to this international financial market of the 1990s," Morgan Stanley economist Stephen Roach, told the German weekly *Wirtschaftswoche*. "Never in the last ten years has the house of cards been so shaky."

Reports are that the same funds are also beginning to think of getting out of Ibero-America as well, before similar crises erupt. Significant in that regard is the fall of the Colombian peso and hints of selloff of the Mexican peso by foreign investors.

If everyone wants to sell and no one is able to buy in a stock market, that is the classical ingredient for a panic. That is clearly what has international bankers and others, including Federal Reserve and U.S. Treasury officials, more than worried about the present situation in the global financial system.

The bankers' worries were underscored, in unusually stark terms for a central banker, by the governor of the Swedish central bank, Urban Bäckström. In his keynote presentation to the Bürgenstock conference, attended by some 300 of the world's leading bankers, derivatives exchange heads, fund managers, and government officials, he chose not to speak of "efficient markets." Instead, his remarks focussed on "crisis prevention." "Each crisis is unique," Bäckström insisted. "Each one is different, but steps can be taken to try to prevent or contain them before they come. In Thailand, the macroeconomic policies were clearly wrong. Governments need to follow price stability and stable economic policy."

"Disruptions are inevitable," the Swedish Riksbank head continued. He ticked off a list of such "disruptions" in the past. "The bursting of the 'tulip mania' in 1636, which in fact was caused by the steep rise and fall of tulip bulb options, proves that derivatives crashes are older than we might think." He then cited the crash of the South Sea Bubble in 1720, the failure of the French Union Générale in 1881, Barings Bank in 1890, various U.S. banking panics, the collapse of the Austrian Kreditanstalt in 1931, "and, of course, Black Thursday in October 1929."

With that in mind, he added, "Supervisors face a great challenge. International cooperation such as exists through the BIS [the club of mainly industrial-country central banks, based in Basel, Switzerland] is key, as contagion between different national markets in the globalized economy is now far more likely. Our financial system is in the midst of rapid transformation." He concluded, "The industrial revolution began in the 19th century. The late 20th century will be seen in history as the beginning of the financial revolution, I believe."

Jackson Hole crisis management

Bäckström's comments reflected an effort at a new "crisis containment" consensus among central bankers and governments, as a result of several days of off-the-record discussions in the resort area of Jackson Hole, Wyoming. According to discussions with several participants at Jackson Hole, an annual informal meeting where leading central bankers, private bankers, and government officials meet to compare notes on global financial developments, this year's meeting had one overriding theme: "financial crises and how to contain them."

Among those present at the Wyoming meeting were Fed-

eral Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan and numerous regional Fed presidents; Lawrence Summers, the deputy treasury secretary who "managed" the 1995 Mexico crisis; central bank heads from the Bank of England, Bank of France, and German Bundesbank; Bank for International Settlements General Manager Andrew Crockett; and International Monetary Fund (IMF) Deputy Secretary Stanley Fischer, the person responsible for the recent controversial \$18 billion Thai bailout package. Sweden's Bäckström was also present.

The top agenda issue was "how to contain the East Asia crisis." In addition to a heated debate over the Thailand IMF bailout—where the Bank of England reportedly argued that Thailand should have been let to its own devices, regardless of the consequences—the Jackson Hole discussion took up the prospect of a world computer malfunction in the present global derivatives markets.

Crisis management in Asia?

Only hours after the Jackson Hole and Bürgenstock meetings, both of which intensely discussed the crisis in Asia, signs of "damage control" measures emerged. In Malaysia, where the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange had plunged 37% from its highs earlier this year, along with its currency, the ringgit, suddenly, on Sept. 5, the market began a dramatic reversal. It rose by more than 12% that day, as the Malaysian government announced that it had lifted restrictions on stock market speculation put in effect only days before.

According to senior sources inside the City of London financial community, two factors were responsible for the improvement on Kuala Lumpur's stock market. The Mahathir government struck a quiet deal with Prudential Assurance, one of the largest fund managers in the United Kingdom, with more than \$160 billion in funds to invest around the world. Malaysian officials also met privately with their close ally, the Sultan of Brunei. "The Malaysians agreed to lift the controls if Prudential agreed to come in and buy, which it has done," said a well-placed British banker to *EIR*, in off-the-record remarks. "As well, the Sultan of Brunei, one of the closest of British allies, whose fortune is tied to Royal Dutch Shell oil concessions, agreed to help stabilize the ringgit. The two were enough to reverse the fall in Kuala Lumpur. At least for the time being. But the question is, where the next crack will emerge in these fragile markets. Already, I see signs that Latin America could be next, with Colombia and Mexico possible targets."

Similar manipulations have been evident in recent days in Hongkong and Singapore, two other markets traditionally close to City of London interests. But the markets of Thailand, Indonesia, South Korea, and Philippines all continue their fall, as funds there desperately scramble for the exit. Well-informed financial circles in Europe calculate that this will intersect a major European and possibly U.S. stock market crisis and currency crises sometime in October or soon thereafter.

Church leader: U.S. must act to halt North Korean famine

On Sept. 9, the following statement was released to the Schiller Institute for international distribution by Dr. Syngman Rhee, a leader of the U.S. Presbyterian Church. (It will be issued officially by the Presbyterian Church U.S.A.) Dr. Rhee's family is from Pyongyang; he emigrated to the United States in 1959.

By Dr. Syngman Rhee, Associate Director
Presbyterian Church U.S.A. Worldwide Ministries Division
President, National Council of Churches U.S.A., 1992-93
President, National Association of Korean Americans
September 9, 1997

I would like to appeal personally to President Clinton, the U.S. Congress, and the entire American people to take dramatic steps to halt the disaster in North Korea, where otherwise millions of human souls will die this year, in a famine of Biblical proportions.

America, as the moral light of the world, must now mount a "Berlin Air Lift" food relief effort, or over 5 million people will die—half of them children under six. North Korea's grain deficit is almost 2 million tons, according to the UN World Food Program (UNWFP), yet only some 500,000 tons of aid has been found. The U.S.A., pledging 177,000 tons, has done the most.

But our action is still "inadequate," as Senator Joseph

Biden said July 31, and so "the world, following our restrained lead, has been slow to meet the genuine emergency need." We must also insist, as the senator added, that it is "unethical" to "use starvation as a weapon" against North Korea.

Australian Member of Parliament Mrs. Pauline Hanson on Aug. 14 called for massive food shipments, noting that most of this fall's crop has been lost, including 70% of the corn crop, from a horrific new drought, compounding the problem beyond internal repair. German officials travelling in North Korea recently saw "pictures that were not to be seen since Ethiopia," she said.

U.S. United Nations Ambassador Bill Richardson has also insisted that the situation is dire and "getting worse." Yet State Department officials insisted on Sept. 3 that they will "wait for the next UNWFP appeal"—after UNWFP Director Catherine Bertini has repeatedly explained that her small agency cannot physically handle any more grain than it already has.

In Pyongyang, in my sister's city of Hamhung, and in coastal areas, I observed first-hand on Aug. 25-30 the utter desperation of the North Korean people. Rice distribution has stopped, and the population grows weaker by the day. Typhoon Winnie has just flooded away 100,000 hectares of farmland. We traveled there to deliver 350 tons of corn we bought in China, with \$200,000 raised by Korean-American church members—only a drop in the bucket.

Our American tradition demands mass action by the full resources and leadership of the United States government. This is the way to win the hearts and minds of the entire Korean people, and put a Christian end to the Cold War for good. Today, our enemies are hunger, poverty, and those who would perpetuate them. In the words of Abraham Lincoln, we must act "with malice toward none, with charity for all." Anything less could mean genocide, which might lead to a new Korean War.



Korean-American clergyman Dr. Syngman Rhee, shown with his four sisters during a reunion in Pyongyang, North Korea.

Jospin's economic policy: The road to Hell is paved with good intentions

by Christine Bierre

“Tragic” is the best word to characterize the dilemma of the Lionel Jospin government in France. How can the best intentions lead a reformist government, in a time of crisis, to serve the interests of the most rotten of the financial oligarchies? How can people like Lionel Jospin and Martine Aubry, his labor minister, distance themselves from Britain's left-wing version of Margaret Thatcher—Tony Blair—for many of the right reasons, but end up, because of incompetence and lack of courage, implementing a policy which is not much better? How is it possible that a government truly committed to a certain idea of the citizen and the Republic, notably in the domain of education, agrees to coexist with the financial markets and a Maastricht Treaty which dehumanizes the individual and allows the law of the jungle to prevail?

The economic measures announced by Jospin at the end of August, point to all the ambiguities of the policies of a man who, at the Socialist Party summer school in La Rochelle, described himself as being neither a revolutionary nor a conservative, but a “left-wing realist.” The new leaders are applying their talents to a rigorous management program, adopting measures from left and right, some good, some bad, but all in the context of a withering economic order, already condemned to one of the worst financial crashes in history.

Concerning the European Union's Maastricht Treaty, Jospin has clearly moved to fully accept it and its austerity conditionalities. (As *EIR* reported in our July 4 issue, Jospin's first address to the National Assembly on June 18, and other statements made by him after his election as prime minister on June 1, suggested that he might wage a principled fight against Maastricht; this did not occur.) The summit between Jospin and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in Germany at the end of August, marked a reconciliation of the two political leaders, who committed themselves to go ahead with the present schedule for implementing Maastricht's currency union. French Finance Minister Dominique Strauss Kahn bragged that France will, by next year, have reduced its budget deficit to the 3.0% required by the Maastricht Treaty, and it could even reach 2.9%! When questioned by journalists concerning feelers put out by Italy and Spain to postpone the Maastricht deadline, Pierre Moscovici, the Secretary of State for European Affairs who had previously expressed hostility to Maastricht, rejected any postponement and promptly defended the

present schedule. The euphoria in Paris about the 2.9% deficit is due to the fact that a small upswing has been detected, due to an improvement of exports, since the dollar has appreciated against the franc. The French government is now convinced, and relieved, that it can pursue the Maastricht line without adopting any further austerity measures.

Unemployment policy

The government has also set forth a series of measures aimed at dealing with the unemployment problem. These measures will, in the medium run, contribute to further “flexibility” being imposed on the labor force. Labor Minister Aubry announced the creation of 350,000 jobs for unemployed people under 26 years of age. These are five-year jobs, to be financed by the state up to 80%, the rest being paid by the future employers, namely business associations and regional authorities. The jobs are not renewable at the end of their term, which leaves the problem of unemployment entirely unsolved.

Even worse is the fact that there is not one single productive job being offered! At a moment when the world economy is in crisis and the need for real production has never been so great, the French government of civil servants has managed to produce a totally bureaucratic jobs policy. Aubry has discovered massive needs for “mediators” which, she is persuaded, represent real careers for youth, as opposed to make-work projects. These are jobs for mediators to help children at school, mediators to help youth in the cities, mediators to help the aged in old folks' homes, mediators to help reintegrate sick people just out of the hospital, mediators to help reintegrate former criminals, etc. All these mediators will be employed in the context of projects being carried out by the national administrations: the ministries of education, environment, social affairs, justice, culture, and interior.

This policy has been condemned by several trade unions, which denounced the fact that it will lead to the creation of second-tier civil service jobs—i.e., civil service jobs paid at minimum wage and which are not for life. A sharper criticism came from Marion Maika, a young student who wrote to the daily *Libération* to say that she did not want Aubry's “false jobs”: “The majority of those ‘new careers,’ such as those of



French Prime Minister Lionel Jospin describes himself as a “left-wing realist.”

‘environment agent’ and ‘agent for garbage triage,’ are aimed at compensating for the disagreeable effects of the crisis (violence, insecurity, abandoning of old people, degradation of the environment), by putting some soothing balm in the cogs that are blocking everywhere, without touching the deeper mechanisms of society.” Those jobs do not offer any “long-term training,” wrote Maika, concluding that during the five years of their employment, “the majority of the youth employed by Aubry will become more stupid, by being forced to hold second-rate jobs.”

The state and the market economy

Of particular concern, is that Jospin and his government have come under the influence of “third way” economists such as Viviane Forrester in France or Jeremy Rifkin in the United States. Forrester is the author of a book which last year sold more than 300,000 copies, entitled *The Economic Horror*, whose thesis is that the unemployment problem is due merely to imbalances created by Information Age technologies, and not to a deeper financial or an economic crisis. These imbalances, according to Forrester, can be solved by finding unmet “needs” in the social sector to “occupy” those who have lost their jobs.

Indeed, at the La Rochelle summer school, both Strauss Kahn and Lionel Jospin called for a “third way” between the market economy and “statism.” “For us, the market is not the

replacement for the social contract: This is why we will never be [free-market] liberals. For us, the state’s job is not to regiment or put a corset on the economy; this is why we are no longer dirigists or statist,” stated Jospin at La Rochelle. But such a “third way” cannot succeed in reality, because it doesn’t reject the worst of either of those two options: The markets are allowed to keep control of the economy, while the state continues to “dirigistically” pour money into the economy to create unproductive “social jobs,” destined to lessen the abuses against the population, caused by the markets. In such a third way, the state becomes the “lady-do-rightly” of the free-market looting system, the ambulance dispatched to help all those marginalized by the free-market system.

All is not lost

In spite of its shortcomings, all is not lost with this government. Although Jospin reversed his campaign promises by deciding to pursue former Prime Minister Alain Juppé’s partial privatization of France Telecom, the national communications company, Jospin also reversed Juppé’s decision to privatize Air France; the company’s capital will only be opened up to 38%.

Also, in spite of the fact that the new jobs created will be useless for relaunching the economy, the concerns leading to the creation of those jobs are real. Claude Allègre and Segolène Royal, education minister and secretary of state of the school system, respectively, announced that 75,000 youth will be employed as “school aides” especially in rural or socially difficult areas. Their job will be to assist students with reading (1 out of 10 students in secondary school today does not know how to read properly), catching up in general, dealing with school violence, helping with sports, and developing choral work, in order to improve the children’s ability to work together.

A number of other interesting measures are being taken in the education field, with the aim of ensuring a high quality public school education for all: A fund of 290 million francs was created to help poor families finance school lunches; school benefits for parents were raised to 1,600 francs per year for books and other school expenditures; and, out of 1,200 jobs eliminated by the former administration for cost-cutting reasons, 800 were reinstated in rural and poor areas. Finally, Allègre gave full civil servant status to 28,000 school assistants who should had been integrated by previous governments.

The *punctum saliens*, the moment at which crucial decisions determining the life or death of a society must be taken, has not yet been reached. Lionel Jospin has not yet chosen between “left-wing realism” and “market realism.” It would certainly be tragic, however, if a government whose honesty and republican intentions can hardly be questioned, were to go down in history as having served the same interests as Tony Blair and Alain Juppé?

Academician presents idea of Eurasian Land-Bridge in Russian industry journal

Issue #3 for 1997 of the Russian-language quarterly Metallurgy (Eurasian Metals), circulation 15,000, featured a six-page article by Academician Vladimir Myasnikov, deputy director of the Russian Academy of Sciences Far East Institute, titled "The Continental Bridge—Project of the 21st Century." Academician Myasnikov's argument that Russia's destiny "between East and West" should include beneficial participation in the Land-Bridge, is an important intervention into the public discussion in Russia of Eurasian development, since others have insisted that the central, "Silk Road" line of infrastructure building there will take business away from the Trans-Siberian railroad and otherwise damage Russian interests.

This article provides a Russian specialist's view of Chinese strategic thinking about the Land-Bridge, as well as other Land-Bridge elements, such as the spin-off effects of new transportation technologies. It also reflects the widespread attention, in Eurasian nations, to EIR's January 1997 Special Report, "The Eurasian Land-Bridge." Metallurgy is edited by specialists from the former Soviet steel and non-ferrous metals industries, now working in privatized companies, as well as research institutes. The translation excerpted here was done by EIR and is published by permission of the author.

In January of this year, Executive Intelligence Review (EIR) News Service in Washington published a Special Report: "The Eurasian Land-Bridge. The New Silk Road—Locomotive for World Economic Development." . . . The author of this article took part in the first international conference on problems of "The Transcontinental Economic Bridge," held in Shanghai, and became acquainted with the elaboration of this idea. . . . On the basis of the EIR report and related materials, we can give *Eurasian Metals* readers a picture of the steps that have already been taken, to implement this most grandiose Eurasian project for the 21st century, which directly concerns Russia and several other CIS countries.

The view from Russia: between East and West

There are attempts to develop the Eurasian or, more precisely, the neo-Eurasian idea in Russia and some other CIS countries, along three lines: ideological, political, and scientific. S. Shakhrai tried to use it as a party-state ideology, when he established the Party of Russian Unity and Accord (PRES).

N. Nazarbayev has decided to use it as a political banner, to smooth the way for integration processes in the post-Soviet area. Finally, several organizations have arisen in academia, which are developing the heritage of the Eurasians—a group of Russian emigré philosophers, who came up with an original theory on the special Eurasian path of Russia, during the period after the revolution.

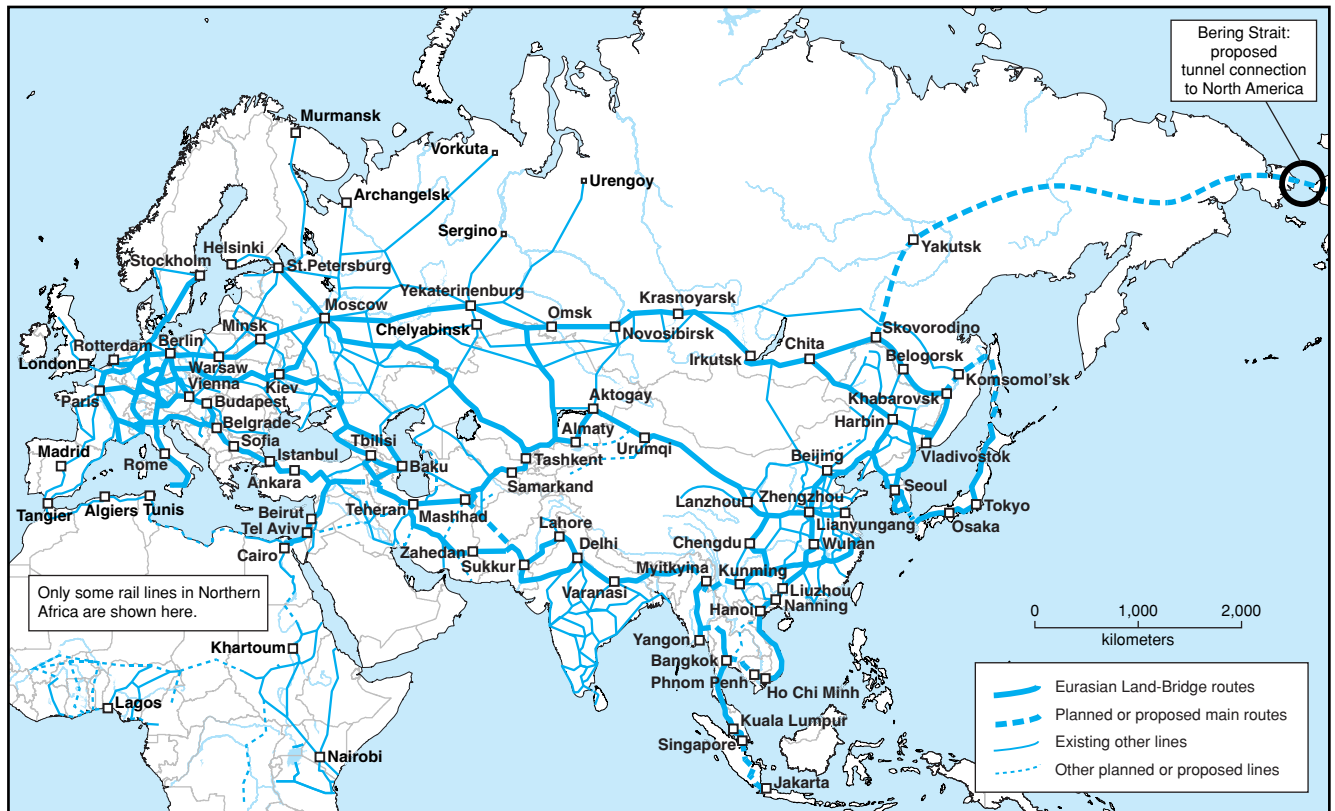
The problem of Eurasianism existed for Russia from the moment of its birth as a national state. It is closely connected with the consolidation of Rus and then Russia, first as a European (that is, recognized by Europe) state, and then as an Asian and a world power. Russia's Asia policy is a multifaceted theme, but one of its chief aspects, as in European affairs, is the competitiveness that follows from the uneven development of various states, existing at all stages of history. The 13th century was key for Russia in its relations with Asia; this was the period of the first large-scale collision with the power of the nomadic world of Asia. Highly developed, yet politically disunited, Rus fell. The further development of its indigenous Slavic culture was forcibly slowed and distorted, by the implantation of an Asian component. That was the beginning of our Eurasianism.

The peculiar path of historical development, which Russia took during the subsequent centuries, converted Russia into a sort of "intercivilizational civilization," with Great Russian culture as its basis, but assimilating the cultural achievements of many other peoples, above all the Turkic ones, and itself generously fertilizing the cultures of the peoples inhabiting the expansive territory from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the tundra to the Pamirs. The exponents of the Eurasian school in Russian historiographical thought came to that conclusion, which is fully justified, in my view.

The policy of self-preservation and self-fortification, adopted by the ruling elite in the years of struggle against the [Tatar-Mongol] yoke, led to the consolidation of Rus and its entrance into the world arena, with the strategic goal of becoming an equal partner of the leading European and Asian states. Europe, though the most advanced, and experiencing the first jolts of the industrial revolution, was enmeshed in the wars over the Spanish succession. The Russian state, entering into diplomatic ties with the great states of Asia—Turkey, Iran, India, China—during the 17th century, fought for equality in these diplomatic contacts. The idea of such equality was based on the real correlation of forces, which still today

FIGURE 1

Eurasia: main routes and selected secondary routes of the Eurasian Land-Bridge



determines the total power of a state: economic development, scientific knowledge, unity of the nation, and skillful diplomacy.

Emboldened by the reforms of Peter the Great, Russia made a civilizational stride forward and, relying on European experience in technology and statecraft, overtakes its Asian partners. At the same time, Russia began to play an independent role in European politics. This is when the myth of a Russian “threat” first appeared in Europe.

The problem of uneven development continued to make its mark many times, with bitter military defeats—at the hands not only of European, but of some Asian countries. Only the gigantic exertion of the Russian and other peoples of the U.S.S.R. brought our country into the ranks of leading powers, by the middle of the 20th century.

The Cold War and the resultant dismemberment of the U.S.S.R. changed the geopolitical map of Eurasia. Neither Russia, nor the new Asian states of the CIS, could continue to exert that counterweight to the policy of third powers, which for two and a half centuries had limited the possible influence of the latter upon the situation in the interior regions of Eurasia. Moreover, the problem of uneven development again arose for Russia in its relations with Asia. Japan sur-

passed us in economic might, even while the U.S.S.R. still existed. China overtook Russian in GDP in 1993. Turkey and India, Iran, and Korea, striving for reunification, have taken on a different character than they had before. Russia has been confronted by new historical challenges in Asia.

If we look at politics as a totality of deliberate actions, we cannot fail to recall one of the basic laws of physics: An action is equal to its counteraction. Of course, we are not going to apply these physical laws to society directly, but, nonetheless, it is impossible not to acknowledge, that a balance of power in relations among states expresses the possibilities for action and counteraction by states that are equal in power. If the balance of power is upset, with the emergence of a so-called political influence vacuum, then the counteraction is lessened, and sometimes even reduced to nil, in which case room is opened up for outside forces. This observation is necessary, in order to understand the policy of Russia, Iran and Turkey, China and Japan, the U.S.A. and France, as well as other Asian and European powers, regarding the southern flank of the CIS, the region that, in combination with Russia, comprises the concept of Eurasia in the works of our scholars. Today there are ceaseless arguments about the destiny of this Eurasia.

The view from China: alliance for development

In China, the approach to the Eurasian idea has been rather more pragmatic. Sensing an abrupt weakening of political and economic power in the expanses of Eurasia, the P.R.C. leadership decided to put forward a plan for the economic transformation of a great part of the Eurasian space. The concept of "Eurasia" was taken in its broad interpretation: not in the ethnocultural sense, but the geopolitical, encompassing China, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India.

In May of last year, the "International Symposium on the Economic Development of the Regions Along the 'Euro-Asian Continental Bridge'" took place in Beijing. The symposium was in preparation for two years, and 460 experts and diplomats from 36 countries took part. Strange as it might seem, this symposium passed almost without notice from the Western press, although it was part of a more than remarkable foreign policy initiative by the Chinese government, directed at uniting the peoples of Europe and Asia into a new type of alliance for development. The immediate goal of such an alliance is the joint creation of supermodern, integrated infrastructure for transportation, electric power, and communications, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. This provides the basis for the rapid economic development of the entire Eurasian continent during the 21st century.

The Chinese leadership links this grand design with an impressive conception of the future: The creation of this intra-continental infrastructure marks the beginning of a new era of civilization. After geopolitical manipulations, disunity and conflicts, having survived the "Great Game" of the colonial powers and the epoch of the Cold War, the peoples of the greatest continent, at last, have reached the point where they can overcome the chronic underdevelopment of the "interior" of Eurasia, using the most modern technologies. For the first time, Eurasia as a coherent whole will achieve a very precise economic reality, composed of sovereign nations, intensively collaborating with each other.

This design, obviously, is also interwoven with the plan to create "Greater China," i.e., the integration of the Chinese economic space, uniting the economies of mainland China, Taiwan, Hongkong, and Singapore, as well as the Chinese diaspora around the world, the *huachiao*. This is China's answer to the numerous prognoses of Western political scientists, about its inevitable disintegration in the "post-Deng" era.

The project for the Eurasian transcontinental bridge cannot be viewed separately from the Asia-Europe dialogue that has begun on the inter-governmental level. In March 1996, the first meeting of leaders from the two continents took place in Bangkok. In the spring of 1998, a second such forum is planned to take place in London. It is being prepared at the level of foreign ministers of the countries concerned. China is especially active.

"The new Eurasian continental bridge" literally means a railroad, which begins from the major containerized port and city of Lianyungang in Jiangsu Province on the coast of the

Yellow Sea, crosses China in a northwesterly direction, passes through Xinjiang and Kazakhstan, and proceeds across Russia to Europe, on the route Moscow-Minsk-Warsaw-Berlin, to the "Europort" of Rotterdam, where it ends.

The rail mainline, approximately 11,000 km long, was opened to traffic in 1992. Thus, a new transportation artery between Europe and East Asia came into use, one which is significantly shorter than the northern route along the Trans-Siberian mainline, and which connects Europe directly with the interior of China.

In China, there is no doubt that the "continental bridge" will soon become pivotal for world trade. In preparation for this, the Chinese authorities have double-tracked the 2,000 km Chinese section of the new "bridge," electrified significant parts of it, and built numerous parallel lines and branches. The ports of Lianyungang, Rizhao, and Qingdao are being expanded and modernized. Quite a number of industrial projects have been developed, for exploiting the rich mineral resources of the interior provinces, located along the "continental bridge." Russia and China, for example, have reached agreement on construction of a natural gas pipeline from Irkutsk Province, which will end at Rizhao.

The Silk Road and diplomatic ravines

Not only China is preparing for the new era of Eurasian joint development at this time. In the spring of 1996, there was a ceremonial opening of the second "Eurasian Continental Bridge": a new railroad, linking Mashhad in Iran and Tadjik in Turkmenistan, connected the rail networks of Central Asia and Iran. Thus a new "southern route" has been created between China and Europe. Beginning in China, it goes into Kazakhstan, then south across Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan to Iran, and thence across Turkey and the Balkan countries to Europe. Simultaneously, the construction of a transcontinental network of fiber-optic cables is nearing completion—the longest in the world. Innumerable other impressively large-scale projects, connected with Eurasian infrastructure construction, are in the development and implementation stage. Among them are the construction of new pipelines, to exploit the huge oil and natural gas resources of Central Asia.

Iran, like China, wants to make use of its geographical position, to provide access to the sea for the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, which (excepting Georgia) have no direct access to world trade routes.

What is important for the Russian side in these projects, is that they do not exclude, but, on the contrary, include the future joint development of the Great Siberian rail line, as well as the rail networks in Southeast Asia and northern India. These are corridors, where 60 of the world's largest cities are located, and over a billion people live. In order to lift these zones to the required level of development, a five-fold increase in power generation capacity is required.

Regarding post-Soviet Eurasia, it is, first of all, important for the integration processes among Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyr-

gyzstan, and Belarus to be formalized by treaty. Secondly, it should not be left out of account that the Kazakhstan and Russian “corridors” of the transcontinental bridge pass through regions, where there is prospecting and development of very rich natural resources: oil and gold, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, and much more. Thirdly, there are major extractive and refining industries located here, as well as world-famous steel plants and machine-building factories. While today’s economic crisis has led to the collapse and shutdown of these enterprises, this is only a temporary phenomenon; what’s important, is that the infrastructure already exists here, and only needs to be renovated on a new technological basis.

The authors of the project give a high assessment to the scientific and technological, as well as natural resource potential of Russia, noting its historical role in development of the first northern bridge across the Eurasian continent. Incidentally, in my view, the proposed conception of a continental bridge does not contradict the idea of modernization and utilization of the Northern Sea Route, currently proposed by a number of Russian scientists. These are complementary projects, whose viability will be determined by whether or not they are economically appropriate.

China is also carefully considering internal factors. Construction of the “Eurasian Transcontinental Bridge” and related infrastructure projects is seen by the Chinese leadership

as a unique means for settling a number of domestic problems. This applies, above all, to the growing differentiation in levels of development, between the coastal and the interior regions of the country. The Program for Development of the P.R.C. to 2010, adopted in March 1996 alongside the ninth five-year plan, is designed to liquidate these disproportions.

There was an interesting reaction to the Chinese project by the vice-president of the European Union, author of the book *Capitalism with a Human Face*, Sir Leon Brittan, who officially took part in the conference. In his speech before the opening session, as the EIR report notes, he “launch[ed] an insulting, diplomatically shocking attack on the economic policies of the Chinese government. The Chinese policy to develop the country by means of ‘dirigistic’ measures, is unacceptable, Brittan said. China must stop using large-scale state investments as the locomotive for infrastructure development of the country. Instead, the market must decide everything. Sir Leon voiced an unmistakable threat: Either China must submit itself to the rules of the game of ultraliberal free trade, or else there will be no credits and no investments for the new ‘continental bridge,’ nor would there be political stability.”

China, however, is planning its march into the 21st century, creating zones of economic development on its territory, which act as a sort of bearer of advanced infrastructure and technology; these are designated as corridors and rings. They

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include the corridor of the Yangtze River valley, with Shanghai as a key region; the south-west seacoast economic zone, chiefly in the Xi Jiang River delta and southeast Fujian Province; the coastal economic ring of the Bohai Gulf, basically comprised of the Liaodung Peninsula, the Shandong Peninsula, Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei Province, and the corridor that links the Eurasian bridge, Beijing-Hankou railroad and other main railroad lines.

‘Eurorepair’ for old lady Europe

The development of the transportation network in the expanses of Eurasia presumes the introduction of qualitatively new technologies. The railroad network will include high-speed lines, on which magnetic-levitation trains should be used, which can reach speeds of 800 km/hr. They will require the most modern road-building machinery and portal-cranes. For example, a modern portal-crane with 700 meter-long tracks, parallel to the train tracks, takes 70 minutes to unload an ordinary 600-meter-long container train, carrying 40 containers. The first new-generation automated, rapid-transfer system will be able to do this work in 15 minutes. The Krupp firm is already testing such systems.

As for maglev technologies, there is already a technological revolution in this area under way, during construction of the Berlin-Hamburg line, which is to begin operation in 2005. The “continental bridge” project anticipates the development of such lines, during the next 5-10 years, chiefly for passenger transport in the most developed parts of the Eurasian corridors. In parallel with this, existing railroad lines should be modernized in correspondence with European standards. With the growth of population and business activity in the Eurasian corridors, high-speed maglev lines will be expanded, while conventional rail lines assume the volume of freight shipments. This process will go from 2005 to 2015. In the concluding phase (2015-2030), the maglev system will encompass all corridors and their branches. It can take over part of the passenger and freight transfers, currently made by air.

Building the system of maglev lines (their total length in the development zones is between 60,000 and 100,000 km) will require capital investments on the order of \$1 trillion. At first glance, that is a horrifying figure, but, in reality, it means approximately \$220 per capita in Eurasia, during a period of 12-15 years, or, in other words, 1% per annum of the GDP of the Eurasian countries for 10 years. The technologies used in building the maglev lines can be used with success in other areas of industry. For example, the principle of magnetic levitation, as a controlled electromagnetic transmitter, will be used more and more in turbines and other rotary machines.

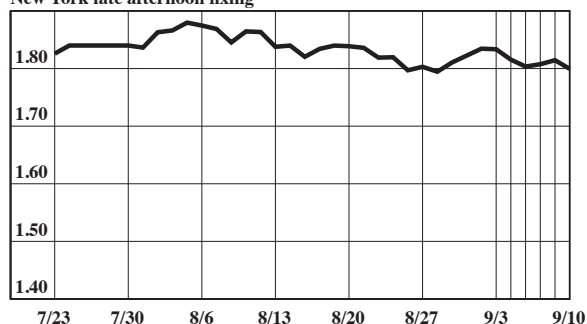
The water transport system in Eurasia should also change. High-speed hydrofoil ships, developed in Russia, Germany, and Japan, will replace the traditional river fleet.

The project anticipates intensive development of energy-conserving technologies, and the latest technologies for the production of cheap electric power, especially nuclear energy.

Currency Rates

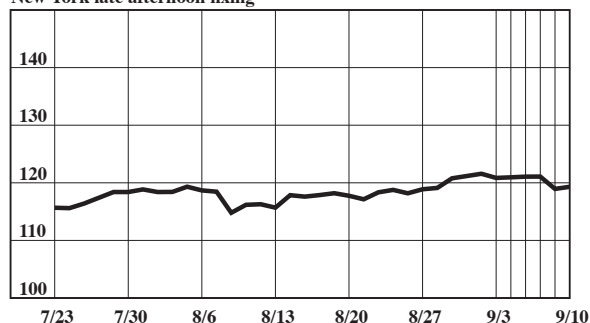
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



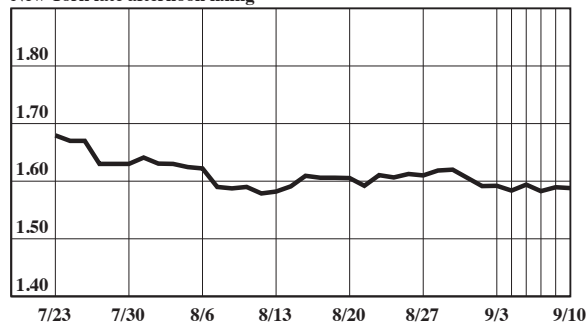
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



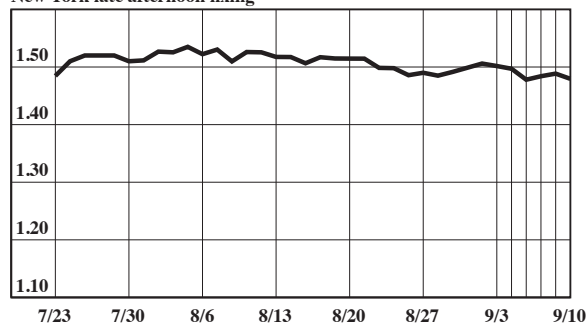
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



New life for infrastructure?

