

# EIR

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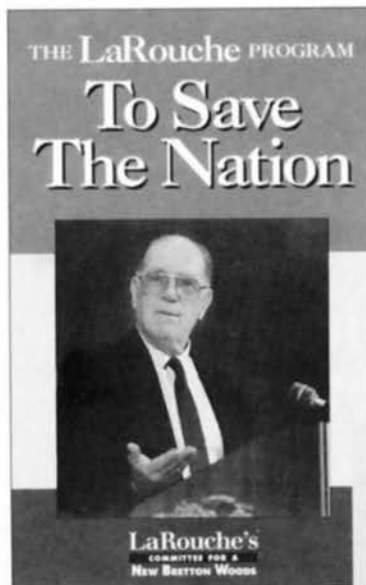
Amid policy debacles, the West 'rediscovers' Russia  
Colombia's Bedoya joins LaRouche to defend nation-state  
Bush League loots psychiatric hospital system

**LaRouche honors Russian scholar:  
On the issue of mind-set**



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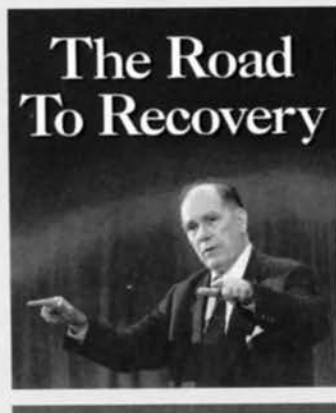
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\*\*\*\*\*  
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



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## From the Associate Editor

**I**n his keynote speech to the Schiller Institute conference on Feb. 19, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. pointed out that “the American people are so crazy, in the majority, that they will not come to their senses until they get a big, wet fish slapped in their face.” That big, wet fish is the collapse of the financial system; and when that collapse hits, there will be a short period of time in which the opportunity will exist, to save this nation and the world from a deep depression and a new dark age.

Elsewhere around the world, people are not, generally speaking, as crazy as they are here. The growing international awareness of the strategic and financial/economic crisis, is well documented in this week’s issue. Leaders of the developing sector are denouncing the fraud of “globalization.” And even within the NATO command, there is a dawning realization that their own policy toward Russia has been disastrous, and that moves must be taken quickly to restore some kind of rational dialogue with President Putin.

This awareness is reflected in growing international support for the alternative that LaRouche offers. That can be seen especially among the generation of “elder statesmen”—also scientists and musicians—who were born early enough to have escaped the affliction of Baby Boomerism. For example, LaRouche’s dialogue with Russian intellectuals, which has been under way since his release from prison in 1994, comes to beautiful fruition in this week’s *Feature*, where LaRouche celebrates the 80th birthday of Russia’s Prof. Grigori L. Bondarevsky, with a discussion of the “mind-set” required to deal with the current crisis. Other examples are from Ibero-America: See *National* for the joint intervention of Colombian Gen. Harold Bedoya (ret.) and LaRouche, into the policy debate in Washington over the war on drugs and the sovereignty of the nation-state; and the endorsements of LaRouche’s Presidential campaign by leading figures of Brazil (most recently).

In the interest of helping the American people to become “uncrazy” as rapidly as possible, *EIR* continues its series exposing G.W. Bush and Al Gore as the Wall Street tools they are. We intend to break up the rigged game that the financier oligarchy has set up for the 2000 election. This week, we focus on Bush’s “Rainwater” connection to the demolition of health care in America.



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## UNCTAD meet foreshadows the demise of globalization

by Mary Burdman

Although the theme of the tenth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) meeting in Bangkok on Feb. 12-19, was to “make globalization an effective instrument for the development of all countries and all people,” as the final “Plan of Action” states, in reality, the conference would be better characterized as “globalization’s wake.” The relatively polite official papers notwithstanding, what emerges from reports of the discussion at the conference, attended by representatives of 190 nations, is that the vast majority of the world’s nations and people have been devastated by the mad reign of what is known as the “Washington Consensus,” and that, one way or another, globalization is meeting its end.

At Bangkok, which UNCTAD Secretary General Rubens Ricupero of Brazil dubbed the “World Parliament on Globalization,” world leaders, ranging from Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, International Labor Organization Director General Juan Somavia of Peru, Algerian President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, to outgoing International Monetary Fund (IMF) Managing Director Michel Camdessus, recounted the disasters that have been wreaked by the “Washington Consensus” mantra of ever more deregulation, privatization, and liberalization, and ever greater power for the private markets. One leader after another warned of financial, economic, and social crises to come, unless the current regime is replaced by some new form of a world economic order.

The primary “accomplishment” of the Washington Consensus, which originated with the shock therapy “reforms” against Russia, agreed to at IMF headquarters in Washington, has been to *privatize* the world economy, as UNCTAD documented. “Official Development Assistance” from national governments, IMF lending, and all other such resources, have totally collapsed, and are now dwarfed by private capital

flows. The result has been, to wipe some regions, especially Africa, off the world economic map, and to force even such institutions as the IMF and World Bank, to the sidelines. As atrocious as the IMF’s record has been over the past decades, even its role as a public institution is too restraining for the extreme advocates, such as U.S. Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers, of the current Wall Street/City of London-run world financial system.

As the UNCTAD Plan of Action, issued Feb. 18, reports (in a rather understated manner), the world has seen the increasing privatization of “resource flows” to developing nations. “International investment flows increasing at faster pace than world output and world trade since early 1980s. . . . International investment and in particular Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), has emerged as one of the driving forces in the world economy, contributing not only to the integration of markets, but also, increasingly, to the integration of national production systems. The composition of capital flows has changed, with FDI and Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) accounting for the largest shares of total net resource flows to developing countries.” FPI—otherwise known as international speculation—the report dryly notes, is “more volatile” than FDI.

Such foreign investment, even if you get it, is certainly a mixed blessing, UNCTAD conference participants stressed. FDI flows in a concentrated way into just a few countries, for financial gain. It was these countries, especially the “Asian tigers,” that suffered the biggest reverses from the Asian financial crisis.

The UNCTAD discussion was in contrast to the euphoric endorsement of the “new economy,” based on free trade, globalized financial markets, and “information technologies,” which dominated U.S. President Clinton’s State of the Union address, and his statements and those of British Prime Minis-



Meeting in Bangkok, leaders of the developing sector gave a “Bronx cheer” to the globalization policy of the financier oligarchy, which Malaysia’s Dr. Mahathir called a worldwide oligopoly. Left to right: Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad; Algerian President Abdelaziz Bouteflika; Indonesian President Abdurrahman Wahid.

ter Tony Blair at the World Economic Forum at Davos in late January.

The bathos of Clinton’s recent proposal, “From Digital Divide to Digital Opportunity,” made at the behest of Vice President Al Gore, to solve world economic problems by making “access to computers and the Internet as universal as the telephone is today,” was shown by UN Secretary General Kofi Annan’s report in Bangkok on Feb. 12. Annan said that “half the world’s population have never made or received a telephone call, let alone seen a computer.”

Only one leader of the Group of Eight nations, Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi of Japan, attended the UNCTAD meeting. While most developing nations sent high-level trade ministers, the United States saw fit to send only Harriet C. Babbitt, deputy administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development. But the advanced sector is scarcely safe from the rising dangers, as Secretary General Ricupero acknowledged. During the discussion, he compared the situation in Europe now to that after World War I.

### The ‘crisis of development’

The leaders of North America and Europe would do well to attend to what was said at UNCTAD, although it is not even an official negotiating body. In his report to the conference, Ricupero warned: “In the poor parts of the world, that is, on much of the planet, the very possibility of sustainable development has been called into question by the economic crisis that started in Asia two years ago. This, the fifth serious monetary and financial crisis of the last 20 years, truly deserves to be called a ‘crisis of development.’ . . .

“Events since 1996 have worked to undo the advances recorded in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Global financial instability has posed mounting difficulties to development.

. . . Growth in the developing world taken as a whole has collapsed.”

Despite giving undeserved praise to the “knowledge economy,” and offering mealy-mouthed approaches for cleaning up the world financial system, Ricupero’s report has a very serious warning: “A world economic system that fails to offer poorer countries, and the poorer parts of the populations within them, adequate and realistic opportunities to raise their living standards, will inevitably lose its legitimacy in much of the developing world. And without this legitimacy, no world economic system can long endure.”

### The poorest nations

Before the conference opened, UNCTAD released its “The Least Developed Countries 1999 Report.” The LDCs, the world’s poorest nations, have *doubled in number* over the last 30 years. In 1971, there 25 LDC states; now, the number is 48. Of these, 33 are in Africa, 14 in Asia, and 1 in the Caribbean.

The report’s introduction states: “Whilst the 1980s were dubbed the ‘lost decade’ for developing countries in general and LDCs in particular, the 1990s have become, for LDCs, the decade of increasing marginalization, inequality, poverty, and social exclusion. The violence and social tensions which afflict several LDCs are caused, in part at least, by increasing deprivation and inequality.” The LDCs constituted about 10% of the world’s population in 1997, including 45% of the people of Africa, but their share of the world’s imports was only 0.6%, and of exports only 0.4%. This drastic decline of more than 40% since 1980, is “testimony to increasing marginalization of LDCs,” the report states.

The LDCs have suffered falling GDP growth rates every year since 1995. A central reason, is that the amount of Over-



seas Development Assistance (ODA), which is the only source of investment many of these nations receive, has collapsed 23% since 1992, due to the austerity budgets of industrialized countries.

For many LDCs, Overseas Development Assistance accounts for up to 70% of their development budgets, and 40% of their overall budgets. Yet, the share of such assistance in the industrialized countries' budgets, fell from 0.33% to 0.22% in 1997, the lowest since 1970, when the United Nations called for a target of 0.7% of budgets for ODA. While the United States enjoys its so-called "unprecedented prosperity," it has cut ODA by more than 40% since 1990!

The world's poor nations are forced to go to the private capital markets, and these do *not* lend to the LDCs. In both 1995 and 1997, there was a *net outflow* of private capital from the LDCs. These nations' share of FDI was less than 0.5% in 1998. This financial apartheid, also means technological apartheid. Whatever technological investment developing nations generally get, they get as part of foreign investment. No funds from the industrialized nations, also means no technology.

### 'Dangerous period of twilight'

Throughout the discussions in Bangkok, each day brought more warning of economic and financial catastrophe. Perhaps most startling, was the extremely gloomy farewell message from departing IMF Managing Director Camdessus. On Feb. 13, Camdessus said that the world economy has entered a "dangerous period of twilight."

In the world financial system, there are again visible symptoms, like those seen in East Asia before the crisis hit in 1997. "Of course, things never reproduce in an identical way," Camdessus said. "But I am ringing the alarm bell to our member countries to tell them that we run the risk of a new financial crisis." He pointed to problems of the U.S. economy, such as the low savings rate, the rapidly growing current-account deficit, and the high stock prices. However, "there are also worrying vulnerabilities in other parts of the world," which are made worse by generalized complacency and euphoria in the international financial community, he said.

The growing income gap is potentially socially explosive, Camdessus warned. The poorest countries are now more determined than ever to "own" their policies, and to focus on development. However, his only "solutions" were to encourage private capital flows to LDCs, and to emphasize poverty reduction.

The speeches of both Prime Minister Mahathir, and Indonesian President Abdurrahman Wahid were "extremely forceful, and persuasive, almost dramatic, at times touching, in their personal accounts of the ordeals endured by their peoples," wrote Ricupero in his summing up of the conference.

Speaking on Feb. 12 at a parallel meeting of Asian nations, Mahathir warned of a "worldwide oligopoly." "Frankly

speaking, I'm frightened and worried by preparations being made by certain corporations in order to take advantage of liberalization and globalization," he said. "Some of the corporations are more powerful than mid-sized countries. . . . A worldwide oligopoly seems already to be emerging; these oligopolies may turn out to be monopolies."

Mahathir said that investors' complaints about alleged "lack of transparency" in the developing nations, was little more than a pretext for "discomforted" investors to pull out, regardless of the consequences. He also rejected the charges of "corruption and cronyism"; the real culprits, he said, are the international speculators. Had the currency speculators and others not pulled out of Asian stock markets in 1997, he said, the Asia crisis would not have happened. Unfortunately, since then, while the major powers have talked much about reform, they have done nothing.

### The 'casino economy'

Speakers' reports became more blunt by the day. Juan Somavia of Peru, the director general of the UN International Labor Organization, said that globalization is spawning a "casino economy," and it will collapse unless policymakers can "make markets work for everybody." In his keynote on Feb. 15, Somavia said that large capital flows are careening from one corner of the world to another, threatening international stability. "Putting the social pillar to globalization is the only answer," he said. "Trade policies have not benefitted the developing countries, period. We know that the global economy is not capable of delivering decent work for enough people. . . ."

"The benefits of the global economy are not delivering enough to enough people—hence the backlash. I find the situation frankly dangerous, politically."

During the conference, the plight of Africa in particular was repeatedly emphasized. The most compelling—and truthful—report was by Algerian President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, in his keynote speech on Feb. 18. "Ultimately, a new map of the world is being drawn, from where an entire continent, Africa, is being erased," said Bouteflika, who is also currently head of the Organization of African Unity. The power of market forces has downgraded the basic requirements of human development and aggravated inequalities in the developing nations, yet they are being excluded from decision-making. He urged that a plan for relieving the debt of the world's 48 poorest countries, be widened to include poor nations, such as Algeria, which are not the worst off, but are now sinking.

Bouteflika said that attempts by African leaders to turn their countries around run into trade barriers erected by rich nations, which keep out imports from poor nations. At the same time, the rich nations are demanding debt repayment, which the poor nations cannot afford because they cannot export to earn hard currency.

On trade issues, Bouteflika said, the wealthy nations de-



mand “good governance,” or what they term “transparency, democracy, and no corruption,” while at the same time they impose financial demands that undermine social stability and lead to dictatorial rule. Meanwhile, “the developing countries, representing the sweeping majority of mankind, are excluded from the process of consultation and collective decision-making.”

Zhou Keren, China’s Deputy Minister of Trade and Economic Cooperation, called economic globalization a “double-edged sword,” and warned that, while providing opportunities for development, globalization will “inevitably bring about severe challenges and risks.” Developing countries must “keep a sober mind, and take effective measures to face up to the challenges and risks, . . . and actively participate in the reform of international economic system.”

Even Singapore, that former bastion of British free-trade ideology, has taken the lessons of the Asia crisis to heart. Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong told UNCTAD that the “developed countries must avoid a sterile triumphalism or a one-medicine-cures-all prescription. Globalization is undoubtedly a Western concept and bears a strong imprint of American political and economic power.”

### Need for a ‘new deal’

Discussion in Bangkok was heated and to the point, as the unofficial account of the plenaries during Feb. 12-19 makes evident. Delegates stressed that the years of globalization have undermined social cohesion, traditional values, and cultural diversity. Statehood and national governments have been undermined, as globalization has weakened governments’ ability to enact national economic policies.

Instead, transnational corporations are becoming more and more dominant. While oligopolies and even monopolies gather more and more power worldwide, anti-monopoly measures exist only on the national level.

Existing international institutions, delegates emphasized, have been proven unable to handle globalization. The current international financial system, based on market forces, does not generate funds for economic development. Investment is purely for financial gain—for the foreign investors. The recipient nations, instead, suffer financial devastation.

While the Western delegations kept up their obsessive whining about alleged “flaws” in the Asian nations’ financial systems, most participants considered the Asian crisis “systemic in nature.” The Asian crisis revealed the inadequacy of the world system, to either prevent crisis or to provide an adequate response. The IMF’s imposition of high interest rates and tight liquidity, had severely contracted the real economy.

Several speakers at the UNCTAD conference called for a “new deal” for development, and a review of the principles of international cooperation. Agreement was widespread, at least among the developing nations, on the need to reform the international financial system, which some participants said,

means *restructuring* the international financial and monetary institutions.

Reducing volatile capital flows, curbing short-term speculative flows, and financing development, are what is needed, not any ideological agenda, participants stated. The international financial institutions must shift from imposing austerity to promoting social safety nets.

Yilmaz Akyus, chief of the Macro-Economic and Development Policies Program of UNCTAD, said at the session on the “Causes and Sources of the Asian Financial Crisis,” that this economic upheaval has shown that “when policies falter in managing integration and regulating capital flows, there is no limit to the damage that international finance can inflict on an economy. It is true that control and regulation over such flows may reduce some of the benefits of participating in global markets. However, until systemic instability and risks are adequately dealt with through global action, . . . the task of preventing such crises falls on governments in developing countries.”

### The moral imperative

“The economic discourse of the past decade was dominated by the so-called Washington Consensus, 12 rules of economic policy with which all sensible people were supposed to agree,” stated Secretary General Ricupero in his closing statement of Feb. 19. But after the free rein given liberalization, deregulation, privatization, and the private markets, recognition is dawning, even among some closest to these policies, that these rules did not work. “Even the World Bank, in the person of Joseph Stiglitz,” and British Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown, have stated that current world financial policy has proven “inadequate for the insecurities and challenges of globalization.”

Now, reported Ricupero, there is “increasing acceptance of ideas that have been denied persistently by advocates of ‘uncritical market triumphalism.’ . . .

“Despite the commitment of many international agencies to the complete liberalization of capital markets right up to (and beyond) the hour of Asia’s crisis, the same agencies now say that they can see some virtues in certain types of capital controls. At last, then, a more realistic evaluation of the limits of unrestricted capitalism is evident. . . .

“Globalization is *not* an unstoppable change sweeping inevitably across the face of the world,” Ricupero concluded. “We are now increasingly aware that both governments and markets require a *moral* basis for their proper functioning. . . . Economic development has been historically exceptional, and not a general rule,” and achieved only by the exercise of religious views, of human cooperation, and the good functioning of social institutions.

As Indian Minister of Commerce and Industry Murasoli Maran put it, the world needs new dreams of justice, and a new world economic order, bridging the interests of both the developed and developing nations.

# Alaska Airlines crash: an unsound economy means unsafe skies

by Marcia Merry Baker

The Jan. 31 crash of Alaska Airlines Flight 261, an MD-83 jet (McDonnell Douglas, now owned by Boeing), into the Pacific, near Los Angeles, killing all 88 on board, brings new attention to the increasingly marginal condition of the U.S. commercial airline industry, and of U.S. transportation infrastructure generally. On Feb. 11, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) ordered an immediate inspection of nearly 20% of the 5,610 jet aircraft in the U.S. commercial fleet, for damage to the tail section, which was identified as a cause of the Alaska Airlines crash. The inspections found instances of defective mechanisms in use in similar planes examined (MD-80 and MD-90 series, DC-9s, and Boeing 717s).

On Feb. 22, Lufthansa Airlines grounded 26 Boeing 747-400s for inspection, after discovering cracks in copper lines which carry firefighting chemicals to the planes' engines. The aircraft will be grounded until the lines can be replaced, and Lufthansa will also inspect its six 747-200s (the longer-range version of the 747).

Whatever the results of all the studies of the crash of Flight 261, it is clear that the issue is *not* some simple tale of how the individual carrier involved, somehow had old planes or bad pilots.

The Jan. 31 accident occurred with experienced pilots, a modern plane (1992), and good weather, but it shows what can take place amid a general pattern of overloaded, under-capitalized, stressed-out, and profit-first modes of travel and freight transport of all types—rail, highways, waterways, as well as air. Moreover, this condition characterizes all of the U.S. infrastructure base—electricity, flood control, and water supply management, as well as “soft” infrastructure, such as hospitals and public health facilities.

In transportation, the toll of recent years of deregulation, “free-market” cut-throat corporate competition, and cost-cutting, shows up in deteriorating physical systems, falling morale, and slack practices. So, it doesn't take much for a tragedy to occur. From that vantage point, we report below some of the particulars regarding the crash of Flight 261, taking what we know as of mid-February.

But first, consider how the volume of U.S. passenger travel, of “journey-to-work” commuter trips, and of freight transport, has shifted in recent decades away from the most efficient, inexpensive, and safest modes into the most expen-

sive and, for related reasons, dangerous modes. Instead of a modern rail grid, with ultra-high-speed trains or magnetically levitated (maglev) lines between high-traffic points, the United States has seen its rail mileage drastically *reduced* since its peak in the 1920s. Today's passenger traffic is forced onto private vehicles or planes. Interstate bus routes are minimal.

Mass transit in cities has been likewise reduced. The congestion and costs of commuting by private auto are escalating rapidly. One of the worst areas is around the nation's capital, where roads rank as the second most congested in the nation after Los Angeles.

As a consequence of deregulation and related policies, freight hauling has likewise shifted heavily onto truck traffic, and away from rail, barge, and coastal transit. This marks a shift toward systems that are inherently more hazardous and costly. The strains are evident in delays, accidents, and breakdowns.

Each year since 1996, there have been nearly 50 airline accidents in the United States (involving at least one fatality or substantial aircraft damage), according to FAA statistics. In 1995, a U.S. Safety Summit for air travel was convened, and a White House goal was set for a reduction in the rate of accidents by major airlines by 80% by 2008. It is now mandatory for all major air carriers to have a safety official in management.

But, a former safety director of the U.S. Air Force Reserve, Tom Duke, reporting on the rate of accidents in the United States in a “Viewpoint” column in *Aviation Week & Space Technology* on Oct. 25, 1999, said, “Safer skies require a mind-set change.” He was referring to the need for a “free, rapid flow of information, ideas, and solutions for improving accident rates.” The same issue ran a 56-page special report whose contents document the air-travel side of the urgent need to revamp the entire U.S. transportation system.

## Air traffic system reaches limits

The Oct. 25 *Aviation Week* cover story was titled “Air Travel in Crisis.” It comprehensively reviewed the current situation in the United States and Europe, and showed the implications of rates of air-traffic growth in different parts of the world, and the danger points. In the United States, many aspects of air travel, from pilot stress to air traffic control to runway overload, are “at the limits.”

It reported that, according to the FAA, “There will be 50.9 million take-offs or landings at towered airports in 1999, and this is projected to rise to 63.9 million by 2010.” The FAA estimates that growth in numbers of passengers over the next 10 years will rise from 643.3 million on U.S. scheduled carriers in 1998, to 931.1 million projected for 2010. But can the air system handle it?

Pilots are speaking out on how the “margin for error” is shrinking as more and more air traffic is packed into already-crowded airspace, and constraints on the ground and back-

up systems intensify. *Aviation Week* quoted Capt. Duane E. Woerth, president of the Air Line Pilots Association which represents 53,000 pilots in the United States and Canada, who warns that the U.S. system “is definitely under stress. First of all, this summer [1999, when air gridlock situations arose] demonstrated the absolute limits of the system. We have hit the wall. There will be no more growth that is efficient and any additional capacity will be inefficient. No more Band-Aids and no more rearranging things will work.” He refers specifically to the air traffic control systems, which urgently need to have resources for upgrading, but also more broadly, to address many other limiting factors.

Some U.S. airports are well beyond their “realistic capacity” for handling current traffic, including Newark, Boston Logan, and Fort Lauderdale, Florida. This is the view, for example, of Capt. Joe Ricciardi, a 737-200 pilot and check airman for a major airline, who told *Aviation Week*, “The FAA has to learn to say ‘no’ to more airplanes at a given airport. At some point departures and arrivals have to be limited.” Ricciardi described how some airports are squeezing every last bit of capacity out of the runways they have, leading to a situation where he might be cleared onto the runway for take-off with incoming traffic less than three miles out for landing. “That never used to happen,” he said.

What these pilots are describing also applies to the pressures involved all along the line, from maintenance and servicing of aircraft and airports, to the original manufacture of the aircraft, and the parts supply industry. The deregulation of airlines, the competition and “Wall Street” methods, have cut staff ratios and other essentials, including R&D and design, to the point of unreliability, low morale, and danger.

Indicative is the unprecedented “white-collar walk-out” at Boeing Aircraft, the world’s largest airplane manufacturer, on Feb. 9 in Seattle. Some 17-18,000 members of the Society of Professional Engineering Employees in Aerospace remain on strike. They are the majority of the company’s 22,000 union-represented engineers and technical workers. Among other tasks, these workers perform testing functions, oversee certain quality reviews, and re-design ill-fitting parts. They report that they cannot do their job under their present working conditions.

### **Alaska Air Flight 261**

This is the backdrop to the Alaska Airlines Flight 261 tragedy. The probe of the crash is focussed on a defective jackscrew in the stabilizer mechanism of the tail section, which was reported by the crew to be jammed into a position that pushed the aircraft downward. The pilots tried working with the problem, and planned to make an emergency landing in Los Angeles, when the plane went into a near-vertical dive of 17,000 feet in one minute, and hit the ocean. The tail section wreckage was retrieved, and the jackscrew was clearly confirmed to be faulty. (The jackscrew is a long, grooved rod that moves the stabilizer up and down).

Subsequently, two other Alaska Airlines planes were found to have tail section flaws. On Feb. 11, the FAA ordered an immediate (visual) inspection, to be done within three days, of the tail section mechanisms of the entire national inventory of single-aisle planes built by McDonnell Douglas (MD-80s and MD-90s), DC-9s, Boeing 717s, and other similar craft—a total of 1,101 in the United States. This did not technically ground the fleet, but such an order is rare, and limited to situations in which the FAA sees a danger to safety.

The FAA order also called for mechanical tests to be done within 30 days, to measure the amount of “play” in the mechanism (motors rotate the jackscrew through a nut assembly), to see if it performed within tolerance limits. Many airlines scheduled both tests at once, to save time. (The FAA also reduced the time between “play” tests, from eight months, down to three months.)

By Feb. 14, the FAA-ordered visual inspection was complete. The FAA said that two planes, one at Delta Air Lines and one at AirTran (formerly known as ValuJet), had failed a test that measures wear in the jackscrew.

Overall results, according to Feb. 15 press reports of FAA preliminary findings, showed that while 935 inspections revealed no problems, and another 141 inspections were not yet final, 25 inspections uncovered “positive” conditions that had to be fixed. These conditions showed varying kinds of problems with the horizontal stabilizer mechanism, the jackscrew, and nut, ranging from grit, to improper lubrication, to metal shavings. (No details on potential correlated patterns of aircraft age, flight mileage, or parts-replacement records have been released to the public.)

The jackscrew mechanisms removed from the Delta and other aircraft were sent to the National Transportation Safety Board for analysis. On Feb. 15, the NTSB began on-site contact with the Santa Ana, California factory that has been the sole supplier of original and replacement jackscrews to commercial aircraft for the past five years.

Beyond this, the many apparently “open” questions on Flight 261 are still being debated by experts and non-experts alike—e.g., should the crew have tried an emergency landing sooner, or, were the maintenance practices of Alaska Airlines shoddy, or, is the jackscrew inherently faulty.

Coincidentally, court papers were released in February on a debate over similar questions in the 1994 crash of U.S. Air Flight 427. The issue is a rudder jam, and crew response; 127 people were killed in the crash, which occurred near Pittsburgh. In this case, Boeing, the maker of the twin-engine 737 jetliner, and U.S. Air are contesting responsibility, and providing lengthy counter-arguments, data, and expert testimony.

What is incontestable, is that the U.S. air system functions as safely and well as it does, in large part due only to the skill and commitment of pilots and others. But all these factors are at their limits, where it “doesn’t take much” for a tragedy to occur.

# Business Briefs

## Banking

### Malaysia approves firms' consolidation

Malaysia's central bank, Bank Negara Malaysia, announced on Feb. 14 that it has approved the consolidation of the country's 54 banks into ten new banking groups, which mergers are to be completed by year's end. The consolidation was announced last year as a direct response to anticipated international competition from the recent super-mergers of Group of Seven banks. In October 1999, Bank Negara eased off on the initial, ambitious plan to shrink the banking sector into just six major banking groups.

Under the current plan, each banking group will have a minimum of \$526 million (2 billion ringgit) in shareholders' funds and an asset base of at least \$6.6 billion. The ten are: Malayan Banking, Bumiputra-Commerce Bank, RHB Bank, Public Bank, Arab Malaysian Bank, Hong Leong Bank, Affin Bank, Multi-Purpose Bank, Southern Bank, and EON Bank.

## Tax Policy

### Tokyo mayor puts levy on banks' gross profits

In an effort to stave off a fiscal crisis, on Feb. 7 Tokyo Mayor Shintaro Ishihara announced plans to impose a 3% levy on the gross profits of banks with more than 5 trillion yen (\$46.7 million) in fund volume, encompassing the city's 30 largest banks. Currently, only banks' net profits are taxed.

Banks' net profits have, in many cases, disappeared, as they write down their vast debts. So, taxing the gross profit (before bad-loan disposal, taxes, and operating expenses are deducted) is the only way to raise revenue. Ishihara, a populist and key supporter of Taiwan's Lee Teng-hui, won the Tokyo election on the basis of his claims to be able to solve the city's financial crisis.

The plan is expected to begin on April 1, and likely will generate about \$1 billion a year. Tokyo is facing a deficit of \$600 million next year, making it technically insolvent under Japanese law (meaning that the

central government can take over its financial affairs).

Tokyo's corporate tax revenues from financial institutions, which peaked at \$1.89 billion in March 1990, will only be \$32 million in March 2000.

The Tokyo banks were most unhappy with the proposal. Dai-Ichi Bank Ltd. head Katsuyuki Sugita said, "We are absolutely opposed to this move." He added that the imposition would hurt Japanese banks' international competitiveness "at a time when the Big Bang, or sweeping deregulation of the Japanese financial sector, is proceeding."

Local governments are in desperate shape throughout Japan. In January, the central government acknowledged that 47 prefectures had a net deficit of \$804 million in fiscal 1998, the worst in 20 years. Things have worsened since then.

## Indonesia

### Battle over automaker tests sovereignty

The battle over the future of Indonesia's largest auto company, Astra International, has become the focus of a showdown over sovereignty. The *Far Eastern Economic Review* made it a cover story in its Feb. 10 issue, in a story entitled "The Battle for Astra Threatens Indonesia's Recovery."

The sweetheart deal with American investors Newbridge-Gilbert has fallen through, because Astra CEO Rini Soewandi refused to give up its rights to please the International Monetary Fund. Soewandi is now under attack, with IBRA, the government agency charged with selling the firm, calling on shareholders to dump her. The family of Edwin Soeryadjaya, which created Astra, was forced to sell out in 1992, but is working with Newbridge and others to take over again. President Wahid Abdurrahman and Vice President Megawati Sukarnoputri on this issue are trying to please the IMF and "international investors."

Soewandi, however, who has successfully saved Astra from collapse and made it the most profitable "plum" up for bid, is an ally of former Finance Minister Fuad Bawazier and Suharto's pal, tycoon Bob Hasan.

She is insisting on a fair deal which retains Indonesian control and sovereign rights. There are three new bidders, including George Soros and Lazard Frères of France. Soewandi appears to be favoring Lazard, who is offering more friendly terms and wants to keep Soewandi in charge.

Soewandi is described as "arguably Indonesia's most powerful Muslim chief executive," and, besides the ties to industrialists, is also close to the alliance of Islamic parties, formed by Amien Rais. This entire fight is seen as the "economic" side of the showdown over the role of the military.

## Russia

### Agricultural parity needed, says Academician

"The present situation in agriculture can be described by one word—catastrophic," Academician Viktor Vedmanov said of Russia on Feb. 17. He called for parity in agriculture. Vedmanov, a member of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation Central Committee, was speaking at a press conference on the CPRF economic program.

"Some statistics: Grain is paramount in agricultural production. In 1998, we got 47 million tons; last year, 54 million tons. But to develop normally, our economy needs 135 million tons," Vedmanov said. "The absence of grain makes it impossible to normally develop livestock farming. The [number of] head of cattle, poultry, and the output of livestock farming has dropped 50%. The country now has to buy more than 50% of the food it needs. Food security has been totally lost. The year 2000 budget adopted by the State Duma [lower house of Parliament] and the regional budgets indicate that we cannot expect any improvements this year."

Vedmanov decried the lack of investment in agriculture, and called for parity prices. "Today virtually every branch of agriculture is operating at a loss. . . . That is why the question of subsidies and price parity must be solved immediately."

Vedmanov said that worn-out equipment had to be replaced. Thanks to International Monetary Fund policies, Russia has been unable to import or build enough new equipment. "Some 12-13,000 tractors were

produced in 1998 and 1999. In Soviet times we produced 220,000 tractors. Now we produce 1-1,200 grain harvesters as against 70-75,000 in Soviet times. In other words, tomorrow we will have nothing with which to plow, plant, and harvest," he said.

## Industry

### Sharp drop in auto sales hits Europe

Three announcements shook the European automobile industry in the third week in February. On Feb. 17, sources reported that Volkswagen suffered a sharp drop in car sales in January, the first drop in several years. Overall, car sales in Germany were down 14% in January, and worse figures are expected for February.

In fact, incoming orders have been down for some time, but a large production backlog to fill orders from 1998 had postponed the drop in production and sales to this year.

On Feb. 18, the French auto producer Renault reported a 60% decline of profits in 1999, and Ford Motor Co. announced a 15% reduction of its production capacities in Europe. Ford's European sales in 1999 amounted to only 1.7 million vehicles, compared to its European capacities for 2.25 million vehicles per year. Ford will push through a far-reaching cost-cutting program in Europe, including eliminating 1,500 jobs in its Dagenham plant near London, which follows recent plant closures in Portugal and Poland.

## China

### Interior development key to prevent 'Asian Kosovo'

One purpose of China's program to develop its western internal regions, is to prevent a "Kosovo in Asia," stated Chen Dongsheng, a member of a group created by the State Council to plan the development of the western areas, the Feb. 17 *South China Morning Post* reported.

Chen said in Beijing, that a key objective of western development is to provide the

people of the 55 minorities who live there with more of the benefits of China's opening up and reform policy. "We want to guarantee the inviolability of the borders and the political and social stability of those areas," Chen said. "We want to smash our enemies who want to use poverty and the contradictions between races to create a Kosovo-style crisis in Asia," referring to separatist operations for Tibet, Xinjiang, and Inner Mongolia.

Developing the west will be an important topic at the yearly session of the National People's Congress in March, and the main policy objective in the 10th Five Year Plan, to be approved for next March.

The western regions are much poorer than the rest of China. The west has 56% of China's land area and 285 million people (22.8% of the population), but per-capita income is only 60% of the national average.

## Southeast Asia

### Mekong planners focus on 'development corridors'

The idea of "economic development corridors" as the basis of the Mekong project, was moved forward at the Jan. 13 meeting in Manila of the Greater Mekong Sub-Regional Economic Cooperation Program. Ministers from China, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam further consolidated three such corridors and prepared a fourth. The three in the works are: Danang, Vietnam to Thailand, through Laos; Bangkok to Ho Chi Minh City, through Phnom Penh; and Chiang Mai, Thailand to Kunming, China, through Myanmar and Laos. The fourth is an upgraded road and rail link between Kunming and Hanoi.

The conference took as its theme the speech in October 1998 by Thai Deputy Prime Minister Supachai Panitchpakdi (who was pushed aside by the British-American-Commonwealth faction as head of the World Trade Organization, in favor of New Zealand's Mike Moore), who introduced the idea of "economic development corridors" to describe the proposed transportation networks, preparing special economic zones along the routes to open interior areas to city building and industrialization.

**MOZAMBIQUE**, because of torrential rains and massive flooding, has 150,000 people who are threatened with death from hunger and disease, according to the BBC. Citing sources who work for UNICEF, the area of greatest danger was said to be north of the Limpopo River.

**AETNA/US HEALTHCARE**, one of the biggest health maintenance organizations in the United States, will no longer pay for bone marrow transplants for advanced breast cancer patients, which for many is their best chance for survival.

**HUNGARY'S** Foreign Ministry has asked the European Union and UN environmental organizations for financial help to deal with damage to the Tisza, Szamos, and Danube rivers, caused by a cyanide spill from a Romanian-Australian gold mining company, Aurul-Gold. The spill led to widespread fish-kills in the river systems.

**THE U.S. COMMERCE** Department on Feb. 18 reported a record trade deficit of \$271.31 billion in 1999, a 65% rise over 1998. The overall surge in imports overshadowed record exports in 1999 of \$958.49 billion.

**INDIAN** Minister of Commerce and Industry Murasoli Maran, who was scheduled to visit China after the UN Conference on Trade and Development meeting in Bangkok, said that India will "want to keep trade with China away from any controversial issues" in bilateral relations. Trade "can help to enhance the mutual relationship," he said. "It all depends" on whether Beijing will raise political issues.

**MARGIN DEBT**, or broker loans, which is individuals' borrowings to buy stocks, is at a record level. Between December 1992 and December 1998, margin debt more than tripled. However, margin debt has increased from \$182.3 billion in October 1999 to \$243.5 billion in January 2000, a 60% increase in four months.

