

# EIR

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Our 'Times' of Decay: Grammar and Science  
Al Gore Haunted by His Own Arkansas Fraud  
'Mad Cow': Globalization Is Poisoning Your Food

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Could Save World Economy**

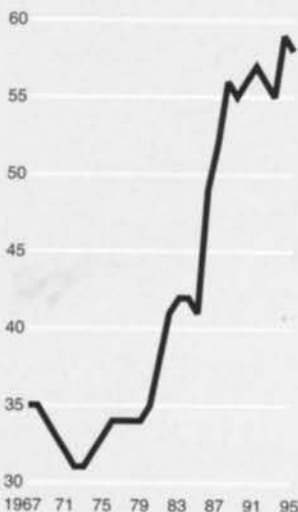


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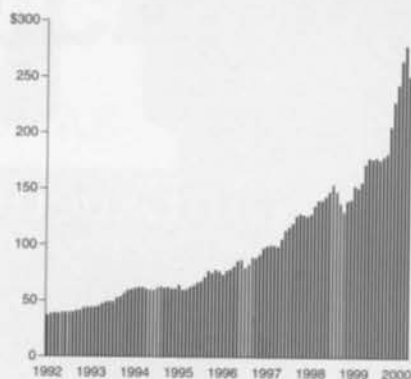
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## From the Associate Editor

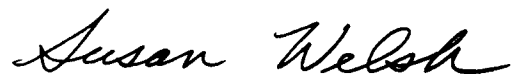
What does a chimpanzee screaming, while pointing to a banana, have in common with the post-election behavior of Al Gore and George Bush?

For the “punch-line,” read Lyndon LaRouche’s provocative *Feature*, “Our Times of Decay: Grammar and Science.” Actually, you’ll find that there is no punch-line; what they have in common, is what *all of us* have in common, who have been indoctrinated by the mind-deadening formalisms of the *New York Times* style book. (Although Gore and Bush are, admittedly, extreme cases.)

Some of our readers may think it “absolutely outrageous!” to claim, as LaRouche does, that the failure to punctuate according to principles of Classic prosody, is a matter of urgent political relevance. Good! If you are provoked by this article, it will make you think. The article is a further development of the new conceptual terrain that LaRouche began to break, in his article on “Politics As Art,” which appeared in our Nov. 17 issue. His ideas are further enriched by the happy experience of a recent visit to the Dresden Staatsoper, where he attended a performance of Mozart’s seldom-performed, but exceptionally important opera, *La Clemenza di Tito*. See page 65 for his review.

The basic issue here, is how do we do away with mediocrity among our citizens and policymakers? How do we confront the current onrushing economic and financial crisis—a crisis whose existence, finally, even the *New York Times* itself has recognized—without succumbing to fear and pessimism?

As LaRouche has been emphasizing, the current conjuncture, with the intersection of the U.S. election crisis and the crashing world stock markets, provides a singular opportunity for the revolutionary change that is necessary. The smiling faces on our cover bear witness to that. Due to the political paralysis in Washington, the U.S. government is clearly not going to intervene in any positive (or even negative) way, to bring about a “new financial architecture.” Hence, the ASEAN-Plus-3 nations are acting to forge the kind of regional economic arrangements that can allow them to survive. It’s in the direction of what LaRouche has urged them to do, and it is very good news, for those patriots of all nations, who are looking to LaRouche for leadership in this perilous time.



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*From left: Japanese Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori, South Korean President Kim Dae-jung, and Chinese Prime Minister Zhu Rongji at the ASEAN-Plus-3 Summit in Singapore, Nov. 24, 2000.*



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The inability of the English-speaking public to punctuate in accordance with the principles of Classical prosody, could doom the world to a new dark age, argues Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. The doctrines promulgated by the *New York Times* style book, he writes, “must, of necessity, produce significant impairment in the way the victim of such conditioning thinks. Most notably, it is the higher, cognitive functions of the mind, which tend to suffer the relatively greatest damage.”

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**Photo and graphic credits:** Cover, page 5, Website of the Official Residence of the Prime Minister of Japan. Pages 6, 14-16, 19, 27, EIRNS. Page 9, Jerry Bauer, Rome. Page 24, EIRNS/Christopher Lewis. Page 33 (Philip), Baltimore Opera Company/Aaron M. Levin, 1991; (Don Carlo and Elisabetta), Baltimore Opera Company/Carol Pratt. Page 36, National Archives. Pages 42, 44, 45, 49 (Sharon), EIRNS/Stuart Lewis. Page 43 (*Rigoletto*), The Washington Opera/Joan Marcus; (*Don Giovanni*), The Washington Opera/Carol Pratt. Page 49 (aerial photo), Israeli Defense Forces website. Page 53, Bundesbildstelle. Page 56, EIRNS/Benjamin Castro. Page 66, EIRNS/Hartmut Cramer. Page 75, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division. Page 78, Courtesy of Angela E. Oh.

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Dr. Johnson is President of the Japan Policy Research Institute; Professor Emeritus at the University of California, San Diego; and the author of two books, *MITI and the Japanese Miracle* and *Blowback: The Costs and Consequences of American Empire*.

### 77 Angela E. Oh

Angela Oh is a signer on the Nov. 21 Open Letter to President Clinton from the Citizens for a Moratorium on Federal Executions. She is a member of the Advisory Board One America: The President's Initiative on Race, and former president of the Korean-American Bar Association of Southern California.

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**Correction:** In last week's issue, a Thanksgiving poltergeist introduced an error in the headline of the article on absentee balloting that appeared on p. 53. It should have read, "Corruption Wins, Controls Fail Under U.S. Voting Procedures."

## ASEAN-Plus-3 Summit Opens Door to New Leadership

by Kathy Wolfe

The Nov. 24-25 Singapore leaders' summit of the ten member-nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations plus China, South Korea, and Japan, the ASEAN-Plus-3, representing 1.6 billion people, announced their intention on Nov. 25 to create a new 13-nation political organization, an expanded Asian Free Trade Association (AFTA), an Asian Investment Area (AIA), and major joint regional development projects, explicitly to rival the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the European Union. During informal discussion, the 13 heads of state also made headway on concretizing the Chiang Mai Initiative (CMI) for mutual currency support, the Asian Monetary Fund (AMF), and even the redesign of the global financial architecture.

An Eminent Persons Group of former ASEAN-Plus-3 officials also released a proposal to the group on Nov. 22, calling for creation of the AMF "as a positive building block toward a new global financial architecture," just as *EIR* Founder Lyndon LaRouche has proposed.

"The news came as a bit of a shock," as Japan's staid financial daily *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* put it on Nov. 25. "The breakthrough proposals . . . echo strongly the proposal by Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad in the early 1990s to start an East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC), which was opposed especially by the United States," the Malaysian state press agency Bernama noted on Nov. 24. "I was asked by the leaders to make a very strong statement that we should now begin to think as East Asians, and this meeting will contribute to greater peace and stability in East Asia," host Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong told a press conference that day.

At the core of the surprise was the sudden rapprochement of Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji, South Korean President Kim Dae-jung, and Japanese Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori, whose countries have enormous historical enmity. After their Nov.

24 "Plus 3" breakfast in Singapore, they were shown in a warm, three-way handclasp on the front pages of the Asian press, something which was impossible a year ago. China's Zhu in particular shed any "Middle Kingdom" reticence, and made more initiatives in an international forum than any Chinese leader since Zhou Enlai at Bandung in 1955. He called for the "rapid conclusion" of the AMF and the CMI, extended development of the Mekong River Basin, completion of the trans-Asia railway from Kunming in China down Malaysia into Singapore, and joint development of western China.

"This could be the beginning of the end of the American Empire in Asia," area specialist Dr. Chalmers Johnson told *EIR* (see interview below). It will be a battle, however. The U.S. Treasury and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), for example, which tried to take over the CMI in September, have been kept from a controlling position, but are still involved, *EIR* has also learned. Unless the ASEAN-Plus-3 make a clean break with the IMF, this could later prove a fatal flaw.

### Paradigm Shift?

While the IMF remains a threat, Asian currencies continue to dive, and area governments are under attack. Still, at summit's end, the unthinkable had at least become thinkable. With the political and financial collapse of the United States since the Presidential election, the United States has become a global laughingstock. Meanwhile, a possible source of world leadership not under the control of London or Washington, had happily set up shop half a world away.

"This looks like a good opportunity for a new paradigm shift," as LaRouche put it on Nov. 27. Any observer not blinded by ideology, he said, can understand the strategic importance of the Singapore ASEAN-Plus-3 summit: The bankruptcy of the U.S. election process, and the escalating



*The ASEAN-Plus-3 summit in Singapore, Nov. 24, 2000. "This looks like a good opportunity for a new paradigm shift," commented Lyndon LaRouche.*

global financial crisis, have created a situation where countries outside the United States realize that they must act more and more independently. Furthermore, as long as the United States believes that either Gore or Bush should be President, the real crisis will continue, and other nations know it.

Keen observers will have noted the similarity between the Singapore results, and LaRouche's consistent policy proposals to Asian leaders, from his memorandum "An Asian Monetary Fund" (*EIR*, May 26, 2000), to his study "Trade Without Currency" (*EIR*, Aug. 4, 2000), and his more recent itemized action agenda "LaRouche Warns Leaders at 'ASEAN-Plus-3' Summit" (*EIR*, Nov. 17, 2000).

"The AMF idea has been around since 1997 as a successor to the Malaysian EAEC, and the Americans have stepped on these ideas at every turn, seeing to it they've never gone anywhere," Dr. Johnson notes. "Yet at this year's meetings, these ideas are back again, alive and kicking, with many other, more radical things like an [Asian] free trade agreement—and all endorsed by China. The important thing to ask is: Why . . . [have] East Asian nations begun to seriously cooperate in this way?"

"Reason number one is the great Asian fear of a re-run of 1997, with an even worse response by the Americans this time, because of the utter cop-out reply of Bush in the debates," that he will have Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan run the next crisis, just as Greenspan had in 1997, Johnson said. "Reason number two: Now Asian leaders actually question whether there is a U.S. government, and whether there is any legitimacy to anything the U.S. does."

"Certainly you can say that the U.S. government crisis gave us some room," said one Asian diplomat on Nov. 27.

"Now, today, Bush says he has won, but that doesn't matter; we will continue in our direction anyway." As one Korean diplomat told *EIR* recently, "The United States has lost enormous face and it no longer matters whether Gore or Bush becomes President. The fact that neither of them could agree to any cooperation, in an unprecedented crisis, has completely discredited both of them."

### **China and Korea Step Forward**

"Reason number three," in Johnson's words, and major news by itself, is the new leadership shown by China and South Korea at Singapore, in joining Japan as sponsors of the CMI, the AMF, and creating a whole new ASEAN-Plus-3 political bloc. These are ideas upon which the three rivals could never have agreed just months ago (see "Asian Monetary Fund Faces Strategic Challenges," *EIR*, Aug. 25, 2000). Chinese Premier Zhu, in a speech to the summit released by the official Xinhua news agency, made a multi-point proposal, led by: "earnestly implement the Chiang Mai Initiative. China wishes to hold further consultations with Japan, R.O.K. [South Korea], and ASEAN countries with a view of reaching a common position on practical measures for implementation, so that an East Asia bilateral currency swap network could be gradually established."

A Chinese Foreign Ministry official in Beijing on Nov. 22 also told Agence France Presse that Zhu would "push forward China's agenda on establishing an Asian Monetary Fund." China has quite specific ideas about structure for the AMF, the relative size of quotas which Japan, China, and the other 11 should pay in, and more, Bruce Murray, Asian Development Bank representative in Beijing, told the news

FIGURE 1

**Participating Nations in 'ASEAN-Plus-3'**



agency. “Japan’s economy is about seven times the size of China’s, while China’s economy dwarfs the economies of the Southeast Asian countries, so the ownership structure of any fund would have to reflect this,” he said.

At the summit, Zhu emphasized that the group should “increase input in the Mekong River Basin development area. China agrees that priority should be given to infrastructure development, such as transportation, telecommunications and energy, and human resources development,” meaning education and training. “This will help narrow the development gap between countries in the region.” Zhu urged Japan and South Korea “to give full play to their advantages in financial and technological resources and contribute to the development of the Mekong Basin.” He also briefed ASEAN leaders on China’s participation in other projects with ASEAN, including the realization of commercial navigation on the Lancang-Mekong River and the Kunming-Bangkok highway construction.

“This also dovetails with the strategy of developing China’s west, which is well under way now,” Zhu added, inviting Japan, Korea, and the ten other nations to expand cooperation there, an idea they eagerly accepted.

As part of Mekong basin development, Zhu called for the rapid construction of the trans-Asia railroad linking the Malay peninsula with Indochina, as proposed by Malaysia. This would extend existing lines between Singapore and Thailand to Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, and the Chinese city of Kunming. The project fell behind during the 1997 crisis, and the ASEAN-Plus-3 now plan to raise funds for the railroad from the Asian Development Bank, which is led by Japan.

South Korean President Kim Dae-jung called on the leaders “to closely work together to prevent a repeat of the 1997 financial crisis,” the *Korea Times* reported on Nov. 24. Kim made a series of proposals, which the 13 leaders accepted, led by formation of “a close-knit economic consultative body as a stepping stone to a regional economic bloc, and to hold their summit on a yearly basis.” Kim called for the ratification of the CMI swap network, a collective system to monitor short-term speculative capital movements and other activities of hedge funds, and development of an early

warning system against a financial crisis.

Kim and other Korean officials also made clear during Nov. 23-27 that Kim’s plan to save Hyundai, Daewoo, and other giant Korean construction firms from closure, features getting them heavily involved in the Mekong Basin, western China, and other development projects as requested at Singapore. During the summit, Korea and Japan were officially admitted as members of ASEAN’s Mekong Development organization.

**‘Vision 2020’ in 2001**

Most important, the 13 leaders unanimously agreed to press forward with “Vision 2020,” a plan for the full political and economic integration of the 13-nation region, first proposed to ASEAN in December 1998 by the late Japanese Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi, and enthusiastically promoted by President Kim Dae-jung at the November 1999 ASEAN-Plus-3 founding summit. On Kim’s suggestion, the ASEAN



Eminent Persons Group has been expanded to an ASEAN-Plus-3 Eminent Persons East Asia Study Group, a top Korean source told *EIR*. The East Asia Study Group was mandated by the 13 Singapore summit leaders to step up the timetable of Vision 2020, and produce a report on the creation of a permanent 13-nation organization for the November 2001 ASEAN-Plus-3 summit. The Study Group will also produce reports on how to expand ASEAN's Asian Free Trade Agreement, now set for ratification in 2003, to include the full 13 nations; on a 13-member Asian Investment Agreement; and numerous others.

"The political cooperation at the Singapore summit of China, Korea, Japan, and the whole ASEAN-Plus-3 is more important than this or that specific issue," the Korean source confirmed. "For sure, the ASEAN-Plus-3 will create a permanent organization, become a permanent regional grouping, when the East Asian Study Group issues its report next year, and will then pursue integration, like the European Union. It could be surprising, it could take less time than the European Union." The particular ideas, like the AFTA and AIA, "will follow the political leadership idea," he said. "Monetary integration will take longer, but it will come."

"We are positive on the idea" of concretizing ASEAN-Plus-3 relations, Lee Ki-ho, President Kim's senior secretary for economic affairs, told the *Korea Times* in Singapore. "Tokyo has been pushing the idea since last year, and Beijing's backing came Nov. 22. Under the changing global economic environment, it is now inappropriate to continue dividing the region into ASEAN and northeast Asia. It is no longer relevant. We share a common sphere and a common fate." In the 1997 crisis, said Lee, globalization allowed "the financial crisis to spread quickly. Due to this changing paradigm, we have to form a community. It is time for Asia to work closely."

"I do not see why we should not, because the North Americans compete as a group—they have NAFTA," Singapore Prime Minister Goh told the summit's concluding press conference. "We are all for working with our friends," added Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir, quietly enjoying the fruit of his past decade's effort.

Once the ASEAN-Plus-3 body is launched, "Korea's trade volume with ASEAN, which stands at \$30 billion, is expected to rise by leaps and bounds," Korea's Lee said. "As a result, the country's trade surplus will go up." Korean construction firms, he said, will benefit through more active participation in the Mekong River development project and China's \$450 billion Three Gorges development project on the Yangtze River. "The formation of a closely coordinated consultative body will likely change Japan's trade and surplus structure in terms of trade with ASEAN countries," Lee said, dispelling worries that the envisioned body might strengthen Japan.

While many raised questions about whether giant economies such as Japan or China would drown smaller ASEAN countries, the high-level Korean source told *EIR* that this has

been fully discussed and will be specifically prevented. Nothing like the vicious content of NAFTA, in which slave-labor manufacturing shops in Mexico replace skilled workers in the United States, impoverishing both countries, will be permitted, he said. "There is no need to worry that the expanded AFTA would cause economic hardship to some Asian members. We will manage it to the benefit of all."

ASEAN economic ministers on Nov. 23 approved an escape clause in their ten-nation free trade agreement, the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) protocol, which gives members room to delay certain tariff cuts in the regional area if they face "real problems," Malaysian Trade Minister Rafidah Aziz told *Bernama*. The exceptions under CEPT would help Malaysia, for example, to keep viable special projects like its auto sector. "It's not like everything will be unravelled," she said. This will be extended to the ASEAN-Plus-3.

Chinese Premier Zhu's Nov. 24 speech also helped ASEAN leaders to dispel their misgivings on sharing markets, *China Daily* reported. China's economic and export goods structures are different from ASEAN's, said Zhu. China will not flood ASEAN markets, and China and ASEAN export different types of goods to the West, so their exports from the region can be made complementary.

"It was an historic occasion, because we could never imagine such good relations between China, Korea, and Japan, which previously had volatile or hostile relations, could happen so fast," the Korean source said. "The big news is, China has become so active," not acting like the Middle Kingdom, and "not so focussed on their relations with the U.S., but emerged as a leading player. So that's why there was a lot of discussion of economic integration; they will launch lots of new projects on trade and development."

Also astonishing was Japanese Prime Minister Mori's Nov. 25 proposal that the ASEAN-Plus-3 annual summit should be a place for "more comprehensive dialogue and cooperation for regional politics and regional security integration," the *South China Morning Post* reported. "This indicates a shift in Japan's traditional role from a passive aid donor to a player in regional politics and security," the daily correctly noted. Mori called for reforms in the United Nations, and urged that ASEAN support them. Japan has long campaigned for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, but has faced opposition from Asian nations because of Japan's wartime aggression in the region. "However, earlier this week, an ASEAN panel said ASEAN will now support Japan because of its strong economic assistance and the change of times," the *Post* said. "Japan will also provide support for ASEAN's economic integration with Northeast Asia to promote trade and investment in the region," Mori told the press after addressing ASEAN. "We had very fruitful and positive discussions to seek the direction of regional cooperation in East Asia toward the 21st Century," he said. "We consider ASEAN a partner for peace and prosperity in East Asia."

"Announcing that we will meet regularly is very meaning-

ful, as it will send a message to the international community that the three countries are forcefully working toward peace and stability in Asia,” Mori also said of the successful summit with China and Korea. “Continuing such dialogue would benefit peace and prosperity not only in northeast Asia, but for all of Asia.”

## Wrestling the IMF

While the development projects are the guts of regional integration, they will not happen if the IMF is allowed to continue its present political lock on the finances of East Asia. That is why it is so important to concretize both the Chiang Mai currency support agreement and the AMF, independently of the IMF.

In September, Korean and Japanese financial officials reported to *EIR* that the U.S. Treasury had thrown a fit, and demanded that the CMI funds be set up under the IMF, as a “second line of defense.” This meant that if any Asian member needed foreign exchange, it would have to go first to the IMF, get an agreement, and only secondly could access the CMI cash. The bureaucratic wing of Japan’s Finance Ministry, afraid of confrontation, argued that this would have to be accepted.

Numerous Asian officials, however, responded angrily. “The idea to link” Chiang Mai funds to the IMF “and get the IMF to oversee the swap arrangement is something the majority of ASEAN countries are not keen upon,” Dr. Mahathir told a Singapore press conference on Nov. 25. “After many Asian countries asked to minimize the role of the IMF in the independent Asian swaps, the Japanese who had favored the AMF all along were able to convince their colleagues that obviously it’s very stupid if we Asian countries just hand over our money to the IMF,” one Korean told *EIR*.

By mid-November, the U.S. scheme had been rejected, in favor of a “compromise,” under which the IMF is still involved, but will not be in control, officials in Tokyo and Seoul separately confirmed to *EIR* on Nov. 27. “The ‘second line of defense’ has been replaced by a compromise,” as a Japanese official put it, “because we cannot say to our Asian allies: ‘No, we won’t help you, unless you first get the permission of the IMF!’”

“But, unfortunately,” the Japanese continued, “I also cannot report to you that we got rid of the IMF as *EIR* has requested.” Under the compromise, certain amounts of Chiang Mai funds will be freely exchanged by ASEAN-Plus-3 members, without any IMF linkage, while certain amounts of Chiang Mai funds may require some consultation with the IMF, on a case-by-case basis. “We are worried about moral hazard. The Plus-3 cannot just write a blank check to certain weaker ASEAN members,” he said. “We just don’t know enough about what is happening in certain countries.” The Plus-3 countries, he claimed, will try using the IMF bureaucracy to research what should be done. A Korean source who

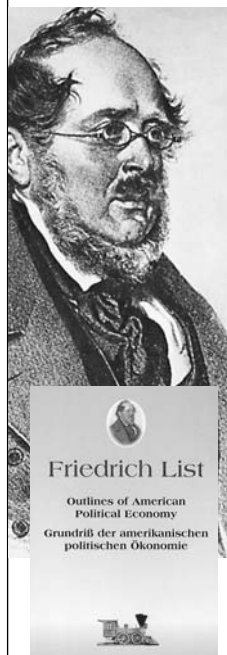
had first warned *EIR* about the Treasury’s “second line of defense” insanity, then confirmed this Tokyo report, saying that Korea and China are now satisfied that the IMF “does not have the upper hand” under the new plan.

The Korean, who had been angry with Tokyo, was in a new mood and very upbeat. “This way, the IMF is not in charge of the CMI, the Asian partners are in charge, and so the Ten-Plus-3 will have more leverage in the future,” he said. “I can also report to you: The AMF is not stillborn, and there will be important meetings on it soon.”

Especially interesting was the plan by the ASEAN-Plus-3 to issue their own study on the “international financial architecture.” This was suggested by South Korean President Kim Dae-jung, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir told a Nov. 25 news conference, after he held a bilateral meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Mori. “Japan pointed out that the G-7 has done one study and made some recommendations,” said Dr. Mahathir, but ASEAN, China, and Korea felt that the Group of Seven study was “inadequate and did not serve the purpose, particularly on finding out the cause of the recent Asian financial crisis,” Mahathir said. “We hope Japan will participate” in the new independent Asian investigation, he said. This would be the first time that Asia, or any group outside the G-7, has taken responsibility to study the entire global system.

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# Singapore Summit Could Signal 'End of American Empire in Asia'

*Dr. Johnson is President of the Japan Policy Research Institute, and Professor Emeritus at the University of California, San Diego. He is also the author of two books, MITI and the Japanese Miracle and, this year, Blowback: The Costs and Consequences of American Empire. He gave the following interview to Kathy Wolfe on Nov. 25.*

**EIR:** In your recent book, *Blowback*, you open by saying that the United States has imprudently continued to expand its global empire, despite the end of the Cold War, especially in Asia; that American financial action has forced economic globalization profitable to the United States, whatever the cost to others, and that sooner or later, as all empires do, unless we mend our ways, the United States will face economic and political retribution. What does the U.S. election crisis mean in this context?

**Dr. Johnson:** I'm afraid it won't stop the process of U.S. decline. Neither Gore nor Bush shows any sign of changing the direction, so America will continue to over-extend itself, making more and more demands upon countries around the world, until the inevitable happens. But our arrogance will not let us see this. We know from history that expanding world empires sooner or later over-extend. This is precisely what happened to the Soviet Union, but Americans can't imagine it happening here.

When *Blowback* was published ten months ago, I said that it was possible for the U.S. to lose its authority, in a way comparable to the collapse of the U.S.S.R. Now, it's hard to believe how fast that's happening! Not that Gore's any better, but Bush first bought the nomination and then stole the election and yet he's obviously totally incapable of governing. If you were in Mexico watching a PRI Presidential election, and the voting in, say, Chiapas, was held up; then you discovered that the Governor of Chiapas was the younger brother of the PRI candidate, everyone in the country would understand exactly what was going on! Jeb Bush is so quiet because he almost surely had the whole thing rigged from the get-go, and that's why the Republicans are screaming so loudly about Democratic fraud—it's a preemptive strike. And now the Supreme Court has gotten involved.

**EIR:** A neo-conservative Republican Supreme Court at that.

**Dr. Johnson:** Exactly. When our major institutions, such as

the Supreme Court, become the playthings of party politics, that is the unravelling of the American System. One of the most obvious problems with the Florida election is the open partisanship of the people charged with supervising it. The most elementary requirement for justice is that a judge not be party to the dispute he is judging.

**EIR:** The Founding Editor of *EIR*, Lyndon LaRouche, made a speech in Berlin in October 1988, forecasting that the Soviet empire would collapse, unless they changed economic and military strategy. This was considered impossible at the time.

**Dr. Johnson:** Certainly, in 1988 it was unimaginable to most Americans that the Soviet Union would fall apart only three years later, just break up and vanish. What destroyed the Soviet Union was its imperial over-extension, not competition with the U.S. Americans believe they are immune from this fate, and they are wrong. It can happen here. Suppose the U.S. economy turns sour? The Nasdaq is already headed south; supposed we have an economic downturn? Most of our so-called production is outsourced abroad, we have a record trade deficit, we're living on over \$1 billion a day in capital inflows from the rest of the world, and we have a ballooning indebtedness of private households. The electoral crisis has made us a laughingstock internationally. What will the rest of the world do if they see, on top of our political paralysis, an economic



*Dr. Chalmers Johnson comments on the ASEAN-Plus-3 summit, "It is long overdue for the East Asians to create their own institutions, and what's impressive is from whence the new initiatives are coming."*

crisis set in?

Another alarming thing is CINCPAC [Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Command] Adm. Dennis Blair's recent speech in Melbourne, in which he argued that the U.S. will remain in force in Asia, in military force, mainly to keep the pressure on China. The Australians at this meeting were terribly shrill against China, and they wanted the U.S. openly recognized as the successor to the British Empire, to protect them and their lifestyle, against their non-Caucasian neighbors. Why should Admiral Blair be making such an important foreign policy statement? Why are the Pentagon and CINCPAC making American foreign policy for the Pacific? Recall that Admiral Blair's predecessor is now American ambassador to Beijing. If neither Presidential candidate can govern, who's in charge here? Are we looking at the start of some sort of right-wing military coup?

So, the damage abroad of the American election to American prestige is enormous, especially in East Asia where the U.S. leaders and ideologists have lectured them so strongly, saying things like, "You Asians don't have the right values," and, "The enrichment of East Asia was based on 'crony capitalism.'" And now, here we are, obviously ourselves having real trouble implementing, or even defending, democratic values. After the O.J. Simpson trial, the IMF [International Monetary Fund]-sponsored economic meltdown of East Asia in 1997, the open revolts against "globalization" that started in Seattle a year ago, the Clinton impeachment circus, and now a crooked Presidential election, no one believes a thing we say any more.

**EIR:** I especially wanted your comments on the Nov. 24-25 Singapore heads of state summit of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations plus China, Japan, and South Korea (ASEAN-Plus-3), with the sudden rapprochement of Chinese Prime Minister Zhu Rongji, Japanese Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori, and South Korean President Kim Dae-jung. These men, whose nations are historically adversaries, clasp hands, and the local papers compare them to the Three Musketeers. They meet with the ten ASEAN countries, Kim Dae-jung calls for an Asian Free Trade Association and an Asian Investment Area, to rival the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the European Union (EU), and all 13 nations announce that it's time to study this seriously.

**Dr. Johnson:** Dispatches from Singapore and regional editorials thus far would indicate that this is a breakthrough. It could be the beginning of the end of the U.S. empire in Asia. It is highly significant that the leaders of Japan, China, and South Korea have agreed to hold a meeting every year, with China hosting the next one. This is extremely positive. It was most powerful, the way the South Koreans attacked globalization, saying in effect that "globalization of economies allowed the 1997 financial crisis to spread quickly." They recognized that, "due to this changing paradigm, we

have to form a community; it is time for Asia to work closely together" in order to prevent another assault of global capital against the region.

China's Premier Zhu Rongji also made a large number of positive proposals at Singapore, from concretizing the Chiang Mai Initiative on currency swaps, to expanding Mekong Delta development. The fact that China is so committed to ASEAN, to some kind of customs union, is extremely encouraging. Chinese President Jiang Zemin's recent visit to Cambodia, which was all but blacked out in the U.S. press, was extremely important, a key initiative to reopen China's ties to ASEAN. By taking such leadership, China now appears as the reasonable peace-maker in East Asia, and it becomes the U.S. which appears as the problem child, particularly in light of China's support for North-South rapprochement on the Korean peninsula while the U.S. sulked.

It is noteworthy how un-cautious Japanese Prime Minister Mori was in supporting Kim Dae-jung and the Chinese; the Japanese are normally much more cautious and reserved. The Japanese did seem a bit surprised at how fast regional multilateral organization is going forward, but not only did Mori not dig in his heels, he said the Japanese were happy about it, and that was amazing.

Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir's remarks that the region is moving to become a unit, and the U.S. won't be able to stop it this time, is a direct reference to his original East Asian Economic Caucus (EAEC) proposal. Given the U.S.'s sabotage of the EAEC and Vice President Gore's direct attacks on Mahathir the last time APEC met in Kuala Lumpur, Mahathir (and Singapore's senior minister Lee Kuan Yew) must be having a terrific laugh over the "banana republic" election in the U.S.

We also have Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong's remarks, regarding a free-trade zone and a free investment area for Asia, that he "does not see why they should not do this, because the Americans compete as a group—they have NAFTA." Also very important was the speech at the APEC [Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum] meeting in Brunei by Malaysia's Trade Minister, Ms. Rafidah Abdul Aziz, who said that Southeast Asians cannot agree to a new round of global trade liberalization talks until there is a mutually beneficial agenda agreed to in advance. She rejected the U.S. moves to push further its one-way scheme for the globalization of trade in Asia.

Then we have President Clinton's visit to Vietnam, which was entirely pulled off by the Vietnamese. The Western newswires were lying when they said that Hanoi was angry with the big popular turnout for Clinton. The population could never have gone ahead with this kind of enthusiasm without the full encouragement of the government. Hanoi wants to use this and other visits to promote the normalization of the country on the world stage. The Vietnamese leaders also went out of their way to say that they don't trust globalization, but

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*The Americans don't know it, but globalization fell stone dead a year ago at Seattle. "Globalization" is a typical American abstract construct, like "free trade," intended to look as though it is an ineluctable, unstoppable force of history, to which the U.S. is merely adjusting.*

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clearly they do want to normalize their nation's standing in the world. Vietnam is also an important member of ASEAN.

**EIR:** As North Korean leader Kim Jong-il did in welcoming Kim Dae-jung to Pyongyang so warmly?

**Dr. Johnson:** Yes. Vietnam showed itself to be more magnanimous than the U.S., letting bygones be bygones, despite all the ruin the U.S. inflicted on the country. Just as their skillful diplomacy made France one of the best friends of Vietnam, they want to turn the U.S. into a repentant sinner who will help them.

The Americans don't know it, but globalization fell stone dead a year ago at Seattle. "Globalization" is a typical American abstract construct, like "free trade," intended to look as though it is an ineluctable, unstoppable force of history, to which the U.S. is merely adjusting. It's quite comparable to the old Soviet ideology, which held that their policies were not constructed for any particular benefit to Russia, but were simply the U.S.S.R.'s obeying the laws of history. The Asians have now seen through this ruse, and they are not listening to talk about globalization any more. That's the big news of what's been going on in the world while we've been preoccupied here by domestic electoral thuggery.

This is important because Japan continually suffers from American accusations that Tokyo's economic initiatives and aid programs in Asia are merely selfish promotions for Japanese big business while the U.S. pretends that it has no real control over "globalization." The American ideology is unravelling — to the advantage of Japan. Asians have been disappointed in the past by various Japanese initiatives, such as the Asian Monetary Fund (AMF) or the Miyazawa Initiative, in which Japan began to act seriously for the good of the region. But when the Americans objected to these initiatives, saying, "You can't do this, or you'll foul up the IMF," the Japanese would always back down. Now, however, China and South Korea have also gotten into the leadership act in a significantly new way, with Japan directly supporting them. On top of that, the U.S. has no functioning government. The U.S. situation gives the Asians an opening to move against American hegemony.

And they must act, because the Asians are rightfully quite worried that the whole 1997 crisis could happen again, and has in fact already begun again. They do not see any new

international financial architecture, as promised, being delivered by the U.S. Worse, they surely noticed the first Presidential debate, in which Bush was asked what he would do in an economic crisis, and he replied that he would call in [Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan] Greenspan!

**EIR:** Mr. "Ayn Rand-Laissez Faire-Free Market."

**Dr. Johnson:** Precisely. That means they cannot trust the U.S. to help them in a financial crisis. The U.S. didn't exactly help them in 1997; they were left hanging out in the cold, with Greenspan chortling to Congress that this is what happens to countries that do not follow the Anglo-American model. When financial instability recurs, they will be left hanging again. And the "good ol' boys" from Texas surely aren't going to help them. They remember that the Republicans coming into power in Washington were the same ones who wouldn't spend a single dollar for the bailout of Mexico in 1995. Clinton had to get [then-Treasury Secretary Robert] Rubin to find a way to finance the Mexican bailout without having to ask [then-House Speaker] Newt Gingrich to authorize the money.

It seems to me fairly clear that the Asian Monetary Fund and the new idea for an ASEAN-Plus-3 free trade agreement are more serious than ever. The AMF idea has been around since 1997 as a successor to the Malaysian EAEC, and the Americans have stepped on these ideas at every turn, seeing to it that they've never gone anywhere. Yet at this year's meetings in Brunei and Singapore, these ideas are back again, alive and kicking, with many other, more radical things like a free trade agreement and other concepts, all live possibilities — and all endorsed by China. The important thing to ask is: "Why has the time finally come that the East Asian nations have begun to seriously cooperate in this way?"

Reason number one, is the great Asian fear of a re-run of 1997, with an even worse response by the Americans this time, because of the utter cop-out reply of Bush in the debates.

Reason number two: Now the Asian leaders are actually questioning whether there is a United States government, and whether there is any legitimacy to anything the U.S. does. In the past, no one thought that Japan would really be serious, because the Japanese always complied with U.S. wishes, but now, with China and South Korea taking the lead, the Japanese don't have to worry so much. This is why Mori was so cooperative; he didn't have to worry about [U.S. Ambassador

to Tokyo Thomas] Foley complaining to him afterwards, “What do you people think you are doing cooperating with the Chinese and the Koreans?”

Reason number three: South Korea and China have now joined Japan as sponsors, whereas in the past [former Japanese Vice Finance Minister Eisuke] Sakakibara and [Finance Minister Kiichi] Miyazawa were alone and therefore weak.

Reason number four: There is a growing realization in Asia that the Americans have deliberately kept East Asia without any regional organization, in order to enforce U.S. predominance in the area. Now we’re starting to reap the blowback against that old policy. The standard American excuse for the need of their presence in East Asia, is the lack of any multilateral regional organizations comparable to NATO or the EU. This is now being seen through as a ruse, just as British imperial policy was ultimately seen through. It’s a famous dictum that British imperial policy in East Asia “was often in charge of both the arson squad and the fire department,” as the professor of Chinese history, Joseph Levenson, used to put it. Their presence and their policies provoked the fires in the first place (e.g., forced sales of opium to China), and then the British were the only ones who had the equipment and troops to put the fires out. This is the same faulty rationale being given for why the U.S. should run Asia. The growing realization in East Asia is that Asia’s previous efforts at multilateral organization have failed precisely because of American interference, that the real reason for the lack of regional organization is that the U.S. has actively prevented it.

Reason number five: The Chinese are now so deeply disturbed by things like the TMD and NMD [theater and national missile defense], especially if the Bush coup goes ahead, that they are thoughtfully acting now to take leadership. They are moving past the stage of trying to figure out the Americans, which was legitimate with Clinton as President being pro-China, while the Congress was opposed. Now Clinton is gone, and whoever comes in, it appears the Americans will be the enemy of Asian economic development. Thus, China has to take leadership, and is showing an increased willingness to compromise with other nations in the region to accomplish greater unity.

Regardless of who is elected in Washington, I think that any rational person in East Asia would find it hard to accept indefinite U.S. dominance. It is long overdue for the East Asians to create their own institutions, and what’s impressive is from whence the new initiatives are coming.

Kim Dae-jung, for example. He told Clinton point blank at Brunei that Clinton should go to North Korea, in open contradiction to all the advice Clinton has received from the Pentagon and the U.S. bureaucracy. Kim Dae-jung told Clinton that Kim Jong-il is, in fact, the leader in Pyongyang, that he’s empowered to negotiate and wants to negotiate, and that Clinton should go speak to him. Kim Dae-jung generally contradicted all the “go slow, we can’t trust North Korea” nonsense spilling out of U.S. institutions. Clinton had received

uniform advice from the U.S. bureaucracy that nothing was prepared for his visit to North Korea, together with the U.S. press trashing Albright’s trip—and now Kim Dae-jung uses all his clout to put direct pressure the opposite way. “Don’t wait for a new North Korea administration, there won’t be one,” he said. “Don’t be swayed by all these negative ‘No Peace’ views of the Pentagon, please go ahead and take a chance, you’re not going to be President long anyway, please don’t leave it to the next administration, please help me lock in the peace policy now, hand over to whoever follows you, the *fait accompli* of a Presidential visit to Pyongyang.” Kim Dae-jung said this publicly; I read it in the Nov. 16 *Los Angeles Times*.

**EIR:** What’s your assessment on the timing of all this ASEAN-Plus-3 activity?

**Dr. Johnson:** The “bottom line” is that the Asians will go slow, but go slow the same way that Kim Dae-jung opened up to North Korea: slow, and steady. They will look to see if the Americans continue to drift, can’t put together a government. If we continue to throw our weight around on TMD, then the Asians will move faster. It’s like what happened to the U.S. representative to the UN Global Warming Conference in The Hague this past week, which was finally about to produce a treaty out of the Kyoto conference. As the chief U.S. delegate was making his speech finalizing the treaty, a young Dutch lady got up and hit him in the face with a pie. The U.S. press blacked it out, but the Europeans and Japanese made a big deal out of it. Correctly so.

## LaRouche: Don’t Shut Down Korean Industries

*On Nov. 23, Lyndon LaRouche answered questions submitted in writing following his Nov. 14 address by teleconference to an audience in Washington, D.C. and webcast to a live international audience. The questions were submitted by a correspondent from the South Korean daily Chosun Ilbo. The full text of the webcast, “Now Comes the Aftermath,” appears in EIR, Nov. 24 and Dec. 1.*

**Q:** 1. How would you evaluate the performance of the IMF [International Monetary Fund] program in Korea for the past three years? Has it totally failed?

**LaRouche:** From the standpoint of the human race, IMF policy throughout East and Southeast Asia will be judged a failure at the point the observer recognizes either, that the IMF system has collapsed world-wide, as it will, soon, or, that the observer recognizes the inevitability of that collapse. However, IMF policy has been a success insofar as it accom-

plished its purpose, which was to ruin those nations, including Korea, as it has done in varying degree from case to case since the crisis of 1997.

**Q:** 2. How do you see the recent corporate and financial restructuring in Korea? Isn't it so crucial for the government to speed up in sweeping the non-profitable business sector?