The biggest threat to promising new projects is the ideology of "private enterprise."

After months of debate, the Federal cabinet gave its approval on Aug. 22 to a new rail line to run from Alice Springs, in the center of the country, to the port of Darwin in the north. The cabinet also pledged \$100 million as "a sign of good faith" toward the cost of the 1,500 kilometer, \$1.1 billion project.

The Alice Springs-Darwin line is one of several major infrastructure projects currently under discussion, including a very fast train link from Sydney to Canberra, the Federal capital; two major water projects, including the second stage of the Ord River project in the northwest, which would open huge areas to irrigated agriculture, and the Clarence River scheme in the northeast, which would divert the northward-flowing Clarence, which dumps into the sea, south into the continent's parched interior; and, most crucially, a \$10 billion fast rail line which would link Melbourne, in the southeast of the country, to Darwin.

The Melbourne-Darwin line, dubbed the "Asian Express" by its architect, University of Melbourne Emeritus Professor of Engineering Lance Endersbee, would be a fast freight service to the almost 500 million inhabitants of the member-nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on Australia's northern doorstep. Trains would run at up to 250 km per hour, and would cover the entire distance in only 24 hours. Combined with Australian-built super-fast catamaran ferries from Darwin, freight from Australia's southern states could be in the Indonesian capital of Jakarta (the terminus of the southern route of the Eurasian Land-

Bridge) in under two days, thereby linking Australia into the great "river of steel" which will girdle the globe (see *EIR Special Report*, "The Eurasian Land-Bridge").

In Professor Endersbee's design, the "Asian Express" is not merely a rail line, but a "development corridor" reminiscent of what Lyndon LaRouche and his associates have proposed for the main routes of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, in which roads, pipelines, and communications infrastructure will run parallel to the new rail lines, in corridors 50 km wide on either side of the rail. Endersbee proposes, for instance, to construct a gas pipeline along the route, so that natural gas from the rich Timor shelf can be piped back to power industry. He also sees major water projects such as the Clarence River scheme, as integral to his Asian Express proposal, a perspective he outlines in a paper, "Planning for National Development: Three National Projects." There, he says that a grand vision of infrastructure-driven agro-industrial development is "vital for the continued prosperity and security of the nation."

After decades of neglect, it is exciting to have grand development projects back on the table. The sticking point, however, is funding. The Federal government is dominated by a gang of Mont Pelerin Society "free market" fanatics, who insist that these schemes be mainly financed by private sources. The \$10 billion for the Melbourne-Darwin Asian Express, for instance, is supposed to be raised by the Australian Transport and Energy Corridor, a private consortium. ATEC spokesman Everaldo Crompton says

ATEC will soon begin a \$1 million feasibility study, and claims that it "will have no trouble" raising the \$10 billion from private investors.

Though the federal grant of \$100 million for the Alice Springs-Darwin line will be matched by similar amounts from the South Australian and Northern Territory governments, that project, too, will be built and operated by a private consortium, as a "BOOT" scheme. (Under BOOT, private enterprise builds, owns, operates, and then, after a couple of decades or more, transfers ownership of the deteriorating asset to the government.) The projected after-tax return on investors' funds of 17.5 to 20.6% means high prices, which will naturally restrict usage of the line and be a net drain on the economy.

Infrastructure projects are necessarily a function of government, because of their cost and extent. Left to "private enterprise," such projects will either never be built, or, like the first private toll-road of the modern era, the "Greenway" (a.k.a. the "Ghostway," for its lack of users) in northern Virginia, U.S.A., will fail, and then be dumped on state and Federal governments at enormous taxpayer expense.

Such major infrastructure projects as Australia does have, like the east-west transcontinental railroad along the continent's southern border, or the massive Snowy Mountains Hydroelectric Scheme of the 1950s and 1960s, have been financed and built by the Australian government. As Endersbee, who worked on the wartime Allied Works Council during and after world War II, which designed Australia's post-war reconstruction scheme, as exemplified by the Snowy Mountains project, remarked to *EIR*, "I'm an old Snowy Man. The government should just do it—borrow the money, hire the contractors, and get on with it."

No money, but lots of crazy ideas

Loyalty to the International Monetary Fund will be the saw cutting away the leg of Chancellor Kohl's chair.

A senior aide to the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) recently told this author that no matter whether Finance Minister Theo Waigel stays in office or not, he will be the saw that fells the tree of the present government. That comment came a few days after the mid-August leaks to the effect that Waigel was seriously considering resigning, ostensibly because he wanted to escape an untenable financial situation, expected for this autumn, that would make him look like "the man who made Germany bankrupt."

And indeed, the bad state of Germany's government finances has been made public even by the central bank, the Bundesbank, which, in its latest monthly report, warned of an "alarming erosion of the tax income base" and the consequences this will have on government finances.

The Bundesbank claimed that the shortfalls of tax income for all of 1997 would definitely be much bigger than the forecasts presented by the official Tax Assessment Commission in May. The first seven months of this year have shown that the overall public tax income had reached only DM 398.9 billion (\$215.6 billion), instead of the "expected" DM 400-plus billion for the first six months. This means that, for all of this year, the actual tax income will be far below the DM 813 billion that served as the government's projection for its own calculations for 1997.

It is impossible to collect the DM 414 billion that is still missing from the annual total, in the remaining five months of 1997. Therefore, tax income shortfalls will be in the range of

at least the average monthly tax receipts, or about DM 65 billion. Naturally, the government could employ "creative bookkeeping" methods and introduce a 13th month for the fiscal year, to compensate for the losses; but this would make the forgery all too evident. Instead, the government, which had its assistant finance minister, Jürgen Stark, publicly admit the tax shortfall disaster, prefers to cite from the latest report from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as allegedly affirming "confidence" in the German government's policy.

However, the IMF said that only with more cuts in the "costly" social welfare, pension, and labor market budgets, would Bonn be able to compensate for the tax losses. But, how can the labor and social welfare budgets be cut, when an unexpected DM 18-21 billion more in state funds is required just for unemployment benefits in 1997, because national joblessness is 500,000 above the 1996 average?

Or, do Stark's references to the IMF imply that the government is intending to go for another brutal round of budget cuts, risking strikes, social protests, and other conflicts? The strikes of 1996 and early 1997 extracted so many concessions from the government, that most of its austerity plans for FY 1997 were undone.

It should also be noted, that the success of the Teamsters' strike against United Parcel Service in the United States, is in the minds of many labor union leaders and members in Germany now, and, as the nationwide strike of automobile workers in October 1996 showed, social protests can

explode against the government at a moment's notice.

And, neither has Waigel been able to pull out from the cabinet, nor would the Chancellor let him go, at this moment; so, the fiscal policy disaster of the government will continue. Bonn may try to implement other measures that have been recommended by the IMF, such as a transformation of the state pension system into a private "social insurance fund," based on speculative operations on the "free" financial markets. With a lot of propaganda against the state pensions as not being safe, the alleged alternative of private pension funds is being advocated, as supposedly providing greater safety and relieving the Federal Treasury.

This hoax may work with young Germans, who are too young to recall the crash of October 1987. It will hardly work with the generations that are old enough to not only recall that crash, but to have a memory of the immediate postwar currency reform and the loss of private property that went along with it, and a memory of the deep recession of the mid-1960s and the cuts in living standards that went along with that. It is doubtful whether the generation that has reached, or is approaching retirement age, will accept a transfer of DM 300 billion handled by the state pension system, to the free markets — to be wiped out there by the same speculators who have wiped out the Thai and many other nations' currencies.

But, the millions of voters of the older generations have so far been a crucial, reliable constituency of Chancellor Kohl's governing Christian Democratic Union. Should Bonn really try to put the IMF "saw" to the state pension system, to create some relief on the state's budget and compensate for the inevitable tax income shortfalls, it would put also put the saw to Kohl's chances of re-election.

Business Briefs

Africa

Tackle underdevelopment, Nigeria's Abacha urges

The Nigerian head of state and chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas), Gen. Sani Abacha, has called on member-states of the organization to work on strategies to deal with the problem of underdevelopment in the region, Lagos Radio Nigeria Network reported on Aug. 29.

At a state banquet in honor of the heads of state and government attending the 20th Ecowas summit in Abuja, Abacha told the gathering that the problems of underdevelopment were complex to handle as a result of faulty foundations put in place by colonial masters, especially in Ecowas member-states. Abacha said, "We must decide to deal with this greatly unacceptable situation before it further complicates and develops into a vicious cycle. The time has come for us, as leaders of our people, to work together by making the necessary efforts at regional, subregional, and national levels to provide economic integration as a means of a viable framework for the mobilization of available human and material resources."

Abacha described Ecowas as a viable framework to address the presence of hunger, disease, and ignorance in member states with collective efforts and determination of various governments. "We must continue with development at the national level to apply such policy measures capable of breaking the vicious cycle of poverty. Africa is highly endowed with enormous human and natural resources," he said.

Economic Policy

Ukraine forges ahead with privatization

Under International Monetary Fund and World Bank pressure, Ukraine is continuing to implement suicidal economic policy advice. Its State Property Fund has said that shares in 58 state-owned companies will be sold during September on the nation's "over-the-counter" stock market, *Bloomberg Busi-*

ness News reported on Sept. 4. The fund said the initial package of shares has an estimated value of some \$2.1 million. It also pledged to sell shares in 139 companies, valued at \$27 million, in October. Plans are currently being drawn up to sell some of the country's largest companies, including firms in the energy, petrochemical, and metallurgy sectors.

The fund also announced plans to sell off more than two-thirds of the state-owned Okean shipbuilding company, which is currently building vessels for Ukraine's Black Sea steamship fleet. In a statement issued in Kiev, the fund said that the privatization plan calls for two share blocs of 26% each to be sold in commercial tenders. Purchasers will be able to use cash, compensation certificates, or the tradable vouchers that were issued to Ukrainians who lost savings as a result of hyperinflation. Okean's managers and plant workers will have the first chance to purchase another 10% of the shares. The state plans to hold a 26% stake, and the remainder of shares will be sold on Ukraine's stock markets or in auctions involving compensation and privatization certificates.

Eastern Europe

IMF policies continue to destroy economies

The good news about the Russian and Ukrainian economies is that "the really big collapse has so far been prevented," the Swiss daily *Neue Züricher Zeitung* commented on Aug. 27, in a review of "the fragility of the transformation process" throughout central and eastern Europe. The article is based on the latest figures published by the Vienna Institute for International Economic Comparisons. "Every year, there is the same picture: The Russian government and the international financial organizations are predicting, that after a massive breakdown of the GDP [Gross Domestic Product] in the early 1990s, an economic growth is now certain to come," the paper said. As before, in 1997 these optimistic views were again proven wrong. Despite the expected growth, the government had to correct its 1997 projections downwards, to a further 2% drop in GDP.

In the first quarter of 1997, production of

capital goods and agricultural output were down by 6%, compared to 1996. In Ukraine, industrial production was down in the first half of 1997 by 10%, while the foreign trade deficit will probably increase this year by 50%, to \$1.8 billion. Contrary to the official unemployment rate of 3%, a more realistic estimate is 30%.

Even worse is the situation in Bulgaria, Romania, and Albania. For example, industrial production in Bulgaria was down in the first half of 1997 by 15%. In Central Europe, there are also "very dark clouds" shaping up, with the most worrisome aspect being the rising trade deficits. A boom in consumption, based predominantly on credit-financed imports and not on enlarged production, has already, during 1996, led to "alarming" balance of trade deficits, in particular in the cases of the Czech Republic (8.2% of GDP), Slovakia (10.1% of GDP), and Croatia (7.6% of GDP). The 1997 figures so far look even more grim. In Slovakia, the deficit is financed mainly by short-term credits. "In the recent 12 months, we have seen severe crises in central and eastern Europe. Further ones are not to be excluded," *Neue Züricher Zeitung* concluded.

Infrastructure

Malaysia, Indonesia announce project delays

Major infrastructure projects will be delayed, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad announced on Sept. 5, the *International Herald Tribune* reported. The decision comes in the wake of the fall of the ringgit, the Malaysian currency, and the stock market, triggered by speculative attacks by George Soros.

The \$6 billion Bakun Dam, one of the world's most ambitious dam projects, will be delayed indefinitely. Mahathir's "cybercity" and several highways will also be put on hold, "owing to the weakness of the ringgit." Mahathir also announced that the government will lift a ban on short-selling shares, imposed the week before to the shrieks and howls of foreign fund managers. He also announced the government would inject \$20 billion into buying back local shares.

In Jakarta, Indonesia, the government announced on Sept. 3 that it would cut its budget, delay major infrastructure projects, curb luxury imports, and increase exports. On Sept. 4, the government cut interest rates on one- and three-month notes and abolished the 49% ceiling on foreign ownership of new shares. Overall, the markets have fallen 30% since July, and the rupiah, the Indonesian currency, is down by a similar amount since January.

Iran

Government tackles unemployment problem

Iran's Minister of Industries Gholamreza Shafei announced on Sept. 1 that unemployment stood at 9-10%, and that a program of job creation and training will be aimed at drastically lowering the rate of unemployment within three years, IRNA news service reported.

The minister said that currently 17% of the workforce is employed in industry, 8% in mining, 11% in construction, 2% in the oil sector, 28% in agriculture, and the rest in services. "According to the international norms, the rate of the employed workforce in [the] agricultural sector needs to be reduced to 12% as the minimum," he said. This could be achieved only if drastic measures were taken, "transforming traditional farming methods and techniques into mechanized and industrially-oriented patterns with the utilization of modern equipment and appliances available in the world of technology," he said.

On Sept. 3, Iran's President Seyed Mohammed Khatami announced the formation of an economic commission, to examine the state of investments, and the profits or losses of public-sector firms. Khatami has pledged to act promptly to lower inflation, relieve unemployment, and raise living standards. The group will include the ministers of economics, finance, and commerce, the heads of budget and planning, employment, the central bank governor, and the vice president for executive affairs.

Russia

LaRouche cited versus the neo-Malthusians

In the letters section of the Russian weekly *Novoye Vremya* (*New Times*) in August, Vyacheslav Vysotsky of Rostov Province discussed the work of Lyndon LaRouche, as pointing the way to the survival and development of mankind.

Vysotsky wrote to the editors, to protest an article it published last year by N. Mikhailov and O. Slutsky, "neo-Malthusians" who argue that man is just another species of animal. The authors had called for the reduction of the human population to 1 billion. "Isn't there another way out?" Vysotsky asked. "I am certain, that a shift of the social development paradigm, a reassessment of values, and the achievements of science can enable our planet to feed even 25 billion people. Enormous possibilities are opened up, with the development of new types of energy, and soon any harmful types of production can be relocated to the Moon."

The new neo-Malthusians, said Vysotsky, "propose that mankind occupy a modest place alongside other living creatures, in an ecological niche." The "proponents of the nösosphere," countered Vysotsky, say that man "is destined to save himself and the world from their inevitable end, from general entropy." In this tradition, Russian thinkers such as V.I. Vernadsky, K.E. Tsiolkovsky, and N. Fyodorov looked to the colonization of space.

Vysotsky concluded, "The American economist L. LaRouche, the founder of 'physical economy,' believes that a population of 25 billion people will be required, for the optimal development of the planet. In Moscow, the Schiller Institute for Science and Culture publishes a journal, and the books of LaRouche and his co-thinkers have been published. It would be interesting to read in your magazine, the opinion of specialists on this theme.

"L. LaRouche has developed a whole program for the reform of Russia's economic system, in which he makes a fundamental criticism of the International Monetary Fund and the [World Bank]. . . . I propose that *Novoye Vremya* introduce a new rubric: 'The Nösosphere: Problems of Becoming, Prospects for Development.'"

MALAYSIAN Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim said on Sept. 4 that Malaysia does not "preclude the possibility" that if Malaysians "break the rules and sabotage the economy" by participation in the attacks on the currency and stock market, the Internal Security Act could be invoked to hold them on criminal charges.

THE TRASECA project for improving transport from Europe to Central Asia, including expanded ferry service between Italy and Albania, a new ferry between Burgas, Bulgaria and Poti, Georgia, and new highways, was discussed in Burgas in August. Officials from nine countries signed a document outlining common interests and details of the project.

FIRST UNION Corp. (\$143 billion in assets), a commercial bank holding company, said on Aug. 20 that it had agreed to buy Wheat First Butcher Singer, Inc. (\$30 billion in assets), a brokerage-securities firm, for \$471 million. The move marks a step-up in the take-over by commercial banks of brokerage-investment bank firms.

COLOMBIA'S main cities are importing 90% of the food sold there, from Chile, Ecuador, Peru, the United States, and other nations, according to a study by *El Tiempo* newspaper in Bogotá. Since 1990, imports of all primary agricultural products have quintupled to over 5 million tons.

INDONESIA is proposing counter-trade deals with Russia, such as manufacturing primary structure aircraft components, to offset 35% of the cost of its purchase of Sukhoi Su-30 fighter jets and MI-17 helicopters, Research and Technology Minister B.J. Habibie reported on Aug. 26.

OPPENHEIMER'S Robert Champion de Crespigny's Normandy mining group has taken a 25% stake in Lubavitcher Rabbi "Diamond" Joe Gutnick's Great Central Mines, the Aug. 25 *Australian Financial Review* reported. It will be the fourth largest gold-mining company in the world.

The science behind the El Niño hype

by Marjorie Mazel Hecht

El Niño is the name for the periodic warmer sea temperatures and weakened trade winds in the tropical Pacific, which have been documented for centuries. It was named El Niño, Spanish for “The Christ Child,” because it brought warm waters around Christmas time to the coast of Peru. Technically, it is known as the El Niño/Southern Oscillation (or ENSO), referring to the physical pattern of warmer waters that originate in the tropical Pacific every two to seven years, as the pressure differences shift between the southeastern and western Pacific.

Pressure rises in the high-pressure system in the southeastern Pacific and falls in the low-pressure system in the western Pacific (over Indonesia and northern Australia). In the El Niño, the pressure difference becomes lower, the westward trade winds weaken, and there is less upwelling of deeper and colder ocean waters to the surface—which is the cause, and which the effect, is not known. The resulting warming of the ocean surface then further weakens the trade winds. When the changes in water temperature and winds are more marked, this is called an El Niño event, and historically these events have been associated with weather extremes.

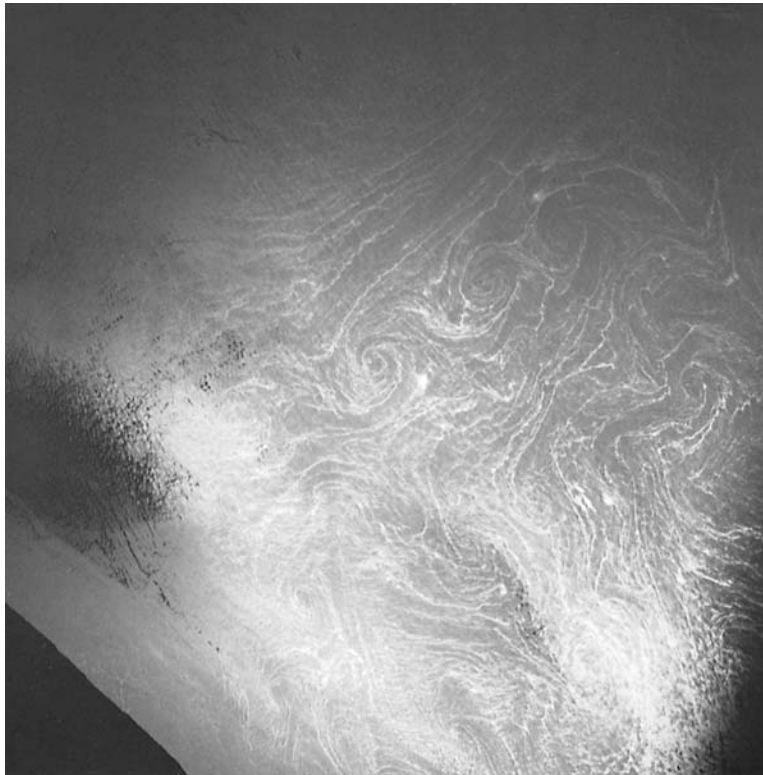
The prominence of press coverage on the present El Niño event, including the scare headlines, and the physical reality of El Niño weather conditions and the lack of preparedness around the globe to handle heavy rains (or drought), are the reason for this cover story. We can’t tell you the *cause* of El Niño; scientists don’t know it. Nor can we tell you that El Niño is the *cause* of severe weather. In fact, what the El Niño event points up, is that there is a lot more to learn about the interaction of the world weather and climate systems, and, in part, for that reason the present computer models are axiomatically flawed and cannot tell us the answers.

Presented here are interviews with three leading scientists concerned with climate and oceans, who each point to areas that require further investigation. We also report on congressional hearings held on Sept. 11 to discuss “Preparing for El Niño,” and on the infrastructure projects necessary to combat the extremes of weather—projects that have been on the drawing boards for decades, but were stopped or stalled by the world financial police. Future issues will continue to pursue the unanswered scientific questions around El Niño, and climate in general, and, of course, to combat the hoax propaganda.

There are already scare headlines around El Niño—predicting torrential rains, landslides, floods, blizzards, and so on. Unlike the hoax stories of global warming or ozone depletion, however, in this case even the climate modellers acknowledge that El Niño is not *caused* by “global warming.” El Niño, in fact, is a good example of how you cannot discover anything about climate by taking averages of phenomena like temperature, and basing your predictions on these averages. The atmosphere and the oceans are full of structures, nonlinearities, which cannot be averaged to suit a computer model. These structures, and systems of structures, interact in complex ways that cannot be understood in terms of the quick-fix correlations that characterize the global warming or ozone hoaxes.

Structures in the environment

From the depths of the ocean to the heights of the atmosphere and beyond, the physical world is not smooth and continuous. In the oceans, for example, since the Space Shuttle flights of the 1980s, scientists have discovered three new categories of phenomena, described by Dr. Robert E. Stevenson (see interview), who has worked with the NASA astronauts to develop oceanography from space. As Stevenson



In-line spiral eddies in the eastern Mediterranean, photographed by the crew of the Challenger Shuttle on Oct. 6, 1984. These non-linear structures cannot be modelled in linear computer models.

notes, these structures, spiral eddies, solitons, and *suloys*, carry most of the thermal and kinetic energy of the oceans. Stevenson discusses the thermal “patchiness” created by these phenomena, and how this patchiness, and hence the relationship between ocean and atmosphere, cannot be modelled in a computer program based on averaging.

The atmosphere and stratosphere also contain large-scale structures that elude the computer modeller’s averaging. The way the ozone layer, for example, is described by those promoting the ozone-depletion theory,¹ it sounds like a thin, flat hat, with a built-in sun filter, placed firmly around the globe to keep out the rays of the Sun. But the ozone layer is not a flat rim, nor is it homogeneous, and its thickness is not driven by chemistry alone, but by atmospheric dynamics.

As with the newly discovered ocean phenomena, the Space Shuttle and new satellite technology have given us a

1. The ozone-depletion theory, devised by Dr. F. Sherwood Rowland and Mario Molina in 1974, is based on chemistry, specifically the idea that man-made chlorofluorocarbon molecules waft up to the Earth’s upper stratosphere, get hit by ultraviolet radiation, break apart, and release a chlorine atom. The chlorine then supposedly destroys the ozone in the ozone layer by stripping away an oxygen atom from the ozone molecule. As this process is repeated hundreds of thousands of times, the theory goes, the Earth’s fragile ozone layer is destroyed. This supposed chemical reaction, however, has not been observed in the atmosphere, or even in the laboratory.

much truer picture of the ozone layer than that presumed by the ozone-depletion theorists. *Crista-Spas*, the Cryogenic Infrared Spectrometers and Telescopes for the Atmosphere (*Crista*), housed on the Shuttle Pallet Satellite (*Spas*), which was deployed on the Shuttle in 1994, and again in August 1997, has provided the first three-dimensional map of the ozone layer. *Crista-Spas*, a joint project of NASA and the University of Wuppertal and the German Space Agency, monitored 15 atmospheric gases in great depth and detail.

The measurements from the first mission show that the ozone layer is a complex dynamic system, with vortical and filamentary structures that are constantly changing. Thus, as with the oceans, zonal averaging and linear equations cannot provide an accurate picture. The computer models that have been used to forecast ozone depletion rates — and make policy decisions that affect the livelihood and lives of millions of Americans — are wrong, because their methodology is axiomatically wrong.

To quote from a press statement of the *Crista* researchers on Nov. 6, 1995:²

“One finds no solution to the ozone problem if one examines only the photochemical side, but neglects the energetics and dynamics.

“Instead of a uniform distribution of ozone along a [band of constant] latitude, as the current models predict, *Crista* showed a patchwork of large and small scale structures in the ozone distribution. . . . The first results show that photochemical models alone do not adequately describe the condition of the atmosphere. Dynamic processes and transports must be considered, for which temperatures, waves, and turbulences show themselves responsible. . . . What we see in nearly all emissions and also in ozone density is that there are large fluctuations from point to point and that the ozone distribution in a horizontal map looks like a weather map.”

The results from this year’s deployment of *Crista-Spas* are not yet analyzed. However, as reported in the German daily *Hessische-Niedersächsische Allgemeine Zeitung* on Aug. 10, the researchers expect to see their initial data and conclusions reaffirmed.

In the troposphere, the layer below the stratosphere, satellite data have indicated the presence of large filamentary structures of water vapor, called rivers, some of which carry more water than the Amazon! The discovery of these rivers created many questions and areas of further research, including work on whether interaction with these rivers can account

2. For a more detailed look at the *Crista-Spas* results, see “New Scientific Evidence Proves Ozone Depletion Theory False,” by Rogelio A. Maduro, in *21st Century*, Spring 1996, p. 40.

for the ozone fluctuations in Antarctica.³

It should not be a surprise, therefore, that the results reported on Aug. 28 by researchers using the Solar and Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO), a joint project of the European Space Agency and NASA, show similar dynamic results looking at the Sun. Scientists report finding “jet streams” or “rivers” of hot, electrically charged gas (known as plasma) flowing beneath the surface of the Sun, as well as features similar to trade winds that transport gas beneath the Sun’s surface. As one of the researchers described it: “We have detected motion similar to the weather patterns in the Earth’s atmosphere. Moreover, in what is a completely new discovery, we have found a jet-like flow near the poles. This flow is totally inside the Sun. It is completely unexpected, and cannot

3. Work on tropospheric rivers has been reported in papers by Reginald E. Newell et al. in *Geophysical Research Letters*. For example, see Vol. 12, No. 24, pp. 2401-2404 (Dec. 24, 1992).

be seen at the surface.”

The point here is not just that there is something new under the Sun, but that there is a coherence to the universe that Man has to continue to discover and understand. Today we have incredible new technologies to make precise observations (if the research programs are funded to make this possible). Our ancestors, however, observed with their own eyes and conducted ingenious experiments using the tools they had available, to test their hypotheses. We know that our ancient ancestors had calculated the long solar-astronomical cycles over centuries: the seasonal precession of the equinox (a 21,000-year cycle), the tilt of the Earth’s axis (a 43,000-year cycle), and the eccentricity of the Earth’s orbit around the Sun (a 100,000-year cycle).⁴

4. For a detailed explanation of the solar astronomical cycles and how they drive climate, see Laurence Hecht, “The Coming (or Present) Ice Age,” in *21st Century*, Winter 1993-1994, p. 23.

Old hoaxes never die, but just keep killing people

After 30 years of continuous cultural bombardment, citizens of industrial nations seem to have lost the capacity to distinguish a scare story from the truth, when it comes to the environment. Correlations have become causal relationships; man-made substances have become enemies of “Nature”; industry has become a villain; all species are considered equal; and the good old days, when man was at the mercy of Nature, are revered. Meanwhile, these environmental scare stories—and the regulations that grow out of them, such as the banning of useful pesticides—continue, directly and indirectly, to kill millions of people worldwide.

What would someone who has internalized the environmentalist scare stories, do, if abandoned on a island, like the Swiss Family Robinson in the classic children’s story? Would they kill “endangered” game for food? Would they be able to use basic astronomical knowledge to keep track of time? How would they combat poisonous snakes and insects, using “natural” means?

The consequence of three decades of environmental hoaxes, including today’s global warming and ozone-depletion, is not simply that Americans have become stupefied; but that they are blinded to the Malthusian intention behind the hoaxes, and their actual effect: population reduction.

DDT is the mother of these environmental hoaxes, although not the first. (Hundreds of thousands of Ameri-

cans dumped their Thanksgiving cranberries in 1959, in response to a scare story about herbicide residues on cranberries.) DDT was banned in 1972 by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) administrator William Ruckelshaus, for what he admitted were “political” reasons. Ruckelshaus chose to ban DDT, despite the fact that the EPA had held seven months of scientific hearings on DDT, and that the EPA’s own hearing examiner had ruled, on the basis of the voluminous scientific evidence presented, that DDT should *not* be banned.¹

Today, DDT is routinely labeled as a “killer” by the media and in the environmentalist propaganda. In fact, DDT came under fire because it was so effective in saving lives: Since its discovery in 1942, it dramatically cut the incidence of malaria and the death rate in the developing sector, saving more millions of human lives than any other man-made chemical.

Today, without the use of DDT, malaria is the world’s leading killer disease. Nearly half the world’s population is at risk from malaria, and its debilitating effects. Most of the 200 to 300 million new malaria cases each year are among children. At least 100 million people die each year, as a result, directly and indirectly, of the anti-pesticide activities of the environmentalists.²—*Marjorie Mazel Hecht*

1. For background information on DDT, see Dr. J. Gordon Edwards, “The Ugly Truth About Rachel Carson,” *21st Century Science & Technology*, Summer 1992; and Dr. J. Gordon Edwards, “Malaria: The Killer That Could Have Been Conquered,” *21st Century Science & Technology*, Summer 1993.

2. This death toll estimate was calculated by entomologist J. Gordon Edwards in 1984, and is probably much higher today.

These solar astronomical cycles are what determine the Earth's climate, not any man-made emissions, and it is on the basis of these cycles that we can definitely say there is no global warming. Until the early 1970s, climate scientists thought in terms of 100,000-year, or at least 10,000-year cycles, which corresponded to the advancing glaciation of an Ice Age and the warmer, interglacial periods, respectively. Climate scientists also were talking about *global cooling*, because the evidence indicated that the Earth was coming out of a 10,000-year interglacial period and on the way to a new Ice Age. Although Malthusian ideology intervened to shift the climate funding and research to "global warming," because it was more scary,⁵ the fact remains that we are in an interglacial period that has already lasted beyond the 10,000-year average.

A study of El Niño, its causes and effects, presents scientists—and the public—with a chance to understand the real and complex forces that shape the Earth's climate. *EIR* intends to continue this series in order to help that process of understanding.

5. See the statement of Dame Margaret Mead, who convened a meeting of scientists on "The Atmosphere: Endangered or Endangering," in November 1975, in Rogelio A. Maduro, "Orbital Cycles, not CO₂, Determine Earth's Climate," *EIR*, May 16, 1997, p. 10.

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Interview: Robert E. Stevenson

The ocean is full of nonlinear structures

Oceanographer Robert Stevenson is a consultant based in Del Mar, California, who trains NASA astronauts in oceanography and marine meteorology. He was secretary general of the International Association for the Physical Science of the Oceans from 1987-95, and worked as an oceanographer for the U.S. Office of Naval Research for 20 years. He was interviewed by Marjorie Mazel Hecht.



EIR: You have described large structures in the oceans, and in the atmosphere, that cannot be modelled on a computer. So what are the climate modellers doing with the oceans?

Stevenson: They have bypassed going out into the world to learn what the world is about, because they can now do computer models, which are no good anyway, because everything you are trying to model in nature is nonlinear. You can't model nonlinearities. Everything we do, everything that exists on Earth and in life, is nonlinear.

EIR: You have a wonderful collection of photographs of the oceans taken from the Space Shuttle. What are some of the discoveries you made from looking at these photos in the early Shuttle days?

Stevenson: I think that the discoveries that are clearly significant, to oceanography and to what we understand about the ocean, were those of the spiral eddies, number one, because they represent scales of motion, scales of turbulence in the ocean, that are smaller than the 150 km diameter eddies that people had known about before (like the Gulf Stream rings), and they are larger than ocean waves and very tiny turbulence.

The eddy scale is 15 to 30 km in diameter, which we now call a sub-mesoscale—a scale that nobody knew about before. We learned that these eddies represent motion down to depths of as great as 300 meters, but mostly down to about 150 meters; that they are ubiquitous, everywhere in the ocean, except near the Equator, because near the Equator, the effect

of the rotation of the Earth's Coriolis disappears, but then comes in again on the other side, but going the other way. You're not going to have rotational forms right over the Equator. We haven't been able to find any of these within 7 degrees of either side of the Equator, although the astronauts have looked very hard.

Number 2 was the discovery of solitons, that is, solitary groups of waves that have lengths of about 10 km and heights—in the ocean, not on top of the ocean—of from 300 to 500 meters. On the surface they just make a little ruffle, so that's how we can see them in the Sun's reflection pattern. These solitons—which are different from solitons in physics and solar physics—travel as a group at speeds up to 10 knots (about 14 miles per hour) forward through the ocean. As a consequence, anything that gets in their way—they're big waves—gets wiped out.

For example, Exxon had floating oil-drilling platforms in the Andaman Sea, which is on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal. These huge platforms were torn loose from their moorings and carried several tens of miles through the sea, before the waves went past them and they were left floating 50 miles from where they started.

We know that solitons exist primarily in enclosed bodies of water, like the Mediterranean Sea, the Andaman Sea, where the enclosure is islands, and in the seas in Southeast Asia and around Indonesia and the Philippines, and places like that, where you have openings between the islands, and you get a big pulse—or it may be a storm, or just the tides—giving a push to the water between islands, and this will start these things going.

Then, finally, there are things that the Russians call *suloys*. These are boundaries of pieces of water that are moving in the ocean. They are either rotating, like boundaries of a large eddy, or they are boundaries of water which are moving through the ocean. For example, the peak wave of a soliton would be called a *suloy* on the surface by the Russians.

All three of these things represent that sub-mesoscale of motion, so they introduced into oceanography an energy field which no one had recognized before. This has been the biggest change in oceanography in the last 50 years, the fact that the kinetic energy in the ocean is primarily within these meso and sub-mesoscale features. Up into the 1970s, everybody thought that all the kinetic energy was bound up in ocean currents. So this was a dramatic change.

EIR: What does the existence of these structures imply for climate models that involve the oceans?

Stevenson: What these features imply in climate models is that because they are turbulent, they are therefore not only involved in kinetic energy, but they are also carrying thermal energy, both up and down. The eddies are carrying thermal energy from below, upward. They are cold down at the bottom, and warm at the top, and so it represents a very distinct

patchiness that occurs at the surface of the sea. And if you don't know this patchiness, there is no way you can ever really calculate the amount of thermal energy that is being exchanged between the ocean and the atmosphere.