## The issue of mind-set

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

*This article was written in commemoration of the 80th birthday of Prof. Grigori L. Bondarevsky, member of the Russian Academy of Social Sciences.*

January 23, 2000

Those among us still active, after fighting in political wars for the past half-century or longer, have access to a relatively unique and invaluable store of personal experience. To us, it is all too obvious, that ours is an experience commanded by virtually none among those, mostly a generation or two younger than ourselves, who occupy most of the leading public and private positions today. Today's still-active elder statesmen, born during or shortly after the great war of 1914-1917, have lived through such times as: the onset of the Great Depression and the ensuing wars; the needless dropping of two nuclear bombs on the helpless civilian population of Japan; the prolonged threat of global nuclear conflict; the collapse of the Soviet Union; and, now, an Anglo-American-dominated world, which is toppling, like some self-doomed Ozymandias, at the brink of the worst, most awful financial collapse in more than a hundred years. With that present financial crisis, has come the recent and presently escalating eruption of forms of warfare and related conflict which now threaten to escalate world-wide. We veterans, especially those among us still on duty, often wonder if those younger folk in charge of most posts today, will learn, in time, the urgently needed lessons from the results of the tragic blunders committed during today's preceding century.

From the vantage-point of that past century's experience, the most dangerous fools in positions of great influence today, are those in power who are acting chiefly out of blind faith in the presently prevailing delusions of what the late Walter

Lippmann sought to redefine as public opinion.<sup>1</sup> In the U.S.A., for example, these are the induced delusions expressed not only by such obviously defective personalities as Presidential pre-candidates George Bush and Al Gore, but, so far, by the current government as a whole, by most among the major electronic and print media, and most among today's upper twenty percent of family-income brackets. Today, theirs is the delusion, that perceived recent trends in general policy and practice are now the inevitable trajectory into the future, a fantasy which they defend as appearing to correspond to their view of a recent quarter-century of experience.

Theirs is an elementary fallacy of composition: those encumbered by that latter delusion, ignore the leading facts of the entirety of the just-concluded century.

They ignore that fact, that the march into the great war of 1914-1918, was a trend established with that successful 1901 assassination of U.S. President McKinley which brought Theodore Roosevelt into power in the U.S.A. They overlook the lessons of the decade-long triumph of the predators' ball called the Treaty of Versailles, which led the victors to bring Adolf Hitler into power in 1933, and made the war of 1938-

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1. Lippmann's definition was one of many proposed revivals of the pagan Roman definition, of what is known in modern European tradition as Romanticism, as opposed to the Classical Greek heritage. Notable precedents for Lippmann's doctrine include: the irrationalist doctrine of public opinion promulgated by Immanuel Kant, and the neo-Kantian doctrine of law of G.W.F. Hegel's Conservative Revolution ally, Professor Karl Savigny. Lippmann's role in this, was to redefine the manner in which such public opinion was to be created, as a method of mass mind-control, under the special circumstances of Anglo-American-dominated, post-Versailles-Treaty Europe and the U.S.A. The use of a mass media itself controlled by the Anglo-American financier oligarchy, e.g., Project Democracy today, is a specific characteristic of Lippmann's scheme.



*The late Dr. Robert Moon, a physicist, working with children to construct apparatus to carry out the experiments of A.-M. Ampère. "The cognitive relationship among different generations of the living," writes LaRouche, "is the bridge to a kindred, living relationship to all humanity, past and future."*

1945 inevitable, once the deaths of Kurt von Schleicher and Hindenburg made Hitler's dictatorship an absolute one for the decade which followed. Similarly, the combined impact of the 1962 nuclear-missile crisis, the war in Indo-China, and the assassinations of President Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and Robert Kennedy, combined with the delusions of "détente," led the world into a new trend of the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, in which the Soviet Union was shattered. Wishful dreamers of today overlook the fact, that the Anglo-Americans gathered around a foolishly triumphant Thatcher and Bush, unleashed, full force, those follies of economic policy which have now brought not only Russia, but also NATO's triumphalists of 1989-1992, to today's brink of financial, and also economic self-destruction.

The primary lesson of modern history, is that the greatest follies of nations unfold over periods of one or two generations. There was no great folly in history which was not the ruling opinion of a decade or longer; the greatest follies are the generally accepted delusions which wreak havoc on their believers a generation or so after they have become ruling policy-shaping trends. Thus, often, there is no greater fool today, than the man of fifty to sixty years of age, or younger, who bases his or her opinion on the taking of his perceived experience of his adolescent and adult lifetime as proof, that a currently prevailing trend in opinion-shaping is axiomatically a correct choice.

The greatest follies of all known human history, even before modern times, have been the fruit dropped from a

generation or more of stubbornly prevailing trends in official public opinion. There is no greater fool, than is usually to be found among those leaders of today's nations, who imagine that the utopian delusions of "globalism," the induced prejudices peculiar to their generation, are axiomatically the work of a triumphant empyreal wisdom. So, the generational and related cycles of true-life tragedy of nations unfold.

Now, once again, the currently prevailing trends in global economic policy, are pushing the world as a whole into not only spreading warfare, but the threat of a collapse of the

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planet into a prolonged new dark age.<sup>2</sup> In this situation, the deluded, triumphalist breed lately come to power, is disposed to negotiate almost any conditions, but that foolish economic policy, such as their own policy of “free trade” and “globalization,” which is the driving force behind the cascade of war and related conflict today. Like that self-doomed Democratic Party of Athens, which perpetrated the judicial murder of Socrates also in the name of “democracy,” today’s self-styled “democratic” and other predators are as much, or perhaps more than their intended prey, in the grip of the doom to be brought about by their own foolish arrogance. So, as Percy Shelley warned in his *Ozymandias*, does tragedy purge history of its current crop of reigning fools.

What I have just described is not a novel view of the principles of prudent statecraft. All of the greatest compositions of Classical tragedy, as in the tradition of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Shakespeare, Schiller, and Pushkin, together with the commedia of Dante Alighieri, Boccaccio, Chaucer, Rabelais, and Cervantes, have served the most intelligent actors and audiences as lessons in those same true principles of history to which I have referred by recent examples, here. The principles of composition underlying the greatest Classical poetry, have also been, in similar ways, conveyers of wisdom of this same kind to the cultivated minds among both the greatest statesmen and the more intelligent and moral among the broader layers of the population.

The study of Classical tragedy guides the prospective qualified statesman to avoid the kinds of folly perpetrated by the triumphalist arrogance of Aeschylus’ Zeus, or of a Hamlet who refuses to accept the evidence, that his own survival, and that of his kingdom, too, would be doomed if that Hamlet refused to abandon his customary ways. This point is recognized among all cultivated minds. Once that type of problem is recognized, the remaining question becomes: Is there some general principle, akin to a universal physical principle of science, which should guide us in avoiding new tragic errors of the same type to which I have referred as examples from the pages of Twentieth-Century history?

To answer that latter question, let us look first at the strategic situation of Russia today from that vantage-point.

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## 1. The global financial crisis

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Thus, Russia today lives in a world which, in its entirety, hangs over the edge of a precipice. It is a world whose reigning powers, and also many others, are clinging to their follies,

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2. This notion of a *dark age* references the collapse of the Roman Empire in the west, the mid-Fourteenth-Century collapse of European civilization resulting from the Fourth Crusade, the Mongol invasion, and the subsequent triumph of the Guelph League, and the approximately century and a half of religious wars, from approximately A.D. 1517 until the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia.

hanging so at the brink of a self-doomed global financial and monetary system. Exactly when that financial system will disintegrate, is uncertain; all that is certain, is that that disintegration will strike the entirety of this planet soon. The collapse could occur in one or a combination of several possible ways: an hyperbolic deflationary chain-reaction collapse; a hyper-inflationary, chain-reaction blow-out, with some of the characteristics of the disintegration of Weimar Germany’s experience of Spring through Autumn of 1923; or, the effects of sundry wars and kindred sorts of social conflicts; or, some combination of such developments. Exactly which of those options is the most probable outcome, or exactly when that outcome will erupt, is still somewhat uncertain. Nonetheless, what is already clear, is the increasingly turbulent ricocheting among those choices; that increasing turbulence is itself the clearest sign that the present world financial and monetary system has already entered the critical phase-shift, the terminal phase of a global systemic, not cyclical crisis.

In fact, a growing number, if still a minority, among senior observers, have lately pointed to the fact, that belief in the continuing nominal expansion of the U.S. economy, is a deadly self-delusion. Such is the delusion of a maniacal collection of fools who are behaving today as did their pathetic predecessors of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, who plunged to their personal economic ruin in the Netherlands’ tulip bubble, and the John Law-style bubbles of Britain and France. In terms of relative and absolute numbers, the present bubbles are worse than at any known earlier point in modern history, and the credulous dupes more foolish, more fanatically self-deluded than in any comparable earlier case from modern history.

At this moment, fools, including most among the leading spokesmen for the G-7 group of governments, and most U.S. Presidential pre-candidates, too, are still gripped by the potentially fatal delusion, that the U.S. economy is enjoying boisterous, even virtually unstoppable growth of a form inhering in a post-industrial, post-nation-state utopia.

Globally, from the current press reports, one reads and hears the infantile litany, that the hope for the future of Russia, as of other already looted nations, lies in securing a stateroom in that sinking ship known as today’s International Monetary Fund (IMF) system. Yet, if one were the rarer, sane observer of these developments, the raw physical-economic data on so-called Gross Domestic Product, when that physical data is priced against current monetary and financial categories, shows a world economy which is already hopelessly bankrupt, a bankrupt kept from immediate foreclosure solely by his repeated acceleration of his taking of unpayable, imminently hyper-inflationary masses of new indebtedness.

Thus, the financial, monetary, economic crisis gripping the world as a whole today, is not a so-called cyclical crisis, but, rather, a systemic crisis, a trajectory leading toward an inevitable general disintegration of the existing world system. This disintegration will soon occur, unless the system itself

is dissolved and replaced, before the presently ongoing, terminal phase is completed. There is no possibility that the present world system could outlive this presently accelerating crisis. There is no reform, within the bounds of the axiomatic features of the post-1971 “floating exchange-rate” monetary system, which could enable that system to outlive the presently accelerating increase of the rate of turbulence in that world system as a whole. The only available choices are either a radical reform, adopting a new world system, or a descent of the entire planet into a prolonged, global “new dark age.” Either some nations band together, to declare the present system in bankruptcy reorganization, and establish a new system of proper characteristics, or a descent into a new dark age, globally, is now inevitable.

That new system must be one which incorporates a repudiation of all post-1971 changes in global financial, monetary, and trade policies, and the sudden adoption of a new monetary order, based on the principle of sovereignty of nation-states, with the fixed rates and the principled other economic-protectionist features of the pre-1959 system. The principal difference between the characteristics of that former system, and what must be adopted by emergency action now, is the inclusion of Russia, China, and India as among the keystone powers ensuring general representation of the so-called developing nations generally. Otherwise, unless such sudden, emergency changes are made, the civilization which had barely survived the follies of the Twentieth Century, is presently doomed to a plunge, soon, into a global new dark age.

Think of the dominant political powers of today’s world as echoing the tragedy of Shakespeare’s Hamlet. As Hamlet’s celebrated Third Act soliloquy typifies the principle of tragedy involved, it is the leading powers’ stubbornly foolish refusal to change their own axiomatic assumptions of policy-shaping practice, which threatens to see them carried, as political corpses, off stage, in the closing scene of the coming final act.

So, on Shakespeare’s stage, situate the recent years of the history of the former Soviet Union and Russia today.

It was, principally, foreseen economic processes which engendered the social and political forces behind the successive, internal breakdowns of the Warsaw Pact and Soviet Union over the 1989-1991 interval. The principal G-7 powers rejoiced at the Soviet system’s calamity, but showed no comprehension of how and why that had really occurred. Like true, manically demented sports fans, like foolish Roman officials leading the cheering for the temporarily surviving gladiators of that day’s arena games, the predators reacted as triumphantly as self-doomed vultures, as they swooped down into the historical trap presently awaiting them.

So, led by the predatory Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher: Britain, President George Bush’s U.S.A., and President François Mitterrand’s France, acted with the intent either to prevent the reunification of Germany, or to impose measures, such as the Maastricht agreements, which would ensure

the destruction of Germany’s prospective role as a successful leading participant in the economic development of the states of eastern Europe. This action was complemented by related measures, including the accelerated looting of the former member-nations of the Warsaw Pact, and a general practice of imposing “free trade” upon Russia for the purpose of looting that nation, and its primary natural resources, into a state of economic ruin, and ultimate disintegration. Prime Minister Thatcher’s orchestration of what became known as “Desert Storm,” was an integral part of the same strategic operation. Following “Desert Storm,” a series of Balkan wars, orchestrated chiefly from Britain and France, continued the same strategic effort.

The inevitable result of such a NATO- and G-7-directed orgy of “free trade” and “democracy,” was the accumulation of an increasingly explosive potential inside Russia, a potential which showed itself in the successive developments of the 1999 NATO war against Yugoslavia, and the subsequent unleashing of London-sponsored mercenary forces into Dagestan and Chechnya. The reaction to this was an impulse, a nationalist reflex-action, to unify Russia around the idea of “drawing a red line in the sand” in Chechnya. The issue was not Chechnya; the issue behind the spectrum of Russia’s reactions, has been the continuing, post-1989 pattern of NATO and IMF actions, a revival of the Nineteenth-Century British imperial “great game,” pushing a Russia threatened with extinction, harder and harder, against the wall.

On the public record, this is a situation which I foresaw as a likely and dangerous alternative, even much earlier than a relevant Washington, D.C. meeting of February 1982. It

## Prof. Grigori Bondarevsky

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*EIR* published an interview with Professor Bondarevsky, on the Eurasian Land-Bridge, on April 7, 1995.

was a danger against which I warned in a televised Berlin press conference of October 12, 1988. It is a result which I have constantly worked in the effort to forestall, inside and outside Moscow, since November and December 1989. Any discussion of the present situation which does not define all features of the situation in terms of not less than an approximately ten-year process, a process situated in the developments of the entirety of the preceding century, is worse than silly babbling.

In Classical compositions of tragedy and commedia, the doom of a nation, or of a leading figure, or current of that nation, is presented to the audience, as catastrophe which might have been averted by an appropriate act of will. The tragedian demonstrates to the audience, that not only was the doom foreseeable, but also that that doom might have been averted by means of knowledge within the reach of the self-condemned victim on stage. Only such cases, on stage, or in real life, are subjects of Classical tragedy. In the case at hand, the case of the threatened plunge of current civilization into a looming new dark age, we have what Classical tradition truly defines as a tragedy of this type.

If I, for example, consider the cases of Russia or the U.S.A. today, I have in hand sufficient knowledge of the circumstances of both, to outline, for each case, how a tragedy should be composed for the stage, in the tradition of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Shakespeare, and Schiller, on either or both of those subjects for the stage. In each case, or the two combined as one, the doom is not inevitable, but is nonetheless almost certain, if the prevailing mind-sets of recent years, especially the recent three to four years, were to persist. I could thus compose the tragedy of President William Clinton, or of the U.S.A. as a whole. Despite all that I do not know of Russia, I know enough of Russia and its situation, to reach accurate judgment as to how today's potential tragedy of Russia might be composed for the stage. Obviously, as Aeschylus, Sophocles, Shakespeare, and Schiller understood, the function of composing Classical tragedy, is not to gloat over the prospective doom of the principal subjects, but to show how such impending doom might still be averted. Such lessons, delivered to the Classical stage, present doomed subjects of the past as lessons for the making of a happier future. The real subject of Classical tragedy is to use the lessons of principle adduced from previously established cases, as counsel to the present and future.

In all cases, on the Classical stage, or in present-day life, the subject of tragedy is the fact, that the doom which a nation may impose upon itself, is always a product of some defect in what is termed the *mind-set* of either the principal character, faction, or population in general, sometimes all at once. It is from this same Classical standpoint, that the more mature statesmen of today must warn their foolishly self-intoxicated juniors, against the doom inhering in the presently typical, persistent follies of the presently ruling strata in power. This is not merely a matter of art, as art is customarily defined in

academic studies. It is also a matter of scientific method.

Let us examine this connection from the standpoint of the current, and accelerating strategic conflict between Russia and the U.S.A. I compose this report's proposal from my present status, as a U.S. Presidential pre-candidate of the anti-racist faction of my republic's Democratic Party. Let us array the evidence as might be needed to assess the potential tragedy lurking in the recent decade's trend of relations between the U.S.A. and Russia, especially the worsening of that trend during the recent two years.

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## 2. 'Anti-Euclidean political geometry'

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This view of Russia's situation relies upon topics of scientific method which are specific to my specialty, physical economy, on which I have reported in various locations over past time. However, since my subject here is of leading interest to many who may not be familiar with relevant features of my work on the subject of that method, I must include the relevant clarification as an integral part of this report. I summarize the method first, and then its application to today's topic. The issue of method is elementary, but not simple. Therefore, we proceed as follows.

As Plato's Socratic dialogues demonstrate the principle, man is set apart, empirically, from and above all other species, by a faculty most usefully termed *cognition*. The relatively simplest examples of what the term cognition should signify, are found in the way in which the greatest masters of modern physical science have repeatedly exposed and overturned fruits of the habitual follies of formalist mathematicians and logicians. The most celebrated illustration of the point, is the case of the internal history of the development of modern anti-Euclidean geometry.<sup>3</sup> The most celebrated such instances include the Kepler-Gauss refutation of the axiomatic features of the linearized physical doctrines of Galileo, Newton, Euler, Cauchy, et al., and the related, contrary history of the replacement of naive belief in an allegedly self-evident principle of shortest distance, by both the Fermat-Huyghens-Leibniz physical-experimental principle of shortest time, and Leibniz's extension of this to his experimental principle of universal least action.

The formalist assumes that, if not all discoveries of mathematical physics were actually, originally discovered at the mathematics blackboard, they could and should have been

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3. That usage of the term *anti-Euclidean*, follows the argument of Göttingen University's Abraham Kaestner, the teacher of Carl Gauss. From Bernhard Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation (see note, below), the usage *anti-Euclidean*, rather than the more ambiguous *non-Euclidean*, becomes mandatory. Rather than adding some innovation to the set of *a priori* definitions, axioms, and postulates of Euclidean teaching, all such aprioristic elements are eliminated.

derived by the latter means.<sup>4</sup> In modern times, the absurdity of that formalist, or so-called “ivory tower” mathematics, was pointed out by Nicholas of Cusa’s founding of the modern experimental physics of Pacioli, Leonardo, Kepler, et al.,<sup>5</sup> and by Kepler’s unique empirical proof, in his *New Astronomy*, of the elementary fallacy of the same fatal error of mathematical assumption commonly included in the work of Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe.<sup>6</sup> The outcome of the physics-oriented current, from Cusa’s *De docta ignorantia*, through Kepler, Leibniz, et al., is centered in the anti-Euclidean geometry of Carl Gauss and his follower Bernhard Riemann. Consider the relevance of Riemann’s revolutionary 1854 habilitation dissertation, not only for a relativistic physics, but to the underlying assumptions governing social relations.<sup>7</sup>

As Riemann sets this forth in the opening three paragraphs of his habilitation dissertation, the crippling fallacy of the teaching of geometry up to 1854, lay in the stubbornness of blind faith in the presumed, *a priori* existence of certain so-called self-evident axioms respecting space, time, and matter. Beginning with Nicholas of Cusa’s introduction of the concept of the mathematically transcendental, in his criticisms of the error in Archimedes’ theorems on the squaring of the circle,<sup>8</sup> continued through the discoveries of Leonardo da Vinci and Kepler, and the discovery of the principle of least time and least action by Fermat, Huyghens, Leibniz et al., conclusive physical proofs showed that the attempt to derive the theorems of physics from aprioristic Euclidean or kindred axioms, was in plain error. Typical was the error of assuming Galileo’s linear scheme of “action at a distance.” The Seventeenth-Century refutation of empiricists such as Galileo, by the proof of the principle of least time, for refraction of light, pointed the way toward a relativistic physics free of so-called self-evident, “ivory tower” axioms.

The development of the universal principled notion of least time, and then of least action, for physics, reminded modern science, that all of those experimental principles which we are justified in regarding as universal physical principles, have their origin in precisely the place Plato had shown, in the Socratic method of cognition as such. All valid-

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4. e.g., Bertrand Russell and such among his followers as Norbert Wiener of *Cybernetics* fame and John v. Neumann.

5. Nicholas of Cusa, *De docta ignorantia*.

6. Carl Gauss supplied the most devastating proof of Kepler’s method, versus that of Ptolemy, Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, Galileo, Newton, Euler, et al., in adducing the Keplerian orbits of the principal asteroids, as corresponding to Kepler’s prescription for the missing (destroyed) solar planet.

7. Bernhard Riemann, *Über die Hypothesen, welche der Geometrie zu Grunde liegen*, *Bernhard Riemanns Gesammelte Mathematische Werke*, H. Weber, ed. (New York: Dover Publications reprint, 1953), pp. 272-287. On the subject of the relativistic geometry, so to speak, of cognition, my adoption of Riemann’s habilitation dissertation in support of my own discoveries has pointed to the evidence contained within what Riemann’s editor identifies as philosophical fragments, pp. 509-538.

8. Op cit.

atable universal physical principles, have been generated as non-deductive solutions to those paradoxes whose source of error was the application of previously established belief to physical processes. In the case, that no deductive solution to that paradox were feasible, only the generation of the notion of a new principle, such as universal least time for refraction of light, enables us to correct the relevant erroneous doctrines of physical science. If that discovery of a new principle is validated by means of what Riemann’s method distinguishes as a *unique* experiment, the proposed universal physical principle is to be accepted as validated.<sup>9</sup>

Commonly, the argument which the empiricists and other formalist opinion pit against the view I have just expressed, is the assertion, that the act of individual cognition, so defined for the case of discovery of universal physical principles, occurs beyond the scope of sense-perception, within those bounds of the sovereign individual intellect which are opaque to the sensorium. Hence, the empiricist’s and existentialist’s customary denial of the knowable existence of cognition as such, and Kant’s specific argument, against the existence of knowable truth.<sup>10</sup> The formalist’s objection falls, thus, immediately into the category of sophistry. The proof that that objection of the empiricists, followers of Kant, et al., is a mere sophistry, can be summarized as follows.

If our senses, admittedly, do not permit us to look directly into the cognitive processes of another individual mind, we are nonetheless able to know exactly the nature of that act of discovery which has occurred in another individual mind, by re-enacting that discovery within our own mind, and by our sharing of the experimental proof of that principle so discovered. All competent scientific and related education is based entirely on that method of practice. This is the proper clinical significance and usage of the term *insight*.

Good teaching, for example, provokes the pupil into replicating the original act of discovery, as this act occurred within the sovereign cognitive powers of an individual original discoverer, from generations, even centuries earlier. Once pupils have shared that induced experience of a re-enacted discovery of universal physical principle, and also share knowledge of the experimental validation of that discovery, the state of mind which each sharer has experienced in those instances, becomes a willfully replicable, and therefore mutually knowable object of thought, even though no sense-perceptual image of that thought itself were possible.

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9. Contrary to the folly of today’s so-called mathematical modellers: It is not sufficient that the discovered hypothetical principle be demonstrated experimentally. The principle must be experimentally valid in its own terms, of course; but, it must also be experimentally reconciled with all other known principles which might have relevant bearing on the same phase-space in which the proposed new principle is hypothetically situated. Hence, the distinction of so-called unique experiment.

10. The same denial of the existence of cognition underlies the work of Bertrand Russell devotees such as Professor Norbert Wiener and John von Neumann on economics and so-called artificial intelligence.



*“Cognition, as I have identified it summarily above, is, empirically, the characteristic difference between the human and all other known species.” Here, Russian children study the principles of rocketry.*

It is solely through the technologies derived from such cognitive discoveries of experimentally validatable universal physical principle, that mankind’s power in and over the universe has been increased to the effect of making possible improvements in the demographic characteristics of populations, as these improvements may be measured *demographically* per capita and per square kilometer of inhabited land-area.

For our purposes here, there are two relevant leading considerations respecting physical science to be considered. First, the validated knowledge of universal physical principles, and of the technologies derived from those principles, is the relationship of the individual person to nature. We depend absolutely upon these means, and no different means, to increase man’s power in and over the universe, per capita and per square kilometer. Second, we must take into account the means by which the individual mind’s power of effecting valid new discoveries, is cultivated within the individual members of successive generations. The function of Classical methods of education, as contrasted with classroom or related learning of mere “information,” typifies the means by which the increase of the cognitive powers of the individual is cultivated.

Riemann’s notion of a well-ordered, multiply-connected manifold, as introduced in his habilitation dissertation, suffices to bring the first of those two considerations into focus. The second consideration is a more challenging matter. Compare those two considerations accordingly.

The implicitly crucial argument of Riemann’s habilitation

dissertation is, that all validated universal physical principles have come into existence as human knowledge for practice, as such cognitive discoveries of universal physical principles. By the nature of the experimental proofs of such principles, their accumulation is of the form of a universally interconnected set of such principles.<sup>11</sup> Furthermore, the efficient connection among them is determined solely by experimental methods, not aprioristic mathematical assumptions.<sup>12</sup> Typical is the interconnected work of Fresnel, Ampère, Wilhelm Weber, Gauss, and Riemann, leading to both the foundation of electromagnetism and Weber’s experimental proof of the Ampère angular-force principle.

At the same time, the development of modern physical science, by demonstrating the principle of least time, in opposition to the formalist’s naive faith in aprioristic notions of shortest linear distance, discredited absolutely those notions of space, time, and matter associated with the work of empiricists such as Galileo, Newton, Euler, et al. The way in which the relativistic notion of Leibnizian least action superseded the simpler notion of least time as such, left no room for the continued toleration of the aprioristic Euclidean

11. In this, Riemann recognized that he was carrying out the intention of his teacher, Carl Gauss. The notion of an anti-Euclidean geometry, of a physically multiply-connected manifold, and that the physically-experimentally determined characteristic curvature of a phase-space is situated in such a multiply-connected manifold, were the foundations upon which Riemann premised his own additional discoveries.

12. Cf. Riemann, *op cit.*, pp. 283-286.



Aspiring young cosmonauts during the Soviet period. A science-driver policy, of which the space program is a prime example, is the most successful approach to fostering an increase in physical-economic productivity.

and quasi-Euclidean mind-sets of the empiricists, Kant, et al.

The result of such considerations is, that we must eliminate all aprioristic and kindred formalist notions of a fixed set of definitions, axioms, and postulates from all mathematical physics. In place of such formalist sets, we have an open-ended aggregation of multiply-connected, validated, universal physical principles. Such a fresh conception of a mathematical physics, has the principal significance of enabling us to focus upon the existence of other experimental paradoxes which are most likely to lead us to discover still newer, universal such principles.

That more realistic concept of mathematical physics also serves, for similar reasons, to keep us alerted to the fact that presently adopted mathematical physics leaves out something very important, new principles, which exist in the universe, but which we have either yet to discover, or which, although known, may interact with other known principles in ways we have yet to discover. Such a physics provides us a discipline which tends to alert us to the significance of measurable effects, such as the experimentally demonstrated functions of so-called biophotons, which occur contrary to our presently popular mathematical presumptions.

Once we have taken those considerations into account, we should turn our attention back to the matter of cognition as such. Here, we meet the cross-over point between a relativ-

istic physics as such, and the larger domain of the human mind in general. It is in that latter, larger domain, that we meet the principles underlying the regular phenomena of Classical forms of tragedy.

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### 3. The idea of cognition

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Cognition, as I have identified it summarily above, is, empirically, the characteristic difference between the human and all other known species. That difference is, in turn, characterized by cognition's role as the source of all those increases in power of our species, in and over the universe, by means of which we are enabled to increase our species' potential relative population-density, as no other species can. Thus, we set cognition apart from, and above the mere learning found among lower forms of life. Animals can learn techniques, but can not discover, and share knowledge of a universal physical principle.

Although the lower forms of *human* intellectual life, such as the mere act of learning, and the related practice of mere deductive logic, do play an inferior, auxiliary, contributing role in a society's increase of its effective potential relative population-density, neither mere learning nor deduction generates those universal principles of practice upon which the qualitative improvement of society's demographic characteristics depends categorically.

It is the changes corresponding, empirically, to the open-ended development of what I shall describe, here below, as a *Riemannian mind-set*, which correlate with the characteristic form of human increases in mankind's power to exist within the universe. It is those changes, in the sense that the notion of *change* is employed in a special way, as by Heracleitus and Plato, which are the characteristic action<sup>13</sup> of the cognitive powers of the individual human mind, the characteristic action expressing the existence of the human species considered as a whole.<sup>14</sup>

The effect is, that when mankind masters a newly discovered, valid universal physical principle, that change in the

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13. In Riemann's sense of characteristic of the phase-space of a multiply-connected manifold.

14. Thus, it is not the skeletal remains which distinguish the relics of man from those of higher ape, but rather the artefacts which associate such relics with the characteristics of human cognitive behavior.

underlying mind-set of human knowledge, has the effect of generating willful, human commands imposed upon the universe, which that universe, by its implied design, is obliged to obey.<sup>15</sup> Thus, as Plato's arguments imply, cognition, as I have identified it here above, is synonymous with the strictest use of the term "reason."

However, that notion of reason must not be limited to the subjects of physical science as such. Contrary to Kant, and contrary to the Faustian irrationalism of Romantic Savigny's restatement of Kant's thesis, the assertion of a categorical separation of the cognitive practice of physical science (*Naturwissenschaft*) from art and moral law (*Geisteswissenschaft*), is a hoax against reason itself.

Two broader, phase-spatial implications must be taken into account. First, there is the matter of the individual human mind's cultivation of its innate ability to recognize the act of cognition as a domain of distinct ideas, rather than merely a general type of state of mind, rather than merely a general form of more or less excited creative mood. Second, the possibility of ensuring the progressive, willful development of the human condition in a general way, depends upon recognizing the manner in which the cultivation of the powers of individual cognition, of *reason*, determines both the ability, and the predisposition of society to cooperate in ways which foster both the practice of scientific progress and its application. Hence, *Socratic natural law* is a fruit of *reason*. It is in the latter area of investigations, that we uncover the deeper implications of the Classical art-forms, notably including the composition of great Classical tragedy for the stage.

In the following sections of this report, I shall develop that argument in four successive steps:

First, we shall consider there the difficulties which usually impede the recognition of distinct ideas, among even scientific workers holding terminal degrees today. After that, we shall consider, second, the category of the quality of ideas specific to the leading composers of Classical art-forms, those working in the Classical Greek, as opposed to the Babylonian and pagan Roman (i.e., Romantic) traditions.<sup>16</sup> Then, thirdly,

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15. Such is the empirical evidence in support of *Genesis* 1:26-30.

16. The term Romantic (so capitalized), as counterposed to the use of Classical (so capitalized), is the correlative of the principal conflict within modern and earlier European civilization as a whole. In German, for example, this is the conflict between that Classical tradition of Leibniz and J.S. Bach, around which the collaborators Abraham Kaestner, Gotthold Lessing, and Moses Mendelssohn defined the German Classic, for Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century German education, science, and artistic composition. The Nineteenth-Century conflict of Schiller and Heinrich Heine against the Romantics, and of Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Brahms against Lizst, Berlioz, Wagner, et al., expresses the meaning of this difference precisely, just as Kant, the Code Napoleon, Hegel, Savigny, et al. express the Romantic, anti-Classical-Greek legacy of pagan Roman law. In politics, the conflict between Classical Greek and Romantic legacies, is an expression of the war between Classical, humanist republicanism (e.g., forms of society premised upon the authority of the general welfare) and the financier- and landed-oligarchical models. A nation ruled in the interest of a permanent

we shall compare the specific congruences between the admissible principles of composition of Classical art-forms, and the practice of statecraft. Finally, fourthly, I shall situate the social identity of the mortal individual, in the functionally defined expanse of eternity. Take that latter standpoint as the premise for a notion of the mortal individual as an historical existence within a simultaneity of eternity, and then define the study of history, and of competent statecraft accordingly.

However, before turning to those four steps, we prepare the ground for those matters, with the following general observations on the general nature of the problem of ideas being addressed.

We use the term *idea* here, in the only known rational way the term has acquired distinct, scientifically provable meaning: as Plato defined his use of the notion of *ideas* from the standpoint of his Socratic method of dialogue. All such ideas come into human knowledge, as products of demonstrating solutions to certain types of real-life paradoxes, types which can not be solved merely by methods of deduction, which are solved by no other means than what I define as *cognition*. The most important classes of ideas so generated, are those associated with the *successive overturnings* of entire mind-sets, as mind-sets are typified by the classroom set of definitions, axioms, and postulates associated with a secondary course in Euclidean geometry.

For our purposes here, a Euclidean set of definitions, axioms, and postulates, serves us only as our initial working-definition of a mind-set. This is to emphasize, that in such a so-called Euclidean geometry, all statements deemed truthful by such logicians, are derived, as theorems, from the authority attributed to that Euclidean mind-set of definitions, axioms, and postulates. At this point in this report, the simplest, most convenient example of an *idea*, is what is known as a Platonic hypothesis, a physically provable notion which overturns and replaces, or adds to, one or more of the definitions, axioms, and postulates of a widely accepted, pre-existing mind-set.

The most typical such *ideas* are in the same form as the discovery that neither points nor straight lines, neither in space, nor time, nor matter, have any self-evident existence within the physical universe as we experience it. The general form of such ideas of physical science as such, is the ejection of blind faith in the notion of "action at a distance," ejecting such popular, childish notions of matter, as points existing within aprioristic space and time; those errors of blind faith are to be replaced by the experimentally based notion of a non-Euclidean (or, anti-Euclidean) *physical space-time*.<sup>17</sup>

This latter notion is met in Plato's dialogues, and other, pre-Roman, Classical Greek science and art; however, for

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state bureaucracy, is the most common modern expression of the millennial tradition of the Babylonian-Roman oligarchical model. The Code of Diocletian typifies the general characteristics of the oligarchical model to the present day.

17. See the discussion of intervals of action, below.



convenience, we focus, at this moment, upon the emergence of anti-Euclidean physical-space-time geometry, as the latter emerged from the work of those Renaissance figures, such as Cusa, Pacioli, Leonardo, Kepler, and Gilbert, who led in launching modern, experimentally based physical science. The example of the discovery of a universal physical principle of shortest time, to which I have already referred above, is used as the relevant illustration of the point to be made. Using that example, I shall specify, and illustrate, if only in first approximation, the significance of my use of the term *Riemannian mind-set*.

In the case that the indicated method of the Socratic dialectic is used successfully, to supersede a previously adopted mind-set, by a new mind-set more consistent with the principles of experiment, *that transition* from lower to higher order of mind-set, is characteristic of what I define as a first approximation of a *Riemannian mind-set*. In the more general case, that each such change in mind-set is uniquely experimentally valid, relative to each and all of its predecessors, we have a true Riemannian mind-set. This definition applies, in the first instance, to the domain of validatable universal physical principles. However, it also includes a larger domain, the domain of those Classical-artistic and related principles of social behavior, upon which the effective fostering and application of scientific progress depend.

Thus, the more general notion of a Riemannian mind-set corresponds to *the principle of universal change*, as that principle was successively defined by Heracleitus and Plato. Plato's attack upon the sophists and other reductionists, as in his *Parmenides* dialogue, typifies the issue of method pitting Plato's method against that of both his ancient and modern opponents, including the reductionists, as those are typified by the modern empiricists, Kantians, and existentialists generally. The action of universal change associated with the generalized case of the Riemannian mind-set, is otherwise describable as well-ordered individual cognition.

At the beginning, the cognitive powers of the newborn child are as purblind as the infant's visual powers. It is through the use and development of these powers, through the new individual's relations with the world of things and social relations, that the newborn individual improves his or her relevant capacity to make relevant distinctions within the domain of experience.

## How cognition is suppressed

Lest we doubt that just stated judgment of the matter, we might consider the case of ostensibly learned but cognitively "purblind" adolescents and adults, who have yet to develop their innate cognitive potentials in a conscious way. They may experience cognitive moments, but they are not able to develop rationally distinct ideas of those experiences.<sup>18</sup>

18. Cf. Lawrence S. Kubie, *Neurotic Distortion of the Creative Process* (University of Kansas: Lawrence, 1958), and *The Fostering of Creative Sci-*

This rather commonplace failing among even today's putatively educated adult populations, even a growing ration of university graduates with terminal degrees, is not accidental. Consider the case of the economic and social doctrines which the Code of Diocletian decreed for the plebeians and slaves of both Roman imperial and later European feudal forms of oligarchical society.

From the earliest evidence of its debts to the Dravidian-language-group culture of Sumer, the Semitic culture of Mesopotamia, like the pagan Roman Empire derived from it, always typified what the ancient Greeks of Plato's time knew as the oligarchical model.<sup>19</sup> In this model, the subjugated ethnic groups and classes were treated, actually or approximately, as human forms of cattle, with the power to rule over them limited to the oligarchy and its lackeys, and the power to define law as law limited to either an imperial figure or a quasi-theocratic governing bureaucracy, such as the western Roman and Byzantine empires under the rule of a Pontifex Maximus and the bureaucracy associated with imperial rule.