**LaRouche:** I weep. From the standpoint of real economy, each of the conditionalities imposed upon Korea by foreign authorities and private "carpetbaggers," has lowered the chances of economic recovery and growth throughout the region, and also the world. The alleged "unprofitability" of targeted Korean industries, was nothing but a short-term to medium-term financial problem caused by Korea's participation in the practices dictated by the G-7 group, especially the U.S.A. The more complete answer to the question is obtained by looking at Korea's economy in physical, rather than financial terms. The collapse of Korea's physical-goods-producing industries, is a process of lowering the net physical output of Korea below the physical-economic break-even point. Closing down industries is the worst possible response to what is merely a financial, rather than a physical-economic crisis in the Korean economy. What is eliminated is not "unprofitable businesses," but the possibility of organizing a national economic recovery from the looting of Korea during the recent three years.

The question to be asked, is: What happens when the U.S. market for Asia exports collapses catastrophically, as it will soon? Imagine that the U.S. imports collapse by as much or more than \$600 billions annually, and that very suddenly. That amount is approximately the size of the U.S. Current Account Deficit rate. This will cause an economic and political earthquake in China, which will discover that it has relied too much on its exports-dependency on the U.S. market. Similar effects will strike other nations of the region. This means that a sudden shift of Asia, away from exports to the U.S., to a program of long-term investment in basic economic infrastructure and capital-intensive modern technologies, must occur, and quickly. What Korea must save, as a matter of priorities, is the physical-goods-producing capacity needed to serve the requirements of East and Southeast Asia, chiefly. It is those relative high-technology capacities for production of physical capital goods which will determine whether or not Korea is organized to recover from the recent, externally imposed financial catastrophe.

**Q:** 3. What is the best way that Korea should go to prevent the next possible crisis? You criticized the IMF's recipe.

**LaRouche:** That is the \$600 trillions question to be answered, in concert, by some combination of most of the world's governments. We are at the verge of the greatest financial collapse in history. All nations will be caught up in the chain-reaction collapse. All of the world's central banking systems, with the possible exception of China's, will be bank-

rupt at that juncture. This includes the leading U.S. banks and Alan Greenspan's Federal Reserve System as a whole. At that juncture, the only workable response will be measures which echo the policies of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt from the 1933-1945 interval, and also modelled on the relations of cooperation between the U.S.A. and western Europe during the 1945-1965 interval. This means that the IMF is taken into receivership for bankruptcy reorganization, by authority of the sovereign nation-state governments of the relevant nations.

Otherwise, the presently onrushing crisis is now inevitable. It can no longer be prevented. Were I President of the U.S.A., the situation would be different; but I do not occupy that position. Therefore, the wish to prevent the next crisis is a hopeless wish; there is no way, under present governments, by means of which a world-wide financial collapse, the greatest in history, can be prevented now. Instead, we must accept the crash itself as inevitable, and instead of wasting efforts trying to prevent the inevitable, we should mobilize resources and policies for early and rapid recovery from the policies which have caused this inevitable crisis. What must be eradicated is the policies of the IMF during the past thirty years, since the 1971 introduction of a "floating-exchange-rate" monetary system.

**Q:** 4. And I welcome any other comments on the Korean economy.

**LaRouche:** The Korea economy, as it existed prior to the 1997 crisis, was among the best in the world. It should be restored as it was, excepting for the wild-eyed financial policies, which should never be allowed to be resumed.

It must be recognized, from looking at the condition of the governments and leading political parties of western Europe and the Americas, that the ruin of the world economy is chiefly an inevitable outcome of the change in policy-making trends introduced thirty-five years ago, changes which reversed those policies which had led North America and western Europe to a great economic recovery from the previous Depression and War, the recovery of the 1945-1965 interval.

Thus, although we can, and must examine the specific economic policies which have caused this terrible financial and economic crisis of today, we must also recognize that the deeper cause for that crisis is moral and cultural, rather than merely economic. In western Europe and the Americas, we have transformed the world's most successful economies into nations and their populations which have, for the moment, lost the moral fitness to make the decisions upon which their nations' continued survival now depends absolutely. Recovery from the presently inevitable world-wide financial collapse, will require a return to saner economic policies; however, those needed changes in economic policy will not be made until we uproot the kind of moral rot exhibited by such developments as the continuing moral depravity of the current U.S. election-crisis.

# ASEAN-Plus-3 Proceeds With Great Projects

by Michael O. Billington

The historic developments at the Association of Southeast Asian Nations plus China, Japan, and South Korea (ASEAN-Plus-3) meeting in Singapore on Nov. 24-25, establishing a level of economic collaboration and political unity unprecedented in the history of East Asia, has created the conditions for the realization of a number of massive regional infrastructure development projects, which have been on the drawing boards, or in a state of retarded development, for many years—in some cases, going back to the early years of the 20th Century. The numerous discussions concerning financial and political arrangements, to protect the economies of the region from the next round of financial crisis, and to generate real growth in the region, all centered upon the recognition by at least most of the heads-of-state attending the conference, that only extensive development of the regional infrastructure will permit the required level of economic and social progress

in the region as a whole.

The three major Great Projects that dominated the discussions were: the Mekong River Development Plan; the Asian Railroad and its connection to the Eurasian Land-Bridge; and the development of the western, interior regions of China, centered upon the Three Gorges Dam and the water diversion projects the dam will make possible. A brief review of the history of these projects over the past century will demonstrate the historic paradigm shift involved in the decisions made over the past week.

## The Legacy of Sun Yat-sen

To a significant extent, *all* of the major projects under discussion were proposed by the founding father of the Chinese Republic, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In 1919, seven years after the overthrow of the last Imperial Dynasty in China, Dr. Sun released a study called *The International Development of China*, which included his proposal for a dam across the Yangtze River at the Three Gorges, extensive rail and road development across the region (see **Figure 1**), and water, energy, and other projects. Two important aspects of Dr. Sun's profound insight into the strategic realities of the modern world are striking still today. First, he thought of China's development in light of the development of the United States under Abraham Lincoln and the American System school, of which Dr. Sun was an ardent adherent. The use of rail and

water transport were to be seen as development corridors, opening up the unsettled regions by providing the infrastructure needed for the growth of agriculture and city building. Further, he believed, like American System economist Henry Carey, that the world could, and must, be circumscribed by iron rails, and that the development of China must take place as a crucial part of that international development project. So, also, today, have the leaders of the ASEAN-Plus-3 proclaimed that the development of Asia, the home of the majority of the world's population, can serve to spur progress internationally, as did the development of the United States in the 19th Century.

The second point raised by Dr. Sun was that the development of China must be taken up by all the developed nations of the world, not simply for al-

FIGURE 1  
Railway System for China's Interior as Proposed by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen

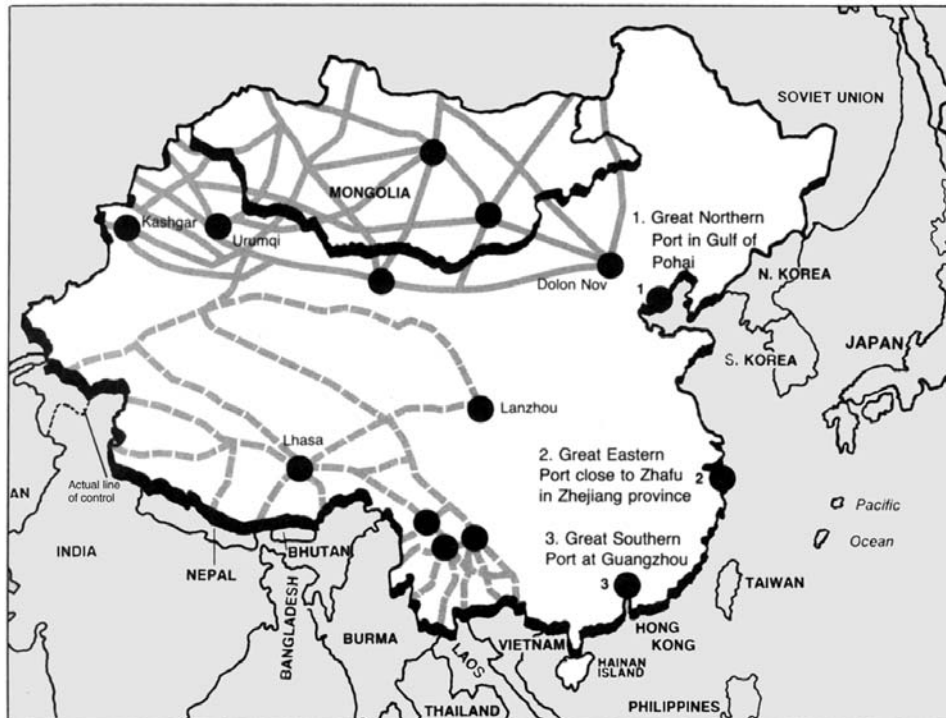
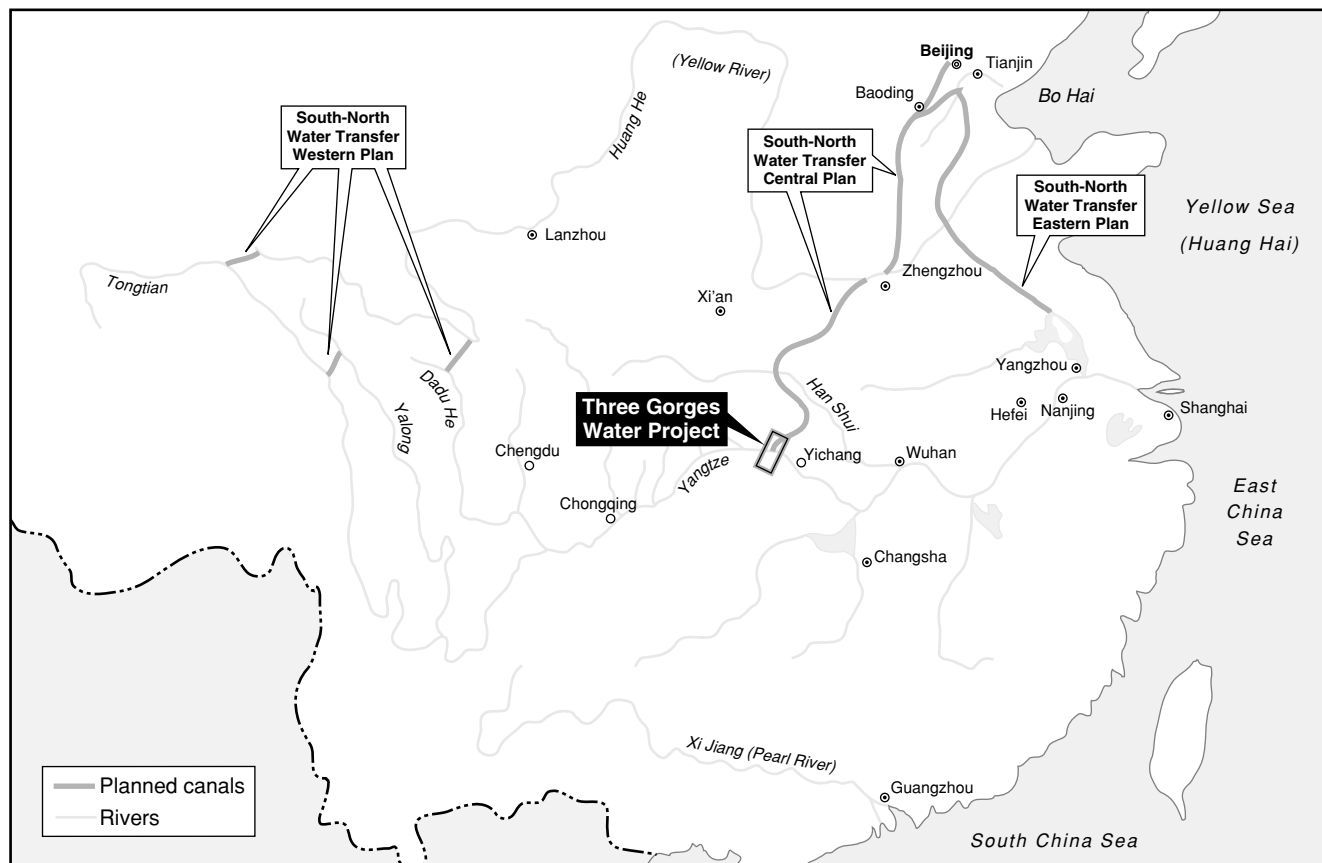




FIGURE 2

## Planned Water Diversion Projects in China



truistic purposes, *but because only such a joint undertaking to bring Asia out of colonialism and into the modern world could prevent the outbreak of another world war, perhaps, he warned, far more devastating than the Great War which had just passed.* Today, there are some differences, but the fundamental point remains valid. Today, the Asian leaders have learned, through the crisis of the late 1990s, that the Western nations and their international financial institutions have refused to defend, let alone develop, the economies of East Asia. Instead, especially in light of the now onrushing collapse of the dollar-based Western financial system, they have come to believe that they must develop their own markets and their own financial mechanisms within Asia itself, but always with the view of facilitating international trade, and contributing to a new global financial and economic structure. Indeed, the Eminent Persons Group of the ASEAN nations, in a report released immediately preceding the conference, said: “ASEAN should take an active lead in building a regional financial architecture in East Asia, which can be a positive building block towards a new global financial architecture.”

As reported in the preceding article, the South Korean

leadership also pointed out that the Korean construction firms and machine-tool sectors, invaluable resources to the human race, are now being threatened with liquidation by dictates coming from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), but could be rejuvenated through participation in the huge development projects now being planned in western China and in the Mekong River region. Such a view is just as valid for the productive economies of the rest of the world, if those in the West would simply recognize it as such.

### The FDR Tradition

In fact, that was the view of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who recognized during World War II that the future peace depended upon the ending of colonialism once and for all, and a mutual commitment of sovereign nations to the development of the formerly colonized countries with American System technology. Representatives of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), which had transformed vast, poverty-stricken areas within the United States into thriving industrial and agricultural regions, visited China and developed proposals for the Three Gorges Dam and other Great Projects in Asia. The death of Roosevelt, and the return of the

FIGURE 3

### Railways in Southeast Asia Connecting to the Eurasian Land-Bridge



ASEAN's Asia rail project connecting Jakarta with Kunming will tie all of Southeast Asia to the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

European colonial powers to Asia, prevented his dream from becoming reality.

The British-orchestrated Cold War, which ultimately drew the United States into fighting Europe's colonial wars for them, further undermined America's historic mission. The FDR tradition remained alive in the hearts of many Americans, however, and under President John Kennedy there was a significant potential for a revival of the nation-building ap-

proach to foreign policy. Even after Kennedy's assassination, President Lyndon Johnson, whose entire career was based on his emulation of FDR, had dreams of using the methods of the TVA to develop the Third World.

Johnson, however was a truly tragic figure. Just days after he ordered the full-scale bombing and troop deployments into Vietnam in 1965, he proposed that the methods of Roosevelt's TVA, which he had earlier championed, as a Congressman,

## Trans-Asian Railroad

The completion of the Asian Railroad (see **Figure 3**) has been a leading concern of the ASEAN nations throughout the past decade. The plan calls for creating rail connections from the Indonesian capital, Jakarta, to Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province in southern China. Kunming, in turn, is already connected to the Eurasian Land-Bridge to the north, connecting the Pacific to the Atlantic.

The existing rail lines from Singapore to Chiang Mai in northern Thailand are being upgraded, while new links are under construction from Chiang Mai north to the Laotian border, and from Kunming south to the Laotian border. Only days after the ASEAN-Plus-3 summit, China announced that Beijing will finance the missing link through Laos, a 247 kilometer stretch which Laos is totally unable

to finance on its own.

Before the 1997-98 destruction of the Asian economies by the hedge funds and the International Monetary Fund, there were serious discussions concerning the construction of bridges to span the Straits of Melaka between Malaysia and the Indonesian island of Sumatra, and between Sumatra and the island of Java. Although those plans are now on hold, these are precisely the kinds of invaluable projects that can again be placed on the drawing boards.

Other rail projects under discussion to complete the three branches of the Eurasian Land-Bridge are: the reconnection of North and South Korea, linking South Korea by rail to the Land-Bridge; the Thailand-Cambodia and Cambodia-Vietnam links, connecting Ho Chi Minh City with Bangkok; a line from Chiang Mai to Pyu in Myanmar; and a line between Myitkyina in northern Myanmar and Dibrugarh in northeast India, completing the southern branch of the Land-Bridge.

for his own state of Texas and the Southwest of the United States, be applied to Southeast Asia, reviving the Mekong River Project as the basis for peace. The plan was to be called the Johnson Plan, on the model of the Marshall Plan for post-war Europe, and called for a \$1 billion U.S. investment. Johnson's good intentions, in this as in other aspects of his Administration, were negated by the fact that he never understood what had been done to him by the Anglophile Eastern Establishment in his Cabinet, who had drawn him into the war. Unlike President Kennedy, who had wanted to stop communist insurgency but would not allow the United States to fight a colonial war in Asia, Johnson was blinded, by Cold War rhetoric, to the necessity of national sovereignty as a precondition for the economic development of a nation-state.

Thus, his proposal took the form of: You surrender, and here's what we'll do for you. There were no negotiations offered for the Vietcong insurgents in South Vietnam, nor any offer to halt the massive bombing. The proposal was dead on arrival—as had been intended by Johnson's advisers. The ensuing war spread destruction over all of Indochina, dividing the Asian nations for another 30 years, and leaving a deep stain on America's legacy in history.

### Unity and Development

In 1983, the Founding Editor of *EIR*, Lyndon LaRouche, issued a proposal for "A Fifty-Year Development Policy for the Indian-Pacific Oceans Basin," in which he emphasized that the basis for overcoming the divisive legacy of colonialism, and the ethnic, racial, and religious hatreds enhanced by colonialism and poverty, must be the collaboration among nation-states on building infrastructure through the Great Projects approach. The proposal included all the major proj-

ects now under discussion, and more, with an emphasis on the creation of new cities centered around nuclear energy facilities—the nuplex concept. These proposals were studied around the region, but efforts toward their realization were generally stymied by the continuing distrust, intervention by Western-funded, anti-growth non-governmental organizations, and the refusal of international institutions to provide the necessary financing.

By 1994, China had decided that they could not wait for Western approval or Western financing, and began construction of the mighty Three Gorges Dam, using almost entirely their own resources and funding. Still under discussion is the plan to divert some of the water made available by the dam to the arid regions in the north (see **Figure 2**, and the accompanying box), for which China has invited the nations of the ASEAN-Plus-3 to participate.

In 1992, the Greater Mekong Subregional Project was created in conjunction with the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The \$40 billion project was moving ahead slowly, when the 1997 Asian financial crisis put everything on hold. Even before the crisis, however, the ADB had released an updated review of the project that was actually a step backwards. Dams and nuclear power were ruled out, while half the financing had to come from private sources—a guarantee that they would never get off the ground.

Addressing this question of public versus private financing at the ASEAN-Plus-3 summit, Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad said, in regard to the Trans-Asian Railway project: "Let's be frank about it. This is an infrastructure project; a public utility, and in the past we did not even think of any returns on such investment. Where financing is concerned, countries like Cambodia are eligible for conces-

sionary loans or aid. If this happens, then the cost can be brought down and the thing can be made feasible.” Such talk of government-financed Great Projects is anathema to the free-trade/globalization gurus of the IMF, but it is increasingly clear that Dr. Mahathir’s view is now shared by at least most of the leaders of the ASEAN-Plus-3.

In fact, there is a great irony involved in the historic developments of late November in Asia. The Great Infrastructure Projects which serve as the backbone of the new Asian unity are all linked historically to the role of the United States, from the time of Dr. Sun Yat-sen’s American System policies, to the TVA approach in regard to the development of the great rivers of Asia. And yet, it is precisely because the United States has proven itself unable, or unwilling, to promote such policies today, following instead the anti-American mantra of free trade and globalization, that the Asian nations have considered it necessary to take matters in their own hands—especially in light of the unravelling of the global financial system. Further, it is only because the United States is now literally immobilized by the electoral crisis, that the nations of Asia can act without the normal expectation that U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright (or someone else from Foggy Bottom) will start waving her broomstick at them, demanding that they cease and desist or face sanctions or other dire consequences. Instead, it is the Asian nations which are promoting the concepts found in the U.S. Constitution, that it is the purpose of government to foster the general welfare of the population.

### Other Directions

Although the ASEAN-Plus-3 turned down a request from India to join the emerging institutional structure, India will certainly play a crucial role in the unfolding development policies in the region. On Nov. 10, just days before the ASEAN-Plus-3 summit, the nations of the Ganges and the Mekong met in Laos, signing the “Vientiane Declaration,” designed to boost cooperation between the two regions. The Declaration was signed by India, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Myanmar, while China has requested that it be included in future discussions. The highlight of the initiative is the plan for a trans-Asian highway to connect India with Southeast Asia. As can be seen in **Figure 3**, the “southern tier” of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, connecting Asia to Europe by rail through Southeast and South Asia, depends upon completing the missing link through Myanmar.

Relations between India and Myanmar have recently improved dramatically—to the consternation of the Western anti-Myanmar lobby. Myanmar’s delegate to the meeting in Laos, Saw Lwin, stated that the Yangon government is “prepared to pave the way in our position as the strategic gateway to India.” The two nations will soon inaugurate a 160 kilometer road, built by India, connecting the two nations. Further road and rail developments are expected.

Another crucial direction for the ASEAN-Plus-3 nations

was indicated in a speech by Dr. Mahathir entitled “Agenda for a New Asia,” presented in Hong Kong on Oct. 28 to the Asian Society. He referred to Central Asia as an area whose development had to be of crucial concern for all the nations of Asia. Dr. Mahathir pointed to the landlocked nature of this vast region dividing Europe from Asia. “Camels were once regarded as the ships of the desert,” he said, in reference to the historic Silk Road. “Obviously, they are no longer adequate to carry the rich raw materials of Central Asia and the goods that Central Asia needs. The ships of the desert in these days of mass consumption are the railways. What Central Asia needs is a vast network of railways of super-sizes and -length. Two-mile-long trains running on ultrawide gauge would reduce the cost of transporting raw materials and goods across the vast expanse of Central Asia. Just as tankers are built to transport ever increasing quantities of oil across huge oceans, there is no reason why the railways cannot be improved in the same way.”

If the West refuses to reach out to develop Asia, then Asia will reach out to develop itself, and, in the process, provide the West with an opportunity to recover from the current crisis, brought upon itself through its own folly.

## The Mekong Cascade

by Marcia Merry Baker

**Figure 4** shows the proposed “Mekong Cascade” system of mainstream dams and reservoirs, as of 1990. These illustrations are reproduced from an *EIR Feature* on the area, “Mekong Development Plan: It Is Time To Awaken the ‘Sleeping Giant’ ” (March 29, 1991).

The Mekong Cascade is the core part of developing the Mekong River Basin, and details were worked out decades ago. However, the major projects have been held up not only by warfare, but principally by opposition from international financial institutions and powers opposed to development. The latest Asian Development Bank proposals for the region conspicuously *omit any map of dams*, and barely make mention of any of the obvious large-scale projects. Although there are serious concerns about dam construction, and the earlier plan is subject to review and improvement, the severity of the deadly floods throughout the region during the recent rainy season should make it clear that the failure to build the dams needed to turn the destructive power of the river to productive use is itself an act of destruction.

**River Basin Development Projects:** The Mekong Cascade is an integrated system of dams and reservoirs that would regulate the lower 2,000 kilometers of mainstream flow of the greater Mekong system, providing power, flood

control, irrigation, and many other benefits. As of 1990, total project costs would have been in the range of \$20 billion.

The Mekong is Asia's third-largest river. In terms of annual flow, it is the eighth-largest river in the world. It begins as a snow-fed river, rising in the Tanghla Range of northern Tibet, in China, at an elevation of 5,000 meters, where the Yangtze River also originates. But the lower Mekong Basin is in the monsoon belt, and its flow is dominated by huge annual rainfall variation. Almost every year, enormous volumes of excess water cause damage to crops, dwellings, and economic functions. Alternately, there is a serious flow reduction in the dry season. Building infrastructure to coordinate water catchment and storage, and to begin to regulate flow, can provide the basis for fabulous long-term growth in the region.

At Phnom Penh, the Mekong becomes connected to Cambodia's natural catch-basin, the Tonle Sap, alternately (depending on the season) feeding or being fed by the Great Lake. After the point of conjunction with the Tonle Sap River, the main stream divides into two forks, and as these twin streams continue south and enter Vietnam, they in turn fan out over a

vast, fertile delta, emptying into the South China Sea through numerous mouths.

Along with the dams shown in the Mekong Cascade, which can regulate flow out to sea, other projects can help hold back saltwater intrusion into the Mekong Delta. A Delta embankment system for dealing with seawater inflow, was one of the designated "world" projects of the Japan-based Global Infrastructure Fund over 25 years ago.

### History of Plans

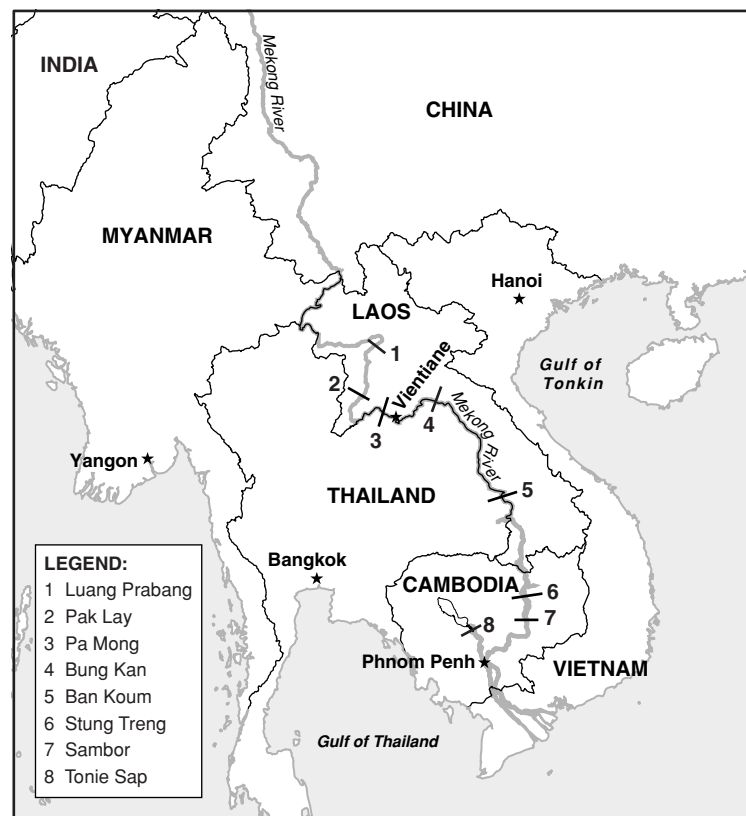
On three separate occasions since World War II, when peace seemed close at hand—upon the signing of the 1954 Geneva Accords, in 1972-73 as the Vietnam War was winding down, and again in 1990—plans for harnessing the Mekong River have been put forward to foster regional stability and cooperation. But as of the end of the century, the projects still need backing.

In May 1947, the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), headquartered in Bangkok, began a study, "Preliminary Report on Technical Problems Relating to Flood Control and Water Resources Development of the Mekong—An International River," which was published in May 1952. Many engineering possibilities were posed, and subsequent work identified priority sites and multi-purpose projects, reviewed by experts, including from India, Japan, France, and the United States. ECAFE expert P.T. Tan and an international team produced specific dam proposals in 1956. In 1958, a UN Technical Assistance team issued an evaluative report, overseen by Lt. Gen. Raymond Wheeler (ret.) of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The "Wheeler Report" formed the basis for much of the work done on the Mekong through the 1960s.

An Interim Mekong Committee, originating in 1957, has overseen studies, planning, and implementation. Its Mekong Secretariat is in Bangkok. A comprehensive plan for 1970-2000 was commissioned by this committee, whose 600-page report identified 180 development projects, of varying size and priority. But, the pressure of recent years has been to *scale down* or abandon major projects.

*Vast Benefits:* As of the early 1990s, consumptive use of Mekong Basin waters for irrigation and water supply amounted to less than 1%. At 254 megawatts of installed capacity, the degree of exploitation of hydroelectric power then was also only in the 1% range. Thus, the benefits of the river development projects for energy and irrigation potentials are immense. Controlled water flow can allow fabulous increases in per-hectare output of rice and other crops, double-cropping, and millions of tons of increase in annual agricultural output.

FIGURE 4  
Proposed 'Mekong Cascade' System of Dams and Reservoirs



# Washington Mulls East Asian Summit

by William Jones

The reaction of the Clinton Administration to the ASEAN-Plus-3 summit meeting on the last weekend of November would seem mildly encouraging. When asked by *EIR* about Administration reactions to the summit's wide-ranging measures of economic cooperation, including currency swaps that could be implemented if any of these nations were faced with another financial crisis like that of 1997-98, White House spokesman Jake Siewert simply said, "Well, anything—any effort to liberalize trade in a multilateral setting is welcome, and that's something we've encouraged both through APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum] and through the WTO [World Trade Organization]." Another senior Administration official told *EIR*, "As long as China lives up to its WTO commitments, they are welcome to enter into whatever bilateral or multilateral economic relationships they might wish."

This response, however, really begs the question, because what is at stake here is finding a workable alternative to the bankrupt International Monetary Fund (IMF)/WTO system. *EIR* pointed out that it was the U.S. Treasury Department which last year shot down the Japanese proposal for an Asian Monetary Fund—which could provide alternative financing for the beleaguered Asian countries—on the pretext that it would undermine the "conditionalities" of the IMF. Siewert replied, "In the past, I know Treasury has thought that the primary means for dealing with crises, when they arise, is through the International Monetary Fund, and that that's the best way to address those crises in a multilateral setting. I'll check with Treasury and let you know if their views have changed."

In fact, according to one Asian journalist, "People have been bombarding Treasury with calls to see what they think about the Singapore event." The U.S. Ambassador to APEC, Larry Greenwood, commented to one diplomat that there was no concern about this development toward regional cooperation, if it did not affect the relationship these countries have to APEC, which also includes the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand as well as a few Ibero-American nations.

But the move to seek regional solutions comes in the face of the abysmal failure of the larger economic groupings like APEC or the G-7 to come up with any lasting solutions to the international financial crisis. As one mainland Chinese journalist commented to this writer, "People always talk so much about the Pacific Rim nations. But if the Pacific is in-

deed a lake, as the term seems to imply, it is a very big one, and sometimes we have to deal with issues on a regional basis."

Certain U.S. factions are showing their complete opposition to the ASEAN moves to stop a financial collapse. Speaking to a Washington reporter at a conference across town, William D. Rogers, a longtime associate of Henry Kissinger at the U.S. State Department and vice chairman of Kissinger Associates, said of the Asian Monetary Fund: "The idea has been around for a couple of years. I thought it was a lousy idea then, and I believe it's a lousy idea now."

A minority among U.S. policymakers wishes to ignore the new Asian economic development completely, hoping that it will simply go away. Stratfor, an Austin, Texas-based consulting firm which provides intelligence updates to military and political think-tanks, issued a wire: "Tensions among the wildly varied states constantly crop up. It is these tensions that will limit ASEAN's future as an economic entity. Governments willing to trade with Internet-savvy Singapore cringe at the thought of investing in some of its more unstable partners, such as Indonesia, the Philippines or Vietnam. . . . Without Singapore's leadership, an ASEAN free trade agreement and regional economic integration are doubtful."

Another response has been to raise the spectre of the evil machinations of a Communist China, trying to dominate the region. That this is the *British* financial establishment's line, may be judged from the acid comments of *The Economist* magazine. In an article on the ASEAN-Plus-3 meeting in its Dec. 1 edition, *The Economist* referred to Chinese Prime Minister Zhu Rongji, who had floated the proposal for an Asian free-trade area, as being "at his most feline" at the Singapore summit.

C. Fred Bergsten, head of the International Institute of Economics, in a July 15 *Economist* article, written after the ground-breaking Chiang Mai meeting this spring which effectively established "ASEAN-Plus-3" as an institution, had ruefully admitted, "East Asia also clearly feels that multilateral institutions, on which it was previously willing to rely, are no longer infallible. It notes that its aggregate economy and external trade are about as large as those of the United States and the EU, and that its monetary reserves are much larger. Hence it wants its own institutions, and a central say in its own fate."

If the U.S. Administration insists on holding to the "Washington consensus," insisting that the IMF be "lender of last resort" and the virtual dictator over the economic policy of the lending countries, the East Asian nations might well have to "go it alone." In the face of the stubborn resistance of Western governments, particularly Britain and the U.S., to the proposals by economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche for the creation of a New Bretton Woods monetary system, the countries of Asia, as well as the other countries of the world, really have no choice. The alternative is to be swept away by the financial holocaust awaiting the world as it foolishly clings to the wreck of the IMF/WTO system.

# Turkey's Financial System on the Skids

by William Engdahl

No sooner had international bankers, the International Monetary Fund, and relevant governments heaved a sigh of relief, that an emergency \$20 billion IMF-led credit line had postponed a full-scale currency and economic crisis in Argentina, when Turkey was suddenly plunged into the most severe banking and currency crisis in its history.

Turkey's foreign debt is over \$104 billion, and Turkey is a strategically critical nation, on the perimeter of the troubled Balkans, and is seeking full membership into the European Union (EU), giving the crisis an added unpredictable dimension.

## Banks in Crisis

The Turkish Central Bank was forced to pump \$4.3 billion of its scarce dollar reserves into its banking system, in a vain effort to stem panic selling of the Turkish lira for dollars. A national banking crisis was detonated by the release of a long-awaited report on Nov. 21, by the Turkish Banking Regulation and Supervisory Agency (BRSA), as part of a new law passed under pressure from the IMF.

The BRSA report examined the solvency of the nation's 80 private banks, with focus on 11 banks which are currently in de facto state receivership, though still operating. The report triggered a panic cut of all interbank credit lines to ten banks, resulting in a general depositors' panic which is far from over. The panic selling triggered a 9% crash on the Istanbul Stock Exchange, and a collapse of prices for lira-denominated Turkish bonds, on Nov. 22—a date that was dubbed "Black Wednesday" by the Turkish media.

The domestic overnight interest rates paid by banks for liquidity had skyrocketed to more than 220% by Nov. 29. "This is no more speculation," remarked one Turkish stockbroker. "It has evolved into a foreign currency and liquidity crisis. The situation will get worse, if the hard-currency demand remains this strong."

The BRSA wrote that at least \$8 billion will be needed in order to bring the ten "brain-dead" banks into solvency. In 1999, these banks had combined losses of \$1.8 billion, losses forced on taxpayers in an economy already severely hit by soaring dollar costs of oil imports, and exploding import costs from Turkey's peg to the dollar. To convince foreign investors that Turkey was a stable investment center, the government fixed the lira to the dollar in a "crawling peg," where the value

can change up or down by only 1% per month, by law. To defend the lira at the end of November, the Central Bank reportedly spent \$4.3 billion of its \$21 billion in reserves.

The vast bulk of Turkey's imports of industrial and other goods, however, comes not from the United States, but from the European Union. Fully 21% of all Turkish exports go to Germany. As the European single currency, the euro, has lost 28% against the dollar since January 1999, the Turkish balance of payments deficit exploded, as EU import costs rose by 25%, forcing Turkey to cover the deficit with Eurodollar borrowings and foreign capital at high interest rates.

## Enter, the IMF

In 1999, Turkey was devastated by the effects of Russia's August 1998 default on its government bonds, which led foreign investors to stampede out of all higher risk emerging markets. The same year, the country was laid waste by two huge earthquakes, causing tens of billions of dollars in damage. Gross Domestic Product growth plunged 5% in 1999, and the government was forced to turn to the IMF for emergency credit in December.

As usual, the IMF cure was worse than the disease it was supposedly designed to remedy. In its strict monetarist orthodoxy, the IMF demanded that Turkey slash its public spending and reduce the public deficit. In 1999, the public deficit had hit a staggering 14% of GDP. Interest payments to bondholders, mainly Turkish private banks, became the largest single budget expense: 42% of central government spending last year.

Then, the IMF demanded a clean-up of the troubled banking system. By severely reducing the supply of new government debt, in the course of meeting IMF demands on deficit reduction, the government also deprived its banks of their primary source of risk-free profits. Profits on lira bonds to the banks fell from 30% in 1999, down to 12% by this August. That loss of profit has severely hit all banks, but above all, those without solid foundations, especially the ten cited in the government's latest report. J.P. Morgan, in a report, predicted that "banking could prove to be the Achilles' heel of the Turkish adjustment effort." That was written, presciently, in October.

Desperately seeking to calm the crisis, the IMF and World Bank announced that they would make early release of various planned loans, totalling \$1 billion, to begin in December. But that is a drop in a very big and empty bucket. On Nov. 30, the Turkish daily *Sabah* reported that the government of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit plans to ask the IMF for an added \$5 billion, to replace the funds that have fled the country since the crisis began.

The issue to watch next, will be whether the IMF continues to insist on savage austerity conditionalities, which will only aggravate what is already Turkey's worst-ever banking crisis. If it does, Turkey could well become the detonator of a much broader, global crisis.

# Mad Cow Disease Hits Europe: How Globalization Is Poisoning Your Food

by Jonathan Tennenbaum

The French population has been thrown into a panic, by the growing outbreak of the “Mad Cow” disease (bovine spongiform encephalopathy, BSE), and by the first cases of French citizens falling ill with the deadly brain disease nvCJD (new variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease), thought to be linked to consumption of BSE-contaminated beef. Overnight, meat consumption in France has fallen by 40% or more. In the face of a looming repetition of the disastrous “Mad Cow” epidemic in Britain in 1996, the French government is taking emergency actions which would have been unthinkable only weeks ago. In Germany, apparently BSE-free so far, concern is growing, that cattle herds might already be infected with BSE, which has a long incubation time, and that German consumers might already have been exposed to BSE-contaminated meat through imports, despite supposedly strict controls. Meanwhile, BSE epidemics are developing in Italy and Portugal.

The growing panic is *absolutely justified*. But what people should really be panicking about, is not BSE and nvCJD—which are dangerous, but could easily be brought under control. What people should be *terrified* about, is the *economic policies* of radical “free-market” globalization and deregulation, which have created worldwide conditions for the explosive growth of *new and old pandemic diseases* on a scale which can only be compared with the 14th-Century depopulation of Europe by the “Black Death.”

While western Europeans worry about contaminated meat on their dining tables, vast new epidemics of antibiotic-resistant tuberculosis, malaria, cholera, HIV-AIDS, and other deadly diseases, are sweeping through the poor countries of Africa, Ibero-America, Asia, and parts of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union—exactly the areas which have been most brutally and systematically looted by International Monetary Fund (IMF) austerity conditionalities, neo-liberal “shock therapy,” and the rapacious greed of the globalized financial bubble. Now, suddenly, that process is exploding in the faces of the so-called rich countries themselves.

The BSE scandal is only the tip of the iceberg of the epidemiological nightmare which has been created by radical free-market deregulation and brutal cost-cutting in vital areas of agriculture, public sanitation, and health infrastructure. The one-sided and irresponsible use of antibiotics and other pharmaceutical “quick fixes” to compensate for inadequate

public health, has led to a proliferation of drug-resistant strains of bacteria. A general erosion and breakdown of mankind’s immunological resistance, is being accelerated by the shutting down of hospitals, vaccination and insect control programs, and the decline in standards of nutrition and health care of the majority of the world’s population—including an increasing portion of the population of the U.S.A. and other “rich” countries.

Meanwhile, the vicious price competition in deregulated and globalized agricultural markets, depressing farm prices below the real, sustainable costs of production, has encouraged the spread of dangerous and irresponsible practices of cost-cutting in food production, drastically increasing the potential velocity of evolution and spread of microbial diseases of plants and animals across the planet.

By “deregulating the biosphere,” radical free-market policies are breaking down the natural immunological barriers between species, encouraging the emergence of new disease by serial passage and “species jumps.” According to evidence we shall review below, exactly such practices led to the artificial creation of BSE through a “species jump” of a deadly neurological disease of sheep into cows, and then a second jump from cows to human beings, creating a new variant of the fatal brain disease CJD.