EIR: Can you model patchiness at all?

Stevenson: You can't even come close to that.

EIR: Briefly, what is the relationship between the oceans, the weather, and climate?

Stevenson: There isn't any question that the very primary climatic features respond to the ocean and not to the land. This is why you get warm climates some places and cold climates in others. When you come to the oceans and weather, that's a totally different question.

When you talk about climatic changes, you are talking about nonlinear things, natural nonlinear activity. And you can't predict nonlinearity, you can't calculate it. The same is true with weather, and the same is true with the ocean and the atmosphere.

Let me point out one thing, when you're talking about El Niño in reference to the weather. And this El Niño that everyone is talking about is really an El Niño event. It's warming in the Pacific, but no other ocean. When we go back in the history, back to when we have reasonably good data on the great, huge, El Niño events, the largest one in the nineteenth century, the largest sequence of events was 1884 through 1891. This was a very large El Niño event. The next largest one was 1982 to 1983.

And what happened just before those El Niños? A huge series of volcanic eruptions. And it's very, very clear.

It does make a great deal of difference as to what is ejected from the volcano. If it's a sulfur-rich volcano, that distinctly results in a warming of the ocean in the tropics, and a cooling, of course, of other parts of the atmosphere. When Krakatoa went off in 1883—which is the biggest eruption that anyone ever talks about—the amount of sulfur ejected into the atmosphere was about 55 megatons—but, it did not go into the stratosphere.

Whereas the eruption of El Chicon, in 1982, put up 20 megatons of sulfur and injected it into the stratosphere. That's the difference. The same thing happened in 1912, with Katmai, one of a whole series of volcanoes in the Aleutian Islands. It put up 30 megatons of sulfur, all the sulfur acids and all the sulfur cations came from these volcanoes. But, if it's not a sulfur-rich volcano, then it does not influence the climate, and the atmosphere, and the weather systems.

For example, in very detailed ocean cores, you can't see the eruption of Krakatoa, but you can very easily see the eruption of Katmai, and of Agung in the Indonesia area, because they very clearly were sulfur-rich eruptions.

EIR: Why is that?

Stevenson: Because the sulfur aerosols get into the stratosphere, and they form a layer. They fall very, very slowly. They are not chemically reactive with anything in the stratosphere at 26 km, and so they stay there. In fact right now, there is a strong layer of aerosols between 12 and 26 km, and this clearly came from the eruptions of the Kamchatka volcanos in 1994 and the volcanoes that have erupted and are continuing to erupt in Papua New Guinea in the past two and a half years.

So, El Niños can't be predicted, and they very clearly are a reaction to volcano activity.

EIR: That's not mentioned in the current El Niño stories. . . .

Stevenson: That I understand, because the meteorologists and the climatologists absolutely do not want anybody to understand that, because of course they can't model it. There was a meeting in 1992 in Hilo, Hawaii, on the effects of volcanic activity on the environment and the atmosphere, and so on. Nearly 40% of the papers were on the influence of volcanic eruptions on weather systems, on the ocean, changes in ocean temperature, and on medium-term influence on climate. Those papers were never published, and the final report that was put out by American Geophysical Meeting—it was their meeting, a Chapman Physical Conference, which they

run—never mentioned any of those papers, or any one of the scientists who gave those papers.

The climatologists don't like this.

EIR: What about the interaction with the atmosphere? The global warming and ozone-hole proponents are adamant in saying that the chlorine and other gases from the oceans don't reach the stratosphere, or are not important. What's the real picture?

Stevenson: Chlorine and everything else from the ocean gets into the stratosphere in great volumes every day from these towering cumulus, which are like chimneys, that punch right through the tropopause into the stratosphere. There are about 10,000 of these structures going on all the time. There have even been reports from people who send up these balloons with devices that try to screen particles out of the atmosphere, that they have even found portions of microorganisms from the ocean up in the stratosphere. So, don't tell me that chlorine doesn't get up there.

EIR: But the ozone hoaxsters say that natural chlorine doesn't get up there.

Stevenson: They say that the chlorine is hydroscopic, that it hooks up with the water, and rains out before it gets to the

The ocean seen from space

Scientists are using a number of satellites to look at the Pacific Ocean, to examine El Niño.

The latest addition is the SeaStar spacecraft, launched in August by the Orbital Sciences Corp. Onboard SeaStar is the Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-View Sensor developed by NASA. By observing the changes in color in the Pacific Ocean, SeaWiFS will be able to measure the amount of phytoplankton and dissolved organic matter and suspended sediments. Scientists plan to use the data to assess the global impact of El Niño on marine ecosystems, including the coastal waters of the Pacific Ocean.

An older member of the fleet is the Topex/Poseidon satellite, launched in 1992. It is collecting data on ocean topography, including the features of ocean circulation that produce hills and valleys in the sea surface. Topex/Poseidon's radar altimeter studies ocean currents and sea level, and is able to map global sea circulation with an accuracy of 1.8 inches. Every ten days, scientists are able to produce a complete map of global ocean topography, and calculate the speed and direction of worldwide ocean currents.—*Marsha Freeman*



Artist's rendering of TOPEX/Poseidon satellite.

stratosphere. But it's not true.

There was also a paper on the ozone hole given at the 1992 meeting in Hawaii, and the researchers showed that the ozone hole in Antarctica developed immediately after the sulfur gases from Pinatubo and from Mt. Hudson in Chile reached the Antarctic stratosphere. . . .

Interview: Hugh W. Ellsaesser

El Niño is really a normal situation

Dr. Ellsaesser, one of the world's most respected atmospheric scientists, retired from the U.S. Air Force after 20 years as an Air Weather Service officer, and from the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory after 23 years of atmospheric and climate research. He was interviewed by Elijah Boyd of 21st Century Science & Technology.

Q: What is the current situation or the general situation of an El Niño?

Ellsaesser: There are a number of misconceptions about El Niño, even among the scientific community. It is a warming of the eastern Pacific Ocean, and an El Niño is regarded as an abnormal situation; actually, El Niño is a normal situation. It's what happens to the temperature, if you do not have the trade winds causing upwelling. The easterly trade winds cause the surface water to move toward the east, and that brings into play the Coriolis force, which causes them both to move poleward; that causes a sucking up of the cold water from below. That is a normal situation. The El Niño is brought on by a weakening of the trade winds, and we don't know what causes that. It's difficult to model, from that point of view.

But the weakening of the trade winds stops the upwelling of the cold water, and therefore allows the surface water to warm back to its normal temperature. But that normal temperature which occurs during the El Niño, is a degree or two or three warmer than what we see regularly, which we consider to be normal. That causes several things to happen. It causes the main updraft of the convective cells in the Pacific to move from the Indonesia region, out to the Dateline in the mid-Pacific, and it causes the normal subsidence of the western coast of the Americas to cease or to be reversed, so that we start having updrafts on the eastern Pacific, rather than the western Pacific. So, we get rains in Peru which are very un-

usual, and in California, which are relatively unusual, in certain seasons at least.

They tell me that this [El Niño] is expected to be actually warming more rapidly than the record one of 1982, which is the past one I referred to. I have not been watching any current data, so I can only tell you what I read in the papers like the rest of you, on the current situation.

Q: How do you assess what has been going on, especially since most people have the situation backwards?

Ellsaesser: In any model studies, they start the model off with the temperature, the change in the surface temperature of the ocean. In other words, they consider that to be the perturbing force. The actual perturbing force is what precedes it: the weakening of the trade winds. But, a weakening of the trade winds is something which is very difficult to put in a model. . . .

But it is very easy to change the surface temperature of the ocean, so they can make model studies of that. But I've always been concerned about what the model does with that, compared to what the actual atmosphere does, because of the weakened trade winds, which start the whole thing.

Q: What about the recent results of the NASA experiment called SOHO, which sort of radar-mapped the Sun?

Ellsaesser: There might be some similarities in the physics involved, but I'm not familiar enough with what's going on in the Sun to comment, other than that. But, I see no reason to think that the Sun is involved in what's happening here, other than that the normal flux of sunlight is what warms the ocean's surface, back during the El Niño, towards what would be its normal temperature.

If you look at the Climatological Mean Maps, you see this cold water in the eastern Pacific along Peru and along the Equator, but it is cold, because of the upwelling which is occurring. But, the upwelling is occurring because of the easterly trade winds, and when those weaken, then the upwelling stops, and the water warms back up to its normal temperature, as it would if that sunlight were received and not counteracted by the upcoming cold water. In that sense, it's related to the Sun; not to any change in the Sun, but through the normal flux. . . .

If you look at the global maps of sea surface temperatures, you find that in most of the oceans, the isotherms are pretty much east-west—that is, pretty much close to the latitude circles; but there are certain areas in which they are not, and one of them, of course, is the Gulf Stream. It's rather amazing, that in the Gulf Stream they're never displaced more than about five degrees of latitude from a normal position. . . .

But, if you look in the northeastern Atlantic, around the Spitzbergen region, you find that the temperatures there are very much higher than they are anywhere else at those latitudes in the ocean.

In other words, the temperature pattern is very much disturbed from what you would anticipate from the normal solar flux. That accounts for the mild climate of Europe, and the fact that the isotherms between Europe and Asia are almost north-south, rather than east-west, as they are elsewhere.

The other places where you find these non-east-west isotherms are in the southeastern Pacific, where the El Niño occurs; and during the El Niño, we go back toward the normal situation of east-west isotherms, or closer to it. With the El Niño, we have north-south isotherms off the coast of South America, and the coast of California. You can see from looking at it, that something abnormal is going on, and it's due to cold water which is brought on primarily by upwelling, and somewhat from the currents from the polar direction. El Niño is a situation which causes that to relax back to the normal situation, which we would anticipate with the normal solar flux.

The viewpoint you get from most people is to consider the El Niño as abnormal and the other as normal; but it's the other which is abnormal, and the El Niño which is closest to normal.

Interview: James O'Brien

Nothing to do with global warming

Dr. O'Brien is the director of the Center for Ocean-Atmospheric Prediction Studies (COAPS) at Florida State University. He gave this comment to Elijah Boyd of 21st Century Science & Technology.

El Niños have been going on forever. We can trace them in corals back a thousand years, so they have nothing to do with global warming, or anything like that. I just wanted to get that straight, because there was a meeting in the Congress today, some idiots, namely Kevin Trindberg at NCAR [National Center for Atmospheric Research], kept saying that because this is the biggest one, this year, that it's due to global warming. I hate this stuff. . . . There have been bigger ones; it's the second biggest one this century, but we certainly can find bigger ones in the last century.

The mainstream of knowledgeable scientists who understand both the ocean and the atmosphere, would tell you that this is an unstable but self-limiting oscillation between the

atmosphere and the ocean, and depending on if they are more of an oceanographer or more of an atmospheric scientist, they'll tend to give one of the fluids more credit than the other. The equatorial Pacific Ocean has a sloshing mode that's very close to being right around four years, to go between high, and high again.

The meteorologists, who have lots more data, because they have an international data network, continue to search for trigger mechanisms: strange things coming out of the Indian Ocean, air flowing out of the Tibetan plateau, or strange things coming up along the east coast of Australia, and triggering it—and things like this, or Bill Gray's favorite, the Biannual Oscillation.

None of these things ever seem to work out, in a strict observing mode. What seems to happen, sometime between February and June, is that the western Pacific will have anomalous winds from the west. They can show up in more active storms near the Equator; this kicks up Kelvin waves. If the two fluids interact to amplify this, then, you end up with a warm event. These westerly winds are usually not way over at the boundary, so they actually trigger a Rossby wave going the other way, and the round trip. . . . Let me put it this way: The Kelvin waves that come in from the westerly wind burst lower the thermocline in the eastern tropical Pacific, and it destroys the local heat balance and the thing warms up; but, there is a reflected wave off the South American continent which takes about nine months to go back; it then reflects back, and in the reflecting back, it's the opposite sign, it'll tend to shut the event off. That's why it is self-limiting to little more than a year.

The biggest lie about El Niño, is that the warm water in the western Pacific, west of the Dateline, is transported to Galapagos and Peru.

There is some invective which occurs in the mid-ocean, accounting for the warming, in the eastern third of the ocean. It's basically the normal situation; the thermocline is thin, on the order of 50 meters, and the wind is stirring down heat, or, as the oceanographers say, it is bringing up cold water, keeping it relatively cool, and when the Kelvin wave lowers the thermocline, that mechanism is inefficient, and so it warms up. That gives you the start of warm events, but you also have to get the cold events in there. So, it becomes a difficult pattern. There have been theoretical papers, proposing what is called the Delayed Oscillator, which basically invokes that slower-moving westward Rossby waves, occurring around 10 degrees north or south, take a couple of years to get across. It is a believable mechanism, that when you weaken the trade winds, in an anomaly sense, you will get a Rossby wave of the opposite sign, and it takes about two years to get across, and when it gets across, it'll trigger a cold event. So, if the warm events are big enough, we call them El Niño, and if the cold events are big enough, we call them, most of the world calls them, La Niña. I call them El Viejo, the old man. . . .

Congressional hearings: Science, infrastructure are needed for El Niño

by Marsha Freeman

At a hearing on "Preparing for El Niño," held on Sept. 11 by the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment of the House Committee on Science, it was made clear that while the causes of the periodic weather fluctuations known as El Niño are not known or understood, it is the case that research, analysis, and improvement of basic infrastructure, can help mitigate its effects, saving lives and reducing damage to property.

Responding to both indications of the start of an El Niño cycle from scientific observations, as well as hyperbole and scare stories in the press, the leadership of the committee invited scientific experts and government officials to inform the members as to what can be expected over the next year, in terms of weather effects from El Niño, and what can be done.

The Congressmen were also responding to the latest assault on the scientific resources of the nation by the Conservative Revolutionaries, who have already emasculated the capabilities of government-funded institutions, such as the U.S. Geological Survey.

After the House of Representatives unanimously passed House bill 1278, which authorized full funding for the global weather programs carried out by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Commerce, State, and Justice Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations cut \$4.9 million from the Tropical Ocean and Global Atmosphere (TOGA) program, through which the observations of weather anomalies, such as El Niño, are monitored.

In opening the hearing, subcommittee chairman Ken Calvert (R-Calif.) reported that he is working with the leadership of the Appropriations Committee "to ensure the funding is included in the final version of the bill." All of the witnesses, and a bipartisan representation of committee members present, encouraged the chairman to do so.

At the hearing, Rep. Zoe Lofgren (D-Calif.) said she would introduce an amendment to the appropriations bill to restore the money, if the full funding for the National Oce-

anic Atmospheric Administration is not included. Lofgren stated that in the 1982-83 El Niño event, the severe weather resulted in 14 deaths, and an estimated \$265 million in damages, in the state of California.

Lofgren said that she thinks it is wise to take appropriate steps to prevent such as tragedy, since the coming El Niño could be severe. "The Army Corps needs to gear up to clear flood control channels," and take other steps to prepare for severe weather, she said.

As all of the witnesses agreed, scientists can only make general predictions about the possible effects of El Niño. But, as Douglas Wheeler, secretary of the California State Resources Agency, said, "We are planning for the worst, and hoping for the best."

Investment in infrastructure

Scientists from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, and NOAA testified that there is a 60-70% chance that southern California will receive between 150-300% of normal rainfall in the coming year. This estimate is based on a comparison of the 4-10°C rise in Pacific Ocean temperature that has been measured this summer, with the effects produced in previous El Niño events. The large spread of estimated change over normal rainfall is a reflection of the fact that there is little agreement among the models being used.

California provides a good test case for making sure that sensible investments are made to mitigate the effects of increased rainfall next year. In his testimony, Wheeler stressed the need for Federal support for preparedness. He pointed to the fact that the state had called on the U.S. Geological Survey earlier this year to "expand its surface water data collection program so that we might obtain better, early data about flood threats. Unfortunately, the Federal government indicated that such expansion was unlikely due to budget limitations."

The state does seem to be getting better cooperation from the Army Corps of Engineers. It has requested that the

Corps use its "PL-84-99 Advance Measures" authority to restore portions of the Sacramento/San Joaquin Flood Control System, damaged in the January 1997 floods, that have still not been repaired.

Representative Calvert also stated at the hearing that work is being done by the Corps on the Santa Ana River, where one dam is being improved, and a new one is being built. Clearly, this is the kind of reinvestment in infrastructure that is the only protection, at this time, from severe weather. Otherwise, the best that was suggested at the hearing was that people be given an incentive to purchase flood insurance.

Research needed

NOAA, along with other Federal agencies, most notably the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has pursued a long-term research program to gather data in order to understand the coupling between the oceans and the atmosphere, and how weather and climate are created.

From 1984 to 1994, the TOGA program brought together oceanographers, atmospheric scientists, meteorologists, and others in this effort. Eighteen countries participated in TOGA, which set up an observational system spanning 10,000 miles of the equatorial Pacific Ocean, to support real-time monitoring of ocean surface and underwater temperatures, using a complex of moored buoys, drifting buoys, tide gauge stations, ship-based observations, and satellite data.

It is the data from this set of observing instruments that has been used to forecast the outline of the current El Niño, by comparing new information developed through TOGA to El Niño cycles of the past.

The TOGA program formally ended in 1994. In 1995, NOAA wanted to move its capabilities from the research to the operational stage, but the Republican Congress cut \$14 million from the overall NOAA budget, making that impossible. The \$4.9 million request in this year's budget is to move the TOGA technology into the operational stage. This would free up research money for the establishment of observing systems in the Atlantic and Indian oceans, and to develop more advanced technology for observation.

As spokesmen from NOAA and the science institutes stressed at the hearing, the most dramatic effects of El Niño are seen in South America and Asia-Australia, not in North America. J. Michael Hall, director of NOAA's Office of Global Programs, stressed that there are two other "modes of variability," beside El Niño, that affect changes in the weather in the United States. These are the Pacific Decadal Oscillation and the North Atlantic Oscillation, which are "very poorly understood at present."

Countries that could be the worst affected by an El Niño event are trying to pool their resources. While the estimates of damage in the United States in 1982-83 were \$2.5 billion, the global damage was estimated at over \$8 billion. At the

suggestion of the National Research Council, NOAA has convened a forum with 40 countries to launch the International Research Institute for Climate Prediction. In addition, during the week of Sept. 8 there was a meeting in Zimbabwe to discuss the Southern African Climate Outlook, and determine whether it is possible to forecast any anomalies in the dry and rainy seasons upcoming.

Global warming is *not* the cause

One of the scare stories that is being promoted in the press, is that not only will this El Niño cause all manner of death and destruction, but it is being driven by man-made "global warming."

Chairman Calvert asked the witnesses at the hearing whether there had been an "overreaction in the media." *Time* magazine, he pointed out, had published an article warning of landslides, floods, and more.

Dr. Tim Barnett of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography replied, "This worries the hell out of me. What's lost [by the media] is the statement of uncertainty. There is an overreaction, and I worry about that."

Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-Calif.), who has been very skeptical of global warming and other climate catastrophe predictions, asked the witnesses whether El Niño is a new phenomenon, come in modern times. Dr. Barnett replied that it had been "written about in the logs of the Spaniards when they came" to the New World. He added that there is evidence of these severe weather shifts in ice core data.

Pursuing the point, ranking Committee Democrat George Brown (Calif.), until now, an enthusiastic promoter of global warming and other climate change scenarios, agreed with Dr. Barnett, that "global warming, if it does exist at all, is more recent" than El Niño. Dr. Barnett responded that there was a "mammoth" El Niño in 1918, "and no one would argue that this was global warming."

In the future, NOAA hopes to expand its long-term observations in other tropical regions, in order to encompass the major precipitation regimes of the globe, including the monsoon regions of the Americas, Africa, and Asia-Australia. The data that are collected will all be worthwhile for studying El Niño.

At present, forecasts can be made regarding El Niño, only once the warming of the equatorial Pacific Ocean region has started. Because the cycles come on an *average* of four years, but can occur in intervals from three to seven years, there is no possibility of doing any long-term forecast until there is an understanding of the cause of the phenomenon.

As was stated by Dr. Barnett at the hearing, "There is no agreement on what causes it. What sets it off, no one knows."

Dr. Hall from NOAA concurred, saying, "There is a great deal about global climate effects that is not known."

Build infrastructure for El Niño's 'century floods' and droughts

by Marcia Merry Baker

For anyone concerned about planning for the public good, the El Niño phenomena show the necessity of building infrastructure to cope with extreme weather events, such as tidal waves, droughts, and what hydrological engineers call “century floods”—the infrequent, but to-be-expected grand-scale occurrences, for which special provision must be made. You don’t just make plans for “average” weather, nor do you expose your economy “to chance.”

How could anyone oppose this reasonable approach? The two common arguments made against infrastructure improvements are: 1) too costly; 2) hurts the environment. Both are false; moreover, the crisis posed by the breakdown of the international financial system today, provides the context for sweeping away such stupidities and excuses.

Wherever the right infrastructure systems have been built and maintained, the value of savings in lives and damage prevented, far exceeds the costs of the infrastructure in the first place.

Duff’s Ditch

One such outstanding example from this year, is the case of “Duff’s Ditch”—the Red River Floodway, in Manitoba, Canada. This 29-mile floodway, built to the east of Winnipeg, diverted the raging waters of the “century” flood on the Red River, safely around the city, protecting the 600,000 residents. In contrast, look at what happened upriver, at the town of Grand Forks, on the Red River in North Dakota (and East Grand Forks in Minnesota). All 50,000 residents had to evacuate their towns, inundated by floodwater, and devastated by broken power lines, fires, etc.

Duff’s Ditch is named after Duff Roblin, the premier of Manitoba in the 1960s, who pushed the project through to completion in 1968, over all objections. The city of Winnipeg had been hit by floods in 1950 (an El Niño period), with 10,000 homes destroyed, and vast damage. Roblin and others pledged then to plan for the future, and to prevent any recurrence. Since the floodway’s inauguration in 1968, it has been used 18 times, successfully. More of the specifications and savings are described in the accompanying photo-spread. (Note that the major media *have not shown* this kind of example of successful infrastructure; instead, the media publicize

sandbags and suffering.) As of September 1997, the town of Grand Forks, N.D., is considering a new proposal from the Canadian grouping that built Duff’s Ditch, to construct a spillway diversion channel around the western side of town.

The point about the successful Red River Floodway is that infrastructure works; and there are thousands of priority projects waiting to be built in the areas known to be in harm’s way because of El Niño, or otherwise known to be potential disaster spots. There is so much devastation and loss from weather extremes because of policy failures—especially over the past 25 years—not because of Mother Nature.

El Niño and the Pacific rim

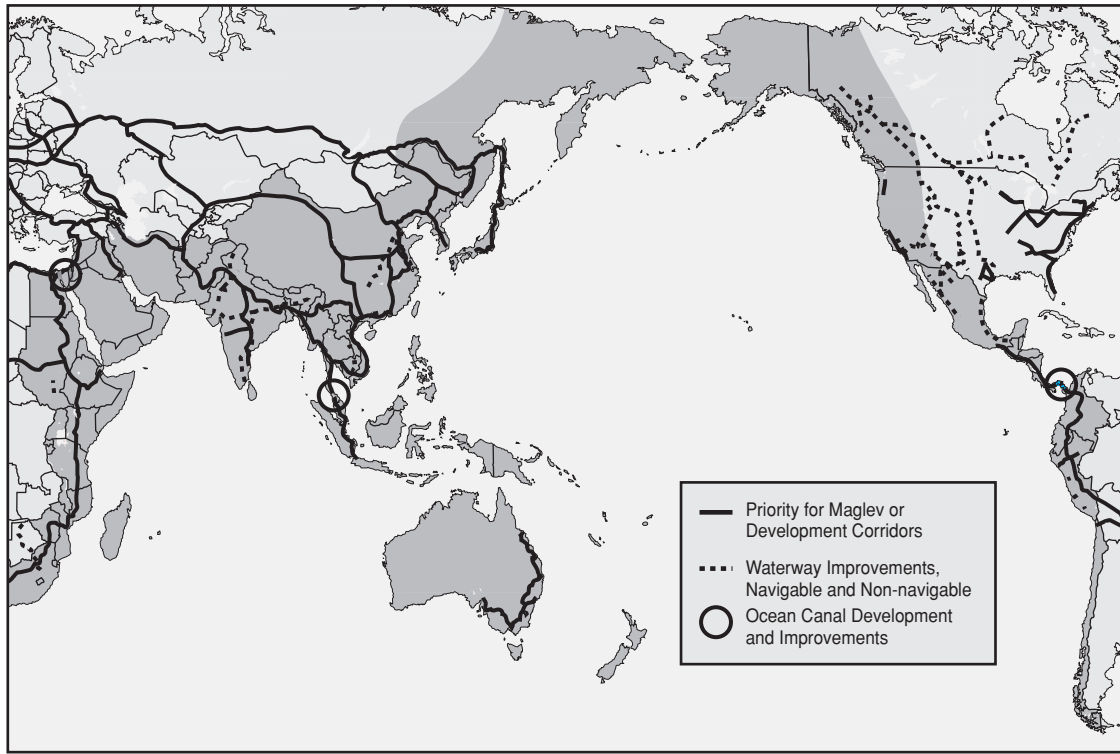
We provide below a review of the immediate El Niño Pacific rim region, in terms of needless devastation, and certain essential, unbuilt projects; and we provide details on the vast, *preventable* damage toll from “century” floods in such areas as California, and in the Oder-Neisse basins in Germany, Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia earlier this year.

Figure 1 shows the Pacific and Indian oceans’ basins, with selected infrastructure features, shown schematically, that should be built or expanded. Depicted are only water and transportation facilities, but the map’s implication is that all manner of needed projects should be constructed—ports, power production, etc. The priority ranking of essential projects corresponds to the physical geographic profile of each land mass: how much reliable precipitation and run-off exist, the type of rock and soil substrate, the slope of the land, and weather patterns. The urgency of infrastructure projects is dramatized by the spectacular weather events associated with El Niño, and also the tectonic activity of what is called the Pacific “Rim of Fire.”

El Niño has been an observed phenomenon for centuries, which underscores the lunacy of stalling on infrastructure priorities. The first recorded account of the El Niño effect is attributed to Spanish explorer Francisco Pizarro, who wrote in 1525, of the unusual desert rainfall in Peru. Subsequently, droughts and floods of the El Niño pattern, were noted for centuries.

FIGURE 1

Pacific-Indian oceans basins: major infrastructure projects



The Pacific and Indian oceans' basins, home of most of humanity. Shown are selected infrastructure projects for priority water supply and transportation systems improvements, both for supporting economic development, and for protecting against adverse weather, earthquake, and volcanic activity. The Pacific rim nations are directly affected by the extreme weather and oceanic events associated with the El Niño Southern Oscillation.

Tectonically, the Pacific basin rim is highly active with volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, associated with the border regions of the huge Pacific Plate and adjacent geologic structures (Nazca Plate, west of South America; Antarctic Plate of the southern pole, etc.).

Begin on the western side of the North American continent, and proceed around the Pacific rim clockwise, considering certain of the needed infrastructure, in the context of the characteristic El Niño weather patterns, and the amount of damage documented in 1982-83, a particularly ferocious El Niño episode. The direct damage then totalled tens of billions of dollars, according to the most conservative data from the U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration. This does not take into account the drastically altered fish catches, from Peru to Alaska, and similar losses.

North America. Figure 1 shows the lines of flow of the continental-scale project, North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA), shown in detail on **Figure 2**. This project, which interconnects with complementary hydraulic projects in Mexico, plus additional regional water management and flood control, would provide stable, ample water during droughts, and would moderate damage from flooding, for the entire western and southwestern regions of North America. The idea is to divert water southward, now flowing

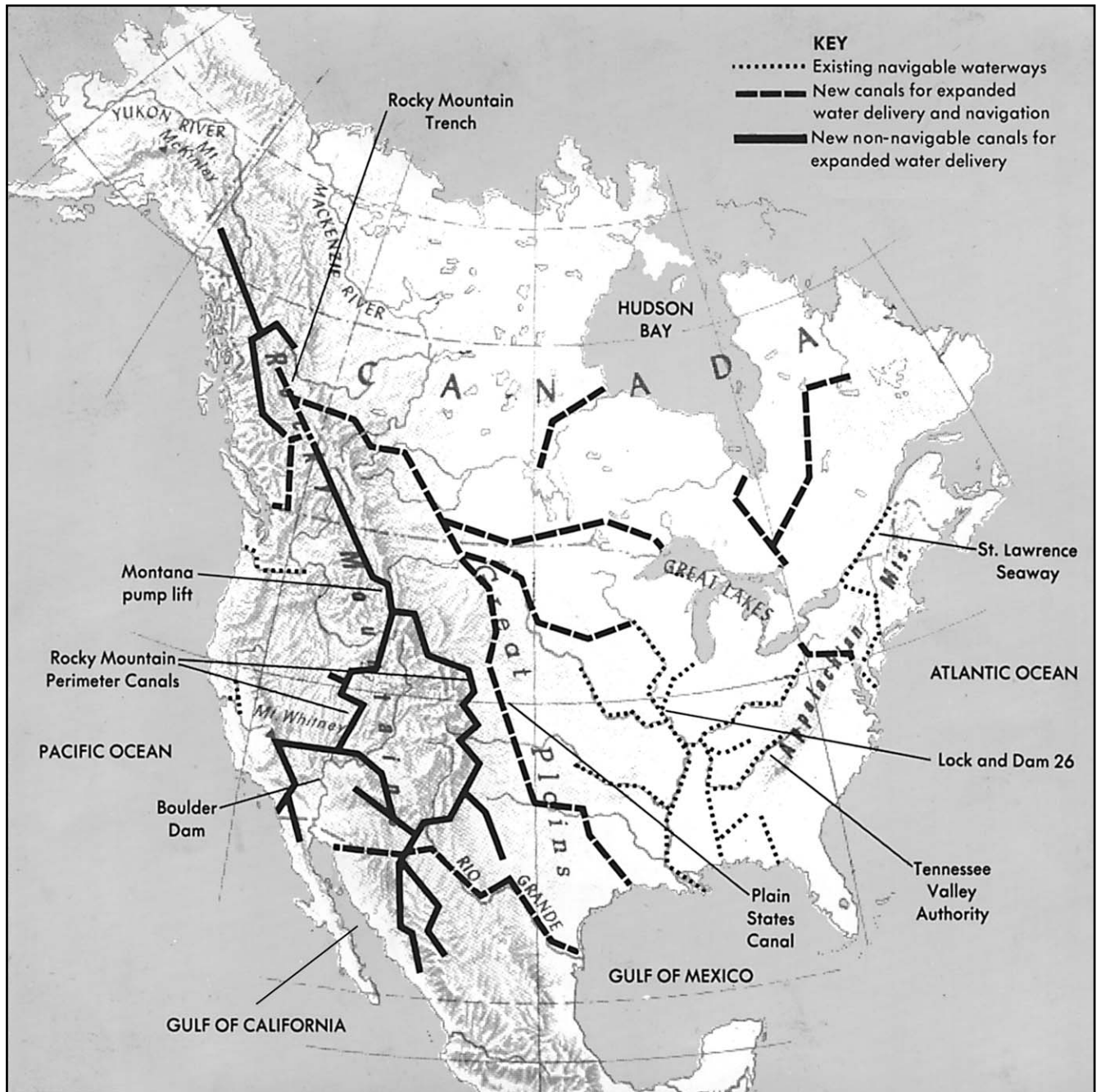
into the Arctic Circle, through navigable and non-navigable tunnels and channels, providing hydro-power, and millions of new acre-feet of fresh water. NAWAPA was conceived in the 1950s, promoted in Congress in the 1960s, and then shelved.

The El Niño pattern—very severe in 1982-83—brings warmer weather in latitudes of the U.S. Pacific Northwest (also in the Northeast), while the Southeast is typically wetter and cooler than average, and California is either wetter or drier, depending on the position of the jet stream. In 1982-83, floods hit hard in Florida and Louisiana. Storms in the western coastal states, and in Utah and elsewhere in the Great Basin, brought flooding, huge snowmelts, and mud slides. In the 1976-77 El Niño episode, California was hit by drought. Damage from West Coast storms totalled over \$1.1 billion.

An example of large-scale drainage infrastructure in place, and in time, is the Atchafalaya River diversion system in Louisiana, to carry flood run-off from the Mississippi. Used during El Niño years in both 1973, and 1983, the diversion flow rate of this system reached 470,000 cubic feet of water per second in 1983. New Orleans was protected. The Atchafalaya is part of the Mississippi Lower Delta waterworks built by the Army Corps of Engineers, that handles the episodic El Niño storms.

FIGURE 2

The Nawapa plan for bringing additional fresh water to the United States, Canada, and Mexico



South America. Figure 1 also shows three schematic points of water systems, indicating that infrastructure is vital to be built and upgraded to serve the western coastal areas in Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, and Chile. The problem is that the El Niño pattern dumps gigantic volumes of water in a short period of time. In May 1983, Guayaquil, Ecuador received

20 times its usual rainfall. Needed projects range from safe water purification facilities, to contingency drainage systems. Without diversion channels and management systems, lands are awash; 600 people died in Peru and Ecuador. The secondary death toll is high: Thousands of livestock were hit by foot rot and fungus; epidemics of typhus, salmonella infection,

and typhoid fever struck. The damage toll was at least \$1 billion in Peru and Ecuador alone.

Of particular note is that right in Lima, the capital city of Peru, adequate urban water and sewage systems were not built in the 1980s, because the World Bank and International Monetary Fund refused to approve such construction. In 1991, cholera broke out in Lima. Over the subsequent months, it spread throughout South America; in 1993, cholera reached the Rio Grande River Basin, and is now found in Texas and border locations.

Australia. El Niño brings severe weather to Australia: drought and sudden storms. The 1982-83 episode was among the worst of the century. Huge dust storms rolled into towns, and over 75 people died, just from the bushfires whipped up by high winds; 8,000 people were made homeless. Herds suffered mass death. In February 1983, a giant storm struck Melbourne, depositing 11,000 tons of topsoil dust. Then, torrential rainstorms hit parts of eastern Australia, marooning people and livestock. Losses in agriculture alone were \$2.5 billions.

Figure 1 shows just a transportation priority rail corridor, but the need for reliable water provision in Australia is well known, and also for emergency drainage systems. Less than 10% of the land area of this continent-nation has adequate rainfall. What is required is an “assembly-line” program of building and installing coastal nuclear-powered desalting facilities, to provide the man-made equivalent of “new rivers” to the dry continent. Also essential, is to build emergency systems for storms.

Southeast Asia. Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and other locations are periodically hard hit by drought under El Niño. Because of crop failures in 1982-83, Indonesia was drastically food-short; the official death toll from starvation was 340 people. Losses in Indonesia and the Philippines totalled at least \$750 million in 1982-83. In these climates, provisions for strategic irrigation and “protected” agriculture infrastructure would avert such loss.

In Tahiti, and other islands of Polynesia, El Niño is associated with storms. In 1982-83, hurricanes left 25,000 homeless in Tahiti; Hawaii was also hit—an uncommon event. Damage totalled over \$280 millions.