Even today, as in the case of the educational policies proposed by the brutish U.S. Texas Governor George W. Bush, the policy is that the subjects of that tyrant shall be drilled in passing those examinations which will qualify the victims of such education for nothing but the behavior which the oligarchical ruler pre-assigns to the victims of such combined education and employment policies.

It has been only since the modern form of sovereign nation-state republic has subjected the right of government to rule, to evidence of government's adopted mission and efficient performance in promoting the general welfare of present and future generations, that the tendency has developed, toward educating all young future citizens as members of the republic's ruling political body. There is nothing more deadly to the institutions of oligarchical rule, than that the slaves and serfs be freed to acquire the quality of knowledge suited to prospective rulers of the state.

Since cognitive knowledge, such as scientific progress, is a method for revolutionizing the mind-set and related practices of society as a whole, the oligarchical systems have always tended, as if by class instinct, to suppress cognitive fertility in the education and general artistic culture adopted for the use of the subjected strata of the population.<sup>20</sup> Ever

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*entific Productivity, Daedalus* (Spring 1962). The present author conducted studies of the same problem, respecting the lack of creative insight among some management consultants, during 1956.

19. Cf. Aristotle's trainer, Isocrates of the Athens School of Rhetoric. Compare the policies of the Alexander the Great advised by the Platonic Academy for the destruction of the oligarchical model represented by the Achaemenid (Persian) Empire.

20. The first step toward such an effect may be to reduce the relationship of audiences to exhibitions of Classical culture to the role of spectators, rather than participants in the cognitive process of generating Classical art, e.g., thus reducing the relationship between the general audience and art, to something akin to the role of the Roman proletarians as spectators in the Coliseum.

since the archetypal oligarchical tyrant, which Aeschylus depicted as the Zeus of *Prometheus Bound*, the Prometheans who bring cognitive discovery of knowledge to the generality of humanity, have been the most hated targets of all oligarchical forms of tyranny.

So, the modern Romantics, such as the empiricists, Kant, and the existentialists, have focussed their hatred against Plato and the Classical Greek idea of cognition generally. So, self-styled oligarchical lackey Walter Lippmann conceived the purpose of orchestrating a dictatorship of public opinion, e.g., Roman-style *vox populi* by a financier-oligarchy-controlled mass media, as a weapon against the tendency for reason within the population in general. So, the empiricists, the modern pragmatists, the existentialists, and the Freudians, have exerted their corrupting influences upon primary, secondary, and higher education, and also social policy generally, to the effect of numbing, if not virtually uprooting the cognitive potentials of the citizenry of the U.S.A. in particular.

Typical of such intentionally evil corruption of modern education and related social policy, is the case of the close relationship of existentialist Hannah Arendt to the Nazi philosopher and fellow-existentialist Martin Heidegger. Both, like Karl Jaspers, Jean-Paul Sartre, and Frantz Fanon, were effluent of modern existentialism in general, a movement rooted in the lackey class left in the wake of the decline of the power of the feudal princes of the feudal landed-aristocratic system. Such afterbirth of the 1819 Carlsbad decrees of the Holy Alliance's Clement Prince Metternich, this form of moral degeneracy is known, generically, in Europe, as "the Conservative Revolution."

Zbigniew Brzezinski, like his confederates Josef Korbel and Madeleine Albright, are, like their conservative rivals, such as Adolf Hitler's Nazis, Conservative Revolution scions of the same hate-brimming lackeydom left over from the titled bureaucracy of fallen Central European realms. They were, like Schopenhauer, Burckhardt, and Nietzsche, representatives of a lackey-class moaning over the collapse of the old feudal order of Chancellors von Kaunitz and Metternich. They are in the same genre as such relics of the feudal order known as the Confederacy's "peculiar institution," as the Nashville Agrarians and Confederate flag-wavers of today's U.S.A., with readily recognized affinities toward the later expression of the same Conservative Revolution among the gutter-style, "new conservative" factions within the U.S. Republican and Democratic parties of today.<sup>21</sup>

By instinct, such were followers of the movement of

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Thus, that art is degraded from a cognitive, to a sensory experience, as the degradation of Beethoven's Classical method of composition and performance, by the Romantics Liszt, Berlioz, Wagner, et al., to a Coliseum-like spectator's event of sense-perception. E.g., degrading elements of a Classical musical composition to performance as so-called passage-work.

21. Notably, the Confederacy was the product of the planting of Palmerston's Mazzini organization, under the rubric of Young America, in both Transcendentalist Concord, Massachusetts and Charleston, South Carolina.

"sawdust Caesar" Benito Mussolini. Such were phenomena which the head of the British Foreign Office, Jeremy Bentham, and Bentham's protégé Lord Palmerston, had unleashed upon continental Europe in the form of the Mazzinian insurgencies of Young Europe and Young America. Adolf Hitler, like the self-professed Caesar Napoleon Bonaparte, whom Hitler instinctively admired, was but one variant of this, as were such philosophical cousins of the Nazis as Heidegger crony Arendt, and her other crony Theodor Adorno. Nietzsche's hatred of reason and of the masses of humanity, is mirrored in her avowedly neo-Kantian hatred of reason in particular, and of truthfulness in general, a brimming, foul hatred upon which she based her formal claims to be a philosopher.

The great curse of modern society, is that despite the genuine achievements of European civilization, the intentional and accelerating dumbing-down of the cognitive potentials of the populations of Europe and the Americas, especially during the recent three decades, has created the situation in which those organic intellectual leaders of today's cultures who are morally and intellectually qualified to lead in the republican interest of nations, are relatively isolated by the sea of corruption which social policy, such as policies of manipulated public opinion and education, have accomplished in variously corrupting, or simply numbing the moral and intellectual faculties of the citizenry generally. The fostering of so-called popular, egoistically sensual, e.g., existentialist forms of entertainments, such as the currently popular pornography of both sex and bloody exhibitions of violence, is an integral, functional part of that dumbing-down process, a process of transforming human beings into what Jonathan Swift portrayed as the popular masses of early Eighteenth-Century England, rutting, pleasure-crazed, violence-prone Yahoos.

As a consequence of such dumbed-down states of the general population and leading institutions, the general tendency of current policy, is to lure the dumbed-down popular opinion of nations, and civilization generally, into pathways of self-induced doom. It has been the case, that society has been rescued from such trends only at points of severe crisis, such as the 1929-1931 eruption of the Great Depression of the 1930s, when the trend had become a hopeless one for that society. If suitable leaders had been available, and survived the hatred they draw from the oligarchical factions, as in the memorable case of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the society was rescued from the doom it had brought upon itself.

However, if those exceptional individuals were eliminated from leadership, as Germany's Kurt von Schleicher was eliminated, through aid of the Anglo-American faction of Montagu Norman and President George Bush's father Prescott Bush, then the doom prevailed, as the elimination of von Schleicher assured Hitler's rise to leadership of Germany, and consolidation of his irrational power ensuring, thus, the great war of 1939-1945. Thus, Germany, during 1933-1934, lost the moral fitness to survive for a decade to come.



*J.S. Bach (left) and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Mozart's intensive study of Bach led to his initial development of a new method of composition, known as motivic thorough-composition. This case shows how the Riemannian mind-set functions within the domain of Classical artistic composition.*

Thus, the most immediate objective of all great statesmen and other suitable leaders of nations, has been to intervene in emerging crises, to lead nations out of the catastrophes which previously prevailing habits of opinion-making have produced. However, the problem would be, at best, only postponed, not cured, until the necessary improvement in the quality of general education and related cultural development of the population as a whole were also accomplished. Shall we allow the recurring decadence, inhering in dumbed-down large sections of populations, to condemn humanity to ever-recurring cycles of doom and resurrection? Can we not rid humanity of such pestilences of hedonism-ridden dumbness? Herein lies the importance of the subject of the Riemannian mind-set. Here, in the cultivation of the cognitive potentials of the individual human mind, lies the only durable future of civilized mankind.

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#### **4. Knowing distinct cognitive ideas**

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The adult's recognition of a distinctly cognitive play by children comes early, as in the healthy mind of the child in happy constructive, solitary play with blocks. This grows into a later phase, in which the healthy mind of the child expresses itself with the persisting question, "Why?" The cognitive mood is expressed by the child in two realms: why does the universe work as it seems to do; why do people behave they way they do? The significant moment, empirically, is that in which the individual child manifests a visibly elated moment of cognitive insight.

One of the most useful illustrations of the point is the case of the composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, whose earliest written compositions date from the age in which the mentally healthy child is pestering the adults available with what amounts to the question, "Why?" This record makes it possible to trace a process of development in relatively fine clinical detail, through the proliferation of his compositions, up to the time of his death, that, relevantly, during the reign of his mortal enemy, the Chancellor Wenzel von Kaunitz, the controller of the dreaded Austro-Hungarian secret police, the *Geheimpolizei*, of that time.<sup>22</sup>

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22. The Austro-Hungarian secret police of that time, was the political-enforcement arm of the princely council, not the Emperor himself. The case of Mozart's patron, the Emperor Joseph II, and, as the case of Schindler underscores this, of *Geheimpolizei* target Ludwig van Beethoven, illustrate the point. The Chancellors von Kaunitz and his successor Metternich, were the agents of that princely council. Contrary to the rumor spread widely against Antonio Salieri, the circumstances of the death of Mozart were purely political, not personal rivalries among composers. Mozart, as well as Beethoven and Schubert, were political allies, and personal friends and collaborators of the extended family of Moses Mendelssohn, and of the circles of that Emperor Joseph II who first instituted Mendelssohn's design for the political liberation of the Jews. The closely associated circles of Kaestner, Gotthold Lessing, and Moses Mendelssohn, were the defenders of the legacy of Leibniz and J.S. Bach against the Romantic Enlightenment of the Eighteenth Century, and the founders of the German Classic of such figures as Friedrich Schiller and his collaborators and followers. The political liberation of the Jews of Austro-Hungary and Germany was an integral, and key feature of the German Classic as a whole. Inevitably, German-speaking anti-Semitism of the Nineteenth and early Twentieth Century, was a project unleashed by that Conservative Revolution which represented the legacy of princes associated with figures such as von Kaunitz and Clement Prince Metternich.

The case of Mozart as child and youth is better understood by comparing Mozart's compositions of the middle to late 1770s with those from about 1782 on. The lessons to be aduced from that array of the evidence, are a relatively most efficient way of presenting a general notion of the method by which cognition generates distinct ideas, as distinct ideas are to be distinguished from a naively excited mood of creative cognitive ferment.

Already, like Joseph Haydn, Mozart's early education in methods of Classical composition was strongly influenced by the work and celebrity of J.S. Bach's most influential son, C.P.E. Bach. This set both Haydn and Mozart apart from the cognitively sterile popularized influences of that time, such as Rameau and Fuchs.<sup>23</sup> It was Mozart's intensive study of the work of J.S. Bach, at the residence of Gottfried van Swieten, which led to Mozart's initial development of a new method of composition, known as *motivic thorough-composition*.<sup>24</sup> Throughout the history of Classical composition, through the final work of Johannes Brahms, the specific discovery represented in Mozart's 1785 piano Fantasy, has been, among leading composers, the most quoted marker of that method of motivic thorough-composition, which original discoverer Mozart derived from his studies of the work of J.S. Bach. That case opens a very special door among those openings to empirical demonstrations of the way in which the Riemannian mind-set functions within the domain of both plastic and non-plastic forms of Classical artistic composition.

The specific Bach work which was pivotal for Mozart's discovery, was Bach's *A Musical Offering*, a work nominally dedicated to the Prussian military genius and flautist Frederick the Great. The central feature of that set of Bach compositions, is the solution for a most stubborn ontological paradox of polyphonic composition. Bach's solution, upon which the entire *Musical Offering* is premised, is his implicit use of an ancient mode, the so-called "Lydian interval."

This work by Bach contains all of the inherent features of an original, validated discovery of a universal principle, comparable to the validated discovery of a universal physical principle. Mozart recognized the implications of Bach's discovery, a recognition which permeates Mozart's six "Haydn" quartets; but, also in his celebrated Köchel 475 Fantasy, Mozart makes the role of the Lydian interval explicit in the most compact and efficient way; the result of that seemingly simple action was a revolution in composition of music, including a revolutionary new way, beginning with Mozart's *Das Veil-*

23. Jean Philippe Rameau, who composed music as modern Hamburg produces segments of curry sausage, and Johann J. Fuchs, *Gradus ad Parnasum* (1725).

24. Bernhard Paumgartner, in his *Mozart: Leben und Werk* (Munich: Piper, 1969), and Norbert Brainin, who identifies Haydn's notion as *Motivführung*, have traced the origin of motivic thorough-composition to Haydn's *Russian Quartets* of 1781. However, the use of motivic thorough-composition for complete works originates with such Mozart works as his six Haydn Quartets of 1783-1785 and his 1785 Fantasy for piano.

*chen*, of setting poetry to music. Explicit and other echoes of Mozart's explicit use of the Lydian interval of polyphonic development, as expressed in the K. 475 Fantasy, are a marker which permeates much of the composition of Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms, et al. thereafter. That marker, and the inability of the Romantic composer Franz Liszt to handle that musical subject, as contrasted with Bach-Beethoven-rooted Classicist Frederic Chopin, typifies the role of the model from K. 475 as the keystone of the conception of Classical motivic thorough-composition to the present day.

The importance of the Lydian interval for music was clearly recognized by the enemies of reason, who banned its employment for centuries, libelling it as "the Devil's interval." During Europe's Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, the awful rampage of religious warfare prevented anyone, including, usually, Bach himself, from explicitly stating what he otherwise often employed as the general principle of composition focussed upon the Lydian interval. The Conservative faction of landed aristocracy enforced that ban on the Lydian interval with the same oligarchical zeal applied more broadly to the same purpose, that of enforcing the policy of the Roman Emperor Diocletian's Code, the policy of dumbing-down the human cattle.

To situate the point to be made here, the following summary elements of background must be supplied.

This development, first within the work of J.S. Bach, and then Mozart's reading of certain crucial discoveries by Bach, rested upon preceding developments, especially those changes in music which had been set into motion by the Fifteenth-Century, Italy-centered Renaissance. The leading keys were, first, the development of what became known as *Florentine bel canto* methods of training and use of the singing voice, and second, Leonardo's work on music, which studied the characteristics of the singing voice properly developed, as in the Florentine *bel canto* mode. These contributions led to the rigorous definition of six types of natural human speaking-singing voices, each specifically associated with well-defined registral and related characteristics.<sup>25</sup>

This work of the Fifteenth and early Sixteenth Centuries became entangled with a war among the mutually contending Renaissance, Conservative, and neo-Ockhamite<sup>26</sup> factions of the Sixteenth and early Seventeenth Centuries' period of reli-

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

26. The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries' revival of the radically irrationalist school of William of Ockham, was led by the Paolo Sarpi, who was the most powerful figure of Venice from his factional triumph of 1582, until his death in 1623. Sarpi, in addition to being the controlling force behind the rise of power of Francis Bacon in England, was the founder of the neo-Ockhamite doctrine known today as empiricism. Galileo Galilei, a hoaxster who was the personal household lackey of Sarpi, and directed by Sarpi in setting forth the dogma of action at a distance, was also the mathematics teacher of Francis Bacon's intimate Thomas Hobbes, and thus the founder of all varieties of empiricism and its positivist and behaviorist outgrowths today.

gious warfare. The two leading geniuses who emerged, as outstanding in the reawakening of the Renaissance tradition after the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, were Gottfried Leibniz and Johann Sebastian Bach. These latter two figures, situated historically as their followers Kaestner, Lessing, and Mendelssohn situated them, supplied the keystones for the mid-to late-Eighteenth-Century emergence of the German Classic and of modern Classical poetry and music, and also for the further development of Leibnizian science, by Carl Gauss, Bernhard Riemann, et al.

To appreciate the significance of J.S. Bach's discoveries, and the impact these discoveries had on Mozart et al., Bach must be situated as I have just done here. The significance of the Lydian interval becomes apparent in that historical context.

There is nothing devilish, or otherwise magical in the Lydian interval as such. Empirically, it arises most commonly, in its primitive form, as a natural registral shift, as, for example, the passing on F# by tenors and sopranos in the passage from the first to second register in the soprano voice, or, from the second to third register in the tenor voice. Thus, in a well-tempered tuning, the interval defines a dissonance of special, but natural significance for the singing of the scale and also for the speaking voice, as in Classical

poetry.<sup>27</sup> Other polyphonic forms of the Lydian interval have the same significance.<sup>28</sup>

In Bach's Well-Tempered System of polyphony, that and other occurrences of the same interval appear as musical paradoxes. In Well-Tempered composition, such dissonances appear naturally from the polyphony itself.<sup>29</sup> The task of the composer is to eliminate the *discordant implications of the dissonance* as such, by resolving it through the only means possible, the *polyphonic* development of the composition as a whole, that according to Florentine *bel canto* voice-training and singing principles. A dissonance is no longer a disso-

27. The most obvious root of the usual inability of university-educated modern speakers, including most among today's young professional actors, to deliver Classical European poetry, is the musical illiteracy of their habits of speaking, habits which have been aggravated in the extreme by modern university classrooms, as by the influence of mass-media examples. The lack of discipline in registration and other Classical forms of musical coloration, results in recitations of texts according to some eccentric style, with little or no comprehension of the content of the composition being mauled in that sort of delivery.

28. Beethoven's Op. 132 string quartet demonstrates the general principle.

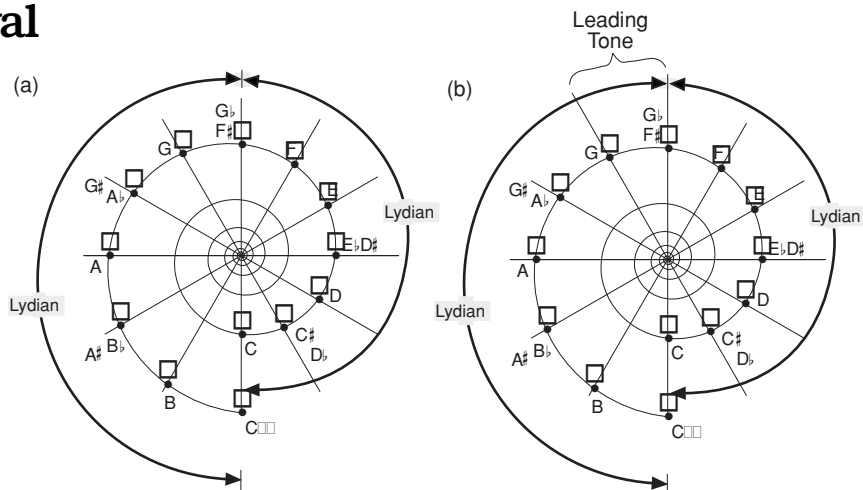
29. As best demonstrated by the exercises in the role of inversions in J.S. Bach's *The Art of The Fugue*. See the result in the so-called late quartets of Beethoven.

## The Lydian interval

From Bruce Director, "What Mathematics Can Learn from Classical Music," *Fidelio*, Winter 1994.

A singularity of great importance, the "Lydian" interval is the interval which divides the octave exactly in half. It is often misnamed the "devil's" interval, or tritone. From the standpoint of the diatonic scale in itself, it is also popularly described as an augmented fourth or diminished fifth.

The Lydian is the only interval which cannot be generated by the principle of inversion or complementary intervals within any given mode. This interval uniquely divides the octave exactly in half: that is, the interval from the tonic to the Lydian tone is the same amount of change as the interval from the Lydian tone to the octave. In the mode of C major/minor, for example, this corresponds to the interval between C and F#, which also corresponds to the



physical singularity of the register breaks in the soprano and tenor singing voice [figure (a)].

In the major/minor mode, the Lydian interval is a dissonance with respect with any given mode. For example, in the mode of C major/minor, the interval C-F# is such a dissonance. Yet, this Lydian interval has the unique property of being a pathway from one mode to the next, by way of the leading tone of that next mode (F#-G in the mode of G major/G minor) [figure(b)].

nance, if it is efficiently situated as a change which brings the music from a relatively more primitive state of fixed tonalities, to a higher, Riemannian-like form of development. This is key to Furtwängler's "performing between the notes." This is, of course, in direct opposition to Romantics and modernists, who substitute arbitrary sensual and other effects, for a principle of lawful, implicitly Riemannian development of the composition as a manifold. What is necessary to bring into being a higher purpose, in the service of reason, is never dissonant.<sup>30</sup>

Such is the nature of metaphor in Classical poetic composition. *Metaphor* signifies those ironies which serve as paradoxes beyond the tolerable reach of either deduction, or of that familiar prostitute known as symbolism. If the metaphor deployed by the poet corresponds to a real condition in nature or social relations, or in cognition as such, it is, therefore, a true ontological paradox, comparable thus to those paradoxes which prompt the discovery of validatable universal physical principles. There is a moral principle which regulates all honorable use of metaphor. The principle of Classical metaphor, is, that, like an ontological paradox in science, the paradox portrayed must correspond to a condition in the real world, a contradiction in belief which the previously conventional use of words by the hearer had not yet learned to grasp in a consistent way.

The result of letting such paradoxes develop naturally, and resolving them, defines the process of musical composition as a developmental process in the same sense implied by a Riemannian mind-set. The resolution of such a paradox, or series of paradoxes in that way, transforms a mere dissonance into a pivotal feature of a true Classical metaphor. Thus, the resolved metaphor becomes the subject, the unifying identity of the poem as a whole, just as the corresponding, central developmental feature of a piece of Classical motivic thorough-composition, is the subject: the idea of that composition

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30. In Classical composition, and in its performance, there is no dissonance as such. Rather, there are transitions integral to a process of ongoing development. For such purposes, the formal dissonance must be performed as precisely such a transition, by emphasizing both the harmonic and metrical transitions themselves as the defining, developmental actions within the composition as an integral entirety. This is the action which lies "between the notes," which must never be used as arbitrary dissonance, as in Romantic chromaticism, as in so-called "passage work." Thus, in Classical performance, the way in which the conductor or performing artist attacks the composition, as from a moment before the start, is decisive in putting across the composer's intent. I, for one, first recognized this as a distinct and lawful principle, during early 1946, in a U.S. Army replacement depot outside Calcutta, India, at first hearing of Furtwängler's conducting of a Tchaikovsky symphony, in an HMV recording. The same principle is characteristic of the required performance of all works in a strophic form, in Classical poetry or music: there must be a progressive variation in enunciation among the strophes, a variation which, taken over the breath of the composition, from beginning to close, is metaphorical in character, which prompts the performance to move the audience's mind in the way corresponding to the intended metaphor which the composer has defined by the closing of the composition as an integrated whole.

as an indivisibly coherent whole.<sup>31</sup>

Such paradoxes are but one among the types of ironies by means of which metaphors are generated, and resolved, in Classical motivic thorough-composition. This principle of making development itself the subject of the entire composition,<sup>32</sup> is what defines Classical composition of the Bach family, Haydn, and Mozart, as actual art, in contrast to the monotonous silliness of Rameau and shallow pedantry of Fuchs. On this account, there is a germ of power in the work of Bach like no other, and, thus, the development of Classical motivic thorough-composition, by Mozart et al., on the basis provided by Bach, is the most powerful form of musical composition known. Hence, Gotthold Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn avowed their common purpose to be to defend the legacy of Leibniz and Bach against the "Enlightenment" salons deployed throughout Europe on the initiative of Abbot Antonio Conti.

Once again, the musical issue is the same frequently addressed by the conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler, the issue sometimes referred to by him as "performing between the notes." I have often restated the same point by emphasizing that the performer must sing the music, not the mere notes as such. The notes chosen and assigned by the composer have authority, but the essence of their authority lies, like the natural occurrence of a Lydian interval, in the transitions which the notes, taken as a polyphonic entirety, demand, rather than in some superimposed, stylized interpretation of the mere notes, or local interval as such. Above all, one must play the paradoxical polyphonic transitions, the changes, using "change" with the same connotations supplied to the term, successively, by Heraclitus and Plato. This is true not only for Classical poetry and music; it is true for physical science.

Music, by its nature, is the immediate expression of passion. It is that passion which drives the ordering of tones, and the tempo, too, both from one tone to the next, and in determined relationship to the unfolding of the other polyphonic voices.

Two choices of passion are available: sensual (e.g., erotic, profane) or cognitive (e.g., agapic, therefore sacred).<sup>33</sup> Romantic music is predominantly erotic, best suited to the salons of sundry varieties of plain and fancy houses of prostitution. All accomplished expression of Classical musical composition, like all Classical art, is predominantly agapic. The emotion associated with the discovery of a validatable universal principle, for example, is typical of the agapic passion, the passion of "tears of joy." The function of all Classical art is to create thought-objects whose developmental features not merely evoke the quality of passion associated with cognitive,

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31. This is key to understanding the musical-revolutionary character of Mozart's *Das Veilchen*, for example.

32. Rather than some silly symbolism.

33. I.e., *agapē*, as used by Plato, and as defined by the Apostle Paul's *I Corinthians* 13.

i.e., agapic, activity, but to provide an object, art, which enables the artist and audience to share the cognitive experience associated with Classical forms of composition.<sup>34</sup> That sharing of such experiences typifies what is rightly praised as *beauty of ideas*. These objects, so shared, provide a means not only for sharing such an agapic experience; they are part of rendering the cognitive experience as a domain of shared experience, and thus a domain of increasingly clearly distinct ideas.

The persistence of Mozart's K. 475 Fantasy, and of inversions derived from it, throughout the sweep of the Classical repertoire, from Mozart through Brahms, provides illustration of the meaning of the term "distinct cognitive ideas." [Figure 1]

The K. 475 defines a specific sort of cognitive paradox, adduced from Bach, and also its immediate resolution. This has a root and significance for musical composition and performance as a whole: i.e., the kind of universality associated with the notion of universal principle. The enunciation of the F# in the opening statement of that composition, becomes, thus, a pivot on which the possibility of success by the performer exists, or not. This feature of the K. 475 already has, thus, the quality of a distinct and universal compositional idea. Mozart's own *Ave Verum Corpus*, one of his several last compositions, is a powerful and compact expression of that. When any other composer, as Beethoven repeatedly developed this germ-idea in ever richer ways, revives this Mozart discovery, that too becomes a distinct cognitive idea in its own right, distinct from the original Bach and Mozart, but, with other related compositions multiply connected with it, on principle. The nature of this generality is itself made a clear and distinct cognitive idea, if one looks at the relevant aspects

FIGURE 1  
Opening of Mozart Fantasy for Piano, K. 475

34. *Thought-object* signifies a cognitive conception, as distinct from a mere sense-experience as such, as the object of thought. All true ideas, especially universal physical and Classical-artistic principles, are such thought-objects.



of Bach's development of his own compositional methods, including his *Musical Offering*, from the retrospective standpoint provided by Bach's treatment of the subject of inversions in his *The Art of the Fugue*.

The broader relevance of this aspect of Classical composition is to be seen, when one recognizes that the qualities of distinct ideas found in the experiencing of Bach and his successors in motivic thorough-composition, are also the qualities of passions associated with original and replicated original discoveries of universal physical principles.

This brings us back to the lesson to be extracted here from the matter of an experimentally demonstrated principle of least time.

## How time discredited Euclid

To summarize the background for the next point I have to make at this phase:

In contrast to what often passes for textbook knowledge in many relevant locations, still today, consider the fact, that empirical evidence shows, that the concept of the shortest time, rather than shortest linear distance between two points, governs the pathway of refraction of light. This is only one of those most critical physical discoveries which destroy the authority of the reductionist and other ivory-tower varieties of mathematical dogma; but, it is among the most useful in the classroom, like certain discoveries in number-theory, as by Pierre de Fermat, Carl Gauss, Lejeune Dirichlet, and Riemann, for example, also the most deceptively elementary (but, not simple) one.

In standard sources, this discovery of a universal physical principle of least time is justly attributed to Fermat.<sup>35</sup> After Fermat's contribution, the next decisive step toward understanding a principle of universal shortest-time, instead of shortest-distance, for light, was taken by Christiaan Huyghens' implicit defense of Kepler, in opposition to Galileo Galilei's doctrine of "action at a distance" for gravity. That defense was first demonstrated in the most dramatic way, in

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35. However, we should also note, that there is the earlier germ of this same discovery in Leonardo da Vinci's work on light, vision, and retarded propagation of both sound and light in transverse-wave modes. Leonardo's experimental demonstration of the functional relation of catenary and caustic, implicitly anticipates the later principles of regular non-constant curvature as developed by Kepler, Fermat, Huyghens, Leibniz, et al. Admittedly, it is the conventional view, that sound waves are not propagated as transverse waves; however, that view, according to Riemann's famous work defining the existence of transsonic shock-fronts (*Über die Fortpflanzung ebener Luftwellen von endlicher Schwingungsweite, Werke*, pp.157-175), mistakes an effect produced by sound propagation, for the process which generates that effect. Notably, Riemann's paper is key to many specific topics in physics, including isentropic compression in thermonuclear fusion. Note an interesting series of studies by the Polish physicist S. Kaliski, published in English: *Rendering Explosion Compression Isentropic by Means of an Outer Layer of Comparable Susceptibility*, in *Journal of Technical Physics*, 17, 4, 349-358, 1976.

Huyghens' *The Pendulum Clock* (1673),<sup>36</sup> and, later, also for light, in Jean Bernouilli's celebrated 1697 demonstration of certain implications of Huyghen's *Treatise on Light* (1678).

At this point, the reader should be cautioned, that the subject of this report is the relevance of the notion of a Riemannian mind-set for statecraft in general. We are illustrating the point that the principles of a science of statecraft, are rooted in the same cognitive processes and principles which underlie the progress of physical science. Thus, in this location, our argument respecting matters of physical science, is limited to meeting certain pedagogical requirements relevant to showing that specific connection. That cautionary observation made, we resume the account on the matter of least time.

In Leibniz's *Acta Eruditorum* of 1697, Jean Bernouilli, following the work of Fermat, Huyghens, O. Roemer, and Leibniz, constructed the famous demonstration of a cycloid pathway of changes in rate of refraction of light. While sophists sometimes present this as a matter of formal mathematics, the fact is that the crucial premise of the mathematical part of Bernouilli's presentation, is his experimental demonstration of a *physical* principle, a demonstration then supplied a mathematical description.<sup>37</sup> During the early Nineteenth Century, A.-J. Fresnel's and François Arago's obliteration of Isaac Newton's, C. Coulomb's, and S. Poisson's views on action propagated along a linear distance, respecting light, was complemented by the related work of Fresnel's collaborator A.-M. Ampère, in founding the principles of electromagnetism. In the case of Fresnel, it was the physical demonstration of Fresnel's experimental proof of a universal physical principle, as demonstrated by Arago, which is crucial.<sup>38</sup>

Similarly, the principle of the Ampère angular force was proven experimentally, in joint work by Gauss, Riemann, and Wilhelm Weber, with the concluding physical-experimental measurements supplied by Weber.<sup>39</sup> During the middle decades of the same century, the work of Wilhelm Weber and Carl Gauss, on electromagnetism, proving and measuring the characteristic of the angular force of Ampère, provided sufficient proof to settle the key issues for science as such. The result of these lines of physical experiment, as I have stated here earlier, was the Gauss-Riemann notion of so-called multiply-connected manifolds.

Despite the physical evidence, the experimentally discredited, empiricist standpoint of Sarpi, Galileo, Hobbes,

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36. Richard J. Blackwell, trans. (Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1986).

37. Cf. Riemann, op. cit., pp. 283-286.

38. See proceedings of 1999 Schiller Institute Summer School, on this topic, at Oberwesel, Germany.

39. This specific connection was first brought to the attention of the present writer by Chicago University physical chemist Professor Robert Moon, at a meeting with the present writer and others, at the writer's residence, in 1974. Professor Moon presented the work of Ampère and Weber, in support of the writer's argument against the absurdity of blindly applying the so-called law of Coulomb to the microphysical domain.

Locke, and Newton, has persisted as orthodox classroom dogma in most of the world's classrooms, to the present day. In the guise of the anti-Leibniz, anti-Bach Eighteenth-Century "Enlightenment," the empiricist's efforts to impose the ivory-tower standpoint of the formalist's Euclidean mindset, was continued by not only such obvious scoundrels as Voltaire and Maupertuis, but also the entirety of the pro-Newton, formalist school of such followers of that Paris-based Venetian Mephistopheles, Abbot Antonio Conti, as Leonhard Euler, J. Lambert, J.-L. Lagrange, Immanuel Kant, Augustin Cauchy, et al.<sup>40</sup> In the extreme cases, this formalist tradition includes such Twentieth-Century notables as the hateful Bertrand Russell and his acolytes, the Göttingen expellees Norbert Wiener and John von Neumann.<sup>41</sup> The logical-positivist hoaxes known as "information theory," "systems analysis," and "artificial intelligence," express the extremes to which Russell and his followers have carried the empiricist version of the ivory-tower tradition.<sup>42</sup>

In furtherance of the facet of the argument to be supplied at this point, it is sufficient to concentrate attention on the implications of Huyghens' work on the subject of the Pendulum Clock. [Figure 2] Focus on the celebrated experimental demonstration, that a ball descending along the pathway of a cycloid, reaches a point quicker along that pathway, than a virtually identical ball rolling to the same point along a shorter, straight-line pathway.<sup>43</sup> Compare this with Fermat's view of refracted light travelling at a net distance determined by the shortest time, rather than the shortest distance. Compare that with the related empirical considerations which Leibniz and Bernouilli adduced from the point of reference supplied by Huyghens' *Treatise on Light*.

Already, Fermat's observation had done much more than

40. Conti, who died in 1749, was the most notable successor of empiricist Paolo Sarpi, in spreading the neo-Ockhamite, empiricist and related dogmas throughout early Eighteenth-Century Europe. Conti was, in fact, the father of what is known as the Eighteenth-Century Enlightenment, and also the principal creator of the mythos of Isaac Newton. He organized a Europe-wide network of salons, which included the figure Voltaire, with Newton's controller, Dr. Samuel Clarke, and such enemies of Leibniz, Bach, Lessing, and Moses Mendelssohn, as the Berlin circles of Maupertuis, Francesco Algarotti (*Newton for Ladies*, 1837), Euler, Lambert, and Lagrange.

41. Wiener for incompetence in scientific work, by David Hilbert himself, and von Neumann under darker charges by Richard Courant. It is typical of Russell, that he was in fact, the father of the militarily unnecessary nuclear bombing of helpless Japan civilians at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the author of the doctrine of preventive nuclear warfare.

42. As noted here earlier, the mathematical form in which the ivory-tower view is expressed, is the assumption asserted by Euler's childish attack on Leibniz (*Letters to a German Princess*: 1761), that connections in the universe are axiomatically linear in the infinitesimally small. That is the elementary absurdity of pure formalism, upon which the dogmas of "information theory," "systems analysis," and "artificial intelligence" are premised, axiomatically.

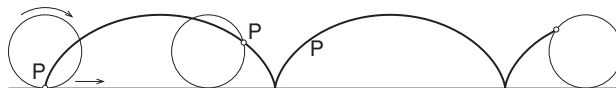
43. This is, admittedly, only the relatively simplest implication of the experimental demonstration, but it suffices for our immediate purposes here.

FIGURE 2

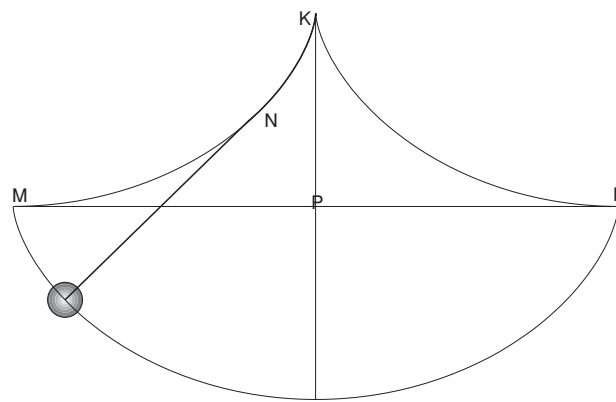
## The cycloid and the pendulum clock



(a) A brachistochrone model built by Francesco Spighi in the 17th Century. A ball that rolls down the cycloidal track reaches the bottom faster than one rolling down the straight track.



(b) The cycloid is the curve traced out by a point on a circle, as the circle rolls along a line.



(c) Huyghens used the cycloid to make a pendulum clock, because no matter how wide the swing, the time of the swing remains constant.

to challenge the assumption that the physical universe was organized as Euclidean geometry implied. The issue was not that of modifying, or not modifying one or more of the postulates of Euclidean geometry. As posed implicitly or explicitly by Leibniz, Kaestner, Monge, Gauss, and others, the issue was, whether or not to scrap the Euclidean axiomatic mindset in its entirety. Hence, the significance of distinguishing anti-Euclidean geometries from the sundry so-called, merely non-Euclidean ones.

