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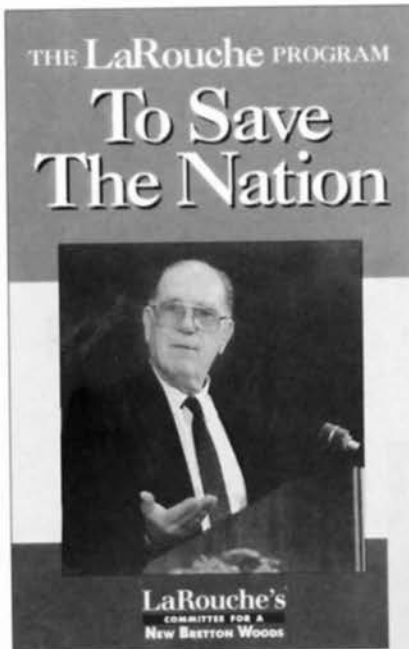
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Defend nation-state vs. 'Clean Hands' subversion
LaRouche takes his campaign to 'the forgotten man'
The Indian Union: how a new nation was formed

**LaRouche outlines a viable
health-care policy for U.S.**



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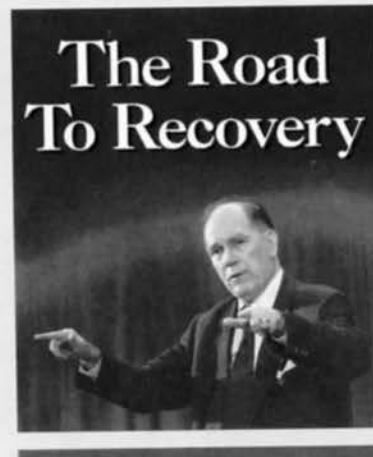
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Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



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From the Associate Editor

There are two Presidential campaigns being carried on in the United States: one for the 20-30% of the electorate who are expected to vote, and one for the lower 80% of income brackets, the “forgotten men and women,” those who are struggling just to survive, who are so sick and disgusted with the so-called front-runners, that—as things stand now—they have no intention of voting at all. The former is the oligarchy’s media-run campaign; the latter, is that of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

LaRouche emphasized in several campaign webcasts at the end of January, that he is campaigning to win that lower 80% back to the constitutional principle of the General Welfare. This, at a time when a global financial meltdown crisis could occur on any given day, and will probably occur sooner, rather than later.

The other candidates, in both parties, are simply ignoring reality, and playing their designated roles in one of the most rigged elections in American history. LaRouche warns Democratic National Committee Chairman Joseph Andrew, in a very sharply worded letter published in this issue, that if the Democratic Party leadership continues to back the candidacy of Al Gore, not only will the GOP’s George W. Bush, “the dumbest that notable Wall Street cash could buy,” win an easy victory, but Democratic Congressional candidacies will be dragged down to defeat as well, with disastrous consequences.

In this issue, we have many articles that reflect on this policy fight. First, is LaRouche’s Jan. 22 webcast on health care, in which he was joined by a panel of health-care professionals. See also the fascinating interview with Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, on the AIDS crisis and the destruction of America’s health-care system.

Then, in *International*, we report LaRouche’s response, in a Jan. 27 webcast press conference, to the rapidly ongoing destruction of the nation-states of Europe. The ripping apart of Germany’s political institutions, on the model of “Operation Clean Hands” in Italy, has nothing to do with “fighting corruption,” but is a war against the nation-state, being waged by the same financier oligarchy that is determined to put George W. Bush in the White House, as their puppet. As Helga Zepp-LaRouche writes in her open letter to German citizens, the only solution for Germany, is to join with other nations in reorganizing the bankrupt global financial system, and establishing a new, just world economic order.

Susan Welsh

EIR Contents

Interviews

22 **Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, M.D.**

Dr. Muhammad is the Minister of Health and Human Services for the Nation of Islam, and the National Spokesman for Minister Louis Farrakhan. He is a surgeon, and Director of the Abundant Life Clinic in Washington, D.C.

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Departments

53 **Australia Dossier**

One Nation party under attack.

80 **Editorial**

What's not being discussed in the debates.

History

56 **Creation of the Indian Union: how a new nation was formed**

January 26 was the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India. The remarkable story of how the Indian Republic's early leaders forged a national Union out of the many hundreds of separate states which had made up the British Raj, to found an entirely new nation.

Economics



A youngster being tested for lead poisoning.

4 **LaRouche outlines a viable health-care policy for U.S.**

In a webcast dialogue with health-care professionals on Jan. 22, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. took up the issue of providing adequate health care for the American population. "What we need to do today," he said, "is to resume an emphasis on building up the institutional facilities which are the central feature of medical practice: hospitals, clinics, and so forth. If we have the right number of facilities with the right categories, with the right number of beds and specialist capabilities; if we have these also as training centers, medical training centers for medical professionals, and technicians as well, then the medical profession generally, the private practitioner generally, will be able to function, in cooperation with these institutions, to effectively deliver health care as it's needed."

22 **We must conquer AIDS as a challenge to our humanity, or seal our fate**

An interview with Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, M.D.

30 **Business Briefs**

International

- 32 LaRouche defends nation-state vs. 'Clean Hands' subversion**
Regarding the scandals which are hitting Germany and other European nations, Lyndon LaRouche said: "We don't want this orchestration of politics by scandal. It may be considered good parliamentary practice, but at this time, we can have wars and chaos resulting from the breakdown in political processes, resulting from the use of these kinds of tactics."
- 34 Who are the architects of the national crisis in Germany?**
Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the Chairwoman of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity party, addresses the citizens of Germany, on the scandals which threaten to shatter the entire postwar political system.
- 37 Ecuador begins to shatter, while its neighbors are not far behind**
- 39 LaRouche: Dollarization in Ecuador means slavery**
- 40 The Indian subcontinent: Fernandes assures West of 'limited war'**
- 42 Bush networks take aim at Weizman**
Israel's President is embroiled in scandals.

- 43 Peaceful unification of China, Taiwan on agenda**
A report on a conference held in Zhuhai, China, organized by the Institute of Sino Strategic Studies.
- 45 The hoax embedded in the UN Inquiry report on the Rwanda genocide**
- 48 London is biggest donor to Rwandan military regime**
- 51 UFDR: UN Inquiry leaves many questions unasked**
- 54 International Intelligence**

National

- 68 LaRouche takes his campaign to 'the forgotten man'**
The spokeswoman for Lyndon LaRouche's campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination delivers a field battle report on the drive to break through the Wall Street-London scenario to place an idiot in the world's most powerful post.
- 69 Open up convention to secure Democratic victory, says LaRouche**
A letter by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. to Joseph Andrew, National Chair, Democratic National Committee.
- 71 What did, and didn't, happen in the Iowa Democratic caucuses**
The results were rigged from the get-go by the state's Gore-dominated Democratic Party leadership.
- 72 The story '20/20' would not tell!**
The mother of a victim of a high-level satanic child abuse ring based in Omaha, Nebraska speaks out.
- 76 Will Gore and Bush go up in smoke?**
The allegations of abuse of illegal substances have far-reaching national security implications.
- 78 National News**

LaRouche outlines a viable health-care policy for U.S.

On Jan. 22, Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche's campaign sponsored a dialogue with several health-care professionals, and citizens. A panel of professionals in New York City was joined by an audience of about 80 people on the spot, and by LaRouche and groups of citizens in Boston, Connecticut, Buffalo, Rochester, and Ithaca on the telephone, for more than two hours of discussion on health issues.

Joining LaRouche on the panel were Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, director of the Abundant Life Clinic in Washington, D.C. and Minister of Health for the Nation of Islam; Dr. Kildare Clarke, assistant director of the Emergency Room at Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn; and Richard Freeman, of EIR's economics department. The discussion was moderated by Dennis Speed, the campaign representative in the New York-New Jersey area.

We reproduce here a large portion of the slightly edited transcript of the dialogue.

Opening remarks

Lyndon LaRouche: I should just briefly summarize points I made earlier this month on the subject. There are three areas of control of health within the responsibility of government for promoting the general welfare for present and future generations.

One, of course, is public sanitation in the most general form, which includes infrastructure. It means clean environment, that sort of thing. That, of course, has been responsible for much of the great increase in life expectancy in European civilization over the past five centuries, when this occurred.

The second, of course, is in the general area of medicine and related biological practice and research.

What I've proposed that the central feature of U.S. government approach to health care should be, would be *institutional facilities*, the same kind of objective which was expressed by the Hill-Burton legislation enacted in the 1940s,

which was continuing essentially in effect until about 1975, when the New York City Big MAC crisis began to bring down the whole medical structure and infrastructure of the New York City area, and upstate New York as well.

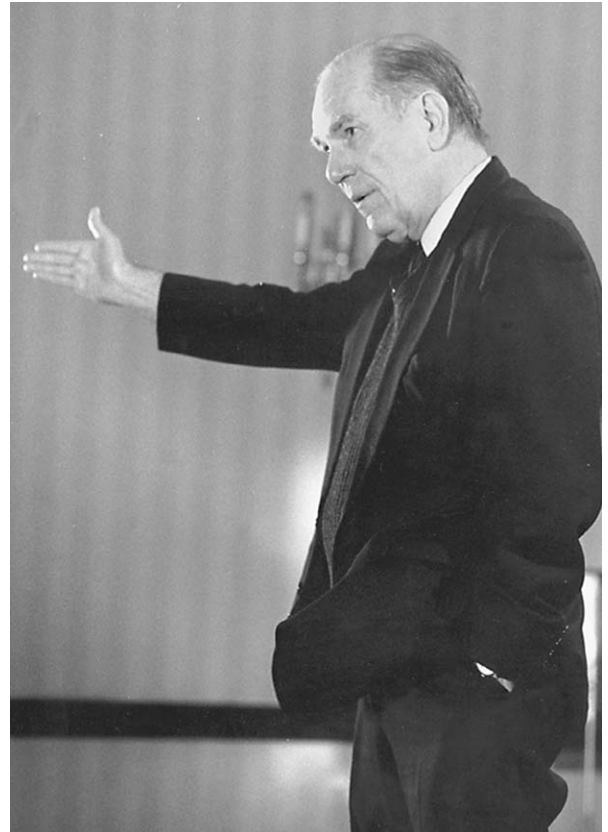
So, what we need to do today, is to resume an emphasis on building up the institutional facilities which are the central feature of medical practice: hospitals, clinics, and so forth. If we have the right number of facilities with the right categories, with the right number of beds and specialist capabilities; if we have these also as training centers, medical training centers for medical professionals, and technicians as well, then the medical profession generally, the private practitioner generally, will be able to function, in cooperation with these institutions, to effectively deliver health care as it's needed. First, the emergency or related health care, which has to be conducted in hospital facilities, whether emergency wards or otherwise. Or, as an ongoing, serious medical practice.

And thus the relationship of the patient, or the potential patient, to health care, lies largely with these institutions. Does each county in the United States, taken one at a time, have the available facilities to deliver care as an emergency condition, on time, to the citizen of that community or other person who needs it? Do we have the right beds? Do we have the right people, staff, there to do that job? Do we also have the ability to mobilize reserves for cases of epidemic disease or catastrophes, for example, where these may be needed?

And therefore, my first emphasis is there. I assume that if we have this kind of program, these kinds of facilities, in which the Federal government plays a key role, in cooperation with Federal, state, and local institutions, institutional facilities, and also with private facilities, that on the regional and local basis, groups representing these kinds of organizations will meet, and will try to work out a planning budget for the coming year and beyond, to provide, in that county, *an ability to make a timely delivery of medical care to those who need it*, especially in terms of institutions, and assuming that around



In a campaign webcast on Jan. 22, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (right) was joined by a panel of health-care professionals, to discuss how the U.S. health-care crisis can be solved. The central feature of Federal government policy, said LaRouche, should be to guarantee the necessary institutional facilities, as the Hill-Burton legislation of the 1940s did very effectively. Panelists shown here, from left: Richard Freeman, Dr. Kildare Clarke, Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad.



that skeleton of the institutional capabilities, that we organize the medical profession in general, as it was done before.

There is nothing particularly novel in that. It's a matter of reviving it, and carrying it a step further, in light of present conditions.

That's where I think the emphasis ought to be. The government should be a partner, with some overall responsibility for ensuring that the result is achieved, but generally otherwise a partner, with state and local public facilities, public institutions and private institutions, in ensuring that every county in the United States has the available kind of care, in terms of institutions it needs, and building up the medical profession for the private practice around these institutions, to ensure that everybody has an adequate program.

At that point, then something like the old Blue Cross/Blue Shield and other programs that we knew from the 1950s and '60s, those kinds of programs, and public welfare assistance, can ensure that the job that needs to be done, will be done.

That's a general summary of what I think my policy is. And a lot more can be said about it, but I think that suffices for a present summary.