Africa. Across the Indian Ocean, the El Niño effect brings drought to southern Africa. Figure 1 shows a proposed canal to improve the southeastern watersheds—one of the many waterworks needed to increase and stabilize water supplies in the entire southern part of the continent. During the 1982-83 El Niño, for example, the Limpopo River Basin dried up. Lake Ngami dried up—one of the main watering spots for the many cattle in the region. The Okavango Delta shrank by one-third. Crop production was cut 40-70%; severe hunger and malnourishment spread. Losses way over \$1 billion.

India, Sri Lanka. Drought can come with El Niño. In 1982-83, it caused significant crop damage, and a water shortage health emergency. Losses were an estimated \$150 millions.

California's floods: no 'natural disaster'

Over the winter of 1996-97, northern and central California suffered severe flood damage, centered in the Sacramento River Valley and Delta, and in the Central Valley regions. While there was a specific coincidence of weather co-factors that caused the massive flooding—among them, early snow-melt, heavy rainfall, and warm temperatures—the damage toll resulted from the lack of provision and maintenance of infrastructure. In other words, a disaster of policy decisions, not nature. The systems needed to manage high run-off were not fully in place, nor maintained. In view of the target location of California for El Niño episodes, it is national insanity to continue this practice.

There are three kinds of projects needed to handle floods and droughts in California:

1. Continental-scale “geo-engineering,” involving inter-basin water transfers, to maximize the availability of water for the benefit of the economy, and the natural resources environment in the mutual interest of Canada, the United States, Mexico, and Central America. In western North America, this can be accomplished by the NAWAPA project, shown in Figure 2.

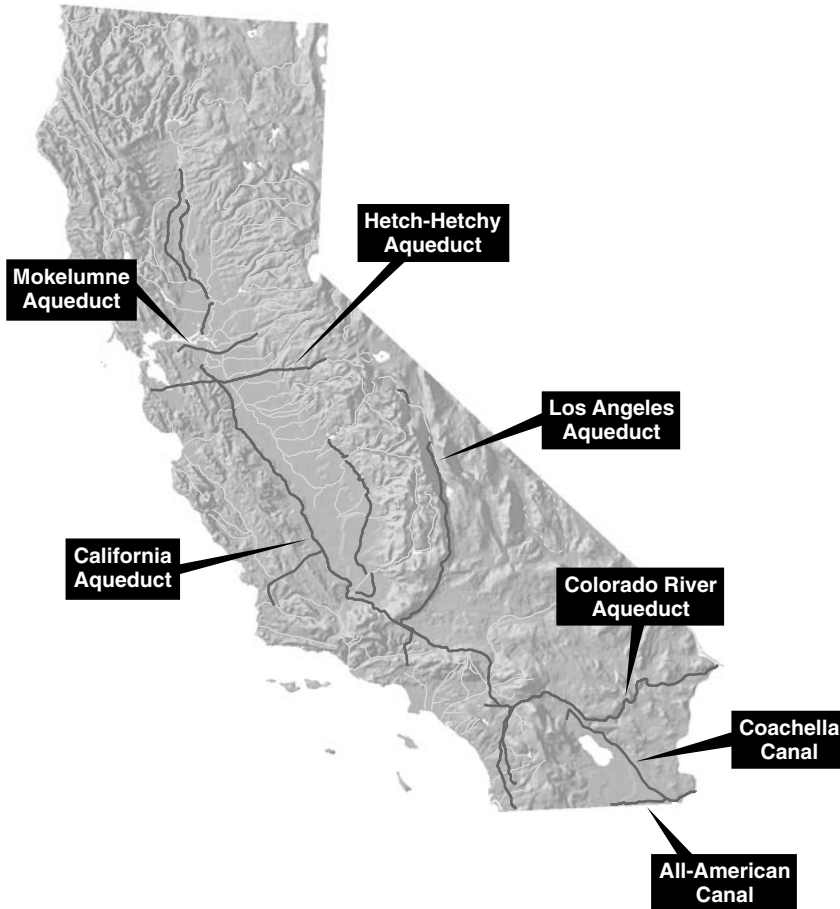
In Mexico, there are sister projects, known as the Hydraulic Project for the Northwest (Plhino) and the Hydraulic Project for the Gulf of the Northeast (Plhigon). These latter designs, worked up by the College of Civil Engineers, would move water through canals and existing dry river beds draining the slopes of the Sierra Madres, to the dry northern states of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Tamaulipas. NAWAPA, and Plhino and Plhigon, were ready to go in the 1960s, but over the last 30 years, the plans were shelved, during the era of the anti-development policies of the last decades of the failing International Monetary Fund system.

2. Full implementation of regional water management programs—construction and maintenance. Since 1957, California has had a master Water Plan, for an integrated state and regional water supply and management, which, however, was only partially implemented as of 1970, and then stalled. **Figure 3** shows some of the completed projects in California. **Figures 4-6** show aspects of the unfinished waterworks in the northern California watersheds, which set the stage for the vast damage of 1997.

3. Nuclear-powered desalination of seawater. California is well situated to enjoy guaranteed plentiful water supplies, even in the worst El Niño drought periods, if high-technology desalination facilities were built to desalt Pacific waters. Such facilities were proposed for the giant Metropolitan Water District for Los Angeles and sothern California, from San Diego-

FIGURE 3

Major man-made canals and diversion channels



Over the course of the twentieth century, systems of aqueducts and canals were built to provide expanded freshwater supplies, flood control, storage, and distribution throughout the state. Many of the projects shown were started during the 1930s Depression; others were done following World War II. In 1957, the California Water Plan laid out projects to provide water for a growing population into the next century. Over the last 30 years, however, these were stalled, partially completed, or scrapped altogether. The result is water shortages and flood damage.

based General Atomics, using their proposed gas-turbine modular helium-cooled reactor. But because of opposition, it was shelved in the early 1990s.

Unbuilt projects mean flood damage

Figure 4 shows how the Flood of '97 ruptured 46 inadequate levees on the Sacramento and San Joaquin river systems (which rise in the highlands of central and northern California, meet, and flow out to sea at the San Francisco Delta). *Hundreds of miles of local levees along these rivers and tributaries were substandard, according to the Army Corps of*

Engineers specifications. So, when the floodwaters rose, the system gave way at weak spots. There are about 6,000 miles of levees in these basins, some of which originated in the nineteenth century, and programs to update and maintain them have not been carried to completion.

In addition to the levee question, the other flood control system weakness is the lack of completion of dams, spillways, and similar systems to hold back, or divert high floodwaters, and to control the rate of run-off in order to protect downstream towns and farms. Figure 5 shows the location of the centerpiece project—the proposed Auburn Dam. The site is upriver from the existing Folsom Reservoir on the American River, above Sacramento, the state capital city, on the Sacramento River.

For over 30 years, Army Corps of Engineers and other specialists have proposed a dam at Auburn, to capture and store run-off, to relieve the pressure on the Folsom Reservoir, and to prevent the possibility of its waters overflowing into Sacramento. The proposed Auburn reservoir could store 2.3 million acre-feet, placing it among the large reservoirs in the state, thus adding greatly to the water supply. (An acre-foot is the volume of water covering 1 acre to the depth of 1 foot.)

However, time and again, the Auburn Dam proposal was rejected. In 1992, enabling legislation was introduced into Congress to help fund the project. (The Federal government usually funds 50-75% of the construction cost of public water works and flood-control projects.) The bill lost by a vote of 273-140 in the House of Representatives, during the Conservative Revolution mania. In 1996, it was

introduced again, and once again, defeated by those opposing the costs and “environmental” impact. The dam was defeated 35-28 in the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Heavy lobbying against the dam was done by the Friends of the River, Sierra Club, Environmental Defense Fund, Friends of the Earth, and National Wildlife Federation. Opposition over costliness was led by Taxpayers for Common Sense, and Gingrich-follower Rep. Thomas Petri (R-Wisc.).

Fortunately, this time around, the Folsom reservoir system held, and Sacramento was not inundated. Fortuitously, somewhat less rain fell on the American River watershed,

Red River Floodway protects Winnipeg

Shown here are views of the Red River Floodway, the 29-mile diversion channel, running east around Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, Canada. The Floodway (and related structures including Shellmouth Dam, Portage Diversion, Z Dike) kept the 600,000 residents safe during this year's century flood of the Red River of the North. It is popularly known as Duff's Ditch, named after Manitoba Premier Duff Roblin, who pushed it through to completion, in 1968. In 1950, Red River floodwaters devastated Winnipeg; 100,000 people had to flee, and 10,000 homes were destroyed. Roblin and other leaders pledged to build anything required to

prevent this ever happening again. The "Ditch" has been used 18 times since 1968, successful every time. This year, the Red's flood crest at Winnipeg would have been 1.6 meters higher than in the disastrous 1950 flood. But the floodgates were opened on April 21, and the city saved.

The photographs, taken in July, when floodwaters had waned, show views of the signpost, the Red in its natural riverbed, the receded floodstream remaining in the Floodway, and the floodgates, control tower, and walkway. Though modest-looking here, the 29-mile long ditch was visible to the astronauts on the Moon in the 1960s.

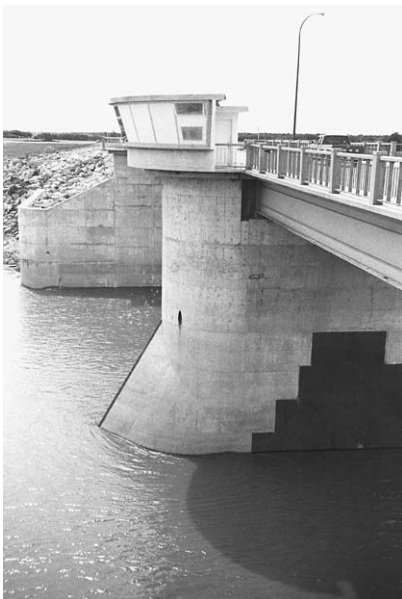
"Duff's Ditch" took three years of planning, and six years of building.

The chief hydraulic engineer was Ed Kuiper, from Holland, who remained in the area as an engineer at the University of Manitoba. At the height of the project, in summer 1965, some 1,000 people were working on construction. Building the Floodway required moving

more earth than was moved to construct the Panama Canal.

The cost of the Floodway project was \$63.2 million (Canadian dollars); it was paid for in cash, with the Federal share being 58.5%, and the rest paid by Manitoba Province. Officials put the value of damage prevented by the Floodway, in the 18 times it has been used between 1969 and 1997, as high as many billions of dollars—far more than the cost of the "Ditch."

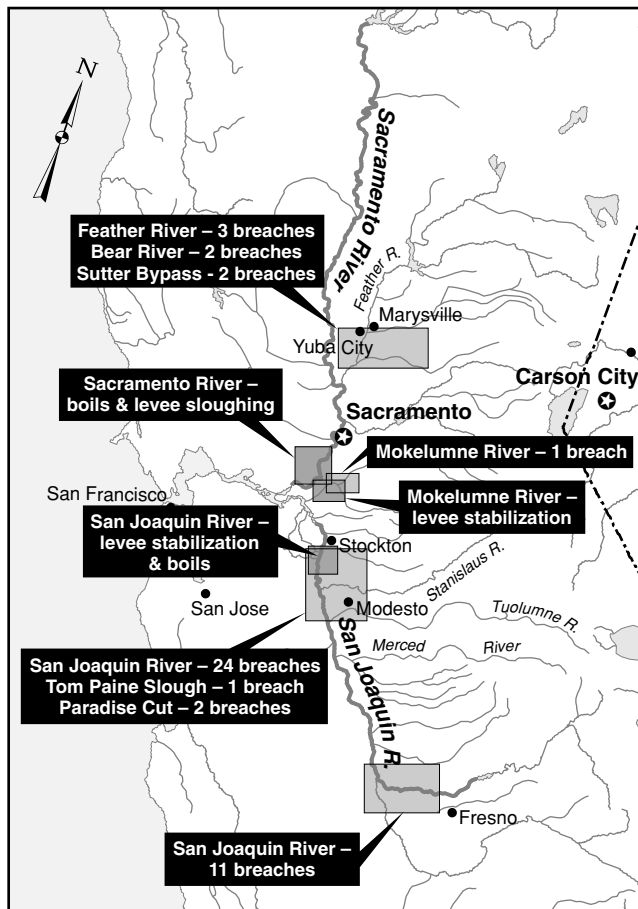
The Red River is a relatively young river (less than 10,000 years old), about 545 miles long (844 km), whose basin is mostly the level plane of the former Glacial Lake Agassiz, making flood protection difficult in such flat terrain. This year the Red River turned into the "Red Sea," covering 1,000 square miles, or 640,000 acres, but the Floodway shows that infrastructure works.—*Marcia Merry Baker*



Counter-clockwise from top left: Floodway signpost; floodgate structure with control tower; Red River running in its own channel; Duff's Ditch.

FIGURE 4

Flood of '97 ruptured 46 inadequate levees on the Sacramento and San Joaquin River system



than on surrounding areas; but the next 100-year flood may not be so lucky for Sacramento.

Overall there are about 60 surface water storage projects proposed that could be built for flood control to protect California against 100-year floods, or, in some locations, "200-year" floods; and in the meantime, to add to the water supply system. Figure 6 shows 11 out of the 60 proposed projects, located on the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers systems.

If all these 60-some projects were built—some of which were proposed in the 1957 California Water Plan—the state would gain a combined storage capacity of 39.1 million acre-feet, which is almost equal to the existing storage capacity of California's water system.

As a consequence of the lack of such necessary infrastructure, the damage toll of the Flood of '97 in California, was enormous. In California, and the adjacent five-state region hit by floods, 26 people died as a direct result, and

FIGURE 5

Auburn Dam would provide flood control protection on American River against even 200-year flood



hundreds more as an indirect result; close to 50,000 livestock died; 2-3,000 homes and business establishments were damaged or destroyed; roads were destroyed; prime agriculture land was flooded. The dollar damage figure is way above \$3.5 billion.

The '500-year flood' in central Europe

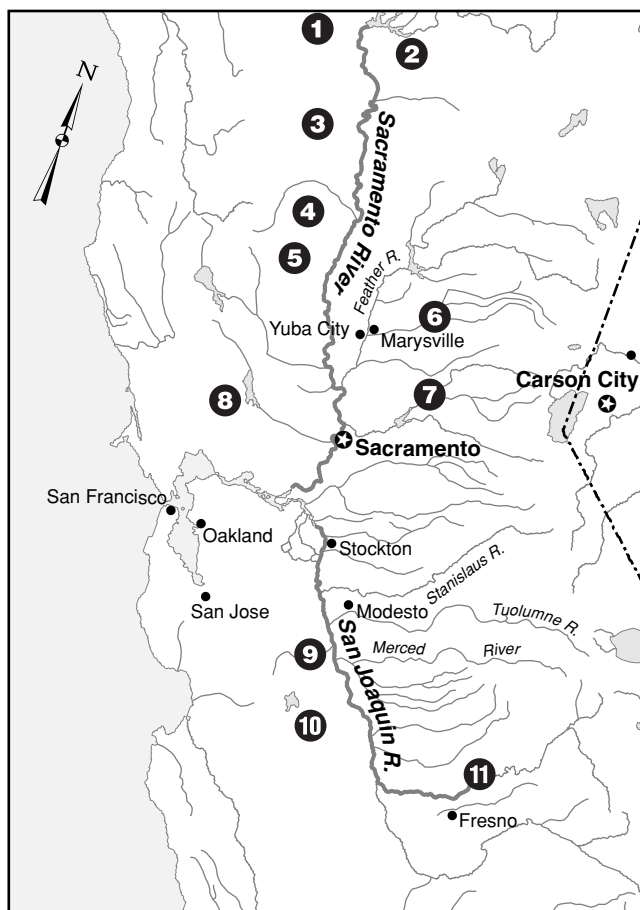
Dramatic demonstration of the urgency to build infrastructure geared for "century floods" is the disastrous situation in central and northern Europe, hit by what engineers call a "500-year flood." The Oder and Neisse River systems and adjacent watersheds were pelted this summer with prolonged, torrential rains. The result, wherever infrastructure was absent, or in a state of substandard repair, was massive flooding and devastation. Directly hit were the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, and eastern Germany.

The consequences are typified by the situation as of September, in the Czech Republic. The school year could not start this fall for thousands of students in Moravia and eastern Bohemia, because either the school buildings were heavily damaged, or those that are sound are in use as homes for the 8,000 Czechs made homeless by the floods. Thousands of citizens in the immediate disaster zones will have no regular freshwater and electricity supplies before 1998; they live in emergency conditions.

The overall extent and devastation from the summer floods resemble that caused by war. As of August, there was immense damage to housing and industrial infrastructure, energy and medical facilities, and transport and telecommu-

FIGURE 6

Eleven needed surface water dam/reservoirs



Key

Shown here are 11 out of 60 surface storage projects that could be built for flood control to protect against “100-year” and, in many locations, “200-year” floods. The dam/reservoirs would also add to the fresh water supply. Many of these projects were drawn up as far back as California’s 1957 Water Plan. Engineering and other studies required for their construction have already been completed.

Listed are their storage capacity, and cost, where known. Their combined storage capacity would be 39.1 million acre-feet (maf), almost equal to the current storage capacity of California’s system. An acre-foot is equal to 325,851 gallons (the amount of water that could cover one acre to the depth of one foot).

- 1 **Clair Engle Lake:** enlargement to 5 maf
- 2 **Shasta Reservoir:** enlarge from 4.55 maf to 14 maf
cost: \$4-6 billion
- 3 **Cottonwood Creek:** 1.6 maf
1987 cost in 1995 dollars: \$760 million
- 4 **Glenn Reservoir:** 8 maf
1980 cost indexed to 1996 dollars: \$3.4 billion
- 5 **Sites Colusa Reservoir:** 3 maf
cost: 1.5 billion
- 6 **Marysville Reservoir:** 900,000 acre-feet
cost: \$1 billion
- 7 **Auburn Dam:** 2.3 maf
1987 cost, expressed in 1996 dollars: \$1.5 billion
- 8 **Lake Berryessa:** enlargement from 1 maf to 13 maf
cost: \$2.9 billion
- 9 **Orestimba Reservoir:** 1.1 maf
cost: \$1.8 billion
- 10 **Los Banos Grandes:** 2 maf
cost: \$1.1 billion
- 11 **Millerton-Friant Dam:** enlargement from 0.6 maf to 1.4 maf

nications grids.

Czech Republic: 42% of the national territory has been affected, including areas in the northeast and northwest, with traditionally high concentrations of manufacturing and transport infrastructure, and densities of population. About 10,000 households have lost everything, another 110,000 report heavy or considerable damage. At least 23,000 homes have to be rebuilt or significantly refurbished. At least 100,000 hectares of arable land suffered damage. Unofficial estimates from Prague speak of a damage toll in the range of \$4-6 billion.

Poland: Close to 500,000 hectares of arable land, are contaminated and destroyed. Nearly 600 kilometers of rail tracks, which suffered varying degrees of damage, have to be restored; 600 schools and numerous hospitals have to be made functional again. All in all, 85 cities and 875 villages have to be partially rebuilt, as well as about 3,000 kilometers of river dikes and other water-management infrastructure — of which 2,000 kilometers of levees were proposed for overhaul by the National Accounting Office in 1994.

Some 15,000 Polish households have lost everything, and another quarter of a million households report considerable material losses. Unofficial estimates speak of between \$5-7 billion as being required for the economic reconstruction, of which at least \$1 billion will be for the farm sector.

Germany: The damage along the Oder River is in the range of 2 billion deutschemarks (about \$1.25 billion). German engineers speak of a “250-year flood,” and stress the need for dam-building, and other water-management improvements.

The estimated cost of required infrastructure projects for the three nations combined—Germany, Poland, and the Czech Republic—is in the range of \$20-30 billion, to guarantee an effective protection against another catastrophe of this scope. It is evident that such sums cannot be assigned out of existing International Monetary Fund- or Maastricht-approved austerity budgets, but have to come from classic methods of state-guaranteed generation of reconstruction credits, as has traditionally been done in reconstruction periods immediately after a war.

Great Britain hit by 'Pearl Harbor Effect'

by Mark Burdman

In the two weeks following the Aug. 31 killing of Princess Diana, the British House of Windsor has lost whatever it might have been hoping to preserve, of what the Chinese refer to as the "Mandate of Heaven." A dramatic, apparently almost overnight phase-change has occurred, in the attitude of the usually docile British population toward the Windsors, a process that *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche has likened to a "Pearl Harbor Effect" in the U.K. In parallel, and of ultimately even greater strategic significance, there is a perceptible shift occurring in the disposition of the American population toward a royal house that Americans have tended to regard with the awe usually reserved for Hollywood celebrities.

In an interview with the weekly radio program "EIR Talks" on Sept. 10, LaRouche stated bluntly: "The House of Windsor is on its last legs, and I think this typifies the situation we're in globally today. . . . The British system has come to a time in its existence when the British monarchy is doomed, not because of what it did to Princess Di—it's doomed because it's *doomed*. It has no constituency, as it used to have. And, it acted like a dinosaur in the last stage of existence of its species. . . . The Queen is now very vulnerable—and she's also very desperate."

'A quiet, bloodless revolution'

The assessment that the Windsors are in a desperate state, is shared by important figures in the British Establishment, many of whom are alarmed that there is a smell of "revolution" in the air.

In a Sept. 8 on-the-record discussion with *EIR*, Harold Brooks-Baker, one of Britain's experts on British royalty, spoke of the dramatic events in Britain of Sept. 6, when millions of people turned out to mourn the murdered Princess, and an emotional funeral was held at Westminster Abbey, the which was watched, via television, by an estimated 2.5 billion people around the world. Brooks-Baker solemnly declared:

"This is a turning point in Britain. What you saw at Westminster Abbey this weekend, was not a funeral, but a quiet, bloodless revolution, similar to what happened in 1848"—the year when many of Europe's royal houses were overturned.

Brooks-Baker is the publishing director of *Burke's Peerage*, which documents Britain's noble and royal families. In 1994, he was one of those approached by *EIR*, for reactions to *EIR*'s Oct. 28, 1994 report, "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor." It was that report, as we documented last week, that Princess Diana acknowledged, in a written communication to LaRouche representative Scott Thompson, having received with interest.

Almost three years later, and from his own pro-royalty standpoint, Brooks-Baker's assessment has converged on that of LaRouche. Notably, in an article in the Sept. 15 *Newsweek*, and released some days after his discussion with *EIR*, Brooks-Baker asked, "Can the House of Windsor survive the death of Diana?"—words almost identical to the title of *EIR*'s feature of last week.

Aspects of what occurred at Westminster Abbey on Sept. 6, had an almost eerily Shakespearean quality. Certainly the most dramatic moment, was the speech by the ninth Earl Spencer, Diana's brother, who created a shock. During his tribute to his sister, he launched an unmistakable attack on the Windsor family. Most unusual for a funeral at Westminster Abbey, the speech was applauded after Spencer finished speaking. There was also applause for him, from crowds listening to the speech on radio, at various gathering-points throughout London.

Princess Diana, her brother affirmed, was "a symbol of selfless humanity, . . . someone with a natural nobility who was classless, who proved in the last year that she needed no royal title to generate her particular brand of magic." This was a reference to the decision by the Queen and her closest advisers, after Diana's July 1996 divorce of Prince Charles,

to strip the Princess of the title, “Her Royal Highness.”

While Spencer’s most scathing attacks were directed at the news media and the “ever-present paparazzi,” it was clear that the target of his oration was the royal family. “It is a tribute to [Diana’s] level-headedness and strength that despite the most bizarre life imaginable after her childhood, she remained intact, true to herself,” Spencer said. Since the greater portion of her adult life was spent as a member of the Windsor family, until her divorce last year, there is no doubt as to what he meant by “the most bizarre life imaginable.”

Spencer focussed on how and why Diana was so hounded by the press, stating that “my own, and only, explanation” for this mad pursuit, “is that genuine goodness is threatening to those at the opposite end of the moral spectrum.” Of all the ironies about Diana, Spencer said, “perhaps the greatest is this; that a girl given the name of the ancient goddess of hunting was, in the end, the most hunted person of the modern age.” Diana’s brother noted that she would want her boys, William and Harry, to be protected from a similar fate, and he promised: “We will not allow them to suffer the anguish that used regularly to drive you to tearful despair.”

It was at this point, that he threw down the gauntlet to the royal family, over the issue of the rearing of Diana’s sons; the Windsors took custody of the boys last Sunday. He proclaimed: “Beyond that, on behalf of your mother and sisters, I pledge that we, your blood family, will do all we can to continue the imaginative and loving way in which you were steering these two exceptional young men, so that their souls are not simply immersed by duty and tradition, but can sing openly as you planned. We fully respect the heritage into which they have both been born, and will always respect and encourage them in their royal role. But we, like you, recognize the need for them to experience as many different aspects of life as possible, to arm them spiritually and emotionally for the years ahead. I know you would have expected nothing less from us.”

Of the speech, British historian and “constitutional expert” David Starkey, of the London School of Economics, commented on Sept. 9: “Not since Mark Antony roused the Roman mob over Caesar’s dead body, has such a political funeral tribute been delivered.”

The speech also contained a telling omission. There was not a single reference by Spencer, as protocol might normally dictate, to “the Mob,” as Queen Victoria was wont, in her day, to call the royal family. This is all the more remarkable, as, from Buckingham Palace to the site of the funeral, Spencer and the two boys walked behind the gun carriage carrying Diana’s casket, flanked by Prince Charles and Prince Philip on either side. One source knowledgeable on British affairs characterized Spencer’s speech as “a direct challenge to Prince Philip,” the Royal Consort. The protection of princes, the heirs to the throne, is regarded as the duty of the royal family, and particularly of Philip. But, the source noted, the Spencers, one of the oldest of England’s noble families with a family history dating back several hundred years, have never regarded the Windsors — formerly, the Hanovers, before they

changed their name to “Windsor” at the onset of World War I — as the rightful monarchs.

‘The Queen’s a pit bull’

As the week of Sept. 8 unfolded, the backlash against the Windsors’ unconscionable behavior, in response to Diana’s death, had reached the point, that a poll taken by the MORI group, showed at least one-third of those asked, desiring the immediate abdication of the Queen.

As we reported last week, a popular revolt against the Windsors’ behavior was reaching a crescendo, some 3-4 days after Diana’s death had been announced on the morning of Aug. 31. On the afternoon of Sept. 4, after intense pressure from British Prime Minister Tony Blair, Buckingham Palace announced that the Queen would be making an unusual national address, on the evening of Friday, Sept. 5. Usually, the Queen only “addresses the nation” on Christmas, or on exceptional occasions; her last such “special” address, was during the Persian Gulf War.

Blair and advisers were aware of the mood in the country, as millions of Britons expressed outrage at the behavior of a royal family that was huddling at its summer estate in Balmoral, Scotland, withholding comment on the tragic death of the Princess, and showing no sign of grief or tribute. The headlines in British papers on the morning of Sept. 5, proclaimed the reason behind Her Majesty’s breaking of silence: “The Queen Bows to Her Subjects,” read one; “Diana’s Army Cheers Victory,” read another. One woman quoted in the *Guardian* declared: “Diana’s army have forced the royal family to retreat and recognize how much the Princess was loved by her people.”

The Queen’s three-minute speech can, most charitably, be described as containing the emotional power of a report on

French government covers up for Diana’s murder

Next week’s issue of *EIR* will feature a story on the French government’s cover-up of evidence that Princess Diana’s death was murder. In an interview with “EIR Talks” on Sept. 9, Lyndon LaRouche said, “Princess Diana is the victim of a *murder*. The problem we have in this case, is the French government, for reasons of its own, reasons of its own *affinities* for the British monarchy at this time, has acted to cover up for the murder of Princess Diana and others, in Paris. . . . The French government is covering up and lying like hell — you should forgive the expression — but that’s, I think, a certain way to describe the French government, in terms of sulfurous and brimstone terms.”

Diana was groping for the meaning of life

These remarks by Lyndon LaRouche are excerpted from an interview with “EIR Talks” on Sept. 9.

. . . I don’t know her that well. We had some correspondence with her, which we’ve reported in *EIR*. The correspondence was not that significant overall, *except in this context*, because once you see *that* correspondence, you say, wait a minute, this lady was in touch with LaRouche and Company, which, in itself, puts a far different complexion on her work, activities, thinking, and so forth, than the media was presenting, particularly the royal family, as such. Then you look a little deeper, and you say, this coincides with the fact that she was also very close to a Mother Teresa, who died shortly after the Princess did, who was in a sense her protector, a woman who had, in a sense, put Princess Di under her wing to try to advise, help, and guide her, the way Mother Teresa was.

This woman was not simply some “playgirl”—she may have had problems, but she was groping for solutions to the meaning of life, and her relationship with Mother Teresa was part of this groping for solutions to the meaning of life, or the meaning of her life, looking for a mission in life, seeking to drink the cup of Gethsemane, whatever that might prove to be to her. And thus, our coverage, and our

contact with her, which, in a sense, was *her* doing, more than ours—we just wrote to her, and reported certain things to her which we thought—wanted to see how she would react, what she would think about it, and she responded, in a very routine kind of way, just honest, normal sort of thing, but that revealed something about her . . . That’s why we decided to publish it, because the very *fact* that this occurred, is sufficient to prove that everything that is being said about her, about that “royal majesty,” is a crock, and has no correspondence to reality.

So that was the point. She was not simply a “playgirl,” or some confused creature. No, she was a woman who suddenly found herself caught up in terrible conditions, abused by this *terrible* royal house, and tried to find a way out of the mess, and she deserves respect for what she was trying to do. Most people, these days, most Americans, for example, are people who are not in too much different circumstances. You have Generation X, for example: The entirety of Generation X is running around, trying to look for a meaning in life, and having a sense, that somehow in the schooling they’ve been allowed to have, or imposed upon them, there is no meaning to life afforded them, and so Diana was, in a sense, not quite that generation, but part of it, and found herself in circumstances she had not anticipated, for which she had no adequate preparation. She tried to find a purpose for her life in that process. And one must have compassion about these things, which the Queen does not. And I think the Queen’s behavior in this situation was transparently *despicable*. . . .

the weather. A less charitable interpretation was offered by one prominent American media figure, who, while watching the Queen on the TV screen, screamed out, “She’s a pit bull—she’s nothing but a pit bull!”

That “pit bull” image was further documented, in a Sept. 8 report on Britain’s Channel 4 News, by correspondent Jon Snow, on how the Queen behaved following Diana’s death. This was the lead story in the next day’s London *Guardian*, and has since been widely synopsisized by continental European papers. According to the *Guardian*: “The Queen initially demanded that Diana’s body should not be placed in any of the royal palaces, and should be taken to a private mortuary when it arrived back in Britain. . . .

“The Queen wanted a private funeral, despite Diana’s status.

“There was no mention of Diana at the morning’s service at Crathie Kirk [the church in Balmoral], because the Queen stuck to her order, that the Princess’s name should never be mentioned in front of her.

”[Prince] Charles had to ring Tony Blair from his flight from Aberdeen to Paris [in the early hours of Aug. 31], to discuss placing Diana’s body at St. James’s Palace. He also

had to ring ahead on the return flight to Northolt, because no arrangements had been made by the Palace, to lay a wreath on Diana’s coffin.”

1989 revisited?

Since Sept. 6-7, the continental European press has been brutal in its portrayal of the monarchy. In the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* on Sept. 10, commentator Emilio Tadini, who has written some excoriating exposés on the British monarchy’s historical involvement in drug trafficking, stressed that Diana was “the heroine,” who emanated a sense of the good, in opposition to the nasty Queen, who could be described as “Snow White’s stepmother, hard, ruthless, unhuman, deliberately far from us.”

On Sept. 8, Bernard Heimrich, London correspondent for Germany’s *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, wrote that “the royal family was in danger of looking like the circular dance in the [movie] *Dance of the Vampires*, as, with the death of Diana, it had lost the one and only being of flesh and blood, which can still be visible in a mirror.”

In the German liberal daily *Frankfurter Rundschau*, senior commentator Ralf Paasch stated that “the monarchy re-

acted to the death of the unloved (to them) daughter-in-law, as the [East German Communist] Politburo reacted to the fall of the Berlin Wall” in 1989.

In the discussion with *EIR*, Brooks-Baker said he found it be a “good comparison,” to liken the monarchy’s reaction to what has been happening in Britain, to the way the East German Communist Politburo reacted to the fall of the Berlin Wall, because both cases are characterized by a complete misreading of the popular mood, even if, in his view, the situation in Britain is somewhat “less desperate” than it was in East Germany in 1989. He warned that the monarchy had better change its behavior fast, at least in the direction of “their royal cousins on the continent,” or “this throne will disappear.” A committed monarchist, he warned that, as early as one year from now, there could be a vote in Britain on the country becoming a republic, and, if current trends continue, the monarchy would lose such a referendum.

But many of “their royal cousins on the continent” are already trembling, over the shock effects of the British situation. Notably, many royal houses — from Scandinavia, Belgium, and others — abstained from attending Diana’s funeral.

Attempting to re-group

In the meantime, British influentials of various stripes are attempting to come up with options to contain the damage, and to re-coup Britain’s global imperial position at this critical point of crisis. Brooks-Baker and others are demanding that the “Prince William option” be brought into play, the idea being that Prince Charles step aside, and make room for his and Diana’s eldest son, William, now 15 years of age, as the heir to the throne. According to Brooks-Baker, this is the only way to restore this “shattered dynasty,” and to head off the danger — as he sees it — of Britain becoming a republic.

Another variant, is for Charles to step forward as the spokesman for a radically “modernized” monarchy, freed from the carry-overs of the past. This idea is popular in the Blair entourage, among Labour Party think-tanks, and within circles of the City of London, Foreign Office, and prominent British universities, such as Oxford and the London School of Economics. Indeed, over the recent period, the Prince of Wales and Blair had been forging such a close relationship, that British commentators were speaking of the “Charles and Tony Show.” Among such circles, one hears much talk about how Britain is evolving into a “Fourth Empire,” different from the more up-front forms of empire of the past, and centered around new techniques of cultural manipulation.

A third trend, might be called the “with the Windsors to the bitter end” faction, those who refuse any tinkering with the monarchical institutions, come what may. Individuals in this grouping are experiencing a case of nerves these days. One figure, in a Sept. 9 discussion with *EIR*, barked that nothing fundamental had changed in Britain, that the royals had had every right to be opposed to Diana, and that the reaction to her death among the population would have no lasting effect. He went so far as to deny that Earl Spencer had attacked

the royal family, during his Westminster Abbey funeral oration, and that the millions of Britons who lined the streets that day were not “mourners” or “grievers,” but rather, “spectators,” interested in watching a “spectacle.”

It need be watched, whether another grouping will emerge in the Establishment, that will be willing to learn the deeper lessons of the recent events, including the obvious yearning of many Britons for a better life than that brought about by the British oligarchical system, and to support the kinds of financial, political, and cultural changes outlined on scores of occasions, by LaRouche and his associates.

In the meantime, the various factions are converging on one identifiable strategy to restore Britain’s position, namely, upgrading the Commonwealth. On Oct. 24-27, the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting will take place in Edinburgh, and for the first time ever, the Queen will make a formal address to the gathering. The Blair government is throwing its full weight behind this gathering. One London strategist close to Blair commented on Sept. 10 that “the Commonwealth will rally behind the Queen.” He added, “There is more support for her in the Commonwealth, than there is in Britain.”