Taking the whole sweep of related discoveries, over the period from Nicholas of Cusa's *De docta ignorantia*, through the work on principles of physical science of Leonardo da Vinci, through Kepler and Gilbert, and through the work of the circles of Lazare Carnot and Gauss, Fermat's observation must be read as, implicitly, a subsequently validated disproof of the most fundamental, axiomatic assumptions underlying all of that modern reductionist mind-set, the which is still popular in most of the science and mathematics classrooms of secondary schools and universities, even today.

Although the referenced work of Fermat, Huyghens, Leibniz, Bernouilli, Fresnel, et al., are matters addressed in standard instruction today, it must be emphasized that the usual practice is to emphasize the mathematical plausibility of the constructions, while ignoring the fact that in these so-called crucial cases, good mathematics was always, chiefly, the child of experimental physics.<sup>44</sup> Thus, it is by the ivory-tower sophist's stubborn fallacy of composition, in ignoring the higher scientific authority of physics, that these formalist, otherwise described as so-called ivory-tower cliques, defend the honor of their *Laputa*-like, floating islands of reflection, still today.<sup>45</sup>

Looking at the most elementary features of the modern history of that latter, reductionist mind-set, provides us an insight into the way in which such kinds of tenaciously held, fallible, even official beliefs induce entire nations and cultures either to destroy themselves, or to come close to doing so. This is not only the presently crucial problem of today's Russia, but also the immediate problem of many nations, including all of continental Europe and, especially at the present moment, the United States itself.

The crux of that present life-or-death issue of scientific method, so posed, recurs as an age-old problem. That problem is the popular, naive assumption, that sense-phenomena, as such, are in simple correspondence with what uncritical minds esteem as the self-evidently axiomatic principles deemed common to the phenomena of vision, hearing, touch and feeling, taste, and smell: as these senses are associated with the notions of pleasurable and painful forms of such sensations. The principal correlative of such popular delusions, is the notion, that the physical objects which are adduced as the subjects of sense-perception, are floating in an infinite mental soup, of three linear, aprioristic dimensions of space, plus one of time.

By limiting knowledge to a deductive interpretation of the evidence of sense-certainty, the modern reductionist and mystics alike, limit the investigation of the physical universe to the attributed primary authority of the senses as such, and thus, by means of that exaggeration, exclude conscious consideration of the only human faculty, cognition, by means of

which actual knowledge of the principles governing observed events, both physical events, and also social-political events, may be obtained. This is the only faculty by means of which the planet's human population has lifted itself above the conditions of life and relative population potential, of several millions, of higher apes. Anything which cannot be explained away within those terms, is popularly relegated by such self-designated Hobbesian monkeys to the domain of mystical speculations, speculations which might be as wild as one wished, and which often are just that.

Thus, by direction, or by default, sense-certainty is the mother of all foolish, even often fatal superstitions. To emphasize the corollary argument just referenced, above, blind faith in sense-certainty dehumanizes the believer, by denying and avoiding those functions of cognition which set the human individual apart from and above all the lower species. The corollary of such faith in sense-certainty, is the victim's susceptibility to the worst sorts of superstition, such as belief in witchcraft, addiction to gambling, religious adoration of the supposed miracles of "free trade," and so forth.

Hence the empiricist doctrine of nasty Paolo Sarpi's household lackey and "Boswell," Galileo. Hence, the celebrated concoctions of Isaac Newton, now largely discredited, long since, by the known physical evidence.

Thus, we have three, interdependent, leading fallacies common to the attempt to situate physical experience within the kind of mind-set associated with the reductionists. The first fallacy, is the false, but popular assumption, that sense-perception provides us a functionally truthful representation of the physical world in which we exist. The second, derived fallacy, is the notion of the existence of empty space, or, in the alternative, an imaginary substance sometimes referred to as an "ether," as filling up the perceived or imagined space, and also time, between the points which sense-perception locates as observed events. The third fallacy, is the assumption that motion in what is presumed to be either empty, or ether-filled space-time, that ordered according to fixed laws of action-at-a-distance, is the real form of elementary action in physical space-time.

Thus, the notion that action in physical space-time corresponds to a universal *physical* principle of least time, implicitly shatters the reductionist mind-set, and all of its principal component definitions and axiomatic presumptions. Confrontation with those paradoxical facts, will either torment the individual into blind, ranting rage, and even possibly madness, or the individual's healthy mental reaction will force the thinking person's attention back to the subject of cognition.

At first inspection, the fact that a *physical principle* of shortest time, rather than shortest distance, determines the natural pathway of action for light, forces us to abandon the notion, that time, and forward-backwards, up-down, and sideways extension in space, are self-evidently, infinitely, simply extensible dimensions of space and time. The initial effect of discovering a principle of least time, is akin to that of

44. Again, Riemann, op. cit., pp. 283-286.

45. Jonathan Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, Part III: A Voyage to Laputa.

discovering the problem of projecting the approximately spherical surface of the planet onto a plane map: a paradox which most true believers in a flat Earth have found it difficult to accept. Otherwise, the implications of least time are more profound, and thorough-going than the problem of the Mercator projection.

The evidence of a least-time principle, is rooted securely within the bounds of the legitimate functions of sense-perception themselves, as is the case for the related evidence which prompted Kepler's similar definition of Solar orbits, and his related, original discovery, and proof, of a principle of universal gravitation.<sup>46</sup> To this we must add the evidence, especially from Kepler and his followers, that the functional connection among the dots of sense-perception is not only not linear, but involves regularity of non-constant physical-space-time curvatures. This problem, first defined for astrophysics by Kepler, became the central focus of Leibniz's discovery of the calculus, and the central feature of the development of the general notions of multiply-connected manifolds by, most notably, Gauss and Riemann. So, cognitive reflection upon the need to situate a least-time principle within physical space-time so defined, points toward the conclusion, that the natural pathways of physical action in space-time could not be those deduced from ivory-tower, linear assumptions.

Once this is taken into account, we must reject such childish presumptions as blind faith in the notion, that sense-perception as such is a simple mirror of the way in which action is generated in the physical world. Rather, it is the provable absurdities inhering in a naive view of the domain of sense-perception, which impel the mind of an honest person to focus more attention *Socratically* on the paradoxes inhering in sense-certainty, than upon the relatively coincidental, apparent consistencies.

The discovery of a principle of least time is typical of those paradoxical facts which free the clear thinker from blind faith in sense-certainty. With that discovery, the connections linking one perceptible event to a successor, are now located in knowledge of those validated, discovered, universal physical, cognitive principles which the paradoxes of experience have impelled us to generate within our sovereign cognitive processes. Thus, appreciating the fact that sense-certainty is intrinsically paradoxical, we seek certainty in the real world beyond sense-certainty, in the experimentally validatable universal principles generated by cognition, not deduction. These principles, discovered by cognition, rather than Augustin Cauchy's sophisticated, linear "limit theorem" for the calculus, define the non-linear action which actually defines the way the *Riemannian physical-space-time curvatures* in which the "dots" of sense-perception are actually to be connected to one another.

We abandon childish faith in the objects of sense-cer-

tainty, and seek, instead, the provably knowable, efficient identity of the unseen, real universe which moves those objects. Cognition is the only human faculty by means of which the mind can see that reality, a reality expressed as experimentally validatable universal principles. Once that faculty is recognized, it, the faculty of cognition, now supersedes the superstitious man's blind faith in the mere senses. Truth is seen, with the inner eye, and heard with the inner ear, by the faculties of observation which lie within the domain of Platonic forms of cognition.<sup>47</sup>

It is from those paradoxes presented to us by sense-perception, such as the physical-experimental paradox of shortest time, or Leonardo's demonstration of the relationship, for light, of catenary and caustic, or Kepler's original discovery of universal gravitation,<sup>48</sup> that mind is impelled to discover, through cognition, those universal physical principles which disclose the actual modes and forms of physical action which connect the sense-perceptual dots of experience. Instead of attempting to adduce the laws of motion of perceived objects from the assumption that the space-time soup in which such perceptions swim, is self-evidently Euclidean, we must adduce the nature of the soup of physical space-time from those validatable experimental, universal principles which dissolve the paradoxes of pre-existing prejudices. We pass thus, from Euclidean geometry, to the anti-Euclidean geometry which Gauss and Riemann reference by the name of multiply-connected manifolds.

The case of shortest time serves, in the history of modern science, as a typification, a marker, and an included central feature of the passing-over of the mind-set of the scientist from those domains of superstition known as magic and reductionism, into true experimental science. Thus, we are led from the delusory domain of perception, into the world of reason, of cognition, of distinct cognitive ideas.

The faculty employed to this effect, is the same which conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler defined for music, as "performing between the notes." "Connecting the dots" in a linear way corresponding to Cauchy's calculus, whether in music or physical science, makes for dead music and sterile science. In the extreme, it produces those marketable dead souls of "free trade," which populate the ranks of the devotees of such charlatans as "information theory's" Norbert Weiner and "systems analysis's" John von Neumann. So, it is only among the living dead of the ranks of music critics, that the compositions of the Romantic Rameau are defended as "entertaining."

We are impelled, thus, to replace blind faith in sense-perception, by reliance upon experimentally demonstrable, discovered universal physical principles. By the very way in which we define those experimental paradoxes which prompt

47. I.e., the Socratic method characteristic of Plato's dialogues, as opposed to the deductive/reductionist methods of Aristotle.

48. Johannes Kepler, *The New Astronomy*, passim.

46. As proven conclusively by Gauss for the case of the asteroid orbits.

us to make further discoveries of universal physical principle, we are forced to situate validated, discovered such principles with respect to one another. We situate these, one with respect to the other, according to the way our minds replicate the generation of each discovery with respect to the experience of the generation of the same discovery (and its validation) by the others. So, instead of ideas of principle, each floating independently in free space, we know these principles in terms of their efficient multiply-connected relationship of interaction, one with the others. That interconnectedness becomes the idea of space-time as a Riemannian manifold defines physical space-time.

This view of a principle of physical space-time led Leibniz to recognize that such a notion of least time was but a reflection of a deeper, more general principle, a principle consistent with the notion of characteristic, regular, but non-constant physical-space-time curvatures, a principle consistent with departing the formalist's universe of space and time, and entering the real universe of physical space-time; the domain of *universal least action*. It was this, which implicitly destroyed the authority of all Kantian, and other popular notions of *a priori* space and time, which evoked the fiercest expressions of hatred from such disciples of Antonio Conti as the hoaxster Maupertuis, and also Euler and his immediate associates and followers.

This notion of relationship among physical principles, is not separable from the cognitive-emotional (i.e., agapic) experience of their generation, as original or replicated original discoveries, within our mind. This nature of the cognitive-passionate relationship among definite notions of universal principle, affords to each the quality of a distinct idea. It is the same for science as for Classical art.

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## 5. Man and nature: physical economy

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We are thus advised to ask ourselves: How shall we summarize this, in the form of a single conception, for today's political practice? To craft that conception, we must focus upon the relationship between the performance of economy as physical economy, and the political forms of organization of modern society.

This brings us to the matter of those self-styled "ecologists," and others, who classify the human species as merely another ape, and who thus avow, that they find nothing within themselves to distinguish them essentially from just another variety of monkey. Many employ precisely that contemptuous view of human beings, to propose measures which would, in fact, represent the application of Adolf Hitler's methods of selective population-control to present-day populations. The *de facto* genocide which externally demanded economic reforms have imposed upon Russia's population, is a consistent

outgrowth of precisely such oligarchical contempt for chosen classes of human victims.<sup>49</sup>

Should we permit persons who have nothing better to do than to make monkeys, even mass murderers of themselves, to occupy high-ranking political positions, or as teachers of young human beings in our schools, to make laws in our nations, or to impose world-government over the human species? The issue so defined, is the central political issue of all contemporary disputes respecting political systems, social relations otherwise, the nature of science, and even the great questions affecting the choices between escalation toward some form of world-wide warfare, or a turn to durable peace, instead.

The question, whether human cognition, as distinct from the learning activity of the apes, is as efficiently existent as I have argued it to be, is to be answered most simply in the following, summary way. I recapitulate my earlier argument here, this time in the language of physical economy.

First: do discoveries of universal principle unique to cognition, result in increase of the *measurable* power of the human species, within and over the universe? This means a power whose effects can be measured per capita and per square kilometer of the Earth's surface.<sup>50</sup> Hence, this becomes a question for a science of *physical economy*.

Second: if the demographic characteristics of societies have been improved to that effect, we must consider the two arguable types of causes for such benefits: increases attributable to the realization of universal physical principles; and, increases attributable to the benefits of those kinds of improvements in qualities of social cooperation, which are fruits of the realization of discovered Classical-artistic and related universal principles, such as those principles of statecraft which are properly derived from the combined wisdom of Classical science and Classical artistic composition.<sup>51</sup>

Those two sets of questions establish the branch of physical science known as *physical economy*. The measurements required by that branch of science, express a governing principle of *universal least action*, as Leibniz defined least action. The questions are: does the injection of the discovery of new universal principles, physical and Classical-artistic in type, into the practice of society, result in an increase of the rate of growth of man's power in and over nature, as measurable per capita and per square kilometer of surface-area? The roles of

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49. Cf. Sergei Glazyev, *Genocide: Russia and the New World Order*, R.B. Douglas, trans. (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1999).

50. Measuring these values in terms of surface-area of the planet Earth, is significant for measuring the impact of space-exploration, and even colonization outside the Earth. That is to emphasize, that it is from Earth that space-exploration is sustained, and to Earth that much of the benefit of that exploration and colonization returns, as, for example, in the impact of relevant scientific progress on the economy of Earth itself.

51. The positive results of phenomena associated with so-called Kondratiev Waves, should be attributed to side-effects of this principle of cognitive development.

universal physical and Classical-artistic types of principles, are to be considered in respect to both their respectively distinct, but also multiply-connected functions.

To repeat a crucial point. For the purpose of the science of physical economy, considered in the relatively narrower sense, the roles of the two kinds of universal principles are distinguished as follows.

First, the validation of discoveries of new universal physical principles, leads to the unique experiments needed to prove those discovered principles. By necessity, those experimental designs, if successful, include features which express the distinct principle of the inquiry. Thus, each such application of a new principle, as in different media, and in different combinations of principles, defines what are to be regarded as new *technologies*, technologies expressed in both the design of products, and of productive and related processes. It is by these and related means, that the measurable power of the individual over nature is increased.

Second, the discovery of such principles and of related technologies, is not sufficient. Although discovery of universal principles occurs, in each instance, within the sovereign powers of cognition of the individual discoverer, the process of transmission of such knowledge, and of its application, *expresses a social process*. Without cooperation among relevant members of society, the propagation and realization of these discoveries and technologies can not occur in such a manner and degree, as to have a notable sort of beneficial effect upon the demographic characteristics of society. Indeed, without such cooperation, such propagation might not occur at all, but remain merely buried clues, merely abandoned experimental apparatus and notes to be found, by future investigations, in what had usually become neglected places.<sup>52</sup>

The relatively extraordinary improvement of the human condition under the influence of modern European civilization, since the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, illustrates this point most dramatically.

## The modern nation-state

Throughout the history of European civilization, that is to say, throughout the span of recorded and closely related history, the rate of improvement of the demographic characteristics of populations incorporated into modern European civilization, has vastly exceeded the indications supplied by all other evidence, throughout all parts of this planet, both historic and prehistoric. This remarkable advantage is due, almost entirely, to the emergence of the first modern nation-states. That is to emphasize, in particular, the France of Louis XI and the England of Henry VII, during the late Fifteenth

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52. As Albert Einstein referred to the roots of modern physics in Kepler and Riemann: the suppression, and resulting ignorance of the massive work of Kepler, was a key factor in promoting toleration for the scientific incompetence of the empiricists and others over much of the recent four centuries.

Century, and to emphasize the impact of the rediscovery of America by Christopher Columbus, the latter event the fruit of Columbus's securing a map of the world constructed by a collaborator of Nicholas of Cusa, Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli.<sup>53</sup>

Despite the religious wars launched during the Sixteenth and early Seventeenth Centuries, in the oligarchies' efforts to eradicate the idea of the nation-state, and despite the depredations of the modern financier oligarchy of Britain, and elsewhere, since, one net result stands out clearly.

In these days, when sundry Romantics' and lunatics' utopian revivals of feudalism—infantile fantasies about world government, under the rubrics of *free trade*, *rule of law*, and *globalization*, are all the rage, it is urgent to emphasize, that there is but a single factor which is responsible for all instances of that improvement which has occurred within, and under the radiated influence of modern European civilization. That factor has been the emergence of the modern form of sovereign nation-state republic, a republic which, for the first time since the rise of the Roman Empire, recognized the horrid consequences of all efforts to perpetuate world government, which recognized that the only just authority for law and government, lies in the responsibility of the state to promote the general welfare of the entire population, including its posterity.

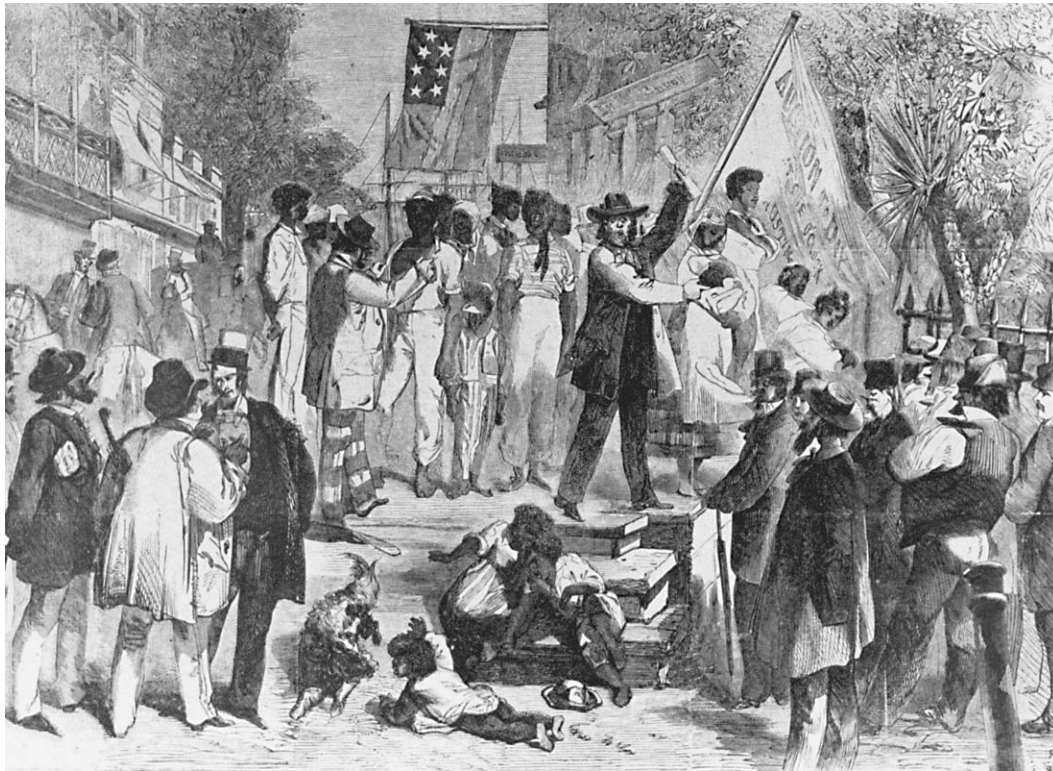
The principle of *Commonwealth* associated with Louis XI's reign in France, and also the following rise of the modern nation-state under Henry VII in England, typifies the long overdue, revolutionary overturn of the hitherto dominant notions of law and government.

Since the Dravidian maritime colony known as Sumer, followed by Babylon, the Achaemenid Empire, the Roman empires, and European feudalism, the power of government and lawmaking was the personal property of either an Emperor and his bureaucracy, or some kindred form of rule by an oligarchical class; under this arrangement, the subject populations were relegated in practice to the relative status of human cattle, more or less according to the same Lockean notion of both slaveholder and shareholder value presently still popular among the ruling financier oligarchies, and their lackeys, of the U.S.A. and British Commonwealth today.<sup>54</sup>

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53. From the 1480 letter of Toscanelli to Columbus, as documented through Columbus' son Fernando: "... I send you another such map of sailing. . . ." Toscanelli references another close former associate of Nicholas of Cusa, Fernão Martins, through whom Columbus has received a copy of the first version of the map to which Toscanelli refers in the letter. Cf. *The Discovery of the Americas: A Symposium*, *Fidelio*, Spring 1992.

54. Although the long reign of the Habsburgs/Hapsburgs, in the Holy Roman Empire and in Spain, was always under the sponsorship and control of Venice, the immediate base of the Habsburg political power was a princely landed aristocracy. Since Paolo Sarpi's rise to power within Europe generally, the oligarchical factor was divided between two types of feudal-aristocratic formations: the "Conservatives" representing the tradition of rule by princely landed aristocracy, and the radicals, the latter modern-style, Venice-modelled financier aristocracies, such as that which Sarpi developed in England



*A slave auction in the antebellum South. The cult of “free trade” in the Confederate States of America, as in oligarchical circles of the U.S.A. and London today, is the expression of the moral and intellectual depravity of the oligarchical, anti-nation-state mind-set.*

Since Venice’s rise to imperial power through the Crusades, notably the Fourth Crusade and simultaneous Mongol depredations, and Venice’s launching of those wars by the Venice-controlled Guelph League, which plunged mid-Fourteenth-Century Europe into a New Dark Age, all of European civilization has been, without end, a battlefield, a war between the effort to establish what became the modern sovereign nation-state, and the opposing, reactionary, oligarchical tradition, a tradition led still by that Venetian model of modern financier oligarchy adopted in the Sixteenth-Century Netherlands and London.

Today, as Europe’s technological advantage made possible the present, post-1989 form of domination of the world by the presently decaying vestiges of Anglo-American financier-oligarchical power, all parts of the world are at the mercy of the outcome of the current, global political battle between the forces of the sovereign nation-state, on the one side, and, on the opposing side, that oligarchy which is behind the attempt to subject the planet as a whole to rule by an oligarchical form of new, London-centered Roman Empire, a utopian form of world government. The latter is intended to be ruled by a global, Venice-style financier oligarchy, London’s would-be

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and the Netherlands. Lord Palmerston’s Mazzinian revolutions of 1848-1849, including the installation of Louis Napoleon in France, consolidated the power of financier oligarchy over the dwindling of the princely power which had been led by princely feudalist Chancellors von Kaunitz and Metternich.

new Tower of Babel, as represented by so-called “globalization.”

Beginning with France’s Louis XI, once the modern nation-state, with its Commonwealth principle, had adopted the rule, that the general welfare of the people, and all of the land-area, is the sole legitimate reason for being of government and law itself, the commitment to these improvements unleashed potential rates of physical-economic improvements which had always been feasible, but could not be realized without the kind of social cooperation which only the sovereign form of modern nation-state republic could promote.<sup>55</sup>

The case of Lord Palmerston’s asset, the treasonous slaveholder faction which had created and launched the Confederate States of America, provides a most suitable illustration of the working point. The popularity of the cult of so-called “free trade” in the U.S.A. and London today, and the associated cult of “shareholder value,” are expressions of the characteristic moral and intellectual depravity of the oligarchical, anti-nation-state mind-set.

During the period during which the London-backed U.S. Democratic Party of London-controlled New York banker Martin van Buren and his successors, such as President Woodrow Wilson,<sup>56</sup> ruled that city’s roost of financier politi-

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55. See this as reflected, for example, in the first three paragraphs, most notably, of the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence.

56. Many who justly admire the memory of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, overlook what a moral catastrophe the Democratic Party had been, from its



cal power, the slaveholder's defense of the practice of chattel slavery against so-called African-Americans,<sup>57</sup> had been two-fold. They relied, in argument at law, from the standpoint of the English pro-slavery doctrinaire, John Locke, on the alleged right of liberty and life awarded to property-holders, such as slaveholders, and today's shareholders.<sup>58</sup> They insisted, that the virtual, or even actual enslavement of the black and white victims of that reign, as "Yahoos," was to be deemed necessary to foster the indolent advantage of an allegedly superior species of social parasites, a class of virtual "Houyhnhnms." These were, under the Confederacy, the ruling combination of both the slaveholders and also those who shared the spoils from such practices.

Even at the point the Confederacy had been defeated, the treasonous pack which had unleashed a war for perpetuation of slavery, referred to its preferred order of slave-society as the southern states' "peculiar institution." The so-called Nashville Agrarians, typified by Robert Penn Warren and Henry A. Kissinger's and Zbigniew Brzezinski's Harvard patron, Professor William Yandell Elliot, are prominent among the bearers of that variant of the Confederacy's rabidly Anglo-philic tradition.

The working point here, is that it is a myth, that the wealth of the U.S.A. was based significantly on the proceeds of U.S. chattel slavery. That that slavery in the U.S. enriched and strengthened Nineteenth-Century England: Yes. Of the U.S.A.: but for such degenerates as the southern slave-owning

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founding, through the Presidencies of Grover "Jim Crow" Cleveland and of Ku Klux Klan-booster Woodrow Wilson. The emergence of New York's Wall Street as a center of treason in the U.S.A., began, formally speaking, with the establishment of the Bank of Manhattan by Aaron Burr. Burr was the personal asset of the Jeremy Bentham who had been the head of the British Foreign Office since 1782, the same Bentham who groomed Lord Palmerston for the latter's role in British foreign affairs. Martin van Buren, the New York banker who organized the Democratic Party, and the disastrous Land Bank swindle of the 1830s, and put his protégé Andrew Jackson into the office of U.S. President, continues that tradition of treason traceable from Aaron Burr's Bank of Manhattan through August Belmont, the Cleveland Presidency, the circles of King Edward VII's personal asset, Federal Reserve founder Jacob Schiff, Andrew Mellon, and central bankers Paul "Trilateral" Volcker and Alan "Bubbles" Greenspan today.

57. As the celebrated Civil Rights leader Mrs. Amelia Boynton Robinson repeatedly insists, there is no "African-American" racial grouping. It is to be emphasized, that her argument on this matter coincides in practice with that of the Rev. Martin Luther King whom she led in bringing into Selma, Alabama, for the historic voting-rights battle conducted there. The category of "African-American" exists only in the eye of the beholder, a vision created by the legacy of racist Roman and Venice's Europe, and by Anglo-American slavery. All human beings are distinguished by that common quality, cognition, which sets all persons apart from and above all other species. I employ the term "African-American" only on those occasions when it is necessary to count heads in drawing together ranks of all decent persons into an alliance against the racists, as in mobilizing against the oligarchical faction which has usurped political power in the present-day U.S.A.

58. Who, in today's case, may be demanding a full amount of the expected demand from their investment, but a few seconds after that purchase had been made!

parasites and some U.S. cotton processors, *the U.S. suffered a great economic loss from the existence of the slave-system and its Democratic Party, "free trading" accomplices.*<sup>59</sup>

There is a famous historical parallel, in the degeneration of Mediterranean civilization, following Rome's subjugation of regions of Greek and Hellenistic culture, a cultural and moral decadence datable approximately to the time of the Roman murder of Archimedes. The growth of slavery under the Roman republic and empire, which doomed Rome to its ultimate ruin in a Dark Age, is to be read as a precedent for the role of the treasonous influence of the slaveholder faction and its Wall Street allies in the U.S.A.<sup>60</sup>

Similar appraisals could be made for the relative impact of serfdom upon European civilization; the doubling of the national income of France, during the approximately two decades of Louis XI's reign, is typical. Or, the improvements in Italy, under Hohenstaufen Emperor Frederick II, relative to the plight of Europe under the Guelph League's influence, or the accomplishments in Spain under Alfonso Sabio, are among the historical examples which typify the relationship between changes in political systems and variations in the net productive powers of labor per capita and per square kilometer.

It is the fostering of improvements in economically relevant basic economic infrastructure (e.g., public works), the fostering of improvements in the conditions of farms and farmers, the promotion of general education, sanitation, and health, and improvement in quality and scale of manufactures, which, combined with the fostering of useful inventions, have been typical of the economic benefits brought into being both by the rise of the modern sovereign form of nation-state republic, and also by efforts in that same direction from the lifetimes of Alcuin and Charlemagne. The doubling of the national income of France, under the reign of Louis XI, is typical of the way in which pre-existing forces for improvement in the conditions of life were unleashed, principally, even by as little as simply by curtailing the economically depressive hand of oligarchical tyranny. It was for both his virtues and his wisdom that the British oligarchy hates and vilifies the memory of Louis XI to the present day, almost as they presently vilify the present writer, world-wide.

Compare the relevant lessons from the history of England.

The Magna Carta, an evil, 1215 prank of the feudal Norman barons of England and France, was a reflection of a great turbulence in Europe's affairs which was unleashed in the

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59. Henry C. Carey, *The Slave Trade: Domestic and Foreign* (1853) (New York: Augustus M. Kelley reprint, 1967). Carey's analysis stands up to the present day.

60. The gist of the matter is, that it was the collapse of the Roman Empire as a whole, which caused the successors of the Emperor Diocletian to move the capital to Greece. The shift in capital reflected the superiority of the remains of Hellenistic culture, and population-levels, over the ruined and depopulated regions of the western, Latin-dominated portion of the Empire.



strategically convenient setting of the Mongol invasion, by the notorious Fourth Crusade.<sup>61</sup> Venice's 1204 victory, in conquering and looting the remains of the decaying Byzantine Empire, established its Norman-French-staffed puppet-state, the Latin Empire, and thus tilted the correlation of forces, a tilt which was reflected in the imposition of Norman barons' dictatorship, under the Magna Carta.

The awful effects of the Magna Carta were a part of an unfolding pattern of ruin, rampaging throughout Europe during a period of approximately two centuries. The worst period, beginning approximately 1239, was launched as the Guelph League's war against the efforts of the Staufer Holy Roman emperors, such as Frederick II, to establish reforms empowering the Empire's subject populations, and to build up institutional arrangements which would promote increasing self-rule and general welfare among the subject populations. The wars against Frederick and his followers, continued beyond his death, and that of Dante Alighieri, into the eruption of so-called New Dark Age of the mid-Fourteenth Century.<sup>62</sup>

The usual dating of the formal eruption of that New Dark Age, coincides with the eruption of the 1339-1453 so-called Hundred Years War. It was early in this process, in the preceding, long, 1204-1239 context, that the Norman barons, in 1215, first introduced their effort to prevent King John from building a nation-state. The 1339-1453 Hundred Years War, led to the inevitable ruin represented by the "genetically" ensuing 1455-1485 Wars of the Roses. Thus, at the same time that Fifteenth-Century Europe had begun to free itself from the after-effects of the Guelph League's Fourteenth-Century New Dark Age, the morally degenerate baronies of England, not only sought to ensure their continued looting-control over France, but those same, brutishly foolish baronies drove themselves almost to point of fratricidal extinction in the so-called Wars of the Roses.

The Wars of the Roses were ended only through the defeat and death of Richard III in 1485. This defeat, effected by aid of the forces of the recently deceased Louis XI of France, established Henry VII as the king of a new kind of English monarchy, a state with many features copied from the successes of Louis XI's France. Shakespeare's play *Richard III*, is based upon precise documentation of the circumstances in which Henry VII became king, notably a first-hand documentation supplied chiefly by an eyewitness, the father of a great collaborator of Erasmus of Rotterdam, Sir Thomas More.

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61. The destruction of Kiev Rus by Venice's familiars, the Mongols, compounded by the Mongol invasion of Central Europe, was a key to the weakening of the flanks of Byzantium which made feasible Venice's deployment of the Fourth Crusade for the conquest and looting of Byzantium.

62. Giuseppe Verdi's opera, *The Sicilian Vespers*, represents a page from history which typifies the literate Italian patriot's recollection of Frederick's legacy as the monarch of the Two Sicilies, correctly emphasizing Frederick's enterprise, like the work of Dante Alighieri, as among the great works of statecraft which built the foundations for the later, Fifteenth-Century emergence of the first modern nation-states.

Indeed, the Italian Renaissance-influenced mind of William Shakespeare, has documented, as drama, many of the most precious principles of statecraft to be learned from the history of European civilization up to that time.

### The Renaissance as a revolution

The Fifteenth-Century, or "Golden" Renaissance, was a revival, and partial victory of Classical Greek culture over the Roman imperial, or so-called Romantic culture, the latter which had dominated feudal Europe up to that time. That Renaissance was also a revolution, the type of revolution the world requires again, urgently, today.

Although that Classical efflorescence received a crushing, if not fatal defeat, during 1511-1513, with the triumph of Venice over the League of Cambrai, by aid of its Spanish-monarchy and other accomplices, the history of Europe since the Fifteenth Century, has been shaped by the ebb and flow of the battered but persistent, humanist Greek Classical tradition, in science, art, and statecraft. That essential form of the conflict has persisted, up to the present threat of another New Dark Age, at this present point of global existential crisis.

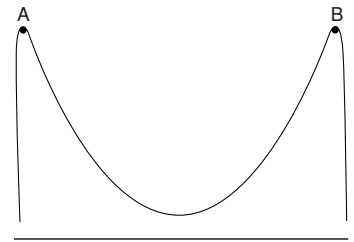
The crucially determining feature of that Renaissance, was the renewed emphasis upon that same Greek Classical notion of the idea which we have identified above, the same notion which distinguished emergent Greek, *Classical* art from its immediate predecessors, those of Greek and Egyptian *archaic* forms. Typified by that representation of *ideas*, which typifies the productions of the greatest among the Greek tragedians, poets, sculptors, by the circles of Plato, and by Plato's admirers among Christian apostles, the peculiar genius of the Renaissance was the kind of emphasis upon the principle of cognition to be found in the earlier combat against medieval irrationalism. That earlier combat against irrationalism, is typified by the courage and wisdom of Abelard of Paris and Dante Alighieri, and by the methods of popular education adopted by the Brothers of the Common Life, of Groote and Thomas à Kempis. In all of this, *the crucial distinction was that between merely learning and knowing*, the emphasis on the principle of knowing, that the student must relive the experience of discovery of original universal principles (e.g., *ideas*), rather than learning to follow, deductively, those mere opinions which are characteristic of taught and learned textbook and dictionary formulas, or of other similarly banal, mind-deadening precedents.

It is crucial for understanding any and all aspects of the emergence of modern European history and the modern nation-state, that the Renaissance was made possible by the terribly painful lessons suffered during and immediately following the preceding, Fourteenth-Century New Dark Age. The Renaissance came as a true revolution. Great revolutions of all kinds, for better or for worse, have usually appeared if and when they did appear as response to some catastrophic failure of a society's generations-long, established customs.



FIGURE 3

**A catenary is formed by suspending a chain between points A and B**



*“The case of Filippo Brunelleschi’s construction of the dome of the famous Cathedral of Florence, typifies the axiomatic sources of the achievements of the Renaissance as a whole.” The surfaces between the ribs of the dome are families of catenaries—a geometrical discovery whose importance has not been sufficiently investigated.*

As indicated above, the decline of European civilization under the successive impacts of Venice’s Fourth Crusade, the coincidence of the Fourth Crusade with the Mongol invasion and looting throughout much of Eurasia, the triumphs of Venice’s Guelph League puppets, and the depopulation of Europe by approximately one-half, during the period of the Guelph League’s wars and triumphs, shattered the authority, and much more, of the formerly triumphant pro-globalist, Conservative (i.e., Romantic) forces. It was the rebuilding of Europe out of the rubble of that New Dark Age created by the Venice-directed Guelph League, which created the opportunity for the great, Florence-centered cultural revolution of the Fifteenth Century.<sup>63</sup>

The case of Filippo Brunelleschi’s construction of the dome of the famous Cathedral of Florence, typifies the axiomatic sources of the achievements of the Renaissance as a whole. If one examines the nature of the problem which Brunelleschi solved, viewing this as would a physicist in the tradition of Leonardo, Kepler, Leibniz, Gauss, and Riemann, one is startled, at first, by the fact that, as early as the middle

63. A demographic collapse caused by policy-changes axiomatically analogous to those introduced, world-wide, since the August 1971 destruction of the old Bretton Woods monetary system. The demographic effects seen globally, especially during the recent decade since 1989, typify the kinship of today’s IMF and related policies to Venetian imperial policies of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries. If present IMF and globalization policies are continued, today’s demographic results will be similar, but much worse, world-wide, than that New Dark Age which was experienced during the Fourteenth Century.

decades of the Fifteenth Century, the catenary was used, not merely as a form, but as a physical principle of curvature, to solve the otherwise insoluble problem of construction posed. [Figure 3] Brunelleschi used a “hanging chain” form, to guide the workmen in the construction.<sup>64</sup> Other ruses of a principled nature, used by the same Brunelleschi, including *camera oscura* constructions, afford the modern investigator the means to peek inside the cognitive processes which the great architect mustered in the course of the most notable innovations used in his work.