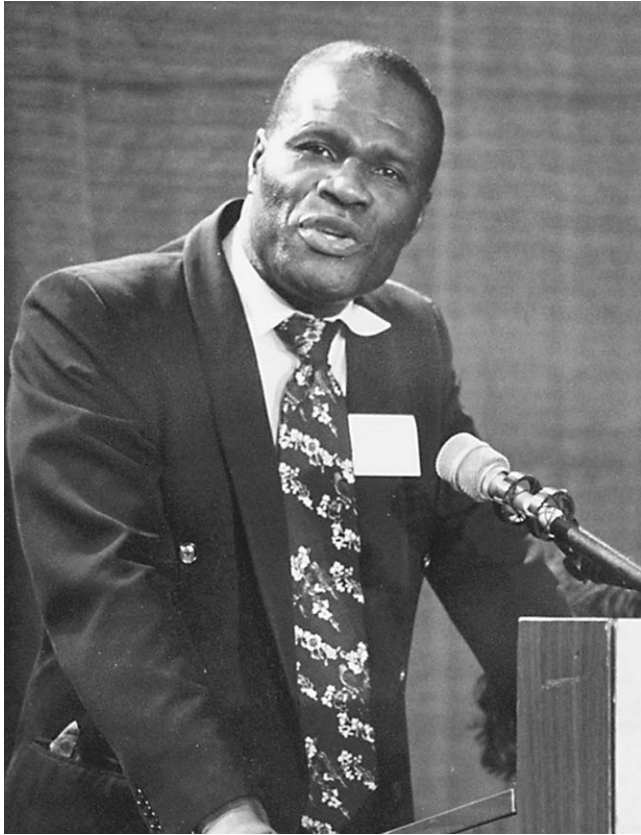
Dennis Speed: Thank you, Lyn. I want to state at this point something that I omitted from the introduction, which is

that we've been privileged, over the course of the last several weeks, to have Mr. LaRouche make himself available for a series of citizens' dialogues of precisely this variety, in which so-called issues of the campaign, are gone into much more deeply, and in a much more respectful way for the citizenry, so that what we get, is the kind of discussion and dialogue which allows for the citizen who participates, to provide himself with a much more informed view of how his activity can change what are dire conditions in the country, whether it's in medical care, education, or any other issue.

We have a panel here with us in New York City. And I'm going to introduce the panel, and I'm going to then ask for the first representative of that panel to speak, in response to what Mr. LaRouche has just said.

We have with us Dr. Kildare Clarke, who I believe is now the assistant director of the Emergency Room at Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn. He's very well-known in New York. He's known as both a whistle-blower and an agitator, but mostly as an honest man, who tells you the way it is with respect to the issue of medical care, and why you're not getting it in the New York City area.

We have Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, who is the director of the Abundant Life Clinic in Washington, D.C. He is also the national health spokesman for the Nation of Islam, and, I



Dr. Kildare Clarke: "No country is wealthy, unless all of its inhabitants are healthy. Health care is the foundation of the economy of any country."

believe, the national spokesman of the Nation of Islam. . . . I'm going to ask first that Dr. Clarke might respond, if he has any remarks at this time, that he'd like to make.

Eliminating the right to health care

Dr. Kildare Clarke: First of all, let me thank Mr. LaRouche for tackling this problem head-on. It's been a major concern of mine over the years, that health care has been divided into four basic components: one for the rich, one for the poor, one for the black, and one for the white.

Now there's a fifth component: The elderly and the young are taken out and looked at as bad people. "We do not want to take care of you, you are too costly. So, let's take care of just the healthy, young individual, who doesn't cost us any money."

As far as health care has gone over the years, it's become a stock market commodity. You are no longer patients, you are just a commodity on the stock market, that is, which HMO [health maintenance organization] is going to make a substantial amount of money off of you, and if you are costly to them, you should be put in a grave six feet six inches under and be forgotten.

Well, let's say it's not going to happen as long as myself

and the other panel members, and people like Mr. LaRouche and others, are around, because we are fighting. We are the champions, and we will stay that way.

Because those who make decisions about your health care, do not even have a medical degree. They have no knowledge of health care. But, they are bean-counters, and they will always make policy, and exclude out of that policy—for instance, if you take the Mayor of New York and the Governor of New York, you should ask them who takes care of their health. When they are sick, they go to Columbia, Mount Sinai, or New York Medical College—not the very hospital which they support, which is the City Hospital, which unfortunately the Mayor is no longer supporting, because he thinks you should drop dead, just like the Federal government said to New York City when the Big MAC crisis went on.

Well, we're not going to let that happen. And the reason we are not going to let that happen—even though we are doctors, we are basically just one paycheck away from using the public hospital system, or being in need of health care; and, if we do not have the money, we will be in the same position you are in today, where if you do not have insurance, there is no health care. That's one part of it.

Then, the second part of it, is that not all, but a large percentage of the doctors, do not think about you as a patient as long as you are not going to line their pocket with some money, which I think is a deliberate crime against humanity.

No country is wealthy, unless all of its inhabitants are healthy. *Health care is the foundation of the economy of any country.*

For instance, on a subject which the other members will talk about: If you look at the AIDS epidemic, each time someone gets to the full-blown AIDS, where they can not work, or for that matter, someone has pneumonia and can not go to work, the economy slows down, because that person is no longer productive. So therefore, it would make sense to me, as Mr. LaRouche said, that the Federal government should be the mainstay of making sure that every American citizen gets the maximum health-care benefits. *And it should not be a privilege, it should be a right. And you must demand that right.*

Thank you very much.

Human beings sacrificed to speculation

Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad: Thank you very much. I'm very happy to be a part of this panel discussion. I want to thank Mr. LaRouche for his bringing this issue to the forefront of this Presidential campaign. It's shameful, the way the other candidates are skirting the issue and making it a laughing stock and a joke, when in fact, the health of a nation, as Dr. Clarke just finished telling us, is the wealth of a nation.

And so, I think that Mr. LaRouche, better than anyone else, is best suited to explore the ways in which the economic policies of this country over the last two or three decades, tie in directly to the destruction of the health-care system that once was the glory of the world.



Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad. Citing Abraham Lincoln's statement that the nation can not be half-free and half-slave, Dr. Muhammad said that the AIDS epidemic emphasizes that principle in another way: "It is impossible for there to be a world of humanity, where part of that world is prosperous, relatively well-off, and the beneficiaries of a health-care system, and then, another huge portion of that humanity, that is deprived of that same thing."

What is actually happening, literally happening before our eyes, is that human beings, human lives are being sacrificed, to feed the bubble of speculation on Wall Street. I think if we look at the change that has occurred in the language that gets applied to health care and health-care policies recently, that would be very instructive.

When I was in medical school—I graduated in 1975—I was trained to take care of patients. Now, my patients have suddenly become “health-care consumers.” Or they are “managed-care members,” but no longer patients.

But not to worry, because I’m no longer a physician. I’m a “health-care provider.” And I no longer practice a profession, I am “participating in the health-care industry or the health-care business.” And hospitals and clinics in other parts of the health-care infrastructure, are no longer considered to be beneficial, because in fact, they are analyzed as “cost centers” that need to be reduced to the bare minimum.

And so, there has been a wholesale hoodwinking of the American public through the fraudulent policies of dishonest

politicians, who are in league with the bandits of Wall Street, who looked out their windows of their investment houses, and realized some years ago, that health care was a huge cash cow that needed to be milked—that health care was approaching the level of \$1 trillion of net economic activity per year, but all of that money was being wasted on people and their health-care needs.

The boys on Wall Street decided that they could do a better job, that doctors and others who were trained in the health profession didn’t know how to manage money, and they needed “help” from the people on Wall Street. And in fact, we have received that “help.” They have helped us out of everything that we once had.

The money that flows through the health-care system, is now seen as an added income stream, to further pump up and maintain the bubble of investment-speculation that Mr. LaRouche and others are so famous in analyzing. And literally, what is taking place, is the sacrifice of human lives, to support this speculative bubble.

I’m from Washington, D.C., and I’ve looked, over the last four years or so, at what has taken place there. And basically, what we’re witnessing, is the wholesale destruction of the health-care infrastructure in the nation’s capital. And I can only imagine what might be taking place in other parts of the country.

Let me give you a brief summary of some of what has been taking place. And the crime that’s being perpetrated in Washington, D.C., as elsewhere, is fraud, is robbery, is murder.

About four years ago, the District government was budgeting nearly \$1 billion per year for health care for the citizens of the District of Columbia. It was around this time, that managed care was brought in and proposed as a way to “improve the system.”

And right away, the fraud begins, because once this was agreed to, then this \$1 billion budget for health care in the District of Columbia was immediately reduced, to \$800 million—a 20% reduction right off the bat, so that the dishonest politicians of Washington, D.C. could go to the Federal D.C. Control Board, and say, “See? We’ve already saved \$200 million from health care, simply by switching from a fee-for-service system, to a fee-without-the-service system called managed care.”

And then, of course, the 80% that is now in a managed-care system, this \$800 million, now goes into the hands of the managed-care organizations, who bid on contracts to deliver services to the Medicaid population and other population groups in Washington, D.C. They, of course, as is their custom, take an immediate 15% of that amount off the top as their management fee, just because they have agreed to get involved in this business.

So, if you do the math, you see that a \$1 billion health-care budget in the District of Columbia, has just summarily been reduced down to about \$680 million. And the fraud is,

that [they say], “We can deliver the same quality and quantity of health care for only 68% of what we were spending just a few years ago.”

And that simply isn’t so. In order for this fraud to be perpetrated, it’s necessary to have physicians who are willing to go along with being “providers.” Dr. Clarke said most physicians are deathly afraid that they are just one or two paychecks away from bankruptcy, because they graduated from medical school in many cases having well over \$100,000, \$200,000 of debt from school loans, and so they’re basically looking for a job with a steady paycheck to pay their way out of debt.

And, of course, they have to uphold the artificial standard of living that is traditionally associated with being a physician, so they’ve got to have the Big House, the Big Car, the Big Boat, and these other signs of conspicuous consumerism, which makes them vulnerable to the fraud that is being perpetrated by the HMOs.

In the District of Columbia, in order to deliver the same amount of health care on 68% of the money — it’s not surprising, is it? — that we have had about 50% of the public health clinics in the District that were in operation three years ago — they’re shut down now.

The public hospital, D.C. General Hospital, has been privatized. There goes that term again; where it’s been handed over into the private sector, and now the board is composed of straight-up business types, who are only looking for the bottom line.

And guess what? They, in their wisdom, have learned that the only way to make D.C. General Hospital “profitable,” is to shut it down; that we would all be better off, if it didn’t exist. So, plans are afoot right now to “slowly phase out” D.C. General Hospital, and along the way, we almost lost the other hospital in Southeast Washington, D.C., Greater Southeast Community Hospital. It’s still not clear what the fate of Greater Southeast Community Hospital is, but it also may be shut down.

There’s been a wholesale reduction in the health-care staffing, professional staffing; nurses and other workers in health-care delivery and services to the District of Columbia.

Finally, the two HMOs that were touted as being the “workhorses” that would be able to pull the load, the managed-care load in the Medicaid population, Prime Health and Chartered Health Care, both of them have filed for bankruptcy, and will no longer be there to provide the services that they contracted with the City for.

And of course, the Health Department administrators who engineered and negotiated all of the above, just within the last month and a half, they’ve jumped ship, as rats do when they see the ship going down. They’ve jumped ship, and have gotten jobs in the private sector, leaving the D.C. health-care system to sink.

One final note: George Washington Hospital is on the auction block—they have a buyer . . . Columbia. The big

hold-up in that deal right now, is that Columbia wants to purchase the professional staff of George Washington Hospital. They don’t want to purchase the hospital. They don’t want to purchase the buildings. They don’t want to purchase the equipment.

They want to purchase the reputation, they want to purchase the expertise of the professional staff. Let somebody else pay the mortgage, let somebody else pay for the utilities, let somebody else take care of the ancillary staff. All they want is the professional reputations. This is an unheard-of kind of negotiation. It’s obscene. It smacks even of servitude/slavery.

We are also experiencing, in the District of Columbia, “Y2K-related glitches,” I think the accepted term is. These glitches mean that the electronic payment of claims under Medicaid and Medicare, is no longer happening. And I myself, as a director of a clinic in the District of Columbia, am waiting for HRSA, which is the arm of HHS [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services] that makes the payments, to pay us for contracted AIDS services going back to the month of October. For some reason, the computers are not working well enough to allow for my clinic, and other clinics throughout the District of Columbia, to be paid.

Meanwhile, we continue to deliver services on a daily basis.

And so, the fraud of D.C., I think, is emblematic of the fraud in health care that is occurring all over the country. It’s time that we had the kind of visionary political leadership represented by Lyndon LaRouche and others, to stand up, to organize the providers, organize the consumers, organize the people to realize that they are being ripped off, and they in fact are the intended human sacrifices to the pagan gods of speculation.

And we need to bring a stop to this, we need to bring the perpetrators of these high crimes and misdemeanors to the bar of justice. We need to get things back on a footing where compassion, and not profit, is the motive for those who are involved in health care.

I thank you for these moments to make these comments. Thank you.