To the extent this Commonwealth offensive takes hold, it would also mean an escalation of global operations against the British system’s main historical adversary, the American Republic. The past days have brought to the surface numerous points of tension between the House of Windsor and its loyalists, and the United States and the American Presidency.

As reported in the Sunday *Bild am Sonntag* in Germany, President Bill Clinton became angry when the royals disinvited him from the funeral of Princess Diana. According to this report, once it had been decided that Diana would not be receiving a state funeral, Buckingham Palace communicated to President Clinton, that he should not attend, because it would set a bad precedent, and that other heads of government would also want to come. Clinton, who was personally fond of Diana, wrote back, announcing that Hillary would attend, and would do so in an “official mission.”

Hillary was among Diana’s closest friends abroad, and the President issued a statement of tribute, to both Diana and the deceased Mother Teresa, declaring that “two women of vastly different backgrounds and worlds are gone. But each in her own way, has shown us what it is live a life of meaning through concern for others. This is their great legacy. Let us honor it.”

From the British side, further injury was delivered by Donald Foreman, head of the key royalist lobby, the Monarchist League. In a letter in the *Independent* on Sept. 10, Foreman dragged out a quote from 1945 from Winston Churchill, about how Adolf Hitler had risen to power because of “American and modernizing pressures,” the which drove the Hapsburgs out of power in Austria-Hungary, and the Hohenzollerns out of power in Germany, after World War I. This created a “vacuum,” Churchill claimed, into which Hitler moved. Foreman concluded: “Let us never make the mistake of creating a vacant throne here.”

Lyndon LaRouche to teach economic method in Mexico

by Gretchen Small

Reversing an earlier decision, Mexico's Government Ministry decided on Sept. 3 to grant economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. a visa, so that he can visit Mexico to address a number of student conferences in various cities, on the principles of economic method required for Mexico, and the world, to halt and reverse the current economic collapse. LaRouche's trip opens on Sept. 18, with a keynote speech before the Second "Conquering Frontiers" Congress of the student Export Club of the Guadalajara campus of the Monterrey Technological Institute.

Rarely does a prospective visit by an international personality attract national attention the way LaRouche has, even before his arrival. As the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is most painfully aware, LaRouche is quite famous in Mexico, a country which he has visited four times before, as the man who called the shots on the 1982 debt crisis, and as the economist who posed a way out of that crisis with his *Operation Juárez* strategy for Ibero-America to form a debtors' union, and force negotiations for a new world monetary system.

Mexico today is in the throes of a crisis more grave than that of 1982, both economically and politically. Mexican students, as well as members of the country's elite, were determined to discuss the world crisis with LaRouche—now, and in person. When the Government Ministry first turned down LaRouche's visa request, the students who had invited LaRouche took to the press and announced that they had appealed personally to President Ernesto Zedillo to get the decision reversed, and vowed that they would have LaRouche address them by satellite, despite the cost, if that's what it took to talk with him.

On Sept. 1, one of the "institutions" of the Mexican media, José Neme Salum's weekly financial column in the country's leading daily *Excelsior*, asked: Just how unstable is Mexico's financial situation, if the government is afraid to let LaRouche meet with Mexican students?

By the end of the week, LaRouche was in the news almost daily. When it wasn't on the battle over the visa (see *Documentation*), it was on LaRouche's role in shaping U.S. policy toward Mexico. On Sept. 3 and 4, *Reforma*, one of the country's most widely read national dailies (also closely followed by international Mexico-watchers, for its intelligence

"scoops"), ran a splashy, two-part series on the controversy over the stalled nomination of William Weld to become U.S. ambassador to Mexico. Featured prominently in *Reforma's* Sept. 3 opener, were the charges of Weld's "political enemy" LaRouche, regarding the Boston Brahmin's ties to drug-money-laundering, the Bank of Boston, and former President Sir George Bush.

Phase change, for the worse

The Mexico LaRouche will visit entered a new phase of institutional collapse at the end of August, as "political reforms" demanded by the IMF began to do to the institution of the Presidency, what its economic reforms have already done to the country's economy. Plans to force Mexico to move from its current U.S.-style Presidential system of government, to the inherently unstable European parliamentary model, took a big step forward when the newly elected Mexican Congress was seated on the weekend of Aug. 30-31.

The political opposition staged a showdown over control of the Congress, and won. In last July's election, the ruling Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI) had won a plurality of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies (239 seats out of 500), but four jacobin opposition parties—the Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD), the National Action Party (PAN), the Workers Party (PT), and the minuscule Green Party (PVEM)—signed a formal alliance, which gave them more than 251 seats among them. Declaring themselves "the majority," the alliance put out the word that they intended to elect the PRD's Porfirio Muñoz Ledo as Chamber president, thus giving them control over key congressional committees as well. The PRI delegation denounced this as a violation of congressional rules, and boycotted—to a man—the inauguration of Congress on Saturday, Aug. 30.

An institutional crisis loomed as the PRI threatened to open an "alternative" Congress on Sunday, and to boycott the State of the Union speech on Sept. 1, unless the opposition agreed to a PRI plurality, if not absolute majority, in the Chamber. On Sunday night, under intense pressure from President Zedillo, the PRI buckled. The State of the Union went ahead—on the opposition's terms. Instead of being delivered at 11 a.m., as is traditional, it was put off until after 5 p.m.

The President arrived at the Congress with minimal security, almost alone, and with no crowds to greet him. No military officer stood behind him when he spoke, as is traditional. After Zedillo's speech, he sat through Congress's "answer," delivered by Muñoz Ledo.

The media, in Mexico and abroad, hailed the event as the end of the Presidential system and the start of a new era, in which the Legislature is "co-equal" with the Executive. One had to chuckle at the irony of reading the British Empire's news agency, Reuters, which, like the House of Morgan's Queen-loving *New York Times*, shamelessly hailed the collapse of the Mexican Presidency, as the defeat of an alleged "monarchical" and "authoritarian" system of government, even while those same media furiously defended the House of Windsor.

On Aug. 29, the *Wall Street Journal* weighed in even before the show started, hailing the PRD's Muñoz Ledo as "the Newt Gingrich of Mexican politics." Don't worry about the PRD turning against IMF economic policies, the *Journal* counselled its readers. Before taking over Congress, Muñoz Ledo told a gathering of opposition congressmen in Mexico City, sponsored by the U.S. Embassy and the World Bank, that "administrative efficiency . . . [and] the slimming of the state . . . are compatible with the ideology of the left."

This is precisely what had been "forecast" by Sir George Bush's buddy, James Baker III, in an article in Rev. Sun Myung Moon's *Washington Times* on July 20. Baker welcomed the sweeping victory of Fidel Castro's friend, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas of the PRD, as mayor of Mexico City, as the beginning of the end of the Mexican political system. Baker then foretold the fight for the Presidency to come. "The more immediate and possibly more profound change in the Mexican government will occur in the Presidency," he said. "The near imperial Presidency of the Mexican tradition" is almost finished. Baker concluded: "Opening up the political system can persuade the general public to support painful economic reforms—when they are proposed by politicians in whom they have confidence."

Next on the agenda: separatism

On Sept. 9, more than a thousand Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) terrorists and sympathizers began a march from their stronghold in southern Chiapas state, intended to finish in Mexico City four days later. On the same day, another 1,000 "Indians" from the drug- and terror-conquered state of Guerrero, launched a parallel march toward Mexico City. Both marches will join in the capital city, together with supporters from the United States, Italy, Australia, and elsewhere, for a founding convention of the Zapatista National Liberation Front (FZLN).

The marches and convention have a single goal: to force the Mexican Congress to change the Mexican Constitution, granting political, cultural, and territorial autonomy to so-called indigenous communities throughout the country. Such

a "reform" would in effect hand strategic portions of the country over to the narco-terrorist EZLN and its various spin-off gangs, which have many of these impoverished communities under their heel, and under the gun. Zapatista chieftain "Marcos" made that very clear, when he assured the media that the founding of the FZLN did not mean that the Zapatistas would be giving up their weapons.

Documentation

Press covers fight over LaRouche's visit to Mexico

The battle over whether to grant Lyndon LaRouche a visa to visit Mexico was covered extensively in the Mexican press. The following are excerpts from that coverage.

Excélsior, Sept. 1, by José Neme Salúm.

"... What is new, and healthy, is that many Mexican youth now know that they cannot depend on the darkness of the marketplace, and its merchants and its peddlers. What did they do? They set out to seek the truth, and along the way, they ran into Lyndon LaRouche. You will recall, dear reader, the Ninth Forecast of this great economist—who is equally a great politician, physicist, and geometer—which he made in May 1994, in which he warned about everything that has already taken place, and of what is going to happen, if the market route continues to be followed. He has been quoted various times in this column.

"So, the 'Export Club' of the Guadalajara campus of the Monterrey Technological Institute decided to invite Lyndon H. LaRouche, author of *So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics?*, *In Defense of Common Sense*, and *The Science of Christian Economy*, to name only a few of his works, to Mexico, to participate as keynote speaker in the Second 'Conquering Frontiers' Congress, to be held on Sept. 18-20. . . .

"That is, young people who hope to be productive entrepreneurs who can know for themselves when there is growth, and when not, and why the economy grows, and why not. . . . It was to these youths that the government of this country, through the National Migration Institute which has denied LaRouche permission to enter Mexico, has denied the right to listen to the only credible voice in economics of the last 25 years. . . .

"If the mere presence of LaRouche in Mexico to meet with young people frightens the ruling free-marketeers, how unstable really is the actual situation of the country?

"It is so weak, that it is enough that a highly knowledgeable man comes to the country to give some conferences, and

by doing that, brings about that very something that [President Ernesto] Zedillo's government does not want."

Excelsior, Sept. 3. The article, entitled " 'An Attack on Freedom of Expression and an Abuse of Power,' that GOVSEC Denies Economist L. LaRouche Entry," reported that the decision to deny LaRouche a visa caused "unrest" among the students who had invited him. Rodolfo Torres, coordinator of the Second "Conquering Frontiers" Congress which invited him, told *Excelsior* that the students had sent President Zedillo a letter of protest, in which they charged that the Government Secretariat had committed "a serious breach of the 7th Article of the Constitution, which protects freedom of speech," and had committed "an abuse of power," in denying the visa.

As for the government's claim that LaRouche did not meet the criteria that personalities which visit for academic purposes should be scientists, Torres countered that "there is no one here who could equal LaRouche in this sense, because he is the creator of the LaRouche-Riemann economic model," *Excelsior* reported. The paper continued:

"Moreover, he [LaRouche] is a world-renowned personality, who, in fact, was already in Mexico, first in 1979, invited to the 50th anniversary of the PRI; then in 1981, when he met with then-President José López Portillo, and that same year he returned, invited by the Monterrey Technological Institute. . . . He [Torres] added that in this year alone, LaRouche has visited Italy, Japan, Germany, Russia, and France.

"He [Torres] pointed out that in his [LaRouche's] career, from 1950 to date, LaRouche has made nine economic, financial, and stock-market forecasts, which have come to pass, and in the last [forecast], made in June 1994 on a collapse of the financial markets, he anticipated the derivatives crisis, and the crises of Mexico, Argentina, and of the Asian countries."

Excelsior, Sept. 4. The article, entitled "Via Satellite, L. LaRouche Will Give a Presentation at ITESM-Guadalajara Second 'Conquering Frontiers' Congress," reported that LaRouche will present his Ninth Forecast on the financial crisis, by satellite, if the government does not reconsider its decision to deny the visa. Rodolfo Torres, vice-president of the student's Export Club, told *Excelsior* that since President Zedillo had not responded to their letter of protest, the students would try to meet with Zedillo, to request that the government withdraw its denial. If not, he said, LaRouche will give his presentation from Virginia, and the program will go ahead as planned.

The same story was put out on Aug. 30 by the Baja California daily *El Mexicano*; by Monterrey television and by a Televisa news program, on Sept. 2; and by Radio ABC of Guadalajara, on Sept. 3.

Excelsior, Sept. 5. Headline: "Economist Lyndon LaRouche Will Come to Mexico. GOVSEC Reverses Itself, and Grants Him Permission to Enter the Country."

"The Government Secretariat (Segob) rectified its position, and decided to grant permission for 60 days to the prestigious U.S. economist, Lyndon H. LaRouche, allowing him to enter the country, and participate as a speaker in the Second 'Conquering Frontiers' Congress, on Sept. 18. Rodolfo Torres, vice president of the 'Export Club' of the Technological Institute of Advanced Studies of Monterrey (ITESM), reported on the decision today.

"Until yesterday, Torres reported, the federal agency had maintained its position of not allowing [LaRouche] into the country, arguing that his expertise lacked 'proper credentials.' But after appeals were made, the National Migration Institute, via ruling 034293, granted a visa to Lyndon H. LaRouche, allowing him to present his keynote speech 'Alternative to Neo-Liberalism,' both in this city and in Monterrey. The speech has been described as 'the science of physical economy of the American [System] model.'

"He has also been authorized to participate, as a non-immigrant visitor, and without being involved in for-profit activities, in a conference at the Center for Economic Research in Mexico City.

"Segob's rectification, [Torres] noted, is coherent with President Ernesto Zedillo's call in his third State of the Union address, to 'discuss a long-term economic program for Mexico.' Proposals made by LaRouche, he said, will be useful for the country's economic development."

El Universal, Sept. 7. Headline: "Government Ministry Corrects Itself: Will Permit Economist Lyndon LaRouche to Visit Mexico." The article reported that "the Government Secretariat, in the face of the protests by the Monterrey Technological Institute, reversed course, and will permit the man who has forecast economic changes and catastrophes to come to this city next week." It concluded with the following:

"Lyndon H. LaRouche has been the target of assassination attempts, such as in 1973, in which, according to FBI investigations, members of the U.S. Communist Party attempted to finish him off. Later, in 1983, the former Secretary of State, Henry A. Kissinger, persuaded his partisans in the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board to recommend a secret national security operation against LaRouche, under [Executive] Order 12333."

MSIA to Mexico's Congress: Promote a New Bretton Woods

The following are excerpts taken from a statement, entitled "The Unavoidable Responsibility of the New Congress: Promote a New Bretton Woods," issued on Aug. 27, by Lyndon LaRouche's friends in the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) in Mexico, challenging the Mexican Congress

to join the fight for a New Bretton Woods monetary system. Subheads have been added.

The New Congress of the Union, in its first session beginning on Sept. 1, should include as a key item on its agenda, the measures Mexico must take as a sovereign nation-state to promote the founding of a New World Financial and Monetary System, given the ongoing disintegration of the current system under the dominion of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The entire nation is waiting to see what this new Congress will do, to see if it were worth taking away the Revolutionary Institutional Party's (PRI) absolute majority. The truth is that the July 6 vote was against current economic policy, and it is in that area that Mexicans are now awaiting an answer.

The new Congress, in its first session, should call on United States President William Clinton, as well as on China, Russia, and the European Union, to convoke an international monetary conference to declare the IMF system in bankruptcy, and to found a New Bretton Woods system.

This proposal, originally posed by U.S. economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, is backed by more than 1,500 congressmen, intellectuals, political leaders, academicians, student leaders, and leaders of farmer, industrialist, and debtors organizations, all of whom signed an Open Letter to U.S. President Clinton which is circulating in various languages on six continents, and which was published in the Mexican daily *El Universal* on May 6, 1997.

Outstanding among the most recent signers to this Open Letter to Clinton are former Mexican President José López Portillo, former Brazilian President João Baptista Figueredo, and former Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa. . . .

It is no secret that the "surprising" rates of economic growth in Mexico—8.8% in the second quarter of the year, and 7% in the first half—that were presented by the Finance Ministry on Aug. 18, are as real as the last jump of a dead cat, just before its death rattle.

The British Empire's offensive

Following the 1995 bailout of the Salinas model by the IMF, Mexico became the victim of a huge offensive by the British Empire, with Wall Street the minor partner, to seize its strategic raw materials and to loot the economy even further. Those so-called investments created the illusion that the economy was moving, with the buy-up of Mexico at bargain-basement prices and starvation wages in the midst of mass unemployment.

As part of this offensive, the British banks and their associates today control 59% of Mexico's shattered banking sector.

The same economic symptoms that led to the debacle of 1994 are in evidence today: massive flooding of capital into stock market speculation, used to finance the *maquiladora* export model which depends on a high import content, which

in turn generates a trade deficit, a current account deficit, and pressure on the peso.

The massive influx of capital fleeing the crisis in South-east Asia is what has prevented the peso from already devaluating, but this capital does not represent economic health. Rather, it signifies the spreading of the virus of disintegration of the IMF system, which at any moment could trigger a financial and monetary crisis greater than that of December 1994. . . .

The Finance Ministry's figures are a part of virtual reality, and their political complement is the myth that "democracy" in Mexico began on July 6.

This is nothing but democracy of, by, and for the IMF.

In 1988, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas declared his opposition to the IMF, saying he would not give it a foothold. In 1997, Cárdenas made a deal with the IMF, and became the candidate of interests linked to London and Wall Street, which are using him as an escape valve for the population's discontent. The people are fooled by democracy's decoy, thereby reenforcing the enslavement policies of the free market. . . .

The danger of ungovernability

There exists the serious danger of ungovernability, which cannot be overcome with the pragmatic political arrangement of "the new democracy," to control and manipulate a discontented population.

Ungovernability is the card the British Empire plays, to disintegrate a nation and take control of its oil and other assets. The Zapatista march to the Federal District, announced by "Marcos" for Sept. 15, is intended to pressure Congress into turning "territorial autonomy for the Indians" into the center of congressional debate. It is designed to trigger a new explosion of national ungovernability.

If the Zapatista National Liberation Army narco-terrorists succeed in blackmailing the Congress, the basis will have been laid for territorial disintegration of the nation, beginning with the secession of the southeast, whose oil wealth the speculators of London and Wall Street have long coveted. . . .

It is urgent that discussion immediately begin on the methods of bankruptcy reorganization to which the IMF system must be subjected. The New Bretton Woods which Mexico must convoke, should eliminate the mountains of speculative debt that today threaten the future of entire nations, and should also eliminate the nefarious practice of usury. . . .

This is the responsibility of the New Congress of the Union, if it is to demonstrate to the July 6 voters, and to the people of Mexico, that what was changed in the legislative palace was not just the composition of Congress, but also—and fundamentally—the means of leading this country, which is heading dramatically into the abyss.

If the new Congress refuses to assume this responsibility, it becomes an accomplice of the British plot to disintegrate the nation.

Bedoya will resist pressure for pact with Colombia's narco-terrorists

by Valerie Rush

One-worldist plans to dismember the nation-state of Colombia, and to distribute its bleeding parts to the narco-terrorist armies of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and National Liberation Army (ELN), have hit a snag, in the form of the Presidential campaign of former Armed Forces commander Gen. Harold Bedoya Pizarro. His unexpected election challenge has driven both the FARC and the ELN terrorists, and their drug legalization and "human rights" defenders, into a rage, while the United Nations and other one-worldist agencies of the British Empire are pushing frantically to lock in an internationally mediated pact with the terrorists, before Bedoya's civil-military alliance for a national recovery becomes unstoppable.

Bedoya was fired in late July by the country's drug-trafficker-financed President Ernesto Samper, when the general refused to rubber-stamp Samper's treasonous appeasement of the terrorists. Since then, he has built up a political movement dedicated to bringing peace, and reconstruction, to Colombia, by the only means possible: purging the nation of drug-related corruption, and annihilating narco-terrorism. As Bedoya told a seminar in Bogotá on Sept. 9, "I am a warrior for peace."

The Samper government has already attempted to use its own dirty tricks to try to rid itself of Bedoya's candidacy, including claims that his several-day stint as acting defense minister a year ago somehow disqualified him from seeking the Presidency. While an inquiry into the challenge is under way, General Bedoya has dismissed such crude maneuvers by his enemies, and insists that he will persist in seeking the Presidency, "because I am not a candidate of the corrupt, nor of the machines, nor of the government, nor of the drug trade."

British opposition to 'military solutions'

Typical of the nervousness Bedoya's campaign has triggered abroad, is a lengthy article appearing in the Aug. 17 *Washington Post*, by human rights lobbyists Robert Weiner and Ana Carrigan, the latter a mouthpiece for the "former" M-19 narco-terrorists with her own close ties to the British Empire. The article blames the vast majority of political

assassinations in Colombia on the Armed Forces' so-called "dirty war," and claims it is the military, and not narco-terrorism, which runs amok and "is the greatest threat to Colombia, its neighbors, and the interests of the United States." The conclusion of these authors is that the United States must *not* lend its support to General Bedoya, who is described as "a leading proponent of military solutions to the problems of narcotics and insurgency," and must instead focus on shackling the Armed Forces through a single-minded focus on their supposed violations of the human rights of narco-terrorists.

A similar viewpoint was offered by Edgar Dosman, professor at Toronto's York University and the former executive director of the semi-official Canadian Foundation for Latin America (FOCAL). In an interview with a journalist for *Resumen Ejecutivo*, the Spanish-language version of *EIR*, this agent of the British Crown, also a member of the Inter-American Dialogue, blamed the "fragmentation" of Colombia on the Clinton administration's "hard line" toward the Samper regime, which Dosman insisted had led to the "militarization of drug policy."

This is precisely the viewpoint of President Samper, and especially of his hand-picked candidate Horacio Serpa Uribe, otherwise known as "Comandante Serpa" for his close links to the ELN narco-terrorists. Dosman pointed out that his native Canada did not perceive narcotics as a military issue, and urged the United States to adopt "more innovative" approaches to the problem.

Dosman's FOCAL has just issued a report calling for legalizing narcotics, as has the Inter-American Dialogue.

A strategy of 'ungovernability'

With General Bedoya's Presidential campaign, Colombians are offered an alternative to such "innovative" solutions as surrender to the enemy. However, before the May 1998 Presidential election rolls around, the narco-terrorist armies of the FARC/ELN are determined to sabotage the Oct. 26 municipal elections, with the intent of forcing Colombians to crawl to the "international peace mediators" of the United

Nations for another “innovative solution.” Part of that solution will be the carving up of Colombia into drug-dependent “neutral” enclaves under FARC/ELN control.

The FARC/ELN strategy of causing ungovernability is already far advanced. Out of 1,000 municipalities in the country, nearly 15% have already been forced to suspend the October elections, because their candidates for mayor, town council, or provincial assembly have been either kidnapped, killed, driven into hiding, or forced to withdraw their bids for public office under threat of execution (see *Documentation* below). Nearly 50 such candidates in the northern state of Bolívar alone have been kidnapped in the past few weeks. Candidates in at least a half-dozen other provinces have also been marked as “military targets” of the FARC/ELN. At least 24 municipalities in the northern oil state of César, along the Venezuelan border, are without candidates, and the Samper government’s only answer thus far has been to urge candidates to sleep in military barracks until after the election!

In addition to the kidnappings and assassinations of selected political and military targets, the FARC/ELN is also terrorizing entire towns with car-bombs and raids against public offices, banks, police stations, even schools, leaving civilian casualties in their wake. They have also gone from bombing oil and gas pipelines, to mining highways and electricity towers. On Sept. 4, a critical hydroelectric facility in the industrial department of Antioquia was seized and its control room blown up, disrupting energy supply to 20% of the nation.

The narcotics cartels

In the face of renewed congressional debate over lifting restrictions on extradition, the narcotics cartels have added their own considerable terrorist capability to the picture. On Sept. 4, a huge truck-bomb carrying 250 kilos of plastic explosive was left in front of the IV Army Brigade headquarters, in a residential section of the Antioquian capital of Medellín. Suspicious neighbors were able to alert authorities in time to deactivate it; had it exploded, it would have levelled homes and offices in a half-mile diameter. The so-called “Extraditables” claimed the bomb as their own, and promised more to come: “This first car-bomb failed us, but the others may not. . . . A new terrorist era begins.”

“Negotiate!” cries UN agent Augusto Ramírez Ocampo, a former Colombian foreign minister who played a key role in designing the El Salvador “peace pact” which handed to the terrorist FMLN the political power they couldn’t win in a decade of warfare with the state. “Negotiate!” cries Oscar Arias, former Costa Rican President and Nobel Peace Prize winner, who insists that “dialogue can produce miracles, and is the only way to end the violence. In Colombia, the military still dreams of the possibility of a military victory, of annihilating the guerrilla, but this isn’t so.”

“Negotiate!” is also the demand of prominent Colombian

“intellectuals” Gabriel García Márquez and Eduardo Pizarro Leongómez. García Márquez is the Nobel-winning author whose longstanding friendship with Cuba’s Fidel Castro and with Colombia’s guerrilla movements has turned the man into an unofficial mouthpiece for the FARC/ELN, while Pizarro is the professor brother of the late and unlamented M-19 narco-terrorist leader Carlos Pizarro Leongómez.

“Negotiate!” cries the British Empire’s magazine the *Economist*, which editorialized in mid-August that “Dialogue with the guerrilla may not open the path to peace, but rejecting dialogue certainly won’t.” The Canadian government, of Her Majesty’s Commonwealth, is also pushing negotiations with the narco-terrorists, through a contribution of about \$18,000 to Samper’s “Citizens Mandate for Peace,” the vehicle his narco-government created to get negotiations with the terrorists off the ground. The UN has even gotten into the act, in its own name, with High Commissioner for Human Rights in Colombia Aludena Mazarrasa issuing a public call for the FARC/ELN to “sit down at the negotiating table.”

Desperate to end his disastrous term in office with at least one “success” story, President Samper has bent over backwards to try to get the FARC/ELN to the negotiating table. First, he acceded to their demand that he oust General Bedoya. He then dispatched his top peace advisers to Mexico, to meet with leaders of the FARC on setting the ground-rules for peace talks. More recently, Samper announced his willingness to pull the military out of several zones where the FARC/ELN want total sway, despite General Bedoya’s warning that such surrender of national territory to the narco-terrorists will be judged as treason.

Samper has also just announced another major revision of the military’s justice code, which, among other things, would require the participation of civilian judicial officials in all future military trials. Such repeated dilution of the military’s legal jurisdiction could be seen as a *casus belli* by many inside the Armed Forces.

Documentation

Recent terrorist attacks

The following is a chronology of recent narco-terrorist operations in Colombia, which are part of the FARC/ELN’s sabotage campaign against next month’s municipal and local elections.

Aug. 4: FARC attacks the town of Gachala, Cundinamarca. They use explosive charges to break into Caja Agraria

bank. Two civilians accused of being army/police informants, are killed.

Aug. 6: Four mayors are kidnapped in Nariño department, from the towns of Ricaurte, Cumbal, Mallama, and Ipiales. Two are killed, two wounded, and various buildings are destroyed following FARC attacks on Valparaíso and San José de Fragua, in Caquetá. A dynamite attack is carried out on Ecopetrol transport infrastructure in Barrancabermeja, Santander.

Aug. 11: FARC/ELN dynamite toll-booth in Tunia, on Pan-American Highway between Popayán and Cali, after stealing 10 million pesos. Three bombs are set off in the center of Cali. A deputy from César department is taken from a bus, and is killed in front of passengers.

Aug. 12: FARC uses the corpse of a person kidnapped in Villeta, Cundinamarca a week earlier, to lure a group of judicial commission investigators to the site, and then ambushes them with grenades and rifle fire, killing three and wounding one. FARC distributes leaflets at various military barracks, warning that family members and girl-friends of officers, are now considered military targets. Two such girl-friends have already been assassinated.

Aug. 13: FARC sends an ultimatum to bus drivers in northeast Antioquia, notifying them that any vehicles on the roads during next three days will be burned. In the past two months, the terrorists have burned 100 vehicles.

Aug. 20: Seven municipal officials or electoral candidates are kidnapped in Santa Rosa, Bolívar department. Candidates in San Juan de Arama and Vistahermosa, in Meta department, withdraw their names under threat. Council candidates in Mesetas announce that they, too, will resign if they are not provided with protection. A bomb destroys the electoral registrar's office in Ciénaga, Magdalena department. ELN/FARC dynamite two energy towers in Antioquia, which supply Urabá and the Atlantic Coast. Four intercity buses and three cars are set afire by the ELN.

Aug. 21: The president of the town council of Giraldo, Antioquia, is murdered.

Aug. 22: ELN forces 40 town council candidates and three mayoral candidates from San Pablo, Bolívar, to withdraw their bids for office.

Two FARC fronts of 250 guerrillas seize the town of Cabrera, Cundinamarca, kill two police agents, wound six more, destroy most city offices, and raid the local branch of the agricultural loan bank.

Aug. 25: The former mayor and two town council candidates of La Gloria, in southern César department, are kidnapped.

Three council candidates in Cimitarra, Santander department, are kidnapped by ELN, along with the mayoral candidate of Landazuri.

ELN car-bomb attack on combined military/police highway patrol in La Unión, eastern Antioquia, killing three police officers and wounding four soldiers.

Aug. 28: ELN attacks police station in Valledupar with fragmentation grenades, wounding one. FARC hits police station in Cerrito, department of Valle, killing one and wounding one.

Aug. 29: A horse-bomb containing 70 kilos of dynamite is exploded in front of military base of Pueblo Viejo de la Estrella, killing one soldier and wounding three. FARC seizes town of Salazar de Las Palmas, in Norte de Santander department, killing two police and wounding others. ELN kidnaps 11 members of Yondo council, in Antioquia.

Sept. 1: FARC steals 1000 electoral registration cards in three municipalities of Putumayo.

Sept. 1: Mass resignations by threatened candidates in the towns of Supia, Riosucio, Anserma, Viterbo, and Marmato (department of Caldas), and candidates are kidnapped in towns of Cocorna, San Luis, San Francisco and Granada (department of Antioquia). Mass resignation of all candidates in Remedios, northeast Antioquia. Mayoral candidate in Ovejas (Sucre department) are murdered, as is the brother of a mayoral candidate in San Jacinto (Bolívar department).

Sept. 4: A 250-kilo car-bomb in the center of Antioquia capital, is deactivated in time. Some 4,000 electoral registration cards are burned in a FARC/ELN raid. A hydroelectric facility providing power to 20% of Colombia, is sabotaged in Antioquia. A U.S.-donated military helicopter protecting two crop-dusters fumigating coca crops in Caquetá department, is shot down. FARC threatens to kill the mayor of Neiva, capital of Huila department.

Sept. 8-9: FARC kills four electoral candidates in departments of Antioquia, Caquetá, Putumayo, and Santander. FARC threats force the mass resignation of all mayoral and council candidates in Quinchia, department of Risaralda; in Riosucio, department of Caldas; and in Jagua de Ibirico; department of César.

A councilman is assassinated in Alvarado, department of Tolima, as is the former mayor of San Agustín, department of Huila. Two mayoral candidates are kidnapped in San Bernardo, Cundinamarca. A radio station is dynamited in Ipiales, Nariño department. Two political party offices are bombed in Bogotá, and a bus is burned at the National University in Bogotá. Two bombs are set off at political offices in Medellín, Antioquia. A bus is burned in San Carlos, Antioquia, as is a banana packing plant in Ciénaga, Magdalena department, and an electoral registrar's office in Puerto Lleras, Meta. More kidnappings of candidates in towns of Becerril and Tamalameque, both in César department.

Once again, the FARC uses the trick of luring judicial and medical investigators to pick up the corpse of one of their kidnap victims, which is booby-trapped with a bomb. Fortunately, this time the explosive charge does not detonate. The Chamber of Deputies meets to declare its readiness to seek a protection pact with the narco-terrorists if the government refuses to provide protection for themselves and their families.

EIR seminar sets the record straight on Uganda's Museveni

by Andrew Spannaus

On Sept. 10, *EIR* held a forum in Washington, D.C., to debunk the myth of Uganda's economic recovery, and expose that nation's President, Yoweri Museveni, as a genocidal dictator used by the British Privy Council in its raw materials grab in Central Africa. The special guest at the forum was Cecilia Atim-Ogwal, a member of the Ugandan Parliament, and the chairman of the Interim Executive Council of the Ugandan People's Congress. Mrs. Atim-Ogwal effectively leads the opposition in Uganda to Museveni, who has banned all political parties in the country except his own, the National Resistance Movement (NRM), which has been merged with the state institutions, in a manner reminiscent of the former Soviet bloc nations.

The forum, which was attended by various African diplomats and political activists, as well as African and non-African students and activists from the Washington, D.C. area, was prompted by the ongoing campaign in the major international press to build up Museveni as a "new breed" of African leader, who is at the head of a group of leaders in Central Africa who are praised as different from the old corrupt dictators in Africa. Included in this group of new leaders, are Paul Kagame of Rwanda; Isaias Afwerki of Eritrea; Laurent Kabila, the "liberator" of Congo; and other leaders from Ethiopia and Burundi.

In stark contrast to this propaganda, Mrs. Atim-Ogwal presented the murderous reality of Museveni's policies, which, far from bringing an economic boom, have left Uganda as "one of the poorest countries in the world." "People are dying of hunger; they are dying from lack of aspirin; people are not able to go to school," she said. "But you don't see this in the press."

Mrs. Atim-Ogwal showed that Uganda is at the bottom of the world's list, even according to economic statistics from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, institutions at the forefront of proclaiming Uganda's "economic miracle." Since the 1980s, Uganda's debt has more than tripled, while per-capita income has plunged. While in 1986, there were 639,000 children in primary school, out of a total population of 13 million, today that number is only 424,000, with a population which has increased to 20 million.

Accompanying and fueling this economic disaster, are the actions of Museveni in completely banning democracy in Uganda, which also gives the lie to the British propaganda

about him. Mrs. Atim-Ogwal gave numerous examples of how Museveni himself, as well as his controllers such as Britain's Baroness Lynda Chalker, have benefitted from massive corruption, including looting the nation's budget to sustain the wars of aggression which have caused millions of deaths in the region since the beginning of the decade.

In fact, said the speaker, Museveni has always been at war, since he first came on the scene. He started out in the bush in the Luwero triangle, near Kampala, and then, when he came to power, he shifted the fighting to northern Uganda, where the civil war is still going on. Mrs. Atim-Ogwal charged that Museveni is deliberately prolonging this war, which allows Uganda to act as an arms-corridor into the entire area.

This situation, she said, should not come as a surprise. In order to impose the brutal policies of globalization and structural adjustment of the IMF, democracy must be defeated. "You need a dictator like Museveni to push these types of policies," she stated.

British control

EIR Asia and Africa Intelligence Director Linda de Hoyos then traced the rise to power of Museveni, under the sponsorship, and manipulation, of the British Privy Council. Museveni, ever since he began fighting to take power in Uganda in the early 1980s, was backed by Baroness Lynda Chalker, former Minister for Overseas Development of the British Empire. This is the former Colonial Ministry, which merely changed its name when the British attempted to put on a modern face, when they shifted from a policy of direct empire, to that of the invisible empire run through the British Commonwealth, which is the most powerful financial and raw materials cartel on the planet today. Chalker has been the controller of the genocide which Museveni and his henchmen Kagame and Kabila have carried out in Central Africa.

De Hoyos demonstrated how the Privy Council made use of two very important ideological aspects of their lackeys, in order to create a virtually unstoppable marcher-lord force which threatens all of Africa today.

The first of the ideological strings which was pulled, was the oligarchical mentality of those Tutsis who think that they are destined to rule the region. This oligarchical caste identity among the Tutsis was exacerbated under colonialism, and



Ugandan parliamentarian Cecilia Atim-Ogwal: There is no Ugandan "economic miracle."

was then seized upon by the British for their own purposes. "It is not a Tutsi phenomenon per se," said de Hoyos. "It is a phenomenon controlled by the British."