What we are witnessing, is exactly the process Lyndon LaRouche described and warned about over a quarter of a century ago, when he commissioned a “biological holocaust task force” to investigate the impact of brutal, IMF-style economic austerity policies, and the resulting, projected collapse of the population potential of the human species, upon the biosphere as a whole. Results of that continuing investigation were later summarized in an *EIR* Special Report, *Economic Breakdown and the Threat of Global Pandemics*, published in July 1985. In addition, subsequent historical investigations by Paul Gallagher<sup>1</sup> demonstrated that the 14th-Century “Black Death” pandemic in Europe, which wiped out between a third and a half of the population, was itself the product of Venetian “financial globalization” and looting policies. Now, we can see that process, enacted on even a larger scale, re-

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1. Paul Gallagher, “How Venice Rigged the First, and Worst, Global Financial Collapse,” *Fidelio*, Winter 1995.



flected in the phenomenon of HIV-AIDS and the consequences of Margaret Thatcher's creation, the Mad Cow disease.

## How BSE Was Created

Despite enormous attention given to BSE and its apparent human version, nvCJD, many questions about the ultimate origin and nature of the pathogens involved, and the modes of transmission, have not been answered in a definitive manner. Nevertheless, what is known with reasonable certainty, points overwhelmingly to a massive, criminal irresponsibility—or worse!—on the part of British authorities, as well as the European Commission and other responsible agencies.

Judging from the available evidence, the appearance of bovine spongiform encephalopathy in England in the mid-1980s was nearly certainly the result of an artificially induced “species jump” of a disease of sheep, known as “scrapie,” from sheep to cattle. Whether or not the species jump itself was an intended effect, the conditions under which the “jump” occurred are demonstrably the result of very deliberate economic and related policies.

The story of scrapie can be followed back to 1732, when a strange neurological disease broke out among sheep in England, leading invariably to paralysis and death. By the mid-1700s, entire herds were being decimated by the disease, particularly in southern England. There was a public uproar in England at the time, with petitions demanding that the government take action. But scrapie was not eradicated, and has since then remained endemic in the British Isles. In the course of the following 250 years, there were repeated, explosive outbreaks of scrapie in British herds. Standard prophylactic practices which came to be used in many countries, including the preemptive slaughtering of all animals in affected herds, were never applied in England in the case of scrapie. Through the uncontrolled sale, purchase, and breeding of infected sheep, the disease was maintained all over the British Isles, and constantly spread to other areas of the world. This continued right up to the 1990s. Mandatory reporting of scrapie was introduced for the first time in Britain in 1993!

(By contrast: In Germany, scrapie was completely eliminated, thanks to strict control measures; the last case was in 1990—in sheep imported from France—and the last case before that was 42 years earlier!)

The 1970s saw the latest, massive scrapie epidemic in Britain. This epidemic, which came at a time of a major buildup in the size of sheep herds in England, again wiped out entire sheep herds in some areas, and affected a very substantial portion of all herds in the country.

Although human beings have consumed meat from scrapie-infected sheep countless times over the years, there is no evidence that people had become ill as a result. It is true, that strong similarities had been noticed between scrapie and the deadly, but very rare neurological disease of humans called Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. But there was no clear evi-

dence connecting cases of CJD in people, with scrapie in sheep. Until the frightening outbreak of a “new variant” of CJD (nvCJD) in Britain in the early 1990s, the average incidence of CJD was of the order of only about *one in a million people*. The victims of classical CJD were almost exclusively old people.

Nevertheless, the possibility of “species jumps” of scrapie to other animal species, has been known *since the mid-1960s* at latest, and confirmed more recently by extensive experiments.

In 1965, it was found in the United States that minks, fed on material produced from the cadavers of sheep that had died of scrapie, developed a similar disease, known as transmissible mink encephalopathy. TME was determined to be similar to that naturally occurring scrapie-like spongiform encephalopathy which had been discovered in minks back in 1947. In fact, mink farmers made extensive use of feed derived from animals that had died of undiagnosed causes, as well as scrap from the food industry and so forth. As minks are not normally part of the human food chain, the risk here to humans might appear limited.

But in Britain in the late 1970s and early 1980s, a combination of at least three factors created “forcing conditions” for a species jump of scrapie to cattle, and from there, in a massive way, into the human food chain. All three of these factors are closely linked to a long-standing process of looting British agriculture, which was accelerated with the advent of Thatcherist economic policies even before the Iron Lady herself came into power. These three factors were:

1. The large-scale use in Britain of animal-protein feed for cattle, produced from animal remains, including carcasses of sheep and particularly the heads, where—concentrated in the brain tissue—the infectious agent of scrapie is present in very high concentrations.

2. The high incidence of scrapie among sheep in Britain at that time, as a result of the scrapie epidemic of the 1970s. Sheep that died from scrapie were commonly disposed of, by turning them into feed for cattle!

3. The temperature of the heat treatment used to produce the animal-protein feed from sheep cadavers and other animal remains, was arbitrarily *lowered*, evidently for *cost-cutting reasons*. This had the effect, that the infectious agent of scrapie—which is highly resistant to heat, radiation, and chemical treatments—was not inactivated.

Now, given what was already known in the 1960s from the case of minks, the danger of creating a scrapie-like disease in cows should have been recognized. Furthermore, in German agriculture, for example, animal-derived protein was only very rarely used as a feed for cows and other ruminants. Indeed, German farmers (and others) regarded such a “cannibalistic” practice with suspicion, since cows are herbivores, and their physiology and *immune systems* are not developed for meat consumption.

Thus, the fact that the combination of the above-men-

tioned three factors was tolerated by the British agricultural authorities, already points to gross negligence, at best. But that is only the beginning of the story.

### Thatcher Globalizes Disease

In 1984, the first few cases of a strange new, scrapie-like illness began to appear among cows in Britain. In September 1985, the veterinarian Carol Richardson, investigating some of these cases, wrote a report in which she unambiguously identified the pathology of the new disease as belonging to the type of *spongiform encephalopathies*, otherwise typified by scrapie in sheep, CJD in humans, and TME in minks. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) was born.

At that point, any responsible government would have taken immediate action, at the very least to halt the feeding of cows with animal protein, to isolate infected herds, and prevent potentially contaminated material from such herds from getting into the food chain either of other animals or humans. But this was the heyday of *Thatcherism*—an epidemic of radical free-market ideology, of globalization, deregulation, and privatization, which infected more and more of the world. The prospect of “excessive” government interference in the lucrative, increasingly deregulated food industry, in favor of defending public health and the common good, would have gone against the *Zeitgeist* which Thatcher’s backers in London and Wall Street were working to spread around the world.

For more than three years, the British government refused to take decisive action against the rapidly mounting epidemic of BSE. Only in *June 1989*, when the BSE epidemic had grown to over 7,000 cases per year and panic was spreading, did the British government finally ban the use of animal-protein feed for ruminants—on British territory. But this did not prevent British producers of animal-protein feed from continuing to *export* the contaminated material all over the world! On the contrary, exports were encouraged, to compensate the lost market inside Britain. The main consumer of British animal-protein feed, in the European Union (EU), was France.

The European Commission (EC), the policymaking body of the EU, waited another five years, until June 1994, to finally ban the use of animal-protein feed for cows. In the meantime, the rate of new BSE cases in Britain had increased fivefold, and the first, terrifying news had appeared of young British citizens dying from a variant of CJD, never seen before.

Why didn’t the EC act earlier? A crucial factor was pressure from British companies in the billion-dollar business in exporting contaminated feed, and the pervasive, often dominant role of British bureaucrats inside the EU and EC apparatus. Plus, French, Belgian, and other business interests involved in the same activity. In a word, *corruption*. Even after the EC ban, thousands of tons of contaminated animal-protein powder continued to find its way from Britain into cattle farms in France and elsewhere, through black market operations, via third countries, and diversion from still-legal sales of the



A German department store in 1996, during the “Mad Cow” scare, advertises the fact that none of its meat comes from England.

feed for pigs, chicken, and other animals. Only now, after the public panic surrounding the BSE and nvCJD outbreaks in France, have French President Jacques Chirac and some other European leaders begun to call for a total ban on the use of animal-protein feed in European agriculture.

In fact, the continued spread of BSE, in France, Portugal, Italy, and other countries—even after supposedly strict bans and controls had been introduced—has cracked open the rotten egg of massive corruption and routine, criminal practices within the EU and on the globalized world food markets—practices which are killing people, and threatening the lives of many more.

### A New, Deadly Human Disease

Now nvCJD threatens to become a second major man-made epidemic disease, after the emergence of HIV-AIDS.

Until the first cases of nvCJD appeared, many officials and so-called medical experts in Britain scoffed at the idea, that the consumption of meat and other food products from

BSE-infected cattle, might represent a serious threat to the public health. Yet there was already ample evidence pointing to a very considerable danger to humans.

Beginning in the 1950s, it was demonstrated that two diseases causing spongiform encephalopathies in humans — Kuru and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease — could be transmitted to chimpanzees, by injection of brain tissue from Kuru and CJD victims, causing a similar disease in the chimps. There was also evidence that CJD could be spread from human to human by surgical procedures. Thus, Kuru and CJD were known to be *transmissible*, and in other respects similar to spongiform encephalopathies of animals which had been shown capable of performing species jumps. Finally, there was experience that once a virus or other pathogen, has made *one* species jump, a kind of evolutionary acceleration often occurs, which makes further jumps, to other species, easier and more probable.

On this background, and amid much public concern, the British government (as well as others) took some reluctant action to prevent the most highly infectious parts of BSE-infected cows — above all, brain tissue and spinal column — from getting into the human food chain. The chronology of British bans on the sale of so-called “risk parts” of beef, is rather revealing:

**June 1989:** Risk parts are banned from baby food in Britain.

**November 1989:** General ban on human consumption in England and Wales.

**January 1990:** General ban in Scotland.

**March 1990:** Ban on exports of risk parts to countries of the EU.

**July 1991:** Ban on exports to developing countries.

Thus, for *two years*, the Thatcher government saw no problem in continuing to export BSE-contaminated beef to the Third World, although it officially acknowledged the threat to British children! In reality, nobody knows how much BSE-contaminated material is still finding its way onto the world markets, including the huge market for raw materials for gelatin and other processed food products, medicines, etc.

In 1994, the first handful of cases of nvCJD appeared in Britain. To date there have been 84 verified cases of nvCJD there, and the number appears to be growing rapidly. This disease clearly belongs to the same general family of spongiform encephalopathies as BSE, scrapie, and classical CJD itself, but it differs from classical CJD both in the young average age of the victims, and in the detailed pattern of destruction of brain tissue. Attempts to treat the disease have little or no effect; like classical CJD, scrapie, and BSE, nvCJD appears 100% lethal. A most frightening aspect, is the probably *very long incubation period* of nvCDJ, which is implied by the time-lapse between the first large-scale exposure of British consumers to BSE-contaminated products (in the 1980s) and the first cases of nvCJD in 1994.

Assuming that nvCJD is in fact the result of a species jump of BSE to humans through consumption of contami-

nated products — which appears very likely, if not virtually certain — an article published in the British science journal *Nature* in August 1999 projected, that a total of 63,000-131,000 cases of nvCJD would probably occur in Britain in the coming decades. However the author, Roy Anderson, admitted a very large margin of error, especially if the number of nvCJD were to accelerate faster than expected in the coming months. The latter has in fact occurred. Instead of his expected total of 15 new cases in 1999, there were 17, and then an additional 24 cases appeared in the first three months of 2,000 alone! Revised estimates now foresee as many as 500,000 cases — assuming, of course, that no further exposure to BSE-contaminated products occurs, and that *no additional transmission routes appear*, that might create a self-sustaining epidemic among humans. Experiments have pointed to the likelihood, that nvCJD might be transmitted by blood, and precautions are already being taken by the United States and other countries, to exclude possibly nvCJD-infected persons from donating blood.

## Globalization: 1980s Origin of ‘Mad Cow’

by Marcia Merry Baker

The record shows emphatically, that the first spread of BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) disease, during the radical “free markets” reign of the original Mad Cow, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher (1979-90), was preventable. The companion article, “Mad Cow Disease Hits Europe; How Globalization Is Poisoning Your Food,” describes the scope of today’s livestock and meat supply crisis, and the process leading up to it.

It is important to go back, and name the names of those persons and companies responsible during the critical 1980s period. Seeing this clearly, also throws the spotlight on today’s “who’s who,” of those menacing the food chain.

*EIR*’s June 21, 1996 issue contained a 17-page dossier, titled “Maggie Thatcher’s Economics Spread ‘Mad Cow’ Disease,” including a timeline of events from the 1970s to the 1990s, and corporate profiles of the livestock suppliers, renderers, and others involved. We here summarize some key points, and also note today’s counterpart companies, demanding “free market” rights to subvert farming practices and endanger food supplies.

No mere question of mega-companies getting “too big” and “going bad,” what we are seeing is the lock-up of food, and other essential commodities (energy, metals, minerals, even water) in the control of those positioned to make a killing off shortages, and guarantee economic breakdown.

In particular, as of November 2000, a merger fight is under way involving the two largest meat processors in the world:

Smithfield, Inc. (largest pork processor and producer of hogs) is vying to buy IBP (world's largest beef processor). These companies are nominally based in the United States, but operate internationally among the predominantly "BAC" (British-American-Commonwealth)-controlled commodity cartels. They politically intersect both the rigged Bush and Gore non-choices for the U.S. Presidency.

Understanding the origins of "Mad Cow Economics" can aid in the strategic battle to restore *national-interest economics* to govern agriculture and other policies, before it is too late.

### Maggie's 'Markets' Fanaticism

There has probably never been a more open-and-shut case proving how deadly *laissez-faire* economics is, than the story of the Thatcher government and BSE.

In brief, both before and during Thatcher's prime ministership (1979-90), infectious animal by-product from British slaughterhouses was recycled by giant food-processing conglomerates — *without being decontaminated* — into the livestock feed chain. The recycled offal included sheep remains from flocks known to have scrapie (the sheep and goat form of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, TSE), and cattle remains.

In September 1979, just four months after Thatcher became Prime Minister, her Cabinet *decided to set aside 1978 draft proposals for tightening animal feed standards*.

This deregulation continued when, in 1981, Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food Peter Walker signed the "Diseases of Animals (Protein Processing) Order," which *allowed the tainted feed practices to continue and expand*.

The rationale given was straight free-trade dogma: The rendering and feed industry has the right to self-regulate. It must be free to use the least costly methods (low temperatures, low pressures, low fuel costs). "Market forces" must be free to decide what animals eat.

In 1986, the first official case of BSE was recorded in England. The consensus among veterinarians and epidemiologists, is that tainted feed was a leading co-factor. Yet, tainted and suspect feed mix continued to be distributed, and was also exported. In 1990, the first BSE case occurred abroad; by 1996, over 384 official cases were recorded, in ten countries where tainted feed, and/or live cattle, had been exported from Britain.

Only in 1988 did the Thatcher government make BSE a compulsorily notifiable disease. In 1989, six thousand BSE-infected cows were reported in the U.K.; in 1990, thirteen thousand; in 1991, twenty-five thousand; and in 1992, thirty-seven thousand (the peak year).

Only in 1988 did the Thatcher government issue a ban on recycling U.K. animal wastes into livestock feed; and that was not enforced. Moreover, *after tainted feed products were banned at home, Britain more than doubled exports* of bone meal and other abattoir by-products for feed.

The chain of events leading to tens of thousands of BSE-infected cattle, and now, to growing hundreds of human beings infected with lethal "new variant" Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, was thus set in motion by a series of specific decisions. Those decisions fell under the general economic policy of "deregulation," virtually invented by Thatcher's British governments.

### What Are 'The Markets'?

Exactly who are the "industry" and "market forces" referred to? The prominent companies and individuals involved were all from the top echelons of the House of Windsor's financial empire. The predominant British livestock feed companies included the following names:

**BOCM Silcock**, a top 1980s livestock feed merchant company, was a sub-division of Unilever PLC, the Anglo-Dutch food cartel company.

**Prosper de Mulder Ltd.**, in the 1980s owned over 70% of all rendering in the United Kingdom. In 1990, the firm admitted that at least one of its five factories was processing offal at 115-120°C, at least 10°C below the lowest safety threshold recommended by the European Community. Between 1968 and 1975, de Mulder had bought up 79 smaller businesses involved in the meat trade, establishing a "monopoly of the cattle feed trade" in Britain.

**BP Nutrition** was, in the 1980s, one of the world's largest commercial feed companies, and a wholly owned subsidiary of British Petroleum. At the time, it owned Purina Mills in the United States. (BP Nutrition was subsequently broken up, and sold off by British Petroleum, in a series of transactions during 1992-93).

**Dalgety PLC**, in the 1980s, was the single-largest commercial feed company in the United Kingdom. It owned the largest pet-food-producing company in Europe. Its subdivision, Martin-Brower, was the wholesale food supplier to McDonald's fast-food restaurants in North America. As of 1995, it placed 18th in the world ranking of food and beverage companies, by dollar volume of sales.

When Peter Walker resigned from government office, after serving in Thatcher's Cabinet as Agriculture Minister (1979-83) and Energy Minister (1983-87), he became a director of Dalgety PLC. He also joined the board of the newly deregulated British Gas PLC. Thatcher's deregulation and privatization extended to all kinds of infrastructure and vital services, gutting the physical economy. In 1992, Walker was named Lord Walker of Worcester, MBE, PC (royal Privy Council).

For the record, Dalgety PLC no longer exists. Its vast agriculture and food divisions were spun off to other firms over the 1990s. The remaining core division, PIC (Pig Improvement Corp.) International Group, the world's foremost swine genetics firm, is now officially headquartered in California. Still on its board is one Brian Baldock, affiliated with Guinness, which merged in 1997 with the gigantic British

Grand Metropolitan, to form a new London-based mega-company, Diageo PLC. Diageo — meaning “daily” (dia) “world” (geo) — is the world’s largest producer of alcoholic drinks. It also owns international food-processing operations, ranging from Burger King (10,000 locations) to Pillsbury and Green Giant.

### ‘Global Sourcing’

These few facts, raised by the role of deregulation and monopolization, in the case of Mad Cow disease, characterize every aspect of the world’s food chain today. Small numbers of individuals and firms control vast concentrations of food processing, and far-flung “free” (rigged) trade routes. It’s called “global sourcing” in World Trade Organization parlance. One indicative example: From U.S. slaughterhouses, animal guts are packed, and shipped over 5,000 miles to China, where they are cleaned, and shipped 5,000 miles back, as sausage casings for delicatessens. Another example: Kraft/Philip Morris ships corn from the U.S. Midwest, 500 miles to Mexico, for milling and processing into taco shells, which are then shipped back to U.S. consumers. In September, “Taco-Bell” brand products were re-called for showing traces of a corn strain not approved for human consumption. U.S. cheese and other dairy products, increasingly contain imported milk protein concentrates.

### Mega Meat Cartels: Smithfield, IBP

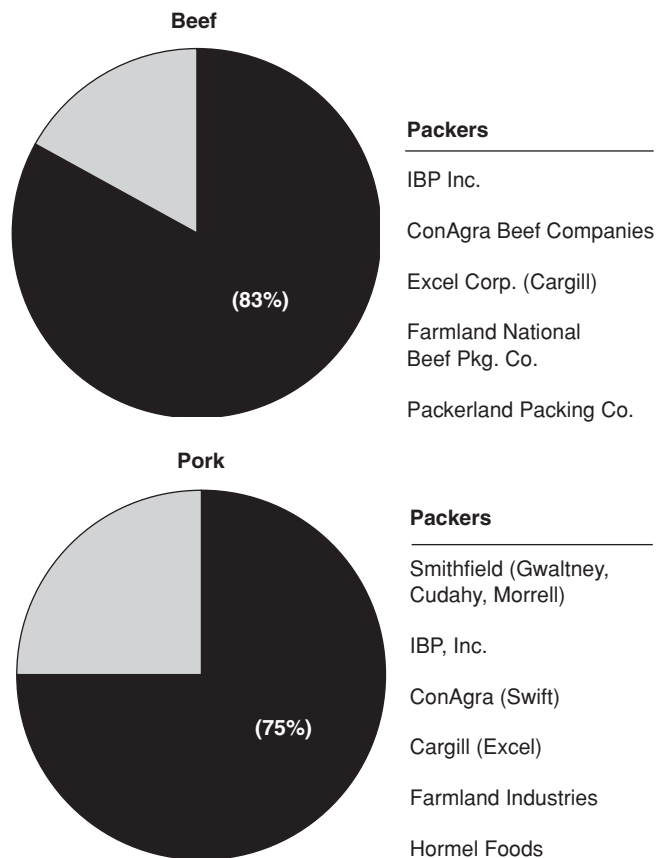
Look at the U.S. meat supply, in terms of concentration of control over supplies. **Figure 1** shows the share of slaughtering of cattle and hogs controlled by a handful of companies. Over 83% of beef comes from only four companies, the largest being IBP, Inc. (headquarters, South Dakota). Over 75% of pork products comes from five companies, the largest being Smithfield Foods, Inc. (headquarters, Virginia). The concentration is similar for poultry, grains, and other basics, including seeds and livestock genetics.

Moreover, the cartel packing companies are now themselves raising a high percentage of their livestock, directly or indirectly, in “factory farm” confinements and feedlots. For example, Smithfield, as of 1996, produced over 75% of the more than 10 million hogs it slaughtered in the United States. A high percentage of the stock is from NPD genetics, from the National Pig Development firm in Yorkshire, England.

The American System of high-tech family farms, with farmer control over animal husbandry, and regional and local processing and consumption, has been subverted out of existence by deregulation and free trade. For safety and supply, the links in the world food chain have never been weaker, as the spread of BSE shows.

Prof. William Heffernan of the University of Missouri, whose Rural Sociology Department keeps track of this cartel food concentration, recently warned, “There’s a lot of uncertainty about what results from the homogenization of breeds, the entropy of the gene pool, the concentration of production

FIGURE 1  
**Meat Cartels, Share of U.S. Market Control, 1999**



Source: Report to National Farmers Union, 1999, by Drs. Heffernan, Hendrickson, Gronski, University of Missouri.

that generates new pathogens” (“The Last Farm Crisis,” *The Nation*, Nov. 20, 2000).

On Nov. 14, Smithfield made its takeover offer for IBP. Smithfield boasts of its “track record of translating acquisitions into shareholder value.” Its major acquisitions:

**Vertical Integration:** Hog factory farm companies, Carroll’s Foods, Inc. (1999) and Murphy Farms, Inc. (2000).

**International Positions,** takeovers or big stakes: Schneider Corp. (Canada, 1998); Mitchell’s Gourmet Foods (third-biggest pork processor in Canada, 1999); Société Bretonne de Salaisons (largest private-label maker of hams and bacon in France, 1998); Animex (67% joint venture, with the largest meat and poultry processor in Poland, 1999); Société Financière de Gestion et de Participation (France, 1999); Agroindustrial del Noroeste (50% joint venture, Mexico, 1999).

**U.S. Acquisitions:** Gwaltney’s, 1981; John Morell, 1995; Lykes Meat Group, 1996; North Side Foods Corp., supplier of pre-cooked sausage to McDonalds, 1998.

# UNAIDS Report Presents Disaster, And Offers No Solution

by Paul Gallagher

The UNAIDS Agency of the World Health Organization, with its newly released and widely reported “AIDS Update, December 2000,” is like the watchman of Chelm who wants to spread the alarm that the city is burning down, but without awakening anyone asleep in the surrounding neighborhoods. The report’s basic claim—that the AIDS pandemic is suddenly accelerating worldwide, largely because of complacent and careless modes of sexual behavior—hides the true catastrophe shown by the data themselves: The pandemic is spreading with global poverty, with the financial and economic collapse of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) system.

AIDS now infects 5-6 million new victims a year? So the world’s wire services reported on Nov. 29, the day after the release of the “Update.” In fact, comparison with last year’s “Update” shows that the number must be far higher than that. The vast majority of all AIDS cases (80-90% of the global total) are in Sub-Saharan Africa, South America, and India; and only for Sub-Saharan Africa do the AIDS agencies or health ministries have even approximate estimates of the extent of the pandemic.

Otherwise, they only know its rate of growth—very fast. For example, at the Durban World AIDS Conference in July, People’s Health Organisation of India estimated 5 million or more AIDS victims in that country, and a million new victims per year. This is equal to, or greater than, UNAIDS’ latest estimate for *all of South and Southeast Asia combined*.

Is the total worldwide pandemic now “50% greater than even the most drastic estimates of a decade ago”? So announced Reuters and Associated Press. Dr. Peter Piot, head of UNAIDS, told them, “We’ve got far more cases than the worst-case scenario that was thought out ten years ago.” In fact, a decade ago the World Health Organization was denying the existence of an AIDS pandemic in Sub-Saharan Africa, where now, one in every 20 souls is dying of AIDS. But at that same time, this news service published special reports, making forecasts more “drastic” than the currently acknowledged figures, *unless* public-health infrastructure were drastically rebuilt, and public-health measures against AIDS intensified in nations all over the world. And, at the same time—it is now known—the U.S. Census Bureau began developing demographic models forecasting very pre-

cipitous collapses of the average lifespan of Africans due to AIDS, and these forecasts were kept from the public by the U.S. government.

Is AIDS suddenly exploding by 250,000 new cases per year in the nations of the former Soviet Union? So the media reported, with mild alarm, when the UNAIDS “Update” was released. In fact, the health ministries of those nations know only that HIV infections are indeed exploding, but do not keep up with how fast, or how far. Vadim Pokrovsky, head of the Russian Center for the Prevention of AIDS, estimated in October, that AIDS victims in Russia alone will reach 1 million by 2002; and that only one-fifth of Russia’s cases are officially reported to anyone. Some speakers at a Moscow AIDS conference, also in October, said that only one-tenth of the cases are reported, and that Russia already has 600-700,000 cases. That would be double the UNAIDS estimate for all of eastern Europe, Russia, and Central Asia combined.

## Look at the World Map

It is very clear that the AIDS pandemic is tracking, not the world’s most sexually permissive cultures—wherever they may be—but rather the areas of the greatest rate of economic collapse, and collapse of public health, over the past two decades and more. In India, for example, the expenditures of the national government for public health, as a fraction of the national GDP, are only one-tenth of what they were in the 1980s; the nation was hit with a serious Black Plague epidemic in 1995. In South America, all of the major nations now suffer general levels of impoverishment far deeper than 20 years ago. In Africa, AIDS is a red-dye marker for the tremendous increases in malaria, diphtheria, tuberculosis, and the appearance of totally new and deadly diseases since the 1970s. Shall we conclude that malaria is caused by sexual promiscuity? No, rather that decades of rape by the IMF, engendered the complete collapse of public health, nutrition, and immune levels (see “The AIDS Catastrophe Is Still Reversible,” *EIR*, Aug. 11, 2000).

In Russia and areas of the former Soviet Union, just as the collapse of economy and public health, the terrible looting of the country under IMF rules and speculators’ rampages, is more recent; so, the explosive expansion of the AIDS pan-

TABLE 1

**Examples of Pathogenic Microbes and the Diseases They Cause, Identified Since 1973**

Year	Microbe	Type	Disease
1973	Rotavirus	Virus	Infantile diarrhea
1977	Ebola virus	Virus	Acute hemorrhagic fever
1977	<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	Bacterium	Legionnaires' disease
1980	Human T-lymphotrophic virus I (HTLV 1)	Virus	T-cell lymphoma/leukemia
1981	Toxin-producing <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Bacterium	Toxic shock syndrome
1982	<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	Bacterium	Hemorrhagic colitis; hemolytic uremic syndrome
1982	<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>	Bacterium	Lyme disease
1983	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)	Virus	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
1983	<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>	Bacterium	Peptic ulcer disease
1989	Hepatitis C	Virus	Parentally transmitted non-A, non-B liver infection
1992	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O139	Bacterium	New strain associated with epidemic cholera
1993	Hantavirus	Virus	Adult respiratory distress syndrome
1994	Cryptosporidium	Protozoa	Enteric disease
1995	Ehrlichiosis	Bacterium	Severe arthritis?
1996	nvCJD	Prion	New variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
1997	HVN1	Virus	Influenza
1999	Nipah	Virus	Severe encephalitis

Source: US Institute of Medicine, 1997; WHO, 1999.

demical is striking later, but with the same terrible force.

In fact, nearly 30 new and deadly diseases have infected the human race for the first time, during the 30-year period of worldwide economic decline, 1970-2000, known as “the post-industrial, information age,” or “the age of globalization.” **Table 1**, from a CIA report of May 2000, breaks out some of these new killers, including those now hitting the United States and Europe, like Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (“Mad Cow”) and West Nile virus. AIDS is by far the fastest-growing of them. It accounted for one out of every 18 deaths in the world this year: 3 million, according to the UNAIDS “Update”—but this, again, must be an underestimate. What is clear, is that the AIDS death toll is growing by more than 10% annually.

At the Durban Conference, Dr. Sandra Thurman, U.S. Director of National AIDS Policy, stated the fundamentally pessimistic, official U.S. view: “We certainly know, that before we’re able to stop this pandemic, we’ll have hundreds of millions of people infected and dead, and that’s the best-case scenario.”

UNAIDS Director Piot has several times demanded, with some courage, that the entire foreign debt of Africa be cancelled, in order to allow those nations to fight the epidemic with all their resources. But the agency’s official proposals, centering on better and more extensive public sex-AIDS information programs, do not touch the underlying reason the epidemic first arose, and the reason it is now expanding explosively in a second pandemic wave worldwide.

The most tragic of all the announcements in the UNAIDS

“Update,” is that the rate of new infections in the nations of the southern cone of Africa, which is more than 3 million per year, may have *stopped increasing*. The report’s summary hypothesizes that “the epidemic in many countries has gone on for so long, that it has already affected many people in the sexually active population, leaving a smaller pool of people still able to acquire the infection.” This is, in fact, what epidemiological histories tell us about the way pandemics end, if the human race does not mobilize to stop them: They exhaust themselves by killing off a large portion of the infectible host population.

To quote Lyndon LaRouche’s response to a Nigerian journalist in August, “The policy of the United States has been . . . —like the policy of Al Gore, who is motivated by his population policies—the policy is to do *nothing* to stop the spread of these epidemics in Africa. But, as they say, ‘let nature take its course’ to reduce the African population. . . . We’re going to have to put into effect measures of public health and sanitation, which enable Africa to resist the spread of the disease; to assist Africa in whatever means are needed in the way of public-health measures, and medical measures, to detect, and stop, the spread of this infection.”

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# Business Briefs

## *Nuclear Energy*

### **Japan To Restart Monju Fast Breeder Reactor**

In a move with non-linear national security and regional Asian economic implications, Japan's Atomic Energy Commission decided on Nov. 24 to restart the experimental Monju fast-breeder reactor (FBR) as soon as possible. The reactor was shut down in December 1995, following an accident in which several tons of sodium leaked from its cooling system. The plan reaffirmed Tokyo's commitment to nuclear power, despite several mishaps and cover-ups, including an accident last September at a reprocessing plant northwest of Tokyo, which killed two people and exposed hundreds to radiation.

The plan didn't specify when the reactor, located about 220 miles west of Tokyo, will be back in operation. Japan relies almost entirely on imports for oil and other natural resources, and the government is betting heavily on nuclear power to achieve a measure of long-term energy self-sufficiency. The FBR would enable Japan to produce its own fuel.

The Japanese Science and Technology Agency on Nov. 23 released a study saying that Monju and breeder technology are critical to the nation's future. "The reactor 'Monju' will be placed as the core for research and development of Japan's FBR and nuclear fuel cycle, and Japan will aim for [Monju's] restart as soon as possible," the agency said. It noted that nuclear power generation will continue to be Japan's core electricity source as it contributes to the country's self-sufficiency and stable supply of energy.

## *Europe*

### **EU Blocks Italy on Aid to Mezzogiorno**

The European Union (EU) Commission has turned down a decision by the government of Italy to aid its southern region, the Mezzogiorno, the daily *Corriere della Sera* reported on Nov. 23.

Under pressures from industry and labor, the government of Prime Minister Giulio Amato had agreed to reduce taxes for firms operating in unemployment-ridden southern regions, thus resuming a policy which had been cancelled in 1995 by then-Finance Minister Giancarlo Pagliarini, a member of the Lega Nord party, and EU Commissioner Van Miert. The new measures have been formally inserted into the 2001 budget; however, Amato sent a courtesy letter to EU Commissioner Mario Monti, to check whether this would be a violation of EU regulations.

Monti, who carries an Italian passport, has a British pedigree: In a matter of days, Monti answered that the Italian measures consist of "state aid" to the firms, "against which the Commission has a negative orientation, as they alter competition."

The spokesman of Confindustria (a business association) for Mezzogiorno policies, Francesco Averna, commented, "It is a slap in the face, a defeat for the Italian government. I believe this is the quickest decision ever taken by the European Union." Averna accused Amato of not being tough enough in defending the interests of his own government against the EU bureaucracy.

## *Health*

### **Use DDT To Save Children from Malaria**

The "Save Children from Malaria!" campaign is urging that the insecticide DDT be used to protect against malaria. The group, a coalition of organizations including Africa Fighting Malaria, a South African non-governmental organization; the U.S.-based Competitive Enterprise Institute; the European Science and Environment Forum of Cambridge, England; the Liberty Institute of New Delhi; and the Institute of Economic Affairs of London, was formed to oppose efforts by the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP) convention, sponsored by the United Nations Environment Program, to impose a worldwide ban on the production and marketing of DDT.

At a Nov. 21 press conference in Washington, D.C., Dr. Donald Roberts, a professor of public health at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in the United States, briefed reporters on the necessity of keeping DDT available for house spraying in those areas of the world, mostly the southern land masses, where malaria is a leading killer. He warned that malaria is "spiralling" out of control in countries where it had once been controlled, and said that this increase in infection rates is related to pressure brought on developing countries to stop using DDT, pressure that comes from the industrialized world, international aid agencies, and the World Wildlife Fund and Greenpeace. "Our coalition doesn't believe a country should be pressured to use DDT, but we believe that developing countries shouldn't be pressured to stop using the only chemical they can afford to protect their people," he said.

In response to environmentalist assertions (which *EIR* has disproved) that DDT is bad for the ecology, Dr. Roberts said that the issue is what value we place on human life. "We need a chemical that will stand guard over people's health," he said. In response to a question from *EIR* on the effect of a complete ban on DDT, he focussed on Africa. He said that there's never been a malaria eradication program for Africa except in South Africa (which stopped using DDT five years ago, and now is having second thoughts). "Malaria rates would respond," he said, "if DDT was used in Africa." Dr. Roberts also reported that numerous countries in Africa are resisting the POP convention.

## *Economic Policy*

### **Brazil Must Lead Fight Against Globalization**

Brazil must lead a campaign against globalization, before it brings about worldwide death and destruction "on a scale never before seen," Brazilian Air Force Brig. Ercio Braga (ret.) warned in a "Manifesto to the Nation," issued by his "Movement to Re-



store Brazil to the Brazilians,” founded earlier this year. Braga is also president of the Air Force Club, the association of retired Air Force officers.

Brazilian citizens today must choose which path their nation will follow, and there are only two, mutually exclusive and irconcilable choices before them, the manifesto declares: “1) acceptance of a world government, with Brazil as one of its colonies; 2) Brazil remaining a sovereign nation-state.”

Globalization is an attempt by the “International Financial Mafia” to set up a single world government. “This plan, if not stopped, will bring about a rule of violence, of destruction and of death, on a scale never before seen: a true tragedy on a world scale. To stop it, it is necessary to block the formation of the world government which is in embryo, through the strengthening and defense of sovereign nation-states. That is the only path to avoid a world tragedy and secure peace,” it declares.

The manifesto elaborates what constitutes sovereignty (“the power which a state has to define and carry out a policy and a development strategy which best serves national interests”), and the modes of attack upon it. “In some states, there are separatist movements; in others, national industry has been taken down; in others, there is no budget for science and technology; and in others, the dollar has begun to circulate as the national currency, while in many states a combination of these factors is seen.”

These are not separate issues. “It is through a strong and independent agriculture; the rational use of its mineral resources; the production of energy capable of sustaining permanent growth; strong Armed Forces, prepared and supplied by an adequate national arms industry; a developed scientific and technological sector; efficient systems of finance, communications, and transport, that a country can guarantee the minimal conditions to exercise sovereignty over its destiny,” the manifesto declares.

Brazil is more than a people; it is a nation which “has not been irreversibly destroyed, yet, and can say ‘No!’ to those who want to destroy it, thus thwarting the plans to impose a single world government. . . . If Brazil . . . rejects, vehemently, this criminal strategy, other countries, principally from South

America, will find the forces to react, and destroy this attempt right away.”

## *United States*

### **Virginia Revenue Decline Belies Economic Crisis**

State revenue in Virginia is lagging far behind already modest estimates, legislators and state government officials said on Nov. 19, the *Washington Post* reported. The decline is one symptom of an accelerating economic collapse.

Even with strong tax collections in October, state revenue since July is only 3.2% ahead of a year ago, 2.3 percentage points below the 5.5% growth rate forecast, the rate on which the state’s current fiscal year budget is based. As a result, tax collections are lower than the state expected when legislators drafted the budget. The state could face a budgetary shortfall of up to \$480 million for the next year.

The crash of the Internet stocks this year, the collapse of Internet-related companies, such as Oracle and PSINet (both headquartered in Northern Virginia), and the collapse in personal income tax collections, which had been fuelled by the speculative stock boom and the proliferation of high-dollar jobs in the information technology sector, are all playing a role in revenue decline.

With the collapse of the Nasdaq especially, capital gains became massive losses for many people, and, at the same time, there have already been numerous middle management “pink slips.” In addition, the state had given many firms tax breaks to locate there; now, as losses mount, they will never receive the expected benefits of the tax breaks. These problems are compounded by the devastation of the state’s other major industry, big tobacco, which in the last year, suffered massive losses, and numerous layoffs. In general, if it weren’t for the lingering, but diminishing, speculative boom in Northern Virginia in the so-called technology sector, the state would have already been in the throes of a deep depression, as is the case in other parts of the state.

**THE SHANGHAI** Krupp Stainless (Steel) Co. Ltd., in the Pudong economic zone north of Shanghai, was the site of ceremonies on Nov. 30 celebrating 100 years of German steel-producer engagement in China. Formed in 1997 by a German and a Chinese firm, the facility will help China reduce its 80% dependency on stainless steel imports and provide it with 440,000 tons of steel products.

**DAIMLER CHRYSLER**, the third-largest automaker in America, announced on Nov. 22 that it will close three plants in December, idling 13,600 workers, to “reduce growing inventories.” The plants, two of which produce Jeeps and SUVs, are located at Bramalea, Ontario; Detroit, Michigan; and Toledo, Ohio.

**KAZAKHSTAN** Prime Minister Ksymzhomart Tokaev said on Nov. 21 that his nation is suffering from “a constant deficit of water,” allegedly as a result of natural causes, Interfax reported. He said that the problem can be addressed only through talks with neighboring countries.

**ARMSTRONG** Holdings, Inc., the Lancaster, Pennsylvania-based flooring manufacturer, with \$3.4 billion in annual sales, is expected to file for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection, after it failed to pay a \$50 million short-term debt which matured on Nov. 22. The firm’s financial problems reportedly stem from a recent ruling expanding its liabilities in asbestos class-action claims. On Oct. 5, Owens Corning, Inc. of Toledo, Ohio, which also faces outstanding asbestos liabilities, filed for bankruptcy.

**A LONDON** bond-market source reports that the \$6-8 billion bond offering by British Telecom is “going very badly. There is little demand, and already interest rates on BT bonds are higher than those state bonds of Malaysia or Korea.”

## Our 'Times' of Decay: Grammar and Science

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

November 22, 2000

This is a report on the subject of how to write, read, and edit, all for the purpose of communicating with people who are capable of being provoked into cognitive modes of thinking. To define the area on which our attention is to be focussed, I begin by situating the immediate political relevance of what is, today, a seldom-taught principle of intelligent communication.