The dismantling of health care in New York City

Q: My name is Lillian Heard and I live in Queens, New York. I’d like to ask, as far as the city hospitals are concerned: I know Mr. Giuliani wants to privatize a lot of them, and what has happened in terms of the service generally provided, usually most of the poorer people in the city had access to health care, they could go to any public hospital and get whatever care they needed if they didn’t have the funds. What happened? I know that it failed, that he couldn’t privatize them, because the people fought against it. But in terms of service being cut, do you have an idea of just what was cut?

Dr. Clarke: Well, let me make this very clear: The death



According to Dr. Clarke, New York City “is no longer putting any money into the health-care system. They reduced their billion-dollar subsidy of the health-care system to zero.” Shown here is a former hospital in the South Bronx.

rate in the City Hospital has gone up dramatically, although it’s not being reported. And one of the reasons it’s not being reported—we have the so-called Emergency Room doctors, not all of them who prefer to discharge patients and self-admitted patients, and subsequently the patients will come back to their demise.

The service has been cut dramatically. You know, the city is no longer putting any money into the health-care system. They reduced their billion-dollar subsidy of the health-care system to zero.

As far as privatizing, we went to the unions, and we were able to hit back [at] Mr. Giuliani—psychotic Giuliani—to challenge [his plan]. And he couldn’t privatize the hospital.

What has happened, he has selected administrators who bow to him, and the operative motive, as Dr. Muhammad has said, is *to cut service*. So therefore, what is done—they have offered buyout packages. The nursing staff has gone to nothing. Senior doctors have gone. And some of the service has been summarily privatized, where the chairman of those departments sits in a private hospital, and they take the cream of the crop, those who have insurance, to those private hospitals.

And those who do not have insurance, might have to wait for months to get service. For instance, if you are a male with a prostatic problem, the first appointment you get to GU is seven months away. *That’s a crime*. That’s unconstitutional, and that’s a crime. That’s what it is.

If you are diabetic, with an ophthalmologic condition, unless it’s an emergency, where we can convince the resident, not even the attending physician, that it’s an emergency, you will not see an ophthalmologist for the next six months.

But it’s not publicized. If I tried to publicize [such a situation], which I have done over the years, I am summarily called every name in the book. I am removed from a position where I could see the disaster of what is happening.

Again, I am blaming the citizen, because Giuliani told us before he got elected this is what he was going to do. And yet, we voted for him! Now we have to go back, and bury him, and take control of our hospital system back into the hands of the people who it is there to serve.

As Dr. Muhammad has said, HMOs have been brought in. There’s a disincentive built into HMOs, where the doctors are not supposed to provide care for you, because if they provide true care for you, their income goes down.

Therefore, there will be this dismissive attitude, that you’re not sick, you can come back at some other time. Nothing is being done. And again, I am blaming the citizen.

And that’s why it is so important, what Mr. LaRouche is doing, to bring this to the public’s attention, so that you know that the power is within your grasp, and you must throw out the bastards, and put in people who will do what is right, and just, for the community.

Richard Freeman: I want to provide just two things to

back up what Dr. Clarke just pointed out very well. First, is, we used to have 16 public hospitals in New York, and it's now down to 11. It's run by the Health and Hospital Corporation.

So we've eliminated five since the 1960s. We'll be talking about this a little bit later, but this is part of what Big MAC, or the Municipal Assistance Corporation, did to New York starting in 1975.

A second feature of this, is what has been going on with tuberculosis, which again, we'll talk about. But I think it's very important.

Back in 1988-89, in New York City, the number of TB clinics was reduced from 24 to 8. And the staff that treated tuberculosis, was reduced by two-thirds. What happened was, as a result, we had an epidemic. It was not covered adequately at all by the press, but it was very, very real.

The incidence rates went up 50%, which is extraordinarily high. In places like Central Harlem, it was 212 per 100,000 population — which is higher than in Bangladesh.

And the city ended up having to spend a billion dollars to do things which they could have prevented, had they kept the clinics open and done other things. And instead — it's hard to know what the amount is, but let's just say it's two times, four times what they would have had to spend. They had to go into Riker's Island, where TB was rampant, and you had multiple-drug-resistant tuberculosis, which is very, very dangerous. We're seeing it in Russian prisons, we saw it in American prisons, in New York prisons, ten years ago.

So, they had to do all sorts of things, because they had cut the clinics, and they had cut the budget.

This year, after getting out of the woods with a huge amount of expenditure, everyone's saying, "Well, it's all behind us," just like after a big financial crisis, the people with the flea-sized attention spans on Wall Street say, "Everything's behind us."

So, since they got the rates down, what did they do this year? They're cutting the TB budget by 30% in New York, 10% in Massachusetts.

So, these are the sorts of things that are being done by Giuliani and others, right at this very second.

Public health: the lessons of war

Q: Good afternoon, Doctor. As soon as you start speaking about tuberculosis, that was one of the topics I wanted to really talk about today.

Recently, there were presented papers that there is a strain of tuberculosis coming in from another part of the world that is very hard to treat. Now, we here in America, we have not been very good in treating tuberculosis patients, because the follow-up was very poor. As we said before, the clinics are closing; in the hospitals, they get poor care, they are being treated for three weeks, they are being sent home after one test is negative, which is not adequate. And then, what about the families? They go home, and in turn, they infect the families.

And this is what I wanted to ask you: What do we do about follow-up? When you have a mother being admitted into the hospital, who has a baby, and when you look through the chart, you see that the mother was a positive TB case. Do we refer that case to the Public Health Department? Do we refer that child to come back to the hospital, probably a month after? Do we check up on that patient? Do we continue to check that child, while the child is in school?

Maybe that child will end up having a positive TB test. Do we follow up that child? And these are some of the things that we really and truly have to address, because — I am an RN from way back. And what we used to do, is to have the kids being vaccinated against all the different childhood diseases. We do not wait until they are ready to go to school. So, what are we doing?

You find kids entering school [without immunization], and you see it, it's all over the papers. See to it that they're being immunized before they go to school, which they are not being. What are we doing about things like this? If you're closing half the clinics, the doctors and the nurses in the hospital, their hands are tied. Do we just sit back and decide, "Well, this is it"?

I don't think so, because since they're closing all these places, we the people now are going to suffer later on, because our children are the future of the country.

Dennis Speed: I'd like to exercise the prerogative of the chair, and give the first opportunity to respond to that to Mr. LaRouche, particularly because, in the Jan. 6 webcast, which people here, many of you here may not have heard, he focused on what he always refers to as the Hill-Burton measures in health care. And then I'll open it up for others here.

LaRouche: Well, actually, Hill-Burton's passage in the 1940s, was a reflection of the military experience of the United States in World War II, following the military experience in World War I, following the military experience in the United States in the Civil War.

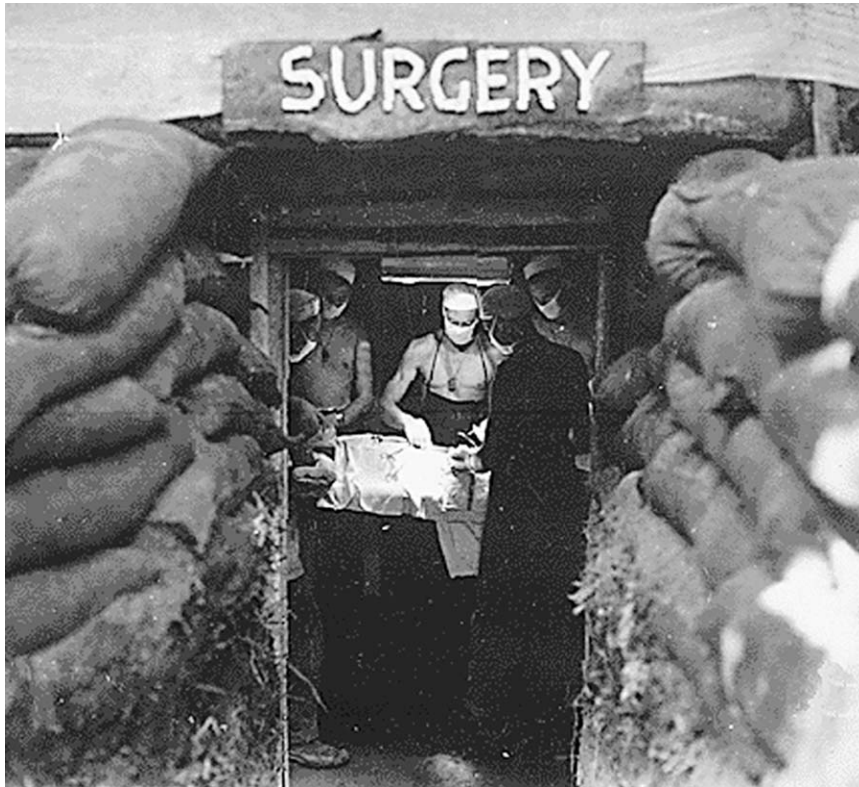
Now, the Civil War was a horrible war. And we began to realize, more and more, what a conflict, a war among people, meant to medicine. You could not look at medicine as being practiced on the patient.

It's like an idea. Every true principle of nature, is discovered by an individual mind, and is conveyed from an individual mind to other minds. But the effect of education, and the effect of discovery, is the benefit to the population as a whole, the nation as a whole.

The same thing is true in medicine, that from the state's standpoint, from the standpoint of governments and institutions, medical care is a responsibility to the whole population. It is not to one patient at a time. Even though the delivery of care may be, in the sense of a patient-doctor relationship, the actual effect is on the total population.

This tuberculosis issue of course brings that up. It's typical of the problem.

For example, you had the case in World War I in France,



During World War II, says LaRouche, we developed an understanding of how to avoid getting into a “triage” situation with respect to battlefield casualties. The lesson to be learned, is that “you look at the total population, look at the profile of what you expect you may have to deal with, and build up a capacity which can address all of these kinds of programs.” Here, an underground operating room at Bougainville, during World War II.

where the French were sending much of their population as canned meat into this trench warfare. The British were doing the same thing with their troops, but they didn’t care. And the French invented the term for how they would deal with the medical effects of these tremendous slaughters, of the maimed and bleeding, of the slaughters carrying back from the front in these charges out of the trenches. They called it “triage.” That is, you made a schedule of who you could treat and who you couldn’t, because you didn’t have enough facilities to deal with the total population.

Now, as we entered World War II and during World War II, we did a lot more work in this direction in the military medical practice, to try to understand better how to avoid getting into this kind of triage situation, at least most of the time, in warfare.

Of course, a lot of our problems in the military area were not combat casualties. The great incidence of casualties, tended to be in the non-combat area — you know, a jeep turns over, somebody gets a sickness.

In the area I was serving in, for example, we had Tsutsugamushi, which at that time was virtually incurable. It was something that had been carried into the bushes in Burma by Japanese troops who had picked it up elsewhere. It was carried

by our local typhus, a local louse in that area. And you had these people coming in: seven days, they’re dead.

So these kinds of problems were typical. We had, for example, an amoebic dysentery outbreak in the area at the same time, in the same period—the same thing.

So, you had, in the military situation, you had not only the combat casualties, you had the non-combat casualties, or what the military tradition calls “frictional losses.” And the “frictional losses” are sometimes the biggest cost in warfare, except in the most horrendous kinds of battles.

So, the idea was: How do you design a military medical program? And you design it, not to meet the need of, “maybe we’ll have this patient and give them this care”; no. You look at the total population, look at the profile of *what you expect you may have to deal with*, and build up a capacity which can address all of these kinds of programs, using the fact that there’s some flexibility that physicians and so forth who are good at one thing, may be able to slip over, if they have freedom, to take up the slack on some other area of care, or to pick up the slack.

And that worked. And Hill-Burton of course was a reflection of that, the lessons of warfare. We had a system in the United States—that I referred to the last time we were doing a talk about this issue, about the public-health service, the Veterans Hospital system. That if we had a crisis in the United States, following World War II, through the public health system, through the Veterans Hospital system, and related things, we would have some slack in the economy, a problem which required that sort of mobilization.

What they’ve done today, in the name of “efficiency,” is they have gone the other way. Each case is taken one at a time. Well, yes, the physician who is treating a patient has to take the case one at a time. *But the system, which is providing that physician, or providing the physician that facility in which to administer care, has to look at the population as a whole.*

And this mention of this resistant tuberculosis epidemic, or the HIV crisis in Africa, or even here, the same thing: This requires us to look at the total population.

How do we cure the sickness of the total population, which is not composed of any one disease, it’s composed of a whole lot of problems, including occupational disability problems? For example, you have certain kinds of occupations, you have

disabilities, which may require treatment, prophylactic or other treatment. That's part of the system.

And so, the idea that you're going to treat one patient at a time by looking at their health-care card, or their credit card, and deciding whether you're going to treat them or not, which is what's now — is the dream of an insane accountant, of the lowest and most mean-spirited kind; a Scrooge accountant, who says, "This person gets care, this one doesn't."

The result is, when you don't treat some people, or don't treat the problems of part of the population, the diseases and problems spread throughout the population as a whole.