The second ideological string is the existential philosophy of Frantz Fanon, who advocated "revolutionary violence" for Africans, and claimed that such violence even has purifying power. All of the "new leaders" in Central Africa studied this murderous ideology at Dar Es Salaam University in the 1960s.

The result of the British use of these two factors, is a fascist force which is committing genocide on a scale not seen since the Nazis. And the beneficiary of the genocide is the British Empire, which is moving in to grab up the incredibly rich raw materials deposits in that area, and replacing nation-states with colonial looting grounds controlled by private mercenary armies. "This is, in effect, a marcher-lord force, a mercenary force, for the British Commonwealth," said de Hoyos.

Will the Clinton administration act?

Mrs. Atim-Ogwal travelled to the United States in order to tell Americans about the real situation in Uganda, and to convince the United States to take a stand against Museveni and his backers. Before the *EIR* seminar, she addressed the Congressional Black Caucus, and met with other members of Congress. Commenting on the difference between these meetings and those she had in the United States in 1995, she said that there has been a tremendous change. "When I came in 1995, I was devastated in spirit and soul," she said. "But

today there has been a tremendous change. People are becoming more and more conscious. They have seen the collapse, and seen that there is a bad regime in the region. Today I have more hope." Mrs. Atim-Ogwal called on those present to work to change American policy.

The shift that she noted, is, in significant measure, due to the campaign that the political movement of Lyndon LaRouche has carried out, to force a change in U.S. policy on Africa. At the seminar, *EIR* released a Special Report containing the proceedings of a seminar held by the Schiller Institute, an association founded by LaRouche's wife Helga Zepp LaRouche, in Walluf, Germany on April 26-27 of this year, in which members of refugee groups from the Great Lakes region of Africa discussed a strategy for peaceful solution to the crisis in that region.

A change in U.S. policy, Mrs. de Hoyos made clear, must come from the United States. If the sponsor of this genocide in Africa is the British Commonwealth, which has a stranglehold on raw materials and financial power in the world, who could possibly challenge this force? Clearly, only the United States. The question then becomes, she said, "Will the United States do something? Will we hand over all of Africa to mass killers? If the U.S. does something against the British Commonwealth, then we can begin to change the situation."

Real economic development

"We are in a process of a change of American thinking on Museveni," said de Hoyos, "but the question is, what will happen now? Will we change the IMF globalization policies which have brought about the Musevenis and the Kabilas?" Only if that is done, she said, can we begin to talk about real economic development.

What such economic development could look like, is vividly shown by the project proposed as the beginning of the 1990s by the Italian state conglomerate IRI, under the name of Transaqua (see *EIR*, Aug. 29). Transaqua would have constructed a huge canal parallel to the Congo River across Central Africa, and would have provided the water to bring between 12 and 17 million acres of land under cultivation. The project, which was approved by the countries of Central Africa, but which is now dead, due to the chaos unleashed by the British in Africa, as well as the destruction of Italy's state economic institutions, shows very clearly that the only thing needed to develop Africa, is the political will to do so. "It is a subjective, political problem," said de Hoyos, who also attacked the racist policies of the World Bank, which propose "appropriate technologies" for the countries of the Third World, and deny them education and technology.

In conclusion, de Hoyos stated that industrial development, of the type proposed by the Transaqua project, "is the only fitting memorial for those who have died. This would indicate that the British methods, which have imposed the suffering and murder, and the principle of oligarchism, have been defeated."

British war against Sudan threatens holocaust in East Africa

by Linda de Hoyos

London's plans to hurl the nation of Sudan into bloody chaos and war are proceeding, according to multiple reports. Despite a bid by the United States to initiate a peace process between Sudan and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army of John Garang and Garang's sponsor, President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, war plans against Sudan are in their final stages of preparation.

The political umbrella for the war against Sudan is the National Democratic Alliance, a conglomerate of Sudanese opposition groups cobbled together by Baroness Caroline Cox, leader of Christian Solidarity International and deputy speaker of the British House of Lords.

Given the backing for Museveni et al. by the British Privy Council to the British monarchy, the United States is the only force capable of averting this war, by escalating diplomacy to force a peace process for the region.

If an invasion of Sudan occurs and is not quickly repelled, it threatens to hurl the entire region of East Africa into total chaos. The war preparations are being made precisely at the point that Museveni—London's premier warlord in the region—has waged siege against Kenya in an effort to bring down the government of President Daniel arap Moi.

In both Sudan and Kenya, there is no national institution capable of forming a stable government. In the case of Sudan, there are rumors that Garang himself would be made President of Sudan, a ludicrous proposition that would ensure a continued and far more bloody civil war in Sudan than the war that has already devastated southern Sudan since 1983. Furthermore, the disintegration of Sudan poses an immediate security threat to Egypt.

In Kenya, various sections of the Kenyan opposition to Moi, such as Raila Odinga, pledge their allegiance to Museveni of Uganda, but as the campaign against Moi has escalated since June—with the backing of the International Monetary Fund's cut-off of funds to Kenya—the opposition has been fracturing into smaller and smaller groups. Museveni, according to multiple source reports, has waged a long campaign of penetration of the Kenyan body politic. Many of these splits are along ethnic lines. The penetrated and fractured opposition to Moi offers nothing to Kenya but a promise of chaos and violence.

Meanwhile, in Uganda itself, Museveni's dictatorship has fostered a proliferation of armed organizations, which are running insurgencies in nearly every area of the country.

In combination with the continuing wars in Somalia, the escalation of military action against Sudan and the continued campaign directed from Kampala against Kenya, threaten to throw the entire quadrant of eastern Africa into a holocaust of bloody wars run by gangs of warlords—the extension of the "Somalia model" to all of Africa.

It will further consolidate the British Commonwealth marcherlord forces grouped around Museveni, including Rwanda, Angola, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Laurent Kabila's

FIGURE 1
Africa's northeast quadrant



Congo—making it nearly impossible to stop the spread of this force into southern and western Africa.

December the target

British foreign ministry officials and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army of Garang now point to December as their target date for the overthrow of the government of President Omar al-Bashir of Sudan.

The date centers around military plans in the final stages of preparation in Uganda for the creation of a back-up force for the SPLA, composed of troops from Eritrea, Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo of Kabila, and the Ugandan Popular Defense Forces. The plans for the offensive have been leaked by the British newsletter *Africa Confidential*, the American *Newsweek* magazine in its Aug. 11 issue, and the Aug. 14 *Foreign Report* of the London *Economist*, published by *Jane's* Information Group. Reports of forces being grouped for a September-October renewed invasion of Sudan have also appeared in the Arab press.

According to the *Foreign Report*, citing the Ugandan and Rwandan invasion of Zaire in 1996-97, which succeeded in bringing Kabila to power in Kinshasa, the next target is Sudan—as *EIR* had predicted in June. “Museveni and [Rwandan Defense Minister Paul] Kagame now have another adventure in mind, to help John Garang and his Sudanese People's Liberation Army to defeat Sudan's Islamic fundamentalist government and set up a breakaway state in the mainly Christian and animist south,” *Foreign Report* said.

Figures given for the regional force being organized in Uganda and Eritrea for the onslaught against Sudan range from 15,000 to 45,000 troops. The invasion will target the key southern cities of Juba and Wau, but SPLA spokesmen have been quoted as saying that the military campaign will take Garang all the way to Khartoum.

According to Human Rights Watch report of Aug. 28, the SPLA is “seeking to obtain” from South Africa “anti-aircraft weapons to use in the siege of Juba.” Sudan's air power was the major obstacle to Uganda's previous invasions of Sudan, in October 1995 and March 1997.

There is also evidence that Israeli intelligence, operating on behalf of the British Commonwealth, is involved in aiding the invasion plans against Sudan. At the end of August, according to Sudan's ambassador to Ethiopia, Usman al-Sayyid, an Israeli intelligence chief visited camps of the Sudanese opposition inside Sudan along the Eritrean border, and the Israeli intelligence operative held a meeting in Asmara, Eritrea, with leaders of the British-cobbled National Democratic Alliance. Israel has long-standing ties to Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki, and played a key role in arming Eritrean forces for the January 1997 invasion of Sudan from the east. It is believed that Israel is preparing Eritrean troops for a bid to cut the highway in Sudan between Khartoum and Port Sudan on the Red Sea—in keeping with Israeli plans to have complete control of the Red Sea coasts through sponsored

surrogates. Earlier in August, an Israeli intelligence chief, Rani Baghum, visited areas controlled by the SPLA in Sudan.

Reports of Israel's direct involvement on the ground cohere with source reports in the United States that the Zionist lobby, which backs the peace-derailing actions of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, is the major lobbying force in Washington on behalf of British warlord Museveni.

Stymied peace efforts

The military preparations for war against Sudan are the reason why Garang has so far refused all bids to enter into negotiations with the Sudanese government—despite pressure from the United States since the April 21 signing of peace accords by Khartoum and six other rebel factions in southern Sudan.

In the past month, the venue of peace talks has been moved to South Africa, where President Nelson Mandela is presiding. On Sept. 2, Garang traveled to Pretoria only to announce that he would not join Sudan's President al-Bashir at the negotiating table, as he had indicated.

The April 21 accords granted freedom of religion, a federalist system for states, a redivision of national resources to rapidly improve economic conditions in devastated southern Sudan, and a referendum in the south in four years on the issue of southern secession from Sudan. Since then, Sudan has also acknowledged the principles of the Intergovernment Authority on Drought and Development (IGAAD) as the starting point for negotiations—which adds the stipulation that the government in Khartoum must be secular.

This is the fourth time Garang has sabotaged a serious peace effort. During the late spring, he was to meet with Riak Machar, former rebel leader of the SSIM who is now working with the government, but refused. Then, in the context of the summit of IGAAD, he was to meet President Bashir, but did not show up. At the IGAAD meeting, it was decided that Kenyan President Moi, rotating chairman of the group, would convoke a meeting between President Bashir and Garang as soon as possible. Kenya set Aug. 18 as the date, but Garang did not appear.

The Clinton administration has encouraged all these efforts for a negotiated peace, and reports are that U.S. Ambassador to Sudan Tim Carney will soon return to Khartoum, or at least that the embassy will establish an “efficient presence” there, after its absence since summer 1995. Despite this diplomacy, the deployment of 100 Green Berets from Fort Bragg to Uganda, to train a handpicked section of the Ugandan Army, heightens perceptions that the U.S., not the British, are behind the war.

Thus, as the military momentum for war against Sudan continues to gather, with the backing of the British Privy Council, far more strenuous and focussed efforts will be required on the part of the Clinton administration, if war and the disintegration of the entire region, at the hands of Britain's marcherlords, is to be stopped.

Albright visits Mideast as economic crisis aids Netanyahu's bid for war

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The trip to the Middle East by Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, has been rightly characterized as the last chance for restarting a process of discussions, which might lead to peace between Israel and the Palestinian Authority (PA). For the Israeli prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, who has become the greatest single obstacle to peace, the visit by the Clinton administration representative constitutes a threat to his strategy for war. Whether the visit yields positive results, will depend on Albright's ability to withstand Israeli blackmail, and her willingness to dictate terms of behavior to Netanyahu.

There are three avenues through which Netanyahu has sought to frustrate peace efforts, in the context of his strategy for war. Netanyahu was put in power in spring 1996, as part of a British-backed design to destroy the peace process, the centerpiece of Clinton's foreign policy efforts. First, he has systematically violated all the clauses of the Oslo Accords, signed in 1993 and 1995, by his predecessors, the late Yitzak Rabin and Shimon Peres of the Labor Party government. Second, he has taken measures, such as the closure of the territories, designed to further degrade the economic, and therefore social, condition of the Palestinian people. Third, he has promoted violence, and been complicit in the orchestration of terrorist attacks, attributed to anti-peace elements within the Palestinian Hamas organization, or within Islamic Jihad.

At the same time, Netanyahu has exploited the terrorist assaults, to exert pressure on PA President Yasser Arafat to guarantee security for Israel's population. In sum, Netanyahu's strategy has been to create the conditions in which civil war will break out among the Palestinian population. This would provide the pretext the Israeli government wants, to redeploy the Israeli Defense Forces into the areas under PA control, in effect reoccupying the territories.

When the Oslo agreement was announced in September 1993, it was clear that it could succeed only to the extent that the hopes and aspirations of the Palestinian people were fulfilled, in terms of rapid, visible improvement in their daily life. This meant, that the economic annexes to the accords would have to be translated into actions quickly. Instead, un-

der British direction, the funds required to finance vast infrastructure projects, as envisioned in the annexes, were sabotaged; the World Bank ruled out all large projects, and choked the flow of funds to economic activities which would ameliorate Palestinian living standards. Thus, over the four years since the peace was signed, Palestinian living standards have plummeted. According to studies presented by PA Planning Minister Nabil Shaath at a conference in Gaza in August, unemployment had risen from 10% to 30% in the West Bank, among those of working age. Other sources put real unemployment at 60%. One-fourth of this population lives under the poverty level, defined at \$885 per year.

Such deterioration of economic conditions, turned the optimism which the overwhelming majority of the Palestinians had expressed in 1993, into pessimism, despair, and increasing animosity toward their declared political leadership. Increasingly, the population has turned its sympathies to the political opposition, Hamas, which also has an array of social structures providing health and educational services that are being denied because of World Bank sabotage.

There can be no doubt that Netanyahu has calculated the political effect of economic misery, on the Palestinian population. One extremely important development unfolded, just on the eve of Albright's arrival in Tel Aviv, which epitomizes this process.

Palestinian refugees targeted

Given that the financing for independent Palestinian infrastructure has been blocked, a large percentage of the population — about 70% in Gaza — must depend on humanitarian aid agencies for their survival. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) had announced on Aug. 19, that it would reduce services provided to Palestinians throughout the region. The reason given, was, again, lack of funds. UNRWA Commissioner-General Peter Hansen has stated, that the agency was faced with a \$70 million deficit for 1997, corresponding to the gap between its budget, as approved by the UN General Assembly, and its 1997 income. Although UNRWA instituted austerity measures, it still had a hole of \$20 million to

fill in August. According to an UNRWA press release of Sept. 10, "The situation had forced the agency to announce a series of emergency measures, including a review of school charges, a freeze on the recruitment of 249 additional teachers needed agency-wide to cope with the growth in the student population, a 15% reduction in international staff, the discontinuation of the agency's portion of university scholarships, and a freeze in hospital reimbursements for November and December 1997." As a member of the Palestinian Legislative Council explained to *EIR*, this meant that classroom size was increased to 60 pupils, 170 teachers had been fired, pupils were supposed to pay a fee for attending school, patients in hospitals would have to cover all costs, and hardship cases dependent on food supplies would be cut off. The Palestinian Legislative Council member added that, unless this were reversed, the Palestinian population would explode.

On Sept. 9, therefore, Palestinians in Gaza, the West Bank, as well as in refugee camps in Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria, staged strikes, to draw attention to their plight. At the same time, a meeting was taking place in Amman, Jordan, of UNRWA officials and representatives of the PA committee on refugees. Due to the protests, representatives of the donor countries attending were forced to take emergency measures to manage the crisis. According to an UNRWA statement released after that meeting, several donor countries quickly pledged more funds, or arranged to disburse them earlier than scheduled, to make up for the \$20 million missing. Japan said it would pay its annual \$12.6 million before year's end, instead of in 1998, as in accordance with the Japanese fiscal calendar, and would provide additional amounts for refugees in Lebanon; the United States, which is the largest cash donor to UNRWA, "announced \$7.5 million in additional funds for the agency in 1997, including \$1.5 million for emergency assistance in Lebanon." Germany and the Netherlands pledged about \$1 million each, and Italy and Spain, a bit less. As a result of this eleventh-hour action to pull together funds, Hansen announced that some of the announced cuts would be restored: pupils would not have to pay to attend classes, and hospital reimbursements would be made. But the staffing cuts, including teachers, would not be changed.

Clearly, what happened in Amman, was that those governments seriously committed to Middle East peace, emphatically the United States, rallied to pull together the funds, because they knew that if they did not, chaos would break out, just as Albright was to arrive in the region.

Nothing could have suited Netanyahu's purposes better than that. In fact, there is another facet of the UNRWA case which merits attention, in order to appreciate the manner in which the Israeli government is manipulating economic factors. According to well-informed Arab sources, Netanyahu was counting on a financial collapse of UNRWA, and subsequent phasing out of its activities. Were this to be the case, the Palestinian refugees, now living in camps in Lebanon and Syria, could lose their status as refugees, and become charges

of the states where they are located. This would radically alter the parameters of any discussion of their right to return to Palestine, an item which is on the agenda of the final status talks between the PA and Israel.

The security fraud

Surely, the most insidious tool in the hands of Netanyahu to wreck peace, has been the security issue. Promptly following each suicide bombing in Israel, Netanyahu has turned his guns on Arafat and on the militias in southern Lebanon. Thus, after the Aug. 30 Jerusalem bombing, Israeli units entered Lebanon, to place road bombs, which killed members of the Hezbollah deployed there. After the Sept. 4 Jerusalem bombings, another operation was launched in Lebanon. This time, however, it backfired, as the 12-man elite commando unit was surprised and killed by mortar fire.

After each assault against Israeli civilians, Netanyahu has declared Arafat responsible, and has demanded that the Palestinian leader act, through widespread repression and preemptive arrests, to guarantee that no such actions can be planned in the future. The premise on which Netanyahu bases his demands, is that any suicide bomber must have originated from areas in the West Bank or Gaza under the PA jurisdiction; ergo, Arafat is responsible, if they blow themselves up in Jerusalem.

In the case of the two recent bombings, PA experts have determined that the suicide bombers in fact travelled to their destination from abroad. An aide to Arafat, Tayeb Abdel-Rahim, said on Sept. 9 that the PA had proof of this from "foreign sources." He said, "The Israeli government and intelligence know the truth and apparently they are hiding facts because they want to embarrass the Palestinian Authority worldwide." Indeed, Israeli authorities had issued a court order the previous day, banning publication of any details related to the bombing, and forbidding any press from approaching the bombing site. Abdel-Rahim said that the information he had, indicated "that the explosives used in those bombings were made from RDX and material which is not revealed by X-ray," i.e., that the assailants could have eluded airport security.

This did not prevent Netanyahu, however, from seeking to define the "security issue," as the sole agenda item in his talks with Albright. In remarks to the press prior to their meeting, and during a joint press conference following it, Netanyahu hammered away at one theme. Lying, that the "essential premise of this [Oslo] agreement . . . was based on a Palestinian commitment to wage an unrelenting war against terrorism," Netanyahu reiterated his demand that Arafat "wage war against the terrorists," and "dismantle their infrastructure." In short, that Arafat should take military actions against persons and institutions which Israel says are sympathetic to terrorism. Were the Palestinian leader to attempt to comply, it would ignite a political and military confrontation in the PA-controlled areas, leading to civil war.

Space pioneer Sergei Korolev, the Soviet Wernher von Braun

by Marsha Freeman

Korolev: How One Man Masterminded the Soviet Drive to Beat America to the Moon

by James Harford

New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997

400 pages, cloth, \$30.00

It is most appropriate, that to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Sputnik this October, there be a renewed appreciation of the life and work of Soviet Chief Designer Sergei Korolev. It is fortunate that James Harford, himself part of the history of the U.S. space program, has been able, after nearly ten years of research and writing, to have his biography of Korolev published this year.

Harford opens his Prologue with the following: "One day in the early 1960s, Sergei Pavlovich Korolev was looking at a newspaper photograph of Wernher von Braun, then being lionized in the United States for his part in the upcoming Apollo program. His comment, recalled Antonona Otrishka, a staff assistant: 'We should be friends.'" Korolev died at the height of the Cold War, in 1966, so such a meeting was not destined to occur.

Just as the German emigré Wernher von Braun was a driving force in the United States for contributing an Earth-orbiting satellite during the activities of the International Geophysical Year in the mid-1950s, so it was Ukrainian emigré Korolev's vision, tenacity, and commitment to that same effort, that enabled the Soviet Union to be the first to open the Space Age of man on Oct. 4, 1957.

Like von Braun, as a young man, Sergei Korolev was inspired to dedicate his life to the technology for space exploration after becoming acquainted with the work of a great space pioneer: Hermann Oberth in the case of von Braun, and Konstantin Tsiolkovsky in the case of Korolev. While biographers differ as to when, or whether, Korolev ever met Tsiolkovsky, who died in 1935, there is no question that, as

Harford states, "Korolev began to build what Tsiolkovsky had conceived."

Korolev's life paralleled von Braun's in many other ways. Both spent the 1930s working for brutal, totalitarian regimes, with which each had to make some peace in order to survive and continue doing research. Both were imprisoned by these regimes, the Nazis in one case, Stalin in the other. Both worked on projects of such strategic import, that, as distasteful as it was to each, the leaders of both dictatorships had to be appealed to, and dealt with directly, in order to make any progress.

There were also significant differences between these two giants of space exploration, seemingly less of temperament and vision, and more of circumstance; but they both began their careers in space development through serious study, participation in amateur rocket societies, and then support from the military. Both died prematurely, many years before their work could be brought closer to completion. Both saw one overarching goal for mankind in space: trips by man to Mars.

Prelude to space exploration

The space programs of both the United States and the Soviet Union grew directly out of the missile defense efforts of the 1950s. The work of the German team under von Braun during World War II had proven beyond a doubt that rocket engines could be built to propel a missile into space. Both the German and Soviet efforts had their roots in the experiments by enthusiastic amateurs, mainly young men, who in the 1920s and early 1930s were trying to turn the ideas of Tsiolkovsky and Oberth, into hardware.

Before his 20th birthday, in 1926, Sergei Korolev moved to Moscow from Ukraine, to study at the prestigious Bauman Institute. As a youngster, he had become enamored of the new technology of flight, and was intent upon studying where other young men were also designing the gliders and planes of the future. Because the Institute was so near to the Central Aero-Hydrodynamics Institute (TsAGI), as Harford relates, many students were involved also in projects there, and could



Chief Designer Sergei Korolev, whose vision and tenacity made it possible for the Soviet Union to be the first country to venture into space, 40 years ago.

gain the experience of taking their conceptual studies to practical reality.

Interest among the technical community in Moscow was broadening to encompass “flights in Universal Ether,” in addition to flights in the air, when Korolev arrived in Moscow. In 1927, the First World Exhibition of Interplanetary Apparatus and Devices was held in Moscow. Spaceplane models by F.A. Tsander (1887-1933), whom Korolev would meet four years later, and papers and concepts by Robert Goddard, Oberth, and Max Valier, were on display. Like Friedrikh Tsander, at that time Korolev thought that the major role for the rocket would be as an adjunct to aircraft.

By 1930, an amateur rocket experimental group had been established in Moscow, called the Group for Studying Reaction Propulsion (GIRD), and led by Tsander. Korolev and Tsander, then both working at TsAGI, devoted their after-hours and weekends to the experiment GIRD was embarking on, Harford reports. Tsander’s rocket design, which was not successful, was tested by the GIRD staff in March 1933, while Tsander was dying of typhoid fever. It was followed by more advanced designs, and the first Soviet liquid-fueled rocket was launched on Aug. 17, 1933.

Eight days later, Korolev wrote an article for the newspaper *Vechernaya Moskva*, with the title, “Towards the Rocket-

plane.” Himself misled by some of the fantastic versions of international rocket developments then prevalent in the press, Korolev reportedly warned that the Germans had “allegedly built a rocket of such size that it will be able to fly a man.” In 1924, the world’s first amateur rocket society, established by Tsander in Moscow, had fallen into disrepute by debating for days the “fact” that Goddard had launched a rocket to the Moon! In his 1933 article, Korolev warned that although rocket technology held great promise, “practical resolution of this huge problem requires many years and persistent work.”

As reported by Harford, in August 1932, the amateur rocket organization in Moscow began receiving funding from the military, thanks to the interest of Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevsky. In October 1933, the Soviet Council of Labor and Defense created a Reaction Propulsion Institute—a recommendation by the Revolutionary Military Council of the U.S.S.R.—and the deputy chief engineer of the new Institute was Korolev.

Between 1933 and 1938, families of rocket engines and their guidance, control, and other requirements were under full-scale development in these new institutes in Russia.

Research in the Gulag

In the early morning hours of June 27, 1938, two men from the Soviet secret police and two “witnesses” entered Korolev’s apartment, and he was quickly taken away. At the age of 31, Korolev’s work on liquid propellant rockets had become recognized, certainly by his colleagues, and also by the Soviet state.

The charges against Korolev and other rocket researchers, who had also been arrested, was “subversion in a new field of technology.” They were accused of collaborating with an anti-Soviet organization (of rocket enthusiasts) in Germany. Soon after, Wernher von Braun and his German colleagues would be arrested by the Nazi Gestapo, with some similar charges levelled. And Romanian Hermann Oberth would be threatened with being sent to a concentration camp if he did not become a German citizen, to prove that he was not under the influence of foreign interests. Most likely, it was his work with Tukhachevsky, who was executed by Stalin, that led to Korolev’s arrest and exile.

Korolev was sentenced to ten years in prison, and, by October 1939, was “in one of the most dreaded of all prisons, a camp in the Kolyma area of far eastern Siberia,” Harford reports. The privations of his time in the camp, under unspeakable conditions, led to a permanent deterioration of his health, and, in all likelihood, contributed to his premature death at the age of 59.

But Korolev was called back to Moscow and finally moved, in September 1940, to a *sharaga*, or prison factory, likely through the intercession of the great aircraft designer Andrei Tupolev, who himself was arrested on Oct. 21, 1937. Tupolev had earlier been Korolev’s teacher at the Bauman Institute. During World War II, Tupolev and Ilyushin attack aircraft, made famous during the war, were produced in Gulag

“design bureaus.” In the summer of 1944, the entire experimental design bureau where Korolev was working, was released from custody, and Korolev’s “prior convictions expunged.”

In 1945, Korolev was commissioned a colonel in the Red Army. As Harford reports, he flew to Germany in September to “join other Soviet colleagues gathering information” on the V-2 rocket which had been developed by the von Braun team during the war. Von Braun himself was already in the United States. When German technical specialists, snatched from the East German Soviet zone, were brought to the Soviet Union to work on missile technology, one group worked under Korolev. But by 1950, the Germans were being sent back to their homeland, and Korolev was leading the effort to design, build, and test the world’s first ICBM, the R-7. According to Harford, Korolev believed that the World War II V-2 liquid propellant technology could not be extended significantly, and preferred to work on his own designs.

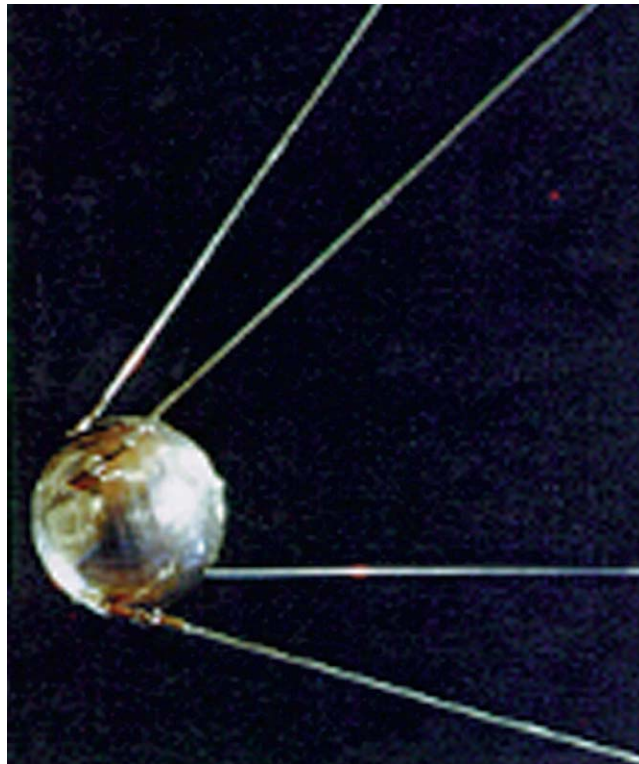
On Oct. 4, 1957, the world was awed by the orbiting of the first artificial satellite, Sputnik. Less than two months before that, the R-7, which launched Sputnik, made its first successful test for its intended purpose, carrying a dummy warhead. For Soviet Communist Party chief Nikita Khrushchov, the urgency was for the military capability. The leap into the Space Age for the Soviet leadership was useful merely as a publicity stunt to prove the superiority of the Soviet system to capitalism.

As Harford richly documents, the Soviet regime was constantly an obstacle to Korolev’s plan for the orderly progression of new space capabilities. The Soviet government funded design bureaus that were developing competing designs to Korolev’s, in everything from second-generation ICBMs to Moon rockets, which created confusion and inadequate funds for everyone. The regime, and Khrushchov personally, made outrageous demands on the Chief Designer to meet deadlines for space “firsts,” based on political considerations, such as speeches before the United Nations, or concerns about when the United States would do it.

Yes, there was also pressure on American engineers to out-do the Soviet Union, and there was political pressure that had little to do with science and technology. But no one in the United States feared that if they spoke up, or failed, they would end up in the Gulag. Here, it was the top-level leadership of the space agency that decided when to push the launch button, not a nomenklatura.

The anonymous Chief Designer

Unlike Wernher von Braun, who became a widely recognized proponent of space exploration through magazines, newspapers, and television in the early 1950s, Sergei Korolev’s name was not known outside the circles of the Soviet government, the military, and his colleagues who were involved with the space program, until after his death. Although intelligence services in the West knew there was a “Chief Designer,” his name was never made public. He was not seen



Sputnik, the world’s first artificial satellite.

in photographs with the cosmonauts, nor at state ceremonies where awards and medals were bestowed upon those recognized for their contributions. Yet, he was the man most responsible for their successes.

Anonymity was undoubtedly vexing to Korolev, although it was not his most serious problem. But the successful effort by the paranoid Soviet government to keep the identity of the Chief Designer a virtual state secret, produces a most frustrating aspect of Harford’s book.

Although the author spent many years making a herculean effort to interview hundreds of people who knew and worked with Korolev, the Chief Designer’s thoughts, his vision of the future, his long-range plans for space exploration, are missing. There is no way to explain how this man, who had been unjustly imprisoned, and stymied at every turn by a vicious and opportunistic regime, could have driven himself and his colleagues to accomplish what they did during his life, if he had not had a goal that allowed him to see everything else around him as merely ephemeral.

It seems inconceivable that Korolev left no notes, diaries, letters, or other personal material which would give us an insight into what ideas sustained him. It is conceivable that such material has not yet been made accessible to researchers by the Russian government, which would be a great disservice to the memory of the Chief Designer.

It can be hoped that such material will soon see its way into the light of day, and that Jim Harford will be able to write a sequel to this informative and moving biography.

International Intelligence

Soros foundation closes its Belarus operation

The director of the Washington, D.C. office of George Soros's Open Society Institute, John Fox, announced at a press conference in Minsk, Belarus, on Sept. 3, that the group was terminating its operations in Belarus—the first time this has happened in a former communist country. "The Belarussian authorities have distinguished themselves by forcing us to close," he charged.

In reality, the foundation pulled out because of fear of the legal consequences of an investigation by the government and the tax police, on its subversive activities in Belarus. The foundation has been working with particular enthusiasm on destabilizing Belarus and, according to its usual *modus operandi*, on creating a fifth column in the country, financing any force that could be used against the sovereignty of the country.

On March 10, Belarus President Aleksandr Lukashenko issued a decree restricting the tax-exempt status of the foundation. On March 16, the director of the foundation, Peter Byrne, was arrested because of his destabilizing activities, and expelled from the country. On March 18, the President announced an investigation into the many non-governmental organizations that have descended on Belarus like locusts. On March 19, police arrived at the foundation offices with a search warrant. A vast investigation was launched, resulting in the discovery of tax and hard currency violations, as well as criminal activities.

The foundation's bank accounts have been frozen, and it has been ordered to pay \$3 million in back taxes. On Sept. 1, staff members were questioned in connection with a criminal investigation.

Foreign Minister Ivan Antonovich told state television that the foundation's decision to pull out meant that someone apparently wanted to provoke "a sensational reaction of a political character." Antonovich said that the Soros group would not get out of paying its taxes by closing down and making "political statements, including quite negative ones, about us."

The President's press spokesman called the Institute "a bit strange" and "probably not important enough for the President to comment on."

The financial and criminal investigation of the Soros gang by the Belarus authorities closely resembles one launched by the Croatian authorities last year.

Iran calls for action to stop Algerian war

Following the massacre of 100-300 civilians in Algeria at the end of August, government officials and press in Iran have appealed for action. Foreign Ministry spokesman Mahmoud Mohammadi "condemned the recent massacre of civilians in Algeria and called on the international community to deal with the 'unprecedented crimes,' perpetrated against innocent civilians," according to an IRNA dispatch.

Several English-language dailies in Iran characterized the situation in Algeria in unusually drastic terms. *Iran News* wrote that, "if the situation is not brought under control, [the] existence of the entire Algerian nation will be endangered," according to IRNA. The *Iran Daily* "believed that the Algerian genocide needs to be stopped immediately before it is too late."

As for proposed courses of action, the *Iran News* urged the council of ministers to meet, to deal with the situation, and a delegation of the Organization of Islamic Conference to travel to Algeria, to contact all parties, in search of a mediated solution. All the papers have emphasized the need for Algerian President Zeroual to accept a dialogue with all political forces, including the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS).

Over the past five years, there has developed in Algeria a polarization of society, between so-called Islamic terrorist gangs (manipulated by military security services), civilian militias (armed by the government), and local, feudal criminal organizations committed to the law of vendetta. British-controlled mercenary and related military operations, such as Defense Services Ltd.,

Executive Outcomes, and others documented in *EIR*'s recent report on the "Invisible Empire," are an integral part of the managed civil war which has wracked the country since 1992.

Pope quotes Petrarch on the unity of Italy

On Sept. 4, Pope John Paul II, while receiving the new Italian ambassador to the Vatican, Alberto Leoncini Bartoli, opened his welcoming speech quoting from Petrarch, where the poet defines Italy as the "beautiful country, traversed by the Apennine mountains and surrounded by the sea and the Alps." Observers and media underlined that these are the current borders of Italy, and that therefore the Pope's statement was an implicit polemic against Umberto Bossi's separatist Northern League. The League recently attacked the Pope, whom the League considers "guilty" of having stopped Bossi's return to the national government.

The Pope also lamented the low birthrate in Italy, one of the lowest in the world, saying that such a situation "seriously jeopardizes the hope of a country toward a future." He also appealed to the Italian government and political forces, particularly on the need to create jobs for youth.

British shenanigans in Bosnia reported

According to a report in the Croatian daily *Vecernji List* of July 14, the British Ministry for Overseas Development provided financial backing to Bosnian Serb war criminal Simo Drljaca, before he was killed by British Special Air Services (SAS) troops early in July.

The report said that he had been receiving British government assistance, slated for reconstruction. The Ministry for Overseas Development confirmed that the money from the reconstruction fund was paid out to a firm called Komgrad, which Drljaca ran,

INDIAN Minister of State for External Affairs Salim Iqbal Shervani concluded a two-day visit to Iran on Sept. 8. In meetings with Iran's new President, the foreign minister, and other high-ranking officials, Shervani discussed bilateral relations and recent regional developments. He delivered a message from Prime Minister Gujral to President Khatami.