I shall show here, that it can be conclusively demonstrated, that a neighbor's, or fellow employee's cultivated faith in the authority of the *New York Times* style, would probably have bad effects on that person's mental health. I refer to studies of the relationship of certain habits of speech and writing, to forms of expression to be considered as functionally *schizophrenic*.

An epidemic of such cases today, confronts us with what is described more precisely as a form of *mass schizophrenia*. This distinguishes schizophrenia as a sickness of decadent cultures, from the alternate use of the term, that to point to an aberration localized to the mental life of some individual within society. Schizophrenia as a mass pathology, appears in the form of a popularized habit of *disassociation* of conscious thought from reality, such as reacting, on the real world, in response to imagined events in a fantasy-life. The two forms of schizophrenia, mass and individual, have some common characteristic features, but there are also functional differences. Most notably, mass schizophrenia signifies the impact of a widely shared delusion, usually signifying a popular one.

In respect to the *Times*' style as such, the typical issue is, the departure from the most elementary distinction of literate speech, the principle of prosodic utterance. The most conspicuously simple evidence of the ways in which that publica-

tion's style violates the prosodic principle, is its dogma respecting punctuation. However, the issues go much deeper than that.

I shall prove the need to use the term schizophrenia, in due course. For the moment at hand, the most immediate evidence of this, is not merely the hysterical manner in which, according to *New York Times* rules, those prosodically necessary breaths, called commas, are omitted from punctuation. More significant, is the damaging effect on the mind, which results from that "Pavlovian" quality of conditioning, which the *Times* and its accomplices perpetrate, through invoking repeatedly some magical authority claimed by that newspaper's advocates. The effects of such drill and grill, include impairment of the individual's inborn cognitive potential for performing the functions of specifically human qualities in speaking, qualities which are indispensable for scientific discovery, and also for the composition, comprehension, and performance of great Classical poetry and drama.<sup>1</sup>

On this account, one should emphasize the increasing illiteracy in modes of speaking and writing, as observed among university-educated representatives of successive generations, over the course of the Twentieth Century. We must recognize these changes as charting a process of decadence in even rudimentary aspects of the capacity to think clearly. Implicitly, we are discussing here, the reason why no machine which could ever be designed, nor the methods of prose composition aimed at by the *Times*' doctrine, could ever replicate that naturally inborn ability of a human being, the power to discover a validatable universal physical principle.

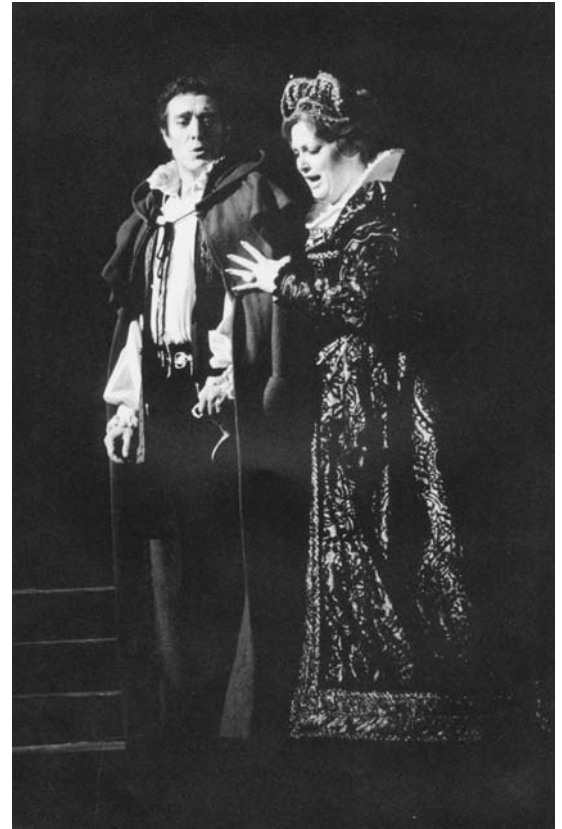
For the purpose of defining the pattern of pathological

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1. Cf. Dr. Lawrence S. Kubie, "The Fostering of Scientific Creativity," *Daedalus*, Spring 1962.



“The attempt to interpret the written word as merely written word,” writes LaRouche, “falls into a fatal intellectual trap: can one dare to ignore that passion, expressed as action and vocalization, which is essential to the meaning of the utterance, and adduce the intent of the utterance merely from a ritual examination of the written text?” Here: Verdi’s opera Don Carlo is performed by the Baltimore Opera Company, with King Philip II (left), Don Carlo and Elisabetta (right).



symptoms so addressed here, I have the relative personal advantage, of having been familiar with generations born during, and even before the 1860s, those of even my great-grandparents’ generation, and, more emphatically, my grandparents’ and parents’ generations, as well as my own, and also that of the Baby Boomers, and so on. This represents, in total, a span of first-hand personal experience of exposure to the characteristics of nearly two centuries of U.S. cultural history. The pattern to be seen in comparing the written literature, including what passes for textbooks, among each of these generations, is correlated with other evidence of a long-wave process of intellectual and moral decay, which has been induced among the university-educated strata of the population.

The evidence includes the demonstration, that even some present Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court, are incapable of a literate reading of the U.S. 1776 Declaration of Independence, or the 1789 U.S. Federal Constitution. The impact of the *Times*’ dogma and related innovations in education, editorial practice generally, dictionaries, and so on, correlates with the clinical evidence from study of oral statements heard. The pattern of changes so registered, correlates with successive layers of impairments in the expressed ability of successive generations, the impairment of the ability to think clearly, rationally, and truthfully, in scientific and other matters.

For the qualified historian, the nature and cause of this downward cultural trend in globally extended modern Euro-

pean civilization, should be obvious. If we trace the cultural history of Europe over approximately the recent 2,600 years, since Solon’s reforms at Athens, all upward turns in the existence of European civilization as a whole, such as Europe’s Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, or the circumstances which made the U.S. Declaration of Independence successful, have been the result of a leading influence of a revived cultural impetus supplied by the Classical Greek heritage. All retrogression which has occurred within European civilization, including known cases of willful plunges into new dark ages, has been a poisonous fruit which is the combined heritage of ancient Babylon and the Delphi cult of the Pythian Apollo, the heritage expressed by those depraved cultural characteristics which ancient pagan Rome supplied to both feudal society and modern European culture. That pathetic heritage of Rome, is called *Romanticism*.

Mass hysterias of the type associated with *Romanticism*, are correlated with modern replications of the ancient Roman form of the role of *vox populi*, such as today’s *popular opinion*, in controlling large masses of the lower ranks of society. So, the Roman practice of “bread and circuses,” like modern popular mass-entertainment, typifies this ancient method of dictatorial social control practiced in the name of “democracy” in the U.S.A. today.

In today’s U.S., this sort of mass behavior is exhibited by masses of voters, for example, whose support for certain



“Opposite to the Classical impulse, the terrible reaction which sent Europe almost back to feudalism, during the first half of the Nineteenth Century, reflected the resurgence of Romanticism brought about through the widely radiated, successive impacts of the ‘Nuremberg-Rally-like’ circuses of 1789-1794 Jacobin Terror and Caesar-modelled Napoleonic succession, in France.” Shown here is a mob storming a barricade in Paris during the Revolution.

political parties or candidacies, mimics the slave competing for handouts at the back door of the slave-master’s big white house. The slave is thus controlled more effectively in this way, as today’s voters in the recent national election were controlled, as efficiently, in net effect, as by a uniformed *Gestapo*. The shackles they wear on their minds, are, thus, those they place dutifully upon themselves.

Instead of a rational cause-effect relationship, the victims of mass hysterias such as the *vox populi* syndrome, propitiate what they deem authority, like ants stroking aphids for the sweet substance the aphids secrete, continuing to do so even when the relevant “aphid” has run out of such substance. Thus, the fantasy associated with that propitiatory ritual, is used as a substitute for a conscience, among the victims of a managed public opinion. That fantasy-life, such as that associated with the Hollywood “fan clubs,” is used, in turn, as a mechanism of social control by dictators. The notorious Hitler Nuremberg rally, typifies the role which Romanticism plays in such a dictatorship. As in the Roman rituals of bread and circuses, Hitler rallies, or popular mass entertainment in the U.S.A. today, such as bodily contact sports, including public

sexual marathons, performed before mass audiences of so-called “fans,” those mechanisms of social control, as applied to political campaigns, commercial advertising, and so on, often succeed all too well, at their dupes’ expense.

Thus, since the birth of European civilization, in Classical Greece, the pulsations of our now globally extended civilization’s history, have been regulated by alternating surges and reversals, in the struggles between two principal contending currents: the rational upsurges, the Classical, versus the Romantic cults of both ancient and modern *vox populi*. So, the possibility of the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence, and 1787 Constitution, depended absolutely upon the benefits from a particular renaissance of the Classical Greek heritage in European civilization as a whole, that which erupted in Europe during the middle to late Eighteenth Century. Opposite to the Classical impulse, was the terrible reaction which sent Europe backwards, in the direction of feudalism, during the Sixteenth Century, as also the first half of the Nineteenth Century, the latter reflecting that resurgence of Romanticism which was brought about through the widely radiated, successive impacts of the “Nuremberg-Rally-like” circuses of 1789-

1794 Jacobin Terror and Caesar-modelled Napoleonic succession, in France.

These pulsations associated with alternating roles of reason (Classical) and the irrational (Romantic), are often regulated by great crises in the existence of a culture, as the 1929-1932 Depression prompted the shift from the rabid irrationalism of the 1920s “Flapper Age” and “Charleston” dance-orgies, to that concern for hard realities of life, which turned a majority of the U.S. population toward Franklin Roosevelt’s leadership. In other words, a shift from emphasis on fantasy-life, toward concern with matters of real cause-effect relations in a world of hard realities. If a turn toward reality fails, as in the case of the 1933-1934 imposition of the Hitler dictatorship in Germany, then a turn back from a temporary flirtation with rationality, to an even more savage form of Romanticism, were likely.

Those who have studied closely such pulsations in the history of what is now a globally extended European civilization, have often used, maliciously, their knowledge of the principles I have just described, to orchestrate the mass behavior of entire populations for the worse, or even the worst. The notorious Walter Lippmann’s *Popular Opinion*, is an example of this.<sup>2</sup>

One of the worst among these plunges into Romanticism, has occurred during the post-World War II decades. This was most emphatically the case, in the aftermath of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the resignation of Germany’s Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, and the repeatedly attempted assassinations and coups d’état orchestrated against French President Charles de Gaulle. Typical of that presently continuing plunge toward the depths of Romanticism, is the neo-Confederacy “Southern Strategy,” launched, in 1966, as the crucial feature of the Nixon campaigns for the 1968 Presidential nomination and election. This latter, frankly racist turn, was complemented by, and consistent with the Nixon campaign’s correlated degeneration, into basing its social and economic policy on the Mont Pelerin Society’s mass-murderous cult of “shareholder values.” The widely radiated influence of such forms of irrationalism as radical positivism and existentialism, typifies a generation-by-generation, increasing loss of the ability to grasp ideas, a loss which is notable among those generations of university-educated strata who entered adolescence during or after the middle to late 1960s.

The most crippling of the effects of these trends, is the currently fashionable substitution of idiosyncratic forms of so-called popular “values,” for truth. Not only is this substitution a reversion toward the same general depravity as the Nineteenth-Century Kantian Romanticism of G.W.F. Hegel and Karl Savigny; this has been introduced into post-1945 U.S. practice by those circles of the Frankfurt School’s Theodor Adorno and Hannah Arendt, who attributed the ori-

2. Walter Lippmann, *Public Opinion* (New York: Macmillan and Co., 1947 reprint from 1922).

gins of their own efforts to ban truthfulness from U.S. life, to Immanuel Kant himself.

So, as part of that trend, the currently popular cult of “sensitivity,” typifies a loss of any sense of personal accountability for even simple truthfulness, a trend which is to be found among a large and growing ration of our university graduates, and among others affected by present-day existentialist and radical-positivist trends. The popularization of that off-shoot of cultish “systems analysis,” called “benchmarking,” which was lately introduced as a substitute for competent engineering practice, is a sign of the terrifying moral and intellectual decay within the domain of physical science and engineering. The advocacy of “shareholder value” even by Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court, is an example of today’s descent into a political and moral decadence of the most pervasive kind.

## The Present Danger

It follows from such evidence, that the political relevance of presenting this subject-matter here, at this nodal point in current history, is the following fact, one among the most important facts of current human experience, world-wide, at this time.

The world is presently gripped by the onrush of what will become soon, in its magnitude, the greatest financial collapse on this planet in all known human existence to date. For reasons I have developed in earlier locations, unless the “neo-liberal” and related policies which have caused this, are overturned, the present crisis will usher in a planetary new dark age of significant duration, perhaps for as long as generations to come.

This collapse, together with its threatened sequelae, was not predestined. Excepting those types of natural catastrophes which we have yet to learn to control, mankind chooses its destiny by acts of free will; the onrushing financial collapse is no exception to that rule. Natural catastrophes aside, there is no evidence of predestination in the history, or the known evidence pertaining to the prehistory of mankind.

This present world-wide financial crisis, for example, was the outcome of a step-by-step, moral and intellectual decay in the quality of the human will, an ever deeper slide into Romanticism, in the making of economic and other categories of policy-making of nations and other leading institutions.<sup>3</sup>

3. In the history of Judaism and Christianity, the idea of predestination occurs typically as a result of a pagan doctrine of the form “God is dead.” In history’s experience with such religious cults, the idea of predestination is associated with the dogma, that by creating the world, God made Himself incapable of interfering with the laws which He had embedded in the Creation. According to his personal spokesman, Dr. Samuel Clarke, Sir Isaac Newton’s empiricist theory of the universe, is typical of such cults. The idea of predestination, such as the belief in a predetermined date for a battle of Armageddon, appears only as the influence of such cults, and is found most frequently among the relatively illiterate classes and the insane. In real Christianity, reality confronts man with choices, such as that which the Old Testament’s Jonah was ordered to deliver; what ensues is not something which was fatally

As I have outlined the case in locations published earlier, this present descent toward a new dark age, has been the result of a specific, sharp, new downturn within that century-long trend toward decay, which has dominated the world since approximately the time of the 1901 assassination of U.S. President McKinley.

As I have emphasized in earlier locations, a terrible, new, worse phase of corruption has unfolded over the course of the recent thirty-five years, since the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The 1966-1968 launching of what became known as the Nixon "Southern Strategy" expresses that moral corruption. If we study the loss of rationality in both government and the populations generally, in Europe and the Americas, since approximately thirty-five years ago, all of the proximate, contributing causes leading into the present global crisis, are mistakes which have their common root, in an underlying and grave loss in those moral qualities on which cultures depend for their functionally definable, willful fitness to survive.

In and of themselves, mistaken economic policies can have very bad effects, as the present results of policies of globalization, privatization, and related fads, have ruined the world. However, when we recall the way in which President Franklin Roosevelt saved the U.S. from the mistaken policies accumulated earlier, under Teddy Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Calvin Coolidge, and Andrew Mellon, a mistaken policy is not the worst threat which might confront a nation. More important, is the moral capacity of the nation to correct a mistaken policy before that wrongful policy-trend reaches the point of virtually destroying the nation itself. The possibility of repeating today the much-needed kind of turn-around from disaster which FDR accomplished, depends upon the existence of a certain degree, and spread, of relative sanity in the population as a whole. On that account, the U.S.A., among others, is presently in far worse danger than it was at the very depths of the plunge into the depression, during 1929-1932. That is the context in which I situate the present discussion of literary practice in the present *Times*.

Admittedly, the 1933-1945 upturn in U.S. policy-shaping under President Franklin Roosevelt, has proven itself to be no more than a temporary, several decades-long reversal of a century-long cultural trend downward.

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predetermined to occur, but which will be the result of the free-will choice of the pathway to the future which a people, a nation, a culture may select. What can be forecast, is the likely outcome of a particular choice, including a failure to make an available choice. That decision, or non-decision will determine what confronts the people who have chosen one of those selections. As the world's most successful of the documented long-range forecaster of recent decades, I may personally assure you, that we may, and must forecast the likely choices, and their consequences, including the terrible consequence which a people will choose, as long as they cling foolishly to certain axiomatic-like cultural and related assumptions, such as the assumptions of what has become increasingly prevailing U.S. popular opinion since about the time of President Nixon's adoption of his "Southern Strategy" and neo-liberal dogmas.



*The GOP's Southern Strategy: President Nixon (left) in Alabama, with Gov. George Wallace (in white suit), May 1971.*

We must recognize the fact, that the gravest current threat to civilization, not only in the U.S.A., is today's loss of much of that degree of sanity which enabled the U.S.A. to choose FDR's leadership out of the Depression, during 1933-1944. What has made our chances of survival worse today, than at the time of FDR's 1932 election, is today's relatively much greater loss of rationality in public conduct, worse than that which was already severe then, which was suffered by the U.S. population at the close of the 1920s. The partial renaissance led by that President, shows itself, in retrospect, as a cultural up-tick of about two generations duration, within a past century in which the overall direction, most of those decades, has been chiefly downward.

A typical cause of the afflictions suffered, or looming, for the U.S. now, has been the present *Times* of moral and intellectual decay.

The greatest part of the damage done to such effect, has been catalyzed by the combination of generally accepted current, pathetic trends toward fanatical forms of philosophical irrationalism in educational policies. Such is the corruption introduced, on both sides of the Atlantic, by the so-called "Frankfurt School" of Theodor Adorno, Hannah Arendt, et al., as combined with the impact of the mass-entertainment

and popular news media. The *New York Times*' style book has contributed significantly to that awful present-day result. I focus here on showing the effects to which that newspaper's role has contributed.

The specific folly thus attributed to that newspaper, is shown by considering the way in which drill and grill applied under its influence, has contributed to the induced habit of attempting to make not only writing, but also speaking, conform to the prescriptions of today's generally accepted secondary and higher education in literature. This has specific, damaging effects upon the cognitive potential of the mind subjected to such conditioning. Thus, doctrines of practice congruent with those demanded by the *Times*' style book, must, of necessity, produce significant impairment in the way the victim of such conditioning thinks. Most notably, once again, it is the higher, cognitive functions of the mind, which tend to suffer the relatively greatest damage.

The principles which must be recognized in any competent discussion of this topic, are specifically scientific in nature, and not to be found in the competence of the usual literature and related departments of contemporary universities. By "scientific," I mean those adducible principles, upon whose discovery and continuation mankind depends, for our maintaining and improving our species' power to exist within the universe at large. I mean by "science," the adducible universal principles which determine measurable kinds of willful improvements in mankind's power in and over the universe. It is only principles which achieve that quality of measurable performance, which may be truthfully described as *universal*.

Since I am introducing an important branch of physical scientific inquiry to persons who are usually novices in the relevant branch of physical science, I proceed here as I must, step by step.

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## 1. The Geometry of Position

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To understand my point, begin by thinking of written text, as of the notes of musical scores, as mere dots left behind, like footprints recorded, where speech or singing has walked across the paper, chalk-board, or computer's screen. Our attention is returned thus to the allegory of Plato's Cave.

The kind of damage to the mind which I describe in this report, is most often exhibited at the point the person reading aloud writings which reflect a serious idea-content, murmurs what is written, often as if by reflex. Relevant damage is shown, among those speakers whose intended attempts to present that written text more or less literally, utter such words, or musical notes, as if these represented self-evidently existing elements of a deductive syllogism. Such latter, "connect the dots" practices in shaping the manner of delivery, typify the practices promoted by that epidemic of Romantic irrationalism which is perversely misnamed the British and French Eighteenth-Century "Enlightenment." This reference

signifies the view typical among the followers of Galileo, Hobbes, Descartes, Newton, and so on. That same, empiricist form of irrationalism, is typified for music by the pathetic cases of the Romantic Rameau and the Fux of *Gradus ad Parnassum*.

To identify what is very sick in the habits of the present *Times*, think of written communication not as text, but as *written speech*, as the footprints of spoken, or sung speech.

For example, consider the following pair of functionally coupled utterances:

"Please: feed the cat."

"To whom?"

That example introduces the simplest aspect of the problem. The meaning of either of the two statements so juxtaposed, is located in the mental act of Bach-like inversion, which connects them under the title of a single functional expression. This is the universal principle expressed by all Classical forms of metaphor.

"Please, feed the cat" and "To whom?" are each acceptable statements in the domain of syllogistic, reductionist's prose. Yet, just as in the musical-revolutionary use of Bach's principle of inversion, as, for example, by Wolfgang Mozart's K. 475 keyboard *Fantasy*, a juxtaposition in the form of an inversion, introduces a paradox which *negates* the entire system to which both of the juxtaposed elements ostensibly belong. This principle of *negation*, is otherwise to be recognized as the *universal principle of change* which Plato identifies as the solution for the general "One-Many" paradox, in his *Parmenides* dialogue.

Since "feeding the cat to someone" corresponds to a real-universe possibility, the effect of juxtaposing the second statement in response to the first, contradicts the ostensible intention of the first in a way, as a surprise, which excludes completeness from the customary attribution of but one choice of intent to the first statement of that couple. That paradoxical *incompleteness*, so generated and demonstrated, therefore *negates* the previously conventional system in which the first statement appeared to dwell.

Kurt Gödel's devastating *negation* of the entire system of Bertrand Russell's *Principia Mathematica*, and also of Russell acolyte John von Neumann's system, too, is another example of the paradoxical nature of those claims to completeness, which is to say, the falseness of claims to reason advanced on behalf of any Aristotelean or neo-Aristotelean system.<sup>4</sup>

This type of paradox tends to explain why Russell had such rage-fits over the very notion of a theory of types. Contrary to Russell and von Neumann, and Russell acolyte Norbert Wiener, too, and contrary to Galileo's pupil Thomas Hob-

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4. Kurt Gödel, "On Formally Undecidable Propositions of 'Principia Mathematica' and Related Systems," and *Discussion on Providing a Foundation for Mathematics, Collected Works*, Vol. I (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986).

bes before them, such *ontological paradoxes*, sometimes called *metaphors*, are the premise upon which all progress in physical science, and all forms of competent artistic composition, depend absolutely.<sup>5</sup>

For our purposes here, the just referenced function of inversions in the method of composition developed by J.S. Bach, is among the best illustrations of the role of metaphor in Classical composition of any kind. The meaning of any statement which introduces an actual idea, lies in the gap, the gap defined by the deductively unbridgeable discontinuity which simultaneously joins and separates the elements of a well-crafted choice of inversion. This is comparable to the generation of a transcendental quality of musical dissonance, or quasi-dissonance in Bach's method of contrapuntal inversion.<sup>6</sup>

It is impossible to represent the real such connection between the two statements, in a deductive, syllogistic way, except in the case no actual idea is being generated by the expression. All important statements in spoken language, have precisely that apparently paradoxical, "one and the many" form, which is required for the statement of actual ideas as such.

In physical science, such a conjunction falls under the category alternately labelled "*Analysis Situs*," or "geometry of position." All notions genuinely qualified to be regarded as *ideas*, are expressed by types of organization of speech which fall, analytically, within the inherently paradoxical domain of geometry of position. The kind of damage to the mind which faith in the authority of our *Times* might bring about, is the victim's induced inability to communicate through the medium of statements of ideas, which, in every case, are ideas which can be expressed in speech only in a mode which is congruent conceptually with the notion of a geometry of position.

5. This argument was made explicitly by the founder of modern astrophysics, Johannes Kepler, against the unscientific character of the "connect-the-dots" method of Claudius Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe. This argument is a central theme of Kepler's *New Astronomy*. The work of Galileo and all of the other leading empiricists, has been premised on exactly that "ivory tower" method of statistical "connect-the-dots" against which Kepler warned. Notably, Kepler recognized that in the attempt to state the empirical evidence showing that the Mars orbit was elliptical, that statement introduced a paradox to the "connect-the-dots" astronomy of Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Brahe. Anticipating the later generalization of this point by Bernhard Riemann, Kepler recognized that the existence of that ontological paradox demonstrated the existence of some universal principle of astrophysics, which he must discover, a principle which would eliminate the fundamental blunder of Copernicus, et al. As Albert Einstein stated his point to that effect, all successful progress in the fundamentals of durably validated physical science since Kepler's *New Astronomy*, has been modeled on that decision by Kepler.

6. Again, this principle which the Mozart of his K. 475 *Fantasy* derived from study of Bach's *A Musical Offering*, the so-called "Lydian principle" which is universal to the method of Classical "thorough-composition," is the example most often quoted in the work of all Classical composers after Mozart's discovery.

Washington Post Staff Writer

Vice President Gore issued a plea for patience last night as he moved aggressively in the courts and in the battle for public opinion to challenge Texas Gov. George W. Bush's certification as the winner of the presidential race in Florida. Bush, seeking to expand his claim on the White House, stepped up the pace of transition planning.

Gore used a nationally televised speech to press his argument that the integrity of democracy is at stake in Florida, and to ask the public to allow state and federal courts time to sort out competing claims on who won the most votes in the state.

"Ignoring votes means ignoring democracy itself," he said. "If we ignore the votes of thousands in Florida in this election, how can you or any American have confidence that your vote will not be ignored in a fu-



As running Republican in Austin, added. Gore's Lieberman the next

The *Times* style book in action—in this case, in the *Washington Post* of Nov. 28. Imagine the first paragraph of the article to be a document of world-historic importance. Then, try to read it aloud, as punctuated.

True, there are deductive statements which can be expressed in forms of speech, and which are competent statements, but which do not invoke the category of geometry of position in a significant degree, at least not in that immediate context. Admittedly, the conventional notion of a simple declarative sentence, or of a deductive mathematical formulation, illustrates forms of speech which do not appear to imply a problem of the functional type associated with geometry of position. However, in that case, what is spoken can not communicate an actual *idea*, although the speaker might be attempting to point toward one, pointing in the same sense a chimpanzee, or an empiricist might grunt, or scream while pointing toward a banana. Simply literal, or other deductive statements of asserted fact, share the same quality of exclamations, not of identifying the location of an actual idea.

Therefore, there exist grammatical cases in which the application of the *Times*' style does not do damage to the intended content of the utterance. However, such a style is tolerable only as long as what is intended to be understood, does not correspond to any actual idea, as Plato defines *ideas*. Thus, on that account, adhering to statements which make sense, and which also fit that newspaper's present editorial standards, means, in effect, a crippling sort of "dumbing down" of both



writer and reader.

*All actual ideas, whether in science or art, represent forms of statements whose characteristic feature is a problem posed in terms of apparent paradoxes expressed in terms of geometry of position.* The revolutionary method in perspective for painting, as introduced by Leonardo da Vinci, reflects this principle in exactly the same sense as Bach's method in counterpoint, or Classical forms of poetry and drama. On this account, ideas in physical science or Classical methods of artistic composition, are reflections of a common underlying principle of composition of statements in the form of geometry of position.<sup>7</sup>

All experimentally validated discoveries of universal physical principles, such as the discovery of the basis for modern astrophysics, as reported in Kepler's *New Astronomy*, or Fermat's discovery of a principle of *least time*, have been generated in response to ontological paradoxes posed in the form of geometry of position. The validity of such a paradox, while purely negative in itself, points to the existence of a corresponding idea of a practicable solution as existing somewhere. The act of discovery of an hypothetical universal physical principle, presents an idea which might appear to be the solution to that problem of negation. The experimental validation of that hypothetical discovery, as Bernhard Riemann, for example, requires such validation, as not only truthful, but universal in its relevance, establishes the hypothesized solution as a true solution, a validated universal physical principle, a validated *idea*.

Here lies the significance of Bernhard Riemann's revolution in both physics and geometry. In his habilitation dissertation, Riemann began by announcing the outlawing of all *a priori* axioms, such as the axioms of Euclidean geometry, or the physical axioms of Galileo, Descartes, Newton, Euler, Lagrange, et al., from the geometry employed for physics. In place of the "aprioristic" *dimensions* of reductionist mathematical physics, Riemann allowed only experimentally validated discoveries of universal physical principles.

Admittedly, I have gone further, following the line of argument presented by Pasteur and Vernadsky, as also by Leibniz, in adding the categories of physical principles of living and cognitive processes, as each distinct from the category of principles appropriate to merely non-living processes; however, my view as applied here, is otherwise essentially in the form implicit in Riemann's work.

Wherever, as in the case of Fermat's discovery of a principle of least time, or, as in Kepler's *New Astronomy* earlier, coupled statements otherwise agreeable to pre-existing sys-

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7. The modern mathematical definition of geometry of position was introduced by Bernhard Riemann's celebrated 1854 habilitation dissertation, as this is also reflected in other writings by him. Riemann's definition of physics, as opposed to a purely formal mathematics, in that dissertation, points directly toward the same general form of a notion of Leibnizian *Analysis Situs* which I employ here.

temic axiomatic assumptions, generate an ontological paradox; a gap, a negation, is introduced to the system in which those statements are situated. That gap occurs in the form of a paradoxical geometry of position. The valid, discovered universal principle, such as Fermat's "least time," which "fills that gap," which defines that discontinuity, is a dimension of the universe in exactly the sense that Riemann defines his revolutionary geometry of the physical universe. That topological significance of such discontinuities, is the key to expressing what Plato defines as *ideas*, expressed in the terms of modern physical science and its appropriate forms of mathematics.

In Classical art, the same method of hypothesis applies universally. In this case, the subject is not universal physical principles as such, but, rather, principles governing functionally efficient relations among the perfectly sovereign cognitive processes of individual human minds. The issue addressed in this case, is the bearing of those relations upon the ability of society to cooperate cognitively in such ways as enable the increase of mankind's power in and over the universe, that through the discovery and cooperation in use of both universal physical principles and the technologies derived from them.<sup>8</sup>

For example, the discovery of the institution of the modern sovereign nation-state, which sets modern European civilization absolutely apart from, and qualitatively above preceding organizations of society,<sup>9</sup> had the measurable effect of unleashing an unprecedented rate of not only the net growth of population, but also a qualitative improvement in the capacity of society to improve the demographic characteristics of those populations. This evidence illustrates, and proves experimentally, the principled way in which physically measurable results, are applicable to the validation of the universal principles of Classical artistic composition.

Such universal qualities of physical and Classical artistic principles, define the ground-stock of ideas which can be communicated only through the use of the art-form called

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8. Just as a universal physical principle can not be observed directly by means of the senses, so the cognitive processes of thought which generate the discovery of such principles, are not subjects of sense-certainty. Hence, the process of cognition is opaque to the powers of sense-perception of the external observer. Nonetheless, experimental proof of universal physical principles, shows that such cognitive processes represent the generation and application of physically efficient principles. Hence, for multiply related reasons, the individual person's cognitive processes are perfectly sovereign. Hence, on this account, the human individual differs from all lower forms of life on the specific point of the nature of cognitive sovereignty. Hence, humanity is a species of sovereign individualities, and that is the characteristic of the human species which sets it apart from all others.

9. Nicholas of Cusa, *Concordantia catholica* and *De docta ignorantia*, are exemplary of the principled features of the discovery of the modern sovereign nation-state, and of a community of principle among republics so defined. For a comparative view on my argument here, see Friedrich (Freiherr) von der Heydte's *Die Geburtsstunde des souveränen Staates* (Regensburg, Germany: Druck und Verlag Josef Habel, 1952).

language. The attempt of charlatans, such as Russell's acolytes Wiener and von Neumann, to substitute "information" for ideas, is therefore to be classed as a form of attempted "Pavlovian brainwashing" of entire populations, as an attempted practice, functionally, of virtual Pavlovian decortication, to the effect of crushing the naturally inborn, potential intellectual powers of the individual member of our species.

That brings us to the matter of the relations between spoken statements, and the paradoxes posed by the attempt to represent spoken statements by written ones.

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## 2. 'He Who Murmurs While He Reads'

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Children learning to read written speech, will tend to mouth it, and will have initial difficulty in reading the words without first attempting to speak each word by aid of movements of their lips, each phrase either spoken aloud, or murmured *sotto voce*. In efforts to learn to read the musical score of an instrumental composition, a student, or as the famous Pablo Casals would, will, similarly, sing the passage, either aloud or "under his breath."

Phenomena of this type reflect the importance of a singing, prosodic form of vocalization of poetry, in enabling the faithful transmission of ideas through oral traditions, over many succeeding generations. In some known cases, the transmission of ideas, with remarkable precision, has extended over successive generations of chanters, as for the Vedic-Sanskrit hymns, for thousands of years.<sup>10</sup> Poetry, especially sung poetry, is the most memorable, and therefore the most efficient and reliable mode of communication, that for reasons related to the latter illustration.

Hence, except among functional illiterates, the form of construction of statements, including the form of punctuation explicitly or implicitly used, will follow the dictates of properly sung Classical prosody. I stress here, that in poetry, as in the forms of song derived from singing Classical poetry, ideas are located in those expressions of the principle of geometry of position which fall under the general classification of *irony*. The illustration, on the subject of feeding the cat, which I introduced above, is an example of such use of irony. The most important form of irony is what is strictly recognized as Classical *metaphor*, a form of negation which corresponds to the provocation of the discovery of a universal physical principle in science.

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10. Bal Gangadhar Tilak addressed European studies of the calendars embedded in Vedic-Sanskrit hymns, which contained valid astronomical specifications datable to observations made in Central Asia during some part of the interval 6,000-4,000 B.C. This writer's 1983 discussions with relevant leading philologists at Pune, elicited their reports on studies of the ability of illiterate chanters to transmit such hymns with minimal corruption over successive generations.



*Pablo Casals, who would sing as he played, either aloud or "under his breath." "Phenomena of this type reflect the importance of a singing form of vocalization of poetry, in enabling the faithful transmission of ideas through oral traditions, over many succeeding generations."*

This does not support what is often identified with "phonetics," in educational practices today. The relevant distinction will become clear as we proceed. What I am addressing here, is not tricks, but, rather, deep principles of the individual human mind.

As I shall qualify that point below, even the ability to render a mathematical formula, or diagram, intelligible to an audience, such as a classroom, depends upon the same characteristics of the spoken and sung word and phrase, which a child's mind calls into play, in learning to murmur the simplest form of poetry and prose. A purely written language of any form, such as a so-called "Cartesian one," does not, and could not exist among sane persons.

The most characteristic features of speech, upon which a comprehensible form of written utterance depends, are *vocalization* and *action*.

By *vocalization*, we mean a natural musicality of both spoken and sung utterance, which is pivoted on the prosodic function of the vowels. The Florentine *bel canto* mode of voice-training and singing, as its derived values are specified by Leonardo da Vinci for Italian, typifies the natural musicality of speech, the mode of speaking which is the clearest and most efficient employment of the inborn potential qualities of the human singing and speaking voice. The same principles of vocalization also govern prosody in general, as in spoken poetry and prose.

In speech, we mean by *action*, essentially, the function of the verb. The elementary form of the verb is the statement pivotted on, not “to be,” but “to become.” Every statement consistent with the principle of reason, is governed by an underlying form of action through which the universe is transformed. This transformation occurs in ways which exclude reliance upon the copula of the common syllogism, and which condemn, as scientific and general illiteracy, the doctrine which that copulating Bertrand Russell and his followers, such as Wiener and von Neumann, adduce from Russell’s *Principia Mathematica*.

On this account, Plato clarified the implications of Heraclitus’ “nothing is constant but change,” as in Plato’s *Parmenides* dialogue, for example. All human *ideas*, as Plato defines ideas according to the principled *method of hypothesis*, are expressible only in terms of reference to empirically defined changes in the state of the universe around us. All of these changes are referenced to changes effected through man’s action, or failure to act effectively on the universe, actions by which changes are either induced, or are not induced. The changes, or non-changes, which meet that qualification, are, as I have indicated, Riemannian in form.

Notably, this elementary definition of the functions assigned to prosodically speakable language, is to be found not only in the work of Plato, but also the Sanskrit philologist Panini.

Since I am a Classical humanist in method, and have long abhorred the common textbook and related learning methods of today’s classroom, follow me once more, as I invite you to re-experience for yourself, the highlights of the manner in which I made certain relevant discoveries.<sup>11</sup>

My own views on this subject were developed out of a study begun during my adolescence, out of which my original discoveries of universal principle from the late 1940s and earliest 1950s were later derived. A summary of that case should be helpful, and is perhaps indispensable for readier comprehension of the argument, as to principle, on which this report is premised.

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11. An excellent example of that method for teaching mathematical physics is provided by Abraham Kästner, *Geschichte der Mathematik* (1796) (New York: Georg Olms Verlag, 1970). This book, which covers the history of mathematics from the measurement of the pyramid and Thales, to the close of the Eighteenth Century, typifies the method of education as taught by one of the greatest scientists of modern times, a leading follower of Gottfried Leibniz, a teacher of Carl F. Gauss, and, together with Gotthold Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn. Kästner was a keystone figure of the Greek Classical revival in Germany, and thus, in addition to his role as a figure of physical science, a forerunner of the work of both Goethe and Friedrich Schiller in poetry, history, and drama. He is also notable as the leading Göttingen Professor who hosted Benjamin Franklin’s celebrated visit at that university, and an important figure in the European support for the cause of U.S. independence. The teaching of science and art must emphasize enabling the student to relive, as accurately as possible, both the act of original discoveries from the past, and also a sense of the circumstances, and specific historical location in which those discoveries were made.

That study emerged out of a comparison of the best known seminal writings of the putatively leading English, French, and German philosophers of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, including Bacon, Hobbes, Descartes, Locke, Leibniz, Berkeley, Hume, Adam Smith, and Immanuel Kant. I soon rejected the English empiricists, which I considered to be, transparently, “ivory tower” rubbish. I thus came to focus my attention on a defense of the leading conceptions of Leibniz, such as those of his posthumously published *Monadology*, against the Critiques of Immanuel Kant. This study defined what became my adolescent rejection of all “ivory tower,” so-called “self-evident” notions of axiomatics, as intrinsically false, such as those of generally accepted classroom Euclidean geometry.

About a half-dozen years later, during the immediate post-war period, I revived my earlier work in defense of Leibniz against Kant, and went on to develop a certain type of refutation of the pathetic, central fallacy of method of Norbert Wiener’s *Cybernetics* (and also John v. Neumann’s “systems analysis”). This became, thereafter, the central feature of my life’s work. The choice of Wiener as my target, was prompted by my recognizing that the systemic fallacy of his “information theory” hoax, was identical with the absurdity of that attack upon Leibniz, which is central to all of Kant’s Critiques.

My choice of tactic for refuting Wiener’s radically positivist and reductionist, “ivory tower,” and lunatic view of mathematics and the universe, was to emphasize the relationship between the experimentally validatable, *cognitive* discoveries of universal physical principles, and the increase of the systemic *potential relative population-density* of society.

It was those and related discoveries, of 1948-1952, so prompted, which led me to a reconsideration of my earlier passing acquaintance with Riemann’s work, and my adoption of his standpoint as the frame of reference within which to situate my own then-recent discoveries in the science of physical economy.

The notable distinction of my emphasis on those latter points, was my insistence that the universal principles of Classical artistic composition, had the same quality of truthfulness, and employed the same faculties of mind, as validated discoveries of universal physical principle. That is to say, that while the discovery of any validatable universal physical principle, is the sovereign act of an individual mind, the ability to express such discoveries efficiently for improvement of the general practice of society, as through technological progress, depended upon the discovery and application of the kinds of universal principles expressed by Classical forms of composition of plastic and non-plastic arts. I emphasized poetry, drama, and music, and their functional interrelationship expressed in song, as a distinct cognitive domain, distinct from physical science, but “multiply-connected,” in Bernhard Riemann’s sense of that term, and that in an indispensable way.

It was the post-war phase of such studies, conducted



*“Even the ability to render a mathematical formula, or diagram, intelligible to an audience, such as a classroom, depends upon the same characteristics of the spoken and sung word and phrase, which a child’s mind calls into play, in learning to murmur the simplest form of poetry and prose. A purely written language of any form does not, and could not exist among sane persons.” Here, the Niños Cantores of Mexico.*

chiefly during 1946-1952, which led me to recognize the importance of Riemann’s 1854 habilitation dissertation as the needed conceptual framework within which to situate my own earlier work. It was looking at the result of that, which enabled me to develop the view of *Analysis Situs*, or geometry of position, to which I have held, since then, to the present moment of writing, here.