And that's what I thought we had learned, from the experience of military medical practice, in cases like the U.S. case, like the experience of the Civil War, of World War I and World War II, especially World War II. And that's what Hill-Burton represented, in my view: a reflection of the lessons we had learned from the medical profession as a whole and the administrators, of what you have to do in defining a medical policy.

You must not lose sight of the fact of treating the population as a whole, and then that system, which addresses treating the population as a whole, then will provide the mechanisms by which the physician, the nurse, and so forth, are delivered to the case which needs the specific attention.

Preventive medicine

Q: How would this possibly tie in, this kind of infrastructure—we see the decay going on, almost like they're planning, causing that, but also, part of an epidemic problem is often the susceptibility of the population to diseases that they might otherwise be resistant to. And I'm just wondering how that ties in, in this overall planning structure.

LaRouche: Absolutely. That's the same principle. Preventive medicine is a part of medicine, and public health, overlapping preventive care, is an essential part of the practice of medicine. If you know that a population has a propensity, or a certain population, or part of it, has a propensity for sickness, it's often much more economical, and certainly more effective, to treat the problem, address the problem beforehand.

For example, for companies that were enlightened, you would have people who were safety specialists, who would work on trying to prevent likely types of accidents, depending on the profile. People used to exchange this kind of information. Insurance and their specialists used to do that, would get into these studies of how do we deal with accidents and disease rates that come from dust, or other things, these kinds of problems.

So, preventive care and public health prevention, public health measures which prevent, and even just plain public education, which informs people. And today, I think the medical education program largely consists of panicking people about: You might gain weight by eating this, or not eating that, or not taking this. And the public is distracted from what

ought to concern them, which is a general profile of what the problems are, what measures are being taken, by whom, to deal with these problems.

So, the preventive aspect is as much a matter of medical and public health administration as the actual care once the problem has developed.

Dr. Muhammad: I would just briefly like to remind everyone of something that they all already know: that some of the greatest preventatives are simple things like food, clothing, shelter, warmth, and that at a time when you have a society that is depriving more and more of its citizens of these basic necessities of life, you are certainly increasing the susceptibility of these deprived populations to all sorts of diseases.

So, I just don't want us to lose sight of the fact that perhaps the greatest advances in public health have not necessarily come from magic pills and potions and vaccines. It's just been simple things like providing people with an adequate, balanced diet, adequate housing, warmth, and education.

The cost of health care

Q: My name is Peter. I am from Connecticut. I have two questions for Lyndon LaRouche. The first question is: Don't you think that health care should be a Constitutional right? The second one is: How high do you estimate the costs of a national health-care system as you raised it?

LaRouche: Well, there are two things. First of all, health care is Constitutional in the general sense, in the sense of the General Welfare. I've laid this out in a number of locations, so I'll try to keep it foreshortened here. But essentially, the fundamental principle of republican form of government, as opposed to a government which is owned by some person or class of people, that the only legitimate authority of government to exist, is its authority and responsibility for promotion of the General Welfare of all living persons and their posterity.

So therefore, in that sense, the right to health care is *implicitly, under U.S. Constitutional law, a Constitutional right*.

Now, Franklin Roosevelt, for example, was the last President who made that very clear in his fight against the Supreme Court, and against Wall Street, where he said, the General Welfare is the fundamental law of the United States, the Constitutional law, and [he] adopted emergency measures intended to provide for the General Welfare.

So, in that sense, it is incumbent upon any honest American citizen or official to take such measures as may be necessary to ensure the right of everyone to what we can judge to be the kind of health-care facility and delivery of care implied.

Now, on the cost part. That when you take the approach of delivering health care through adequate institutions, institutions which have a proper relationship to the private physicians' practice, and to clinics which are ancillary to this, then it's cheaper to provide health care than if you have an HMO-administered, accounting-supervised, form-fill-out dense system. That is, if you're delivering bulk health care,

even though the health care is individual patient-nurse relationship to patient, that you're delivering bulk health care. You're having the right number of physicians, in training, interns, so forth, in a hospital institution, for example. That represents a capacity for treating a certain number of patients, certain number of incidents in the course of the year. You buy that.

Now, if you don't exceed the capacity that you've provided, that's what it's going to cost you to provide health care through that facility for that year. In the old days, people in hospitals, as under Hill-Burton, you'd have the Federal government, the state government, the city government, municipal institutions, and private hospitals, and so forth, would meet once a year, to make a budget. They would look at what they had in terms of money from the Federal government, from the state government, from the municipal government, and from private institutions. What they had as a kitty. What they were able to provide, in terms of beds and facilities, types of care, training, all these things.

Then they would say, we don't have enough money. So, they would do various things to raise the money, to provide that capacity. It might be a fundraising campaign, voluntary organizations may raise funds, to fill up the budgetary gap. You'd get the gap filled. You'd have the hospitals, clinics in place, the emergency wards. You would treat the patients. And you would treat the patients who could pay, or who had insurance who would pay. Then you'd get the patient who couldn't pay, and you'd take care of him anyway. Because your budget—you've built into the system the capacity to absorb treatment of the patient who can't afford to pay.

When you say: No, we're only going to treat patients by first determining the ability to pay, you increase greatly the cost of that system for that community. So, the first way to reduce cost is to eliminate, as Dr. Alim said, in terms of the takeover of the hospital in Washington, D.C., if you have somebody come in, and put a 15% management cost, fee, on top of the administration of an existing institution, *that's pure looting of the institution!*

So the thing to do, is to keep the overhead and the unnecessary administrative, non-medical paperwork down to a minimum, to keep those kinds of procedures down to a minimum, have a higher percentile of people who actually deliver care, as opposed to those who are supervising, and telling physicians and nurses when they can and can not provide care. It's the basic way to do it.

Now otherwise, this: When people talk about the increase of health care, you've got to do some work with a pencil. Since 1983 in particular, the Federal government, the Federal Reserve System, have faked all reports on inflation. I've seen figures as high as 30-40% of fakery in reports on inflation, by virtue of use of a trick called "quality adjustment index." What they would do, is you would get a product, and they'd say, "Well, this product smells better than the one before, therefore, this is 30% better, so therefore, we'll take 30%

off the cost of this product, relative to the previous product, because it smells better." And it was called a quality adjustment index. Sometimes they'd just pull it out of a hat. They wouldn't even give a reason for it.

So therefore, when people talk about inflation, the cost of living, the cost of living has increased *far more*—we're talking probably 100% or more—over the past 15 years, than the government and other institutions have reported it.

Now, for example, if you go to the question about compensated health care, we had schedules of fees. Physicians now, relative to 10, 15 years ago, may get, in money terms, as little as half the fee for performing the same surgical procedure as 15 years ago. The same thing goes through the whole process. Through that, and through the so-called risk insurance, the so-called malpractice insurance, the medical profession itself has been ripped off, institutions as such, as well as physicians: ripped off. So therefore, the so-called increase of costs of medical care is not really an increase, in absolute terms. What has happened is the actual income of the population has collapsed much more than the inflation estimates will allow you to estimate.

So, the problem is, to get the funding for health care back to the same real content cost that it was 15, 20 years ago, say, in 1976, 1980, as a benchmark. If you look at the market-basket of what people consume as families, look at what they're getting in physical terms, compared with 25 years ago, or less, with today, suddenly the truth hits you. That you're not getting—there is not an improvement of the standard of living. There's a collapse in the standard of living. And it's because of that, that you can't afford what you could afford 25 years ago.

That's the general problem.

In addition to that, we have cut our productivity. We have cut our agriculture; we've destroyed private agriculture, that is, the farmer agriculture. We've destroyed industries; we're destroyed places of employment. We now say we can not afford today the same content of care in education or in health care or social security. It's in jeopardy. We can't afford it any more. Why? Did the cost increase? Not the real cost. The price did not increase. What's happened is, our income has collapsed. And the reason our income has collapsed is because somebody decided to go to a shareholder-value economy, a post-industrial economy; we shut down the growth of our industries. We've shut down the improvement of our basic economic infrastructure. We've shut down all kinds of things, and thus, we're much poorer.

The basic solution is, we're going to have to pay the bill. The question is, how do we generate the growth, in the real economy, which will enable us to pay this bill. We're going to have to do both. We're going to have to increase our expenditure in these categories, which means we're going to cancel the capital gains bonanza which Kemp-Roth and others gave to parasites. People who get financial capital gains from gambling on the markets are not going to get favorable treatment

any more. We're going to have to increase the revenue. And that's one place we're going to have to do it.

But the basic solution is, we're going to have to make the economy grow. And it's not been growing. All this talk about a bustling, growing economy is bunk. This thing is about to go, go into the garbage can. And if we look at it that way, and say, "We're going to raise the money. We're going to raise the money because we're determined to increase the actual net economic growth in physical terms of this economy"—and that's what we have to do.

The question of government support

Q: My name is Miriam Lopez, and I'm a volunteer for public service and public announcement for WNCY-990 in Southington, Connecticut. And I just met with your campaign at the grocery store petitioning for your ballot here in Connecticut. And I'm a grandparent, and I lost my job several years ago. I raised my family out of that income. And, now that I'm partly disabled, I would say, I'm raising my grandchildren, and I find myself struggling to help these children, because the government aid that is there for grandparents raising children is very minimum. I feel that the children that are raised by grandparents should have equal financial help, as well as any other children adopted by any other families.

Also, the help that these grandparents receive shouldn't be, in any way, decreased by any amount. If I'm trying to rehabilitate myself and go back to the work field, and to continue to raise these children, I'm saving the government hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, raising this child. In other words, avoiding the welfare, to completely support them. I feel that the grandparents should get better programs.

Also, I find myself, after an operation, that there was not even money to pay for the childcare for these children while I was hospitalized. That was something that was very bitter for me, because they were trying to remove the children from my home, and place them in another home, which was going to cost the government a lot more money. So, I feel that they should help the grandparents on that issue.

And also, another issue was the mandatory sentencing for Federal offenders: There's many parents who could be working for these children, and they ain't. Because the programs are failing, and I feel that the government, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are using real criminals to solve cases, and releasing them back into the communities in exchange for information, and I think that's a disgrace for the nation—instead of helping rehabilitate offenders who are qualified, and help them go back to helping them raise their families and become more efficient.

LaRouche: Let's take the second question first, because it's a related question, but it's a different one. And that is, that the Federal government, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, to the best of my knowledge, still has abandoned the former policy of rehabilitation, and this is an adjunct to mandatory sentenc-

ing, in which the judges have no discretion—creates a real mess. We're going to have 1% of the adult population of the United States, or more, or a larger percent, in prison during this year. *One percent of the population!* We had less than 50,000 inmates in prisons in the United States at the beginning of the century. Now our population has grown considerably, but not that much, not from 50,000 to 2 million. So, you either have to say there's something wrong with the society—maybe we're becoming more criminal—but also, at the same time, maybe we're becoming silly. Or, maybe we're doing something immoral and wrong in our whole Federal, and also state policy. It's insane.

You see George W. Bush and Jeb Bush: George W. was described by one of my friends as the "Texas Chainsaw Governor"—and that kind of mentality is part of the problem.

On the question of the income, as such: Now, what we're doing is, we're cheating with the tax policy. The tax policy says, essentially, we wish to discourage births and family formation among poorer classes of people. The tax exemption, per-capita tax exemption, is much too low. It's not fair, and again, this quality adjustment index is part of a hokum which is used not to raise it.

Actually, as you probably know, and you're saying it, really, in your own terms, in this experience, that the Federal government, and the state governments, lose money by taxing people in lower income brackets, because they tax them into a poverty state where they need public assistance. So, there are two things that are needed: First of all, we've got to shift this tax policy, and shift this economic policy overall. We've got to increase the per-capita exemption, in terms of family income, and let the family define itself. I mean, a grandparent caring for some children—that's a *family*, and should be treated as a family in our tax policy.

The minimum—the tax exemption on income should match that, and should match the reality of the situation, so we're not taxing people into poverty, into welfare, the first objective.

Secondly, the General Welfare policy means that we're trying to develop everybody in the society to be able to make a contribution to the society, if possible. In the case of children, it takes 25 years to produce a fully cultivated mind from the birth of a child. The objective is, that at 25 years later, after the birth, to have an adult who's had an adequate education and maturity, development, who's now begun to raise a family, is working, supporting, contributing to the community, in terms of production or something, and to have that person.

So, we are really investing—in developing that first 25 years of life of every individual. We're really investing in producing the adult citizen, who's going to create the wealth in society for the next generation. And that's the way we have to look at it.

So, we have to have a public welfare policy, like an education policy, like a health-care policy, which looks at these

problems from the standpoint of the long term, a generation — it takes 25 years to bring a fully educated, professional person, or really an experienced technician, to maturity from birth. And during that period, we have to, in large degree, *subsidize* the development of that child, and the family that goes with it. Which means that we have to have welfare policies, and other public policies, and taxation policies, which meet that condition. And that's the only way to do it.

And, within that framework, rather than trying to get a single issue, or hit-or-miss addressed to a specific problem of the type you describe, what we need is a general policy which does that.