NELSON MANDELA wants East Timor cut off from Indonesia. "The basis of my representation to President Suharto was that autonomy should be given to the people of East Timor," Mandela said on Sept. 9, after meeting East Timor separatist leader and co-winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, Catholic Bishop Carlos Belo.

A TOP ASSOCIATE of Tibet's Dalai Lama was murdered in August by even more fanatical factions within the Tibetan Buddhist exile community, according to Indian police. Attempts to pin the blame on China for the murder of the monk and two assistants, have fallen flat, as Indian police identified members of the Dorje Shugden Society, founded last year, as the murderers. The murdered monk had denounced the sect in the name of the Dalai Lama.

BORIS YELTSIN will not run again for President in the year 2000. Yeltsin made the statement on Sept. 2. "One has to clear the way for the young," he said. "We now have a good, friendly, and intelligent leadership team." While the Russian Constitution formally bans a third term candidacy, there has been intense discussion of at least two potential "loopholes" whereby Yeltsin could run again in the year 2000.

AN EXPLOSIVE DEVICE hit a convoy of cars in which the military governor of Nigeria's Ekiti state was travelling on Sept 2. Although eight people were hurt, Lt. Col. Mohammed Bawa escaped uninjured. Eight people, including Bawa's aide-de-camp and four schoolchildren, were taken to a hospital in Ado-Ekiti, capital of the southwestern state.

"for building a village school and a cultural centre." Drljaca, besides being a war criminal, belonged to a group of corrupt Serbian entrepreneurs, which in 1992 took over a construction firm and some other companies in Prijedor, and later on "privatized" them. He was also a leader of a criminal association that was blackmailing other businessmen, threatening to burn down their properties, if construction agreements were accepted by somebody else.

According to the London *Sunday Times*, the NATO Stabilization Force (SFOR) was better received in Prijedor after Drljaca began to receive as much as 50% of all reconstruction contracts. According to the article, it was SFOR officials who were responsible for this, under the condition that he stop his threats of violence against other companies.

The affair raises the question of Britain's intelligence operations in the Balkans, which *EIR* has exposed.

Gerry Adams lays out Sinn Fein's goals

Gerry Adams, president of Sinn Fein, told reporters at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. on Sept. 3, that, contrary to British Prime Minister Tony Blair's declarations, "there will be, and there should be, and there can be, a united Ireland in our lifetimes." He described the negotiations set to begin in mid-September as a "very defining and critical moment in Anglo-Irish relationships." Adams noted that Ireland is a small island, only 5 million people; "we don't have a history of imperialism, of colonialism." Because of this, he called on Americans of Irish ancestry "to intensify their efforts . . . interests, and . . . involvement" in Irish peace efforts, because "we do need others throughout the world to help us, to help the British, to encourage both governments to make the necessary progress."

The Sinn Fein president praised President Clinton, saying that he "should be commended for the way he opened the lid on all this," especially the fact that "the President

[gave] U.S. citizens their right to receive information" from Sinn Fein. Adams countered this openness to "the British government [having] tried to [marginalize] us . . . exclude us, [and] to demonize us."

Adams called for a complete demilitarization, including by British forces, and for the Unionists, led by David Trimble, to participate in the talks. He reported that many supporters of Trimble, who has not yet agreed to sit at the peace talks table with Sinn Fein, are saying that they want Trimble in the talks.

Adams was presented with a copy of *EIR*'s issue of Aug. 22, titled "Britain's 'Invisible' Empire Unleashes the Dogs of War."

Pentecostalism grows in Brazil's MST

The number of pentecostals within Brazil's Landless Movement (MST) is growing, especially at the camps established in the Pontal de Paranapanema region in São Paulo state, according to a report in the Brazilian daily *Folha de São Paulo* on Aug. 25. The Assembly of God is the predominant group among the land invaders.

According to the newspaper, this is causing concern among the MST's Catholics, who founded the group out of liberation theology's Pastoral Land Commission (CPT), and the Ecclesiastical Base Communities (CEBs). There is no conflict between the theo-libbers and evangelicals in terms of the MST's goals, however. In fact, at the Ninth Inter-Ecclesiastical Encounter, held in Maranhão in late July, which brought together over 2,000 CEB representatives, there was discussion of the need to be more open to pentecostalism, both within and outside the Catholic Church.

A poll conducted in May 1996 among MSTers in two areas of São Paulo state, showed that 9% were pentecostals, and 1% "historic" Catholics. Today, MST leaders estimate that 30% of its militants are evangelicals, a sharp contrast to the picture in the early 1990s.

God bless you, Mother Teresa

by Nina Ogden

The world can be changed, in the words of the Apostle Paul, “in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye.” As a subject people began to murmur and cry at the sight of Princess Diana, their “queen of hearts,” being excluded from the honors of state by the House of Windsor, Mother Teresa said simply, “I can’t breathe any more,” and died. On Saturday, Sept. 13, India conducted a state funeral with full honors for “The Saint of the Gutters.”

Last year, Pope John Paul II designated the years 1997-99 as a three-year preparation, to heighten the Catholic Church’s spiritual readiness for the Jubilee Year 2000. The year 1997 is called the “Year of Christ and the virtue of faith,” during which people are called to a better imitation of Christ in their daily living.

In one of the last conversations I had with her before she “went home to Jesus,” as her Sisters say, Mother Teresa told me, “Some people think miracles just happen, but you and I know they take very hard work.” How many miracles of the virtue of faith has Mother Teresa worked in the hearts of the poor and frightened throughout the world? How many people has she taken by the hand and taught to pray for perfect love and for His will “to be done on earth as it is in heaven”? I am one of those who cherish the discoveries to which she led me. The world now knows of Mother Teresa’s love for Princess Diana and the lessons she taught her about love for “the poorest of the poor.”

President William Clinton, in his weekly radio address to the nation on Sept. 6, eulogized Mother Teresa and Princess Diana, saying, “Today the world mourns the loss of two remarkable women. Their lives were very different, but ultimately bound together by a common concern for and commitment to the dignity and worth of every human being, especially those too often overlooked, the desperately poor, the abandoned, the sick and the dying.” He said, “Hillary and

Chelsea will never forget visiting her mission in Calcutta, and we will always treasure the time we spent with her and be especially grateful for the home for abandoned babies she and her order opened in Washington, and the chance Hillary had to help in getting it established.”

On June 19, 1995, Will Wertz and I attended the blessing and dedication of the home President Clinton referred to in his remarks. In our report, published in the weekly *New Federalist*, we referred to it as “an extraordinary event . . . which brought together Mother Teresa, Hillary Clinton, James Cardinal Hickey, and D.C. Mayor Marion Barry, based upon a common commitment to the sacredness of human life and the necessity of caring for the poor. Contrary to those in the so-called pro-life movement who have vilified President and Mrs. Clinton as anti-life, this event pointed to a unique collaborative alliance between the Clinton administration and the Catholic Church.”

Surely, as they learned of Mother Teresa’s death, all of the participants in that event recalled waiting in the hot sun for the ceremonies inside the home to be concluded, as the sweet voices of the Sisters of the Missionaries of Charity led us in the hymn, “Whatsoever you do to the least of my people, that you do unto me me.” We sang it over and over again, more and more harmoniously, for over 45 minutes, while we waited, our singing becoming a sweet prayer until Hillary Clinton emerged from the house, holding Mother Teresa by the hand, leading her down the stairs. When Mother Teresa spoke, she stressed that “to kill a baby is to kill Jesus in the heart of the mother. If you know there is a child who is unwanted and unloved, please bring it to me.” She led us in the “St. Francis prayer”: “Lord, make me an instrument of thy peace.”

When Mrs. Clinton spoke, it was obvious that she had experienced Mother Teresa’s tenacious love for the poor and what her Sisters describe as her “great gift of discernment,”



In Washington, D.C. in June 1995, from left: D.C. Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton, Washington Mayor Marion Barry, James Cardinal Hickey, Mother Teresa, and First Lady Hillary Clinton. The hymn, "Whatever you do to the least of my people, that you do unto me," epitomized the spirit and work of Mother Teresa.

where she met you inside your own soul, and brought to your command the divine spark you hadn't yet found there. The First Lady said to Mother Teresa, "We take great inspiration from your work and from your ceaseless pursuit of what you believe in." Mrs. Clinton continued, "Earlier, on another occasion when I was speaking with Mother, she looked at me and said, 'This is a gift of love, but I've been told I cannot give the gift of peace because I don't give anyone any peace.'" Mrs. Clinton thanked several people who contributed to "bringing this day to fruition," including His Eminence Cardinal Hickey, Mayor Barry, and her own aide, Milanne Vermeer. She also thanked Sister Sylvia of the Missionaries of Charity. (How sad that Sister Sylvia was fatally injured in a car wreck near Front Royal, Virginia, the year after Mrs. Clinton thanked her for her work on the Gift of Love house.)

In President Clinton's radio address, also, it was clear that he had taken a part of Mother Teresa's beautiful soul into his own, when he said, "Anyone who has ever met Mother Teresa could see that within her very small frame, she carried a big heart. Big enough to follow God's will to show compassion and love for all our children, especially the sick and forgotten."

How many, like Bill and Hillary Clinton, have responded to Mother Teresa's spiritual guidance. Her friend and biographer, Eileen Egan, a founder of the Catholic Relief Service, told me of the medals this diminutive general handed out—in anticipation of good service. "When she goes to a new city, where she wants to start a new hospital or AIDS clinic, or orphanage, or leprotorium, she walks about the city until she

sees a house she thinks will do the job," Egan said. "Then she puts a little tin 'miraculous medal' of Mary on the step with a note that says, 'I want your house, Mother Teresa.' And she usually gets it!"

At the end of June 1995, Mother Teresa was in the Bronx for the inauguration of Daily Eucharistic Adoration at St. Anthony of Padua Church. She was dismayed that this beautiful church was locked up before and after every Mass for fear of the drugs and violence in the neighborhood. She insisted to Bishop Garmendia that the church be opened 24-hours a day so that people could worship "and discuss their troubles with Jesus," she told the congregation attending the ceremony. "If someone is killed because they are in the church visiting Jesus, their example will only convince everyone more quickly that the killing will have to end." As I walked with the neighborhood crowd, people were saying, "Everything will be peaceful. Everyone will listen to Mother instead of the drug pushers."

I went to the house of the Missionaries of Charity nearby, one of the first established in the United States after Mother Teresa had been invited by Cardinal Cooke in 1970 to bring the Missionaries of Charity to the archdiocese of New York. Egan, who was with her as she toured the Bronx at that time, remembers Mother Teresa asking Father McPeake, a priest of the archdiocese, if the people in the neighborhood, which resembled a war-torn scene, were hungry. "Is this Calcutta Number Two?" Mother Teresa asked. The priest told her that the way the people looked, with limp and drooping bodies, was due to drugs and not hunger. He asked her, "With all the need in India, why would you have to come here?" Mother

Teresa replied, “We can be a bridge between those who have and those who have less.”

When I entered the house, a Sister showed me a map on which dozens of pins were stuck in every continent, each designating a Missionaries of Charity house. A young couple was brought to the table where Mother Teresa sat. The young woman was crying. “She is crying because we have been married for four years and we have no children,” her husband explained in broken English. “No more crying. It will make you too heavy-hearted,” Mother Teresa insisted. “This is what stops you from having babies. I will pray that you will have babies. If necessary, I will give you some of mine from Calcutta. But I want you to go home and get to work at it. These things take a lot of work, you know.”

I gave Mother Teresa a copy of Lyndon LaRouche’s book, *The Science of Christian Economy*. “There’s something I want you to do,” she told me. She picked up my copy of Pope Paul VI’s Encyclical letter, *Populorum Progressio*, and pointed to the concluding section where I had underlined the words, “development is the new name for peace.” She handed me one of her “miraculous medals.” “I want you to make these the words of your country. I want you to make your country the light of justice and peace in the world, and chase away the ‘structures of sin’ you were talking about.” She handed me two more medals, saying, “Your husband and son will help you.” She gave me another medal saying, “Your Godparents will help you as they use this medal to learn to share with each other, as parents share the love of a child. We will pray for you and your family.” Mother Teresa added, “And we will pray for Helga and Lyndon.” She handed the books and copies of *Fidelio* magazine, which I had brought for her, to one of the Sisters. “They can have these here,” she said. “I already have them in Calcutta.”

Her childhood

Mother Teresa knew the “structures of sin” of British geopolitics from the earliest moments of her childhood. She was born Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhui in Skopje, in what was then Serbia, on Aug. 26, 1910. Her father, Nikola, was a leading activist in the movement for a free Albania. When Gonxha was nine years old, her father travelled 160 miles to a political dinner in Belgrade to organize the unification of the Province of Kosovo with greater Albania. He was poisoned at the dinner, and returned home only to die. His assets were stolen by his business partner, and his widow Drana had to sell embroidery to feed her children.

The family’s activities centered around the parish of the Sacred Heart, which provided spiritual nourishment and cultural enrichment to the Albanian community in Skopje. Both Agnes Gonxha and her sister Age were known for their beautiful voices, and their fellow singers in the Albanian Catholic choir of Skopje called them the nightingales of the choir. At the age of 18, Gonxha confided to her mother and her priest her desire to join an order of missionary sisters serving in

India, and she travelled to join the Loreto Sisters in Dublin, Ireland, to begin her novitiate. Her brother Lazar, who was serving as a lieutenant in the newly formed Albanian Army of King Zog, wrote her there, afraid he would never see her again. She wrote back, saying, “You will serve a king of 2 million people. I will serve the King of the whole world.”

She arrived in Calcutta on Epiphany, in 1929. When she took her lifetime vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience in 1937, she took the name of Teresa, after St. Therese of the Child Jesus, who had taken as her motto the words of Christ, “Unless you be converted and become as little children, you shall not enter the kingdom of heaven.” Sister Teresa lived behind the enclosed walls of the Loreto Sisters for 19 years as a teacher of geography and other subjects, becoming headmistress of St. Mary’s Entally school in Calcutta.

India, August 1946

When, in the Bronx, I told Mother Teresa that Lyndon LaRouche had been in Calcutta as a soldier in 1946, and had taken some of his first steps of political leadership there, after witnessing the carnage that had ensued when the British tried to crush the Indian independence movement, she laughed her wonderful laugh and said, “God truly works in mysterious ways!”

She recalled “The Day of the Great Killing” in August 1946, when, out of vital necessity, she disobeyed the rules of enclosure of the Loreto Sisters and went out of the convent walls. Direct Action Day had exploded into violence, and all deliveries of food and supplies were halted. “I went out from St. Mary’s,” she said. “I had 300 girls in the boarding school and we had nothing to eat. We were not supposed to go out into the streets, but I went anyway. Then I saw the bodies on the streets, stabbed, beaten, lying in strange positions in their dried blood. Some American soldiers stopped me, and told me I could be raped or killed, that no one should be out on the streets. I told them I had to come out, and take the risk. I had 300 students with nothing to eat. The soldiers drove me back to the school and supplied us with bags of rice.”

One of the Mother Superiors of Mother Teresa’s Missionaries of Charity asked recently, “Is the Lyndon we pray for also the 23-year-old soldier who helped save the life of the young Sister Teresa? Perhaps so. We pray that He who led them along new pathways on the Day of the Great Killing will give them new strength along those paths today.”

Shortly after “The Day of the Great Killing,” Sister Teresa went out of the enclosure forever, to found the Missionaries of Charity among the starving, the sick, and the dying in the slums of Calcutta. Along with the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience professed by all religious sisters, Mother Teresa added a fourth vow, “to give wholehearted and free services to the poorest of the poor.”

The day of a sister in the Missionaries of Charity begins at 4:40 a.m., when she arises from her mat on the floor. As she dresses, she kisses her habit, a rough white cotton sari

with blue edging, and prays that it will be a reminder of “my separation from the world and its vanities. Let the world be nothing to me, and I, nothing to the world. Let it remind me of my baptismal robe and help me to keep my heart pure from sin, just for today.”

While putting on her sandals, she continues, “Of my own free will, dear Jesus, I will follow You wherever You shall go in search of souls, at any cost to myself and out of pure love for You.” As is the Indian custom, the Sisters shed their sandals at the chapel entrance, and go barefoot into the chapel for a half-hour of prayer and meditation. Mass is at 6:00 in the morning. They do not kneel at Mass, but either stand or sit on the floor. Above the altar is a crucifix with the words, “I thirst.” After their breakfast, they do their work for what would be the equivalent of two full work shifts—caring for the sick, the dying, the abandoned, the helpless.

The prayer that the Sister prays before lying down to sleep reflects her joy in the work she has done that day. “Do I realize that I am really rich when I possess the Kingdom, and am I really happy to be poor? Do I make myself available precisely because I am poor and am available for Christ? Do I meet Christ in the distressing disguise of the poor I serve?”

Our first talk

On Aug. 26, I sent Mother Teresa a note for her 87th birthday. I reminded her that the first time I had ever spoken to her, we had discussed the encyclical letter of Pope Leo XIII, *Rerum Novarum*. I quoted from the end of the encyclical, saying that this quote reminded me of her vocation, “. . . Let them not cease to impress upon men of all ranks the principles of Christian living as found in the Gospel; by all means in their power, let them strive for the well-being of people; and especially let them aim both to preserve in themselves and to arouse in others, in the highest as well in the lowest, the mistress and queen of the virtues, Charity . . . which is in epitome the law of the Gospel, and which, always ready to sacrifice itself for the benefit of others, is man’s surest antidote against the insolence of the world and immoderate love of self; the divine office and features of this virtue being described by the Apostle Paul in these words: ‘Charity is patient, is kind, . . . is not self-seeking . . . bears all things . . . endures all things.’ ”

It was in this spirit, on Aug. 22, 1994, that I asked Mother Teresa to join in the effort to oppose the United Nations Conference on Population to be held in Cairo, Egypt later that year. The Schiller Institute had published a full-page ad in the *Washington Post*, and was to publish it in Cairo on the day of the conference. The ad (titled “Stop the UN’s Killer Conference!”) quoted Pope John Paul II’s “grave concern” about Cairo and his warning that “what is at stake is the very future of humanity.” The ad also quoted Lyndon LaRouche’s warning: “If the Cairo Conference were to succeed, the family as we know it around the world, would be dead as a protected institution. You cannot be for the family, and tolerate the

Cairo Conference.”

Mother Teresa replied to my request with the following statement: “I have prayed over this and this is what I want you to do. I want you to make hundreds of copies of my speech and I want you to give one to every delegate at the conference. I want one to go into the hands of each of these delegates. We will let them pray and think. We will let them pray over it and make meditation and think. Thought is prayer expressed in human terms. If they do this fully and sincerely, any bad or misguided judgment they might have had will disappear. Make as many copies as you need to, to get it into the hands of all the delegates from all the countries of the world who will be in Cairo. Use that statement that I made at the prayer breakfast in your country. It fully expresses what I have prayed over on this subject. Put this statement in your paper and write on it that I asked you, Nina, to do this so that there will be no misunderstanding. Say that I asked you to do this and that I asked God to bless you in your effort.”

The Schiller Institute printed and distributed 5,000 copies of her statement at the Cairo Conference. Many delegates, upon receiving her statement, told us that they had been bribed and hoodwinked into coming to the conference.

Our readers may recall, with humble pride, that one of the last public acts of Mother Teresa’s life was her response to the Schiller Institute’s request that she intervene at the eleventh-hour to try to save Joseph Roger O’Dell from execution in the Commonwealth of Virginia. On July 22, 1997, she spoke to me on the phone from Calcutta, and made the following statement, which I tape-recorded, and which I was to hand-deliver to Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia and Virginia Gov. George Allen: “I come before you today to appeal for the life of a man—Joseph Roger O’Dell. I do not know what he has done to be condemned to death. All I know is that he, too, is a child of God, created for better things—to love and to be loved.

“I pray that Joseph is at peace with God; that he has said sorry to God and to whomever he has hurt. Let us not take away his life. Let us bring hope into his life and all our lives. Jesus, Who loves each one of us with mercy and compassion, works miracles of compassion.

“To you, dear Joseph, I say: Trust in God’s tender love for you, and accept whatever God gives and give whatever God takes with a big smile. Let us pray.—Mother Teresa.”

Dear Mother, Pope John Paul II said that you were “a glowing example of how the love of God can be transformed into love of one’s neighbor.” We are smiling in memory of you. God bless you, Mother Teresa.

Note: The author would like to thank Eileen Egan, a founder of the Catholic Relief Service and an Ambassador of Peace of Pax Christi, for some of the biographical material. She is the author of the excellent biography Such a Vision of the Street, Mother Teresa—The Spirit and the Work (New York: Doubleday, 1985). She was a long time friend of Mother Teresa and is a beautiful soul in her own right.

Soros's fund bankrolled Weld's 1996 campaign

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Top officials of Soros Fund Management, the New York-based speculative fund of George “Mr. Drug Legalization” Soros, poured at least \$50,750 into the 1996 U.S. Senate campaign of William Weld. More than a dozen of Soros’s top executives gave the maximum contribution allowed under Federal election law. In many instances, family members simultaneously kicked in to the Weld coffers, and, in some instances, Soros employees listed their Weld contributions under other corporate affiliations, linked to the Soros fund, in what may have been an effort to conceal the full extent of the Soros Fund cash flow into Weld’s campaign.

The Soros-Weld ties take on special significance as Senate Republicans battle over the fate of Weld’s nomination as U.S. ambassador to Mexico. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) has vowed that there will never be a hearing on Weld’s nomination. Helms, correctly, says that Weld’s track record on drugs is an abomination, and his appointment would severely undermine U.S.-Mexican anti-drug collaboration.

Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), a longtime rival of Helms, has picked up the Weld banner, and is challenging Helms’s prerogative powers as committee chairman, to unilaterally determine whether there will be hearings on the Weld nomination. As this issue of *EIR* went to press, the “Weld wars” inside the GOP were intensifying, as the Foreign Relations Committee prepared to hold a public meeting to discuss its autumn agenda. Helms vowed once again, on Sept. 10, that Weld’s nomination will not be on that agenda. Weld is a former official of the Reagan-Bush administration, a George Bush intimate, and the former Republican governor of Massachusetts.

As *EIR* reported in August, there is good reason to believe that President Bill Clinton approved the nomination of Weld without being adequately informed of Weld’s role in covering up major cases of drug trafficking and drug-money launder-

ing, while he was a federal prosecutor in Boston, and later as head of the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice.

As the Mexican daily newspaper *Reforma* reported on Sept. 3-4, while U.S. Attorney in Boston, in 1985, Weld personally covered up a \$1.2 billion drug-money-laundering scheme, involving executives of the Bank of Boston. The most culpable official of the Bank of Boston was Weld’s first cousin, Ogden White. Weld settled the case in a plea agreement, in which no bank official was indicted, and the bank itself got off by paying a \$500,000 fine—an absurdly small amount, especially when weighed against the vast profits the bank enjoyed from the money-laundering scheme.

As governor of Massachusetts, Weld embraced two of Soros’s drug legalization ploys: so-called “needle exchanges,” i.e., the distribution of free hypodermic needles to heroin addicts; and, the legalization of “medical marijuana.”

In August 1997, Soros’s Open Society Fund announced a \$1 million grant to the Tides Foundation in San Francisco, to purchase and distribute free hypodermic needles to addicts. The announcement came days after Clinton administration drug policy adviser Gen. Barry McCaffrey (ret.) warned that the United States was being flooded with high-grade, cheap heroin, coming from the very Colombian drug cartels that have been the leading beneficiaries of Soros’s legalization drive in Ibero-America and the United States.

Soros earned the wrath of McCaffrey and Drug Enforcement Administration head Thomas Constantine, in November 1996, when he bankrolled a multimillion-dollar media disinformation campaign, that resulted in the passage of referenda that legalized the “medical” use of marijuana in California, and the “medical” use of marijuana, heroin, cocaine, and LSD in Arizona. McCaffrey denounced the “medical marijuana” ploy as a cover for Soros’s goal: the legalization of all illicit drugs. He called the idea that marijuana is a legitimate medi-

cine “a Cheech and Chong medical show.” Through a concerted bipartisan effort, led by McCaffrey, with the active support of President Clinton, the Arizona legislature largely overturned the referendum.

Soros-Weld ties

Up until *EIR* researchers reviewed the Federal Election Commission (FEC) records of Weld’s unsuccessful 1996 campaign against incumbent Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.), there was no solid link between Weld and Soros. The Soros connection is yet further proof that Weld is unqualified for the sensitive diplomatic post — and any other government position as well.

For the past five years, Soros, the Queen’s personal speculator (Soros’s offshore Quantum Fund handles an undisclosed portion of the Queen’s personal \$3-4 billion investment portfolio), has been pouring tens of millions of dollars a year into the drive to legalize drugs in the United States. As the Aug. 29 issue of *EIR* detailed, Soros is simultaneously involved in bankrolling the drive to legalize the production of cocaine in Colombia and other Ibero-American countries.

The flow of Soros Fund Management cash into Weld’s campaign came in the form of personal contributions from 20 top officials, led by Stanley Druckenmiller, the Fund’s managing director. Druckenmiller contributed a total of \$2,000 to the Weld campaign (he also gave between \$1-2,000 to such “Conservative Revolution” luminaries and fronts as Newt Gingrich, John Kasich, Malcolm Forbes, and the Adam Smith Political Action Committee). His wife gave \$2,000, and his parents contributed \$4,000.

Other Soros Fund Management officials who kicked in to the Weld campaign chest were: Scott Bessent, Steven Gilbert, Gary Gladstein, Jeffrey Griffin, Robert Jermain, Harvey Karp, Bruce Langone, Elizabeth Larson, Alexander McAree, Paul McNulty, Gabriel Nechamkin, Steven Okin, Dale Precoda, Leif Rosenblat, Mark Sonnino, Filberto Verticelli, and John Zwaanstra. Several other Soros Fund Management employees made contributions to Weld, but listed other corporate affiliations with the FEC, including Duquesne Capital Management, Mueller Industries, and Invemed. Other employees of those firms also contributed to the Weld campaign.

Apart from Druckenmiller, most of the other Soros Fund Management officials who gave to Weld did not contribute to any other political campaigns or political action committees during the 1996 election cycle.

Never one to put all his eggs in one basket, Soros personally gave a \$1,000 “hedge” contribution to Kerry’s reelection effort. But this was dwarfed by the largesse of his top employees toward Weld.

A special case

One of the Soros Fund Management executives, whose \$2,000 contribution to Weld was his only campaign gift in 1996, was Arminio Fraga. *EIR* has not yet been able to deter-

mine whether Fraga, who runs Soros’s fund operations in Brazil and elsewhere in Ibero-America, is a U.S. citizen. He listed his address with the FEC as Short Hills, New Jersey.

Fraga was the director of the Brazilian Central Bank during the Collor de Mello government in the late 1980s and early ’90s. Collor de Mello was forced to resign as President of Brazil, after he was indicted in 1992 in a corruption scandal which engulfed his administration. The scandal revolved around money-laundering activities by his campaign treasurer, P.C. Farias, which many investigators suspected involved drug money. Farias was later found dead, in bed with his girlfriend, the victim of an alleged “crime of passion.” The police have recently reopened their probe of his death, based on new evidence suggesting that he was murdered.

Reforma blasts Weld

On Sept. 3-4, the Mexican daily *Reforma*, blasted Weld. In the first of the two articles, Carmen Alvarez singled out LaRouche as one of Weld’s most prominent “political enemies,” who provided the greatest amount of detail on Weld’s cover-up of the Bank of Boston case, “the greatest case of money-laundering in U.S. criminal history.” Alvarez wrote, “In his accusation, LaRouche . . . points out the ties of the Weld family with ex-President George Bush, to whom he attributes an important influence in his election as governor of Massachusetts. ‘At the same time that Weld blocked the criminal charges against his close money-laundering friends, he launched criminal actions which answered to the interests of Bush, against key Bush opponents, such as this writer and his friends,’ LaRouche says.”

Also quoted was David Jordan, President Ronald Reagan’s ambassador to Peru, and Walker Todd, an adviser to Helms, who both emphasized that Weld’s presence in Mexico City would jeopardize the U.S.-Mexico anti-drug cooperation.

The second article featured an interview with Jack Blum, the former special counsel to the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that probed Reagan-Bush administration collusion with Ibero-American narcotics traffickers during the 1980s Nicaraguan Contra “secret war” against the Sandinistas. Blum charged that Weld was guilty of fostering the drug epidemic now hitting Mexico.

“Weld’s bad administration as head of the Criminal Division,” Blum charged, “helped create the problems which Mexico faces today, since he did not stop the industrialization of drugs, which took off during the Contra war with the Sandinistas.” Blum attempted to get Weld’s assistance in probing Reagan-Bush administration collusion with the Colombian drug cartels. “Instead of cooperating, Weld made it impossible to obtain the information,” Blum said. “We are looking at a man who was in a politically key position, and instead of confronting the drug problem as many of us would have wanted him to, what he did was cover it up. . . . In fact, I would argue that many of the problems which Mexico faces today, stem from errors made in the United States.”

As scandals hit Gore, will Clinton name LaRouche?

by Edward Spannaus

Vice President Al Gore now finds himself in the middle of the swirling controversy around Democratic campaign fund-raising in the 1996 elections — with many commentators now, for the first time, suggesting that Gore is more threatened than is President Clinton himself by the fund-raising investigations.

With the possibility of the appointment of an independent counsel now looming, reports are circulating that Gore is no longer a shoo-in for the Democratic nomination for President in the year 2000. Indeed, some are saying Gore may not even make it until the next elections.

Veteran White House correspondent Sarah McClendon reported recently in her newsletter that there is an escalating rift between the President and Mrs. Clinton, on the one side, and Vice President Gore, on the other. “This has proceeded to the point,” writes McClendon, “where the Clintons are talking about who should succeed Gore if the vice president should be scandalized extensively enough to cause him to resign.” McClendon, a long-standing harsh critic of Gore, reported that the President has conferred with Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) about the possibility of his replacing Gore as vice president; other names mooted include Sen. John D. Rockefeller (D-W.V.).

Clinton’s smart move

In a radio interview with “EIR Talks” on Sept. 9, economist and declared Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche remarked that, in light of the rumors that Gore might have to resign, “some wags in Washington have suggested that the President appoint *me* to replace Al Gore, as a nominee to be his vice president.” LaRouche pointed out that one of the arguments to be made in support of this, is “that if I were the President’s vice president, no one would *dare* organize an assassination threat against the incumbent President.”

“I think that from the standpoint of the personal interest of President Clinton, it would be much wiser of the President to support me,” LaRouche said. “That is much more interesting. I don’t think that Ted Kennedy wants the job anyway. You know, there have been people in this country who’ve been out to kill as many Kennedys as possible over a period

of years, and I think that the perception of Mr. Kennedy would be that if he did that, were to take that kind of position, that the threat of assassination against him, as against his older brothers, were a likely prospect.”

The President’s smart move in this case, LaRouche said, “would be to appoint *me*.” He explained that, of course, “there would be a real, screaming ‘freak-out’ from coast to coast, inside the Democratic Party, as well as elsewhere,” if Clinton were to do this. But then, the President would have to say: “What are you screaming about? This guy was the victim of a frame-up, of which he’s perfectly innocent — crimes of which he is perfectly innocent.” This would cause a very interesting effect, LaRouche pointed out, because, of the 51% or so portion of the voting-age population which didn’t bother to vote in the 1996 elections, a significant portion of these voters would respond positively, even enthusiastically, to Clinton’s naming of LaRouche; this would demonstrate the President’s concern for these disaffected sections of the citizenry, and would consequently increase popular support for the President and, as a by-product, would certainly also boost the Democratic Party’s fortunes in the 1998 mid-term elections and beyond.

Washington Post hits Gore

The current escalation around Gore came with the publication of a front-page article by the *Washington Post*’s Bob Woodward on Sept. 3, which reported that more than \$120,000 in campaign contributions personally solicited by Gore for a “soft money” account had instead gone into “hard-money” accounts earmarked for individual candidates. That same day, the Department of Justice announced that it had commenced a preliminary review of the allegations, which could ultimately lead to the appointment of an independent counsel. The issue, according to a DOJ spokesman, is supposedly whether Gore illegally solicited campaign contributions on Federal property. If, at the end of the current review, which can run for 30 days, the DOJ decides that it is warranted, then it will conduct a formal preliminary investigation for the next 90 days, to determine if there is enough evidence to warrant the Attorney General asking for appointment of an independent counsel.

In her press briefing on Sept. 5, Attorney General Janet Reno acknowledged that the first she had heard of the “hard money” allegations was from the *Washington Post* article. This led Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) to remark on CNN’s “Inside Politics Weekend” on Sept. 6: “I think if Bob Woodward worked for the Department of Justice, we would have had an independent counsel a long time ago. I think Woodward ought to go to law school and be a permanent independent counsel.”

Gore’s fund-raising activities were then the principal focus of the hearings held on Sept. 10 by the Senate committee investigating campaign fund-raising, when the Democratic National Committee’s general counsel was the primary wit-

ness. Republicans introduced a series of memoranda from White House aides which indicated that a portion of contributions from major party donors, such as those solicited by Gore, would be considered "hard money," that is, funds used for Federal election campaigns and subject to Federal election law. Gore has always maintained that the funds he raised from his office constituted so-called "soft money," which is not covered by Federal election financing laws. Gore has also contended that it was not illegal for him to raise such funds on Federal property, because the funds he raised were not subject to Federal campaign laws.

It was this argument of Gore's which was thrown into contention by the Sept. 3 Woodward article.

For many, Clinton is the target

For many of those screaming the loudest about Gore, the real target is of course the President, not the vice president. For example, the *New York Times*'s William Safire suggested that if Attorney General Reno does not soon seek the appointment of a special prosecutor, "she may well be the first cabinet member since William Belknap in 1876 to be impeached." But, Safire laments: "The sad part of all this is that Reno and Gore are paying the price for the political fund-raising strategy set not by them, but by Bill Clinton."

On the evening of the Senate hearings which focussed on Gore, ABC News's "Nightline" program devoted its program to the growing campaign fund-raising scandals around the vice president, which, it suggested, are casting a cloud over Gore's "inside track on the Presidency." Among the more interesting elements of the "Nightline" broadcast was a brief comment by former Clinton White House aide George Stephanopoulos, who said, "Whatever the underlying merits, it's now almost inevitable that an independent counsel will be appointed, if only because the Attorney General will have so many political problems if she doesn't do it, and that can't be good news for Vice President Gore."

The *Wall Street Journal* editorial page, which has been, for the past four and one-half years, among those beating the war drums the loudest against President Clinton, did not disappoint the Clinton-bashers in its lead editorial of Sept. 11:

"Conceivably Ms. Reno is edging toward facing the real issue, which is not the vice president but the President. . . . The issue that needs to be investigated is whether all of these various fund-raising outrages are the result of a conspiracy set in motion by the President of the United States." After serving up its argument that the President is part of a criminal conspiracy, the editorial concluded: "Whatever Al Gore's legal exposure in this affair, he shouldn't be left to take the fall for someone else. We don't for a minute believe all this stuff was born in the office of the vice president. Janet Reno shouldn't be allowed to pursue an independent counsel investigation that ignores the possibility of a conspiracy directed out of the Oval Office."