Similarly, later, at the close of that century, Leonardo da Vinci’s *The Last Supper*, in Milan, demonstrated the scientific principle which enables painting on a flat surface to represent action in “three-dimensional” space-time, to an effect reflected into the mind of the viewer, a design crafted to produce an effect akin to, but of a higher order, than the way in which the greatest Classical Greek sculptors had freed sculpture from the archaic tradition, to be able to carve *ideas* in stone. The same revolutionary principle of painting was employed as a method of artistic composition in other works by Leonardo, by Raphael Sanzio, and in works such as Rem-

64. I stumbled into this fact during 1987-1988, when my reflections suggested that the use of the catenary as a method was the only possible explanation for certain crucial features of Brunelleschi’s success. A few months later, the leading engineering expert on the construction showed me the evidence which he had uncovered, which directly confirmed my suspicions. Unfortunately, the discovery of that pregnant historical-scientific fact has received little further attention since.



Rembrandt's "Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer." The artist conveys a startling irony, an idea, on the flat surface of the canvas: It is actually the blind poet Homer who insightfully contemplates the unseeing Aristotle.

brandt's celebrated painting of what is in fact, blind Homer insightfully contemplating the unseeing Aristotle. To achieve this effect, Leonardo combined the development of the discovery of a new universal physical principle of vision with the objectives of Classical artistic composition.

During the same period Brunelleschi was directing the completion of his dome, Nicholas of Cusa published what the collaborators Luca Pacioli and Leonardo da Vinci recognized as the founding work of modern experimental physical science, his *De docta ignorantia*. All of the greatest productions in art and science from that century, until the 1511-1513 triumph of Venice's reaction, and Venice's subsequent orchestration of Europe-wide religious wars, were concentrated in the span of the adult lives of Brunelleschi, Cosimo de Medici, George Gemistos (Plethon), Cusa, Pacioli, Leonardo, and Raphael Sanzio. In that sense, the Fifteenth Century was the period of the virtual rebirth of the period spanning the great scientific and related work of Plato's and Eratosthenes' Academy. The greatest figures of science, art, statecraft, and religion, from the Renaissance period, saw their century in those terms. In other words, its characteristic feature is, that it was a period of a *great renaissance of cognition*, a true revolution, as the one we urgently require today.

From the outset, the opposition to this Renaissance came

from Venice. That opposition had a two-fold expression, philosophical as well as political-strategic. On the philosophical side, the exemplar of the Renaissance's adversaries has been Venice's typically gnostic Paduan, the professed neo-Aristotelean and mortalist Pietro Pomponazzi.<sup>65</sup> In the political-strategic realm, Venice's and Padua's weapons were chiefly its role in bringing about the A.D. 1453 Ottoman conquest of Constantinople, and also its related, central role in orchestrating approximately a century and a half of pre-1648 religious warfare throughout Europe.

In the course of the Sixteenth Century's Venice-directed, Conservative reaction against the Renaissance, most notably during the period following the Council of Trent, the oligarchical faction became divided between a quasi-traditional, pro-Romantic Conservative (e.g., pro-feudalist) faction, and the equally pro-Romantic, radical faction of neo-Ockhamites (the empiricists), led by Venice's Paolo Sarpi.<sup>66</sup> The latter, neo-Ockhamite current is expressed by the Hobbesian mind-set, that typified as the characteristic mind-set of Locke,

65. *Mortalism*, the pro-irrationalist, Aristotelean doctrine common to the Padua school, that the soul is a transitory epiphenomenon of the body, and therefore mortal. Pomponazzi's student and patron, Venice's Cardinal Gasparo Contarini, warned Pomponazzi against the mortal risk of continuing to advocate that doctrine publicly; but, there is no sign that Pomponazzi, even after his 1509 *Defensorium*, actually repudiated the reductionist *method* by which that mortalist view was generated axiomatically. This same pro-bestial doctrine, as argued by Pomponazzi and others, is sometimes an axiomatic correlative of apologies for not only Venice's, but also later Portuguese, Dutch, British, and French practice of African slavery; it always implies that human beings can be assigned to the social-political category of human cattle. As with the Guelph League earlier, the claim to special attributions of mystical moral authority by the oligarchical model of society such as The Divine Right of Kings and other oligarchical doctrines of government, was, like the analogous doctrine of "free trade," always based on the same sort of rationalization which was used by the most despicable apologists for the system of slavery under the Confederate States of America, and also by the U.S. advocacy of so-called "Jim Crow" by certain justices of the U.S. Supreme Court, in President Grover Cleveland's time, and again, as under the pretext of "share-holder value," today.

66. Sarpi, in 1582, at the age of thirty, won a factional battle which established his political leadership among Venice's ruling families. He was a key figure behind the accession of James I to the English throne, the master of household lackey Galileo Galilei, and the intellectual authority behind such adversaries of William Shakespeare's influence as Francis Bacon. Sarpi did more than any single other figure of modern history to establish Venice's intellectual control over London's emergence as the future world capital of a global financier-oligarchical empire.

Newton, Hume, Adam Smith, and British liberalism generally.

During a century and more following the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, the Classical humanist legacy of the Renaissance came to be centered in the figures of Gottfried Leibniz and Johann Sebastian Bach, and, among religion's currents, both certain Catholic and Protestant currents, as also the reform Judaism of Moses Mendelssohn. The ecumenical political, social, and religious policies of those leading mid-Eighteenth-Century defenders of Leibniz and Bach, Gotthold Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn, typify the general foundations of the late-Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries' Greek Classic-rooted, anti-Romanticist renaissance, of which the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence and 1789 Federal Constitution were a direct outgrowth.

In most of the national cultures of modern European civilization, the Renaissance tradition has been most often a minority current, often a severely harassed one, both among nominal scientists, and in society more generally. It has nonetheless come to the fore as a crucial shaper of history for a time, as it did with the Winthrops and Mathers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and with the founding of the U.S. Federal republic. However, this resurgence of the Renaissance has occurred, only under exceptional circumstances, only during the openings for needed revolutionary change afforded to it by one of the inevitably recurring, systemic breakdowns of hegemonic, pro-Romantic and related pro-oligarchical political-philosophical influences, as the Renaissance itself exemplifies this pattern.

Something similar occurred in Russia under Czar Alexander II. The role of Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev, following his visit to the 1876 U.S. Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in applying the List-Carey strategy of railway-centered development, to Russia, reflects the quasi-global spirit of Renaissance which re-erupted in the Americas, Germany, Italy, Russia, Meiji Restoration Japan, the international movement for China by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and other parts of Eurasia, following the defeat of the British puppet, the Confederacy, under the leadership of President Abraham Lincoln, and the spectacular rise of the U.S. economy to world leadership in rate and level of agro-industrial development, which had occurred during the 1861-1876 period under direction of the influence of leading international economist Henry C. Carey.

Thus, the characteristic feature of European civilization, taken as a whole, has been the following.

To summarize the point we have been developing here, *there are but two leading, opposing currents underlying the entire sweep of that civilization. One is the oligarchical model, as the ancient Greeks recognized this as such, which is typified by the ancient Mesopotamian and Roman-imperial legacy. The opposite is that sometimes termed the Classical humanist model; the latter is properly defined by the development of the conception of the Platonic idea as the characteristic feature of all Classical Greek art, science, and legal philos-*

ophy. Christianity's culture, as expressed by the Gospel of John and the Epistles of Paul, reflects the Platonic tradition adopted by the Christians, which was also typical within literate Jewish and other Greek-speaking Hellenistic culture, as the Christian-humanist correlative of Classical Greek culture of the time of Philo of Alexandria. These respective, Romantic versus Classical humanist currents, are distinguished essentially from one another, by the opposing, axiomatically mutually exclusive *types* of mind-sets which they express.

The common feature, which distinguishes all mind-sets representative of one of these types from its opposite, is an essential difference respecting the functional definition of the nature of man. The first, the Classical humanist type, locates the species-identity of the human individual in the power of cognition, as a principle inhering in, and universal to persons, as distinct from mere learning, and from deductive method generally; the human species is distinguished from all others accordingly. The opposing *oligarchical model*, expresses a directly opposing conception of the human individual, that of the tradition of imperial law, that of either sterile, deductive formalism, or existentialist irrationalism, under each of which latter the majority of humanity is regarded and treated as essentially of the legal form of human cattle, as mere objects of the imperial form of law. Hobbes, Locke, Adam Smith, and Jeremy Bentham, for example, like Kant, Hegel, and Savigny, are examples of the mind-set of what is variously termed Romantic, imperial, or oligarchical law.

The difference between a President Abraham Lincoln and his opponents of both the Confederacy and the Wall Street-controlled U.S. Democratic Party at that time, is an example of this age-old conflict between the Classical humanist and oligarchical mind-set. The conflict between this writer's pro-Franklin Roosevelt faction of the U.S. Democratic Party and the opposing, Wall Street-centered faction, that of such as Vice-President Al Gore, of the same party today,<sup>67</sup> illustrates the differences between the Classical humanist standpoint and the oligarchical standpoint represented by today's echoes of the Nineteenth-Century traditions of Wall Street's Aaron Burr and the southern pro-slaveholder class. In modern European civilization, the mind-set of the Classical humanist type is represented, most commonly, by the view of the principle of what the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution identifies as the general welfare, as the only premise for legitimate forms and practices of government. In modern European civilization, that view of the general welfare is recognized as the modern expression of the Classical Greek notion of the *republican* mind-set, as the founders of the U.S.A. emphasized this connection.

Since approximately the time of the death of Archimedes,

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67. And, also the leadership of today's U.S. Republican Party. Notably both of these pro-oligarchical currents within those two parties' bureaucracies share a common master in the bi-partisan, so-called Project Democracy project, also recognized as the National Endowment for Democracy.

the prevailing conflict between these two general types of mind-sets, has been that which we have identified above, as the opposition of the Classical-Greek legacy to Romanticism. Since the Conservative cultural-political legacy of feudalism was subordinated to the empiricist and related offshoots of the reductionist doctrines of Paolo Sarpi's financier-oligarchical faction, it is the type of Romanticism now typified by Abbot Antonio Conti's Eighteenth-Century Enlightenment salons, the anti-Leibniz, anti-Bach currents of Romanticism, which have emerged as the hegemonic root-type expression of modern Romanticism in both science and art, and in law and politics otherwise.

The liberalism of the Netherlands' William of Orange, as made memorable in bloodied Ireland, and the post-1714 British Eighteenth-Century Liberalism, that depicted by Jonathan Swift's satires and Hogarth's portrait of *The Rake's Progress*, have become both the ideology (mind-set) of British imperialism and, since the 1901 assassination of U.S. President McKinley, the Anglo-American financier oligarchy's now customary hegemony in world affairs. Indeed, if one follows the influence of Britain's notorious Lord Shelburne in defining his proposed Roman model for British imperialism, and examines this in light of Shelburne's protégé and long-term head of the British Foreign Office, Jeremy Bentham,<sup>68</sup> the appropriateness of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt's war-time characterization of the modern imperialism of Winston Churchill's Britain, as an expression of typically British Eighteenth-Century Liberalism and methods,<sup>69</sup> is not to be considered an exaggeration in the slightest degree.

After President Lincoln's defeat of the British monarchy's puppet, the Confederacy, the strategy of that monarchy for dealing with the U.S.A. was adjusted, with great resentment and reluctance, to the fact of the superiority of the U.S. American System economic model of Franklin, Hamilton, the Careys, List, and Lincoln, but adapt it did: relying more on typically Venetian and British methods for corruption of the institutions and general population of the U.S., than the earlier efforts to crush that republic by force.

A mind-set which demands the supremacy of mere learning, as opposed to cognition, reflects the same oligarchical type (mind-set matrix) as modern Romanticism in general. Here, in that conflict between cognition and mere learning, lies the essence of the essential conflict of mankind as a whole today. Herein lies the principle of Reason expressed in the

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68. This is typified by the case of Edward Gibbon, author of the celebrated account of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. Gibbon, and his book were, like Adam Smith, and Jeremy Bentham, a property of the circles of Lord Shelburne. The point of all Shelburne's extended circle, was the establishment of London as capital of a world financier-oligarchical empire, modelled upon both Venice and the lessons to be learned in following in the footsteps of ancient Rome.

69. Including the British (Anglo-American: Montagu Norman's and Harriman executive Prescott Bush's) sponsorship of Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany

form of the modern form of perfectly sovereign nation-state republic, as the U.S. Declaration of Independence and Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution typify this.

The conflict between these two types of mind-sets, is most efficiently assessed from the vantage-point of Plato's dialogues. The dialogue among Plato's figures Socrates, Thrasymachus, and Glaucon, in the book best known in English as *The Republic*, is a most convenient reference for this purpose. When that dialogue focusses upon the matter of defining *truth* and *justice*, as through the mouth of Plato's Socrates, it goes to the heart of not only the fundamental issues of law, but also general social policy and science as well. Apply that lesson to the problem before us.

The issue before an imperilled planet today, is the urgency of a new renaissance, to free the nations from the grip of an ongoing plunge into a prospective, planet-wide, New Dark Age. Proceed then as follows, to define the characteristics of such a renaissance.

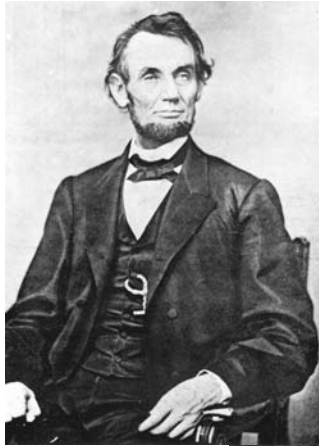
### Physical economy as such

*All truthful knowledge is revolutionary on principle.* At any moment between successive qualitative phases of its development, the individual human mind can be described, if only in first approximation, as what I have identified, above, as a fixed mind-set: as a manifold composed of what that mind reacts to as presumed true, universal principles, such as definitions, axioms, and postulates. However, in reality, all available, truthful knowledge came into existence, and continues to exist *as knowledge*, rather than as merely learning, only through the kinds of cognitive revolutions which led to the validated discovery of new universal principles. Thus, every mental act which enables the mind to discover a valid new universal principle, causes a literally revolutionary, and inherently impassioned transformation of that person's mind-set.

So, the healthy mind of the child and adolescent, as distinguished from the dullard whose mind-set is deadened by custom, is an ongoing process of successive, developmental revolutions, repeatedly superseding an old mind-set by a new one. That is the essence of all true revolutions. The child and adolescent whose mind is developed into a cultivated one, through a continuing succession of such revolutionary discoveries, is the cultivated mind of an individual qualified to be the citizen of a true and durable republic.

The essence of the human mind is not the fixed mind-set, but, rather, the typical way in which that selected case of a mind-set, as a subject of investigation, is either changed, or resists change.

*Thus, with the mind, as for the universe, nothing is constant except change.* The purpose of studying fixed types of mind-sets, is, like the study of Euclidean geometry, to arrange such assumptions in that orderly way needed, in preparation for discovering what is provably false in such axiomatic assumptions. It is the process by which such successful correc-



*“The difference between a President Abraham Lincoln and his opponents of both the Confederacy and the Wall Street-controlled U.S. Democratic Party at that time, is an example of this age-old conflict between the Classical humanist and oligarchical mind-set.” Here, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee surrenders to Lt. Gen. U.S. Grant at Appomattox, 1865. Inset: President Lincoln.*

tions are effected, as typified by an anti-Euclidean physical-space-time geometry, which enables us to free our minds from the deadening grip of childishness and other defective customs, the process which displays the true nature of the real powers of mind to us, that in a provable fashion.

To the extent that the mind-set in question contains no beliefs in falsified such principles, the most immediate, most crippling fault of the mind-set itself is limited to those errors which belong to the category of *fallacy of composition by omission*. Otherwise, the faults of mind-sets include the either implicit adoption of definitions which are false, or false qualities of axiomatic assumptions concerning the way in which the individual principles of the total mind-set are related to one another in practice. Consider the simpler of the two kinds of error first: errors of fallacy of composition among the elements of an aggregation of principles which are, taken one at a time, at least relatively truthful: *fallacy of composition*, so defined solely by *omissions*.<sup>70</sup>

For this specified condition, even if we eliminated the false assumption that space and time are linearly extended, *the essential fallacy of composition of Euclidean and other reductionist thought* would continue to be, that it would represent the attempt to define the mind in terms of a fixed set of axiomatic assumptions, as the Euclidean geometry’s classroom does. The essence of the individual human mind, lies, on the contrary, in the principle which generates each and all valid notions of universal principle, the principles which must stand in place of deductive forms of definitions, axioms, and postulates. It is the sovereign cognitive processes of each

individual human mind, the processes by means of which valid discoveries of universal principle are generated, by means of which all valid axiomatic assumptions are generated, which is the essential quality of the human mind, and of truthful human knowledge.

In other words, that essential fallacy of composition, is the pure sophistry, like stoicism, which limits the notion of *fact* to a reductionist’s notion of sense-perception, and which locates the events of sense-perception within a fixed, deductive mind-set, as a Euclidean classroom textbook geometry does. It is not our senses which supply us truthful knowledge of the way in which physical space-time is organized. It is our discovery of those validatable universal principles which, like axioms, underlie and control the way clusters of perceptible events could, and can be willfully organized *by us*. These are principles which we prove in the only truthful way possible: if we can show that each such a discovered universal principle enables us to control willfully such patterns of perceptible events, we have gained possession, thus, successively, of efficient, knowable principles which lie, as principles, outside the domain of sense-perceptible objects as such.

The truth of the matter lies not in any one such discovery, but in the continuing process which underlies and orders such a succession of validatable discoveries of universal principle. Those persons whose minds have been accustomed to re-experiencing the acts of valid original discoveries of many before them, and who have acquired the habit of effecting their own original solutions in the same way, are the truly cultivated minds of the type we associate with the greatest scientific and Classical-artistic composers. They compose, not because someone beats them into solving problems, or bribes them with promise of rewards, but only because it is in their cultivated nature, their sense of personal identity, their

70. In other words, for the cases in which the argument omits a principle relevant to the matter being considered, but in which none of the principles taken into account are false in and of themselves.



personal sense of happiness, to be creative. It is those kinds of *ideas*, beyond sense-perception, which define the only truthful meaning of the term *science*.

For example: viewing the verses of *Genesis* 1:26-31 from the vantage-point of science, that is the only method of inquiry by which we might *actually know*, rather than blindly believe, that the import of those several verses is truthful. If man's power of individual cognition enables our species to utter commands, in the form of statements of universal principle, which the universe is always manifestly obliged to obey, then we must acknowledge that each individual member of the human species, acting as an individual for that species, possesses a unique kind of power to exert dominion within and over the universe, and, that, in that light, each man and woman is made equally in the image of the Creator of the universe.

Scientific discovery is the most obvious expression of that power of "dominion." Thus, study of the phenomena cohering with the act of individual cognition, rather than so-called statistical and related deductive techniques, or, even, merely experimental methods as such, is the proper foundation for all study of physical science. The essence of science, otherwise more efficiently termed *epistemology*, is the study of the *process of generation* of those *ideas* which qualify as validated universal physical principles. *It is the study of that entire, ongoing process, as an idea in its own right, which is the essence of the subject-matter. It is that process of generation, which is the proper primary subject of science, a science freed from the shackles of a mind-deadening fallacy of composition, the mind-deadening fallacy known as sense-certainty.*

The applied form of that science of epistemology, is the science of physical economy. That latter science must be defined for practice in the terms appropriate to that connection. In measuring the human species' power in, and over the universe per capita, we must measure the function of the human individual as we have defined the human individual here, that is to say, epistemologically. We are not counting individuals as mere biological objects. We are measuring *the rate of increase of the power* of the typical such, individually sovereign person, in and over the universe. *We are measuring the increase in quality of power represented by the average person, as this is expressed as the increase of the average power of the human species as a whole, in and over the universe.* We are correlating the increase in the expressible cognitive power of each individual, in terms of the demonstrably implied potential improvement in demographic characteristics of life of all persons. We are defining the existence of such individuals as Heracleitus and Plato located existence, within the ontological bounds of a universal principle of change, as the primary form of real existence, as Gottfried Leibniz defined the notion of *monads*.<sup>71</sup> That principle of universal change, located as an

71. It is for such reasons, that all efforts to reduce the analysis of economic processes to the reductionist form of solutions for systems of simultaneous inequalities, are not merely intrinsically incompetent, but virtually insane.

idea *within the simultaneity of physical-space-time eternity*, is the nature of the individual member of our species.

Think of the necessary consumption of an individual of a certain such productivity, in terms of the basic economic infrastructure, conditions of personal life and work-place to maintain a certain rate of increase of that productivity. The result is a decrease in the average surface-area of the planet required to sustain each such individual in an enhanced state of personal existence and power in the universe.

However, there is a complication. Although, measuring things in terms of the previous standard of consumption and supporting investment, old needs are now satisfied more cheaply than before, new needs have been generated, that in order to support the average individual's increased productivity, and also support the new needs associated with continuing to reach still higher levels of productivity.

This and cohering sets of functional relations, define a Riemannian sort of generalized form of characteristic curvature. The relevant question should be obvious: With what does such a notion of ordered, characteristic changes in physical-space-time curvature cohere? Given, what we have already considered, respecting the relationship between validation of universal physical principles and technology, the functional correlative is, the expanding, Riemannian multiply-connected manifold of the principles defined by the realization of such an ongoing process of discoveries.

This set of functional relationships defines, that in the most concentrated way, mankind's relationship to the universe. It is those ideas which meet the requirements of that functional conception of practice, which are the basis for a science of applied epistemology, otherwise identified as a science of physical economy.

## Science, economy, and education

If as indicated, the realization of advances in science and technology is the only ultimate source of net growth in the per-capita standard of living, then a cognitive mode of universal education is the premise of all competent economic policies. The contrast between the cruel Code of the Emperor Diocletian and the educational policies associated with the emergence of the Golden Renaissance, illustrates crucial aspects of this argument.

Under Diocletian's Code, each child considered an object of the general rule was doomed to live in the customary mode assigned to its parents. This brutish law was the curse of mankind under feudal serfdom: men and women were bred and culled as deemed suitable fate for human cattle, and those degraded into the life of human cattle took revenge on society with their own expression of the brutishness that society had induced within them. Freeing a serf from serfdom did not suffice to elevate them from the fate of Dead Souls; they must also be freed from the brutishness of the customs imposed upon the many preceding generations.

A yearning for a return of Europe to a pre-Renaissance

condition, was the mark of the perverted Pre-Raphaelites and sundry swarms of “Guild Socialists” of John Ruskin and the related Fabian circles of H.G. Wells’ and Bertrand Russell’s Victorian England. Bolder perverts from recent decades have expressed the same degraded yearning for “post-industrial” utopias such as globalization. One senses from the action of such folk, that they, in their nightly prayers, might yearn for the return of the old Whore of Babylon. It has been precisely such wretches who have been the principal political cannon-fodder in the campaigns for resuming today the genocidal forms of population-control which the British East India Company’s James Mill admired so much in the effects of induced famines upon the populations of British India.

Without the principle of progress, humanity would not have escaped the depravities of both an imperial and worse past. Without the promotion of revival and continuation of such progress, epidemic and pandemic diseases of man and beast, and of plant-life too, could not merely succeed in greatly reducing the numbers of the world’s human population, but even go so far as to render the human species itself extinct. Unfortunately, as we might observe from recent trends inside the U.S.A. and elsewhere of late, men and women who have degenerated into the pleasure-seeking habits of rutting Yahoos, especially those such from the relatively higher income brackets, are not conspicuous in their concern for the consequences of their folly as far distant as a generation, or even perhaps a much shorter time ahead.

If, as we have indicated, the rate of growth of the stock of validated universal physical principles is the origin of the ability of society to increase mankind’s per-capita power in and over the universe, then a cognitive form of education, as distinct from mere learning of so-called “information,” is the first and foremost principle of a science of physical economy, the first and foremost expression of a policy of promoting the general welfare for both present and future generations.

Education, so defined, signifies not only the mode of life in schools and universities, but also the conditions of life within the family household and local community. It signifies social relations controlled primarily by cognitive forms of activity. This means cognitive activity as typified by the individual’s experiencing the re-enactment of a valid discovery of a universal physical principle. This means that social relations are to be defined in terms of the sharing of the reliving of such cognitive experiences; it signifies that such sharing, as among parents and children, and also teachers and pupils, is the standard by which the moral quality of social relations is to be judged. This, as we shall treat that point a space ahead, is the key to understanding the significance of the role of universal Classical-artistic modes of composition in fostering, and making possible the forms of cooperation upon which durable forms of national economy, and community of principle among nation-states, depend.

With respect to economic policy as such, the proper first principle of the most successful approach to fostering increase

in physical-economic productivity, is what modern terminology would tend to recognize as a *national and global science-driver policy*.

That is to say the following.

The first step toward defining a science-driver policy, is to formulate a view of science as rooted in an expanding set of validated universal physical principles. This view should be conceptualized as a Riemannian manifold of such principles and the technologies derived from it. The object of that definition of science, is to adopt policies whose intent is both, to rid presently taught and practiced science and technology of false principles, and to extend the frontiers of known valid principles.

For example, physical science knows four principal frontiers. First, two frontiers of scale, as associated with the notions of astrophysics and microphysics. This is not a scale of simple extension; rather, as we increase or decrease the scale, we encounter regions in which the characteristics of observable physical space-time undergo changes whose nature must be defined from the standpoint of physics, not formalist mathematics. Thirdly, the cross-over from the characteristics of non-living to living processes, and the reverse. Fourthly, the cross-over from the ability of the relatively lower living species to learn, to the unique cognitive powers associated with the individual person’s physiology. The latter takes into account the fact, that through such cognitive powers the universe has produced a species with the potential to change the way in which the universe behaves.

Thus, for purposes of approximation, we would say today, that the required science-driver program, is represented by an interconnected array of so-called “crash programs” of discovery of new physical principles, concentrating on the frontiers of knowledge for practice in aerospace exploration, microphysics, biology, and cognitive functions. By “crash program,” we should understand ourselves to mean, that through correlating such efforts with intensive development of unique-experimental testing and development of each discovery of either new principles, or new forms of application of principles, we use the fruits of progress in developing new physical principles as such, to give that boost to applied technologies upon which rapid rates of increase of average, physical-economy productive powers of labor are effected.

The policy objective is defined by the notion, that the highest rate of development of physical principles, as seen from the standpoint of the relevant Riemannian manifold, anticipates the relatively highest rate of increase of the productive powers of labor. It is the transformation of the productive powers of labor, so defined, which must define national economic policy, and related cooperation among a community of nation-states.

For such a program, national educational policy must be, that education, whether in classrooms and laboratories, or in social relations generally, must emphasize the principle that the only truthful beliefs are those known through the sharing



of the cognitive act of either original discoveries of valid principles, or re-enactment of the individual process of generating such discoveries made by others within oneself.

In all aspects of life, learning must be superseded by cognition.

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## 6. Epilogue: personal identity and culture

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Both valid compositions in Classical art, and the truthful comprehension of history as a process, are rooted in the individual's act of sharing a validatable cognitive discovery of principle with one or more other human beings. The essence of this sharing is most clearly expressed by the role of Classical metaphor and related other expressions of irony. The typification of this form of sharing, is the revolutionary quality of overturning of false beliefs through the sharing of the re-enactment and validation of a universal physical principle.

In the properly constituted science classroom, this pairwise sharing is the mode through which the pupils relive cognitive moments from the minds of original discoverers who lived generations earlier. By the nature of things, most of these discoverers so encountered by the students have been dead long since. The important qualification is, that the student must not learn these discoveries, but must relive the cognitive process of their original discovery and validation. In that way, the student must make the original cognitive act of discovery his, or her own. That is the functional distinction of knowledge from mere learning.

That is also a profoundly moral distinction. The substitution of mere textbook and classroom learning for knowledge, especially the mere learning of so-called "information," is, in itself, an intrinsically immoral act.

This moral relationship in matters of knowledge, is the bond between the elders and the young. The cognitive relationship among different generations of the living, is the bridge to a kindred, living relationship to all humanity, past and future. Among the living, the relations among elders and younger tend to be masked, misinterpreted, because they are too easily mistaken for mere communication of words and so forth. It is in the moment in which the teacher prompts the student to relive an actual cognitive moment of discovery from the mind of a person long deceased, that that student first senses the reality of humanity as a whole.

It is on this account that the scientific tradition of Plato, Cusa, and Leibniz, shows its great moral superiority, just as Aeschylus, Leonardo da Vinci, Shakespeare, Bach, Mozart, et al. express the continuity of a profound moral superiority of Classical-artistic forms of composition over all alternative forms of entertainment. It is by the sharing of ideas, that in the only way ideas can be shared, by replication of cognitive experiences of discovery of universal principle, that human

beings are consciously bound to one another as human beings.

Thus, only a national culture, and matching educational system, which places the cognitive side of science and Classical art-forms above all other considerations, can hope to escape from those perils of moral decadence, against which the poem of Solon of Athens wisely forewarned his posterity.

It is only when the living cognitive voices of the dead heroes of science and Classical artistic composition, and also the cries of the yet unborn, fill the minds of the living, that the living can be trusted to launch the future, or, as the recent decades' experience of this planet shows, even to continue the past.

Think of Raphael Sanzio's *The School of Athens*. Let each pupil and adult become familiar with each of the historical figures represented there. How should we know each, but by having relived crucial moments from the cognitive experiences of that ancient figure? Then, they have spoken to us in their true view, and we have heard them, be they right or wrong, in our own true mind. Those voices, and our chosen image for their faces, then live within us, as long as we shall live; and we should pass those voices along to those who come after us. All of the knowledge which we have, if it is truly cognitive knowledge, comes to us in that way. To know science, its history, Classical artistic compositions, their composers in that way, to have built up one's own personal "School of Athens" from among the great discoverers of science, Classical composition, and statecraft past, so, and to know history itself from the vantage-point of the cognitive history of such scientific and Classical-artistic ideas, is that condition of the cognitively cultivated mind, which we should demand be fostered among our children, and required of our national leaders.

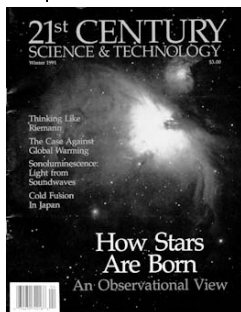
The reason that a mind so cultivated is so uniquely qualified to lead nations, or kindred great endeavors, lies in the quality of conscience which is represented by that individual mind's personal "School of Athens," the faces of those living within him, who sit constantly in judgment on each decision he makes. It is that personal relationship to those still living in the past, and those who must be born and developed in even the distant future, which defines the sense of personal identity of the persons whom Plato recognized as humanity's philosopher-kings.

All of the validatable universal principles of physical science, Classical artistic composition, and ongoing universal history, are located primitively in the quality of relationship between elder and young, teacher and pupil, through which the living cognitive moments of validated past discoveries of principle are relived within the mind of the pupil.

Such concerns, which should be experienced and shared by everyone, have a special importance to those elder scientists and statesmen in their seventies and eighties, who must busy themselves perhaps more than ever before, in the work of preparing the young for the task of bringing forth a future fit for mankind.

## For further reading

The following is a selection of articles by Lyndon LaRouche and associates on the question of non-linearity in mathematics and physics (in chronological order). See the end of this box for information on how to order. All prices are postpaid.

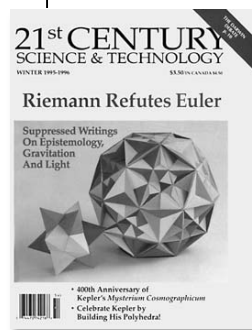


Ralf Schauerhammer and Jonathan Tennenbaum, "The Scientific Method of Bernhard Riemann. Part 1: Riemann and the Göttingen School," *21st Century Science & Technology*, Vol. 4, No. 4, Winter 1991; and "Part 2: Riemann the Physicist," Vol. 5, No. 1, Spring 1992. \$5 per issue.

LaRouche, "How Bertrand Russell Became an Evil Man," *Fidelio*, Vol. 3, No. 3, Fall 1994. Includes an extended discussion of the work of Felix Klein. \$9

Dino de Paoli, "Georg Cantor's Contribution to a New Renaissance"; Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "No Limits to Growth: Cantor's Concept of Infinity in Economic Science"; Jonathan Tennenbaum, "Cantor and the Future of the Natural Sciences" *EIR*, Aug. 4, 1995. Speeches to a conference in Halle, Germany on May 6, 1995, marking the 100th anniversary of the discovery of the "paradox of the Absolute" by Cantor. \$12.

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. takes on the fraud of Isaac Newton in a two-part series: "Why Most Nobel Prize Economists Are Quacks," *EIR*, Vol. 22, No. 30, July 28, 1995; and "Non-Newtonian Mathematics for Economists," *EIR*, Vol. 22, No. 32, Aug. 11, 1995. \$12 per issue.



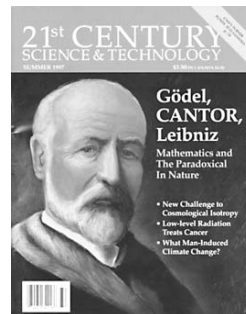
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Laurence Hecht, "The Significance of the 1845 Gauss-Weber Correspondence," *21st Century Science & Technology*, Fall 1996. Includes an

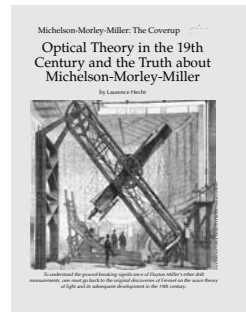
English translation of the text of the 1845 Gauss-Weber correspondence. \$5.

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "How Cauchy Ruined France," and Pierre Beaudry, "The Bourbon Conspiracy that Wrecked France's Ecole Polytechnique," *EIR*, Vol. 24, No. 26, June 20, 1997. \$12.



Dino de Paoli, "Gödel, Cantor, and Leibniz: Mathematics and the Paradoxical in Nature," *21st Century Science & Technology*, Vol. 10, No. 2, Summer 1997. \$5.

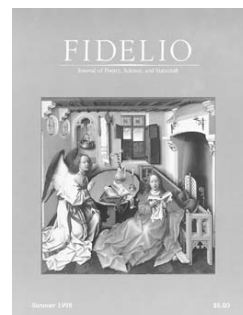
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "Intelligence Policy: Truthful, or Merely 'Factual'?" *EIR*, Vol. 25, No. 2, Jan. 9, 1998. With extensive discussion of Gauss, Kepler, and the issue of non-constant curvature. \$12.



Laurence Hecht, "Optical Theory in the 19th Century, and the Truth about Michelson-Morley-Miller," *21st Century Science & Technology*, Spring 1998. Includes a discussion of the work of Augustin Fresnel. \$5.

Jonathan Tennenbaum and Bruce Director, "How Gauss Determined the Orbit of Ceres," *Fidelio*, Vol. 7, No. 2, Summer 1998. \$9.

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## Amid policy debacles, the West ‘rediscovers’ Russia

by Jonathan Tennenbaum

Faced with the multiple strategic disasters wrought by NATO’s insane Brzezinskian “flight forward” in the Balkans and elsewhere under the auspices of Britain’s Blair government and the Albright-Cohen-Gore grouping in the United States, and with the prospect of a gigantic financial crash of Wall Street looming on the horizon, Western elites have suddenly discovered that, after all, they need Russia.

Thereby, the world has in a sense come full-circle, back to the point, a year ago, when the United States and other leading nations faced a clear strategic choice: Either to adopt LaRouche’s New Bretton Woods policy for multipolar cooperation among sovereign nations, to create a new world financial and economic order; or, to yield to the insane push from the Wall Street-London financial crowd, to try to save their hopelessly bankrupt system by imposing a “unipolar” dictatorship upon the world at all costs, including a possible World War III at some point down the road.

In the weeks leading up to March 24, 1999, U.S. Secretary of State “Mad Madeleine” Albright, together with Vice President Al Gore, Secretary of Defense William Cohen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Henry Shelton, and Britain’s Prime Minister Tony Blair, deliberately blocked the efforts to resolve the Kosovo crisis through cooperation with the Yevgeni Primakov government of Russia, setting the world on course for war. Now, a year later, leading establishment spokesmen are voicing open disgust, at the incredible strategic disaster that Albright’s bungling, including her obsessive hatred of Russia, has brought down on the Western nations themselves.

As one leading European analyst commented to *EIR*, “NATO has hit a wall. . . . Russian cooperation is now needed. . . . Fences with the Russians must be mended, at a time when the world is going out of control.” Not only does the West

face a nearly hopeless mess in Kosovo and the Balkans generally, but also an entire array of explosive conflicts and potential wars, ranging from the Middle East, to India-Pakistan, to a new Taiwan crisis, among others. “The fact is, there *must* be active participation from the Russian side, if we are going to avoid disaster on numerous fronts,” the analyst said. Therefore, the “stupid policy” of marginalizing Russia must be ended. Similar views are being sounded on both sides of the Atlantic, including leading voices within the British establishment.

The two weeks in mid-February have indeed witnessed a rapid series of breakthroughs in Moscow’s relations with Washington, NATO, and Russia’s creditors—relations which had been virtually “on ice” since the NATO bombardment of Yugoslavia began nearly a year ago. It is worth reviewing these developments in some detail.