For that reason, I was able to develop a continuously improved insight into the ontological implications of a geometry of position, by aid of which I have been able to attack efficiently otherwise perplexing conceptual problems, such as those being addressed here, today.

### **A Unit of Spoken Thought**

The convenient form of expression of functional notions concerning ideas, is what is expressed in such literary forms as the poetic strophe, and the prose paragraph composed of sentences, in written forms of oral expression. All of the important idea-content of such utterances, appears in the form of paradoxes expressed in terms of geometry of position.

The function of irony, so defined, in general, and metaphor more emphatically, defines the way language provokes the replication of an idea from the mind of the speaker within the mind of the hearer. That idea, the meaning of the utterance, is not located within the literal form of that utterance itself. There is no syllogistic principle governing the verbal transmission of actual *ideas* from speaker to hearer, or reader. Rather, in cases of successful such communication, the use of the principle of negation in crafting the utterance, provokes

the replication of the intended idea within the cognitive processes of the hearer.

Compare what I have just said with the comparable phenomena occurring within the domain of Classical musical composition.

The crucial paradox of Classical musical composition, is that the music never lies within the score itself, yet the qualified performer never departs from the requirements of the score. The music lies, as the famous conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler sometimes expressed this, “between the notes.”

One of the most significant examples of the nature of the challenge posed by this principle, is to be found in considering Beethoven’s Opus 132 string quartet as an entirety. There, the “Lydian principle,” which is the pivotal expression of all successful Classical thorough-composition, is exposed in ways which allow no credible attempt at performance, except by recognizing in practice those expressions of geometry of position, which Furtwängler signified by performances he led, in which it was clear that these performances exhibited what he referenced in such terms as performing “between the notes.”

In such cases, the apparent dissonance generated by the way the score is crafted, has the function of a paradox of the type associated with geometry of position. The entire composition is a paradox of such paradoxes on this account. The sensitive performing artist, must perform the composition as a whole, not a succession of sections. It must be performed in a way which evokes a unified solution to that nest of paradoxes, within the mind of both the performers and, hopefully, also



“The essential quality of intelligent communication, is the speakers’ reliance upon the impact of the unexpected upon the mind of the audience.” Here: (left) *Rigoletto* and his daughter *Gilda*, in a production of Verdi’s opera *Rigoletto* by The Washington Opera; (above) *Don Giovanni* and *Zerlina*, in the same opera company’s production of Mozart’s *Don Giovanni*.

the audience. The term “definitive performance” should be outlawed from any other use, but that of indicating the successful realization of those requirements.

Therein lies the fundamental difference between the Classical (Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Verdi) and the overlapping Romantic (Berlioz, Liszt, Wagner, et al.) repertoire in late Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century musical composition and performance.

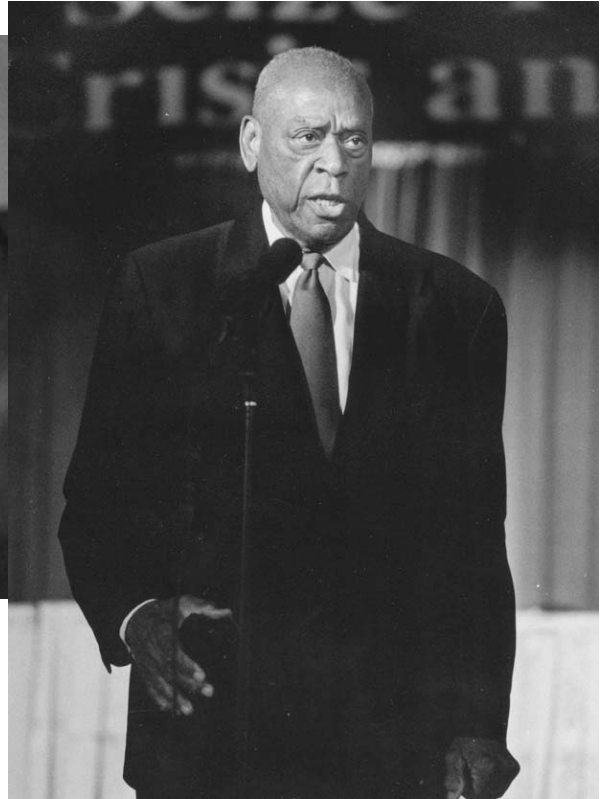
For example, the pianist who performs a section of a Schumann keyboard composition as a Liszt-type bit of “passage work,” may be performing Schumann in a “Romantic style,” but the result is not Schumann’s composition. The Romantic composer and performer are attempting to evoke a sensual effect as such, not an actual idea. The paradox of dissonance is misused by the Romantic composer and performer, to the purpose of eliciting sensual effects, as Wagner exemplifies this in the celebrated *Liebtestod* duet from *Tristan*. The use of the method of “fractals” as a proposed substitute for non-linearity, in mathematics, is an example of the same type of hoax perpetrated in the guise of music by Liszt, Berlioz, and Wagner.

Thus, the fact that dissonance is crucial in Classical thorough-composition, does not signify that the use of dissonance by the student of what Beethoven described as “that criminal Czerny,” Franz Liszt, is consistent with the intent of Classical

composition. Only a fool, or a hoaxster, could propose that there was a “Romantic period” in art, which, like the purely mythical *Zeitgeist*, grew out of the “Classical period.” Only in works which conform to the Classical principle of composition, are actual ideas clearly defined by implication. Only forms of composition which express a meaningful proposition in geometry of position, correspond to the communication of *cognitive ideas*.

Thus, in any Classical form of artistic composition, the beginning of what becomes the finished work, is an initial statement of a paradox. The resolution of that paradox, defines a nodal point in the process, at which the unit-composition is completed. The unfolding of subsequently subsumed, cohering paradoxes, supplies the structure, on which the unfolding development of the connection between beginning and conclusion hangs. The condition is, that no diversion from that unfolding process of reaching the completion, should be introduced between the initial paradox and the final resolution.

What I have just said for Classical musical composition and its performance, applies to the spoken utterance of the written word. Here, the attempt to interpret the written word, as merely written word, falls into a fatal intellectual trap: can one dare to ignore that passion, expressed as *action* and *vocalization*, which is essential to the meaning of the utterance, and thus attempt to adduce the intent of the utterance



*“As every competent performer of Classical musical composition should know from reflection on relevant kinds of successful experience, what brings a mere musical score to life, is the performer’s sense of the manner in which the composition’s characteristic development must move the imagination of the audience.” Here, and on the next page, renowned baritone William Warfield teaches, and performs, Classical music and poetry.*

merely from a ritual examination of the mere dead bones which are the written text?

The appropriate answer to that question is best approached by the habit of constantly reminding oneself of Heraclitus’ famous aphorism: *Nothing is constant but change*. All statements, units of composition, or functional elements of such a composition, must be expressed in the implicit form of the verb “to become.” “To become,” so situated, and, as I have made this point above, is to be recognized as the elementary form of action in all intelligent communication. The idea of the statement must lie with the verb conceived as an expression of the general form of the verb “to become.” The substantive expression of “to become,” always has as its explicit or implied action of reference, the generation of the type of an *idea* stated as a proposition in geometry of position.

For example, in the mind, the statement “I am,” is better said as “I am becoming.” There is some action which is transforming “me,” from what I was, to what I shall, or will be. That action is me as the existing subject of the statement. Significant actions are those in which the transformation is pivoted on an idea, as I have defined *idea* here.

This subject’s existence, as something becoming, has two interdependent aspects: the *action* of transformation (*becoming itself; continuing to become*), and the *will* which prompts that action. The central action of the unit statement should be of the quality of an idea.

In the case of the communication of *ideas as ideas*, the

source of the will underlying that *action*, is to be found, as Furtwängler warned, “between the notes.” It is located in the functions of speech, and Classical musical thorough-composition, expressed as paradoxes of geometry of position. The speaking or singing of a unit of intelligent (i.e., cognitive) communication, is to be identified in terms of the way in which the structure of the included statements may be re-enforced, in the written version of speech, by appropriate uses of standards of punctuation which are anathema to the devotees of their *Times*. We have now reached the point in this report, at which those matters of crafting of speech come into view.

### **How To Compose Intelligent Thoughts**

The essential quality of intelligent communication, is the speakers’ reliance upon the impact of the unexpected upon the mind of the audience. So, we may readily distinguish intelligent communication from the typical barroom practice, of swapping tired old idioms, that with the addition of trite gestures as color. The same sort of foolishness may appear in other disguises, either in the form of an indignant editorial statement, delivered in present-day guises for what older generations called “the yellow press,” or as the sententious rant of some bigot, spewing his ignorance-soaked bile, as an irate caller to what is called a “talk show.” In short, in contrast to what literate speakers better name *bathetic*, rather than *pathetic* cases, irony, especially the form of irony known as



*Baritone William Warfield and vocal coach Sylvia Olden Lee work with youngsters at a class sponsored by the Schiller Institute and the National Conservatory of Music, in Washington, D.C. in 1996.*

metaphor, is the precondition upon which all intelligent communication depends.

Therefore, the essential unit, the germ, of intelligent communication, is not a single statement, but an ironical juxtaposition of two contrasting statements. That juxtaposition is best accomplished, by applying to oral and written speech, the principle of inversion as illustrated by J.S. Bach's *The Art of the Fugue*. The matter of "feeding the cat," was supplied above as an illustration of that point, and of some of its practical implications.

Now, consider the text-book sort of case, in which a combination of two or more ironically juxtaposed elements, must be combined into the form of either a single sentence, or a group of successive sentences, all to the same net effect. In form of either oral or written expression, that assembly of ironically juxtaposed elements, constitutes the unit statement to be considered in this example. In general, in times prior to today's *Times*, all literate writers and speakers of the Classical persuasion, clearly practiced the principles I have just identified.

Choose the opening couplet of the famous Third Act soliloquy of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, as a point of reference. Present this couplet in the following written-out form of a guidance to the apprentice actor: "[To be], or, [not to be]": statement and "inversion." Imagine you are a singer trained in *bel canto* methods; how would you score that couplet as statement and inversion prosodically (musically)? I shall not

give you suggested answers; it will be more satisfying, and productive, for you, to work it out for yourself. You might wish to take the following comment on the character of that soliloquy into account, in deciding how to solve that problem of stating the opening couplet. Why not? Otherwise, with making the beginning coherent with the end, how would the prosodic statement of the opening couplet unfold as the developed paradox of the soliloquy as a whole?

Remember, as I have addressed this same matter in my "Politics As Art," there are three leading points to consider, in preparing the performance of that soliloquy.

First, that the tragedy of *Hamlet*, like all competent compositions in Classical tragedy, focusses on a leading figure of a society, a society which is examined in a circumstance, in which it is virtually self-doomed to a terrible fate, like the U.S.A. today, if it continues to follow the habits of decision-making and related behavior embedded within its existing culture. The figure of Hamlet will determine whether or not that doom, embedded in the society's culture, will occur. In other words, through the role assigned, by circumstances, to that key figure, the society as a whole will make a decision about its fate as a whole.

Since this is a Classical tragedy, Hamlet will fail to meet the implicit requirement, thus showing the audience, that a solution did exist, but the leading figure failed to meet the challenge of acting against the presently built-in moral defect of that society as a whole. However, seeing that the doom of

both Hamlet and his Kingdom of Denmark, was caused by Hamlet's willful rejection of the pathway to safety, the audience is prompted to reach the optimistic conclusion, that a happier solution existed, and could have been chosen.

Thus, as Friedrich Schiller stated the principle of Classical drama, the audience must leave the theater better people than they had entered it. The doom of Hamlet and the Kingdom on stage, is an ennobling event, since it, using the same principle of negation which has been discussed here, has shown real-life people the hope of overcoming, in real life, the doom which is persuasively exposed on stage. All great Classical drama, exhibits this essential quality. All competent study of history, is accomplished in the same form, and according to the same principles as such drama. In fact, all the great Classical drama, deals either with the study of real-life history, or a comparable mythology, as the point of factual reference from which the relevant Classical drama is composed.

Second, in the Third Act soliloquy, the character Hamlet, counterposes the one alternative course of action ["To be"] to the other ["not to be"]. He admits the folly of his accustomed, swashbuckling ways, but refuses to abandon that folly, out of fear of the uncertainty of that place from which "no traveller has returned." "Thus," he proclaims, "conscience doth make cowards of us all!"

Third, in the closing scene, featuring the contrasted viewpoints of the characters Horatio and Fortinbras, the issue of the Third Act soliloquy is recapitulated in a slightly modified form. Horatio takes our attention back to both the "play within the play," and Hamlet's soliloquy following the exit of the players. In this latter manner, Shakespeare brings to a perfected close, the paradox which grips the drama from its onset. The Third Act soliloquy's opening couplet echoes in the minds of the audience, as the corpse of Hamlet is removed from the stage.

So far, I have relied chiefly upon examples in which simple couplets have been used, to illustrate the way in which the germ of an idea is introduced to the process of an unfolding Classical composition, or to provoke the discovery of a validatable universal physical principle. Fermat's discovery of a principle of "least time," is typical of the examples we have considered.

Usually, unit statements are more complex than simple couplets. Strings of apposed elements, rather than simple couplets, are required to define an elementary statement of a paradox or idea. I have already pointed to the existence of a certain type of musical problem, in determining the prosody appropriate for the actor's delivery of the couplet "To be, or, not to be." In unit statements which have a more complex structure than the simple couplet-form, how should we set the component sub-elements apart from one another, without spoiling the unity of effect of the statement which includes them all?

For one thing, we can separate each part of that statement

from the proximate parts, by such means as a "breath," as might be indicated by the insertion of a comma, or appropriate choice of other mark of punctuation. There are also other means available to us, means implicit in the way in which Bach approaches polyphony. These other means are typified by the musical principles of singing-voice register-shifts, variations in tempo, and various expressions of what is termed "voice coloration." The famous Franz Schubert setting of Goethe's poem *Erlkönig*, contains the required use of all of those types of resources.

List the voice-parts, each as all sung by the same baritone voice. We have the narrator, the father, the child, and the evil old Erlkönig himself. The Erlkönig makes references to his mother and his daughters, which require sensitive regard for the problems of coloration incurred by the singer. All of the resorts to which I have referred, are drawn upon by Schubert in composing that short piece. Notably, at the close, the narrator's part sings: "in his [the father's] arms, the child was dead." "Dead" itself requires distinctive coloration. Schubert's later setting of the Heine poem, *Der Doppelgänger*, has features which are more challenging, which are usefully compared for relevance to the point I have just made concerning *Erlkönig*.

All of these features of musicality, have a corresponding role in the function of prosody in spoken prose. In literate speech and writing, these prosodic principles are used with the same kind of function and intent, as in Classical poetry and song. Conversely, literate forms of speech and writing, are those which address the problem of the relationship among the component ironies of a unit statement, in the same approach used by the composer and performer for a Classical poem or song-composition.

If a long sentence, for example, including elements which should be distinguished as in ironical (e.g., paradoxical) relationship to one another, were simply written or spoken as if without punctuation, any actual idea contained in that statement would be relatively incomprehensible. Worse, to rephrase such a statement, but without correcting the lack of punctuation, would result in the virtual elimination of an idea essential to the unrevised version. On that account, the speaker, or writer, must separate the apposed elements of the statement from one another. The speaker might succeed in this, by taking a breath (a comma, for example), or by a change in quality of intonation, as by use of registration, tempo, and color, to set one element apart from those others to which it is apposed within the statement as a unified whole.

Thus, the speaker of a well-composed part, such as the Third Act soliloquy of *Hamlet*, is not reading a line, a strophe, and so on. He is putting an exciting drama on stage, within each strophe and the soliloquy as a whole, including the stunningly ironical concluding reference to Ophelia. The ironies of the juxtaposed elements, sing like polyphonic voices from within the mind of the character Hamlet, to impart to the



audience the fierce conflict occurring within that character's mind. The soliloquy, thus performed, not only brings the character alive on the stage of the imagination of the individual mind of the member of the audience, but, it is the reflective imagination of the character, as projected by the actor, which the audience member perceives as the real character on the stage.

By such ruses, the crippling fallacy of the shadows on the wall of Plato's Cave, is overcome. The audience's attention is shifted from the sensory apprehension of the movement of the shadows, to a certainty of the reality which lurks unseen, behind the image of those shadows.

All communication of important subject-matters must be accomplished by means which yield a comparable effect.

### **Whence the Passion?**

Against the background of the points considered, where is the passion which imparts motion to ideas?

As every competent performer of Classical musical composition should know from reflection on relevant kinds of successful experience, what brings a mere musical score to life, is the performer's sense of the manner in which the composition's characteristic development must move the imagination of the audience. In such compositions, the development is expressed, chiefly, as the motion represented by the paradoxes of inversion which are generated according to the Lydian principle of Bach, Mozart, et al. One does not state an apparent such dissonance, as the Romantics tend to do; one pivots upon it. It is not an interruption; it is the gap wherein is located that which moves the development of that composition across the gap, and is thus the active connection of that which precedes, to that which follows.

This, for the case of music, typifies that which gives life to the nominal transitive quality of the verb in speech; it is this which transforms a mere verb, by infusing it with a quality of cognitive action. It is not the gaps themselves which supply cognitive energy to the verb, but, rather, the cognitive energy associated with generating the solution for the paradox the gap defines. It is the energy so provoked into action within the mind of the hearer, which enables the mind of the hearer to re-create the cognitive intent of the speaker. It is that action within the mind of the hearer, which supplies the quality of action, to what is otherwise merely a verb.

Look at what I have just said from the standpoint of physical science.

In the science of physical economy, the primary source of all increases in the productive powers of labor, per capita and per square kilometer of area, is, ultimately, the validated discovery of a universal physical principle. Immediately, this effect of a universal principle is usually prompted by the application of some technology, which has been developed as a by-product of designing experiments which validate the discovery of a universal physical principle, and as a by-product of repeating that experimental activity for

different media, and for different combinations of technologies. The stated qualifications taken into account, and thus put to one side, the essential fact remains: it is the action of discovering a validated universal physical principle, which is the source of those changes in practice, by means of which the potential relative population-density of the human species is increased.

On that account, all notions of human action must be defined from the standpoint of the kind of cognitive action which, thus, transforms mankind's relationship to the universe.

In Riemann's work, for example, the effect of such action is shown empirically by a measurable change in the physical-space-time curvature. This change, which must be measured in terms of experimental physics, not classroom mathematics, is associated with the addition of some newly validated universal physical principle. Hence, the importance of the science of physical-economy, my field of work, for addressing certain fundamental issues of science, issues which could not be addressed successfully, in any other way.

Hence, it is only validated discoveries of universal principles, both scientific and Classical-artistic, which correspond to mankind's efficient and successful relationship to the universe at large. Since these discoveries occur only through the topics of geometry of position which I have addressed here, the elementary form of action for purpose of human communication, can be nothing other than those cognitive processes through which validatable discoveries, and applications of universal principle are generated, and transmitted from one person to another. Archimedes' celebrated shout of "Eureka!" typifies the image of the passion of discovery of such principles.

This means, that it is the movements of the mind set into orbit by ontological paradoxes, and the act of generating solutions to those paradoxes within the mind of both the speaker and hearer, which express that impassioned quality of action on which our attention is focussed here.

This means, that the principles of Classical musical composition, to which I have referred repeatedly here, are modern developed expressions of those inborn qualities of the individual human mind, on which the generation and transmission of true ideas depends. It is the cognitive action situated in the context of those musical/prosodic principles, which is the elementary form of impassioned action, upon which the transmission and reconstruction of valid ideas depends. That is why music, especially that developed as the modern Classical form of Bach through Brahms, is of such indispensable importance, not only to civilization as a whole, but for the training of the individual mind to compose, transmit, and receive those statements through which mankind's affairs are best managed.

The crime of English-language misuse, in such *Times* as we have considered here, is to be defined and recognized accordingly.

## Israeli Elections: Time Running Out To Stop Region-Wide War

by Dean Andromidas

The prospect of early elections in Israel, gives Prime Minister Ehud Barak six months to either conclude a peace agreement with the Palestinians, or see the “limited” war with the Palestinians engulf the entire region in a conflagration. If the world is hoping for the “peace option,” the only way Barak will make that choice with any hope of success, is with the intervention of the U.S. President, whoever that may be.

The decision for early elections came in the midst of a late-evening Knesset (parliament) debate on no fewer than five early election bills, submitted by various opposition parties. When it became clear that at least one of the bills would have passed, Barak surprised everyone, including members of his own party and cabinet, and announced, “I am not afraid of elections. In all those I have run in until now, I have won. I am proud of the steps taken by my government. If you want elections, I am ready for elections.”

Elections could be held in May 2001. Until that time, Barak’s minority government maintains its executive powers, but cannot legislate, because it lacks a majority in the Knesset.

A senior Israeli intelligence source commented to *EIR*, that the situation is “clear cut”: For the next six months, Barak retains the executive powers required to wage a war against the Palestinians. Nonetheless, he could also pursue a peace agreement; but it would never get through the Knesset. Any agreement would have to go unratified and become part of Barak’s election campaign. In order to get an agreement, he would have to offer Palestinian President Yasser Arafat more than he offered at Camp David. Given the ongoing battles between Israelis and Palestinians, such a possibility would require, not just an American initiative, but an intervention to shift the conflict from religious war to peace based on eco-

nomie development. This is the path outlined by American statesman Lyndon LaRouche.

After the Knesset decision, the Israeli Justice Minister, and leader of the peace camp, Yossi Beilin, left for the United States to meet U.S. National Security Adviser Sandy Berger on Nov. 30. He conveyed a message for President Bill Clinton from Barak, that he is still interested in coming to an agreement with the Palestinians before Clinton leaves office.

As of this writing, a joint Egyptian-Jordanian effort has been launched to arrange a summit between Arafat and Barak, to be held either in Egypt or Jordan.

While Arafat has made no direct comment on these developments, the senior leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization’s Fatah, Marwan Barghouti, commented, “Barak’s only chance for political survival is an agreement with the Palestinians. The early elections are the result of his failure to bring peace and security to the Israeli people.” Barghouti, who is one of the key leaders of the *Intifada* in the West Bank, added that Barak must “be courageous and withdraw from the West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem, like he did from Lebanon.”

### On the Verge of a Regional Explosion

This latest development follows the dramatic decision by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to recall his nation’s ambassador from Israel, in a powerful signal that the current Palestinian-Israeli conflict threatens to lead to a popular uprising throughout the entire region. The Egyptian move was followed, within minutes, by a similar move by the Jordanian government, which announced that it would not accredit a new ambassador to Israel. The Jordanian government has also



*A sketch of an Israeli Defense Forces aerial photo showing the exchange of fire in which a Palestinian child was killed, at the outbreak of hostilities. Inset: Ariel Sharon.*

indicated that if the situation does not improve, the Israeli ambassador to Jordan would be expelled.

According to well-informed Middle East intelligence sources, President Mubarak personally made the recall decision without consulting any of his advisers. The move represents Mubarak's realization that the growing popular support for the Palestinian Al Aqsa *Intifada*, and the outrage against Israel within Egypt, would lead to a popular uprising, not just in Egypt, but throughout the Arab world. He also realized that if he did not act, he and Egypt would both have been totally discredited, and therefore unable to politically intervene, when the situation degenerated further, or threatened to lead to a regional war. The Jordanian government's decision was based on precisely the same assessment, especially given the fact that over half of the Jordanian population is of Palestinian origin.

Although Mubarak has publicly spoken out against the use of a 1973-style oil embargo against the West, Osama Al Baz, a top adviser to Mubarak, told Egyptian television on Nov. 22, "If the United States agrees to cover for Israel and protect it from international law, American interests could be harmed." This statement followed calls in Egypt and Jordan for a boycott of American and Israeli goods.

The Egyptian and Jordanian moves follow the breaking off of the lower-level relations with Israel by Morocco, Qatar, and Oman, and are in line with resolutions made at the recent summit conference of the Arab League and the Organization of Islamic Conference.

After Israel, Egypt is the second-largest beneficiary of U.S. military and economic aid; therefore, the move is a strong signal to the United States. The Egyptian announcement came within hours of the arrival of U.S. Secretary of Defense Wil-

liam Cohen, who was on the last leg of a tour of the Persian Gulf states. On that tour, Arab leaders informed Cohen of their concern that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict will set off internal unrest in other Arab countries, if not a regional war.

### **Palestinian Authority Could Implode**

Israeli rocket attacks from helicopter gunships, tanks, and other weapons have left almost 250 Palestinians dead and 12,000 wounded. While this "excessive force" has been denounced internationally, far more potentially destructive have been the Israeli economic sanctions imposed on the Palestinian Authority. An announcement by the Israeli government that it was lifting some of these restrictions as a "confidence-building measure," was, according to a senior Israeli military source, the result of the realization that these sanctions, if continued, could lead to the "imploding" of the Palestinian Authority. This would leave the Israeli government without a negotiating partner in the midst of a popular uprising.

Israeli sanctions have had a devastating impact on the Palestinian economy, which is said to have lost \$1 billion in income and damage to its economic and social infrastructure. The Israeli sanctions include the closure of the territories, which has prevented 100,000 Palestinians from travelling to their jobs in Israel. This represents one of the largest sources of livelihood for a very large percentage of the Palestinian population. Furthermore, Israel has refused to transfer the remittances of these workers for the period just prior to the closure, which is some \$70 million. They have also refused to transfer taxes and duties Israel collects on behalf of the Palestinian Authority, which amount to another \$100 million. They have brought to a standstill all commerce between Gaza and Egypt, and the West Bank and Jordan. This has caused

a food shortage and a financial crisis. With unemployment reaching 80%, the population is running out of money to buy food.

Israel has also imposed internal closures that have sealed off Palestinian-controlled areas as well as Palestinian communities still under Israeli control. This has prevented thousands of Palestinians from reaching their jobs in other parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This is especially serious for medical personnel who cannot reach Palestinian hospitals, which have already been filled with the thousands of casualties from the daily clashes. The Gaza Strip has been cut up into four sectors, making it impossible to get food from food-surplus areas to food-deficit areas.

In a demonstration of Arab solidarity, Arab finance ministers meeting in Cairo on Nov. 23, pledged \$700 million in aid to the Palestinians. In a sign of the times, most of the aid came from the moderate Arab states known to be close to the United States. This included \$250 million from Saudi Arabia, and \$150 million each from Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

### **The Settlements: A Moment of Truth**

The current crisis has dramatically called into question the legitimacy of the Israeli settlements policy in the Occupied Territories, and reasonable voices, although a minority, are beginning to be heard in Israel itself.

The number of Israelis killed in the last two months is small compared to those of the Palestinians; nonetheless, it far surpasses the number killed annually during the last years of the occupation of the so-called security zone in southern Lebanon. Barak, backed by a broad consensus, withdrew from that security zone last June, because such losses were intolerable.

All the Israeli military casualties have occurred in the defense of the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. A recent survey revealed that only 11% of the settlers were born in Israel. In fact, most, particularly among the leadership, are from extremist Jewish groups in the United States and Europe. These radical religious Zionists and Jabotinskyites have little in common with mainstream Israeli society. They represent, in fact, the Israeli equivalent of the "Southern Strategy" of the right wing of the U.S. Republican and Democratic parties. They are not only linked to, but also play the same role as these U.S. Christian fundamentalists in distorting and manipulating the political environment. Backed by foreign monied interests, these fundamentalists groups, both Jewish and Christian, have become a force in Israeli politics, on both sides of the political spectrum, way beyond their numbers or popular appeal.

In the liberal Israeli daily *Ha'aretz* on Nov. 24, senior military commentator Ze'ev Schiff wrote, "What the settlers want, along with many of those who want the government to 'let the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] win,' is the conquest of the territories that are under Palestinian control . . . and the

expulsion of the Palestinian population."

While Schiff outlined how the various violations of the Oslo Accords and other agreements by the Palestinians have contributed to the continuing conflagration, Schiff also lays blame squarely on the Israeli government's own support of the Jewish settlements. "But above all there was the relentless expansion of the existing settlements and the establishment of new settlements, with a concomitant expropriation of Palestinian land. Israel is responsible for creating new facts, which will effect the final agreement. . . . The territories that were seized shut in the Palestinians from all sides. Their conclusion was that the prospect of being able to establish a viable state was fading right before their very eyes. They were confronted with an intolerable set of options: to agree to the spreading occupation . . . or to set up wretched bantustans, or to launch an uprising."

Schiff also blamed the United States for not acting to stop the settlements while making do with mere "wrist slapping" and "non-committal" statements. He concluded, "It is clear in retrospect, that this was their [the Americans'] great mistake."

Another commentator attacked the settlers' hard-line policy, calling it a recipe for "Masada 2000."

### **Voice of Military Professionals**

Another reasonable assessment of the situation came from Avi Dichter, the head of the Israeli General Security Service, the Shin Bet. Although not directly blaming Ariel Sharon's visit to the Al Haram Al Sharif/Temple Mount as the match that ignited the current conflagration, he nonetheless testified in the Knesset that the killing of five Palestinians on the Al Haram Al Sharif, which followed Sharon's visit, served as the catalyst for subsequent violence and clashes as the Palestinians expressed their "frustration that nothing was moving forward in the peace process."

These voices are not those of "Peace Now," but of professionals who know that Israel faces a popular uprising, not only of the Palestinian people, but the Arab public throughout the region. They know that there is no "military solution" outside of a negotiated settlement.

Less reasonable is Israeli "public opinion." According to a recent poll, the notorious former Prime Minister, Benjamin "Bibi" Netanyahu, could win 51% of the vote against Barak, if elections were held now.

If Bibi decides to break his self-imposed political exile, he could become the opposition's candidate in the next election, either as head of the Likud party, or even as head of a new right-wing bloc. If Barak tries to run his campaign as the "strong leader who knows how to deal with Palestinian violence," to out-Bibi Bibi, then Netanyahu could very well become Prime Minister. Barak won his 1999 victory over Netanyahu because the electorate wanted peace agreements. If the electorate are offered two Bibi's, they will elect the genuine article.

# Is Russia's Putin Breaking with 'Liberal Reform' Economics?

by Rachel Douglas and Jonathan Tennenbaum

Arriving from the Brunei summit of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC) members, Russian President Valdimir Putin spoke in Novosibirsk on Nov. 17, to a meeting of governors from the regions of the Siberian Federal District. "The 'Siberian factor' is important not only for solving domestic problems, but in the context of international cooperation," he told them, for there are many of Russia's problems, that "can and must be solved in interaction with Asian nations."

On several more occasions after this Novosibirsk visit, Putin has given indications of a shift in his attitude, away from the "liberal reform" economic policies of the past decade, to which his own government, under Prime Minister Mikhail Kasyanov, has adhered until now. Such a shift—lawful enough, when Asian nations *en masse* are seeking to escape from the disintegrating universe of globalist financial markets and institutions—would open pathways to Russia's adoption of a mission, as a keystone nation for the real economic development of Eurasia.

The evidently shifting orientation of the Russian President and his team, is not only reflected in the pattern of proposals and concrete negotiations for "managed trade"—infrastructure and high-technology agreements with Western Europe, as well as Asia (see p. 53)—but is also connected with the increasingly sharp perception in Russia, of the global financial collapse. It also resonates to the social and economic difficulties inside Russia, exemplified by the desperate condition of the military and by the widespread, socially explosive energy shortages as Russia heads into Winter.

In this situation, Putin has lashed out with public expressions of irritation, impatience, and even rage at his government's performance, hinting for the first time at the possibility of firing leading ministers, or even the entire cabinet. Finance Minister A. Kudrin and Minister of Economic Policy and Trade German Gref, author of Russia's current deregulationist economic blueprint, are on the hot seat.

Touring science facilities in Novosibirsk, Putin was told about the pilfering of metal, torn out of advanced equipment at the high-energy physics laboratory at the Academy of Sci-

ences, for sale as scrap. The President reportedly turned on Kudrin, warning that if such things continued, the cabinet could be sacked. In Novosibirsk, Putin repeatedly acknowledged the lack of adequate financing for crucial areas of science and technology, as well as for the military and social services.

Another outburst occurred on Nov. 20, during a televised address by Putin to top military leaders. He declared that the situation in the Russian Armed Forces is "unacceptable." After voicing sharp criticism of bureaucratic incompetence in the General Staff and Defense Ministry, Putin stated that the military is not adequately financed and had not even received the promised level of funds. He turned to Kudrin, who was also present at this event, and told him in front of television cameras: "We are tired of hearing people in your staff talking about 'restructuring the system of military payments.'" If this goes on, Putin continued, looking at Kudrin, "we will restructure *you!*"

## The Academy's Advice

In Novosibirsk, Putin complained that "for ten years, Russia has had no serious efforts in economic forecasting." He said that the newly formed State Council would take up this task. Thus, while much of the central Russian press hewed to the line that the State Council was merely a sop to Russia's regional governors (whose ability to wield their clout through the Federation Council, the upper house of Parliament, is being phased out), the possibility also began to be discussed, that this new institution might become a vehicle for taking crucial policy decisions out of the hands of the Kasyanov cabinet.

When Putin personally chaired the first full meeting of the State Council on Nov. 22, the main item on the agenda was a policy memorandum on "The Strategy for Development of the Russian State up to the Year 2010," co-authored by the well-known dirigist economist Sergei Glazyev, chairman of the State Duma's (lower house of Parliament) Committee on Economic Policy and Business. The report was drafted under the auspices of a State Council Member, Gov. Viktor Ishayev of Khabarovsk, a strategically important region located in the Far East, on the Trans-Siberian Railway adjoining the Chinese border. Putin is evidently listening more to voices from the Far East and Siberia, where Glazyev's strategy for state investment and promotion of industrial growth has substantial political support.

Official government spokesmen were quick to emphasize, that the Ishayev document was only meant to "complement," but "not contradict" Gref's "liberal reform" program. Gref himself tried to put the best face on the matter, welcoming the Ishayev document and avowing his opposition to there being "any monopoly on the thought process in our country."

But, in a Nov. 24 commentary on the State Council meeting, Glazyev launched a blistering attack on the budget poli-

cies of the Kasyanov-Kudrin-Gref government, which he said were designed “in the interests of those who control the raw materials sectors today, and of the financial speculators, who funnel half a billion dollars per month out of Russia, while eating up 40% of federal budget spending, to service the state debt.” The Gref ten-year prospectus, released last Summer, “is neither a strategy, nor a long-term development program,” said Glazyev, for it contains “neither ideas, nor priorities, nor tasks for the economic policy of the state, nor any analysis of either the problems hindering economic growth, or the mechanisms for solving them.”

Glazyev said that the presentation of the Ishayev memorandum, with its outline of “real measures to bring about an upswing of investment and innovation activity,” meant that “for the first time at such a high state level . . . scientific conceptions about Russian economic development” were being discussed.

### The Promise of Infrastructure

Putin’s talks in Novosibirsk focussed on two key areas for Russian economic growth: Eurasian infrastructure, and an approximation of a “science driver” idea of the role of Russian scientific research and defense capabilities, in the economy. On the eve of Putin’s visit, Gov. Viktor Kress of Tomsk province said that the government’s forthcoming strategy for Siberian development “must consider the capabilities of defense-sector companies,” in producing equipment for civilian industries.

Scientists of the Siberian Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences welcomed Putin to Novosibirsk, with detailed proposals for the rescue and promotion of Russian science, including tax credits for all investment in scientific progress. According to *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, these were presented as a package titled “A System of Relations Between the State and Science.”

Still at the Siberian science center, Putin spoke out for greater use of the Trans-Siberian Railway, which could extend to the Korean peninsula, and thereby create a new, effective transport corridor from the Far East to Europe. He announced that he had instructed Railways Minister Nikolai Aksyonenko to speed up work on this project and another one, a rail tunnel link between Russia’s Sakhalin Island and Japan.

Looking forward to next year’s presentation of the “concept for Siberian development,” by the government and the Security Council, Putin returned to the Asian theme: “I would not separate what has happened at the forum in Brunei, and what is happening here. Here, a significant part of our discussion has revolved around the problems, which were discussed at the APEC forum in Brunei. APEC represents 60% of the world economy. Much was said today about the fact that one of the important strategic lines of development of the Siberian economy is foreign economic activity and securing investments. This is impossible, without coordination with our

APEC neighbors. During my meetings with [Chinese President] Jiang Zemin, [U.S. President Bill] Clinton, [Japanese Prime Minister Yoshiro] Mori, and others, we discussed problems and concrete projects, most of which involve Siberia. These are projects in energy, transport, and information.”

### The Trans-Siberian Railway

On Nov. 28, the Russian government daily, *Rossiyskaya Gazeta*, carried a remarkable article, titled “Is Japan the Terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway?” While that headline refers to the above-mentioned projects, the text dealt with the history of the construction of the original Trans-Siberian Railway a century ago. Readers could draw some rather obvious conclusions about the lessons for today, including from a swipe at liberal monetarist policies.

*Rossiyskaya Gazeta* looked at the role of Adolf Duebbenet, who as Russian Railways Minister after 1889 “made all the concrete preparations for the project”—estimates of the required credit, the exact route, and the organization of construction. The author noted that Duebbenet was a German citizen, and an extremely strong advocate of state financing, state planning, and state control over national railroads.

But the soul of the Great Siberian Railroad, wrote *Rossiyskaya Gazeta*, would be Count Sergei Witte, who succeeded Duebbenet as Railroad Minister in 1892 and then went on to become Russia’s Finance Minister for 11 years. Financing the Trans-Siberian was a big challenge, facing enormous resistance, which was centered in the Russian Finance Ministry itself. One official warned that the project would bankrupt the government, demanded that only a small segment be built, and predicted that any announcement of state financing would cause a collapse of the value of Russian state bonds.

Witte had a completely different approach. He stressed that the construction of the Great Siberian Railroad was the responsibility of the state in the largest sense. Furthermore, Witte identified the industrial potential of Siberia, and built up, as part of the construction process, a string of machine shops and other workshops along the railroad. Witte foresaw that these workshops would become great cities, as they did—like Novosibirsk at the Ob River crossing. Witte furthermore emphasized, the Russian government paper recalled, that the Trans-Siberian Railway would open to Europe the passage to Asia.

Lastly, the article looked at the ten-year term of Mikhail Khilkov as Railways Minister, during which the total length of the Russian rail network almost doubled—from 35,000 to 60,000 kilometers. Khilkov established the Moscow Engineering School, which became a center for training of engineers and technicians for Russia’s infrastructure projects. Showing this dynamic picture of Russia’s development a hundred years ago, could not fail to make the article’s readers think of the miserable quality of the ministers in Russia’s governments more recently, and the policies they have represented—which the time may have come to abandon.

# A New Quality Develops In German-Russian Ties

by Rainer Apel

On Nov. 9, Germany and Russia celebrated the tenth anniversary of the signing of the German-Russian Treaty on Partnership and Cooperation, which came four weeks after the reunification of the two German states. Days before the anniversary, numerous leading Russian politicians recalled, in interviews and speeches, that if measured against the great expectations for economic and technological cooperation in 1990, the development of mutual relations had lagged far behind the potential.

Mikhail Gorbachov, the last leader of Russia's Soviet era, made explicit reference to the role of the pro-monetarist "reforms" in Russia, from 1991 on, as having neutralized the potential for Russian cooperation with Germany. Gorbachov added that he saw those potentials being revived under current Russian President Vladimir Putin, who has developed a good personal rapport with Germany's Chancellor Gerhard Schröder.

Putin himself addressed these issues, in an article he wrote for the German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, which published it on Nov. 9. Putin evaluated the general course that German-Russian relations have taken since the signing of the 1990 treaty, as good and solid. He added, though, that future relations must, and can go beyond what has been achieved, particularly in the area of economic cooperation. The gas and oil imports by Germany from Russia, and industrial exports from Germany to Russia, are characteristic of the limited scope of cooperation, he said.

"In my view, the real potential of Russian-German economic cooperation can be developed through the expansion of cooperation in science-intensive and high-technology industrial sectors. Russia possesses *breakthrough* developments, which we offer to our European and, especially, our German partners for joint utilization—for example, in the area of aircraft technology and modernization, as well as in outer space," Putin wrote.