I'll give an example: the Hill-Burton policy. Hill-Burton does not specify what you do in every hospital. It doesn't give you a long, legalistic contract, do's and don'ts and so forth. We don't need that. What we need is a very clear *mission definition* of what any law and any policy must do. One such mission definition is: The family is the unit in which we take a child from birth to up to 25 years later to when they are a fully matured, trained adult, in these days. And we have to treat that family as something which is protected as the source of the adult individual who will then make the paying contribution to society.

With that policy, we can do everything.

A national health policy

Q: My name is Marisa Gordon, and I'm a graduate student at New York University in the Robert Wagner Graduate School of Public Service, and I'm studying health policy and management. And I'm 25 years old, so I hope my mind is sufficiently cultivated.

I just want to go back to the proposal for national health policy. It's my understanding that, historically, attempts to establish national health insurance programs in this country have been blocked by media propaganda campaigns, particularly targeted to the elderly, putting them in fear of socialized medicine, making those comparisons to communism, and trying to put fear in people's minds about what it would mean to have nationalized health care. So, assuming that we're all on the same page, and that we would want national health policy, what is the plan, according to the LaRouche idea? What is the plan to disseminate correct information, so that we can correct the fear, and make people understand what national health insurance would be, and how it wouldn't be lines and 25-month waiting periods?

LaRouche: I don't think we should go too far in terms of government-directed or government-controlled health policy. What I think — Hill-Burton expresses exactly which is the best approach.

We should structure our health policies and care policies in such a way that the combination of institutions, public and private, involved, are able to put together packages which ensure that everyone is going to be cared for, as needed. And that should be the approach.

As I said, we have Social Security programs, fine. You can have adjuncts to health-care policies and Social Security, but the idea of having a turnstyle economy, where you pay a fee, and for public health, for this or that, you buy this contract, and you get care doled out to you based on your contract: I'm against that kind of contract approach to public health. You have to have more flexibility.

My approach is: Define in advance what the requirement is for public health facilities, including the number of private physicians in practice, in every county, every state in the United States. And say that our objective is to ensure that everybody who needs health care, in their opinion, or the opinion of the medical profession, will get it.

Now, the way we do that, is we say, some people will pay this way, some people will have this insurance, some people will have that. Some people will have nothing. But everybody's going to be treated. Because this is a national concern. Cut down the amount of overhead, the calculation, the paperwork. Forget it. You know, just forget all this paper, this turnstyle-economy thinking. It doesn't work. What you do, is you take people into a hospital, and they have a program under which they're covered. All right. Use that. Someone else has a different program. Use that. Somebody pays by cash; they choose to. Use that. Somebody has nothing. Take care of them anyway.

And the way you do that is, you have enough money coming into the system to sustain all the institutions and all the physicians you require to meet that objective. And if you don't have quite enough to do that, you put a little more in. Because this is the General Welfare.

It's like fighting a war. You have to fight this like you fight a war. You do what you have to do. But the principle is, that those who are administering, either from the government's side, especially from the government side, must see to it that the job is done, and if they're not able to do the job with present laws, come back and we'll work on it. But that's the only way to go at it.

Yes, there are schemes, there are plans. But generally, what the best thing is, the best thing is estimates — the number of doctors, the investment in number of beds, the investment in the number of clinics, laboratories, research programs, research institutions, a public health system, the Veterans Hospital system — which should be expanded and used right now, because that will absorb a lot of people who need health care, who otherwise don't have the money or insurance for it. There are veterans. We're having a bunch of veterans coming out of the Vietnam War generation now; they're getting toward maturity. They're getting past 50, 55. They're going to need more health care, increased incidence, and requirement. So, we have to have back-up.

But, anyway, the point is: Build the system, have the capacity built into it, and the government's responsibility is to ensure, by oversight, that all bases are covered, by somebody in the network. And if it's not covered, get people together to



A blood-testing laboratory in New York City, prior to the shutdown of medical services that began in 1975. The lab carried out routine screening for a wide variety of communicable diseases.

find a way to meet the responsibility. It's the cheapest and best way to get the job done.

Dr. Muhammad: Yes, I'd just like to make one brief comment, just to get an accurate measure of where we are right now in terms of capacity of the current system. Recently, all of us have heard through the media a lot about the new flu epidemic, that has broken out all over the country. As a part of that reporting, we learned that in many regions of the country, hospitals are at over-capacity, that all of the beds are filled up with people suffering from the flu, and many hundreds, and even thousands, of people have been turned away from hospitals because, simply, there isn't any room for them. So, in all that we're talking about this afternoon, I think it is wise for us to bear in mind that this, degenerative process of the health-care infrastructure, has already gone a very, very long way, and we're already at a point of crisis. Suppose something more serious than the flu came along—what would we really do? And the person who would be at the door of the hospital, being turned away, may not be some nameless poor person. It may be you; it may be me.

Dr. Clarke: Let me make one comment, and I'd like to tell this famous story, because, it's so real to me, that, you've got to hear it. There was a hospital, which had an administrator in Brooklyn, which runs a private hospital, who puts out a policy that, if you do not have certain insurance coverage, you should be turned away from the emergency room. It so happened, that one night he was in a car accident. He was

taken to his own hospital. They did not recognize him. He was turned away from there, and came to the public hospital system, which is Kings County. When he looked up and asked, "Where am I?" they told him, "Kings County." He died. Don't ask me why he died, but he died. This was his own policy.

Just to take that one step further. Kings County used to be a 3,000-bed hospital. It's down to 660 beds, now. The population is growing. It's not shrinking, it's growing. The health-care needs of the population are growing. Yet we do not have the service available to them. The next thing, I think everyone believes that socialized, or nationalizing health care, means that you're going to wait 20 years to get to an operation. No one is saying that. We're saying that the government's traditional responsibility is to make sure that every citizen is provided for with the best health care, regardless of his or her ability to pay. If you want liposuction, that's a different story. You can buy health insurance for that. No one is denying you that right. We are saying that, if you have a government, their basic function is to make sure that—health, education, your ability to have a decent place to live, and that you don't starve, should be their function. If not, there's no need for government.

Freeman: Let me add two things: On the count of hospitals—and this gets to some of what Hill-Burton was doing, and you can see now the retrogression from Hill-Burton. These are figures from the 1980s, but the process actually

begins in the 1970s, with the introduction of the post-industrial society. But, between 1985 and 1997, we have shut down, in the nation, 675 hospitals — that's 11.8% of the hospitals. In the same timeframe, we have eliminated 853,000 beds. That represents 14.7, let's call it 15%, of the beds. In some states, the figures are shocking. Massachusetts, in that same timeframe, 1985-97: 32.8% of the beds have been eliminated; Michigan, 25.7%, in George W. Bush's great state of Texas, 15%; and so on.

Now, this gets to the point that Mr. LaRouche was raising earlier. If you look at things simply in income terms (which has many, many problems, but leaving that aside), let's say that you had all the money in the world, but if you're sick, and you can not go to a hospital, what does that mean? If you start to look at these infrastructure questions — water mains: In New York City one out of every ten water mains breaks every year. They are filled with bacteria. This is a transmission vector. Instead of clean water, it's become a transmission vector, potentially, for disease. Look at the other elements of infrastructure: When you have electricity breakdown — no modern hospital can work without electricity. Therefore, if you look at the total society's infrastructure, you start to realize just how seriously health is decayed. You then look at the individual figures of what hospitals have been shut down.

Now, the interesting thing about Hill-Burton — and Mr. LaRouche is absolutely correct, that you must have a Civil War approach — but also, this comes directly out of Franklin Roosevelt. Around 1938-39, and then 1942, President Roosevelt convened conferences. And, you have to imagine what it was like in the South: There were no hospital systems for major cities, like New Orleans, and so forth. And the way they treated mental patients — in Alabama they used to literally have a cage, on the back of a truck, and go around and pick people up, and put people in the cage and take them somewhere.

So, what Roosevelt did, is he said, "Look, let us assess what the needs would be, how many hospitals would you need?" And, what's fascinating about the New Deal, is that the New Deal built over 600 hospitals, many of them in the South. One of the most fascinating things about the whole New Deal is, that it was the Reconstruction program of Thaddeus Stevens. If you look at it, most of these people who come out and say, "I don't understand why we have this state . . ." — you know, Phil Gramm, and others. The South would not exist, were it not for FDR. And what they did, is they said, "Let us do a survey, and let us build a number of hospitals, get a number of doctors." Lester Hill, who's the Hill in Hill-Burton, who is from Alabama — I don't know his whole story, but he carried forward the 1942 work, and formulated a law in 1946, which carried through the Roosevelt approach. And they said, we will have 4.5 to 5.5 hospital beds, for every 1,000 persons in a community. You have to imagine that, in the 1930s and 1940s, more than a third of the

communities in the United States had no hospitals. So they did this, and they said, "If we meet these parameters, and we flesh out the other elements that go into this (water supply and so forth), we know that the health will be met at a certain level."

And I think, that's what Mr. LaRouche is addressing. If you meet the parameters, whether you're doing a fee-for-service basis, or whatever you do with it, then you're addressing the real question of: If you're sick, will you have a hospital?

Now, in Brooklyn, there's a place called East New York. It is a zone of 175,000 people. There's not a *single* hospital. North of 125th Street, in New York, many Dominicans, Haitians, poor blacks, poor whites, and so forth, a district that has more than 350,000 people — it used to have five hospitals — has two hospitals. This is the type of situation, therefore, that you're looking at. We have to address the physical requirements, along with the other things, of rebuilding our hospital system.

Dr. Clarke: If you take that same situation, with the population and the number of hospitals: Come back into the central core of Manhattan, and look at the number of hospital beds and the number of hospitals, per population, and you will see the disparity, and it's clear, it's a racial issue, which we can not avoid.

The financial crisis and health care

Q: The Pope has made this a Jubilee Year, whereby debts should be forgiven. Is the United States capable of doing this, for the countries that still owe us, the United States, so that their countries can provide better health care for their people, for the prevention of diseases, so that more doctors, nurses, alternative medicines, etc. would be available for their people? And would we still have enough money for us, in the United States?

LaRouche: Yes. We're going to have a situation, which is now in process, something which many people in the United States have been conditioned into believing can not occur, but it's going to occur soon: in which the present international financial system will go belly-up. It will go into bankruptcy, and possibly chaos. In the process, most of the international financial debt in the system, will never be paid.

What we shall have to do, otherwise we will get absolute chaos for two or three generations to come — like the Dark Ages of the post-Roman period, or the middle of the Fourteenth Century — what we shall have to do, is the governments will have to agree to freeze much of this debt. They'll take some off the top, like gambling debts, such as derivatives debts, and they'll cancel it, absolutely, off the top. That will take over \$300 trillion out of the international financial system. The rest of the debt we'll have to slice through, and figure out what we're going to do about it. We obviously have to take things like savings accounts, which are debt, and other things, and we have to say: All right, we may have frozen

everything, but people have a right to draw against the assets represented by their savings accounts, because we can not have chaos in the society. We must keep the society functioning. We must keep businesses operating, and so forth and so on.

So we'll have to do that. But what that means, is this. You take the countries which are the poorer countries of the world, which is what His Holiness's program refers to, and these are countries in Africa, or we see the situation in Ecuador right now, where a country is actually in the process of disintegrating, as Venezuela's disintegrating, Colombia's disintegrating, that Argentina's on the verge of disintegration. Brazil is ready to blow up; Africa's disintegrating; Indonesia's disintegrating as a nation. In these cases, there is no point in saying there's a debt that has to be paid. The people who ran this financial system, especially for the past thirty years, twenty-five or thirty years in particular, made this mess. They had the power; they had the authority; they created this evil. Now we're never going to be able to pay all this debt, and so that debt will simply have to go.

What does it mean? It means that, instead of looking to past debt, instead of allowing the debt to grip the throats of the living, what we shall have to do, is say, we're going to start afresh. We're going to do the right thing this time, which we should have done at the end of the War. We should have taken all those areas which were victims of colonialism and imperialism—and we wanted to make them, or Roosevelt did, free, sovereign nations, and cooperate with them in providing them access to technology, so they could develop as we as a nation had developed. We're going to have to do that now. The result will be, once we clear the decks of bad debt, which could never be paid anyway, and free nations from the grip of that usurer, then we have the opportunity to really begin to grow in real terms. And sometimes, you have to do that; that's the idea of the Jubilee. In the old Jewish law, you had that prescription, that after a certain number of years, you clear up the unpayable debt, because it's just a clutter, which is sucking at the necks of the living.

So, that's what you should do. There's no problem in doing that. Do it; get going; don't worry about paper. The paper is already wasted, the bankruptcy is already implicitly there: What do you do with a bankrupt company? You reorganize it. You write off things that can not be paid. Just write them off—in order to concentrate on things that have to be paid, in order to get the world going again. But that approach, with a new monetary system to replace this junk-heap that's lumbering around our necks now. We can grow again. And we'll all be better; we'll be better morally, and our grandchildren and great-grandchildren will be happy, if we do it. And so that's the right thing to do.