### Chronology of recent developments

On Feb. 11, the London Club of creditors reached a preliminary agreement with Russia, to write off \$10.6 billion of the outstanding \$32 billion in Soviet-era debt, and to extend repayment of most of the remainder over 30 years. Although the agreement by no means resolves the Russian debt problem in general, it comes after a long period of deadlock, and dispels the immediate threat of a near-term default.

Then, on Feb. 14, President Clinton, in a prominent interview with CNN, gave a clear signal to Moscow. Commenting on his view of Acting Russian President Vladimir Putin, Clinton stated: “I think the United States can do business with this man. . . . We don’t agree with him on everything, but what I have seen of him so far indicates to me that he is capable of being a very strong and effective and straightforward leader.” Clinton also conceded that “Russia has a right to take on

the paramilitary forces [in Chechnya] who are practicing terrorist tactics.”

The Russian Foreign Ministry promptly welcomed Clinton’s “constructive statements.” “The Russian leadership shares the U.S. President’s expressed wish to activate bilateral dialogue, particularly in the fields of security and disarmament, to overcome the noted, dangerous standstill. We also note confirmation from the U.S. leadership of the importance of decisive steps taken against international terrorism,” a spokesman said.

On the same day as Clinton’s statements, Putin announced the decision, that the visit of NATO Secretary General Lord George Robertson to Moscow, which some Russian military circles were indicating might be put off, would go ahead on schedule. In the context of Robertson’s visit on Feb. 16, Putin agreed to revive the official relations between Russia and NATO, which had been cut off last March as a result of the Balkan war.

After meeting with Putin, Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov and Defense Minister Igor Sergeev, Robertson stated at a joint press conference with Ivanov, that Feb. 16 had been “a very important day for relations between East and West. . . . Mr. Putin is the Acting President of Russia, and he made it clear that the resumption of the relationship between Russia and NATO was very much a decision of his.”

An official joint statement was issued, which declared in part, that “NATO and Russia are fully determined to contribute to building a stable and undivided Europe, whole and free, to the benefit of all its peoples. In this context, they affirm that they will observe in good faith their obligations under international law, including the UN Charter.” Was NATO implicitly admitting its own, massive violations of the UN Charter during the bombardment of Yugoslavia?

### **Ivanov visits Washington**

On the same day, the Secretary of the Russian National Security Committee, Sergei Ivanov, began a Feb. 16-19 visit to Washington at the invitation of Clinton’s National Security Adviser Samuel Berger. An official commentary by the Russian Security Council, issued following the trip, described Ivanov’s visit as “short in time but full of substance” and an “activation of the U.S.-Russia dialogue.” Ivanov met with President Clinton, Albright, as well as the heads of the CIA and FBI and other U.S. government officials. The release quoted Ivanov stating that “relations with the U.S. are a priority for Russia.” Ivanov referred to “unfortunate irritations” which had interfered with the dialogue, but in spite of this, “we succeeded in maintaining the most important thing: understanding of the strategic importance of cooperation for the



*Russian Acting President Valentin Putin (right) with German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer. The main motivation for the sudden Western interest in cooperation with Moscow, lies in the naked bankruptcy of the Anglo-American policy for a NATO-enforced “unipolar” world order.*

future of the world in the 21st century.”

Ivanov delivered to Clinton a personal message from Putin, which, according to Ivanov, “will give a new impulse to the Russian-U.S. partnership.” According to the release from the Russian Security Council, Putin declared in the note to Clinton that, “in a broad sense, the strategic aims of Russia and the United States coincide.” Those aims, the release stated, include global security and stability, disarmament, the strengthening of “zones of non-proliferation,” the fight against “transnational terrorism and organized crime,” and “activation of mutually advantageous economic ties.” Interestingly, the release did not mention one of the main points of irritation between the two sides, namely the U.S. plan to develop a national anti-missile defense system.

Finally, British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook eagerly hurried to Moscow, emerging from a meeting with Putin to praise the “frank dialogue.”

### **A year of NATO-led disasters**

Skeptical observers are asking, what the sudden East-West thaw really signifies, given that Russia’s interests and its global role have been systematically ignored for more than a year as “irrelevant” or even “nonexistent” by leading figures in the Anglo-American foreign policy establishment. Certainly, the change in attitude cannot be ascribed simply to the personality of Russia’s new Acting President Putin—who, admittedly, is a much more substantial discussion partner than his labile, alcoholic predecessor. More to the point is the circumstance, that, as we have written (see “Russia Draws the Line Against Strategic Insanity,” *EIR*, Dec. 10, 1999), West-

ern geopolitical maneuvers, seen in Russia as threatening the very survival of the nation, have called forth a powerful consensus among its leading institutions, that a line must finally be drawn against the further “rolling back” of Russia’s strategic position in the world. This consensus is reflected by not only by the “hard line” in Chechnya, but also by the shifts in Russia’s defense and security doctrine (see *EIR*, Jan. 28, 2000, p. 44), and not least of all by the growing military and strategic cooperation with China (“Russia, China Counter Threat to World Security,” *EIR*, Dec. 24, 1999).

But, as insiders on both sides of the Atlantic are freely admitting, the main motivation for the sudden interest in cooperation with Moscow, lies not some sudden strengthening of Russia, but rather in the naked bankruptcy of the Anglo-American policy for a NATO-enforced “unipolar” world order, proclaimed less than a year ago. That failure has given way to faction fights among various groupings inside the establishment, seeking to position themselves anew in a period of unprecedented crisis.

It is most enlightening to look back briefly on the process which has brought us now full circle.

A year ago, the potential for a New Bretton Woods lay within immediate reach, thanks in great part to the emergence of what Lyndon LaRouche called the “Survivors’ Club”—a developing process involving Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad’s Malaysia, Russia, China, India, and other nations, seeking a way out of the world strategic and financial crisis on the basis of a community of principle among sovereign nations. If the United States had supported and joined with that effort, in the way Lyndon LaRouche proposed, the world today would look very different, and much better, than the mess that confronts us now.

Following Chinese President Jiang Zemin’s notable address at the “Science City” in Novosibirsk on Nov. 24, 1998 (see “Jiang in Russia: A Speech that Can Change History,” *EIR*, Dec. 4, 1998), calling for joint launching of a new era of scientific and technological progress, Russian Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov put forward, during a Dec. 21-22, 1999 visit to India, the idea of a “strategic triangle” between Russia, India, and China. With the subsequent visit of Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji to Russia and the breakthrough of “bus diplomacy” between India and Pakistan in late February 1999, the model successes of Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir’s capital controls policy against the International Monetary Fund, and related developments, the “Survivors’ Club” tendency accelerated markedly. Alarm bells rang in London and among the Anglophile establishment in the United States. Exactly the sort of triangular cooperation, taking shape between Russia, India, and China, was what Zbigniew Brzezinski and other British-style geopoliticians identified as the “greatest possible strategic threat.”

The geopoliticians’ answer was the mad push for “NATO globalization” by Blair and the Albright-Gore-Cohen-Shelton “Gang of Four” in the United States. A NATO, constantly

expanding into the East, was to launch a great moral crusade to defend “human rights” around the world, to eliminate the threat of “rogue states” wielding “weapons of mass destruction.” The first show of strength of the “new NATO” was launched just in time for its 50-year celebration in April 1999: the war against Yugoslavia. A scandal-weakened U.S. President Clinton, who resisted the war push and had tried to pursue a policy course of cooperation with Russia and China, was bullied and out-manuevered.

After the shameful orchestration of the Rambouillet debacle by Albright and Cook, the last opportunity to head off the war was direct talks between Russian Prime Minister Primakov and U.S. President Clinton. But Primakov’s visit was sabotaged only hours before his scheduled landing in Washington, as Primakov was told, by Vice President Gore personally, that the U.S. government was not prepared to guarantee that NATO bombing Yugoslavia would not start *during* Primakov’s stay in Washington. Refusing to give such a guarantee made it politically impossible for Primakov to go through with the trip. His plane made a 180-degree turn and headed back to Moscow. Before he had landed, NATO bombs were already falling on Belgrade.

But after 78 days of relentless bombardment of Yugoslavia by the entire available inventory of NATO “smart weapons,” and after the bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade on May 7 had practically destroyed what was positive in Clinton’s China policy in a single blow, what did NATO have to show for its “triumph of the will”? The bombing campaign, supposedly intended to paralyze and destroy the Serbian forces in Kosovo, was militarily a total failure. The “success” of the bombing was to destroy a large part of Yugoslavia’s civilian infrastructure and industry, and indirectly to collapse the economies of all the nations in the region. At the zenith of its supposed irresistible power, the “new NATO” was powerless to end the conflict by itself. It was only with the help of *Russia*, that NATO could finally extricate itself, leaving the Balkans a bleeding sore which has become continuously worse ever since.

Rather than stop the cooperation among Russia, China, and India, the NATO “flight-forward” policy simply hardened it, pushing these and other nations into a reluctant, but increasingly adversarial position in defense of their own national sovereignty. Perhaps the most revealing evidence of this is the rapidly developing Russian-Chinese military and advanced-technology cooperation, and the principled, common position against the “unipolar” policy, voiced in the joint Russian-Chinese declaration of December last year.

### **Voice of opposition**

On this background, it is not surprising that the newly found Western interest in a strategic partnership with Russia should be accompanied by a growing chorus of Western establishment voices, sharply criticizing the Kosovo war and NATO’s eastern push.

On Feb. 8, for example, the U.S. television program “60 Minutes” documented how the U.S.-U.K. bombing of Iraq in December 1998, and the launching of the NATO war against Yugoslavia in March 1999, had destroyed any possibility for ratification of the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) by the Russian State Duma (lower house of Parliament). On the program, U.S. four-star Gen. Eugene Habiger openly criticized the policy of marginalizing and provoking Russia. “We are doing a heck of a harm . . . by continuing to poke this NATO stick into Russia’s eyes,” he said.

In its January issue, *International Affairs*, the journal of the Royal Institute for International Affairs, the leading British foreign policy institute, published a blistering condemnation of NATO’s Kosovo debacle, authored by senior British Royal Navy officer Michael MccGwire, entitled “Why Did We Bomb Belgrade?” The Kosovo war, which MccGwire called a “pet project” of Albright, could only be compared to the Suez misadventure of 1956. The bombing of Belgrade, had only made the humanitarian disaster in Kosovo much worse, declared MccGwire.

On Feb. 10, Boris Johnson, editor of the *Spectator*, wrote a commentary in the British *Daily Telegraph* condemning the role of the Blair government in pushing the war against Yugoslavia. The war, he wrote, “was the first assertion of the New World Order, in which liberal values could be imposed in spite of such figments as international law or national sover-

eignty. . . . How did this disaster occur? Through straightforward diplomatic error by Cook and Albright,” who had insisted on the Rambouillet policy which led to the war.

Similarly, Lord William Rees-Mogg, spokesman for an influential faction of the British establishment, warned in an editorial in the London *Times* that “NATO must beware of repeating the Vietnam catastrophe in Central Asia. . . . The expansion of NATO further into the far Balkans, into the Black Sea, into the Caspian area, could not reliably be sustained either in terms of politics or defense. . . . Overexpansion would be bad for NATO, for the security of oil supplies and for the unity of the West.” The West should stop “pouring oil on the flames.”

Many other examples could be given. But these establishment voices, while signalling a break from the Brzezinskian “flight-forward” policy pursued by Blair, Albright, et al., in no way offer any real solution to the strategic crisis. The key, of course, lies in a United States now in the midst of a historically decisive Presidential campaign, where the only actual *ideas*—including how to develop a real partnership with Russia—are coming from a single candidate: Lyndon LaRouche.

A senior Central European diplomat characterized the dilemma as follows: “LaRouche looks like our only hope. With Clinton at least you could discuss. But with Bush or Gore, there is no brain to talk to.”

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## GENOCIDE RUSSIA AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER

**Russia in the 1990s:** “The rate of annual population loss has been more than double the rate of loss during the period of Stalinist repression and mass famine in the first half of the 1930s . . . There has been nothing like this in the thousand-year history of Russia.”  
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# Iranian moderates win Parliament elections

by Hussein Al-Nadeem

On Feb. 18, Iranians cast their votes to elect the sixth Majlis (Parliament) in Iran. Voting rates were as high as in the Presidential elections in 1997, when Seyyed Mohammad Khatami won a landslide victory to become President of the Islamic Republic. The electorate, a majority of whom are youth, voted in favor of the reformist candidates who represent the young leadership who have rallied behind President Khatami and the political and cultural openness he has achieved in the past two years. It was obvious from the beginning of the election campaign, that the traditional conservative forces were losing their grip in the Majlis, which they have controlled for the past two decades.

The results showed that the moderate factions will control more than two-thirds of the seats in the next Majlis. These factions include the Islamic Iran Participation Party (IIPP), Islamic Iran Solidarity Party, and the Executives of Construction Party (ECP). These factions compose the 2nd of Khordad Front (the umbrella group containing all reformist factions). The conservatives were represented by the Imam and Leadership Line.

The most successful group was the IIPP, headed by Mohammed Reza Khatami, M.D., the younger brother of President Khatami. The IIPP won a great majority of the 30 Majlis seats allocated for Tehran, the capital, in the first round. Even in cities which have been regarded as strongholds of the conservative clergy, such as Qom and Mashhad, the moderates achieved significant advances.

Six female candidates in Tehran, included in the reformist lists, succeeded in qualifying for the 30 seats in the first round. (The elections are organized in two rounds. Candidates who win more than 25% of the vote in their respective districts qualify automatically to seats in the Majlis.) A run-off in March will determine who will win the remaining seats.

This is the first election in which political parties have contested. In the past two decades, the Majlis was dominated by two loose blocs dominated by religious personalities. This reflects the big change in the structure of civil society in Iran. However, secular and nationalist parties that do not embrace the Islamic Republic System of Velayeti Fagih, such as the Azadi (Freedom) party, were not permitted to participate in the elections.

The real surprise was the extremely poor performance of former President and current Chairman of the Expediency

Council Hashemi Rafsanjani. Despite the fact that he topped the list of the conservatives in Tehran, the consensus in the country was that he would constitute the link between the moderates and conservatives. He was promoted in the media as the next Speaker of the Majlis even before the voting started. Members of the moderate ECP tried unsuccessfully to persuade the other factions in the 2nd of Khordad alliance to include Rafsanjani in their lists, to secure his election.

The importance of this lies in the concern among the elites in Iran that a flight forward by the young reformists to abruptly detach the society from its previous structures, will create a dangerous schism.

## The conservatives' power

Such concern emerges not from fear of modernization, but the fact that the extremist conservatives continue to wield enormous power in un-elected institutions of government, such as intelligence and security, and the paramilitary Basij groups. Two examples emphasize this fact: the serial murders of Iranian intellectuals in 1998 to destabilize President Khatami's government, which were revealed to be the work of conservative factions within the intelligence agency, and the recent revolutionary trial of former Interior Minister Abdullah Nouri, a close friend of Khatami who was sentenced to three years in prison by a religious court for uttering "pro-Western" statements.

Rafsanjani, who was below 25% in the days before the final results were announced, suddenly jumped to 28% on Feb. 24, thereby qualifying, when all votes were counted. Certain media claimed that this result was "arranged," to ensure Rafsanjani's election to become Majlis Speaker.

At any rate, the elections represent a continuation of the social-political developments which brought Khatami to power. It is a manifestation of the popularity of the President and his promise to create a civil society adhering to the "rule of law."

The factions in the moderate alliance have all openly expressed differences on domestic and economic policy issues, but nonetheless, they all have stressed their support for Khatami's policy of reform, for a dialogue of civilizations, and openness to the West in general and the United States in particular, on the basis of "equality and respect for the sovereignty" of each state, as was recently emphasized by Foreign Minister Kamal Kharazmi.

Meanwhile, Russia and China regard Iran as a pivotal strategic power in the unstable region comprising the Persian Gulf, Central Asia, and the Transcaucasus. The recent signing of a strategic cooperation agreement by China and Iran, and Russia's commitment to increased cooperation with Iran in economic and technological areas, show that these two major powers, which are being targeted for destabilization by the Anglo-American ruling powers, are focussing on Iran's strategic-economic importance.

## Bailing out insurance companies

*Billions in taxes go to private health insurance funds, while patients die in the collapsed public system.*

**T**he notorious collapse of Australia's public health system is accelerating, with waiting lists at record levels, and the emergency departments in some of the nation's biggest hospitals forced to shut down for up to ten hours a day because there are no beds. Rather than fix the collapsing public health system, the federal government is trying to shift more patients into private hospitals, by subsidizing private health insurance.

The government's latest scheme, a 30% tax rebate for those taking out private health insurance, demonstrates the insanity of this approach. The subsidy has grown to \$2.2 billion, which the medical profession has slammed as a handout to the private health insurance funds, and which, if spent on the public system, would halve existing waiting lists, saving lives. "The real cost of the federal government's private health insurance subsidy blowout will be borne by patients who will suffer and even die on public hospital waiting lists," Dr. Con Costa, the national vice president of the Doctors Reform Society, told *The Australian* on Feb. 9.

Suffering and dying patients stuck on record-long waiting lists is the reality. In Australia's largest state, New South Wales (N.S.W.), where the crisis is most acute, emergency room shutdowns, service delays, preventable and accidental deaths, hospital infections, and rural doctor and ambulance shortages are the symptoms of a public health system which is being killed through lack of funding.

More than 50,000 people were on the state's public hospital waiting lists last November, just shy of the record 51,000 set in February 1998. The No-

vember record came despite 12 months in which the supposed relief measure (the tax rebate) was in effect, and despite the normal seasonal drop-off in demand. The elective surgery waiting list had nearly doubled compared to the same period the previous year.

Freedom of Information figures released by the N.S.W. political opposition on Jan. 30, showed that for July through November, there was an 80% increase in the hours that Sydney's overburdened hospitals had been forced to close their emergency departments and divert ambulances, compared to the same period in 1998. The Westmead Hospital was forced to impose shutdowns of up to ten hours per day in September, a 500% increase. Hospitals report that the action was taken when there was "an overwhelming workload," and doctors believe that patient care could be affected. But, Westmead's Dr. Rob Dowsett admits that the shutdowns themselves create "a dangerous situation."

The huge burden on the system has also seen a rise in accidental death and injury in hospitals. Since 1995, when the problem was first raised in federal parliament, 42,000 people have died from "preventable mishaps" in Australian hospitals. Craig Thomson of the N.S.W. Health and Research Employees' Association told the *Sydney Morning Herald* on Feb. 15 that acute staff shortfalls have led to fatal mistakes, and that staff and budget cuts had increased since 1995. "If anything, the situation has got worse," he said.

Hospitals have become overcrowded and a breeding ground for nosocomial infections. A spokesman

for Newcastle's Mater Hospital, which has reduced beds from 200 in 1993 to 121 today, and closed detoxification beds for all but emergency overdose cases, reported, "The admissions ward is like something out of Victorian England. Patients are so close together you can't pull a curtain around to ensure privacy." On Jan. 22, it was revealed that Sydney's Royal Prince Alfred Hospital was suffering an outbreak of the deadly vancomycin-resistant enterococcus bacteria, which is easily spread if staff simply forget to wash their hands, and which doctors regard as more difficult to treat than golden staph infection.

N.S.W. rural areas are even worse off, afflicted by acute doctor and ambulance shortages. In the areas worst hit, there are almost 2,000 patients for every full-time doctor, compared to less than 750 in the best areas of Sydney, meaning that just 71% of rural patients can see their doctor when they want. Similarly with ambulances. In early February, a man in the town of Bowral died of a heart attack while waiting for an ambulance to come from 45 kilometers away, even though two ambulance officers were on call from a station just one kilometer from the man's retirement home. The state opposition claimed the more distant ambulance had been sent simply to save \$260 in overtime payments to the closer officers. The ambulance officers union is demanding a minimum of 108 extra officers for country areas in N.S.W. to relieve the shortage.

While allowing patients to die in the public health system, the 30% tax rebate for private insurance has kept the private health industry alive, by stopping the decade-long hemorrhaging in private health fund memberships. On Feb. 8, Australian Democrat Party leader Meg Lees denounced the scheme as a "blank check to the private health insurance industry."



# International Intelligence

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## ***China, Russia propose end to space weapons***

Speaking on Feb. 10 at the multi-national UN Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, Chinese representative Hu Xiaodi proposed that negotiations take place to conclude a global treaty to ban the testing, deployment, and use of weapons in space, according to a report from Reuters. Russia's representative Vasily Sidorov backed the proposal.

Hu said that "China has always opposed arms races of any kind, including an arms race in outer space." Referring to the recent ballistic missile defense tests in the United States, and the push to deploy a National Missile Defense system, which would violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, Sidorov said that "events in recent times" should incite the conference to act.

The Geneva body, which is an ongoing forum for discussion and negotiations, has been deadlocked, unable to agree on any issue of substance since the end of the nuclear test ban discussions four years ago. There is little agreement among the five official nuclear powers—the United States, Britain, France, China, and Russia—and the developing countries, led by India and Pakistan, the first two to officially join the nuclear weapons club.

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## ***Cook was warned, Kosovo war would be a disaster***

"Kosovo was a disaster, just as [British Foreign Secretary Robin] Cook was warned," wrote Boris Johnson, in a commentary in the London *Daily Telegraph* on Feb. 10, on the first anniversary of the negotiations in Rambouillet, France, whose collapse was the excuse for NATO to go to war. Johnson, the editor of the British conservative weekly *The Spectator*, was echoing a number of articles, including a lengthy piece just published by the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Johnson documents the disasters of the NATO war against Serbia last spring. Johnson's article is extremely harsh about the key role of Prime Minister Tony Blair (Labour) in setting off the war, although the British

contribution to the actual fighting was minimal (4% of the military effort came from Britain; 90% from the United States).

"There are those, like Robin Cook and Tony Blair, and Bill Clinton and [U.S. Secretary of State] Madeleine Albright, who believe this war represented a beautiful innovation in foreign policy. . . . It was the first assertion of the New World Order, in which liberal values could be imposed in spite of such figments as international law or national sovereignty; like the EU's ostracism of Austria." Yet this so-called humanitarian war was a humanitarian disaster, Johnson writes.

Now, there is a new Ulster in Kosovo, he says, which is impossible to police, and where, in some cities, more ethnic killings are going on now than before the bombings. "How did this disaster occur? Through straightforward diplomatic error by Cook and Albright. When British diplomats in Belgrade saw the text of the Rambouillet agreement, with its proviso that NATO troops should be allowed throughout Serbia, they were amazed. They knew that [Serbian dictator Slobodan] Milosevic could not accept it." These same diplomats protested against the air strikes, saying they would only strengthen Milosevic.

Certainly, President Milosevic was brutal, Johnson writes. But now, after all the bombing, he is still there; conditions in Kosovo are dreadful, and NATO soliders are in the crossfire, between Kosovo Serbs and Kosovo Albanians. "If Western politicians try to extract any kind of credit for this outcome, they should be pelted with copies of the Rambouillet accord," Johnson concludes.

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## ***British admit: SAS trained Khmer Rouge***

In the effort to declare Britain "blameless" in the Western backing for the murderous Khmer Rouge, whose government devastated Cambodia during the 1970s, Britain's Ambassador to Thailand from 1986-89, Derek Tonkin, admitted that, during the 1980s, the elite "SAS training team consisted *only* of seven non-commissioned

Falklands [i.e., Malvinas War] veterans and a captain." According to the *Phnom Penh Post* in late January, Tonkin claimed that the training of a sabotage battalion was limited to the non-Khmer Rouge factions in the coalition that waged civil war against the government, which had ousted the Khmer Rouge from power. He also admitted that the SAS and anti-government groups were collaborating at least through 1991.

He described the long-time UN policy of recognizing the Khmer Rouge as "the lesser of two evils," and that it raised the question of which is worse—"breach of sovereignty or breach of human rights?" The British solution to this dilemma was to breach both.

Tonkin added that then-Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited a refugee camp on the Thai border in August 1988—camps notorious as conduits for arms and supplies to the Khmer Rouge. Tonkin claimed (in classic British geopolitical style) that the other four permanent members of the UN Security Council were also involved in the Cambodian situation, and that "only Britain had historically a truly independent position. The contribution of Mrs. Thatcher to the resolution of the Cambodian problem is not widely known."

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## ***Vatican, Palestinians sign historic accord***

The Vatican and the Palestinian Authority signed an accord on Feb. 15 in Vatican City to formalize the Roman Catholic Church's activities in areas of Palestinian self-rule. The agreement provides a legal framework for providing services and security to Catholic churches. A similar agreement was signed by Israel and the Vatican in 1997, and, at the time, it was interpreted by the Palestinians as *de facto* recognition of Israel's rule over Arab East Jerusalem, where the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the historic burial site of Jesus, is located.

After the meeting between Pope John Paul II and Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat, Vatican spokesman Joaquín Navarro Valls said that "the President of the Palestinian Authority raised the latest developments in the peace process, and discussed

with the Pope his preoccupation with the current situation.” The agreement also described “unilateral decisions” on Jerusalem as “morally and legally unacceptable.”

The Israeli government called papal envoy Msgr. Pietro Sambi to the Foreign Ministry on Feb. 16, according to Reuters, to discuss what Israel is calling the “interference in the negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians.”

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## *Italy's CDU chief urges New Bretton Woods*

Responding to a question from *EIR*, Rocco Buttiglione, the general secretary of Italy's Christian Democratic Union (CDU), emphasized the need for a New Bretton Woods conference to reorganize the bankrupt global financial system. Buttiglione was speaking at a press conference in Milan to announce the party's slate for the April 16 regional elections.

Buttiglione opened the press conference with an attack on the “Clean Hands” phony anti-corruption campaign which destroyed Italy's political parties, and which is now trained against Germany's CDU. He closed his remarks by attacking preparations to renew bombing against Iraq: “The Italian Parliament should act now, because in one month bombs will fall again on Iraq, unless we do something about it, by offering Iraq an anchor with UN Resolution 1284, in exchange for lifting the embargo.”

*EIR* raised two questions: the first on the role of Karlheinz Schreiber, a fugitive from German justice in Canada, in the financial scandals against Germany's CDU and former CDU Chancellor Helmut Kohl; the second on the two motions for a New Bretton Woods conference, which have been presented in the Italian Senate and the Milan City Council.

Buttiglione, who had just returned from Germany, replied: “On Helmut Kohl, who is a personal friend of mine, I led a campaign in his defense, because it is clear to me that this scandal is about what role Europe should play in the world economy. The reason investments do not come into Europe, despite the U.S. [trade] deficit, is that Europe has no

economic policy. There are political reasons behind the attack on Kohl: Since he did not rape his niece or kill the Jews, his crime was a so-called white-collar one, and that should just be punished with a fine; certainly not in this way.

“As for the second question on the New Bretton Woods,” Buttiglione continued, “it is unfortunately not yet a major political debate, but it is becoming one. I had the privilege of discussing this issue with [Italian central bank head] Antonio Fazio, [Bundesbank head Hans] Tietmeyer and [Confindustria director] Paolo Savona, and they also expressed the urgency of creating new mechanisms to again connect the financial system to the real economy, from which it has become decoupled. A debate on this has started. Technical means are being prepared, including a tax to avoid speculative swings. It is an important battle, and it will also soon become an important theme in these elections.”

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## *India in security talks with China and Japan*

India has extended its security-related dialogues to include China and Japan, as a significant addition to the established high-profile contacts with the United States and France, according to *The Hindu* of Feb. 18. India's very first meeting with China on security matters and on issues arising from India's nuclear tests, is set to take place in Beijing on March 7. Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Ryozo Kato completed a visit to India in mid-February, and held talks with senior officials, including Foreign Secretary Lalit Manshing.

Both these meetings are follow-ups to the visits of Foreign Minister Jaswant Singh to China and Japan in the second half of 1999. Both Japan and China had taken hard lines relative to India's nuclear tests in May 1998. Japan had suspended major official contacts after the tests, as well as suspending the Official Development Assistance and joining other Western governments to block loans to India by the International Monetary Fund and the Asian Development Bank. Now, Kato said, bilateral relations should not be held hostage to one issue.

**IN BEIRUT**, some 3,000 students attempted to storm the U.S. embassy on Feb. 17, after rumors swept through the city that U.S. Ambassador David Satterfield had been sympathetic to Israeli strikes against Lebanese power plants the previous week. However, a spokesman for Satterfield said the ambassador had delivered a note from Secretary of State Madeleine Albright to Lebanese Prime Minister Salim Hoss, deploring the escalation of violence, including the Israeli air raids.

**TRANSPARENCY** International, the “anti-corruption” mafia, advocates “preventive detention,” in order to get individuals to give the names of higher-ups who are supposedly engaged in corruption. TI leader Michael Wihen, in a Feb. 8 interview with German TV, referred to this as the “Di Pietro method” (after Italy's “Clean Hands” prosecutor), and said that it should be used against the German Christian Democratic Union.

**AUSTRIAN** Chancellor Wolfgang Schüssel told the *New York Times* of Feb. 20: “Nobody is going to bring this government down from the outside. We stand firm, a small, independent country. Isolation may last days, weeks, or even one year, but we are not going to come crawling and asking for favors.”

**PAKISTANI** authorities asked former acting Chechen President Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev to leave their country immediately, Itar-TASS reported on Feb. 22. The Russian Foreign Ministry has repeatedly criticized Islamabad for allowing Yandarbiyev to tour the country to seek support for the Chechen cause.

**THE UN** International Narcotics Control Board reports a large increase in opium poppy production in Afghanistan over the past year. During 1999, there was a 40% increase in land use in Afghanistan for opium poppy cultivation; 97% of the crop is in land under control of the Taliban.

## Democrats defy party racists, as LaRouche wins in Michigan

by Debra Hanania Freeman

In a clear demonstration of his ability to drive a stake into the heart of Wall Street's attempts to rig this Presidential election, Lyndon LaRouche succeeded in mobilizing tens of thousands of Michigan Democrats to cast votes in that state's Feb. 22 Democratic primary, in defiance of both the party leadership and the media. Campaign representatives declared that LaRouche's decisive victory in Michigan marks the real beginning of the year 2000 battle for the U.S. Presidency.

### 'Satisfied by this victory'

In an address delivered to supporters who had gathered in Detroit and Grand Rapids to celebrate LaRouche's victory, the Presidential candidate said that he was "satisfied by this peculiar victory, given us courtesy of our enemies. We have turned the enemy mistake into a victory. This has been a great embarrassment for the racists of the Democratic Party and for Al Gore."

LaRouche was referring specifically to the fact that, uncertain of their ability to maintain control over Democratic voters in Michigan, the Democratic National Committee (DNC) leadership in Washington insisted that Al Gore and Bill Bradley remove their names from the Michigan ballot. Because the intent of the action was to avoid another embarrassing New Hampshire-style "victory" for Al Gore, Gore favored the move. But, Bradley's willingness to comply with the diktat issued by an apparatus clearly determined to deliver the nomination to Gore, and to destroy his own candidacy, surprised many. The move left LaRouche, who has gathered 23,000 petition signatures, as the sole Democratic candidate on the state's primary ballot.

The Michigan Democratic Party threw its propaganda ap-

paratus into full gear, churning out daily press releases and newsletters that lied that there was no Democratic primary in the state! One district organization issued a memorandum that threatened that any Democrat who came out to vote in the primary, would be barred from participating in the March 11 Democratic caucuses, where delegates to the August Democratic National Convention are to be selected. And, for the most part, the state's print and electronic media helped perpetrate the lie that there was no Democratic primary.

LaRouche countered with paid radio and television ads informing people that they were being lied to; that there *was* a Democratic primary. He urged Democrats to come out and vote for him.

### Wall Street vote-riggers

In a panicked response, the party bosses tried to shift tactics and began asking Democrats to go to the polls, *and vote for John McCain* (since Michigan is a state with an "open" primary). All over the state, so-called Democratic Party leaders were caught openly mobilizing a vote for McCain. It was similar to the tactic Gore employed in New Hampshire, where his campaign was desperate to keep independents from casting votes for Bradley and LaRouche, but this time, it was done openly.

LaRouche countered with personal appearances across the state. At a meeting in Detroit one week before the Democratic primary, LaRouche detonated a bombshell when he presented the evidence of the attempt to rig the election, and ripped into both parties' so-called front-runners. LaRouche told a Detroit town meeting, "It's a question of how politics are being orchestrated to prevent the independent vote, and



*Organizers for Lyndon LaRouche in Hamtramck, Michigan, Feb. 5. After the primary on Feb. 22, LaRouche proclaimed himself “satisfied by this peculiar victory, given us courtesy of our enemies.”*

the American people, from intervening to change the name of the game.

“Who’s doing it? Wall Street! The big financial interests that control the mass media, and control both party machines from the top down, with money. It is the mass media; it is Wall Street—*against* the American people, and against the world. So don’t worry about voting your choice for McCain, or Bush, or Gore. If you are voting for any one of them, you are one of the fools who believes in the sincerity of World-Class Wrestling, or worse!”

Michigan Democrats responded. More than 12,000 came out to cast their votes for Lyndon LaRouche. Not surprisingly, that vote was concentrated in such areas as Detroit and Flint, where LaRouche volunteers were present in greater numbers, and were able to distribute thousands of pieces of campaign literature leading up to the election. And, ironically, it was in these same areas, particularly Detroit, where George “Dubya” Bush was dealt a hefty defeat, with LaRouche getting 2,361 votes, to Bush’s 2,312. Clearly, LaRouche’s concentrated assault on Bush’s disastrous policies was far more effective in defeating the man who has been described as “the idiot son of a former President,” than the undisguised attempt by state party apparatchiks to herd Democrats into the McCain camp.

In fact, approximately 30,000 Democrats, who were not yet ready to throw their full support behind LaRouche’s candidacy, but who were clearly angered by the party’s campaign of lies and black propaganda, as well as the blatant attempt to herd them into voting for John McCain, responded to LaRouche’s call, and came out for the Democratic primary and voted uncommitted.

## The next battle

LaRouche’s address to his Michigan supporters was also broadcast live from the candidate’s website ([www.larouche.com](http://www.larouche.com)). He took the opportunity to ready people for the battles ahead. “I’ve understood from the beginning, that I had no possibility to win, unless the American people recognized that it was necessary for them. As long as they believe they can get by with Internet stocks, with the bubble, with insanity of the type of Gore and Bush—as long as they stuck with that, there was no chance to save the U.S. from self-destruction. And we are on the edge of self-destruction.

“Our only chance is two things: First, just as FDR was elected in 1932, because there was no alternative candidate able

to address the crisis competently or to solve it. And only he understood the need to call on the ‘Forgotten Man,’ or what today we would call the ‘Forgotten Man and Woman.’

“Under such conditions of crisis, the top dogs become nothing but the top failures. There is no hope in following these fools. Under these conditions, the forgotten men and women can awaken out of the grandstands of the Colosseum, go out onto the streets, and select candidates and politicians with a rational perception of their true interests!

“And what do you say of people who are looking for leadership to the party machines and their candidates, who themselves are criminally insane? Of the AFL-CIO, for instance, which is voting for the extinction of organized labor by voting for Gore? Their insanity will continue until something breaks.

“We must continue on our course, knowing that history is on our side. We must recognize that the only chance of survival depends upon what we do. Don’t worry about the short term! Don’t lose your nerve. Be confident and organize! We can save the nation; regardless of what many say or think now, we are needed to save the nation. Today’s victory was a lot of fun. You should richly enjoy it. And now, let’s discuss where we go next.”

And, as that discussion ensued, LaRouche made clear that now, especially based on his demonstrated support among Michigan Democrats, he intends to force the issue of allowing LaRouche Democrats to participate in Michigan’s March 11 delegate selection caucuses. “If the racists in the DNC and the state party try to exclude us,” he said, “we shall convene a Michigan Freedom Democratic Caucus. This fight has just begun!”

# Brazilian leaders endorse LaRouche

*The following are excerpts from recent international endorsements of the candidacy of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. for the Democratic Party Presidential nomination.*

## **Dr. Eneas Carneiro, former Brazilian Presidential candidate.**

I am a Brazilian physician, a professor of cardiology with a degree in mathematics and physics. I am also the president of the Brazilian political party, PRONA, and ran for President of Brazil in 1989, 1994, and 1998.

For four decades, I have followed the political scene in Brazil, as well as in other countries, with a particular interest in the United States, today the most prominent nation of the world.

Of all the other pre-candidates for the Presidency of the U.S. in this year's elections, the name of Lyndon LaRouche, Jr., stands out, primarily due to his many political and moral qualities. . . .

There are no readers of Mr. LaRouche's writing who are not impressed by his powerful clarity, interest in, and love of, scientific issues. Mr. LaRouche is highly skilled in the area of macroeconomic policy as well as in international economic policy. For more than 25 years, he has warned world leaders about the financial disaster, which, now more than ever, is bound to affect the entire world, and will certainly occur if there is no change in current policy to bring about a breakthrough in the international financial system.