Putin particularly recommended

that the potential of eastern Germans, whose industry lost most of its links to Russian industry during the last ten years, should be utilized for future cooperation, because these Germans not only have studied at Russian universities, and know the industry there, but also speak Russian.

Putin indicated, that besides the new initiatives that Moscow has launched for a broad revitalization of economic relations with all of western Europe (which was discussed at the Oct. 30, Paris EU-Russia Summit), it has a special interest in Germany. The timing of these Russian initiatives coincides with a sobering on the part of those German bankers and industrial managers who have come to realize that their years-long solidarity with Anglo-Saxon monetarism is proving to be ruinous for them. Economic perspectives for after the crash are being mapped out by German industry, and Russia, a former prominent trade partner and recipient of substantial German industrial investments in the East (that have been neglected for almost ten years), is again gaining in status.

## Russia Can Provide More Than Raw Materials

This became visible in an interview in the Russian daily *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* on Nov. 23 with Klaus Mangold, head of the Eastern Trades Division of German Industry—the famous "*Ostausschuss*." Mangold said that European, and particularly German relations with Russia, must now go beyond the Cold War-era paradigm. The Russian economy, he said, can produce more than just raw materials; it also has the capacity to provide developed industrial products to the West. Therefore, a new European approach is required, to reach a



German President Johannes Rau (right) greets Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov, in Berlin, Nov. 24, 2000. Russian and German leaders are discussing the perspectives for grand infrastructure projects spanning the entire Eurasian continent.

new level of economic cooperation and partnership, Mangold said, mirroring what President Putin had written in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* exactly two weeks before.

As Mangold's interview was published, Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov arrived for almost four days of talks in Berlin with German political and industry leaders. That visit proceeded with little publicity, and the term "working visit," with which these meetings were characterized by German and Russian officials, indicated that the diplomatic agenda included topics which, for the time being, are considered not ripe enough for release to the media. The four hours of "private" talks that Putin and Schröder had in Moscow on Sept. 25, were of the same type, and little was made known about their content as well.

The interview with Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Kasyanov that the German weekly *Der Spiegel* published on Nov. 27, revealed a bit about the agenda of the ongoing Russian-German talks. There, Kasyanov, who was expected for meetings in Berlin on Dec. 1, addressed economic cooperation in an unprecedented way: He spoke about perspectives for grand infrastructure projects spanning the entire Eurasian continent. Kasyanov said that Germany is a leading Russian trade partner of "strategic importance," because already now, 26% of all its machine imports come from German production. "Also in the future, we count very strongly on German technologies," he added.

Kasyanov then discussed big projects, beginning with the new role of the Baltic Russian enclave of Kaliningrad. "Take only that project of creating a ferry link from the St. Petersburg area to Kaliningrad, for big flows of crude oil, coal, and other commodities to German ports," he said. "Our interest is focused on better transport routes from Berlin via Warsaw, Minsk, Moscow, and an extension toward Yekaterinburg. Then, the North-South route from Finland via St. Petersburg to the Caspian Sea. Kazakstan is ready to join."

In answering whether what he was talking about implied "a Eurasian big project," Kasyanov said: "We have now signed the agreement on the construction of this corridor, between Russia, Iran, and India, so that commodities from that part of Asia reach Europe via Russia. German exporters, which are supplying India, soon will no longer have to use the Suez Canal, but can use this route, with a fourfold time advantage."

In terms of cooperation around the Eurasian Land-Bridge, Kasyanov's remarks have been the most detailed from a Russian leader in recent years. It will be interesting to see what the official response by German leaders will be. If Germany, the biggest economic power on the western end of the Eurasian continent, joins the kind of cooperation sketched by Kasyanov, it will change the character of political and economic relations between East and West profoundly. Chancellor Schröder, who was scheduled to meet Kasyanov in Berlin on Dec. 1, will also meet President Putin in Russia, for yet another "private working visit," in early January.

## LaRouche on Mexican Radio: 'This Will Be A Time for Ingenuity'

*On Nov. 25, former U.S. Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche was interviewed live for 40 minutes on Radio Mujer station, in Ciudad Obregón, Sonora, which covers much of the northwest of Mexico. The interview was conducted by journalists Aracely Martínez and Francisco Pérez Díaz, and by two invited guests: Jaime Miranda, of the Permanent Forum of Agricultural Producers, and Alberto Vizcarra, northwest coordinator of the LaRouche-associated Ibero-American Solidarity Movement of Mexico. The full text of the exchange follows:*

**Q:** Good afternoon. Our first question for you, Mr. LaRouche, is: What is your view of the current lack of definition of the electoral process in the United States, the battle that's going on in the courts, and what are the conditions that have led to this? There has always been the great myth of United States being a bastion of democracy, but now it seems to have collapsed. What is your view of this situation?

**LaRouche:** First of all, you can say in general, the truth has begun to become apparent to people around the world. When you look at the election, and the campaign which preceded it, especially since about early March of this year, this is a political and strategic catastrophe for the United States. Neither of the candidates is fit to be President. Neither was chosen on the basis of their ideas. They were chosen almost by appointment, and there was the greatest amount of money, mass media orchestration, and other technical manipulation of the election that we've seen in modern history in a Presidential campaign.

The voters who turned out were not voting for either candidate. They were voting *against* the other candidate. And so, what happened was that the machinery of money and electro-technology among equally strong forces, resulted in a really zero result.

For example, if you look at the Florida election count, the amount of vote being contested there is very small, compared to the vote that Al Gore stole from me, openly and directly, in one state, in Arkansas, in the primary campaign. And what makes it worse, is the present effort to try to determine the outcome of the election in the courts. This simply makes everything worse. The intelligent thing would be to simply let it go to the so-called Electoral College, which is the constitutional solution in the United States, and then solve any final problems in the Congress, which is what



the Constitution provides for.

The problem here is worse than that. The problem is that we're in the worst financial collapse in all modern history. It's now over: The game is finished. The United States dollar will soon go through a terrible crisis. One can not say when or how, but it's going to be soon, and it's inevitable. The only way to avoid a catastrophe for the planet, is to re-create, that is reinvent, the world monetary system. This means that the leading governments, including that of the United States, hopefully, would meet in an emergency conference, to take over and reorganize the world monetary system. This means returning to the kind of international monetary agreements we had between 1945 and 1958, approximately.

It would also mean, that every central banking system in the world today is hopelessly bankrupt. Two things are essential. First of all, the governments must put the central banking systems through bankruptcy reorganization. Second, there must be agreements among nation-states, to set up a stable arrangement for dealing with the effects of this in international trade. Now this, of course, means a complete reversal of the trends of the past 35 years. This means the death of neo-liberalism, and going back to the ideas of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

So, this is a very difficult change, but if we don't make the change, then there's no hope for anything but the worst financial and economic catastrophe imaginable. And we have two Presidential candidates who couldn't even write a letter, and worse, wouldn't even know how to put a stamp on the letter. *This* is the crisis. The election crisis is not the real crisis; it's what stands *behind* the election crisis.

And the world should hope that the crisis hits before President Clinton leaves office, because he's the only person in sight who has the qualification of being a President under these circumstances. Actually, President Clinton is not qualified; I'm the only one who is qualified. As an American citizen, my job is to make sure that the President has access to my capabilities.

So, that's the situation as I see it.

**Q:** People are saying that the United States is a country in decadence. Why is that? You've addressed some of this, but I'd like to hear more of what you have to say on the subject.

**LaRouche:** Well, we've had many problems over the course of this century, since the assassination of President McKinley at the beginning of the last century. But the worst problem has developed in the period since the middle of the 1960s. What has happened, is that the political system of the United States has been taken over by a combination of the tradition of the Confederacy, in cooperation with, or in alliance with, New York bankers and the law firms associated with them. This is what Nixon called the "Southern Strategy." It dates from meetings that Nixon had in 1966 in the state of Mississippi, when Nixon met with representatives of the Ku Klux Klan.

And then, the Carter campaign carried this same policy, of an alliance with the Ku Klux Klan, in effect, into the Democratic Party machine. The result was, in 1982, the establishment of what was called "Project Democracy." So today, a combination of racism and bankers' dictatorship, is called "democracy," which has now become one of the chief political export products of the United States.

The important thing to remember, is that the United States is not this bunch of clowns. The United States, as it was founded by the American War of Independence, has, in all its good periods, been the natural ally of the emerging independent republics of Central and South America. The job of the United States is to be the bulwark of help and protection for the independence and sovereignty of these republics. That is the historic and immediate interest of the people and the nation of the United States. When the United States acts under Wall Street influence—like that crowd of filibusterers, from Polk through Buchanan, which has been a terror for our friends in the hemisphere—the United States is in the long run destroying its own strength.

So we've come to a great crisis, in which my object is to revive the kind of change in policy which Franklin Roosevelt conducted against the legacy of Wilson, Teddy Roosevelt, and so forth.

**Q:** Returning to the issue of the elections in the United States and the very, very close outcome: If President Clinton supposedly presided over such a long period of economic growth, wouldn't the Vice President have won the race easily? Perhaps there's a lack of real leadership in the U.S. The candidates don't seem to be liked by the population. What's happening? What is your forecast as to what the outcome of all this is going to be?

**LaRouche:** Well, there never has been prosperity in the United States since Nixon was President. You can juggle figures, and you know how this is done in every country. If you go back to 1982, and you look throughout the entire hemisphere, the conditions of the physical economy, the conditions of life of the population from the North Pole to the South Pole in this hemisphere, is worse than it was 20 years ago.

And the pressures on President Clinton, as some may have observed, have been horrible, and they've been getting worse as the years passed. The President has been crippled in his ability to make policy since 1994, at least. And since 1996, he's been totally enslaved to this idea of Gore running in 2000. So it's a mess; it has been a mess. This is not suddenly a mess, it has been a mess for some time.

The way I recommend to look at this problem, is not from inside the United States, but from the outside. The world has gone through a great, worsening crisis for 35 years. Nothing fundamental has been done to stop this degeneration. Now we face the greatest crisis in more than three centuries. The question is: Will we be shocked by the terrible conditions



*Harley Schlanger, a national spokesman for Lyndon LaRouche in the U.S., spoke Nov. 16 at the Economic Forum of the Technological University of Monterrey, Mexico, in debate with a Stanford University “free trade” economist. On the screen, is a famous cartoon put out by LaRouche’s Presidential campaign one year ago, forecasting with eerie precision the U.S. election crisis which deadlocked “unelectables” Bush and Gore. The cartoon, in the style of Francisco Goya, showed Bush riding the unelectable Gore to the White House, and was captioned, “They need each other.”*

which are now erupting, and come back to our senses, to do the right thing?

Franklin Roosevelt dealt with a depression which was a result of the policies of his predecessors, all the way since 1901. From the time he became President in 1933, until he died in 1945, and until after the assassination of President Kennedy, the United States enjoyed a long wave—together with Western Europe—of recovery from the effects of the previous decade. Thirty-five years ago, there began a movement to wreck everything that Franklin Roosevelt had done. This, not just in the United States, but throughout most of the world.

The question is: Does the political consciousness and the political will exist, to go back to the lessons of Roosevelt’s success from 1933 on? Yes, admittedly, this was not perfect, and people in Mexico will remember that this period was not perfect; but it was better than it is now, and we just have to go back to there, as a starting point for the improvements to be made down the line. Generally, in politics, you have to use known precedents that work, to achieve the necessary changes.

So, that’s my estimate of the situation. I hope the crisis will wipe the slate clean of this catastrophe, and we can get something moving again.

**Q:** You’ve spoken about the repercussions there could be around the world, of developments in very powerful nations such as the United States, and its electoral crisis. Concretely, what might the consequences be for us, here in Mexico?

**LaRouche:** It would be a nightmare, an absolute Dark Age for Mexico, unless we can reverse this process. How much more can the people and territory of Mexico suffer, beyond what they have already suffered? Look at Mexico in 1982, at the time that De la Madrid was being elected President. Look

at what has been done to Mexico by foreign powers since that time. What has been done to Mexico is a crime against humanity, and we just have to get a sense of that, because you have the same thing in Asia.

There was a meeting in Singapore in the past days, which is intending to break out of control of the dollar-denominated international system. The leading press of Germany, France, and England, have been describing the two candidates of the United States, accurately, as like comic-opera dictators of a banana republic. Look at South America, look at Africa. The world is aching to get rid of this oppression.

Very soon, you’re going to have a crash of the U.S. dollar. The dollar could very rapidly drop to about 60%, or less, of its current international price. That would mean a run of financial assets out of the United States, into other parts of the world. This would mean that the United States would be cut off from outsourcing, from many parts of the world. It would mean a terrible crisis inside the United States, a social crisis.

This, in a sense, would cry for a change, and neither of the clowns who are supposedly candidates for President, has any qualification whatsoever for dealing with this problem. And countries in Europe and elsewhere are saying that about these two clowns, and they’re *right!*

So, the time has come, when the United States is going to have to face reality, and go to its friends and neighbors around the world, to cooperate to get this planet out of this terrible crisis. The same thing that Franklin Roosevelt tried to do when he became President; the only difference today, is that it’s more urgent now. So, in this sense, I’m somewhat optimistic, but I have no illusions about the situation. It’s a very dangerous situation.

**Q:** Were Gore to win, would Mexico win or lose? What about with Bush? Or is it just going to be the same old policy?—

although to some degree you've already answered that question.

**LaRouche:** Well, there is a slight difference, but it's very slight. Mexico is one of the few countries in the world that Bush knows exists, and of course, the Bush family is close to the [former President Carlos] Salinas crowd. But these are merely incidental differences. In the final analysis, one is as bad as the other.

So, the only hope we have, is that the crisis will cause a fundamental shift in U.S. policy, away from the policies of both of these guys. We have the preconditions for that. In the Senate, for example, the number of Democrats and Republicans is even. We're going into a bipartisan period right now, where neither one of these candidates is going to control the United States. Reality is advancing and will change the policies of the United States, in one way or the other. I don't know what way it will be. I can only try to see that it goes the way I think it should.

**Q:** Since 1982, Ibero-America seems to have run up a string of defeats in the face of IMF [International Monetary Fund] colonialist policies. The most recent of these, perhaps, was that of the [President Alberto] Fujimori government being overthrown in Peru, which had resisted many of these globalist policies. In the face of these defeats, how do we pull together a winning strategy? How do we go about doing this?

**LaRouche:** In this case, what you have to realize is that the system is coming down. And the system is not accurately characterized as neo-colonialist, although this term is popular. The Anglo-American policy since the beginning of the postwar period, since the British got Truman to drop the two nuclear weapons on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, is to use the power of nuclear weapons to force nations to accept the idea of world government. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, they've been running wild with that idea.

So what we're faced with today is, in a sense, a revival of an Anglo-American world empire, on the Roman Empire model. But the unfortunate thing for the Anglo-Americans is, that this empire has now reached the point that it's ready for a global collapse like Babylon, or the Persian Empire, or the Roman Empire before it.

This leads to two considerations: First of all, this is what is called a really revolutionary period, like we've never seen before. This is not a Romantic revolutionary period; this is the real ugly one. Second, it is impossible to save any economy unless we eliminate globalization and free trade. In a time when all money is essentially worthless, which is the condition we're converging on right now, only the modern form of sovereign nation-state can create the credit and the projects which will enable an economy to recover from the depths of depression.

So, the issue today is, can we reestablish the authority of the idea of the sovereign nation-state republic, and can we establish a system based on the mutual sovereignty of cooper-

ating such republics? This is what John Quincy Adams, as U.S. Secretary of State, prescribed for the Americas—that is, a community of principle among the republics of the Americas. We need that on a global scale, as well as in the Americas. That is the revolution we must make, in any way we can. Otherwise, there are no solutions.

**Q:** Agricultural producers have been hurt very badly in Mexico, from years of criminal policies. We're perishing, the farms are disappearing, the producers have no profits. It's not only the economic policies which have been a disaster, but our governments have been a disaster. We, too, have had clowns here. What we need are patriots and patriotic governments. My question to you is, how do we save the Mexican economy, and Mexican producers?

And second, regarding the recent elections in Mexico: Vicente Fox was elected President, and he is naming his new cabinet. Some people have Satanized them, attacked them, for their links to the IMF and World Bank. How does this affect the economic situation under discussion?

**LaRouche:** Well, obviously, we're going to have to have a protectionist model in all countries, including in Mexico, which means that Mexico must have its own food supply. We have the experience to know how that can be done, but it requires state credit and state protection in order to do it. This means that a lot of the projects which have been planned years ago—just put them into effect and that can stabilize that.

I worry about present governments, including recently elected ones, because the world has been going in the wrong direction for a long time. But I smile, because anyone who thinks that what he *thinks* will happen now, will happen, is fooling himself. As the present world financial collapse hits with greater force, the most stubborn will of governments will bend, or will be forced to bend, to the reality of the world situation.

So what governments think they are going to do, and what they will be doing two months from now, are far different things. When they brag about what they're going to do, particularly when they are depending on a World Bank and IMF which are about to be *bankrupted*, I tell those governments to go back into the backrooms, discuss the matter, and prepare to change their policies. So, what most governments think they are going to do in the next six months, they will not be doing. They will be doing something very different.

There is no fixed policy that will work. Every policy will be crushed, as by an earthquake that is going to hit now. This will be a time for ingenuity, to invent entirely new policies opposite to many of those, which people are dedicated to at this time. If the bamboo does not bend, it will break.

**Q:** Thank you very much, and we hope to have another opportunity to interview you soon.

# Narco Lobby Installed As Government of Peru

by Gretchen Small

Six months ago, *EIR* exposed a Peruvian named Diego García Sayán, one of the key operatives in the “Project Democracy” campaign to oust the anti-drug government of President Alberto Fujimori in Peru. The head of the Andean Commission of Jurists and controller of the Presidential campaign of Project Democracy’s defeated candidate, Alejandro Toledo, García Sayán, we told you, defends the terrorist-run coca producers of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, and works closely with George Soros’s global drug legalization project.<sup>1</sup>

Guess what? The State Department’s hand-picked new government in Peru just named Soros’s drug legalizer, García Sayán, as Justice Minister.

Exactly as Lyndon LaRouche warned, in his four dramatic interviews with Peru’s *Gente* magazine last May and June,<sup>2</sup> the State Department and Project Democracy’s drive to oust Fujimori, in the name of protecting “democracy,” has proven to be a most vicious fraud, a pretext to remove the leading government standing in the way of the financiers’ Opium War against the entirety of the Americas. Project Democracy replaced Fujimori with a government which is already moving to empty the jail cells of the narco-terrorist leaders, so as to fill them with the men and women, military and civilian, who led the Fujimori government’s successful ten-year war to crush the terrorists and the drug trade.

Within hours of assuming office on Nov. 25, the new government, headed by its Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, former United Nations Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, was already at work reviving the narco-terrorist apparatus which Peru had defeated, at such cost, under the leadership of President Fujimori. The new government ordered its first purge of Peru’s military; it announced that it will review, as a priority, the legality of the military trials which convicted terrorists; and it instructed that the plans to prosecute Fujimori and allies, on any charges possible, be escalated immediately.

Less than one week after assuming office, the Pérez de Cuéllar government opened negotiations with the crazed Shining Path terrorists, whose savagery destroyed civilized

life in Peru until they were militarily defeated in the early 1990s. On Nov. 28, some 1,000 Shining Path prisoners rioted at a high-security prison in Lima, demanding that the new government grant them a blanket amnesty and overturn the laws which make “aggravated terrorism” a crime, all in the name of aiding “national reconciliation.” Justice Minister García Sayán ordered the International Red Cross and the office of the Defender of the People to join prison authorities in negotiating with the terrorists, asking them to peaceably return to their jail cells, in exchange for promises that their “concerns” will be considered. The government will not act under blackmail, but the terrorist demands, “posed in another context, could very well be dealt with,” García Sayán announced that night to the Peruvian nation.

## A Continental Sweep

Simultaneous with the 180-degree policy turn imposed upon Peru, came the announcement by Mexican President-elect Vicente Fox, that he has appointed an outspoken advocate of drug legalization, Jorge Castañeda, to serve as his Secretary of Foreign Relations, when he assumes office on Dec. 1.

Castañeda runs in the same hemispheric networks as García Sayán. An academic, he argued in one of his books that terrorism plays a useful role, which he dubbed “the Shining Path syndrome”: Such groups are a useful instrument to terrify people into accepting structural reforms as a “lesser evil.” He also has made it clear in various interviews that he intends to make drug legalization a central campaign of the new Mexican government. In a chapter entitled “Notes on Foreign Policy for the Government of Vicente Fox, 2000-2006,” in a recently published book, *Chile-Mexico, Two Transitions Face to Face*, Castañeda identified six top priorities of the incoming Fox government, a leading one being to bring about “a new approach” toward drugs.

This “new approach” is lifted straight from Soros’s legalization manual: “Decriminalization over the long term of certain currently illegal substances . . . and the use of market mechanisms to reduce the harm stemming from the prohibited character of the drug trade.”

How right LaRouche was, when he warned, that the other nations of the Americas had to defend Peru’s right to defend its sovereignty against Project Democracy’s assault, as a matter of strategic importance to their own ability to survive as sovereign nations. With the dam broken in Peru, Wall Street and London’s Opium War is now set to sweep the continent, and soon the United States as well.

## Lessons of Peru

The rapidity of the turn of events in Peru is stunning. The Fujimori government, with all its problems (which are not the ones you hear about from the establishment media), was respected in the hemisphere, because it, unlike any of the

1. “Ten Uncomfortable Questions for Alejandro Toledo,” *EIR*, May 26, 2000; “Peru’s Diego García-Sayán: Drug Legalization and Limited Sovereignty,” *EIR*, June 30, 2000.

2. See *EIR*, June 9, 16, and 30, and July 7, 2000.

governments which had ruled Peru since 1975, had faced down international pressure, and mobilized national resources to defeat the narco-terrorists who had overwhelmed the country by 1992. They then defeated the terrorists' attempt to make a comeback, with the Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement's (MRTA) seizure of hundreds of hostages at the Japanese Ambassador's residence in December 1996. Fujimori's parallel success in the war on drugs is admitted even by his enemies.

Wall Street and the U.S. State Department determined to finally oust the Fujimori government in 2000, using the April Presidential elections as their lever. Most Peruvians, however, did not agree, and Project Democracy's candidate, Alejandro Toledo, did not receive the majority of the vote. The civilian-military coalition which formed the backbone of the Fujimori government, did not bow to the pressure to scuttle the election results, and they refused to either name Toledo the winner, or call new elections, as Project Democracy demanded. Fujimori began his third Presidential term on July 28.

On Sept. 1, Fujimori launched the most audacious initiative of his entire Presidency: He went before his fellow Presidents of South America, at a summit meeting in Brasilia, Brazil, and proposed that they envision a different future for their nations; that they unify their forces, and "creatively" come up with a strategy to develop the enormous natural and mental resources now lying wasted in the continent. What Fujimori laid out for South America, was similar in its intent, to that strategy of infrastructure-centered regional development adopted by Asia's "ASEAN-Plus-3" countries, at their just concluded summit (see *Economics*). Perhaps, Fujimori suggested, the Presidents should dare to dream of becoming "the United States of South America."

"We are 450 million South Americans, but 200 million of our people live in poverty, in precarious living conditions, reminiscent of centuries past. . . . Something has gone wrong; we are not on the right path, and perhaps it is necessary to rectify this," he told them. "We South Americans are no less capable than other peoples of the world, who are achieving progress. Therefore, our goals must be audacious and our actions sufficiently efficient to turn our dreams into reality."<sup>3</sup>

Wall Street and the State Department went berserk at such a proposal, and decided that Fujimori had to go—*now*. Not receiving the backing from its neighbors (particularly Brazil) that Peru required to withstand such an assault, Fujimori also fell into a corruption scandal trap laid by Peru's foreign enemies. He announced on Sept. 16 that he was sacking his top national security adviser, Vladimiro Montesinos, and that he would not serve out his third term in office, but would call new elections, and hand over power to whoever was elected on July 28, 2001.

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3. "Fujimori: 'Let Us Build the United States of South America,'" *EIR*, Sept. 15, 2000.

Instead of mobilizing his fellow citizens against the true authors of the phony corruption scandal, those who were waging an Opium War against the country, Fujimori took the bait. Rather than naming Soros, Project Democracy, and the U.S. State Department, Fujimori identified Montesinos as the guilty party—the same Montesinos who had played a key role, along with the military, in defeating terrorism during the 1990s.

Pressured and very possibly blackmailed by Wall Street threats, Fujimori resigned—still holding onto the illusion that the enemies of Peru would permit him to lead an orderly retreat of his forces, which could then regroup, to return at a later time. Fujimori's miscalculation, shared by nearly all world leaders today, stemmed fundamentally from a failure to understand the full implications of the onrushing global financial and political collapse, which is driving the economic, political, and military crises crashing down upon every country in the world.

Politics—like the universe and the human mind—being non-linear, less than three months after the high-water mark of the Fujimori government at the Brasilia summit, the narco lobby is now installed as the government of Peru. Fujimori is out of office, living in de facto exile in Japan; and his allies in Peru are either already on the run, or tightening their security, while preparing to defend themselves from the plans to send them to jail on hoked-up "corruption" and "human rights" charges.

### **The Shining Path of Pérez de Cuéllar**

Formally, President Valentín Paniagua is head of state in the new government, but power resides, in this case, with the internationally hard-wired Prime Minister, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. The first thing out of Pérez de Cuéllar's mouth after being sworn in, was that Fujimori should be brought to "justice." He did acknowledge, however, that there was only one problem: There is no case open against him—yet.

He also announced that one of the top priorities of his government, is for Peru to return to the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Human Rights Court (IAHRC), "within the shortest time." Fujimori pulled Peru out of the IAHRC in 1999, after the court ruled that Peru had violated the human rights of four Chilean leaders of the MRTA, by trying them in military courts. Peruvian authorities, rightly, viewed the IAHRC ruling as an attempt to set a precedent under which *all* the military trials of the terrorists could be declared violations of human rights, opening the door to overturning the convictions and sentences of all the terrorist leaders. As a member of the IAHRC system, Peru would be required to accept the court's decisions; that is, it would have to overturn the convictions of the four Chileans.

The team Pérez de Cuéllar assembled as his cabinet included another advocate of drug legalization: Economics Minister Javier Silva Ruete. Silva Ruete first served as Eco-

nomics Minister (1978-80) under Gen. Francisco Morales Bermúdez's regime; he subsequently served as Peru's representative to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Inter-American Development Bank. He has also been a long-standing member of the Inter-American Dialogue, and he signed its infamous 1986 report calling for drug legalization, without objection. Legalization is strictly a matter of "economics," that report argued; the drug trade can help pay mounting foreign debts; and besides, waging war costs money.

Silva Ruete has not yet repeated that argument at his new post, but his first announcement was, that he would oversee a policy of "very severe austerity," because Peru does not have the \$2.1 billion needed to meet foreign debt obligations coming due in 2001.

As for military policy, with Gen. Walter Ledesma Rebaza (ret.) named Defense Minister, and Gen. Carlos Tafur as Army Commander, the policy grouping which *EIR* made notorious in its book, *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and the Nations of Ibero-America*, as "the Bush Manual" team of de-militarizers, has seized control of the Army.

General Ledesma is a star of the Latin American Institute of Civil-Military Studies (ILACIM), which is featured in the exposé published in last week's *EIR* on the project to build up a Shining Path force within the Peruvian Army. The ILACIM was set up by Gen. Jaime Salinas Sedó (ret.) (a supporter of Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez, who attempted to oust President Fujimori at the height of the anti-terror battle), together with the American University team of "Bush Manual" fame (Louis Goodman, Johanna Mendelson, et al.). Also serving on the ILACIM board are President Paniagua and Justice Minister García Sayán.

Ledesma restored to active duty Gen. Carlos Tafur, who had been retired a few months ago by the nationalists within the Army, and named him Army Commander. Tafur, who touts himself as the man to "professionalize" the institution, has been vociferously supported by Gen. Rodolfo Robles, who tried to overthrow Fujimori at the height of the anti-terror battles. Tafur promised to rationalize Army expenditures, and reorganize its units, and then ordered the entire 1966 Army promotion—at least 15 generals accused of being linked to former intelligence chief Montesinos—into retirement, while decreeing that officers who had been forced into retirement by the Fujimori government, will have their cases reviewed, to see who will be reincorporated into the Army.

## You Call This Democracy?

When Pérez de Cuéllar ran against Fujimori in the 1995 Presidential campaign, he campaigned on the basis of the program which today his government is implementing: "a project for negotiations, with an amnesty," with Shining Path; "reviewing" the convictions of the terrorists by the military courts, as violations of their "human rights"; naming the mili-

tary as the real threat to "democracy"; and, of course, implementation of IMF austerity policies. He also promoted the break-up of Peru along ethnic lines (he claims that Peru contains at least three nations: the Aymara, the Quechua, and the *Mestizo*).

Running on Pérez de Cuéllar's congressional slate in that election, were people today joining him in the cabinet: García Sayán and General Ledesma. Included also were some of Peru's leading "Senderologists," such as Carlos Tapia, and such lawyers as Carlos Chipoco, who distinguished himself as the lawyer for the Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) terrorists in a 1986 suit against the government for suppressing a Shining Path jail uprising.

The 1995 Pérez de Cuéllar campaign received the full backing of Project Democracy's National Endowment for Democracy, but Peruvians would have none of it. Pérez de Cuéllar was defeated by Fujimori (64% to 22%) in the first round of the elections.

Peruvians rejected the self-proclaimed "democracy" crowd's agenda for ten years, voting against them at every opportunity. Today, they are in the government, only because of the sheer force of foreign power applied against the country. After months of economic, diplomatic, and intelligence warfare, when Fujimori announced his resignation, the U.S. State Department had a team of two Assistant Secretaries of State and a National Security Council adviser down in Lima on Nov. 20 to ensure that the incoming interim government would be to their liking. In a Nov. 27 background briefing by State Department officials on the Nov. 20 trip of Assistant Secretaries of State Peter Romero and Anthony Wayne, the State Department officials bragged that "we played a pretty strong role" in the outcome of the Peru crisis—and they intend to continue to play such a role.

Perhaps most telling, was a senior State Department official's admission of the economic blackmail they used to drive the remnants of the Fujimori forces out of government. "As we went down and talked to people in Peru, we wanted to make the point that an orderly process of democratic transition should give confidence to international investors and financial institutions," he stated.

How stable can a government be, which could not get elected, but was imposed by foreign power? What happens to that government, when its foreign backing disintegrates, as the almighty dollar collapses, and the would-be New Roman Empire of the Anglo-American financiers comes crashing down?

Peru is a proud nation, with a long history of fighting for its sovereignty. A most telling indication of the potential reserves Peru may find within itself to defend itself, is the fact that the largest radio station in Peru, Radio Programas del Perú, no friends of LaRouche in the past, chose, in the wake of the appointment of the new government, to conduct a prime-time interview with LaRouche. The text of that discussion follows.

## Crisis Will Change The Political Geometry

*Lyndon LaRouche was interviewed on Nov. 25 on Radio Programas del Perú (RPP), which is a national institution, and has the largest national audience of any Peruvian station. It also broadcasts through cable television news, Channel 6. The interviewer introduced LaRouche as follows (paraphrase):*

*We will now have an interview with a polemical individual, Lyndon LaRouche, who will speak with us from Frankfurt. LaRouche is an economist who is well known internationally. LaRouche was a Democratic Party Presidential pre-candidate in the United States. Author of the LaRouche-Riemann econometric model, he has very controversial views and forecasts, which have a wide audience through both the international media and through his own publications.*

*Regarding Peru, LaRouche has issued highly polemical statements in recent days about the situation our country is going through. He has said, for example, that, with the fall of President Alberto Fujimori, falls the only government on the continent which fought against the drug trade. He also said that the new government will be more favorable to dialogue with narco-terrorism and tolerant toward the drug trade.*

*The full text of the interview follows:*

**Q:** Mr. LaRouche, you have always had very polemical things to say about Peru and the world. Can you summarize for us your views about what is facing Peru?

**LaRouche:** The situation throughout Central and South America is, for all the nations, more or less a disaster, and the situation in the United States is one of the principal causes of the extreme disaster in the nations of South America.

My objective is to hope that we can change the situation in the United States, and to begin to reverse the damage to the republics to the south of the United States. I'm looking very closely at developments in Asia as a possible contribution to reversing this global situation.

The fact to keep principally in mind, is that the present international financial system is hopelessly bankrupt, and will collapse soon, and it will be a collapse that will hit the dollar the hardest. So, this is one of those times in history when you have to live through a period of grave crisis. I need not say that Peru is one of those countries that is living through such a crisis. And my wishes toward Peru are well known. So, I

shall do what I am able to do, but my abilities are limited at the moment.

**Q:** You've said in the past that Mr. Fujimori is one of the only governments in Latin America that is really fighting narco-terrorism. The drop in coca production, and so on, is very well known. However, there is also talk of the ties of people like [Fujimori's intelligence adviser Vladimiro] Montesinos to the drug trade. How can one explain these matters?

**LaRouche:** First of all, there are operations and counteroperations. The general method for successful counteroperations against drugs is to attempt, with intelligence services, to try to penetrate the inside of the drug trade, find out who's doing what, and then you can move. And therefore, all counterintelligence operations against drug traffickers run by intelligence agencies, tend to be involved with a lot of dirt.

But it's also true on the other side, that you can not have drug trafficking in the Americas, if powerful forces inside the United States and Europe were not assisting to run the drug traffic.

I've been looking at this drug traffic for about a quarter-century. We had big fights inside the United States between forces here who are for it, and those who are against it. The problem I have, is when those in the State Department are actually for the legitimization of the drug traffic. I hope that the present world financial crisis may change the situation, so that our State Department will cease to be for drug traffickers, and will finally come around again to being against them.

**Q:** As you know, the main process going on now in Peru is the upcoming elections in July. A new government will come in, undoubtedly with forces opposed to the Fujimori government. What awaits Peru?

**LaRouche:** We don't know, because the crisis which will hit long before then, will change the entire political geometry of the United States and the rest of the world as well. This is the greatest world crisis in three centuries, and people who think that policy is going to continue in the direction it seems to be going in now, are mistaken. Either the United States is going back to a Franklin D. Roosevelt attitude, or else it's going to be a terrible world. I see no other alternative at present. So, before July, there will be a completely different situation for Peru. So everything that is said now, is not necessarily true.

**Q:** Finally, you are known as a very polemical person. Your views are often characterized as exotic, and you have made apocalyptic forecasts that have on many occasions not come true. What can you say about this?

**LaRouche:** I've never made a forecast that didn't come true. There are some people who have said that I forecast something, but I put everything that I forecast on written record, and my friends and I check this very carefully. I've never made a forecast that has not come true.

# Will Rail Breakdown Be Blair's Waterloo?

by Alan Clayton

The British government of Prime Minister Tony Blair is going from crisis to crisis, which on occasions diverts the world's attention even from the great international Florida pantomime. Blair succeeded in postponing the fuel crisis by a very British mixture of carrot and stick, of bribe and threat. In mid-November, Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown announced "substantial increases" in state retirement pensions. This was in addition to the "increase" of one dollar a week that he had given six months earlier. Despite Brown's invitation to pensioners "to share in the increasing prosperity of Britain," pensions on the island remain among the lowest in Europe, and indeed are only marginally ahead of some formerly communist East European countries, such as Romania.

Brown indicated that even these limited pensions could only be financed if fuel taxes were allowed to remain at punitive levels, and this has an immediate effect on the trucking firms which were organizing direct action against fuel supply depots. However, just to make sure that there were no problems with truckers in the short term, all police and army leave was cancelled. In addition, some newspapers reported that Special Branch had penetrated a number of the truckers organizations.

Special Branch is the political section of the British police, and it works in close cooperation with MI5 in a range of penetration and control operations throughout the island. It was founded in 1888 under the name of Special Irish Branch, in order to halt the increasing Irish moves toward self-determination, and it is widely believed that "the Branch" played a key role in operating the loyalist death squads which were active in Northern Ireland throughout much of the 1980s and 1990s. Special Branch has both an intelligence gathering and *agent provocateur* role, both gathering information and creating disinformation. In the event, leading activists in the trucker action groups found police cars alongside their trucks while driving on motorways, with video cameras openly aimed at them.

Special Branch currently has wide-ranging powers of arrest and detention under the 1988 Prevention of Terrorism Act, a "temporary" measure which is a gross violation of human rights—by and large it is Special Branch which decides what is terrorism and what is not. It is a substantial check on radical political activism. It certainly had the desired effect of unnerving many trucking companies and encouraging

them to withdraw from the campaign, out of sheer apprehension and even fear.

## British Rail: Unparalleled Chaos

Much more difficult to manage for Blair and the oligarchical families and structures which support him, is the escalating crisis on the railways. It beggars the imagination that such unparalleled chaos could be taking place in what purports to be a modern industrialized nation; indeed, recent expert opinion suggests that the rail infrastructure will take at least 20 years to return to even mid-20th-Century standards.

Blair has attempted to protect his position in this escalating crisis by removing the Chief Executive of Railtrack, the City of London whiz kid Gerald Corbett, a man who made no secret of the fact that stockholder value took precedence over public safety. Corbett was dispatched with a golden handshake, which some press reports suggested was in the region of a million dollars, but he has simply been replaced by another City whiz kid, Steve Marshall, who has already made some less overt, but quite unapologetic comments about the priority of stockholder value. Indeed, one of his first actions was to increase company dividends by 5%, a quite unbelievable act, given the near collapse of the island's rail infrastructure and the decrease in passengers of an incredible 50%, as public confidence in rail safety collapses totally.

Even in the short time that Marshall has been in charge, there have been some dangerous "near-miss" situations. On Nov. 26, the London to Glasgow express was derailed 15 miles outside Glasgow, due to "track spread," that is, the rails have become loosened from the track bed and widen further than the gauge of the train's bogeys. This train had 400 passengers on board, and was only travelling at a very slow speed, as it was already on a diversion, due to the main line being in a state of decay. Had it been travelling at full speed, the death toll could have been enormous, although a train travelling at full speed in Britain is becoming an increasing rarity. Even the word "express" has had derision poured on it by the media, as some of these "express" trains very often now have longer journey times than the mid-19th-Century pioneering railways. Railtrack "forgot" to tell the emergency services about the wreck, and the first that both fire and police services knew about the event, was when reporters telephoned them to ask about casualties. On Nov. 27, a late-night London to Nottingham "express" disappeared for around five hours, with nobody quite sure of its exact location.

It would be difficult to describe the climate of apprehension, cynicism, and downright fear that now pervades the island with regard to the railways, with widespread belief that "the big one," with hundreds of deaths, it yet to come. It may be the event that in the end brings Blair down, but it is a sad indictment of the collapsing British state, that things have to happen in that way, because whatever can be said of American antics in Florida, they at least seem able to get through a crisis without widespread loss of human life.



# Western Europe Fails To Address Worsening Balkans Crisis

by Alexander Hartmann

Late November saw two international conferences, which can summarily be classified as “lost opportunities”: the European Union (EU)-Balkans Summit in Zagreb, Croatia, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Foreign Ministerial Conference in Vienna, Austria. In both cases, the task was, or should have been, the reconstruction of the Balkan nations after a decade of war and international bombardment. In both cases, the problem was, that Western European governments did not—unlike the Association of Southeast Asian Nations plus South Korea, China, and Japan (ASEAN-Plus-3) governments meeting in Singapore—have the courage to form a “Survivors’ Club,” and break with their habit of “pre-emptive submission” to the policies of the United States and Britain. Meanwhile, the situation in South-eastern Europe was deteriorating, too, as a consequence of Western inaction, in southern Serbia and Romania, demonstrating the perils lying in the Western leaders’ Hamlet-like behavior.

## Ukraine Contributes, EU Does Not

On Nov. 24, EU leaders met in Zagreb with the leaders of five Balkans nations, coming up with many more-or-less empty words of praise and useless council, and promising 4.65 billion euros that had been pledged already before, to be spent among five nations, and with payment stretched over a period from 2000-06. This is about the amount that had been spent by NATO for the Kosovo bombing—in a matter of weeks.