The AIDS epidemic

Q: Mr. LaRouche, my name is Carl Husanna. The question I'm asking, is about the AIDS epidemic in the world

situation. Dr. Clarke started to say something about it, but he didn't follow up on it, so I'm raising the awareness of the AIDS epidemic, especially in Africa, and South America. As far as we understand, the people in New York City receive a type of AIDS, but as far as I notice, when it came here to the United States, we realized this is a serious epidemic, because in Africa, it's one of the major epidemics. We don't talk much about it in South America—I'm from Guyana. In Washington, D.C., they have a program going on—we can't cure the AIDS, what we do, we put a number on it, so we are able to identify you, and where you go with it. They had a conference, I think a couple of weeks ago, on the AIDS epidemic, saying, okay, we can't cure it, but what we do, we'll identify people. So, I'd like you to say something about that, because, until it hit home here in America, then we would understand about the AIDS epidemic that is going on around the world.

LaRouche: Well, on that, Dr. Alim has some specific knowledge of this. But I'll take the general case. In 1976, there were samples, left over from tissue samples in San Francisco, and also in Kinshasa, in what was then called Zaire. And the incidence of HIV in the tissue samples in those two cases were comparable. Then, of course, as is inevitable, which is the point to be made, is that in Africa, the rate of spread of HIV was much more rapid than it was in the United States. Why? Because of cultural conditions in the United States, that is, economic culture primarily. Some attention to medical treatment of the victims.

But also, you had the problem of co-factors. In the poverty of Africa, generally, you have tropical disease belts which are particularly pernicious, where you have all these biting insects, and all these other co-factors running loose, and a generally deprived population, increasingly deprived, in which the spread of HIV-related problems is epidemic in a degree far exceeding that in the United States. So, in part, the problem is a marker—while it's a new type of general epidemic disease, it's a marker, the spread is a marker of the conditions of life we're providing for people.

So, you have two problems. One is to provide the care, the medication, pharmaceutical products and so forth, that are needed for the population, and making sure they get delivered to the people who need them. And the other thing is, simply, apart from providing the care, is to recognize that these physical environmental conditions of poverty, and the terrible things that are happening in Africa now, create a holocaust, and there are people in the area, like the followers of the late [Field] Marshal Montgomery—who probably increased the length of World War II by two or three years by his shenanigans as a commander of British forces—that this fellow was a real rabid racist, who said publicly, that he's a supporter of the Rhodes plan, which is to depopulate so-called black Africa, to get it down to the number of shoe-shine people and hod-carriers and weapons-bearers, who would amuse the Great White Father. And part of the problem in Africa, is that you have precisely that condition. You have people who are

stealing the mineral resources out from under the people, as George Bush is doing, for example, in Barrick Gold and things like that. And you have other people who are simply saying, "Let's kill them off."

And so, you have a deliberate policy of genocide targeting Africa, by people like the late Marshal Montgomery, who are doing that deliberately, and other people are standing by and letting it happen. So that the problem of HIV is a marker, in a sense. Yes, it is a new type of epidemic disease. But it's a marker of two things. It's a marker of the relative degree of public health conditions. It's also a marker of the attitude of powerful institutions and powerful forces, in dealing with these areas of the world. We could do something about Africa. We don't know that we've got the solution yet for the problem, but we know we could do a great deal more, if we could restore nation-states, if we could stop the bloodshed, if we could attack some of the conditions which are now being fostered by international institutions and so forth.

Dr. Muhammad: Yes, if I could address the question about AIDS. Abraham Lincoln put forth a principle in a political context, that it was impossible for there to be a nation that was half-free and half-slave. What I think, is that the epidemic of AIDS, which is global in its nature, emphasizes that underlying principle in another way. That it is impossible for there to be a world of humanity, where part of that world is prosperous, relatively well-off, and the beneficiaries of a health-care system, and then, another huge portion of that humanity, that is deprived of that same thing. What AIDS forces humanity to do, is to either accept, acquiesce, to extinction, or come together on the basis of the best principles of Christianity, Islam, Judaism, and other great faiths of the world, and say, in the spirit of compassion, "I am my brother's keeper."

And it is not an issue of money, it is not an issue of politics, it's an issue of spirituality; it's an issue of compassion. And that we, together, must pledge ourselves and devote ourselves to a solution — and it can not be a partial solution. For someone to think that there's a solution to the AIDS problem that only involves my family, or my household — that's preposterous. For someone to think, "Well, this is a New York problem." Or, "It's a Washington, D.C. problem." Or it's the problem of a particular state — that preposterous. Or to think, "This is a problem of the Third World, and we in the First World or Second World, we don't need to worry about it." That's preposterous. If we don't address it as the global issue that it is, then soon, and very soon, sooner than people think, it will engulf us all, and overwhelm us all. [For more from Dr. Muhammad on AIDS, see interview which follows.]

How do we get the personnel?

Q: The best health-care needs the best doctors. Do you think physicians should have a ceiling on their fees for service? We are beginning to lose our pool of best doctors, as our best doctors find it professionally friendlier to enter fields that are less adversarial than medicine. It seems we may have

to lower our admissions standards for medical school, to attract less-qualified doctors.

LaRouche: I don't think that's necessary. I think the problem is, the destruction of the medical facilities began with two things. Number one, it started with the medical malpractice operation, which was a secondary phase. But the increase of medical malpractice insurance, is what was the biggest factor in destroying the medical profession, as such. Because doctors couldn't afford it; they went out of practice. The cost of doing business as a physician increased. The income of a physician, decreased. And then, the medical malpractice insurance on top of it, on institutions and so forth, all these kinds of things, produced hell.

Now, the other part of the thing is that the destruction came from government policy, and other policy, but it was government-featured policy, in the Carter administration, when, in deregulation, there was a policy of looting entitlements. What you had under Carter, and then, especially, in the early 1980s, a real wave, a mad rush, to loot entitlements, which meant Social Security; it meant health-care systems; it meant all these things — entitlements. Including public facilities, that is, the infrastructural facilities. As a part of this looting of entitlements — which included Social Security, pension systems in general, looting also the health system. So they said, here's the big-ticket item. Here's the area where coming in with financial piracy can skim off the biggest amount of profit, without actually producing anything; simply by reprocessing through this privatization process, Wall Street privatization, we can loot it.

So what we've done, is, we've looted the system into a state of crisis. The system is not, inherently because it's a medical system, a failure. It's not because of costs of physicians, or to physicians; that's not the problem. The problem is, we've created a total environment, which is totally wrong. And, we're going to have to get at this thing. Government is going to have to play a big role. We're going to have to intervene, on the state and Federal government level, and probably the local community, too, to reorganize. We're going to have to take a Hill-Burton approach, and say, "We've got to save the capacity to meet the medical needs of our population, under a General Welfare concept. We therefore have to keep the institutions that are necessary, alive, that is, the actual delivery institutions, alive, and we're going to have to find ways in which to manage the other kinds of costs which are incurred in delivering health care. We're going to put the thing under reorganization. We don't want it on the government; it's not a good idea to have a government-controlled system, but we want to get it back, in a transition period, to something like the system which existed, say, in the early 1970s. The public-private division at that time. Something like that, we've got to get to quickly.

But we're going to have to do it through very drastic intervention by government: the Federal, state, and local governments combined.



One of the responsibilities of the Federal government in health-care policy, is to foster basic medical research, in the interests of the General Welfare. Here, scientists examine a tissue specimen at the National Cancer Institute.

What's the starting point?

Q: My name is Nancy. I am a mediator between service providers from hospitals, and managed-care companies. I hear complaints from patients, clients, as well as the service providers on a day-to-day basis. And my question is, and I'm wondering, what can we do, or what should be the starting point for what we do, to change the position that we're in, in terms of being so limited in terms of what we can actually provide the patients?

LaRouche: Well I think, Nancy, the key thing is, we have to have a national health-care bill, modelled on the successful features of Hill-Burton, which addresses all these areas. In other words, we're going to have to say, we are prepared—the Federal government, primarily, together with state and local governments, and private institutions—we are prepared to work together, to take a system which is about to disintegrate, and keep the essential viable elements of that functioning and in place.

And so, it's going to be that kind of operation. It's going to be essentially a process of reorganization in bankruptcy, of what is now, essentially, a bankrupt health-care system. That is, if you take all the people that need health care, which the health-care system should be serving, we are not meeting that demand, and we can not meet the demand. The ability to meet that demand, by the existing health-care system, is being destroyed, both by general economic conditions, and also by the HMO managed-care system itself, because of the overload at the top, the skimming from the top, which is a very destructive process. Plus the fact that

the economy, contrary to boola-boola rumors, is not growing in the United States now.

We're going to have to move in, as you would move in in bankruptcy, and say, we have something in the community health-care system, which we must keep alive, like the fire department, at all costs. And we're going to keep it alive. But we know it's now bankrupt, in the sense that it is in a spiral, a hopeless spiral of bankruptcy, until we can get it reorganized. So, we're going to step in, we'll have to. We're going to get together, the Federal government, the state government, local government, and private institutions involved in this. We're going to have to work together, and say, "This thing is bankrupt." We're going to have to work out in each locality, the specifics of how we rebuild the system.

Summary remarks

Dr. Clarke: I just wanted to thank Mr. LaRouche for having the tenacity and the guts, to stand up and to attack a problem which is the mainstay of the American public, and it is so critical to the existence of this great nation, and yet, our bungling politicians, somewhat, are either too crazy to understand, or not wise enough. But Mr. LaRouche has taken this by the horns, and decided, well, it's a major issue. It's not just a small issue. It is *the* issue. And as Dr. Muhammad has clearly pointed out before, the ancillary issues are very critical, which is not only health care, but education, to make sure the people really are well taken care of, to provide for their health care. Therefore, Mr. LaRouche has done a marvellous job, and I hope we make sure we are there, not only to

support him, but to support a leader who has the wisdom, the courage, and the guts, to stand up to a corrupt society. Thank you.

Dr. Muhammad: Just briefly, I would say that I certainly have appreciated the opportunity to be a part of this discussion, about the crime of managed care, and I think that this is the kind of issue that should be discussed more widely. It's the kind of issue that the people themselves have to decide. It's not going to be done by someone else. It's going to be done, if it is done, by we ourselves. This is a corrupt system. In case someone is feeling some sympathy for the managed care organizations, the HMOs, and thinks, perhaps, that we're being a bit unfair in our criticisms of them, then I would hold out this challenge to the HMOs: That, if you are not corrupt, if you are not thieves, if you are not robbers, if you are not involved in human sacrifice for the sake of your profits, then you can prove that, by entering into community partnership agreements with your managed-care membership, and plow the profits that you generate from maintenance of your health maintenance organization, back into the communities from which those profits have been derived. And if you are unwilling or unable to form those kinds of community partnerships with those that you are exploiting, then you will just have to accept the harsh criticism that you are hearing and will continue to hear, and you will have to expect that one of these days, we the people of the United States will rise up and destroy you, and replace this ungodly system which you have erected, with one that is based upon compassion and other humane values, that revere the sanctity of human life, above all other values.

LaRouche: What you have, is you have going on in the nation now, a spectacle of two party leaderships competing for 35% of the people eligible to vote. Isn't that funny? Now, the 35% is dominated by people whose income brackets are in the upper 20% of the nation's income brackets. The upper income brackets represent 50% of the family income of the families of the nation as a whole. And at the top, of course, is the top 1 to 2%, who are a little smarter, but the 18%, the lower 18% of the top 20%, are generally suckers who are fascinated by their money-manager accounts, and similar kinds of things, their stock prices and whatnot. And they're so fascinated by that, they are living in a fantasy-land, out of reality.

So, the politicians, like the Gores, and to some degree the Bradleys, and certainly the Bushes and the people behind them, are appealing — imagine! — to try to get the majority of 35% of the Americans who might be potentially eligible to vote in this election. Whereas, the lower 80% of the total population, who are more and more disaffected from the politicians, and may turn out in some part to vote for them, but they're going to bet on the front-runner, or what they think the front-runner is, or a protest vote; they're not going to try to change the nation.

Now, our job is to convince the average American, that somebody cares about the average American. Because the conviction is, that this is a spectacle, that they're like the

proletariat of the Roman Empire, going into the Colosseum to watch some gladiators kill each other, maybe on a television set or something, these days, rather than being part of the self-governing process of a nation. The health-care question comes directly to this point. Does leadership care about a frightened, desperate citizen, especially in the lower 80% of the family-income brackets of this nation?

Our problem in politics, is to show that citizen that somebody does care. Not in order to win their vote, that's not the issue — we need the vote, because we've got to take power, and it's their power, it's not ours. But we've got to mobilize them to take power back, away from the deluded people who now dominate national politics, and who are the object of lust by the principal candidates and parties.

And we won't do that, unless we can get you, and other citizens who are blocked into this lower 80% of family-income brackets, to realize, not only that somebody cares about you — and the health-care question defines that very clearly, especially if you're young, or you're a little bit over 55 years of age. But also, to make it obvious to you, that you don't have to put up with this nonsense. That there is a concept of the General Welfare. And that you should be optimistic about what we can do, if you will but get out, and take the power, which you, as representatives of the lower 80% of the family-income brackets of the nation, represent. If we can get African-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, Asian-Americans, people in labor, just concerned professionals, and senior citizens, to unite, around this question of General Welfare, and say the General Welfare comes first — because we're convinced that if we can win the point of the General Welfare, then winning that point will put us in a position to address the specific issues of different groupings within the population.