He has been pointing out the right way to resume development, not only in the United States, but everywhere, defending the sovereignty of every nation, and establishing clear rules for a new economic path, like the Bretton Woods agreements adopted after the World War II.

Furthermore, Mr. LaRouche knows, as few do, the nature of the educational problem in its very broad sense. He is a true scholar in Classical education, fine arts and science, music, religion, linguistics, and philosophy as well. . . .

Mr. LaRouche is unrelenting in his fight for the welfare of all people, and I believe that, through this year's Presidential elections in the United States, only he can make possible and worthwhile the productive work that will defeat speculation. We shall see wisdom and organization directed against ignorance and the chaos.

It will be the light against the darkness.

## **Vice-Adm. Sergio Tasso Vasquez de Aquino (ret.).**

I welcome your participation in the U.S. electoral campaign, and your efforts to seek the Presidential nomination, with the great hope that your words and your actions in defense of freedom, equality of opportunity, and justice, not only for a people or nation, but for all peoples and nations, find an echo within American society. May the need to recognize, respect, and preserve the sovereignty of each, and all nation-states, find shelter in the soul of the American people.

Unfortunately, the fall of the Berlin Wall, and the collapse of the Soviet empire, far from bringing an era of peace, concord, and harmonious collaboration among all nations, provoked the emergence of the "New World Order," in which the philosophy of globalist, neo-liberal domination became predominant in a large part of the world.

That kind of thinking, and those omnipresent and overwhelming actions, based on money, usury, and exploitation by the rich and powerful of the weakest and poorest, have sown inequality, injustice, and misery throughout the world, with terrible repercussions in the developing countries. Already lagging behind, the latter are becoming increasingly poorer and indebted, plunged into unemployment, with ever-worsening social indicators, in terms of health, sanitation, education, housing, social security, wages, job creation, concentration of wealth. . . . The perverse, and perverted, neo-liberal prescription, which recommends indiscriminate opening of national markets to those products from the rich and most technologically advanced countries, kills national industries, while dramatically hurting agricultural and service sectors, with terrific effects in unemployment rates. The pressure to "privatize" at any price, including handing over weighty, important, and even fundamental portions of national patrimony to foreigners, at bargain-basement prices, impoverishes many countries for nothing, and kills all hope of a better future. There is also the fact that sizable portions of the national budget—in the order of 67%—are allocated to the payment of prohibitive interest on the national and foreign debt, diverting resources essential to national progress! . . .

It is necessary to respect the independence and sovereignty of all nations, and the intrinsic dignity of their Armed Forces, in their untransferrable duty to defend the Fatherland against all threats! It is necessary to respect the self-determination of peoples, the non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations, and juridical equality among States! It is necessary to subordinate the large financial conglomerates' desire for profit to the control of nation-states, and to elevate nations' levels of well-being to the General Welfare!

These are the feelings and thoughts of this Brazilian patriot, which I wish to express at a moment so important to the affirmation of democracy, in the United States of America and in the world. Real democracy, without adjectives, based on the fear of God and respect for his Commandments, and love for one's fellow man.

# The Bush mob destroys America's psychiatric hospital system

by Richard Freeman

*Part 2 in a series on Republican Presidential pre-candidate George W. Bush and his financial backers. Part 1, "How George W. Bush Got Rich Through Graft, Kickbacks, and Family Connections," by Scott Thompson, appeared in last week's issue.*

On Jan. 27, Charter Behavioral Health Systems, the nation's largest chain of psychiatric hospitals, announced that it would close or consolidate 33 psychiatric facilities, and fire 4,800 workers. Last September, Charter Behavioral closed 18 facilities. Only three years earlier, in 1997, the Alpharetta, Georgia-based Charter had 90 operating facilities, across 27 states; this has now been reduced to 37 facilities, a cut of 59%. In 1997, Charter provided care for more than 8,000 patients, many of them children. Though Charter will not provide firm figures, it is estimated that Charter has dumped approximately 4-5,000 patients from the provision of needed psychiatric care. Many have been returned to families which do not have sufficient ability to provide for them. Some patients who cannot be properly attended to, will be more or less permanently drugged. It is not clear where they will all end up, but some will join the ranks of the homeless.

Then, less than three weeks later, on Feb. 16, Charter Behavioral Health Systems filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy.

Financier Richard Rainwater, of Fort Worth, Texas, caused the collapse of Charter Behavioral. Rainwater took control of Charter in 1997, using his real estate investment trust, Crescent Real Estate Equities. Rainwater, who owns and runs gambling casinos in Las Vegas, and who made money working on deals with Michael Milken of Drexel Burnham Lambert in the 1980s, has an important distinction: He is a business partner and financial angel of Texas Gov. George W. Bush, and his Wall Street assignment was to supply Bush with money. During the 1990s, Bush earned greater income from Rainwater ventures than any other source. Rainwater got Bush the sweetheart ownership stake in the Texas Rangers baseball team—Bush acquired the stake for half a million dollars in 1989 and sold it for \$14.9 million in 1998.

Bush and Rainwater work closely together, and they share a fundamental belief in "shareholder value": the idea that one should loot and asset-strip companies and infrastructure, to

boost stock prices and provide income streams for wealthy families. Bush has invested in several of Rainwater's money-making speculative vehicles. Bush owned stock in Crescent Real Estate Equities—the vehicle that Rainwater used to loot and destroy Charter Behavioral Health Systems—and its predecessor companies, for most of the 1990s. By 1998, Bush's stock in Crescent was worth \$1 million.

Rainwater is also a founder and owner of Columbia/HCA, the world's largest private for-profit hospital chain (mostly non-psychiatric hospitals), with 225 hospitals in the United States, which Rainwater and his banker associates have also looted, firing doctors and nurses and reducing medical services to the bone.

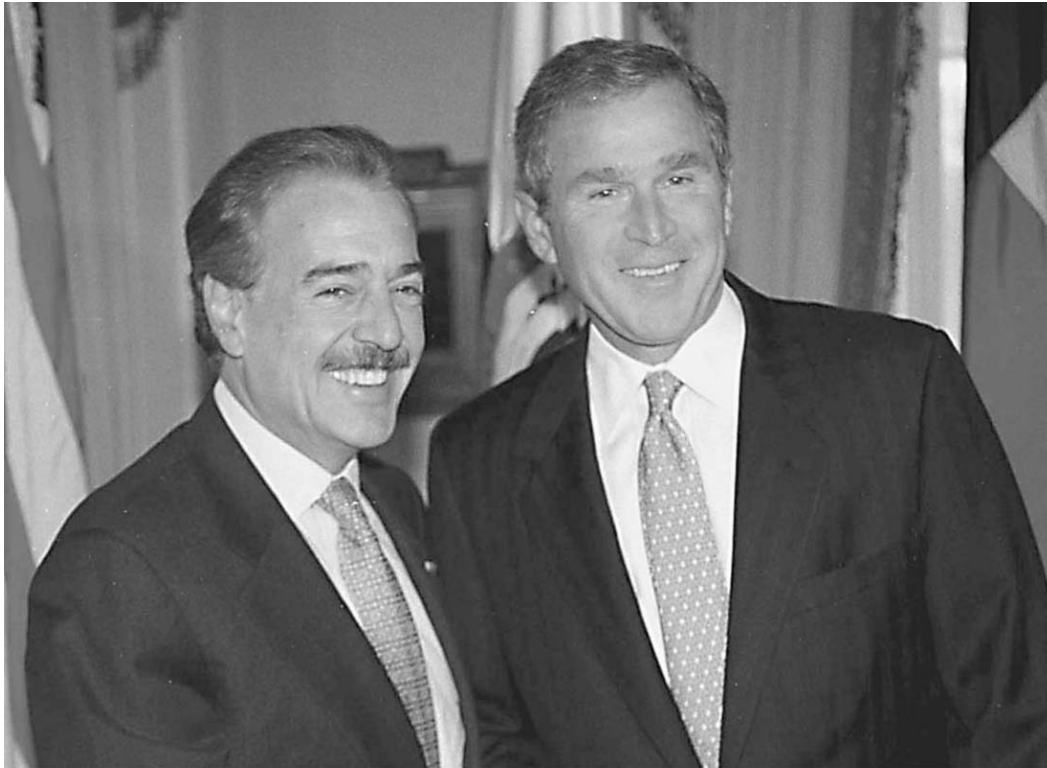
In the mid-1990s, the United States had 590 psychiatric hospitals (11 run by the Federal government); Charter Behavioral owned 90 psychiatric hospitals, or 15.3% of the total, making it the largest chain in country. Now, a good portion of this is ruined.

Rainwater's looting of Charter Behavioral is a classic case study of how the financier oligarchy takes over medical facilities, strips them of everything, and leaves them a shell. If the process is not stopped, America will not have a medical infrastructure.

## Rainwater takes over Charter

Charter Behavioral Health Systems was founded in 1969. It was never a great company, but some of its hospitals were well-run.

In the 1990s, the Columbia, Maryland-based Magellan Health Services, Inc. owned Charter Behavioral. In 1995, Rainwater and his wife, the banker Darla Moore, bought a 12.3% ownership stake in Magellan, paying \$69.3 million. In 1997, Rainwater used Crescent to buy the land and physical hospitals of the 90 hospitals in the Charter Behavioral system from Magellan, although not the operating-management systems. Crescent essentially became Charter's landlord. Also in 1997, Rainwater used a spin-off company from Crescent Real Estate Equities, Crescent Operating, to buy 50% of the operating-management system of Charter Behavioral from Magellan (Rainwater also owned and was chairman of the board of Crescent Operating).



*George W. Bush's business partner and financial backer, Richard Rainwater, looted the nation's largest chain of psychiatric hospitals, Charter Behavioral Health Systems, to the point of bankruptcy. The "compassionate conservative" Bush (right) is shown here with Colombian President Andrés Pastrana, in Austin, Texas October 1999.*

When the dust had settled, Rainwater's Crescent Real Estate Equities owned 100% of the land and physical hospitals of Charter Behavioral, Rainwater's Crescent Operating owned 50% of the operating-management system of Charter Behavioral, and Magellan Health Services owned the other 50% of the operating-management system. Rainwater had a tight ownership vise over Charter.

Rainwater then used "lease payments" and "franchise fees" to loot Charter Behavioral. In 1997, Rainwater proposed to lease back the entirety of the land and facilities of Charter Behavioral that he owned, to Magellan and Crescent Operating (the operators-owners of Charter Behavioral), for \$41.5 million per year, which would increase 5% each year. Thus, this was a paper maneuver: Rainwater owned Crescent Real Estate Equities, and also Crescent Operating and 12.3% of Magellan, which would be making the payments to Crescent Real Estate Equities. The only place that Magellan and Crescent Operating would get the \$41.5 million, was to extract it from the cash flow—and, thus, the ability to operate—of Charter Behavioral. That was the start of Charter's problems.

In 1997, Rainwater's Crescent Operating and Magellan decided to charge Charter \$78 million annually in franchise fees.

Thus, Charter had to generate \$119.5 million per year from its cash flow, in order to pay the \$41.5 million in lease fees plus the \$78 million in franchise fees. The \$41.5 million in lease fees was subject to a contractual claim to be paid first

over other fees. The \$119.5 million was on top of Charter's routine operating expenses—wages for doctors and nursing staff, medical insurance, and debt service.

The consequences were predictable. The \$119.5 million broke the back of the already crippled company. John Lutzius, an analyst with Green Street Advisors in Newport Beach, California, reported, "Between the franchise fees and the rent, Magellan and Crescent were sweeping all the cash flow from Charter."

In June 1997, the Federal government cut back hospital reimbursements, which reduced payments to Charter Behavioral and other hospitals.

### **Rainwater's pound of flesh**

As a result of Rainwater's looting, Charter Behavioral began to collapse. By 1998, it could not make payments on its franchise fees to Magellan and Crescent Operating. Rainwater began to cannibalize Charter's system.

At Charter's flagship hospital in Nashua, New Hampshire, as resources shrank, staff were fired, said Dr. Philip Santora, a former associate medical director at the unit. When experienced nurses and therapists quit, in response to deteriorating conditions, Rainwater replaced them with inexperienced recent graduates. In 1998 and 1999, Federal and New Hampshire regulators reported that they found unsupervised children engaging in sex or self-destructive behavior at the Nashua unit. Wards were understaffed. Suicide attempts were

## More dastardly deeds by the 'Dubya' gang

On Feb. 15, lawyers for Hallwood Realty Partners, L.P., a Dallas, Texas-based publicly traded real estate company, filed a civil suit in U.S. Federal Court for the Southern District of New York, to block a consortium of companies, led by Gotham Partners, from an illegal hostile takeover.

Gotham Partners and several other companies named as defendants in the case are reported to be part owners of Crescent Properties, the Richard Rainwater-owned real estate outfit. Texas Gov. George W. Bush has been a \$1 million stakeholder in Crescent as well. Rainwater, and the principals of Gotham, Interstate, and several other firms named in the suit, are all part of an intimate group of scoundrels and swindlers with long-standing business ties to G.W. Bush.

The lawsuit, filed by Chadborne and Parke, charges that Gotham, Interstate, and other allied firms violated Securities and Exchange Commission rules by concealing their coordinated takeover moves. The various firms, over several years, bought more than 40% of the shares in Hallwood, while failing to inform the SEC of their joint efforts, aimed at a hostile takeover and asset sell-off of the real estate firm.

Sources familiar with the suit have told *EIR* that the Hallwood case is the tip of the iceberg; that several scandals, all implicating "Dubya" and his gang of "business partners," may soon bubble to the surface, and put a crimp in his drive for the Republican Presidential nomination. — *Jeffrey Steinberg*

not recorded, and children were improperly restrained, according to the Feb. 16, 1999 *New York Times*. Dr. Santora, who quit as associate medical director at the Nashua unit in August 1999, said, "You can chip away and chip away, and sooner or later you reach a critical mass and a point of no return."

Cindy Musikantow, who had been in charge of Charter's Napierville, Illinois treatment center for adolescents, asserted, "Charter disintegrated to the degree that decisions were being made without regard for patients."

Earlier, Rainwater had placed two of his associates on Charter Behavioral's four-member governing board; Rainwater's chief associate, John Goff, was made chairman of Charter; thus, he controlled the board. Under Rainwater's direction, by 1999, Charter began a wholesale closing of psy-

chiatric hospitals, dumping patients. In May 1999, Charter shut down a facility in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In June, Charter started the close-down of its flagship unit in Nashua, New Hampshire. In September, Charter closed 18 "under-performing" facilities.

On Jan. 27, 2000, Charter announced the shutdown of another 33 facilities. A Charter spokesman told *EIR* that it takes approximately 30 days to close down a facility. By the first week of March, all 53 facilities on Charter's target list for closure, are scheduled to be shut down.

Charter claims that of the 53 psychiatric hospitals that it has closed, the picture is not so bleak, because other companies may buy some of them. But the sales could take months or years to complete. If the units reopen, they may not be able to survive financially. Other units may reopen with only a portion of the facilities that they previously used. Other hospitals will never reopen. The situation will not—and Rainwater does not intend it to—go back to the operating capacity it had three years ago. In New York State, for example, the number of patients in psychiatric hospitals was reduced from 90,000 in 1970, to 7,500 today. Rainwater has permanently reduced capacity.

Rainwater's cannibalization of Charter Behavioral produced dire consequences for its patients. In 1997, Charter had approximately 8,000 beds at its 90 facilities. That number has been reduced by 3-5,000—the number is not exactly known. The hospitals had also served thousands more on an out-patient basis. The hospitals were originally set up to serve those with mental illness, not to enhance the cash flow of Rainwater and the investors in his Crescent companies.

America has a few million people with serious mental illness, and the availability of treatment has been cut back. What becomes of those 3-5,000 dumped by Charter Behavioral? In many cases, their families do not have the ability to work with them adequately, and a severe strain will be put on the family. Many discharged patients will simply be dumped into a regime that involves heavy drugging.

In closing 33 hospitals and firing 4,800 employees, according to a Feb. 14 news release by Manisses Communications, Rainwater's Charter may not comply with a Federal law to give the fired workers 60 days of pay and benefits.

There is still more to the swindle. On Feb. 16, Rainwater forced Charter Behavioral Health Systems—all 90 units, the 53 that have been closed, and the 37 that are operating—into Chapter 11 bankruptcy. Under the reorganization plan, the assets of Charter's remaining 37 operating facilities are being sold off. Rainwater's Crescent Operating, which had owned Charter, has bid \$24.5 million—a pittance—to take over Charter once again. If the bankruptcy court were to accept Crescent Operating's bid, it would re-acquire Charter Behavioral's 37 functioning units, but it would be free and clear of all prior liabilities and debts.

As part of the Feb. 16 bankruptcy filing, Rainwater's Cres-



cent Operating has proposed to collect \$20.3 million annually in leasing fees from Charter Behavioral. It was Rainwater's looting through these fees that drove Charter into bankruptcy in the first place. The conditions are being set up to kick off the looting cycle once again.

### How Bush benefits

For more than a decade, George "Dubya" Bush has been a business partner of Rainwater, who was assigned to help make Bush millions. And Bush, as Texas Governor, advanced the interests of Rainwater.

Bush made money from Rainwater's looting investment vehicles: Bush had investments in Crescent Real Estate Equities, the vehicle which Rainwater used to take over and guide Charter Behavioral into Chapter 11 bankruptcy. In 1998, Bush's stock holdings in Crescent were worth \$1 million.

In the 1970s and early 1980s, Rainwater got his start both as a major figure in the gambling business (Rainwater has been quoted saying, "People can't get enough of the thrill of betting"), and as a key financial manager for investment funds of the Bass brothers of Texas. During this time, Rainwater became heavily involved in junk-bond and leveraged buy-out operations with Michael Milken of Drexel Burnham Lambert, who later went to jail for his crimes. In 1984, Rainwater formed an investment vehicle with Milken, Drexel, Equitable Life Insurance, and the Bass brothers, called Bass Investment Limited Partnership, which participated in hundreds of deals, including investments involving MCI Telecommunications and Metromedia.

In 1989, Rainwater helped line up the financing for the purchase of the Texas Rangers baseball team. The purchase price was \$86 million. Bush put up \$500,000 (which he had borrowed). Originally, Dubya had only 1.8% ownership of the team, but eventually Rainwater and others increased Bush's share of ownership to 11.8% for "services rendered." In 1998, Dubya sold his share of the Texas Rangers for \$14.9 million.

Rainwater had also helped create Columbia/HCA by taking over hospitals across the country. As part of "shareholder value," it fired doctors and nurses, reduced services, etc. In 1998, Rainwater's wife, Darla Moore, who manages many investments for Rainwater, had 8 million shares of Columbia/HCA. In 1995, as Governor of Texas, Bush vetoed a Patient Protection Act passed by the Texas state legislature, which spelled out the obligations of hospitals and health-care providers to those who need medical care. Bush complained that the Act "unfairly impacts some health-care providers while exempting others." While Bush was compelled to ask his Insurance Commissioner to implement some of the bill's provisions, he made a notable exemption of a provision that would have cut into the profits of Columbia/HCA.

In 1996 and 1997, also while Bush was governor, the

Texas Teachers Retirement System, which manages the pension fund for the state's public school teachers, sold two office buildings and a mortgage on a third to Rainwater's Crescent Real Estate Equities, at a \$70.4 million loss to the Teachers Retirement System.

According to an article in the April 22, 1997 *Houston Chronicle*, entitled "Tax Plan Would Help Top Bush Contributor," "Before he was elected governor in 1994, Bush owned shares in two other Rainwater partnerships [which he had acquired in the early 1990s], from which he reported earning \$57,047 during the 1994 tax year." These two partnerships were merged into Rainwater's Crescent Real Estate Equities, and the investments were placed into a blind trust for Bush after Bush took office as Governor in 1995.

In 1997, Rainwater used Crescent Real Estate Equities and a sister company to take over Charter Behavioral Health Systems.

In 1998, Bush's stock holdings in Crescent Real Estate Equities were worth \$1 million, according to a July 3, 1999 article in the *Dallas Morning News*. During 1998, Bush sold his stock in Crescent Real Estate Equities.

Clearly, Rainwater and Bush have the same Wall Street "shareholder value" outlook on America's health system, and have made millions by its destruction.

## DO YOU KNOW

- that the American Revolution was fought *against* British "free trade" economics?
- that Washington and Franklin championed Big Government?
- that the Founding Fathers promoted partnership between private industry and central government?

Edited by Nancy Spannaus and Christopher White

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# LaRouche to AFL-CIO: Stop the insanity

by Marianna Wertz

Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche has launched a powerful attack on the AFL-CIO leadership's embrace of Al Gore's candidacy and its equally insane anti-China policy. In his keynote speech to the Schiller Institute/International Caucus of Labor Committees Presidents' Day conference on Feb. 19 in Reston, Virginia, LaRouche demanded that the labor federation cut out its "insanity" before it destroys not only the labor movement, but the United States as well. The AFL-CIO has been deploying hundreds of campaign workers for Gore in key primary states, shoring up his otherwise wooden campaign with mass leaflettings and doorbell ringing, while disseminating vitriolic attacks on China, as if it were the principal evil in the British-run global free-trade monstrosity.

"It is the American people, with their foolishness, a people which *by law* has the authority to choose its own government, which chose nothing but bad government, either by voting or by not voting," LaRouche said. "Just like the AFL-CIO leadership now, which are not necessarily bad people, a little bit opportunistic, frightened. But they are voting for Al Gore—the leadership. If they get Al Gore as President, number one, *there will be no organized labor in the United States*. That's what Al Gore will deliver. He will free labor from its suffering, by eliminating labor!

"If Al Gore is nominated, it's likely he will not be elected, but something like George Bush will be elected by Wall Street, in which case there will be no organized labor in the United States—not much longer.

"So, what is the AFL-CIO leadership working for? Is it working in the interests of organized labor? Certainly not. It will insist it is, but it's not. But that's typically American. That's how American fools bring themselves into the destruction of our nation, which is already half-destroyed, or more."

## Justice Department threats

LaRouche addressed the same issue a week earlier, in a discussion with civil rights leaders on Feb. 12 carried live on the Internet, where he located the AFL-CIO's actions as being a result of blackmail threats from the Department of Justice, in the continuing money-laundering trial of former Teamster

official Michael Hamilton. That prosecution has implicated top leaders of the AFL-CIO, including President John Sweeney and Secretary-Treasurer Richard Trumka.

"How can anybody in labor vote for Gore?" LaRouche asked. "Now, I understand some of the Justice Department blackmail, on some of the top political figures in the AFL-CIO. Some of these guys are threatened with going to prison for a long time, if they don't work for Al Gore. And they're turning around and asking their friends, to help them do that. But, what happens to *the entire labor movement* if Al Gore becomes President, if he could? *There won't be an organized labor movement in the United States four years after Al Gore gets to be President!*

"So how can any idiot in labor vote for this guy, work for him? And every guy in labor is bright enough, particularly people in the organizing level, are bright enough to know exactly what Al Gore means. *They know what the 1996 welfare reform bill means as the next step.*

"And how can they vote for him? Because they are not living in the real world. They are frightened people, afraid of Justice Department frame-ups from Jack Keeney, the old guy, and they're living otherwise in an entertainment world, just like proletarians sitting in the bleachers and cheering for lions tearing apart Christians. They're not in the real world."

## Weak endorsement

As *EIR* has frequently documented, Gore's policy is anti-labor in every respect, with the sole exception (and the explicit basis for the AFL-CIO endorsement) of his pro-forma support for the right of unions to organize. He is the leading advocate in the Clinton administration of globalization and free trade. He is the architect, together with Dick Morris, of the hated welfare reform, a slave-labor policy signed into law by Clinton in August 1996. Gore is also the leading proponent in America of a Malthusian, genocidal population-reduction policy, aimed particularly at darker-skinned peoples around the world, which he spells out in his book, *Earth in the Balance: Ecology and the Human Spirit*.

Because most union members know the truth about Gore, it has not been easy to sell him to the rank and file, and, indeed, the Gore endorsement is by no means unanimous, even as the campaign is heating up. Both the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT) and United Auto Workers (UAW), two of the largest unions in the AFL-CIO, have withheld their endorsements.

On Feb. 16, the IBT, representing more than 1.4 million workers, announced that its Presidential endorsement remains to be determined. "Our General Executive Board is committed to making a decision in the Presidential endorsement process that will be in the best interests of Teamster members and their families, as well as the broader labor movement," stated IBT President James P. Hoffa. Over the past months, the Teamster leadership has met with Gore, Bill

Bradley, John McCain, Orrin Hatch, and Pat Buchanan, but has yet to meet with Lyndon LaRouche.

UAW President Stephen Yokich told delegates to their recent national legislative convention that the UAW Executive Board, representing 760,000 active and 500,000 retired members, is not ready to endorse anybody. "This union is not going to stand up and endorse Gore or Bradley or anyone else," Yokich said, "because we want to talk to these candidates. We want these candidates to understand what we think about their trade policy. We want people to know that we're concerned, and the only way you can do that is to stand up and say, 'We are not going to endorse you. You've got to listen to our problems first.'"

The lukewarm nature of the AFL-CIO's statement of endorsement itself underscores Gore's weakness in the ranks of organized labor, and that the endorsement was sold as the "lesser of two evils." Resolution 37, the endorsement of Gore's campaign which passed at the Feb. 16-19 mid-winter New Orleans Executive Council meeting, begins in a way which demonstrates, as LaRouche said, that the AFL-CIO is *not* in the real world: "The best opportunity to influence the outcome of the 2000 elections is through the early and full participation of working men and women, demanding that candidates address our need for a bigger share of our nation's prosperity."

What prosperity? The prosperity of the non-union, upper 20% of the family-income brackets, whose only work is gambling on the stock exchanges?

The statement says that "there is no question that Al Gore is the Presidential candidate most favored, or that members support an endorsement of him at this time by an overwhelming margin." Not exactly a ringing endorsement.

LaRouche characterized the state of mind of the labor leader who would force such an endorsement on his membership. "Take the leadership of the AFL-CIO, as expressed by Sweeney, who presumably is an intelligent person, who presumably ordinarily would probably agree with me on most of the things I say. But now, he's in a fit. He's in a fit to vote for somebody, to use muscle, the labor movement's physical muscle, to ram through a vote for Al Gore, when his very success in doing that, would ensure that organized labor is destroyed, and the conditions of life of working people throughout the United States, will be destroyed.

"Is that not *insanity*? A man who is so dissociated from reality, so imprisoned to a media value, an entertainment value, that they lose sight of the reality, that they will put their muscle into bringing about their own destruction? Isn't that mass insanity?"

## The China question

While the mass media are attempting to portray as contradictory, organized labor's simultaneous support for Gore and opposition to the Clinton-Gore policy promoting China's entry into the World Trade Organization, in fact, both

policies unwittingly have the same ultimate result: the election of George W. Bush, or someone like him, to the Presidency.

As LaRouche told the Presidents' Day conference, Wall Street and London are backing *both* Gore and Bush, knowing that Bush, their chosen pawn, would easily defeat Gore, were he the Democratic nominee. The AFL-CIO's rabid denunciations of China in recent weeks, played in the media as anti-Gore, simply place the AFL-CIO in bed with the most reactionary wing of the GOP, which is pushing *now* for a war between the United States and China, as the platform for a Bush victory.

As LaRouche put it, "For the past two years, or year and a half, especially since the summer of 1998, the world has been marching toward the direction of a new world war. You see the fanatics who are talking about a war with China. You see the AFL-CIO is virtually talking in the same direction these days."

At the Feb. 16 mid-winter AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting, President Sweeney announced a national campaign against globalization, the core of which will be a "No Blank Check for China" campaign. Union members will be bombarding Congress with demands not to grant China permanent Normal Trade Relations status, while demonstrations are planned on the issue nationwide in the spring.

Sweeney let fly an anti-China diatribe at the press conference. "China is one of the worst offenders of human rights in the world," he said. "China uses executions and torture to maintain order, persecutes religious minorities and violates workers' rights."

But, as LaRouche told the Presidents' Day conference, the only way to improve conditions of life in China is to bring it into the New Bretton Woods system that he has proposed, which is also the basis for preventing global war and economic collapse. We must do what Franklin Roosevelt did after World War II, LaRouche said. "Otherwise, we do not have the solid basis for bringing together other nations, which are being estranged from us increasingly by the AFL-CIO, for example, as well as by the wildmen in the Congress, as well as by the British. We have to bring people together in the conviction that they're coming together for a principle, which they are persuaded is a *true and trustworthy principle*.

"We wish to establish a community of sovereign nation-states on this planet, *as the only ruling force on this planet*. Not a nation, not an empire, but a community of sovereign nation-states, in which we play the role of *insisting* upon the legacy of the founding of our republic, of coming back to our own true principle, and saying, 'We are prepared to join with other nations in defending that true principle together. If you trust the principle, you can trust us. If you can trust yourself, you can trust us, and we can work together.'"

This, in fact, is the only basis for restoring the living standard of American workers, now being wrecked by Al Gore's free trade policies.

# LaRouche, Bedoya, in Washington, urge defense of nation-state, war on drugs

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

On Feb. 23, one day after his victory in the Michigan Democratic Party primary, Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche was joined in Washington, D.C. by former Colombian Defense Minister Gen. Harold Bedoya (ret.), who is also former head of his country's Armed Forces, in a seminar on the "War on Drugs and the Defense of the Sovereign Nation-State."

General Bedoya made clear that his intention was to issue a "wake-up call" to the American people, to "launch an SOS to save Colombia, and the rest of the world," from the ravages of narco-terrorism. He said that he had come to the United States this trip, to have a closer look at the Presidential campaign and candidates. Given the United States' world responsibilities, he said, it cannot afford to have "liars" in office. Thus far, he has found no candidates addressing the life-and-death issues facing Colombia and the United States itself. LaRouche, he said, is the only one who understands the Colombian situation, and is telling America to wake up, not to be indifferent to the looming tragedy.

## Defending the nation-state

LaRouche was introduced, first to a press conference, and then to a seminar of diplomats and other officials, by Debra Freeman, national spokeswoman for his campaign. Referring to the Michigan primary the previous day, Freeman emphasized the fact that the LaRouche campaign had succeeded in throwing a monkey wrench into the attempt by Wall Street, to rig the elections. "Gore and Bush," she said, "were to have been consolidated by now as the choices" for November, "but that is now an open question." She stressed the significance of the fact that, despite the Democratic Party order "not to vote, or to vote Republican for McCain," still thousands of Democrats voted for LaRouche, handing him his first primary victory. Freeman also underlined the importance of General Bedoya's endorsement of LaRouche's candidacy and his presence at the seminar with the candidate, in light of the fact that the Colombian military leader had himself run for the Presidency in his country in 1998.

LaRouche spoke first, situating Bedoya's report on the war on drugs, in the broader context of the defense of the nation-state. He called for resuming the cause of the independent Americas, as developed since the time of John Quincy Adams and James Monroe, whereby it was understood that

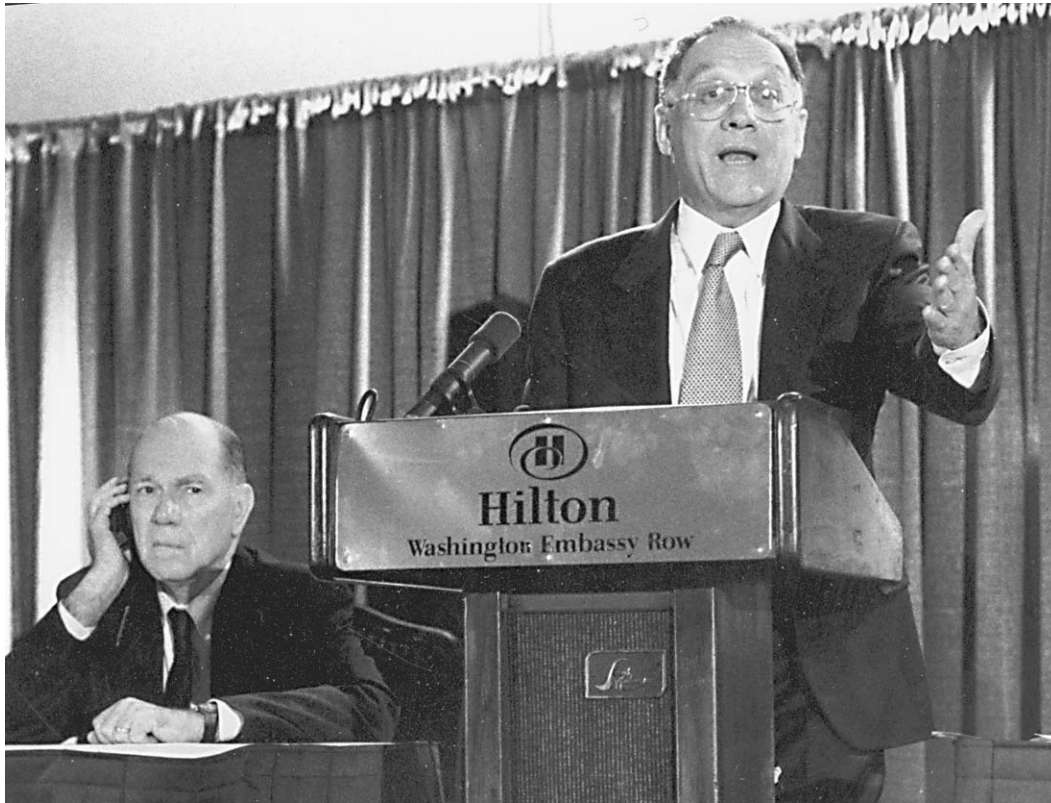
the defense of what were then the emerging republics of Ibero-America, was an integral part of the defense of the United States, which was the first true republic, dedicated to natural law and the General Welfare. Today, as Mexico is threatened, Ecuador is disintegrating, Colombia is being destroyed, and Argentina, Peru, and Brazil are under the gun, LaRouche said, we must take up the fight against drugs as a rallying point for the defense of the nation-state.

LaRouche situated this perspective in the context of the impending financial collapse. We must see the great failures of the past, he said, citing the 1932-33 events in Germany leading to Hitler's seizure of power, and see the successes, such as Franklin Roosevelt's policies of 1933-45, and revive the principles of that success. The United States is crucial, because only the U.S. Presidency, if competent, can bring together Russia, China, India, and other nations, to set up a new monetary system, using the methods of FDR. We must set forth these options for action, which make the difference between a golden age and a dark age.

The characteristic danger of the present moment, LaRouche said, is the attempt to eliminate the institution of the sovereign nation-state. This is evident in the way in which the Wall Street financiers are attempting to manipulate the Presidential elections. Since neither Bush nor Gore is capable or morally qualified to be President, LaRouche argued, why do their masters want them? What is their talent? They're both willing to kill. Both want to eliminate the nation-state, and to reduce the world population. The way to resist this, said LaRouche, is to defend the nation-state, not geographically, but axiomatically.

LaRouche cited two cases in which enemies of the nation-state moved to set up a world empire under a financial oligarchy, using sociological weapons such as drugs: the 18th-century British assault on China, through imposition of opium, and the narco-terrorist assaults on Colombia, and the United States, today. The leaderships of both the Republican and the Democratic parties, he said, are pushing drugs and legalization for the same reason Gore is pushing "free trade"—to destroy the nation-state.

Therefore, he said, the issue posed by Bedoya must not be viewed as a Colombian one, but as a line drawn in the sand, from which none dare retreat. Drugs are Satan, and it is not illegal to kill Satan. We have to find those who will



*Lyndon LaRouche (left) and Gen. Harold Bedoya (ret.) at a joint press conference in Washington, D.C. on Feb. 23.*

fight with us, and establish a community of sovereign nation-states.

### **Bedoya on 'Plan Colombia'**

General Bedoya focussed his report on the so-called "Plan Colombia," which the Clinton and Pastrana governments are presenting as a blueprint, carrying a \$7 billion-plus price-tag, to eliminate drugs in Colombia. Citing statements made just days earlier by President Clinton, to the effect that he supports recovering southern Colombia from the narco-terrorists, General Bedoya said that such a goal is fine, but he could not find it identified in the Plan.

Just what the Plan is, where it comes from, what its true intent is, are shrouded in mystery. In Colombia, people think it was drafted by the U.S. State Department; in the United States, people say it was the work of the Colombian government, but Bedoya has concluded it must be the work of ghost-writers, who have no idea of anything; or, worse, of the narco-terrorist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) itself.

The reasons Bedoya has come to this conclusion became clear in his discussion of the Plan: It calls for a 12-year war, in which 50% of the drug crops are to be destroyed and land recaptured in the first six years, and the rest in the second six. But this is a fraud, he said; first, because no population can be expected to endure war conditions over 12 years; second, because, with the amount of land under coca cultivation hav-

ing doubled over the past four years, even a reduction of 50% in six years would not prevent a major increase in coca production.