One example of how stingy West European governments can be, when it comes to money for reconstruction, is the long-overdue clearing of the Danube: With all the nice words about commitment for peace and development coming from EU governments, it fell to poor Ukraine to pledge part of the money needed to clear the Danube of debris of bridges destroyed by NATO’s Kosovo war, because the EU would not pick up the bill of about 100 million euros. In the last 15 months, Romania, another one of the poor Southeastern European countries, lost up to 10% of its GNP because of the Danube blockage.

But the OSCE conference was even worse. On Nov. 28, U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright sabotaged the OSCE’s Foreign Ministerial Conference in Vienna, attacking Russia over the situation in Chechnya, thus preventing agree-

ment on a final communiqué, and wasting precious time that should have been spent addressing the opportunities created by recent changes in Yugoslavia. The EU governments, led by France, seconded Albright’s stunt, instead of insisting on conducting serious discussions.

Thus, Yugoslav President Vojislav Kostunica, who signed documents making Yugoslavia a full member of the OSCE, decided not to wait for the end of the conference. Apparently, his hope that OSCE membership was more than a symbol of the end of Yugoslavia’s diplomatic isolation, was frustrated; for, what is it worth to be a member of an organization that no longer functions?

It was a lost opportunity, and certainly, many of the participants would have been ready to use it. There is a flurry of diplomatic activity going on, with diplomats of practically all countries in Southeastern Europe working on bilateral trade agreements, to re-create economic cooperation among the region’s countries similar to the cooperation under the Comecon agreement.

## Deterioration in Serbia, Romania

As a result of the Western European governments’ inaction, the situation in Southeastern Europe took a turn for the worse, with the resumption of military activities in the demilitarized zone (DMZ) along the administrative border separating Kosovo from the other parts of Serbia, and with the Presidential and Parliamentary elections in Romania.

After the recent local elections in Kosovo, which were won by moderate ethnic Albanian Kosovar leader Ibrahim Rugova, and which severely weakened the militant separatists of the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), most people familiar with the situation breathed a sign of relief. Rugova’s party got nearly 60% of the vote among ethnic Albanian Kosovars, while the “political representatives” of the KLA, led by Hashim Thaci, got less than 30%.

This had to be considered a slap in the face for Albright. She had, at Rambouillet in 1999, replaced Rugova—who had earlier been elected President of Kosovo with more than 90% of the vote, and was thus the only legitimate representative of the Kosovar Albanians—with Thaci, whose KLA had been rightly characterized as “terrorists” by the diplomatic community until then. The resulting breakdown of the Rambouillet talks had led to NATO’s Kosovo war. Now, Kosovar Alba-

nians have demonstrated to the world, once again, who they believe is their legitimate representative.

This was the situation as of a few weeks ago. Now, there are reports about KLA-connected terrorists murdering Serbian policemen in the DMZ along the administrative border. This is a corridor of about three miles width on the Serbian side of the border, which is supposed to be controlled by NATO's KFOR troops and the UN's UNMIK forces (in this particular area, by the U.S. contingent of the forces). KLA terrorists have seized parts of the area in the Presovo, Medvedja, and Bujanovac districts, under the eyes of U.S. troops, while the Serbian military is forbidden to move into the area under the agreements which ended the Kosovo war.

As of this writing, Serbian military and militarized police forces are amassed along the DMZ, and are threatening to move into the area if NATO fails to protect the population from KLA atrocities. More than 3,000 ethnic Albanians have fled from the area to Kosovo and Macedonia, and an unspecified number of ethnic Serbs have fled to Serbia, creating a situation which is, in many respects, similar to that which led to the Kosovo war. Thus, the writing is on the wall as to what will happen, without massive reconstruction of all the economies in the region.

The other ominous development was in Romania. On Nov. 26, there were Presidential and Parliamentary elections in this nation, which has been economically devastated in the ten years since the fall of the Berlin Wall. At that time, Romania was the only country in eastern Europe, where the end of the communist regime was accompanied by a civil war between the Ceausescu regime's security forces, the "Securitate," and its opponents, which led to about 50,000 deaths.

Ceausescu's successor was Ion Iliescu, who governed during 1990-96, introducing "democracy," "market reforms," and "privatization," until the population voted his government out because of the economic decay and corruption associated with the privatization process. These "reforms" were made in order to qualify for International Monetary Fund (IMF) assistance and EU and NATO membership, and they were continued by Iliescu's successors.

Before the Romanian elections on Nov. 26, the polling institutions predicted a landslide victory and comeback of Iliescu. President Constantinescu had announced that he would not stand for reelection, and Prime Minister Mugur Isarescu, who had been installed a year ago at the urging of EU Commission President Romano Prodi, decided to run as an independent, rather than as a candidate of his party, the Christian Democratic Peasant Party, because he did not want to be tainted by its reputation for corruption. Each of the government coalition parties had its own candidate, as the mood spread: "Let each save himself!" In the end, the election result was an even bigger disaster for the reformers than anticipated, with the Peasant Party not even making it into Parliament.

But, Iliescu's (post-communist) Social Democracy did

not win an absolute majority, as had been expected, or even 60% of the seats. Despite his electoral campaign attacks on the government, for destroying the standard of living of the population, and the introduction of a motion in Parliament by the Social Democracy to halt the privatization process, the voters did not turn to a politician who they felt had betrayed them before. In fact, voters just did not believe he was ready to break with the policies imposed by the IMF, the EU, and NATO. Thus, Iliescu and his party garnered not even 40% of the votes, forcing Iliescu into a run-off election on Dec. 10, and his party into a delicate situation in Parliament.

The big winner of the election was the chauvinist Greater Romania Party of Vadim Tudor. The party increased its share of the popular vote from about 5% to 22%, and Tudor himself got about 28% of the votes in the Presidential race, easily winning entry into the run-off. Tudor ran his campaign on straight opposition to any compromises with the IMF, hitting on the corruption rampant among the present (and former) governments, and the rise of mafia-like organizations, saying, "Romania can only be governed with machine guns." It is well known, that many of Tudor's supporters come from the former middle level of the Securitate. Because of his anti-Hungarian slogans, a victory of Tudor would spell trouble in Transylvania, where about 3 million ethnic Hungarians live.

It is likely that the Social Democracy will form a minority government, tolerated by the "reformist" parties, and the Hungarian Union. But this creates an impossible situation for such a government: Because all parties supporting or tolerating it have membership in the EU and NATO among their primary objectives, it will be impossible for Iliescu to break with the IMF, even if he wanted to.

Thus, in Romania, a development can be foreseen like that in the Czech Republic, where the Social Democrats under Prime Minister Milos Zeman have a similar toleration agreement with Civic Union, led by free marketeer Vaclav Klaus. In recent elections to the Czech Senate, which saw a 33% participation in the first round, and 20% in the second round, the winners were the conservative "Quad Coalition," a coalition of four small parties, and the Communist Party.

If the Romanian Social Democrats destroy themselves, as the Peasant Party destroyed itself, trying to please the leadership of the EU, NATO, and the IMF, it is most likely, that Tudor's Greater Romania Party will be the big winner of the next general election. There are only two ways out of this situation. Iliescu and his potential Parliamentary partners can stop expecting anything from the EU, the IMF, and NATO, and work to rebuild the economy based on the national interest, as Malaysia, for example. Or, the Western European governments can stop forcing these insane economic policies upon other nations, and start reconstructing these countries in the spirit of the Marshall Plan. Unfortunately, as can be seen in the Zagreb and Vienna failures, the European governments have to learn to stop being Hamlets.

# A Surprise in Dresden

*Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. reviews a performance of Mozart's 'La Clemenza di Tito' by the Dresden Staatsoper, at the famed opera house in Dresden.*

November 22, 2000

This past Sunday I was presented with a wonderful surprise, a magnificent performance by the Dresden Staatsoper, of one of Wolfgang Mozart's greatest, but rarely performed masterpieces, *La Clemenza di Tito*. In every respect, this performance itself was also a masterpiece in artistic work. I, like at least many among the others present, were stunned with joy by the superb quality of the direction, and by the brilliant performance by, among others, the mezzosoprano Sophie Koch, who performed the extremely challenging acting and singing role which Mozart had composed for the part of Sextus.

It was the kind of live musical experience which is but rarely to be heard still, anywhere, under today's rampant global moral and cultural decadence.

My Sunday events in Dresden were the result of being sandwiched between Saturday and Monday appointments, on science matters, scheduled to occur in the nearby, legendary city of Freiberg. Of that excursion to Freiberg, you shall hear much from me, in reports delivered at a later time. Friends arranged a Sunday morning walking tour in the famous, rebuilt section of Dresden, and presented me with seating for the evening event at the opera house, which both the eye and the ear attested to be among the world's greatest Classical opera houses.

As to the matter of the role performed by Sophie Koch, I can say without risk of exaggeration, that every aspiring mezzosoprano in the world would virtually eat her heart out to have the combined opportunity and developed capabilities for performing that operatic role, a leading role in what is one of the greatest operas ever composed. Overall, the musical director enjoyed a musically delicious selection of soloists and chorus, and, he made the best of the opportunity. The unusual degree of integrity and Classical-artistic fidelity of a performance which was free of the typical, fashionable corruption of most of today's performances of the repertoire, was visibly to the director's great credit.

As a final word on the subject of that performance itself, before turning to the subject of Mozart's opera itself, I should remind those familiar with my principal recently published writings, that *EIR* had just published (Nov. 17th) my report

on the subject of *Politics as Art*. In that publication, I had stressed those principles of artistic composition, Classical tragedy most emphatically, which define the way in which a great performance of a Classical drama, such as those of Shakespeare and Schiller, captures the imagination of the mind of the member of the audience. Great Classical opera, of which the compositions of Mozart, Beethoven, and Verdi are the most notable, follows the same principle.

*La Clemenza di Tito* is exceptionally well-crafted on this account; the Dresden performance realized precisely that intent, a performance so beautiful in both the nature of the work and the quality of performance, that it moved me to irresistible tears of joy on account of just that principle which I had presented to my readers in *Politics as Art*.

The paradox in the history of the performances of *La Clemenza di Tito*, is that its appearance on stage has been relatively rare, despite the powerful impact it had among the audiences during Mozart's remaining lifetime. Among Mozart's own operas, for example, it shares the same specific quality of power, as drama and musicality, as *Don Giovanni*, and touches the same kind of power associated with the famous soliloquy from Verdi's *Simon Boccanegra*. The otherwise curious treatment of a composition as great as *Clemenza* is, is reflected in part by the misrepresentations of it widespread in the usual musicological literature. In the libellous gossip of influential critics, the work is often wildly misrepresented and belittled on sundry accounts, accounts which prove to be fraudulent once one turns to the score itself, ignoring the relatively popular gossip on that subject.

## Mozart and Moses Mendelssohn

The reasons for that belittling and defamation of the work have been purely political, from the time of Mozart's sudden death, shortly after the work had been first performed with huge public success. In fact, a significant ration of Mozart's political pro-American Revolution associates also died suspiciously during the same general interval of time. Why would the Austro-Hungarian secret police, who despite the silly gossip against Salieri, have remained the leading suspects to the present time, — why would they kill Mozart? The fact is that officials under Leopold II had been prompted to take the same kind of adversary interest in Mozart, which had later moti-



*Lyndon LaRouche (third from left) visits the cathedral in Freiberg, Germany on Nov. 20, during a tour which also took him to the opera in nearby Dresden. The organist demonstrates the cathedral's large Silbermann organ.*

vated the same secret police to deploy Schindler, for example, as a subsequently exposed spy against Ludwig van Beethoven.

The answer to such questions is to be found in the transition from that great Austrian Emperor Joseph II admired so greatly by both Mozart and Beethoven, to Joseph's successor, a different kettle of fish, Leopold II, the same Leopold II whose Chancellor, that ugly piece of work von Kaunitz, buried the Marquis de Lafayette alive in the dungeon at Olmütz, that as a favor to Britain's Prime Minister Pitt (the Pizzaro of Beethoven's opera on that matter, *Fidelio*). The political significance of Mozart's *La Clemenza di Tito*, is to be located most precisely, and conspicuously, in the deadly implications of that royal succession.

The Emperor Joseph II was unlike both his mother, Maria Theresa, and his successor, Leopold, alike. It is fair to say that, up to and after Joseph's death, Leopold had been Joseph's most dedicated political adversary. Mozart, like Beethoven, and like Joseph II, was an admirer of the great Benjamin Franklin, and of the American Revolution. Leopold's openly expressed motives in such matters were of an uglier hue.

The kinds of political differences which arise in Classical forms of art, are never of the quality we might associate with the use of the mere word "politics" to describe the still ongoing Presidential-election fiasco in the U.S. today. The only kind of politics which belongs within the domain of such art, is the politics of ideas bearing upon the task of defining the nature of mankind, as all of the great Classical Greek and modern tragedies do. That is the meaning we should all assign

to the use of the word "politics," when that concerns the motive and choice of subject-matter of Classical forms of artistic composition within the productions of globally extended European civilization since ancient Greece.

For example, for all Classical forms of artistic composition, the most important political division is between that art which expresses the notion of man and woman as made in the living image of the Creator of the universe, as opposed to the depraved notion of man of the behaviorists, for example, as simply another animal.

Among merely nominal Christians, the same quality of depravity which is otherwise expressed so openly and plainly by the behaviorists, is to be recognized under whatever disguises, Christian or other, it is encountered. Typically, it is met in such forms as the feudal tradition which treats the mass of humanity as virtually human cattle. That oligarchical view of man as virtually human cattle, denies fatally, as the practice of slavery does, the Christian doctrine which defines the nature of all men and women. So, Jesus Christ and his Apostles, such as John and Paul most notably, qualified the Mosaic doctrine of *Genesis* 1, as man and woman made in the living image of the Creator. The feudal legacy, in its Venetian form, is the standpoint of the variety of philosophical liberalism expressed by Leopold II. It is that view which prompts an oligarch of the specifically Venetian persuasion, such as Leopold, or the philosophical liberalism of the British monarchy, to a gut-passion of pure satanic hatred against a Joseph II or a Mozart.

All Classical art speaks directly to you, as an individual personality; it addresses the question each of us must ask

ourselves at some point in our lives, or perhaps even repeatedly, “Who am I, and what are we? Since we are all born, and shall die, what is the meaning of that individual existence we occupy between birth and death? What is the continuation of that life, even after we are dead?” Thus, great Classical art touches the same issues as Christianity and the themes of Judaism treated by the great Moses Mendelssohn. All allowable expressions of politics in Classical art, are limited to subject-matters of that quality, and of that importance to the person as an individual.

So, Mozart speaks to you personally, through *La Clemenza di Tito*, from the operatic stage.

That considered, what were Mozart’s politics, and how did that express itself in his music? Granted, he was a follower of the great Benjamin Franklin and sympathizer of the U.S. War of Independence. But, what were the more essential politics underneath those specific political attachments, the real politics as I have just defined that?

In the instance of *Clemenza*, the political subject is *agapē*, the same higher principle of natural law which is addressed by the Apostle Paul in *I Corinthians* 13, and by Plato in such famous locations as the quarrel over law among Socrates, Thrasymachus, and Glaucon in Plato’s *Republic*. On this account, Shakespeare, Schiller, Mozart, Beethoven, and the Verdi of *Va Pensiero*, exemplify art which touches that issue of law bearing upon the most fundamental of the distinctions between the view of man and woman as made in the living image of the Creator, and the contrasting, depraved notion of the behaviorists, of man as functionally another beast.

In *Clemenza*, Plato’s argument for a principle of *agapē*, is the point of controversy in law between the figure of the Praetorian Publius and the Emperor Titus who had undergone his own epiphany. It is the way in which Titus emerges from the crisis of the drama to proclaim a decision, premised upon *agapē* as a higher principle of law than any customary or legislated law, which brings to mind instantly the recollection of Paul’s *I Corinthians* 13.

That is the key to the deadly difference between the Emperor Joseph II and his depraved successor.

## Art as Theology

Mozart does not preach,—he evokes the experience of the discovery of the principle of *agapē* within the cognitive experience of the individual member of the audience, by means of the unfolding, ironical development within the drama as a whole. Titus does not begin as a hero, either in the drama, or in the history of his role in the successful suppression of the Jewish revolt, in a war which the Romans had directed against both Christians and Jews since the time of Christ’s Crucifixion, and, more emphatically, as had all Roman emperors, beginning with the time of Nero. It is by the transformation of Titus, through the torment he suffers during the closing portion of the second and final act of the opera, that the conversion of Titus to a decision cohering with the

higher principle of *agapē*, is reproduced within the imagination of the individual member of the audience.

The audience does not learn about Titus’s decision; it knows that Titus’s decision is right, because the individual member of the audience has experienced, in his or her own, impassioned cognitive powers of imagination, the torment through which Titus on stage comes to that point. It is to the degree, that the performers and the directors of the opera command the efficient insight required to bestir the imagination to such effect, that a performance is to be judged better or worse.

In the history of Christianity, for example, it has been the similar re-experiencing of the Passion of Christ from Gethsemane through and beyond the Crucifixion, which has been the artistic quality of reliving that impassioned experience upon which the strength of Christianity has depended. There is perhaps no more conclusive demonstration of that, than is supplied by J.S. Bach’s *St. Matthew Passion*. Were today’s priests and parsons less given to dictating formulas, and less neglectful of that principle of artistic composition and performance, the parishes and pews of the actually Christian churches would not have been emptied to the degree this has typified the time since the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The source of the strength gained for Christianity, was never the sword or the sterile, Glaucon-like logic of the militant, but always lay where Paul located it in *I Corinthians* 13, in absolute certainty of knowledge of the highest principle of natural law, the principle of *agapē* presented to us by Plato, and as it is the pervasive hallmark of all true Christianity.

At the time of his death, and earlier, Mozart was essentially a leading Christian of his time, as his *Ave Verum Corpus* expresses this principle of Classical artistic composition with wonderful succinctness. Here lies the bond between the Emperor Joseph II and both Mozart and the Beethoven who composed a cantata on the death of Joseph.

Leopold was of a contrary disposition. There lies the political issue of his hostility to Mozart’s *La Clemenza*.

The key to understanding the connections involved in that case, is the name of Moses Mendelssohn, whose influence had prompted Joseph II to proclaim the emancipation of the Jews as law. It was the same circles of Moses Mendelssohn, among the defenders of the legacies of Gottfried Leibniz and J.S. Bach, in locations such as Leipzig, Berlin, and Vienna, who were among the closest associates of Mozart, Beethoven, and Franz Schubert, not only as a network of friends, but in respect to collaboration in the development of the practice of Classical musical composition during the lifetimes of these composers.<sup>1</sup> Joseph Haydn shared some of these same associ-

1. Cf. Steven Meyer, “Moses Mendelssohn and the Bach Tradition,” and David Shavin, “Philosophical Vignettes from the Political Life of Moses Mendelssohn,” *Fidelio*, Summer 1999.

ations, notably so during the reign of Joseph II. Nominal Catholic Leopold was of a contrary disposition.

During and throughout, and beyond, the second half of the Eighteenth Century, three figures of Germany led in one of the greatest periods of development of Classical artistic composition in the known history of mankind. These were the seminal figure of Göttingen University's Abraham Kästner, the teacher of Gotthold Lessing and Carl Gauss, among others, Lessing himself, and Lessing's close friend and collaborator Moses Mendelssohn. All of these were self-defined as followers of Leibniz and Bach, and the most efficient opponents of the Romantic school of the British and French Eighteenth-Century Enlightenment, which included such degraded figures as Leonhard Euler and Immanuel Kant. These three figures and their associates, founded the revival of a Greek Classical legacy, including Shakespeare, whose influence made possible the success of the U.S. War of Independence and the great florescence of Classical poetry, music, and drama, which we recognize today by such names as Goethe, Shelley, Schiller, Heine, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Brahms, and Verdi.

It was through these circles, including the extended family of Moses Mendelssohn, that composers such as Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert, were able to be published, performed, and to survive the enmity of those foes for as long as they did. One of the bitterest ironies of history, is that every great cultural accomplishment in Germany's art and science, from the second half of the Eighteenth Century, until Hitler, remains inseparable, still today, from the role of the German Jewry, especially the Jewish renaissance led by Moses Mendelssohn, in contributing greatly to those achievements. The same is true of the influence of Mendelssohn in the Jewish renaissance in eastern Europe. Indeed, Hitler's goals were to establish the reign of Romanticism in the footsteps of the evil Friedrich Nietzsche forever, by eradicating first the Jew and, later, the Christian, from the soil of not only a paganized Germany, but Europe as a whole. Hitler is dead, but the followers of Nietzsche and Richard Wagner, are still busily at work today.

The artistic issue underlying all such political matters, is the conflicts arising respecting the conception of the nature of the human individual in society. It is in that sense, that all the deeper issues of art are religious ones in principle, that in the same sense as Mozart's *La Clemenza*.

For myself, I prefer not to teach religion as such, unless circumstances compel me to do so, especially not to preach it. Here, I share a point of personal policy of practice, on which I am in agreement with Mendelssohn. As an international political figure, in Africa and in East and South Asia, and the Middle East, as in Europe and the Americas, I can be useful only as the ecumenical figure which my mission defines me to be in fact. Yes, I am a Christian as Mendelssohn remained

firmly an orthodox Jew to the end of his life; but, in the world at hand today, I must be, as Mendelssohn was, an ecumenical figure first and foremost, otherwise I can not perform the mission for which I am accountable today, and shall remain so long after I have died.

I thus view Classical art as Mozart, Beethoven, and others have taught me. It is from the greatest such artists that I have learned the greatest part of my politics, that in the same way that Mozart's *La Clemenza* serves as one of the great Christian sermons of modern times.

## The Essence of Humanity

I should not conclude this without stating again the empirical grounds upon which we may be certain that individual human nature is as Christianity defines it, as man and woman made equally in the image of the Creator of the universe. As I have emphasized that, yet once again, in the referenced *Politics as Art*, the key to understanding the relevant distinctions, is provided by Plato's use of the celebrated allegory of the Cave in his *Republic*.

As I have made the argument in my referenced article, Classical art begins and ends within the bounds of the recognition, that the shadows which are cast on the walls of that cave known as sense-perception, are not reality, but only shadows of efficient principles which the senses can not see directly.

Thus, ignorant physical science insists, that the cause of an action lies within an assumed simple connection among the dots represented by those shadows. That scientific illiterate's game of "connect the dots" between physical phenomena, is the curse of the popularized notions of statistical consistency and mathematical physics generally today. That is the game of "connect the dots" which the founder of modern astrophysics, Johannes Kepler, denounced as the error of Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe before him. It was upon the foundations supplied by Kepler, and such immediate predecessors as Leonardo da Vinci, that all competent modern science was developed.

Science relies upon the ability of the cultivated individual mind to discover the universal physical principles which are the actual cause for making the connections among the observed dots on the wall of Plato's Cave. These are principles which could never, by their nature, be observed by the senses; yet, we are able to prove the efficiency of their necessary existence by experimental methods associated with what the Nineteenth Century's Bernhard Riemann defines as the unique experimental standards for demonstrating that a discovered physical principle is no mere classroom demonstration, but, rather, a true universal principle. Thus, the existence of such principles is measurable, in terms of the senses, but the principles themselves are never to be seen directly by the senses.

It is the same in Classical artistic composition, as I have

stressed afresh in the referenced publication.

The means by which such discoveries in science occur, and are replicated as by students, is the recognition of a paradox of an ontological quality, as presented by the physical evidence at hand. In Classical art, irony and metaphor are the form in which such ontological paradoxes are presented, as Mozart exhibits this in *Clemenza*, for example.

The act of discovery provoked by such a paradox, occurs solely within the confines of the non-deductive cognitive processes of the cultivated individual human mind. The eruption of an insightful cognitive solution to such a paradox, if that solution is validatable experimentally, constitutes what Plato defines as an *idea*. The fact that such ideas prove to be efficient in effecting changes in nature, and in the behavior of persons in society, presents us with mental images which are beyond the power of the senses, and yet can be demonstrated to exist efficiently, by means of the way in which their use enables us to change the way in which the dots of sense-perception appear on the walls of Plato's Cave.

Thus, as I have stressed again in the referenced publication, the ideas of Classical art are imparted to the individual member of the audience, not by sense-perception as such, but by the effect of impelling the individual mind to create a stage in the domain of the cognitive powers of the imagination, to seek ideas in the same sense that a scientific paradox prompts a discoverer to seek out the idea of the relevant physical principle. Whether the discovery is an original one, or one re-created within the mind of the student, the essential character of both an original act of discovery and the later replication of that original experience, remains the same. This is the essential principle of the Classical humanist method in education, and the principle underlying the successful composition and performance of any form of Classical art.

In *Clemenza*, the audience experiences the moral depravity of Titus's Rome. At the outset, the personalities of the principal players express a poor quality of adolescent, even pathetically childish impulsiveness. It is plainly a society, a culture which lacks the moral fitness to survive. Lawfully, from this beginning, now planted within the cognitive imagination of the individual member of the audience, the development unfolds in the form of a self-aggravating paradox. The shallower-level interest which the opening establishes within the audience at the outset, becomes a deeper interest, as the lawfully unfolding developments become increasingly paradoxical, leading into the surging passion of the concluding portion of the second act.

At that juncture, the tormented mind of a visibly torn Titus, the former butcher of Judea, is transformed. Titus proclaims, after considering the matter before him, that this depravity must end now; rather than vengeful application of the cruel Roman law, the principle of *agapē* must be applied to the case before him, that the depravity of Roman society be thus transformed.

The acting at Dresden was magnificent to this effect. However, Mozart's music was essential. In this moment, as in the *Requiem* which Mozart was composing at that time, the revolution in composition which Mozart had made within the framework of Bach's principles of polyphony, nine years earlier, shone with full force, especially in the most crucial arias composed for the roles of Sextus and Vitellia, and in the use of the basset horn in conveying the impact of the most crucial cognitive moments in those arias.

The result: Mozart's *Die Zauberflöte*, composed during the same short interval, is great, but, as the popular saying of today goes, *La Clemenza di Tito* is "something else."

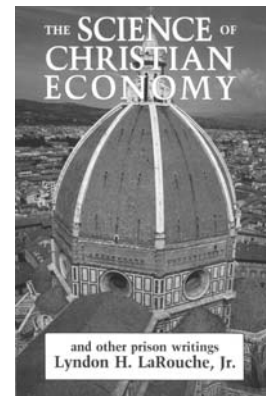
Such Classical art is indispensable for globally extended European civilization today, if nations such as the United States, are to be inspired to rise above that kind of general moral depravity, which exploded in the presently still ongoing election-crisis. Without sweeping and profound changes in the cultural habits acquired during the recent thirty-five years, the U.S. were not likely to outlive the effects of the global financial collapse now nearing its climax. Knowing what I know, and know perhaps far better than anyone in government in any part of the world, *Clemenza*, so performed, is essential spiritual medicine for all mankind, especially Europe and the Americas today.

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## Vote fraud in Western Australia

*As was done in the United States, the state election is being rigged to keep out the "LaRouche factor."*

**F**rantic efforts are under way to exclude the fastest-growing political party in the state of Western Australia, the Curtin Labor Alliance (CLA), from appearing on the ballot in the state election expected early next year. Crucial indications are, that relevant state authorities are planning a form of vote fixing *before* the election, by ensuring that only Establishment-approved candidates are put before the electorate for consideration.

The election-rigging resembles what was done in the ongoing farcical election for the U.S. Presidency, particularly against Lyndon LaRouche. Fifty-four thousand of LaRouche's votes in the campaign for the Democratic Party nomination were stolen outright by Al Gore, in Arkansas alone. In Western Australia, the target of the vote fraud is the LaRouche-affiliated CLA, whose number-one "Fighting Platform" point is a call for LaRouche's New Bretton Woods.

A substantial portion of the electorate in Australia, both nationally and in Western Australia, is utterly disgusted with the pro-globalization policies of both major parties, the Australian Labor Party (ALP) and the conservative Liberal/National Party Coalition; given the option, many people would vote for someone else. It is in this context, that the Western Australia Electoral Commission (WAEC) has for months stalled and stalled, and changed its mind again and again, on the procedures necessary for the CLA to be certified on the ballot as a state political party. The following are merely a few highlights of the sordid process, which began on March 23, 2000, when the CLA first attempted to

obtain ballot approval from the WAEC:

- On March 23, the CLA submitted the 60 names of party members as required by the law as it then stood. On March 31, the WAEC Commissioner, Ken Evans, requested addresses, in addition to the telephone numbers submitted. On April 10, the CLA supplied the addresses, and the party should have been certified immediately thereafter, as had happened in 1997, with the LaRouche-affiliated Citizens Electoral Council, one of the major constituents of the CLA. The CLA did not officially hear from Evans for over three months; in response to repeated phone calls, his underlings first reported that the CLA submission had been "lost" and, then, that WAEC lawyers were "looking it over."

- On July 11, Evans finally replied to the CLA, with a letter which began: "I refer to your letter of 10 April 2000. I apologize for the delay in replying." Evans informed the CLA that he was likely to reject the name "Curtin Labor Alliance," because "it would appear that the name 'Curtin Labor Alliance' so nearly resembles the name 'Australian Labor Party' that it is likely to be confused or mistaken for that name."

That statement is absurd, because the two names are clearly not similar; moreover, a spin-off of the Australian Labor Party, the "Democratic Labor Party"—which, one might argue, does sound a bit similar—has been registered for decades, both in Western Australia and federally. However, the ALP is known to be hysterical about the emergence of the CLA; on June 17, ALP State Secretary John Haldon had

told the *West Australian* newspaper, that the ALP would apply to have the CLA's name struck out.

- During April 10-July 11, while he was stalling his response to the CLA, Evans was busily writing new legislation, which made it much harder for new parties to qualify for the ballot, by upping the required members from 60 to 500. The only parties exempted from the new membership requirements, *were those which already had a member in parliament*—a blatant attempt to maintain the *status quo*.

That legislation came into effect on Oct. 21; yet, when the CLA tried to submit the new figure of 500 names, Evans repeatedly refused to specify the correct form necessary for the CLA submission. After finally extracting the form from Evans, the CLA by Nov. 27 had submitted the names of 531 of its members it had signed up in a few short months, after Evans had rejected a further 160 members whose names he could not identify on the electoral rolls.

Then, rather than using the standard procedure of telephone calls to a sample of its membership, Evans decided to mail a request to all members, seeking written confirmation of their membership in the CLA; only after he receives 500 responses, will he begin phase two of the process: a one-month advertisement period declaring the existence of the new party, during which objections to the party's name will be considered—an opportunity to hold up ballot approval still further.

Since the election is rumored to be scheduled for as early as Feb. 3, and all party registration is "frozen" as soon as the election is announced, which announcement comes one month before the election itself (i.e., as early as Jan. 3), Evans clearly plans for the clock to run out on the CLA's registration, so that the new party will not appear on the ballot.



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# International Intelligence

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## ***Australia Rules, Drug Addiction a 'Disability'***

In the latest move toward legalization of narcotics, under the ideological cover of "harm minimization," a federal judge has ruled that drug addiction is a legally recognized "disability" under the Disability Discrimination Act, as it applies to companies, clubs, landlords, etc. The Nov. 23 issue of *Australian Financial Review* quoted Dan Williams, an attorney specializing in discrimination cases, saying, "What this means is that if you want to discriminate against someone who is addicted, you can't do so simply on the basis that they are an addict. If at the recruitment stage, if all you know is that the person is an addict and don't have evidence that they stagger around or abuse people, you cannot deny them a job."

The ruling is the latest insanity to come from the 15-year-old policy of "harm minimization" in Australia, the doctrine propounded internationally by George Soros, under which the government ostensibly seeks to protect society from the worst effects of stupefying "recreational" drugs, rather than waging war against the traffickers and, especially, their bankers, who, *EIR* has demonstrated, run a \$500-billion-a-year business. The utter failure of the harm minimization approach to drug policy, was highlighted by official statistics released in late November, showing that the number of heroin addicts in Australia has doubled over the past decade. Scientists from the University of New South Wales National Drug and Alcohol Research Center said that about 74,000 Australians, or 7 out of 1,000 adults between the ages of 15 and 54, use heroin daily. The figure represents a 118% rise on 1984-87 estimates of 34,000 dependent heroin users nationwide.

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## ***China's President Jiang Meets Iraq's Tariq Aziz***

Chinese President Jiang Zemin met in Beijing with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz on Nov. 28, and reportedly conveyed the message that he supports lifting sanctions against the embattled country.

China Central TV quoted Jiang saying, "A just and rational solution to the Iraqi issue at an early date is conducive to the peace and stability in the Gulf region and to the progress and development of the world as a whole." Jiang also called on Iraq to "take measures to effect the removal of sanctions," without further explanation. In response, Aziz told Jiang, "Iraq cherishes its relationship with China, favors the multi-polar world concept advocated by China, and hopes Iraqi-Chinese relations could be further consolidated and advanced."

Aziz also met with Vice Premier Qian Qichen and Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan on Nov. 27. Qian was quoted by the *People's Daily*: "To control another country's policies on the international stage will not win the hearts of the people." Tang was quoted on Central China TV condemning the air attacks "that have caused great civilian casualties and property losses and intensified the situation." Tang also said that "the establishment of the no-fly zones by some Western countries violates the UN Charter and norms of international relations and ignores and tramples on the sovereignty of Iraq."

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## ***Classical Sculptures To Adorn Athens Subways***

Athens' white marble "Akropoli" station, the most spectacular in the city's new \$2.5 billion Attico Metro subway system, will be located only 1,000 feet from the Acropolis, where the jewel of the Fifth Century B.C. Greek Golden Age, the Parthenon, is located. The *Washington Post* reported on Nov. 12 that Greek commuters and others will enjoy exhibits in several underground stations, including statues by Phidias, the greatest Classical Greek sculptor of his time. But, in the Akropoli station they will also be able to view replicas of the famous Parthenon Marbles. These extraordinary relief sculptures had adorned the Parthenon, built by Pericles as a temple to Athena, until a British lord by the name of Elgin, hacksawed them off the face of the Parthenon. It is believed that Socrates, who was a trained sculptor, worked on the relief sculptures that decorated the exterior of the Parthenon.

The Marbles were hauled back to England, where Lord Elgin used them to decorate his country estate. When he went bankrupt, the British government took them off his hands for £35,000.

Since then, the Greeks have campaigned to have the reliefs returned to Athens, where a new, state-of-the-art museum is being constructed to hold them. Now, with the new underground museum, the Greek government is sending the message that it is ready to repatriate some of the greatest treasures of Western civilization. Public opinion has begun to turn against the British as well: The European Union put up half the cost of the Attico Metro, and will also help with support of the new Acropolis Museum.

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## ***Canadians Vote in Chrétien for Third Term***

The Liberal Party government of Jean Chrétien won 173 seats out of a total of 301, thus becoming the first Canadian Prime Minister in 55 years to win three consecutive majority victories (1993, 1997, and 2000). In the industrial heartland, the Province of Ontario, the Liberals repeated their success of 1997 and won 100 seats out of 103. In the French-speaking Province of Québec, the Liberals won 38 out of 75 seats, beating, for the first time, the separatist Bloc Québécois party, which lost 6 seats and now stands at 37. The right-wing Alliance Party, based in Western Canada, gained 8 seats, and, at 66 seats, will remain "Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition" to the government. The social-democratic New Democratic Party lost seats in both Atlantic Canada and in the Western Provinces and now has 13 seats in the Canadian House of Commons.

The once-powerful Tory machine of Sir George Bush's close ally, former Conservative Party Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, now has only 12 seats in the Parliament in Ottawa.

When Chrétien cast his hand-written ballot on the morning of Nov. 27, in his home riding (district) of St. Maurice, Québec, he told reporters, "I'm always a very confident man," adding, as he dropped his ballot into the box: "It is easier than in the United States."

## Gore's Own Vote-Stealing In Arkansas Pursues Him Now

by Edward Spannaus

A comparison of two figures can stand as a crucial marker of what was wrong with the 2000 Presidential election campaign:

- The number of votes by which Al Gore lost to George W. Bush in Arkansas—50,213;
- The number of votes obtained by Lyndon LaRouche in the May Democratic Primary in Arkansas, according to the official certified results, and openly stolen by Al Gore—53,150.

If most of those 53,000 LaRouche voters were angry enough at having had their votes stolen by Gore, so that they either didn't vote on Nov. 7, or they voted for Bush, Ralph Nader, or Pat Buchanan, that would have been sufficient to cost Gore Arkansas's six electoral votes.

Had Gore won Arkansas's six electoral votes, he would be now be President-elect, irrespective of Florida; Gore would have 273 electoral votes, three more than the 270 needed to win the Presidency.

Keeping those 53,000 discarded votes in Arkansas in mind, then listen to Al Gore's hypocrisy, in his Nov. 27 nationally televised statement:

"A vote is not just a piece of paper. A vote is a human voice, a statement of human principle. And we must not let those voices be silenced, not for today, not for tomorrow, not for as long as this nation's laws and democratic institutions let us stand and fight to let those voices count.

"Ignoring votes means ignoring democracy itself. . . . This is America. When votes are cast, we count them."

Unless those votes are cast for somebody Gore fears, like Lyndon LaRouche.

### What They, And You, Deserve

Of course, it's not just Gore. Democrats in Florida and throughout the country are complaining that many Democratic voters were disenfranchised in Florida by not having their votes counted, even once. Many are complaining about intimidation and thuggery carried out by Republicans, and of violations of the Voting Rights Act by election officials or law-enforcement officials who prevented many black and minority voters from casting their ballots.

But where were these voters, when Gore and the Democratic National Committee (DNC) were disenfranchising Democratic Party voters in Michigan, Arkansas, and other states? Where were these Democrats when Gore and the DNC were demanding that the Federal courts, and the U.S. Supreme Court, nullify the Voting Rights Act of 1965, by dismissing LaRouche's claims against the Democratic National Committee, which were brought pursuant to the Voting Rights Act?

Where were these voters when Gore stole six or more delegates to the Democratic National Convention, which LaRouche had legitimately won outright in Arkansas, based on 23% of the vote cast for him in the Arkansas primary. Or, when Michigan Democratic Party officials threw out the results of the Democratic primary, which LaRouche, being the only candidate on the ballot, had won, and then used thugs and goons to prevent LaRouche supporters and observers from participating in the "private party" caucuses?

And where were these voters when there was a bipartisan agreement among both the Democratic and Republican parties *in Florida*, to tell Secretary of State Katherine Harris to

keep LaRouche off the primary ballot for the March 14, 2000 Democratic primary in the Sunshine State?

The outrageous conduct of Gore and the Democratic National Committee toward LaRouche's candidacy is exemplary of the corruption of the 2000 election campaign. It was not just—as we showed in last week's issue of *EIR*—that this was the most corrupt election in history, corrupted by fraud, media rigging of the nominations, unprecedented amounts of money, and the like. The voters themselves were corrupted, by what they allowed to happen—how they tolerated the thugery and fraud by which Al Gore won the nomination, and how they tolerated the rigged nomination process overall, by which two utterly unqualified candidates became the nominees of the two major parties.

In this respect, the American electorate, and especially the Democratic Party, are getting the leadership they deserve, just as Al Gore, himself, is reaping what he sowed when he stamped out opposition to the rigging of the nomination for himself.

### **Gore Lost the Lower 80%**

An insightful analysis into another aspect of how Gore and the Democratic Party defeated themselves, was published in the online *Salon* magazine on Nov. 27 by Jim Hightower, the former Texas Agriculture Commissioner. While the national focus has been on the few hundred votes difference in Florida between Al Gore and George Bush, the real crisis is “the more than 100 million votes that went astray on Election Day,” Hightower wrote. These ballots weren't lost to pregnant chads or by some conniving election official; these were the uncast ballots of almost half the American electorate, who chose not to vote this year, because they believe that they have been cast out of the electoral system. These are middle- and low-income people, making less than \$50,000 a year, and “they make up some 80% of the U.S. population,” Hightower wrote, and he pointed out that this year, for the first time, they made up less than half of the voters. The under-\$50,000 earners were 63% of voters in 1992, and after eight years of the North American Free Trade Agreement, the World Trade Organization, globalization, and income stagnation and decline, they now make up only 47% of the voting population.