LaRouche Democrats score Fowler's tactics

by Mary Jane Freeman

Lyndon LaRouche and nine of his supporters, all of whom were excluded from the 1996 Democratic Party National Convention, filed their reply brief in their appeal in the Voting Rights Act case, *LaRouche et al. v. Fowler et al.*, with the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia on Sept. 12. The LaRouche Democrats sued Donald Fowler, who was then chairman of the Democratic National Committee, the DNC, and state party officials from Louisiana, Virginia, Texas, Arizona, and the District of Columbia, when they refused to count LaRouche's vote and thereby excluded him and his delegates from the Convention.

The suit, filed on the eve of the Convention in August 1996, sought to enjoin Fowler and the DNC from opening the Convention, because they had refused to credential and seat delegates pledged to LaRouche. But the case was dismissed by U.S. District Judge Penfield Jackson, and then appealed by LaRouche et al. The opening appeal brief was filed by LaRouche in July 1997, and Fowler et al. filed their response in August. The latest LaRouche filing is a reply to the Fowler arguments.

LaRouche, who has declared his intention to run for President in 2000, is at the center of the current battles within the Democratic Party. Exclusion of the LaRouche Democrats from the Convention was but one of a number of bad decisions foisted on President Bill Clinton during the 1996 Presidential primary season, which cost the Democrats control of Congress, and which continue to fracture the party. Other decisions included the President's signing of the so-called welfare reform bill, and failure to adopt the economic platform initiative launched by Sens. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Jeff Bingaman (D-N.M.) and Rep. Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.), to revitalize a labor-industry alliance based on reviving manufacturing and building infrastructure.

What gave rise to the suit

The events that gave rise to the suit are these: LaRouche, who was then seeking the Democratic Party nomination for President, won 597,853 votes in Democratic primaries in the 26 states where his name appeared on the ballot. In Louisiana, where he got 18,150 votes, or 11.7%, LaRouche won over 15% of the vote in the Sixth Congressional District (CD), and

thus was entitled to a delegate to the National Convention. In Virginia, LaRouche Democrats received 24.58% at the Second CD party caucus, and thus were entitled to elect a national convention delegate pledged to LaRouche. But Fowler, citing national party rule 11K, issued a directive to all state party chairs ordering them to “disregard votes cast” for LaRouche and to refuse to recognize delegate candidates pledged to him. The rule gave him the power to exclude whomever he wanted from the Democratic Party. The Louisiana and Virginia party officials followed Fowler’s orders and refused to let the LaRouche supporters — many of whom, including the nine supporters who joined the suit, are minority voters as defined by the Voting Rights Act (VRA)—elect a delegate.

In Arizona, state party officials cancelled the primary (the holding of which had been properly precleared pursuant to the VRA) to prevent LaRouche delegates from participating. In Texas, his delegates were barred from voting at different levels of caucus proceedings, and in the District of Columbia, LaRouche-pledged delegates had gathered over 4,000 signatures to secure a place on the primary ballot, but party officials refused to accept them. The denial of the right to vote, to be a candidate, and to support the candidate of your choice, as was done in each of these states, violated these Democrats’ First and Fourteenth Amendment rights protected by the Constitution, as well as the VRA, because these events occurred where it applies. It was exactly such arbitrary and capricious abuse of power exercised by party officials to exclude African-American voters which gave rise to the VRA’s enactment in 1965. Fowler’s actions have gone a long way to both destroy the political base of the party as well as to void the Act. This suit seeks to reverse such discrimination.

Fowler’s three key contentions

The LaRouche reply brief summarizes Fowler’s three key contentions: 1) the First Amendment gives the party “a form of immunity . . . from compliance with the laws of the land, including constitutional rights”; 2) the party’s rules or actions are not covered by the VRA “even if the Rule or action violates” the law; and 3) the case is moot since the Convention is over.

Acknowledging the party’s First Amendment rights, the LaRouche Democrats argue that there must be a “balancing of constitutionally protected rights between Party adherents and the Party.” While Fowler et al. labelled the LaRouche Democrats as “unaffiliated” “non-Democrats,” the reply brief points out, “These Plaintiffs are not interlopers into the Democratic Party. LaRouche has run as a Democrat for nomination for President in the past five presidential elections. A faction within the Democratic Party, identified as the LaRouche Democrats, has emerged, as evidenced by the . . . over half a million votes” he got in the 1996 primaries.

To make the point, the brief describes the nine supporters who joined in the suit: “[They] span the spectrum of Party

adherents, e.g.: from Mrs. Littlejohn, a 52-years-long active Democrat, to Mrs. Whitaker, who for 44 years has participated in elections and personally experienced blatant discrimination in voting in the past, to Joel Dejean and Maria Elena Leyva Milton, who have been Democratic candidates for public office, to Eloi Morales, a Vietnam Veteran who became an active Democrat because of LaRouche’s candidacy.” This section concludes that “the Fowler directive ordered the State Parties to ‘disregard any votes cast,’ and to refuse to recognize ‘delegates pledged to’ LaRouche,” all in violation of the plaintiffs’ First Amendment rights, as well as the VRA.

Fowler’s second argument shows the arrogance (and racism) of his personal diktat to “disregard votes cast” for LaRouche. Fowler’s attorney, John Keeney, Jr., argues that because the Democratic Party is not named on a list of “covered jurisdictions” in which the VRA is enforceable, the party need not abide by this law. The term “covered jurisdiction” “refers to geographical areas,” the LaRouche brief notes. These designated areas are where decades of discrimination was blatantly practiced against African-American voters, in particular. When a political party, or local or state government, acts in a “covered jurisdiction,” its actions must, contrary to Fowler’s wish, comport with the VRA.

Countering the “mootness” argument, the LaRouche brief throws the language of cases cited by Fowler to support his position, back in his face. The brief argues that the “convention is the proper forum for determining intra-party disputes,” such as which delegates should be seated. LaRouche counters that Fowler et al. “did not consider the Convention to be the proper forum for intra-party disputes,” but rather, “were out to silence the voice of Plaintiffs in advance of the convention, and usurped the right to vote, the right to be a candidate, and the right to have votes counted,” all just to “prevent [their] participation in the selection process and exercise of free speech at the convention.”

The ultimate decision in this case will be of crucial importance on two fundamental issues. First, two decades of Supreme Court decisions have granted the Democratic and Republican parties a “First Amendment” right to override state laws when a law conflicts with party rules—the so-called “private club” exemption. In this case, the party’s rule had the effect of disenfranchising almost 600,000 Democratic voters, as well as Democrats who are minority voters. The core of this issue is summed up in the LaRouche brief’s conclusion, “This Court must find [the Democratic Party and its state affiliates] are subject to the law of the land, and must concern themselves with the rights of their adherents.” Second, and inseparable from that determination, will be whether the Democratic Party must abide by the hard-fought-for Voting Rights Act.

Oral argument is scheduled in the case for Oct. 14 before a three-judge panel composed of Lawrence Silberman, David Sentelle, and Merrick Garland.

Inderfurth makes a cautious beginning . . .

The new U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for South Asia makes a quiet "get-to-know-the-turf" visit to the subcontinent.

Karl F. Inderfurth, the new U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for South Asia, seems, at first glimpse, to be a man who treads carefully. This is no little mercy, when one compares his quiet composure to the high profile and abrasive style of his predecessor, Robin Raphel.

Inderfurth was in India on Sept. 2-3 (he also visited Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka). A former TV journalist, he is very much a part of the team within the State Department that leads off with Secretary Madeleine Albright and is followed by Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Thomas Pickering. This was not Inderfurth's first visit at an official level: He was part of the delegation on the last U.S. Presidential visit to India, that of President Carter in 1976.

One of the major objectives discussed prior to his visit, was the possibility of cooperation between the South Asian nations and the United States to combat terrorism. During his visit, though, not much was heard about this important subject.

Inderfurth's visit to India and Pakistan aroused interest in both countries. He arrived at a time when their prime ministers were in the process of setting up a one-to-one meeting with President Clinton in Washington, D.C., before the new session of the United Nations General Assembly begins in New York City. Both prime ministers, Inder Gujral of India and Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan, are slated to address the General Assembly at the end of September.

There are clear indications that the U.S. President is keen to see an easing of hostilities between the two warring nations, particularly on the 50th anniversary of both these countries.

But, Inderfurth also had to face the speculative media of both countries. Just before the visit, the border forces of both countries were involved in deadly exchanges of heavy artillery fire across the line of control that separates the two countries in the disputed former kingdom of Jammu and Kashmir. The ferocious intensity of firing, which continued for more than a week, led many observers to conclude that the peace talks between India and Pakistan have come to a dead end. Both governments issued statements blaming the other side for the artillery blasts, but continued to express faith in continuing with the dialogue, in an effort to sort out the unsolved issues. Inderfurth's visit took place in the middle of all this.

Prompted by a statement allegedly issued by the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, indicating that the United States is eager to mediate in the Kashmir dispute, Kashmir experts and others came to the conclusion that Inderfurth's visit is for the purpose of setting up the ground rules, before the respective prime ministers meet the U.S. President. The fact remains that, contrary to media reports, the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan never mentioned the dreaded word, "mediation." What was reported is untrue, and then it was blown sky high in an attempt to torpedo Inderfurth's get-to-know-the-turf visit.

In India, Inderfurth was asked about this by at least a dozen reporters. Unlike Robin Raphel, who would feed the frenzied reporters with a concocted potion of facts and her own opinions, Inderfurth handled the reporters well and kept them calm. He made it clear that he did not come to the subcontinent to make "new pronouncements," but only to point out that in the Clinton administration's second term, a new emphasis will be laid on South Asia, and on India, in particular.

Reminding observers for the umpteenth time that the United States has no intention of mediating or injecting itself into the India-Pakistan dialogue, Inderfurth said that it "would be helpful, if both sides" asked for assistance. "We talked with Pakistani leaders about our strong support for the dialogue that has been resumed between Pakistan and India. . . . We are simply indicating our strong support for the leadership of Prime Minister Sharif and Prime Minister Gujral," Inderfurth said in Islamabad, Pakistan.

According to the daily *Asian Age*, Inderfurth also held wide-ranging discussions with Indian Foreign Office officials, covering South Asia, Central Asia, Afghanistan, the Middle East, China, and the role of Japan in the region.

Inderfurth continued with the late Ron Brown's doctrine of mixing diplomacy with business. He met with Mrs. Jayanthi Natarajan, India's civil aviation minister, to plug for Boeing's medium-capacity long-range (MCLR) aircraft. India's national carrier, Air India, has decided to buy 23 MCLR planes, at a cost of \$200 million over ten years. Boeing Corp. is locked in a tough battle for the contract with the European consortium Airbus Industrie, and the issue has been hanging fire for the last two years.

Contested elections fuel partisan wrangling

On Sept. 3, Senate Democrats embarked upon a strategy of selectively objecting to committees meeting during Senate sessions, and promised to do so until the Senate Rules Committee, chaired by John Warner (R-Va.), disposes in some satisfactory manner of the investigation of the 1996 Louisiana Senate election in which Democrat Mary Landrieu defeated Bush Republican Woody Jenkins by 5,788 votes. Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) complained that the investigation has yet to turn up any evidence of vote fraud, which was alleged by Jenkins.

Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) retaliated by recessing the Senate for two hours on the afternoon of Sept. 4, so that the Environment and Public Works Committee could complete action on an environmental cleanup bill, thus keeping the Senate in session until after 9:30 p.m. that night. Earlier, Lott angrily told the Senate, "If we're going to start playing this game of threats and delays and obstruction and blocking of committee meetings and that sort of thing, then I have no option but to put the time on the back end." Lott threatened that the effect of his action would be to slow down work on the appropriations bills, which the Democrats have said they have no intention of blocking.

Warner then reported that he had conducted two two-day hearings in Louisiana, and that after the first hearing, "much to the discouragement of many . . . there was no body of evidence which I felt could [have affected the outcome as a consequence of criminal fraud]." He said that what remains to be done is an examination of documents relating to a referendum on gambling that was also on the ballot at the same time, that the committee

acquired as the result of subpoenas. Warner promised that the examination of these documents would be completed by the third week of September.

On the House side, Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) made similar threats with respect to the House Oversight Committee's investigation of the election in California's 46th district, in which Democrat Loretta Sanchez defeated nine-term incumbent Robert K. Dornan by less than 1,000 votes. Gephardt said, "This election contest has gone long beyond where any contest has ever gone," and "no facts have been presented with regard to what Mr. Dornan originally brought up." He promised that "we're not going to let them [the Republicans] leave [for the end of the session in October] until this contest is dismissed, as it should have been a long time ago."

Federal funding of Teamsters election debated

On Sept. 4, the Senate began consideration of an amendment to the Labor-Health and Human Services appropriations bill that would prohibit Federal funding for re-running the Teamsters' 1996 election won by current Teamsters President Ron Carey. Don Nickles (R-Okla.), the sponsor of the amendment, argued that its only purpose was to "let the Teamsters pay," and not the taxpayers, for their election.

Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) objected strenuously, saying that Nickles's amendment was "basically a transparent attempt to punish the Teamsters Union for winning the UPS [United Parcel Service] strike." He added that the Federal government would be forced to "abdicate its responsibility under the [1989] court-ap-

proved consent decree ordered and signed by the Justice Department. . . . If the Federal government abdicates this responsibility, it could be subject to contempt proceedings in the Federal court." Kennedy offered his own amendment, saying "that nothing in the Nickles amendment would eliminate the obligations of the United States" under the original consent decree.

Nickles denied that he was attacking the Teamsters because of the UPS strike, and, while initially open to Kennedy's amendment, he eventually argued against it. Kennedy's amendment was tabled by a vote of 56-42, and Nickles's amendment was then passed on Sept. 8.

Livingston: cooperate on appropriations bills

House Appropriations Committee Chairman Bob Livingston (R-La.), at a press conference on Sept. 4, urged House Republicans and Democrats to work together on the business that remains to be done before the end of the year. Referring to the 13 spending bills, Livingston said, "It's in the interest of the American people that we go ahead and finish the people's business with as little controversy and contention as possible."

Livingston addressed his remarks to Republicans as much as to Democrats. He said, "We know from experience that failure to complete the appropriations bills in an expedient manner can, in fact, result in a political and public relations nightmare. We've been there before. We don't anticipate repeating that increment of history." He also warned that if the Republicans add unacceptable riders to bills, "we can find ourselves in a briar patch that

will be very difficult to extricate ourselves from.”

Livingston acknowledged the leverage that President Clinton has over the Republican majority. “We don’t have the votes to override the President’s veto, and if he chooses to veto a particular bill, we’re stuck with that.” He added that instead of doing appropriations the hard way, by constantly adding unacceptable riders, “my hope is that we can work everything out.”

The House, so far, has passed 9 of the 13 spending bills, with 6 of them now in conference committee with the Senate. Of the remaining bills, the District of Columbia appropriations bill will likely cause the most controversy. That bill will be debated in an atmosphere of protest against increased authority over the District government being given to the Congressionally created financial control board.

Dissident GOPers attack budget agreement

Dissident House Republicans continued their attacks on “big government,” by attempting to slow down the Labor-Health and Human Services appropriations bill with amendments to shift money from salary and operations accounts of government agencies directly to disabilities education programs. The amendments would have specifically cut the agency that enforces wage and hour standards by \$4.3 million, and cut Occupational Safety and Health Administration funding by \$11.2 million.

David McIntosh (R-Ind.), the sponsor of one of the amendments, said that what was needed was a debate on the “spending priorities” in the bill. He claimed that it were better to take money out of an agency that enforces

wage and hour standards, in order to provide it to local schools.

David Obey (Wisc.), the ranking Democrat on the Appropriations Committee, attacked McIntosh’s amendment for threatening enforcement of the minimum wage and overtime pay standards. However, a good portion of the debate was between McIntosh and other dissidents, on one side, and John Porter (R-Ill.), the chairman of the Labor-HHS appropriations subcommittee, on the other. “We have done a yeoman’s job of putting resources into special education and taking the burden off of local school districts’ tax revenues in a major way,” Porter argued, and “this amendment is going to make virtually no difference in that effort. It will make substantial cuts in the wage and hour enforcement.”

However, the real agenda of the dissidents was revealed in remarks by Tom Coburn (R-Okla.), who claimed that cutting salaries and expenses of government agencies “drives efficiency and the bureaucracy in Washington and mandates it. There is less money for you to get the job done,” which he claimed would force more innovation.

McIntosh’s amendment was defeated by a vote of 260-167, and two other amendments, by Roy Blunt (R-Mo.) and Charles Norwood (R-Ga.), were defeated on Sept. 8 by similar margins.

Premature withdrawal from Bosnia a mistake

On Sept. 3, Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.), in remarks on the Senate floor, emphasized the importance of continuing the international military mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina past the cur-

rent deadline of June 1998. Biden said that in order for progress in civilian implementation of the Dayton Accords to continue, “the international community must not withdraw its entire military stabilization force. . . . The negative consequences of backsliding into renewed warfare in Bosnia would far outweigh the cost of a continued, if scaled down, commitment with no or much fewer American troops.”

Biden, who visited Bosnia during the August recess, reported that he found himself, for the first time, in general agreement with the direction of American policy in Bosnia. But he indicated that much remains to be done, including the apprehension and bringing to trial in The Hague of indicted war criminals, including Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and wartime military commander Gen. Ratko Mladic. Biden said, “If all other means fail, force must be employed and risk taken in order to arrest [them].”

Later in the day, Sens. Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-Tex.) and Pat Roberts (R-Kan.), who traveled to Bosnia separately during the August recess, also expressed misgivings that the June 1998 withdrawal date could be met, but from a less optimistic standpoint than that of Biden. Hutchison called for a reexamination of U.S. policy, while Roberts argued that the June 1998 date simply could not be met. “We have changed the mission from peacekeeping to peace enforcement,” Roberts said, which has required a buildup of U.S. troops, from 8,500, to 12,000. Roberts acknowledged the difficulty of this situation, but said, “The case has not been made to the American public, to this Senate, or to us by the administration,” as to how the Dayton Accords are going to be made to succeed.

National News

DARE program a flop, psychologists told

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program does nothing to stop drug use, according to a study released at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association in Chicago on Aug. 17, the *Houston Chronicle* reported.

"Over time, students lose faith in the message," UCLA psychologist Jodie Ullman wrote in the study. "They identify DARE as part of their childhood, and by age 15, they actively disassociate themselves from virtually everything that is 'kid stuff,' including DARE." The study looked at students' use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana six years after their participation in a DARE program. It is the first study of the longer-term effects of DARE. Previous studies, which yielded similar results, interviewed DARE graduates either immediately after or three years after completion of the program.

The current study compares the responses in 6th and 12th graders, of 356 DARE graduates and 264 students who did not participate in the program. Researchers found a small but statistically significant effect on male high school seniors (80% of DARE graduates said they never used hard drugs, compared to about 76% of non-DARE graduates). Among females, neither group admitted to using hard drugs.

EIR, in its issue of Feb. 5, 1993, published a feature story by Leo Scanlon, denouncing the DARE program as a brainwashing operation. The article was headlined "DARE: 'Brave New World' Comes To Your Local Police Department."

Irving Kristol shows his colors: the Union Jack

The United States has become the imperial world leader, according to neo-conservative Irving Kristol, in a commentary in the Aug. 31 *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. Under the headline "U.S. Assumes Role as Imperial World Leader," Kristol, of the American En-

terprise Institute, promotes the British-spawned lies that "Europe" (i.e., Britain) is withdrawing from world affairs, and that therefore the United States has become "an imperial nation."

Kristol goes so far as to say that Europe has become a protectorate of the United States, that "no European nation can have—or really wants to have—its own foreign policy." They are now "dependent nations," he claims.

"Europe today has no ambitions beyond preserving its welfare state as best it can and doing as much profitable business as possible with the rest of the world," Kristol says. This decline of Europe "is a sad event for Americans."

"It is not only in Europe that one can witness an American imperium in the making," Kristol says. "Latin American, ever hostile to 'Yankee imperialism,' nevertheless is coming to recognize the legitimacy of U.S. leadership." He also cites Southeast Asia as another area of U.S. imperial involvement.

In fact, the British Empire, in its new form as the Commonwealth, is the most powerful single entity on Earth. See, for example, "The Sun Never Sets on the New British Empire," *EIR*, May 24, 1996; and, "Britain's 'Invisible' Empire Unleashes the Dogs of War," *EIR*, Aug. 22, 1997.

Charges dropped in Khobar bombing case

The U.S. Department of Justice said on Sept. 7 that it will drop charges against a Saudi dissident who was deported to the United States from Canada in June, amid speculation at the time that he would point at Iran as responsible for last year's Khobar Barracks bombing in Saudi Arabia. At his arraignment in July, Hani al-Sayegh said he knew nothing about the bombing.

"He does not know anything or know who perpetrated this atrocity," Michael Wildes, Sayegh's immigration lawyer, said at that time. He added that Sayegh was considering requesting asylum in the United States because he "really feels he was set up by Saudi intelligence to take a fall for this bombing."

The Justice Department said that Sayegh had reneged on a plea agreement to admit his guilt to plotting an aborted anti-American attack in Saudi Arabia in 1994 and 1995, and in return, to cooperate with the U.S. investigation into the Khobar barracks bombing. "Since we have not been able to develop the requisite evidence, it is necessary that this prosecution be withdrawn," the Justice Department said.

Cassini mission readied for study of Saturn

At a prelaunch science briefing in Washington, D.C. on Sept. 3, scientists and engineers from NASA and Europe outlined the mission of the Cassini spacecraft, and its probe named Huygens, which will be exploring the Saturnian system when it arrives there on July 1, 2004. The spacecraft has been built by NASA, and the Huygens probe, by the European Space Agency. The Italian Space Agency has contributed the low- and high-gain communications antenna and other equipment. Scientists from 17 countries are participating.

The Saturnian system, which is easily recognizable thanks to its exquisite sets of rings, is like a small solar system, including 18 currently known satellites, or moons. Dr. Wesley Huntress, NASA Associate Administrator for Space Science, stated in his opening remarks, "Even if there were no other planets in the Solar System, interstellar travellers would come here to see it." The rings of Saturn, he said, if in our neighborhood, would stretch from the Earth to the Moon. The density of the material in the rings is so low, the rings would "float in an ocean."

Although Cassini will orbit Saturn for 3.5 years, and image and take measurements of the characteristics of the moons and rings, the large moon, Titan, will be the focus of the Huygens probe. This moon is larger than the planet Mercury, and has a nitrogen-rich atmosphere with the presence of organic molecules which form from methane in the upper atmosphere, interact with solar and cosmic radiation, and fall to the surface. All of the scientists pointed out that this does

not mean that they expect to find life. The temperature on the surface of Titan is projected to be less than -180°C . Saturn and its moons and rings orbit the Sun at a distance of nearly 1 billion miles.

The Huygens probe will drop through the atmosphere of Titan on a parachute for 2.5 hours, and will hopefully also take images on the surface. Up until recently, there was no hint of what the surface of Titan might look like because the Voyager spacecraft could not see through its clouds. But recent images taken by the Hubble Space Telescope, and by ground-based telescopes, have revealed a surface with bright and dark regions. Scientists plan to aim the probe to land on a border area between these two distinct areas.

The spacecraft has a launch window between Oct. 6 and Nov. 4 to accomplish the maximal amount of science. A problem that just developed over the past weekend with the thermal insulation on the probe may delay the launch to mid-October.

Paula Jones's lawyers want to quit case

Citing "fundamental differences" with their client, the two lead lawyers for Paula Jones filed a motion in Federal court in Little Rock, Arkansas on Sept. 8 asking permission to withdraw from the case. Over the weekend prior to the filing, news accounts said that Jones and her new public-relations adviser had rejected a settlement offer from President Clinton's lawyers, allegedly on the grounds that the settlement offer, said to involve \$700,000 cash, did not include a full apology from Clinton.

The motion, filed by attorneys Gilbert Davis and Joseph Cammerata, says that the "fundamental differences" which had arisen "are so basic to the issues involved in this action, and to professional legal obligations of [the lawyers]," so as to compel them to withdraw from representing Jones. The motion indicates that the lawyers believe Jones to be set on a course that is "illegal or unjust," in violation of their ethical obligations as lawyers.

Clinton adviser James Carville is quoted

by the *Washington Post* saying: "If they thought there was a good chance they were going to win the case, I don't think they would have gotten out."

In July, Susan Carpenter-McMillan, a self-described "conservative feminist" from California, became Jones's public-relations adviser, and has been in a running dispute with Jones's lawyers ever since. She made her name as an anti-abortion activist and an advocate of chemical castration for sex offenders. When she first heard about the Paula Jones case, Carpenter-McMillan says her first reaction was, "Okay, good. We're going to get that little slimeball."

State Department urges aid squeeze on Cambodia

Assistant Secretary of State for Asia and the Pacific Stanley Roth is urging foreign aid donors to Cambodia to follow the U.S. example and suspend all but humanitarian assistance, which assistance is largely administered through non-governmental organizations. Roth is currently touring Southeast Asia, meeting the three Association of Southeast Asian Nations' ministers tasked to mediate the crisis in Cambodia. So far, Japan and France, the largest donors next to the United States, have not complied with the U.S. request.

The effects of aid suspension on Cambodia is serious. Such aid accounts for 60% of the budget, with an additional one-third of all capital inflows derived from tourism, but visitors dropped off precipitously following the July crisis; and, the crash of a Vietnam Airlines jet, in which all but two of 66 people were killed, has made the drop in tourism worse. On Sept. 9, the Malaysian Business Council in Phnom Penh chaired a meeting in Phnom Penh, titled "Cambodia: Back in Business and Seeing Is Believing," to restore tourist confidence in the country. The campaign is sponsored by the Ministry of Tourism and the private sector. Some of those attending the meeting blamed the media for scaring away visitors, even though security is much better. "They've heard the bad news and there are also some embassies still discouraging their people from coming," said one businessman.

U.S. CUSTOMS agent Frank Gervacio appears to have framed Thangong Siriprechapong, a member of the Thai parliament who was extradited to the U.S. on drug charges. Gervacio took a \$4,000 cut of the \$110,875 bounty paid to informant Michael Woods by Customs, on Gervacio's recommendation, according to San Francisco U.S. District Judge Vaughn Walker. The indictment destabilized Thailand in the early 1990s, to the disadvantage of nationalist interests.

THE WASHINGTON *Business Journal* on Aug. 29 reported on the filing in tax court of a petition on behalf of Lyndon LaRouche in response to an IRS demand for more than \$350,000 in back taxes. "The IRS allegations are palpably foolish and incorrect," Odin Anderson, LaRouche's lawyer, said. "The IRS is barking up the wrong tree and is doing so intentionally."

ALAN GREENSPAN, chairman of the Federal Reserve, on Sept. 5 denied rumors that he was resigning as head of the U.S. central bank. "These rumors are nonsense," he said in a statement issued by the Fed, a step which itself is highly unusual. The rumors had been making the trading circuit during the day, and a reporter had asked President Clinton about the matter.

KATHARINE GRAHAM'S *Washington Post* defended the British monarchy, in reporting on other news media coverage of the funeral of Princess Diana. "The . . . coverage climaxed a week of wallowing by the American networks that seemed excessive and often snide, with lots of wild speculation about how the popularity of Diana was somehow going to destroy the British monarchy, if not what was left of the empire itself," the *Post* said.

THE GEORGE BUSH School of Government and Public Service, located within the George Bush Presidential Library on the Texas A&M campus, sponsored "The President and the Use of Force After the Cold War," a conference that led up to dedication ceremonies on Sept. 10.

There's no 'circuit breaker' for a bankrupt financial system

Like the cartoon character with dollar signs on his eyeballs and a manic grin on his face, the American people continue to throw their money into the stock market, confident that "They" will pull the "circuit breaker," should anything go wrong. The Dow Jones *can't* collapse by 1,000 points, or 2,000 points, in a day, people will tell you; it simply isn't allowed.

What nonsense! The New York Stock Exchange is *not* the world financial system. The dominant part of the financial system is the international derivatives market, which goes on trading 24 hours a day, seven days a week, electronically, in a market which is totally unregulated. The total derivatives trading balance due within the next 12 months is *over \$100 trillion* of obligations. Much of this is traded off the books: There is no record of it, and Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan is trying to keep it that way. This \$100 trillion, of which one-third is incurred by U.S.-based investors, or speculators, is many times the Gross Domestic Product of all nations of the planet, combined.

In a word, the entire world's banking system is hopelessly bankrupt.

Suppose there is a run on the New York Stock Exchange: Washington pulls the circuit breakers, according to agreement. What happens? A panic breaks out in the unregulated off-shore market, the derivatives market. There is not enough reserve cash in the system, to stop a crisis from spreading. There is nobody on the planet who has any idea of what to do to stop the crash from coming. There *is* nothing that can stop it. The sooner that is recognized, the less dangerous the shock will be. But, the shock is coming; the system has come to an end.

Get out of stocks, get out of mutual funds, get out of derivatives. Get out of everything which is so-called "high-yield." If you don't, you're going to lose everything. Put your money into low-yield, long-term U.S. government securities.

When will the collapse occur? Nobody knows the exact date. But everybody in the world who knows anything, says it will be *soon*.

The question is, how can we come out of this in the long run, better and stronger? Will the President find the courage and wisdom to take the right course of action? There is no doubt that he intends to do the right thing. The question is, is he going to have the wisdom to know what the right thing is?

That's where the exoneration of Lyndon LaRouche comes in. When the crash hits, if LaRouche is in a position of influence, a position to shape things, then we shall proceed to set up a new financial system, starting on day one. We shall put this old system into bankruptcy, and start the economy up again, as Franklin Delano Roosevelt did, from the depths of the last depression. Those who were smart and took LaRouche's advice, will come out alive—if the U.S. government is smart enough to accept his proposals.

The worldwide effort to exonerate LaRouche has made important strides forward in recent months. An Open Letter to President Clinton, demanding that he "take any and all measures necessary to ensure the full and immediate exoneration of Lyndon LaRouche," has been signed by 828 American state legislators—over 10% of the state legislators in the United States—as well as 31 former congressmen, two foreign former heads of state, and many parliamentarians from around the world. The appeal has had a particularly strong response from African Americans, and more than 250 officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) have signed. The Schiller Institute released a six-page newspaper "extra" on Sept. 3, listing some of the most prominent international signatories.

This campaign must intensify, as the financial and banking crisis deepens. LaRouche, who committed no crime, was incarcerated for five years, and is now "free" on parole. Five of his associates—all innocent—are incarcerated for unbelievably long sentences, up to 77 years. Only an overwhelming international outcry for exoneration, will break through the media black propaganda that allowed this travesty of justice to take place.

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Wednesdays—11 a.m.
- SPOKANE—Cox Ch. 25
Tuesdays—6 p.m.
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Mon.—12 Noon; Weds.—6 pm
Thursdays—8:30 pm

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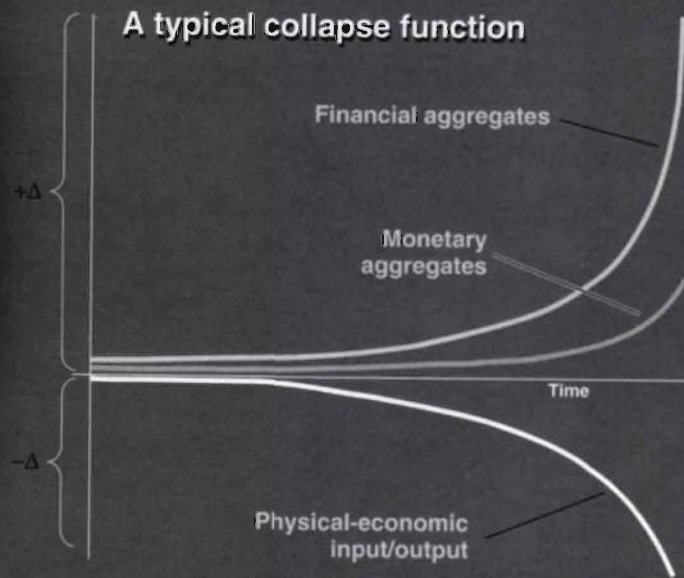
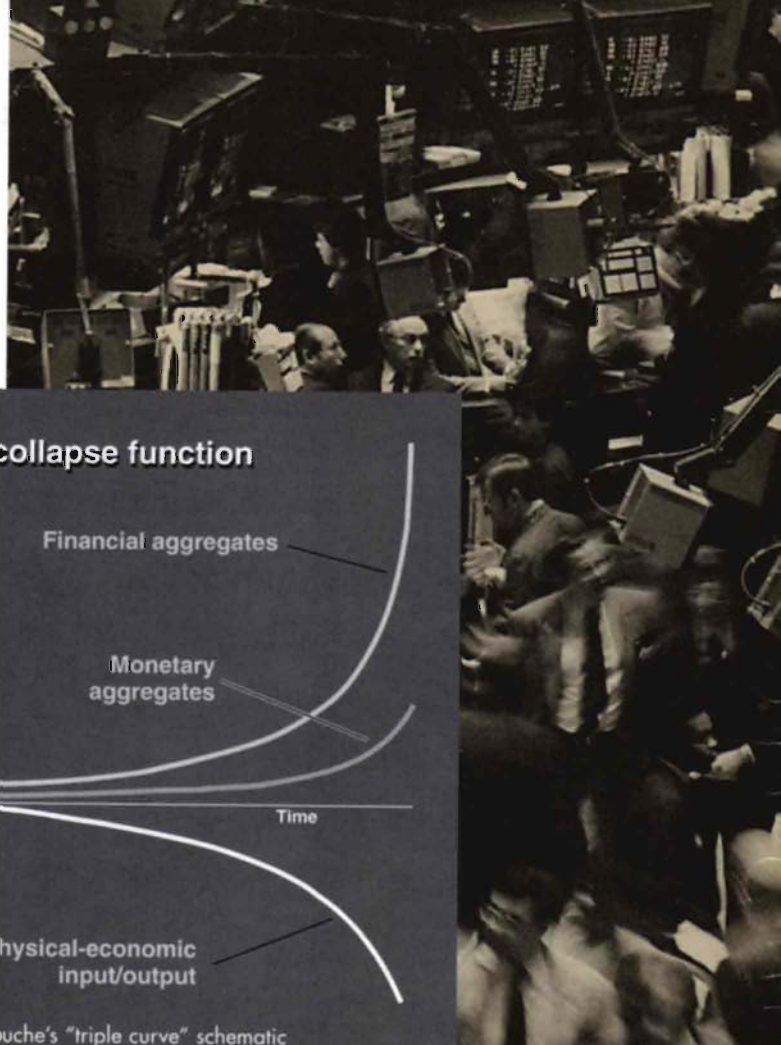
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LaRouche And EIR Have Been Right,



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and LaRouche's "triple curve" schematic

While Others Have Ignored Reality



A recent trading day at the New York Stock Exchange.

The politicians who continue the present posture of stubbornly ignoring the reality of the onrushing financial and economic crisis, will soon be crushed, and swept aside politically, by the reality they ignore. Then, the present writer's objective authority as a policy-shaper, is unique, not only inside the United States, but world-wide. To parody James Carville's delicious book, "They have been wrong, and EIR has been right."

—Lyndon LaRouche, Nov. 1, 1996

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