Most damning is the Plan's refusal even to identify the enemy in the proposed war. Moreover, in discussing land areas to be retaken and crops destroyed, the Plan excludes areas of the country which are completely controlled by the FARC. Thus, the Plan abets crimes and turns criminals into heroes, the General concluded.

### **Naming the names**

General Bedoya named names. Peter Romero, Acting Assistant Secretary of State, sent an official envoy to meet with the FARC drug lords in Costa Rica; Richard Grasso, president of the New York Stock Exchange, met the "economics" head of the FARC, Raúl Reyes; the International Monetary Fund, after these meetings, announced that it would count \$700 million in drug revenues as part of Colombia's GDP, and plans to give financing for the FARC-run area. In essence, Bedoya said, this money will go to the drug mafias; it would be equivalent to having given Marshall Plan funds to Hitler and Mussolini during World War II. Bedoya also ridiculed the testimony given by "a certain Mr. [Thomas] Pickering," the Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, at Senate hearings just days earlier. Pickering had claimed that the United States was complying with the desire of the Colombians, in supporting President Andrés Pastrana's "peace pro-

cess,” which has withdrawn government forces from a “demilitarized zone” and delivered large parts of the country to the narco-terrorists. Pickering also said that financial institutions were preparing a \$750,000 to \$1 billion package, to add onto Plan Colombia, in recognition of the “good health” of the economy. He also said that the FARC was learning the ways of the modern world, on their European tour. Bedoya said, when he heard the testimony, that he thought Pickering “must be talking about Saturn or Neptune, certainly not about Colombia.”

Bedoya proposed a totally different approach to that of the Plan: not 12 years, but a campaign of two years maximum, to wipe out the narco-traffickers, the enemy. This the Colombian military can do, given the equipment and political support. My hope, the General said, is that this meeting will force the United States to come to its senses, and will show President Clinton that the Plan does not meet his expectations. Bedoya also said, that he was sure that Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Gen. Barry McCaffrey (ret.) had neither seen nor approved of the Plan.

All the countries of Ibero-America perceive the danger, Bedoya concluded, that if the plague is not stopped in Colombia it will spread continent-wide. He reiterated his SOS, and thanked LaRouche for his leadership, for speaking with the voice of realism, and of hope. Lamenting the pathetic absenteeism and capitulationism of Pastrana, who spends most of his time outside the country, Bedoya stressed that the world needs great leaders who will fight in spite of slander, threat, or lack of resources. LaRouche, he said, is such a leader.

### **The moral issue**

In the rich discussion period which followed both the press conference and seminar, LaRouche and General Bedoya hammered away at the fundamental moral issue involved in the war on drugs. In answer to one question, “Why not legalize drugs, gambling, and prostitution, and take the money out of the hands of the narcos?” LaRouche was unequivocal. Drugs, he said, are destroying people’s minds; furthermore, by substituting a narco-economy for a once-productive economy, the Colombian economy has been destroyed, and the state has been put into the hands of evil forces. Colombia, which has tremendous natural resources, was making modest economic progress, until the narco-economy reversed it. “If we are serious about defending the nation-state and relations among nation-states,” he said, “we must fight drugs.”

In addressing the same question, General Bedoya said that drug legalization, if it went through, would be worldwide, and would signal “the end of all times.” He pointed to the absurdity of spending \$150 billion for rehabilitation and prevention programs, when drugs could be eradicated, and minds, instead of being destroyed, could and should be developed.

Other questioners brought up the charges, made by so-called human rights organizations, that the Colombian mili-

tary were guilty of human rights violations, in their pursuit of narco-terrorists. General Bedoya responded with the question: Why is the enemy, narco-terrorism, not being attacked? Why, instead, are the military attacked for trying to purchase U.S. helicopters, to fight the enemy? Why is the enemy FARC being allowed to tour Europe? Most important, he asked why elements of the U.S. government were meeting with the narco-terrorists, when the FARC has been listed by the State Department as a terrorist organization. As for charges that the Colombian military had cooperated with paramilitary units in human rights violations, he responded, that not one officer had been charged with such crimes in Colombia. Then, he asked, “Why don’t the police or military have human rights,” according to these groups, “although terrorists do?”

### **Cultural warfare**

LaRouche developed the cultural aspect of the “modern opium war” being waged by the drug mafia against the nation-state and its populations, in response to a question about Mexico’s transformation from a transit land into a major consumer country. As early as the 1940s, he said, he had observed the influence of such people as Jacques Soustelle, and then Jean-Paul Sartre and Frantz Fanon, on the predominantly Catholic cultures of Ibero-America. These existentialists are essentially fascists, he said, who represent the idea of Martin Heidegger, an existentialist and Nazi, that man is not human, but is rather something thrown into a society, where there is no truth, only opinions, all equally valid.

Despite the impact of the cultural warfare waged by these ideologues, Mexico managed to hold together, he said, until 1982, when Mexico was targeted for destruction by New York financial warfare. At that time, LaRouche recalled, he had been invited by Mexican friends to draft a program in defense of Mexico. “Operation Juárez,” as the program was known, outlined measures for monetary and financial reform, to deal with the after-effects of the 1971 floating-exchange-rate crisis. When President José López Portillo, who moved to introduce LaRouche’s program, was crushed, Mexico was destroyed, under U.S. supervision with British advice.

Before that time, LaRouche said, Mexico had pursued development of water systems, railways, and other infrastructure, but after the enemy went in and smashed institutions from the top, in Mexico, then in Panama and Colombia, people began to lose confidence, and cultural pessimism, introduced by the existentialist poison, spread. This laid the basis for the spread of drugs and of irrationalist movements widespread today. “We,” he said, “who understand what is wrong, must take those actions, which permit us to reach those people, who have gone into destruction and despair.” Ultimately, it is a question of leadership, of intervening in a time of crisis, and being able to communicate a conception of man, which is human.

Such leadership is precisely what LaRouche and General Bedoya embodied in their appearance in the nation’s capital.

# LaRouche throws out challenge to Americans to save their nation

by Nancy Spannaus

Over the course of the Presidents' Day weekend, Feb. 19-21, approximately 700 political activists from around the United States, joined by a number of international guests, assembled in Reston, Virginia, at the semi-annual conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees, to hear the challenge presented by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and leaders of his political-philosophical movement: Americans must stop being fools now, or face total disaster.

The keynote presentation came from Mr. LaRouche, the third candidate in the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination. The problems we face in the economy, and strategically, derive from the fact that Americans are acting like fools, Mr. LaRouche said, and therefore we must get them to change on a fundamental level. "If you're going to do what we have to do, you're going to have to make the fundamental issue of politics, once again, the definition and knowledge of the difference between man and an animal."

In elaborating on how to deal with issue, both in his keynote, and in the extensive periods of discussion with the audience. Mr. LaRouche focussed on the principles of Classical thinking in art and science, which depend upon the mind grasping the truth of an idea through cognition. While the bulk of the conference was dedicated to showing what would happen if such principles were *not* taken up, a panel discussion and performance of Beethoven's Mass in C, plus beautiful artistic presentations by internationally renowned baritone William Warfield, and young soprano Katherine Mungur, provided a counterpoint of the kind of Classical beauty today's population so desperately needs.

The entirety of the conference proceedings were made available on Mr. LaRouche's campaign website—thus making the conference available internationally, and multiplying its immediate impact.

## Where is the U.S. heading?

Mr. LaRouche's keynote, which is available in video and in print on [www.larouchecampaign.org](http://www.larouchecampaign.org), featured history, economics, and the philosophy of human knowledge, in such density as to make it virtually impossible to summarize. The statesman reviewed the history of the United States, with

special emphasis upon how Franklin Delano Roosevelt was able to cut through what had been the immoral folly of Americans of the 1920s Flapper era, and mobilize the forgotten men and women of the time behind his program.

This, said Mr. LaRouche, is what we need to do again. It was Roosevelt, he said, "who brought back to the United States the principle on which it had been founded, a principle enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution: the General Welfare.

*"The only legitimate basis and authority for government, is a commitment of government to efficiently promote the general welfare for all its people, and for all their posterity. And Roosevelt, with whatever imperfections he showed, and with whatever limitations confined him, nonetheless restored this nation, saved it, carried it through a war, and gave us the foundations for every success we had in rebuilding this economy and this nation from the pit during the 1930s and afterward, into the middle of the 1960s, until we began to go thoroughly crazy and immoral again, probably worse than we have been at any time in this century, which we have continued to the present.*

"We are now the most immoral, the most degenerate United States we've been in our entire history. And that has been the increasing trend of the past 30 years, especially the past quarter-century.

"We're now again, because of the foolishness—not simply because of Wall Street. . . . We're a degenerate people, and have become more so. And because we have become degenerate, this went on. We didn't change it. *We voted for the fools who took us, step by step, beginning with Carter, for example, step by step, down the road toward hell.* We voted for them. The majority of Americans who voted, voted for them, because they were supposed to be 'front-runners,' whatever kind of disease that signifies.

"And it is the American people with their foolishness, a people which *by law* has the authority to choose its own government, which chose nothing but bad government, either by voting or by not voting. By voting and not thinking; by not voting, and not thinking. And said: 'This is the way things are going. We have to learn to get along with the way things are

going. We have to go along to get along' . . .

"We have to change the citizens from the way they've been behaving, the way Roosevelt changed the citizens, in 1932-33, with his election campaign for the forgotten man. Roosevelt convinced the American people they had been fools, and they had to stop being fools. They had to vote for the cause of the forgotten man.

"Today, in a similar way, we must induce the American people to stop being the fools they have been too long, and to vote for the fundamental interests, in particular, of the lower 80% of our family-income brackets, the forgotten men and women of the United States today."

Another segment of LaRouche's speech was concentrated on his famous Triple Curve, a schematic diagram of a "typical collapse function," which demonstrates the way in which financial and monetary aggregates are growing at the expense of the physical economy. Toleration for this process, he emphasized, is the result of the fact that the population has turned its back on sanity, and is virtually living like the Roman proletariat, wallowing in degenerate "entertainment." People are dissociated from reality. It will take the equivalent of "a big, wet fish slapped in their face"—the collapse of the financial system—to get people to face reality, LaRouche said.

After quickly reviewing the kinds of measures that will have to be taken—basically, dumping all forms of globalization—Mr. LaRouche went to the fundamental, related questions of the nation-state and the nature of man. What must be reasserted, is man's unique ability to exercise cognition, and each individual must locate his or her identity in his or her cognitive ability, the ability which permits us to change the universe for the better. By abandoning pleasure-seeking, and returning to a culture based on cognition, Mr. LaRouche concluded, we can not only lead mankind away from its current course to extinction, but perhaps end the recurring cycles of threatened doom, and resurrection, which have characterized the history of man.

## The threat to the children

In the evening after Mr. LaRouche's speech, John Sigerson presided over a presentation of Beethoven's Mass in C, performed pedagogically by the Schiller Institute Chorus of Leesburg, Virginia. Mr. Sigerson explicated certain critical concepts of Classical music in between performances of sections of the Mass. Such exposure to beauty was actually essential to prepare the audience for the next morning's speech by Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

"America's Children Are in Mortal Danger" was the title of Mrs. LaRouche's report. She began with a strategic overview of the impulse leading toward war confrontation between the West, and Russia and China. Utilizing Caspar Weinberger's scenario book, *The Next War*, in particular, she gave a picture of the way the war-game scenarios are being spun out, and used to guide strategic thinking, to the peril of the entire world.

Then Mrs. LaRouche shifted her attention from the war games to the way in which the very same training technologies are being used to destroy the minds of youth. This is a process that has been deliberately undertaken and implemented in America over at least a 30-year period, she said, with increasingly disastrous results. The philosophical underpinnings are those of John Locke, who asserted that man's mind is a *tabula rasa* which can be shaped through sense perceptions, precisely the way society's gamemasters wish.

Mrs. LaRouche shocked the audience with a series of video clips, to demonstrate how the minds of children are indeed being bombarded with blood and gore horror movies and "point-and-shoot" video games, to the point that they are being effectively deprived of their humanity, and turned into killers. She concluded with a plea, and demand, that this evil be fought with the intensity of a war for survival, survival of our children.

## Assault on the nation-state

After an afternoon question period with Mr. LaRouche, the Schiller conference concluded with a panel that depicted the direction in which the world as a whole is headed, if control by the British-centered financial oligarchy, and their U.S. co-thinkers, is not overturned.

*EIR* Ibero-American Intelligence Director Dennis Small began with a global picture of the assault on the nation-state, documenting how the so-called solutions to the crises of 1997-99 have murdered Indonesia, Russia, and now a host of nations in Ibero-America. He demonstrated the mentality required to revive the nation-state, by use of Plato's dialogue "The Meno."

By far the most gripping speech on this panel was the second, by Linda de Hoyos: "Where Are Our Children? What Are They Doing?" With a series of charts and photos, she presented a horrifying picture of how children are being killed, or worked as slave laborers, or otherwise dehumanized, by the way in which the current economic and political system is working.

The last two presentations, one on the development an state of the financial bubble, by *EIR*'s banking columnist John Hoefle, and another on the last ten years' deliberate destruction of the nation-state, by *EIR*'s Counterintelligence Editor Jeffrey Steinberg, filled out the picture of the assault on national sovereignty.

As Mr. LaRouche stressed in the final business meeting of the conference, what was presented overall was done according to the principle of Classical tragedy. People saw the horrors of the last decade, 30 years, even century, playing out before their eyes. The question is posed: How could such a result have been avoided? What must be done *now* in order to change course?

It can be said that most organizers of the LaRouche movement left with not only a sense of the challenge, but a sense of optimism as well.



## Greenspan grilled on real economy

Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan delivered his twice-a-year Humphrey Hawkins testimony on the state of the U.S. economy at the House Banking Committee on Feb. 17, and, not surprisingly, he opaquely announced that the Fed would likely continue to raise interest rates. What was most significant about the hearing, was the fact that several committee members raised the issue of the real economy, the income gap between rich and poor, the collapse of health care and education, and other issues that Greenspan chose to arrogantly ignore.

Highlights of the hearings included statements by Banking Committee members John LaFalce (D-N.Y.) and Bernard Sanders (I-Vt.).

### What's the extent of underemployment?

LaFalce called on the Fed to provide Congress with more comprehensive statistics on the state of the economy, statistics that address the conditions of life for average Americans. "We have to penetrate these statistics," he said. "What does it mean when we talk about an unemployment rate? Well, first of all, I suppose we have to ask ourselves: How accurate are those unemployment figures? What's the extent of our underemployment? Are people making more real money?—is extremely important. Do they have to rely on two jobs or two incomes, or three or four incomes, in order to keep up?"

LaFalce continued, "I'd like to see Congress have hearings, not just on these statistics, but the true social health of the nation. We're in an era of unprecedented economy. Do we have better health care? For whom? You know, how is it that in an era of unprecedented economic growth, so they say, we have 45 million Americans without any health insurance whatsoever? What's the disconnect? . . . Does that mean that there's increased disparity within our society? What is the status of education? Are those in affluent areas getting better and better education and those in poor areas getting worse and worse education?"

He concluded his opening statement by saying, "It would be remiss on our part if we just used these hearings to regurgitate dry economic statistics without relating these statistics to the human condition, and whether or not there are better ways of life for not just those at the top rungs of society, but for all rungs of society, given the prosperity that we love to proclaim and boast about."

Representative Sanders added to LaFalce's comments.

"What matters is what's going on for the average person," he said. "And I know that the average person turns on the television every day and they hear that the economy is booming, we've never had it so good. But sometimes, those average working people have a little difficulty watching the television because they're out working longer hours for lower wages than they used to, and the statistics are pretty clear that between 1973 and 1998, real wages for the average American worker are today lower than used to be the case. It is not uncommon for the worker, whether it's in the State of Vermont or New York State or anyplace else, to have to work two jobs, three jobs. Mr. Greenspan, when you and I were a bit younger, what used to be understood is that one breadwinner in a family, before the great economic boom—often the man, that's what used to be the case—could go out and work 40 hours a week and bring in enough income to take care of the family. Well, you know what? In the State of Vermont and throughout this country, in the midst of this great booming economy, I do not see so many families where one breadwinner, working 40 hours a week, is earning enough money to take care of the families. What I see are wives out working as well as husbands. I see people working 50, 60 hours a week. I see people working two jobs and three jobs. So let me respectfully disagree with those people who say the economy is booming for all people."

### The income gap

Sanders continued, "Now, is the economy booming for some people? It sure is. The wealthiest people in this country have never had it so good, and even magazines like *U.S. News* talk about the rich getting richer. We have today in the United States the largest gap between the rich and the poor of any nation in the industrialized world; . . . 20% of the kids in this country live in poverty. . . . I think we have got to, as a committee, as a nation, start dealing with the reality of the very unequal distribution of income and wealth in this country. Is it appropriate, my colleagues, that the wealthiest 1% of the population own more wealth than the bottom 95%? That one person owns more wealth than the bottom 40% of the families in this country?"

Citing a recent International Labor Organization report, Sanders said, "We now work longer hours than the workers of any other industrialized nation. In fact, we have a situation where the number of Americans working more than one job at a time increased 92% between 1973 and 1997. Americans who hold more than one job work an average of 48 hours a week, and 40% of them work 50 to 69 hours a week. Is this a booming economy? Why, if the economy is booming—why aren't people making more money and working fewer hours and having more time with their families? . . . I think the end result is that we need some fundamental changes in economic policy, make the economy work for the middle class and the working class, and not just the millionaires and billionaires."

## Suspend DOD anthrax program, says panel

On Feb. 17, the National Security, Veterans Affairs, and International Relations subcommittee of the House Government Reform Committee, chaired by Chris Shays (R-Conn.), released a report recommending that the Pentagon's anthrax vaccination program be made voluntary until a better vaccine has been developed. Shays told reporters, "We believe that the military has acted too quickly and has not done what is necessary, and that is to develop a drug that is modern . . . that is a cleaner drug." He added that the vaccine should be designated as "investigational," which would require informed consent, unless overridden by direct order of the President.

More than 400,000 service personnel, both active duty and reserves, have been administered 1.5 million shots of the vaccine, which requires six shots over 18 months. Three hundred fifty-one people have refused inoculation, because of concerns about the safety and effectiveness of the vaccine, and many of them have been court-martialed or have resigned from the service. Mark Souder (R-Ind.) said, "The more you dig into this, the more you realize this is more of a political solution, rather than a substantive medical solution." He reported that the subcommittee is raising questions about why there is only one source for the vaccine, the research behind it, and whether it is effective against weaponized forms of anthrax, as compared to the forms naturally occurring in farm animals.

Pentagon officials said that the vaccine is safe and effective, and that it responds appropriately to the threat. Maj. Gen. Randall West, special assistant to the Secretary of Defense for anthrax and biological defense, told reporters at a Pentagon news briefing

that afternoon that the subcommittee report contains much misinformation that is being put out for propaganda reasons that have little to do with the vaccine itself. He and Dr. Sue Bailey, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, also maintained that the pattern of adverse reactions to the vaccine is no different from that of other types of vaccinations that the military has been routinely administering for years.

## Liability reform passed by House

On Feb. 16, the House passed, on a mostly party-line vote of 221-193, a bill to limit liability exposure of businesses with 25 or fewer employees. James Rogan (R-Calif.), one of the sponsors of the bill, said that it is designed to "improve the fairness" of the civil justice system and reduce "unnecessary litigation." The bill establishes a punitive damages limit of \$250,000, and exempts product sellers from liability cases involving products that they sell.

Democrats argued that the bill is unnecessary and misleading. Bobby Scott (D-Va.) said that the bill "rewards all businesses, big and small, with broad and sweeping legal protections when they cause personal and financial injury due to defective products."

John Conyers (D-Mich.) complained that the bill doesn't limit small businesses which can take advantage of the bill by annual revenue, and does not provide for a size limit for product sellers. He said that the bill imposes such severe evidentiary standards for punitive damages that it not only discourages the seeking of punitive damages, but also "eliminates any real possibility of obtaining them."

## High oil prices put heat on White House

The adverse impact of high oil prices have punctuated continued calls by a coalition of members of Congress from Northeastern states, for the Clinton administration to release oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserves. On Feb. 15, Rep. John Baldacci (D-Me.) reported that in Maine, "where people have a hard time making ends meet," people have seen their home heating bills double and triple this winter. He reported that there are 1.3 million pounds of potatoes from the current crop in storage in the Northeast that can't be moved to market because of high diesel fuel prices. He said that if they can't be moved, the U.S. Department of Agriculture "will have to pick up the tab."

While most observers are blaming the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for the high prices, Rep. Joseph Crowley (D-N.Y.) pointed out a domestic contributing factor as well. He said that oil refineries may be overcharging in order to make up for profit losses from last year's warm winter. He called on Attorney General Janet Reno and the U.S. Department of Justice to launch an investigation into "any price fixing that may have been orchestrated by the fuel oil industry."

So far, President Clinton has released the last \$125 million in the Low Income Energy Assistance Program, which he announced on Feb. 16. He had also announced that he would seek another \$600 million supplemental appropriation for the program in a bill to be submitted before the end of February. However, the administration will not consider releasing any oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until Secretary of Energy Bill Richardson returns from a tour of the Middle East at the end of February.

# National News

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## Bush spokesmen threaten defectors

Spokesmen for George W. Bush have been issuing threats to wavering defectors among Congressional Republicans, according to the Feb. 18 issue of the Washington newspaper *Roll Call*, which covers Congressional affairs. Deputy Majority Whip Rep. Roy Blunt (R-Mo.) is reportedly warning that the Bush campaign won't forget or forgive any GOP lawmakers who desert Bush now.

Another unnamed Bush aide says, according to *Roll Call*: "The Members [of Congress] who are weak-kneed, we notice those things. Members who start to cut and run, we're not going to forget that. . . . It's during adversity you find out who your friends are. All of a sudden we have a bunch of Members who are wavering. We're keeping an eye on that."

Rep. Pete King (R-N.Y.) told *Roll Call* that a number of Congressmen are considering switching their endorsements. King said that in his case, the straw that almost broke the camel's back, was the Texas Governor's visit to ultra-fundamentalist Bob Jones University in Greenville, South Carolina, where officials made remarks that King interpreted as anti-Catholic. "I would say that a number of Members of Congress in New York and 15 to 20 local officials are considering switching their endorsement," said King.

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## Clinton promotes partnership with Iran

In an interview with CNN on Feb. 14, President Clinton was asked about U.S.-Iranian relations. He responded that he had said previously that "the United States had not been entirely blameless in the past, in our relationship with Iran, but that we wanted a good relationship with Iran; that we did not support and did not condone anyone who would support terrorist actions, and that we had some difficulties with Iran."

"I think that one of the best things we could do for the long-term peace and health of the Middle East," the President said, "is

to have a constructive partnership with Iran. And I'm still hoping that that can materialize. . . . I think that the estrangement between these two countries is not a good thing. I think it would be better if we could have a relationship."

Many of the Parliament candidates who won in the Feb. 20 elections favor a "dialogue of civilizations," including rapprochement with the United States.

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## State Department meets Chechnya parliamentarian

U.S. State Department officials met on Feb. 14 with the deputy chairman of the Chechnya Parliament, Seilam Beshayev. As opposed to previous meetings with Chechen officials, which were held away from the State Department building, this was held within the Department itself. The Russian government protested the move.

When asked about these developments on Feb. 16, State Department spokesman Jamie Rubin said that "it is appropriate for us to receive a wide range of information from Russia. We have very carefully calibrated our contact to not give the impression that it has changed our view on the recognition of Chechnya, which has not changed."

"We're concerned about the situation in Chechnya. We need to get a wide range of information, and if the Russian government wants to avoid people seeking out specific individuals to get information, they would be well advised to provide the necessary accreditation to journalists to go down there and tell the world what's going on in Chechnya. . . . and then we could have less of a need to seek information from sources they might not wish us to seek to."

A Russian diplomat told *EIR* that Chechen "foreign minister" Ilya Akhmatov had attempted to meet with U.S. officials in Washington several weeks ago, but received only low-level meetings with State Department officials at his hotel. He did, however, have a lengthy discussion with geopolitical maniac Zbigniew Brzezinski, who, through his position at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, helped arrange for the visit. They reportedly discussed how to stop Russia oil from

dominating the Caspian region, and how to make the pipeline from Georgia to Turkey the key transit route for Caspian oil, avoiding Russian territory. Akhmatov, travelling on a Russian passport, received his U.S. visa from the American embassy in Baku, Georgia.

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## U.S. missile defense not ready to deploy

On Feb. 14, the Defense Department's Director of Operational Testing and Evaluation, Philip E. Coyle, released his annual report on Pentagon programs. According to news reports, the evaluation states that "undue pressure has been placed on the [National Missile Defense] program to meet an artificial decision point." The report added that the current timetable would require a deployment decision to be made this summer, before full analysis could be made of the next test, which is scheduled for May. "This is driving the program to be 'schedule' rather than 'event' driven," the report states, and "this pattern has historically resulted in a negative effect on virtually every [weapon] development program" in which it has occurred. Coyle did not specify what he thought a more reasonable timetable would be.

According to the law passed last year by a veto-proof vote in the Congress, President Clinton must determine this summer whether the National Missile Defense program should be deployed. After the last test, which did not complete a successful intercept of its target, both supporters and opponents of the system began calling for the President to delay making a decision, to complete the test program and leave the decision on deployment to the next President.

Testifying before Congress the week before, Defense Secretary William Cohen stated that he would be ready to make a recommendation to the President on deployment by the deadline in June. On Feb. 15, responding to the Coyle report, Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Gen. Henry Shelton denied that the Pentagon was moving too fast on the NMD program, while admitting that the fast track the program is on has a "very

high degree of risk, in terms of getting it right.”

While the law passed by Congress states that the President will make a decision to deploy as soon as the system is “technologically ready,” President Clinton has insisted that it must not only be ready, but the threat must warrant the system, and it must be reasonable in cost.

As *EIR* has emphasized, the NMD program is a throwback to the incompetent missile-defense policies promoted in the 1980s by Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham (ret.), as a counter to Lyndon LaRouche’s concept of the Strategic Defense Initiative. See Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “Congress Revisits the ABM Treaty,” *EIR*, Aug. 20, 1999.

## Michigan paper features Rep. Vaughn on LaRouche

A front-page article in the Feb. 18 *Michigan Citizen*, the state’s most prominent black newspaper, features State Rep. Ed Vaughn’s support for Democratic Presidential candidate LaRouche, under the headline “Ed Vaughn’s Support of LaRouche Stuns Detroiters,” with a picture of State Representative Vaughn. The article by Nkenge Zola, which is accompanied by an interview, reads as follows:

“After a life-long immersion in American, African-American, and African politics, 4th Legislative District Rep. Ed Vaughn has decided to risk the wrath of the Democratic Party and support Lyndon LaRouche for President of the United States. Both Vaughn and LaRouche are Democrats. Vaughn’s reputation has been that of a progressive.

“His bookstore on Dexter Avenue was a gathering place for black activists throughout the civil rights and black power movements in the sixties and seventies. A member of Detroit’s Pan African Congress, Vaughn was known as ‘Mwalimu,’ a Kiswahili term for respected teacher.

“Lyndon LaRouche has long held the reputation of being a fanatic. Vaughn says that is a fabrication of those in political and economic control of the U.S. An economist, LaRouche first ran for President in 1976. Born in 1922, he served five years of a fif-

teen-year sentence on Federal conspiracy charges. The Lyndon LaRouche website lists supporters from around the world, including bass-baritone William Warfield.”

## London paper attacks ‘poisonous’ G.W. Bush

“Bush Reveals His Poisonous Colors,” is the headline of a nasty attack on “Dubya” by Washington-based British neo-conservative Andrew Sullivan, writing in the *Sunday Times* of London on Feb. 21.

Sullivan is irate about the Bush campaign’s use of “push-polling,” whereby a supposedly “independent pollster,” in this case in South Carolina, asks leading questions that spread venom against Bush’s opponent, John McCain. This is emblematic, he writes, of “Bush’s lame excuse for a candidacy,” which has unleashed a barrage of what New York columnist William Safire has denounced as “religio-political sleaze.”

Sullivan writes that “Safire is understating the case. Like his father before him, Bush combines inarticulate high-mindedness in office, with ruthless demagoguery on the campaign trail.” Writing the day before the Feb. 19 South Carolina primary, Sullivan says that if Bush should win, it would be “a pyrrhic victory. The ugliness of his tactics, his willingness to consort with the most unsavory characters in a notoriously unsavory state, and the sheer vacuousness of his message, have revealed him to be not merely hollow, but also malicious and unwise. . . . By panicking in South Carolina, Bush has essentially wrecked his candidacy.” All his claims to be a “moderate” and a “compassionate conservative . . . are now gurgling down the plug-hole.”

Sullivan concludes: “In the past few weeks, Bush has gathered around him, with uncanny efficiency, the unprincipled lowlife who have poisoned the Republican Party for a decade or more. You can tell a lot about a person by who his friends are. If these hatchet men and bigots are Bush’s friends, then deliver us speedily unto his enemies.” In this context, McCain’s nomination as Republican candidate has become “not merely desirable but imperative.”

**HEAVY INTERNET** users become socially isolated, according to a Stanford University study. Investigator Norman Nie said, “The more hours people use the Internet, the less time they spend with real human beings.” A 1998 study by Carnegie Mellon University likewise found “small but reliable declines in social and psychological well-being” among heavy Internet users. Critics tried to debunk that study by claiming that the subjects were only depressed, because they lived in Pittsburgh.

**GEORGETOWN** University in Washington, D.C. announced on Feb. 17 that it will sell a controlling interest in its hospital and medical network to a partnership controlled by Med-Star, Inc., which owns non-profit Washington Hospital Center and five other hospitals in the Washington, D.C. and Baltimore region. Georgetown’s elite medical and nursing schools and medical research programs will remain with the university.

**THE FBI** will open an office in Budapest, Hungary in March, which will be particularly focussed on Russian organized-crime groups which operate out of the city. One target is expected to be Semyon Mogilevich, a Russian organized-crime figure who has figured prominently in the Bank of New York case. This will be the first working office of the FBI abroad where agents will have the right to carry weapons, and to make arrests in conjunction with Hungarian authorities.

**INDEPENDENT** truckers from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey drove their rigs into downtown Washington, D.C. on Feb. 22 to protest the soaring fuel prices that have forced many of them to a standstill. The costs of fuel and tolls to truckers have doubled since May, while the rising cost of home heating fuel is causing a crisis for homeowners along the Atlantic Seaboard. About 500 truckers participated in the demonstration.

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## Editorial

# *Defend the Voting Rights Act!*

In the 1950s and '60s, the world watched in dismay as the battle for civil rights and voting rights in the United States spilled over into violence in the streets. Every liberty-loving person, inside and outside the country, was overjoyed when this struggle resulted in the passage of landmark legislation in 1964 and 1965, the Civil Rights and Voting Rights Acts. While that did not mean that the battle was over, it represented a major victory for justice.

Today, we see this achievement being gutted, and kicked aside. It didn't happen all at once, of course. Starting as early as the mid-1970s, after the economic shocks and majority austerity push of the Nixon administration, there was a palpable increase of racism. Over the course of the latter part of the 1990s, this increase became overtly ugly. Most notable have been the Supreme Court decisions which declared that a prisoner could be executed, even if he had proof of his innocence; and the decision early this year which gutted the enforcement provisions of the Voting Rights Act.

Some people have compared this shift against civil rights to the "counter-revolution" against racial equality which occurred at the end of the 19th century, and got progressively worse until Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected. How is such a descent to be prevented?

A fundamental change for the better, as in the Franklin Delano Roosevelt era, is going to require a shift in government philosophy, back to the principle of the General Welfare, and the active promotion of economic opportunity, education, health care, and other advancement for all Americans. But a critical role in achieving that shift, will be played by the fight to save the Voting Rights Act itself.

As Lyndon LaRouche has said repeatedly, the fight to defend the Voting Rights Act is a fight not only for the soul of the Democratic Party, whose bureaucracy is currently attempting to destroy it, but also for the nation. It is by saving this legislation, that the line in the sand against the resurgence of racism, and denial of civil rights, must be drawn.

In the weeks ahead, the contest over the Voting

Rights Act is going to get very intense. The LaRouche campaign has appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, in order to overturn lower court decisions in favor of the Democratic National Committee's argument that it needn't be guided by the law's provisions. Joining LaRouche's appeal were 66 prominent Democratic leaders, who signed an *amicus curiae* brief sponsored by former U.S. Rep. James Mann (D-S.C.) in defense of the Act. Some of those signing were actually in Congress during the fight for civil and voting rights in the 1960s, including former Sen. Eugene McCarthy and Rep. John Dow. In addition, hundreds of Democratic activists, state legislators, and others around the nation have signed an open letter to the Democratic National Committee, demanding a repudiation of the de facto racist decision to gut the Voting Rights Act and to rule LaRouche out of the Democratic Party Presidential contest.

On the other side of the matter, are the corrupt, racist cabal at the Democratic National Committee, their collaborators in many state parties around the country, and a whole group of Federal judges, going all the way up to the U.S. Supreme Court. And, let's not forget, Al Gore. Counting on the passivity of the majority of Americans, and the active support of the ugly New Confederacy crowd around the likes of Texas Gov. George W. Bush, Virginia Gov. James Gilmore, and so forth, this grouping is determined to work its will in the LaRouche case—as the opening shot in rolling back civil and voting rights more generally.

If the racist cabal wins, there is no question but that America loses. The United States would be left without a political party committed to the principles of Dr. Martin Luther King, and a takeover of the Presidency by the Stone Age grouping running the current Republican Party would be virtually assured.

Right now, the battle must be joined internationally, for those who wish to see the United States revived as a Temple of Hope and Beacon of Liberty for all mankind. The fight to defend the Voting Rights Act is every patriot's business.

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# What's behind all the hysteria against China?

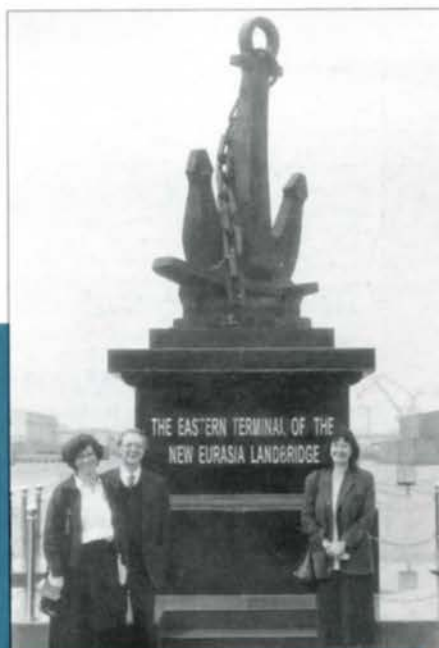
China wants to buy *trillions of dollars* worth of U.S. capital goods, for the great infrastructure project of the 21st century, the Eurasian Land-Bridge. But the British-led financier oligarchy, determined to prevent such collaboration at any cost, has unleashed its mad dogs in Congress, to wreck President Clinton's efforts to forge a mutually beneficial partnership with China.

## The Eurasian Land-Bridge

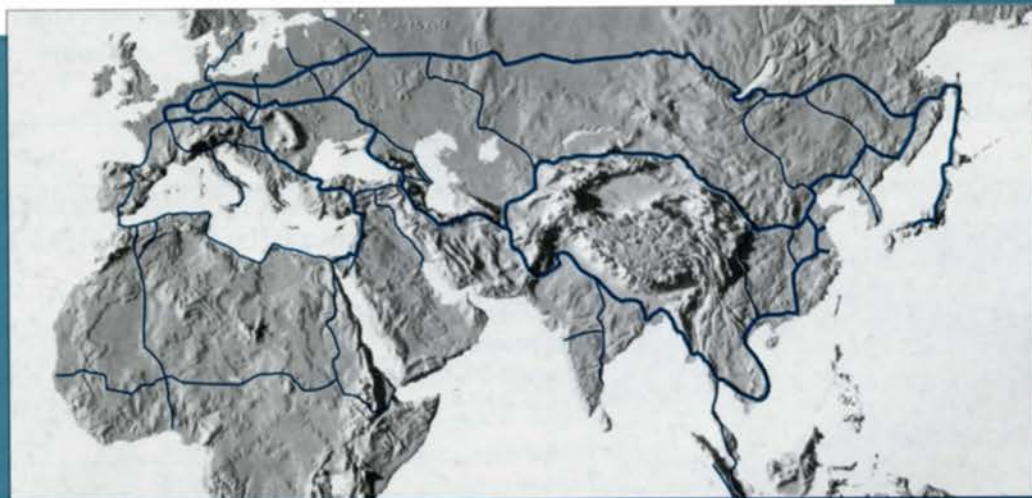
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EIR/MS  
Heiga Zepp-LaRouche (right), known as "the Silk Road Lady," has played a major role in organizing worldwide support for the Eurasian Land-Bridge. She is shown here with Schiller Institute associates at Lianyungang Port in China, October 1998.



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