And I think health care and education are the two most unifying questions of concern, especially for the people who live in the lower 80% of family-income brackets. We should look at it this way: We know what we're talking about; we've had this discussion; we'll have more of it. But that's not the point. The question is, can our discussion lead to a solution. It can lead to a solution only politically. Only if we can inspire the people, especially the lower 80% of income brackets, who are now totally unrepresented by most candidates — the candidates don't care about them, as long as they keep them out of the way, keep the upper 35%, that actually turn out to vote, in their pocket, the majority of that, and they divide that up. They don't care about the rest of the citizens.

But the rest of the citizens, if they will realize that they care, if they have the optimism, we can win. And we can win around a central, unifying question, or a series of such questions, which express the General Welfare. And if we can inspire our fellow citizens to get out and march and vote, to take power back, then all these fools, of politicians who are tracing the shares, the crumbs, of the 35% of the citizens now expected to vote — we can just brush them aside, and go on and get this mess straightened out. And that's the way to look at the health-care problem.

We must conquer AIDS as a challenge to our humanity, or seal our fate

Dr. Muhammad, a longtime collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche, is the Minister of Health and Human Services for the Nation of Islam, and the National Spokesman for Minister Louis Farrakhan. He is Director of the Abundant Life Clinic, Washington, D.C., many of whose patients are infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). In 1991, Dr. Muhammad, a surgeon, travelled to Kenya to investigate the use of low-dose interferon therapy with AIDS patients, a treatment developed by Harvard-trained immunologist Dr. David Koeh.

On Jan. 24, Dr. Muhammad joined Democratic Presidential pre-candidate LaRouche and a panel of other experts in New York for a webcast on the crisis in health care. Other panelists were Brooklyn emergency room specialist Dr. Kildare Clarke and EIR economics correspondent Richard Freeman. Participants in the live webcast were from New York City, Connecticut, Buffalo, Ithaca, and Rochester.

Lawrence Freeman interviewed Dr. Muhammad for EIR on Jan. 13.

EIR: First of all, I'd like to say to our readers that the subject of AIDS is not a new subject for either Dr. Muhammad or ourselves. Mr. LaRouche began looking at this issue in the 1980s, and forecast that, as a result of the declining economic conditions brought about by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) policy, there would probably be an outbreak of some plague or plague-like epidemic. We published studies to this effect in the 1980s. Dr. Muhammad also became concerned about this issue, and came across some of our writings. So for us, we have been watching this for about 15 years. And even though in some of the discussion we're going to have, the figures are startling, we're not caught completely by surprise by them. I think that's one thing that our readers should know.

The first thing I'd like to say, Dr. Muhammad, is that some of the statistics are amazing. Some of the reports indicate that as many as 33 million people—some say 50 million—have AIDS, and that 70% of the people who have AIDS, are on the African continent, and about 16 million people who had AIDS died of AIDS. Now, just on the sheer numbers of those statistics, what is your first impression, and what does that bring to your mind?

Dr. Muhammad: I think that these numbers indicate a trag-

edy of enormous proportions. I think that what is striking about any of these statistics related to HIV and AIDS, and its spread in Africa and throughout the world, is the tremendous degree of imprecision, if you will, in these numbers. That some say 30 million, some say 40 million, some say 50 million, some say whatever. Because the fact of the matter is, that we don't actually know the number of people, in Africa, or any individual nation in Africa, or even in the United States, or any other nation around the world, who have been infected with HIV.

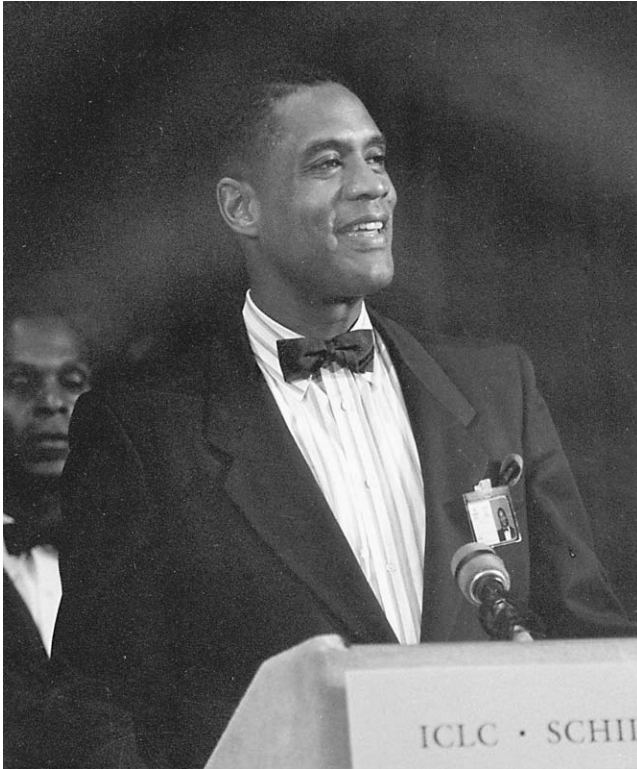
When we consider that this global pandemic is a true threat to the ultimate survival of humanity, it would seem that it would be of the utmost importance to know precisely who is infected and who is not infected, as a guide to public health measures. But in fact, that is not the case.

I became aware of the implications of HIV and AIDS in 1987, and you're quite right: Some of the earliest information that I came across [was] in the pages of *EIR* and other LaRouche publications. And certainly, *EIR* and related publications have remained a source of some of the best information.

But other than in the nation-state of Cuba, I don't think any nation deserves very much credit for accurately measuring the dimensions of the epidemic. I was in Cuba about two years ago, and I had a chance to meet there with the director of their AIDS effort, and to visit the sanatorium that they have outside of Havana on a former sugar plantation.

They're very precise in their understanding of AIDS in Cuba. They're very precise, because at that time, they had administered 18 million HIV tests to a population of approximately 10 million. So they knew, literally, every single infection that had occurred in the Cuban population. And whenever they identified someone as being infected, that person was taken into the health-care delivery system in Cuba, and given what they needed in terms of education, given what they needed in terms of therapy, and most importantly, given adequate nutrition and social supports. And in fact, the whole population has been properly educated and mobilized around the issue of AIDS.

So at the time that I was there two years ago, maybe two and a half years ago now, they had literally stopped the epidemic in its tracks. And it shows that where there is the national will to do so, and actually a rather modest allocation



Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad: "AIDS could become an ultimate challenge to humanity that brings the very best out of us."

of resources, that it is possible to get control of the epidemic, and to stop it.

Unfortunately, that national will has not been apparent in any other nation that I'm aware of throughout the world.

EIR: Given the levels of infection and the number of people who are dying in Africa, why do you think AIDS is spreading at the rate it is in Africa? Why is this the worst case that we're suffering from in the world?

Dr. Muhammad: I think that's a very good question, and we probably don't have all of the information that we need to give an adequate answer. But certainly part of the answer is the fact that Africa was deliberately targetted, where this infection is concerned.

I think that some of the questions about the origin of AIDS are relevant here: Is HIV and AIDS just a consequence of nature running amok, or, in fact, is HIV due to some artificial intervention, if you will, on the part of certain people on our planet?

And I think, while the question may not be settled altogether, some of the work done by Leonard Horowitz in his book from 1996, *Emerging Viruses: AIDS and Ebola*, settles a large part of that question, that it goes almost beyond dispute that HIV, ebola, and other emerging viruses were specifically engineered in biological warfare laboratories in this country and throughout the world [see review in *EIR*, Oct. 31, 1997].

And in fact, the way in which AIDS specifically was introduced into large population groups throughout the world, was by artificial means, specifically through the experimental hepatitis B vaccine that had been developed in the mid-1970s and was administered from 1974 through 1979, in population groups that included specific requests for participation by homosexual groups in New York and San Francisco, but also villagers in Central Africa, especially in the northeastern provinces of Zaire, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi.

And these people were inoculated with an experimental hepatitis B vaccine that was discovered later on to be contaminated, not with SIV [simian immunodeficiency virus], but with HIV. *And, the only way that those vaccines could have been contaminated, was deliberately.*

And so, we think—or, at least, I think—that the way in which a large enough critical mass of individuals got infected in certain geographical areas, was through inoculations. Then, other modes of transmission could take over after that, to continue the spread of the epidemic.

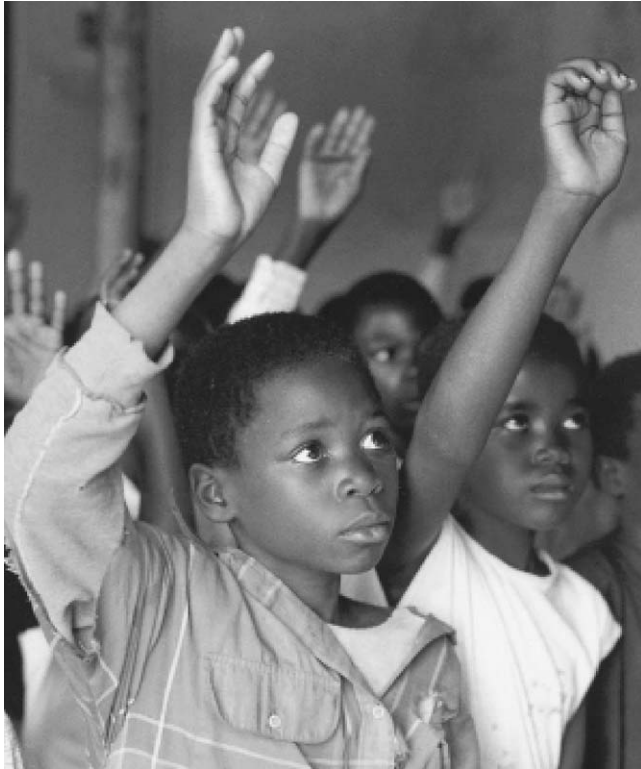
It's interesting that, in this country, anyway, but in many places throughout the world, the doctrine of HIV being spread as a sexually transmitted disease, is the prevalent notion, although other means of transmission have not been specifically ruled out.

But, in fact, there are two studies that I'm aware of: One was done in Germany about four years ago, which indicated that, although HIV can be transmitted sexually—say, from an infected male to a non-infected female—the transmission rate is on the order of 1 transmission per 700 sexual contacts between an infected male and a non-infected female. A similar study conducted in the United States a few years later, showed that the transmission rate was 1 transmission per 1,200 sexual contacts from an infected male to a non-infected female. So we can't argue that HIV is not sexually transmissible, but *it's not very transmissible* by sexual means.

Also, there are other factors that almost seem never to be taken into consideration, and that is: that the concentration of the viral particles in different bodily fluids varies quite a bit—the highest concentration being in saliva, with significant concentrations also present in breast milk, and blood, of course, but relatively minor amounts present in semen and vaginal secretions. . . .

Especially when one considers that the main expenditure in this country, and throughout the world, for HIV prevention, is on condoms—well, it just really doesn't make any sense, except when you consider that condoms are about 90% effective in preventing pregnancies.

Now, how effective they might be in preventing the transmission of HIV is another question. When you look at some of the studies that have been done—two years ago this past summer, there was a study released that showed that HIV infection rates were skyrocketing in young black females in the United States, but the pregnancy rates in the same group had plummeted. So, how can you reconcile those two diver-



Zambian children in the village of Mazabuka, where many have been orphaned by AIDS. With 30-40 million Africans infected with HIV, Al Gore is proposing that the United States spend \$100 million for their care: \$2-3 a head. "This is a joke," says Dr. Muhammad. "I mean, he should have just kept his mouth shut, and he shouldn't have said anything, because you can't save anybody's life with \$2 or \$3."

gent growth curves, when it just shows that these same girls who were continuing to be infected with HIV, in fact had reduced their pregnancy rate through the use of condoms, but it had no impact whatsoever on the rate of HIV infection?

EIR: Then what are you saying is the primary cause for the spread and transmission of AIDS?

Dr. Muhammad: What I'm specifically saying, is that we need to do some honest scientific work in this area, instead of jumping to politically correct conclusions about it. It may be that there are multiple transmission routes. It may be that once you reach a certain level of infectivity in a particular population—in other words, what happens to transmission in a population that is infected, say, at a rate of 20 or 30%, as opposed to a population that has less than 1% infection?

Maybe insect transmission, maybe airborne transmission, maybe transmission casually, through contact with personal care items, becomes a bigger factor than it would be at lower rates of infection in that population.

What I'm suggesting, is that there really hasn't been an awful lot of honest research to uncover how this virus may,

in fact, be spread, unintentionally, much less looking at the much larger possibilities that large populations have been infected, deliberately, through inoculations.