Hightower attributes this to the policies of what he calls “the Clinton-Gore-Lieberman Democrats” who “have jerked the party out from under this core populist constituency.” (It would be more accurate to say, that this is a direct result of what Al Gore did in 1996, around welfare reform, budget-cutting, and similar austerity policies.)

As an example of how the Democratic Party lost the election, Hightower shows how Gore lost key constituencies in Florida that normally go Democratic—voters over-65, and white women. And while the Democratic Party wants to blame Ralph Nader for Gore's loss, the fact is that, in Florida, 308,000 Democrats voted for Bush, as compared to only 24,000 Democrats voting for Nader.

Hightower made another useful point, with respect to both Gore and Bush, saying that the deeper question of “legitimacy” around this election is not the outcome of recounts and court cases in Florida, but that “the only clear finding of this election is that Americans didn't want either of them.”

“The close popular and electoral votes were not a reflection of evenly divided support, but of which guy people would vote to throw off the island first. Both ‘won’ this negative contest.”

Hightower shows this, as follows:

- 52% of eligible voters either didn't vote, or voted for a third-party candidate, so only 48% voted for either Bush or Gore, giving each about 24% of eligible voters.
- “But wait—a good half of these voters were not actually choosing the candidate they marked on their ballots, but rather voting against the other guy.”
- “This means that neither Bush nor Gore could muster the support of more than 12% of the electorate,” Hightower says. “This is the real crisis for our democracy.”

### **The Florida Farce**

This is the context, in which the American population and the world must understand the farce of what has been going on in the counting, recounting, and contesting of votes in Florida.

Even within Florida, the counts and recounts have turned into a circus, with whatever accuracy could be gained by recount after recount, being cancelled out by increased confusion. For example, in Palm Beach County, after a series of recounts, 50 Gore votes had vanished into thin air. The problems of the confusion attributed to the infamous “butterfly” ballot could probably never be sorted out, nor could the problems of “undervotes” and “overvotes” on the punch-card ballots. The Votomatic system used in Florida, with its 1960s punch-card technology, has been notorious for such problems for decades—and these problems have been compounded as the machines get older and worn out.

Likewise, the confusion over military ballots; a the charges of civil rights violations, and harassment of minority votes, brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congressional Black Caucus, and others.

The way out of his mess, is to follow the path provided by the United States Constitution. The Electoral College was not intended by the Framers of the Constitution as a rubber-stamp for the popular vote or the parties: the Electors were to exercise their judgement to ensure that only the most qualified candidates could be President. The second line of defense is Congress itself. Any member can object to any Electoral vote which is not “regularly given,” and has the power to examine the circumstances of any election for federal office—including fraud and corruption. The most notable example occurred in 1876: the establishment of a National Electoral Commission to resolve the dispute over competing slates of Electors in the Tilden-Hayes election.

# The Electoral College: A Uniquely American, Republican Institution

by Edward Spannaus

Nothing was further from the minds of the authors of the United States Constitution, than the idea that the Electors who were to choose the President of the United States, should be mindless rubber-stamps for parties. On the contrary, the design of the Constitution was to insulate the Electors, insofar as possible, from the pressures of organized factions.

Many students of the Constitutional Convention have remarked, that no question was more troublesome, or more debated, than that of the establishment of the Executive, particularly the mode of selection, and the term of office. The debates over the Presidency went to the heart of the issue of the nature of the Republic that was being created. To reduce the debate in the Constitutional Convention, to a power struggle between the larger and smaller states—as so many of our popular commentators today do—is to perpetrate a lie and a slander against the Founding Fathers.

It is difficult today, to put ourselves in the frame of mind of the men who met in Philadelphia in the Summer of 1787 to write our Constitution; they were creating something totally new. The predominant—some say only—form of an Executive known to them, was a monarchy. Even under the Articles of Confederation, which had carried the new country through the Revolutionary War, there was no Executive, only a Legislature. The Framers in Philadelphia were creating a new, republican institution, and more thought and deliberation was devoted to this question of the Presidency, than to any other aspect of the new Constitution.

The first proposal presented, the so-called “Virginia Plan,” provided that the Executive would be chosen by the Legislature—similar to a parliamentary system. The second comprehensive proposal, the “New Jersey Plan,” provided for a weak, three-person Executive, also selected by the Legislature. Alexander Hamilton then intervened with a proposal for a strong Executive, to be elected by Electors chosen by the people—and thus not dependent upon the Congress.

For weeks, the delegates went back and forth, with various proposals for appointment by state executives, or state legislatures; for direct election by the people, or indirect election by electors chosen by the people. As James Madison described his own argument, made on July 25, 1787, he contended that

appointment of the President, by Electors chosen by the people, would best ensure the independence of the Electors, and that “there would be very little opportunity for cabal, or corruption.”

The next day, George Mason of Virginia reopened the issue, and proposed that the Executive be selected by the national Legislature (Congress), and his motion passed. In that form, the matter was referred to the Committee of Detail, and it was reported out of the Committee on Aug. 6 the same way.

At the end of August, the manner of selection was changed again, by the committee composed of one representative of each state; they proposed that the Executive be chosen by Electors chosen by the people, and if no candidate received a majority of the votes cast by the Electors, then selection would be made by the Senate.

In response to questions posed in the session of Sept. 4, Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania explained that having Electors chosen by the people, would minimize “the danger of intrigue & faction,” by making them independent of the national Legislature, and that because they would meet at the same time, but in dispersed locations, the danger of cabal would be avoided.

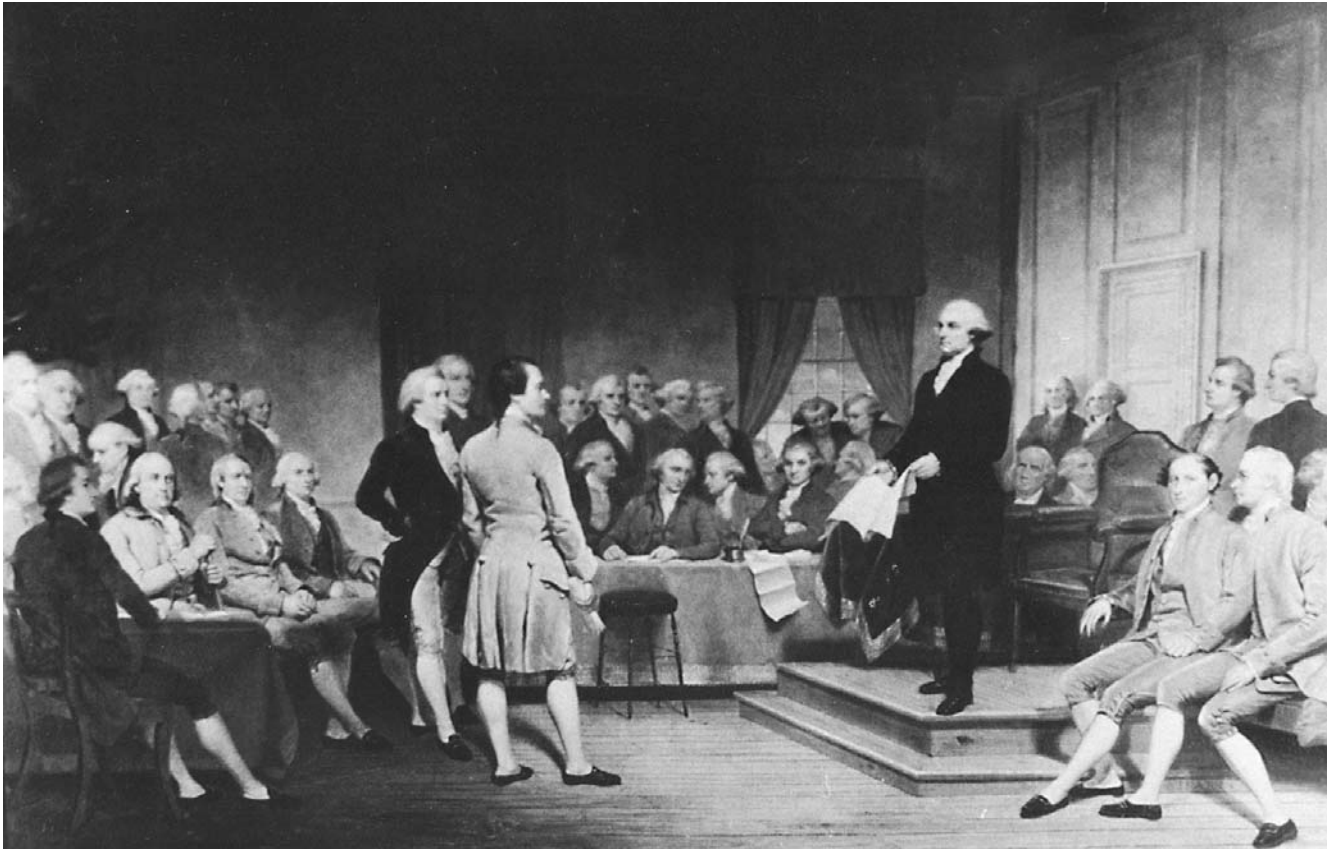
James Wilson of Pennsylvania, one of the leading republican intellectuals of the time, moved to change the final selection (in the event no candidate received a majority of Electoral votes) to the House of Representatives rather than the Senate, one reason being that the House, whose membership was changed more frequently, would be less subject to the influence of faction. Most of the members of the Constitutional Convention believed that the final selection of the President would be made most of the time by Congress, since it was thought that the Electors would tend to vote for candidates from their own state.

Wilson’s proposal was voted down. He revisited the issue the next day, arguing that the provision to have the Senate make the choice of the President—as well as other provisions respecting the Senate in the draft of the Constitution—represented “a dangerous tendency to aristocracy.” He feared that, under the plan as it then stood, “the President would not be a man of the people as he ought to be, but the Minion of the Senate.”

Roger Sherman of Connecticut (who also had reintroduced the General Welfare clause after it had been omitted from some early drafts) moved to make the House, rather than the Senate, the body to make the ultimate choice of the President; and this time the motion passed, with only one state opposing it. This then stood as the final version.

## After the Convention

To aid deliberation, there were no minutes, much less transcripts, made during the Constitutional Convention. In later years, notes from Madison and some other participants surfaced, making it possible to re-create a picture of the de-



*The Constitutional Convention of 1787. No question was more troublesome, or more debated at the Convention, than that of the establishment of the Executive.*

bates; however, even today, there is much concerning the deliberations which is not known. However, one thing that every serious scholar of the Constitutional Convention acknowledges, is that the Electoral College (as it came to be called) was designed as a *deliberative* body, and that the Electors were expected to use their judgment.

Hamilton — a key participant in the Convention, who was certainly in a position to know — wrote in *The Federalist* No. 68, that the plan for the selection of the Chief Magistrate was crafted so that “the immediate election should be made by men most capable of analyzing the qualities to the station and acting under circumstances favorable to deliberation.” He argued that a small number of persons, selected from their fellow-citizens for this purpose, “will be most likely to possess the information and discernment requisite to so complicated an investigation.”

However, already by the third Presidential election, that of 1796, Electors were being selected along party lines; by the election of 1828, all states had popular election of Electors, who were nominated by political parties.

Writing in his *Commentaries on the Constitution* in 1833, the eminent Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, Joseph Story, remarked that in no respect had the views of the

Framers of the Constitution, and the expectations of the public when the Constitution was adopted, been “so completely frustrated” as in the operation of the Electoral College. In fact, Story asserted, “the whole foundation of the system, so elaborately constructed, is subverted” — so that an Elector was no longer permitted to “exercise an independent judgment” as had been originally expected.

A similar view was expressed more than a century later, in 1952, by Associate Justice Robert Jackson, who wrote: “No one faithful to our history can deny that the plan originally contemplated, [has] implicit in its text, that electors would be free agents, to exercise an independent and nonpartisan judgment as to the men best qualified for the Nation’s highest offices.”

That was, without doubt, the intention. That it quickly became subverted, under the pressures of the development of a party system which was *not* contemplated by the Framers of our Constitution, is no reason that we should not respect the original design and intent of the Constitution. We should once again demand that our Presidential Electors use their “discernment” and judgment, looking to the general interests of the nation, rather than simply acting as the unthinking rubber-stamps which they are expected to be today.

# Leaders Seek Reform Of U.S. Justice System

by Marianna Wertz

Two recent reports point toward the kind of fundamental changes long needed in the American justice system. The National Conference of Catholic Bishops issued a statement at their biannual convention on Nov. 15, calling for a massive reform of the nation's justice system, one which would base America's policy toward crime on "justice, mercy, responsibility and treatment, rather than vengeance." In the statement, entitled "Responsibility, Rehabilitation, and Restoration: A Catholic Perspective on Crime and Criminal Justice," the bishops say that a "moral revolution" will be required to achieve such an approach, but that the current policy, based on vengeance toward the criminal, and lack of real concern for the victims, is not only *not* stopping crime, but is undermining the concept of "the common good" in America, which is so crucial to the nation's very survival. In the same document, the bishops renewed their call for an end to the use of the death penalty in the United States.

Just days later, at a press conference on Nov. 21, the Washington, D.C.-based Citizens for a Moratorium on Federal Executions (CMFE) issued an open letter to President Clinton, calling for a moratorium on Federal executions. The group, founded this year, asked Clinton to act before Dec. 12, the date on which Juan Garza, one of 21 Federal death-row inmates, is scheduled to be executed, the first Federal execution in 37 years. Signers on the CMFE's open letter include many prominent civil libertarians and political and religious leaders, not all of whom are opposed to capital punishment in principle, but who have such "grave doubts" about the "fairness and reliability" of the justice system in determining who is to be executed, that they believe a moratorium is required until these issues can be resolved.

Among the 40 signers are Dr. Mary Frances Berry, Chair, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Chair Julian Bond; National Conference of Catholic Bishops President Bishop Joseph A. Fiorenza; Angela E. Oh, Member, Advisory Board One America: The President's Initiative on Race (see interview below); former U.S. Secretary of Labor Robert Reich; Rabbi David Saperstein, Director, Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism; former U.S. Senators Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), Paul Simon (D-Ill.), and Tom Eagleton (D-Mo.); and Nobel Peace Laureate Elie Wiesel. (For a complete list of signers and the text of the open letter to Clinton, see [www.Federalmoratorium.org](http://www.Federalmoratorium.org).)

## Moral Test for the Nation

The National Conference of Catholic Bishops' statement, approved unanimously at the bishops' biannual convention, is intended as the religious leaders' major message for the beginning of the new millennium. It is the product of ten years of study, and was authored by Cardinal Roger Mahony, Archbishop of the Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles, who is also a signer on the CMFE statement.

It begins, "As Catholic bishops, our response to crime in the United States is a moral test for our nation and a challenge for our Church. Although the FBI reports that the crime rate is falling, crime and fear of crime still touch many lives and polarize many communities. Putting more people in prison and, sadly, more people to death, has not given Americans the security we seek. It is time for a new national dialogue on crime and corrections, justice and mercy, responsibility and treatment."

The bishops warn that "the common good is undermined by criminal behavior that threatens the lives and dignity of others and by policies that seem to give up on those who have broken the law (offering too little treatment *and* too few alternatives to either years in prison or the execution of those who have been convicted of terrible crimes). New approaches must move beyond the slogans of the moment (such as 'three strikes and you're out') and the excuses of the past (such as 'criminals are simply trapped by their background'). Crime, corrections, and the search for real community require far more than the policy clichés of conservatives and liberals."

The importance of the document lies not only in its content *per se*. It lies in the fact that the leadership of the Catholic Church in America is telling its adherents, many of whom hold top positions in law enforcement (including FBI Director Louis Freeh and Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia), that the way America has conducted its criminal justice system, essentially since Richard Nixon's Presidency, is *immoral* and *un-Christian*. "As bishops, we believe that the current trend of more prisons and more executions, with too little education and drug treatment, does not truly reflect Christian values and will not really leave our communities safer," the bishops write.

A truly Christian approach to criminal justice, they write, "begins with the recognition that the dignity of the human person applies to both victim and offender. . . . We are convinced that our tradition and our faith offer better alternatives that can hold offenders accountable and challenge them to change their lives; reach out to victims *and* reject vengeance; restore a sense of community and resist the violence that has engulfed so much of our culture."

The statement points to some of the hideous facts about today's criminal justice system. "In 1998, the imprisonment rate in America was 668 per 100,000 offenders, which is six to 12 times higher than the rate of other Western countries. . . . The U.S. spends more than \$35 billion annually on correc-

tions. In many states, education, health and human services, and public transportation budgets remain stagnant or decline while more and more prisons are built. For some small towns facing losses in agriculture, mining, or manufacturing, the economic benefits from building a prison and offering related services are seen as economic development creating vital new jobs. Rural communities may not have the social or physical infrastructure to handle either the facility itself, the needs of the inmate's family, or the needs of the staff. But public debate rarely encourages serious dialogue about the costs of incarceration versus less costly alternatives, such as prevention, education, community efforts, and drug treatment." They also point to the disproportionate numbers of minorities in America's prisons and death rows.

Specifically, the bishops reject the growing trend of treating juvenile offenders as adults "fully formed in conscience"; they urge that former felons be given the right to vote; and express their "skepticism" about for-profit private prisons. They call for more drug treatment programs for prisoners, guaranteed access to religious programs in the prisons, and "those necessities that enable inmates to live in dignity: food, clothing, shelter, personal safety, timely medical care, education, and meaningful work adequate to the conditions of human dignity."

The statement also calls for "restorative justice" for victims of crime, who sometimes are " 'used' by the criminal justice system or political interests. As the prosecution builds a case, the victim's hurt and loss can be seen as a tool to obtain convictions and tough sentences. But the victim's need to be heard and to be healed are not really addressed."

In this time of intense political and religious division in the nation, this statement is a most welcome one, with its emphasis on "subsidiarity and solidarity"—that "we are all really responsible for all"—and on alternatives to killing and prisons that "do not simply punish, but rehabilitate, heal, and restore." It reminds one of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche's recent repeated calls for a return to the principles of the Treaty of Westphalia, that forgiveness is the basis for continuing civilization.

### **Moratorium on Federal Death Penalty**

The open letter to President Clinton by the Citizens for a Moratorium on Federal Executions, tells the President, "Unless you take action, executions will begin at a time when your own Attorney General has expressed concern about racial and other disparities in the Federal death penalty process. Such a result would be an intolerable affront to the goals of justice and equality for which you have worked during your Presidency. Consequently, we urge you to put in place a moratorium until the Department of Justice completes its review of the Federal death penalty process."

The CMFE letter notes that that Department of Justice report, released in September, found that, among all the Federal capital defendants against whom the Attorney General

has authorized seeking the death penalty, 69% have been Hispanic and African-American (18% and 51%, respectively), while only 25% have been white. On Federal death row itself, as of the time of the DOJ's survey, 17 of the 21 persons—81%—were racial or ethnic minorities.

That Department of Justice survey also found inexplicable geographic disparities in the administration of the Federal death penalty. In 16 states, prosecutors seek and obtain death penalty authorization in at least 50% of the Federal capital cases that are submitted for review by the Attorney General. On the other hand, there are eight states in which that rate is much lower, ranging from 8% to 30%. And there are 21 states in which U.S. Attorneys have either never requested or never obtained authorization to seek the death penalty.

George W. Bush's state of Texas has the highest death penalty authorization rate in the nation (as well as the highest execution rate). Juan Garza, whose life the CMFE letter seeks to spare, is an Hispanic from Texas—the probable victim of both ethnic and geographic discrimination.

The open letter to President Clinton emphasizes that "no Federal death sentence can be carried out until the studies and the 'honest dialogue' that must follow from them have been completed. . . . We cannot bring Mr. Garza or others back if we decide that they were the victims of a death penalty system distorted by bias and arbitrariness."

In the interview which follows, CMFE spokesperson Angela Oh expresses optimism that President Clinton will listen to this plea, and that he, like many Americans, has been changed by the findings of this report and others like it over the past several years. Were he to do so, it would be a lasting contribution to America in the beginning of the new millennium.

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### **Interview: Angela E. Oh**

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## **For a Moratorium on Federal Death Penalty**

*Angela E. Oh, a California attorney, is a signer on the Nov. 21 Open Letter to President Clinton from the Citizens for a Moratorium on Federal Executions. She is a member of the Advisory Board One America: The President's Initiative on Race, and former president of the Korean-American Bar Association of Southern California. She spoke with Marianna Wertz on Nov. 27.*

**EIR:** I wanted to ask you, as a member of the Advisory Board One America, President Clinton's advisory board on race is-



*Angela E. Oh is a signer of the open letter to President Clinton by Citizens for a Moratorium on Federal Executions.*

sues, whether you think this appeal for a moratorium on use of the death penalty at the Federal level will have an effect on the President in the direction that you asked for?

**Oh:** I don't know that my simply having served on the advisory board is of any value there, although we did look at the administration of justice, and specifically at some of the issues, and research, that go to the kind of disparities that we're raising in this letter on the moratorium. But my hope is that, because those of us who have signed onto this letter, are individuals whom the President has had an opportunity to work with—he knows that we are individuals who are very thoughtful and committed to this notion of equality in all of the forms that we accomplish that or achieve that—that he will look at this letter and look at some of the data that his own administration has examined and raised some concerns about. [Attorney General] Janet Reno has raised concerns about the death penalty, given the research that has come out recently, about disparities tied to regional differences as well as race.

**EIR:** That's right, we covered that report [see *New Federalist*, Sept. 25, 2000].

**Oh:** We tried to remind him of the fact that we're not just coming from a place of, "Gee, we don't like the death penalty." We really are looking at it based on some of the information that has now surfaced in connection with the administration of justice.

**EIR:** I've watched this President move from when he was first seeking election and went to Arkansas, where he was then Governor, to oversee the execution of Ricky Rector, to the point today that he has looked seriously at the need for a moratorium. You know him better than I do; what do you think is moving him in that direction?

**Oh:** I think there's a certain amount of new information that has come to light, that has been made available to everyone now who is involved in the criminal justice system, and also

certainly to people who are not, but are interested in looking at the administration of justice. The new information raises very troubling kinds of concerns.

The other thing is, for him individually, a lot happens in a person's lifetime. You're talking about a spread of literally a decade there, in that one example you give me, and I would certainly hope that I'm a different and better person today than I was ten years ago, in terms of discrete issues like the death penalty, having now learned more about it, having had more experience in the criminal justice system myself, as a practitioner, and also just having been more thoughtful about where public policy takes us, and leadership takes us, as a society.

**EIR:** How did you get involved in the President's Initiative on Race?

**Oh:** I think he heard me as a voice of reconciliation after the '92 implosion in Los Angeles. We had several thousand small, family-owned businesses, mostly immigrant, lots of property damage done. It was often attributed to tensions between blacks and Koreans. I really didn't buy that, when I started hearing that on the media. I was somebody who was very active in Los Angeles anyway at a grassroots level, in the legal community, as well as in the immigrant Korean community.

At the time, I was the president-elect of the Korean-American Bar Association of Southern California, and I was also the president of a women's organization called WORK (Women's Organization Reaching Koreans). When the press came to me, my analysis of the reason why Los Angeles went into flames and into that five-day period of looting and vandalism and arson, was because we had had double-digit unemployment for a number of years. We were in a recession at that point. Nobody was saying it, but we were, in the early 1990s.

**EIR:** We were saying it.

**Oh:** Yes. That was the other "r" word nobody wanted to say. We had very poor police-community relations. We had a situation where the investment into the infrastructure was going into Bunker Hill, which is the financial district, and not into South Central, which is five miles south of Bunker Hill. We had a huge shift occurring in our city and county, a demographic shift, in which there were a number of small tensions that were breaking out into local conflicts, and nobody was really paying much attention to that. Grassroots organizations were starting things like the Black-Korean Alliance, but there was no leadership on the part of the political leaders, to deal with that.

So, in a very short amount of time that I was given on the Ted Koppel Show, I sort of encapsulated all of this, and I think at that time, Clinton was building his candidacy for the Presidency and he heard me. I think my name just surfaced to him in a number of different ways.



## A Democrat of Courage And Passion Dies

by Harley Schlanger

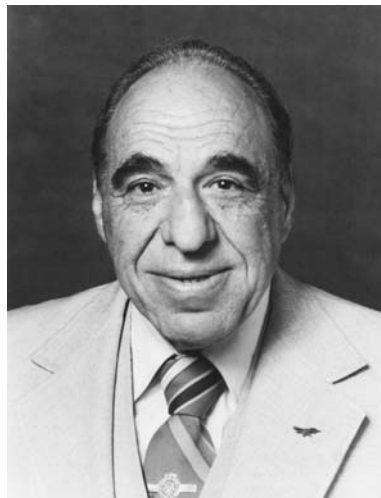
One of the last of the FDR Democrats from Texas passed away Nov. 28, as retired Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez died, in San Antonio, at 84 years old. He was elected to the U.S. House in 1961, the first Mexican-American elected to Congress from Texas, and served until January 1999. During his 38 years in the Congress, he developed a reputation as a maverick, who stood up against the special interests of Wall Street, and as a fighter for the interests of the poor. At the end of his life, he was critical of those Democrats who embraced the “Southern Strategy,” saying often that one Republican Party is more than enough.

Gonzalez first achieved notoriety as a Texas State Senator in 1957, when he conducted a one-man filibuster against racist legislation. According to a report in the *Texas Observer*, Gonzalez spoke for 22 hours, challenging the entrenched racists in the Texas Legislature. “Who speaks for the Negroes?” he asked. “Who speaks for them? Why do one-tenth of the people of Texas have no representatives in the Legislature? Why do they get the lowly jobs always? Is Texas liberty only for Anglo-Saxons?” At the end of the debate, he concluded, “What a noble opportunity to enlist in a cause that’s eternal, the maintenance of the dignity of a human! For whom does the bell toll? You, the white man, think it tolls for the Negro. I say, the bell tolls for you. It is ringing for us all, for us all.”

### An Inner-Directed Leader in Congress

In the Congress, Gonzalez served as a watchdog against Wall Street’s special interests. He was one of only four Congressmen who voted against the pivotal banking deregulation bill, Garn-St Germain, when it was passed in a special midnight session in 1981. (The others who voted against it were Jim Wright and Jim Mattox, also from Texas, and Jim Leach of Iowa.) He was an outspoken leader of the opposition to Jimmy Carter’s Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, and the interest rate hikes he imposed on behalf of “controlled disintegration.” At a Congressional hearing on Volcker’s policies in San Antonio in 1982, he silenced a hostile audience of Texas S&L officials, insisting that they listen to the testimony against Volcker’s policies presented by me, in my capacity as a LaRouche spokesman. Gonzalez punctuated the testimony by saying that he did not disagree with anything I said.

During the S&L crisis, Gonzalez fought an often lonely



battle, along with Jim Wright, to try to force regulatory agencies to distinguish between those who took advantage of deregulation to steal, and those homeowners, farmers, and small businessmen who were victims of the legislation. And in September 1993, he invited *EIR* financial correspondent John Hoefle to present testimony to the House Banking Committee,

which he chaired, calling for regulation of derivatives. During the session, he praised Hoefle’s writings in the *EIR*, saying, “I’ve been reading Mr. Hoefle’s articles for two and one-half years. He gets information I have been unable to get.”

Among the many critical battles he took on, were those against the imperial regime of George H.W. Bush. In November 1990, as Bush was preparing to unleash a war of genocide against Iraq, Gonzalez introduced a bill of impeachment against him. After the war, he was the first to introduce legislation to end the economic sanctions against Iraq. Typical of his disgust with the kind of phony patriotism the senior Bush and his Southern Strategy co-thinkers employed, was his denunciation of the poseurs who were praising the flag from the floor on Flag Day in 1993. Members of the House, he said, are acting “like a good little herd, reminiscent of the Hitlerian period: *Sieg heil, sieg heil.*” When angry Republicans demanded that he be censured for his comments, he showed that, even at almost 80 years old, he would never back off from a fight, responding, “It must have hit pretty close to those goose-steppers.”

Though Gonzalez refused to be pigeon-holed as an Hispanic (he refused to join the Hispanic Caucus), he was proud of his heritage, as a descendant of the original Spanish colonists who settled the Mexican state of Durango. He was well-read, and proud of his 22,000 volume library, with works in English, Spanish, and German. In speeches, he often quoted from Cervantes’ masterpiece *Don Quixote*. He once told me that, while he usually identifies with the author of the work, he at time feels like Don Quixote, and, at other times, like Sancho Panza.

He was once asked, while serving as a City Councilman in San Antonio (from 1953 to 1956), if he was frustrated at often being the lone vote in 8 to 1 decisions. No, he said, “The vote that carries the weight of moral conviction behind it, it has been my observation, is a vote that eventually triumphs.”

## *The Campaign of Lies Is Over*

Did we not tell you, more than once, that the past year's systematic lying and faking of statistics about the U.S. economy, would end promptly after Election Day?

Never mind that there is no President-elect capable of dealing with that oncoming economic and financial crash which pundits insist on calling the "hard landing"—it has been known since March that neither Bush nor Gore was competent to face it. The campaign of lies about U.S. "prosperity," "low inflation," "productivity," and so forth, was continued and intensified, precisely so that neither Bush nor Gore would have to say a word about the real economy, nor about what they would do in a crisis. And so that any alternative Presidential candidacy, in particular that of Lyndon LaRouche, could be blacked out, robbed of votes and delegates, and suppressed.

Now, as LaRouche told you would be the case after Nov. 7, your time of ignorance is up. The U.S. media are virtually coming out and saying, "Yes, yes we've been lying to you—the economy is heading straight toward Scylla and Charybdis to be wrecked":

- The *New York Times* quoted a Morgan-Stanley investment banker: "We've got a recession in smoke-stack America"; and acknowledged that U.S. corporate investment is falling and the corporate bond market is becoming tighter and tighter.

- The *Washington Post* reported that so collapsed and "abandoned by Wall Street" is the U.S. steel sector, that the market value of the nation's whole steel industry has fallen to just \$7 billion.

- The same paper acknowledged that urban rents were shooting up at about a 20% annual rate, as we proved in great detail in our Sept. 15 issue; and that in San Francisco County, for example, it now takes \$55,000 a year to afford a modest two-bedroom apartment.

- The *Richmond Times-Dispatch* admitted that Virginia's state tax revenues were suddenly falling and projected to fall further; and that Gov. James Gilmore would not be able to deliver his long-promised repeal of Virginia's regressive automobile tax—the sole issue

on which he won election three years ago.

- The *New York Times*, on Nov. 28, in "Hard Choices for the Next President," announced that "the pace of economic growth is slowing significantly, and there is the possibility of a recession in 2001."

- The *Washington Post's* economic columnist, David Ignatius, wrote on Nov. 26, that "the future has become a whole lot more uncertain" for the markets and the economy.

- New car sales were announced to have dropped, in October, 2% below last year's level. Chrysler announced idling of plants; General Motors, layoffs. Durable goods sales were announced to have fallen 5% in October. The U.S. Gross Domestic Product for the second quarter of 2000 was revised downward.

Even if you *knew* the truth before, you *tolerated* the constant public lying about an unstoppable prosperity, "years of government surpluses," and the like. You listened to the Dumb Bunny and the Mean Bastard debating about what they would do with hundreds of billions of dollars in surpluses which do not exist. When your local hospital closed, you said you wanted to "use government surpluses" to get it back open. When your union went on strike, you told the press—or listened while your leaders did—that you were just trying to get your share of the booming prosperity. You agreed to let the faked inflation statistics be used to set pensions, medical payments, etc. You sat back and watched as the most corrupt election campaign in U.S. history based itself entirely on these lies.

Now the whole vast bubble of debt and lies is coming down. The Wall Street establishment press and think-tanks will now admit that they have no Odysseus to steer through the rocks; that a "President Bush," for example, does not have the first idea about the "hard landing." The rest of the world has already seen this underneath the U.S. election crisis; some nations are taking steps accordingly. You have one statesman ready to lead in this crisis—Lyndon LaRouche. On Dec. 12, in a Washington, D.C. webcast, he will outline what has to be done. Be there.

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  - COLUMBIA HTS.  
MediaOne Ch. 15  
Wednesdays—8 pm
  - DULUTH—Ch. 24  
Thursdays—10 pm
  - SATURDAYS—12 Noon
  - MINNEAP.—Ch.32  
Wednesdays—8:30 pm
  - NEW ULM—Ch. 12  
Fridays—5 pm
  - PROCTOR/  
HERMANTOWN—Ch.12  
Tue. btw. 5 pm - 1 am
  - ST. LOUIS PARK—Ch.33  
Friday through Monday  
3 pm, 11 pm, 7 am
  - ST. PAUL—Ch. 33  
Sundays—10 pm
  - ST. PAUL (NE burbs)\*  
Suburban Community  
Ch.15
- MISSISSIPPI**
  - JACKSON  
T/W Ch. 11/18  
Mondays—3:30 am
- MISSOURI**
  - ST. LOUIS—Ch. 22  
Wed.-5 pm; Thu.-Noon
- MONTANA**
  - MISSOULA—Ch.13/8  
Sun-9 pm; Tue-4:30 pm
- NEBRASKA**
  - LINCOLN  
Time Warner  
Channels 80 & 99  
*Citizen Watchdog*  
Tue.—6 & 7 pm  
Wed.—8 & 10 pm
- NEVADA**
  - CARSON CITY—Ch.10  
Sun-2:30 pm; Wed-7 pm  
Saturdays—3 pm
- NEW JERSEY**
  - MONTVALE/MAHWAH  
Time Warner Ch. 27  
Wednesdays—4 pm
- NEW MEXICO**
  - ALBUQUERQUE  
Jones Ch. 27  
Thursdays—4 pm
  - LOS ALAMOS  
Adelphia Ch. 8  
Sundays—7 pm  
Mondays—9 pm
  - TAOS  
Adelphia Ch. 2  
Mondays—7 pm
- NEW YORK**
  - AMSTERDAM—Ch.16  
Mondays—7 pm
  - BROOKHAVEN  
(E. Suffolk)  
Cablevision Ch.1/99  
Wednesdays—9:30 pm
  - BROOKLYN—BCAT  
Time Warner Ch. 35  
Cablevision Ch. 68  
Sundays—9 am
  - BUFFALO  
Adelphia Ch. 18  
Tuesdays—7 pm
  - CORTLANDT/PEEKS.  
MediaOne Ch. 32/6  
Wednesdays—3 pm
  - HORSEHEADS—Ch.1  
Mon., Fri.—4:30 pm
  - HUDSON VALLEY  
MediaOne Ch. 62/90  
Fridays—5 pm
  - ILION—T/W Ch. 10  
Saturdays—12:30 pm
  - IRONDEQUOIT—Ch.15  
Mon., Thu.—7 pm
  - JOHNSTOWN—Ch. 7  
Tuesdays—4 pm
  - MANHATTAN—MNN  
T/W Ch. 34; RCN Ch.109  
Alt. Sundays—9 am
  - NASSAU—Ch. 71  
Fridays—4 pm
  - NIAGARA FALLS  
Adelphia Ch. 24  
Tuesdays—4 pm
  - N. CHAUTAUQUA  
Gateway Access Ch.12  
Fridays—7:30 pm
  - ONEIDA—T/W Ch.10  
Thursdays—10 pm
  - OSSINING—Ch.19/16  
Wednesdays—3 pm
  - PENFIELD—Ch.12  
Penfield Community TV\*
  - POUGHKEEPSIE—Ch.28  
1st, 2nd Fridays—4 pm
  - QUEENS QPTV\*  
Channels 56 & 57
  - QUEENSBURY—Ch.71  
Thursdays—7 pm
  - RIVERHEAD—Ch.27  
Thursdays—12 Midnight
  - ROCHESTER—Ch.15  
Fri-11 pm; Sun-11 am
  - ROCKLAND—Ch. 27  
Wednesdays—4 pm
  - SCHENECTADY—Ch.16  
Tuesdays—10 pm
  - STATEN ISL.—Ch.57  
Thu.-11 pm; Sat.-8 am
  - SUFFOLK—Ch. 25  
2nd, 4th Mon.—10 pm
- SYRACUSE—T/W**  
City: Ch. 3  
Suburbs: Ch. 13  
Fridays—8 pm
- TOMPKINS COUNTY**  
Time Warner  
Sun—9 pm (Ch.78)  
Thu.—9 pm (Ch.13)  
Sat.—5 pm (Ch.78)
- TRI-LAKES**  
Adelphia Ch. 2  
Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
- UTICA—Ch. 3**  
Thursdays—6 pm
- WATERTOWN—Ch. 2**  
Tue: betwn. Noon-5 pm
- WEBSTER—Ch. 12**  
Wednesdays—8:30 pm
- WESTFIELD—Ch.21**  
Mondays—12 Noon  
Wed., Sat.—10 am  
Sundays—11 am
- W. MONROE**  
Time Warner Ch. 12  
4th Wed.—1 am
- W. SENECA—Ch.68**  
Thu.—10:30 pm
- YONKERS—Ch.71**  
Saturdays—3:30 pm
- YORKTOWN—Ch.71**  
Thursdays—3 pm
- NORTH CAROLINA**
  - MECKLENBURG  
Time Warner Ch. 18  
Saturdays—12:30 pm
- OHIO**
  - FRANKLIN COUNTY  
Ch. 21: Sun—6 pm
  - OBERLIN—Ch.9  
Tuesdays—7 pm
  - REYNOLDSBURG  
Ch. 6: Sun.—6 pm
- OREGON**
  - CORVALLIS/ALB.  
AT&T Ch. 99  
Tuesdays—1 pm
  - PORTLAND  
AT&T Ch. 22  
Tuesdays—6 pm  
Thursdays—3 pm
  - SALEM—ATT Ch.28  
Tuesdays—12 Noon  
Thu.-8 pm; Sat.-10 am
  - SILVERTON  
SCANTV Ch. 10  
Alt. Tuesdays  
12 Noon, 7 pm
  - WASHINGTON—ATT  
Ch.9: Tualatin Valley  
Ch.33: Regional Area  
Ch.33: Unincorp. Towns  
Mon-5 pm; Wed-10 am;  
Sundays—10 am
- RHODE ISLAND**
  - E. PROVIDENCE—Ch.18  
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- TEXAS**
  - EL PASO—Ch.15  
Wednesdays—5 pm
  - HOUSTON  
Houston Media Source  
Mon., Dec. 18—6 pm
- UTAH**
  - GLENWOOD, Etc.  
SCAT-TV  
Ch. 26,29,37,38,98  
Sundays—about 9 pm
- VIRGINIA**
  - ARLINGTON  
ACT Ch. 33  
Mondays—4:30 pm
  - TUESDAYS—9 am
  - CHESTERFIELD  
Comcast Ch. 6  
Tuesdays—5 pm
  - FAIRFAX—Ch.10  
Tuesdays—12 Noon  
Thu-7 pm; Sat-10 pm
  - LOUDOUN—Ch. 59  
Thursdays—7:30 pm
  - PRINCE WILLIAM  
Jones Ch. 3  
Mondays—6 pm
  - ROANOKE—Ch.9  
Thursdays—2 pm
  - STUARTS DRAFT  
WPMG-TV Ch. 17  
Adelphia Ch. 13  
Saturdays—2 pm
- WASHINGTON**
  - KING COUNTY  
AT&T Ch. 29/77  
Thursdays—3 pm
  - SPOKANE—Ch.14  
Wednesdays—6 pm
  - TRI-CITIES  
Falcon Ch. 13  
Mon-noon; Wed-6 pm  
Thursdays—8:30 pm
  - YAKIMA—Ch. 9  
Sundays—4 pm
- WISCONSIN**
  - KENOSHA—Ch.21  
Mondays—1:30 pm
  - MADISON—Ch.4  
Tue-2 pm; Wed-8 am
  - MARATHON COUNTY  
Charter Ch. 10  
Thursdays—9:30 pm;  
Fridays—12 Noon
  - OSHKOSH—Ch.10  
Fridays—11:00 pm
- WYOMING**
  - GILLETTE—Ch.36  
Thursdays—5 pm

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