EIR: This is one of the biggest scandals, and a scientific scandal, because this has been around, at least known in this level, for 15 years. And yet, during that period of time, there have been almost no serious scientific studies that discuss any level of transmission other than the one to treat AIDS as if it were totally a sexually transmitted disease. Now, we go into the next millennium with arguably the biggest killer in the world, and we're still somewhat in the Dark Ages on investigation. And that's got to have been a political decision, that we've ruled out a whole area of scientific research.

Dr. Muhammad: Let me add one other thing that I just became aware of, maybe four months ago. I made a trip to a certain North African country. I won't mention the name of the country. But it was a country that I had been to before, and on previous trips, I was made aware of the fact that HIV and AIDS was not a problem in this North African, predominantly Muslim country.

On the last trip, however, the situation has changed completely. Now they have several hundred cases, maybe 75% of the cases occurring in children under the age of six. And the way in which this epidemic now has some feet under it in this particular country, is the fact that they discovered that some foreign medical workers were *deliberately* injecting HIV into children, in several hospitals, in this country.

And this is currently under a criminal investigation. These foreign health workers are under arrest. *And this is a major crime that has been carried out against this North African country.* So this is one case where the perpetrators of a crime—a biological warfare crime if you will, a crime of genocide—were caught red-handed. We can only imagine how many other locations throughout the world have also been the victims of deployed agents, utilizing weapons of mass destruction, against targeted populations.

EIR: Let's look just at Africa for a minute, or other underdeveloped countries: What are the other conditions that some people call co-factors? What are the conditions that make it propitious for AIDS to spread at such alarming rates?

Dr. Muhammad: One of the questions that I puzzled over early on in the epidemic, before I understood some of these things, is: What do homosexuals in Hollywood have in common with Haitians and Central African villagers? Because remember, at that time, in the late 1980s, these were high-risk groups that were talked about.

The only thing that these three population groups seemed to have in common was the fact that they were all multiply-infected with many different infectious diseases. The average homosexual in Western countries has had multiple bouts of gonorrhea, syphilis, chlamydia—you know, you name the sexually transmitted disease, and they have it. They tend to

be carriers of at least one form of hepatitis or the other, and oftentimes, many other things as well.

In a similar way, people who live in impoverished countries like Haiti and the Central African nations, are also oftentimes multiply-infected with parasitic diseases: malaria, tuberculosis, all kinds of diarrheal illnesses. And this tends to create a situation of relative immune deficiency, not specifically from HIV. But then, when you introduce HIV into that situation, you have an accelerated clinical manifestation of what we call AIDS.

So, I think that the economic, social, hygienic conditions in many of these poorly developed nations, is a net accelerator of the rate of spread of HIV. With hygiene, in many instances, it may introduce a factor that does not seem to be highly significant in the West. That has to do with biting insects. I've read, from different sources, that in certain tropical areas of the world, an individual may be bitten between 100 and 200 times per day, from mosquitoes, flies, other biting insects. In a village where you may have a high level of infection of the total population of that village, then it means that individuals may receive an adequate inoculation of virus from insects that have bitten a number of times in the course of the day. So, this leads to a completely different epidemic dynamic in these places, as opposed to what you would see in the almost insect-free environments of the temperate-zone countries.

EIR: Another factor that you alluded to is health care. Both of us have been to Africa, and—I don't know if people in the West have any idea of what health care is really like in Africa. One statistic that did come out, which just shows how, unless emergency measures are taken, the AIDS epidemic is going to spread, is that, of all the Africans with AIDS, fewer than 5% have access to basic health care. And that's already *after they have AIDS*. This is a crucial area of infrastructure that is virtually nonexistent, except in probably a handful of cities, and even then it isn't up to Western standards.

Dr. Muhammad: That is putting your finger right on the crux of the problem, because even if we had the perfect treatment for HIV and AIDS-related diseases, yet, without a health-care infrastructure, there's no way to deliver it.

And so, there have been tremendous advances in treatment since the epidemic became known. I don't think any of the treatments are what we would call perfected; yet, some are rather effective, more or less, with most people. But without a health-care infrastructure, there's no way in which that health care can be delivered.

The per-capita expenditure throughout Africa, in many cases, amounts to a dollar or so per year. Well, that's not enough money to afford anything. I was appalled to hear the proposal that Vice President Gore put before the UN Security Council just this past week, where he said that the United States was pledging \$100 million for the care of AIDS victims in Africa.

If there are 30 to 40 million of these infected Africans,

then he's talking about two and a half to three dollars a head. This is a joke. I mean, he should have just kept his mouth shut, and he shouldn't have said anything, because you can't save anybody's life with \$2 or \$3.

He proposed, I believe, \$10 million for the care of 11 million African orphans—about 90¢ apiece. Well, this shows clearly, that Gore is not serious in what he proposes, the Clinton administration is not serious. Nobody is serious about putting forth the level of expenditure that would be adequate to the problem. There has to be some proportionality between what you're trying to do, and what you're willing to spend for it. *And right now, we want to spend pennies for something that is going to cost billions upon billions of dollars.*

AIDS must be considered right now, to be a death plague on the human population, that is increasingly going out of control. It could be, if it was viewed properly, a tremendous challenge to our collective humanity. If we reach down deep inside, whether we're Christians, Jews, Muslims, Buddhists, whatever we may be, in terms of our spiritual direction, but yet if we reach deep down inside for the compassion toward our fellow human beings, this could be a challenge that would tend to solidify humanity. It would tend to unite us on the basis of a common good, on the basis of a common challenge that threatens all of our lives.

But, in fact, the kind of fractured spiritual life, handicapped by greed and racism and all of the other negatives, means that right now, there is literally no sign on the horizon that we are about to give an adequate response to the AIDS challenge.

EIR: I wanted to go back to the question of Gore. Apparently, his proposal was to increase the expenditures for AIDS by \$100 million, which would only take us to \$325 million, for 50 million or more Africans who have AIDS. So it's really quite cynical. Aside from the complete hypocrisy of Gore being put in charge of working with the UN Security Council, after he tried to deny South Africans the right to have cheaper AIDS medicines, the other thing he said is that the chief area that we're going to work in, and the hope, lies in a vaccine for AIDS.

I wanted to get your view of this, as a doctor in this field now for many years. Is a vaccine a viable approach, and does that allow us to ignore everything else that has to be done in the meantime?

Dr. Muhammad: If there were the perfect vaccine for HIV and AIDS, you would still have the problem of treating those who have already become infected. So even if we had in hand, right now, the perfect vaccine, our work is still cut out for us.

However, the possibilities of there ever being a completely effective HIV vaccine, is a very remote possibility. And that just flows directly from the biological characteristics of HIV, which happens to be the most mutagenic virus known. It's about 50 times as mutagenic as the influenza virus. The influenza virus is notorious for creating worldwide epidemics ev-

ery two or three years, because it mutates to the degree that our immune defenses against the old flu bug won't help us against the new flu bug that has mutated.

Well, HIV is 50 times as mutagenic as that. And maybe people aren't aware of the fact of how ineffective the highly touted flu vaccines are: that at best, the studies show they're only about 30% effective. So mathematically, *you could conclude that any vaccine against HIV, would probably have less than a 1% effective rate.* It's just not a viable alternative.

And I think that anybody who consistently proposes that as the answer for HIV and AIDS, is really being quite cynical, and even has criminally bad intentions; because it's literally saying to the world of humanity that is at risk, that you're just going to have to hold on the best you can, until we come up with that which we can never come up with. So, it's a prescription for genocide.

EIR: You mentioned earlier passing out condoms to prevent people from having children, and now you mentioned again the genocide question. And I think we're both familiar with the fact that, in the 1970s, when Henry Kissinger was Secretary of State, there was a National Security Study Memorandum [NSSM 200] put out, that said that you have to stop developing countries from having high rates of population growth, because they would use up resources that the West needs. So, we have to induce them to take these counterpopulation measures themselves, so they don't build up an animosity toward the West.

And now, about a quarter-century after Kissinger made these statements, isn't that what is happening? And then again, I want to draw out the horrific implications, and get your thoughts on them, on this AIDS crisis; because, for example, statistics have come out saying that in Nigeria, which is the largest populated country in Africa, between 110 and 120 million people—they now talk about a 5% infection rate, which is extraordinary. They talk about other cities in Africa—just cities, now, not countries—having an 8-30% HIV infection rate.

There was a statistic that [UN Secretary General] Kofi Annan came out with, that said, of 11 million AIDS orphans, 90% are African children. And then we can go through statistics on Uganda, the Congo, Zambia.

What are the implications of these levels of disease in African countries? How will this affect the population growth of these countries in Africa?

Dr. Muhammad: I think we've already seen what it means. In Burundi, in Rwanda, and perhaps a few other countries, we've already seen a net decrease in life expectancy, on the order of, down from 60 years at birth, to a life expectancy now of around 40 years. So, you've lost one-third of the expected lifespan of the population.

What we are witnessing, we're on the brink of watching the wholesale collapse of entire nations in central and eastern and southern Africa, and perhaps, in another decade or so, we could see the same thing occurring among Asian nations.

It's interesting that you go all the way back to the mid-1970s, that would be '74, '75, with the National Security Study Memorandum 200 (which, of course, most Americans have never heard of). But, as far as I'm aware, it was the first time that the United States government specifically targeted human populations as being enemies to the national security interests of the United States. . . . Now of course, the genocidal implications of National Security Study Memorandum 200 are one thing. But in the law, you would also have to be able to show that the means existed to carry out those intentions. *And it just so happens that, in the scientific world, along about the same time, the capability for reducing populations wholesale, had just been attained.*

In 1969, before the House subcommittee on appropriations, there was a request for \$10 million for the final development of a class of biological agents that had the characteristic of destroying the human immune system. And so this appropriation was voted by Congress in 1969, and went under what was at the time called "the Special Virus Cancer Program," under Nixon's famous War on Cancer.

Now, the Special Virus Cancer Program was a search for oncogenic viruses—in other words, viruses that could cause cancer.

Well, the deception that apparently was under way, was that Nixon had said that the United States was not going to be involved any longer in research having to do with biological weapons and chemical weapons. But, in fact, the Special Cancer Virus Program was just that, but under the cover of the war against cancer.

So, the United States Army, and others, did discover several viruses that had the capability of inducing cancer in human populations. And it is believed that it was out of this research, from 1969 and onward, that resulted in the development specifically of HIV. And it was in exactly this same time period, that this HIV virus, this artificial virus, made its appearance, its rather sudden appearance, in the experimental hepatitis B vaccine that was administered to homosexuals in the United States, and throughout Africa and Haiti.

And in fact, several locations where the United States Army had biological warfare research satellite units—this is where we see the highest incidence of this infection.

So, what does this all mean? It means that for the last two and a half decades, at least, the policy objectives of National Security Study Memorandum 200, authored by Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft, with the involvement of people like George Bush, has been in effect. And it has been carried out, quite covertly. It has been done in such a way that it has not aroused the ire of the intended victims.

As a matter of fact, *it has been so cleverly disguised, that one of the tragic ironies of this epidemic, is that the victims, before they die, end up blaming themselves.* The whole fault and blame for HIV and AIDS is placed on those who are dying, that they were promiscuous, they were truck drivers who were on the roads in Africa, and they were visiting prostitutes, and they were doing this, and they were doing that.

I think there needs to be a convening of heads of state to look at HIV and AIDS as probably the very worst single threat to the continued existence of large segments of humanity. And there needs to be some kind of a spiritual rebirth among global leadership, to decide they actually care about the future of humanity. Because the current policies and actions would indicate, that they don't much care.

And so the whole blame and shame and stigma, falls on the victims themselves, and those who are most likely the perpetrators of genocide seem to be getting away scot free.

EIR: What's happening now, is, the death rate is so high due to AIDS, that industry, businesses, can't function, because of the number of workers who have to leave the workforce, because they get sick. There are figures coming out of Kenya, Zimbabwe, South Africa, that the economic effects of AIDS could be to lower the prosperity of the economy. And it's very hard to talk about prosperity in these economies. But, there are some studies that say that economic growth could be lowered by 20%, for example, because utility companies have to hire an extra 12-15% employees to account for those who will leave due to illness. In South Africa, in some places, they lose half the teachers in particular school districts.

So, this has a devastating economic effect on countries that already are suffering devastating economic effects. LaRouche said it's a non-linear reaction compounding upon itself. And I don't think people are fully aware of the economic crisis that this is causing in these countries.

Dr. Muhammad: Yes, it makes you wonder whether or not, in some of these countries and some of these regions of Africa and other portions of the Third World, whether we've reached what you might call the horizon of a black hole, from which there is no escape. I don't know if the rate of collapse in some of these areas is beyond remediation. It may be. Certainly I am convinced, that if adequate measures are not taken within the next few years, that we *will* reach, in many areas of the world, a point of no return, from which the population can not recover. And in some cases, we may already be there.

EIR: Would you outline a Manhattan Project-style approach to studying all the possible areas of how AIDS could be transmitted, and all the possible cures?

At this point, we have various medicines that are used. I guess we should discuss this a little bit, because you have been involved in research in one area. And, of course, we have the case of Magic Johnson here in the United States, who was an athlete, which means his body was in better condition. He also has enormous amounts of money, so he can pay for what is required. And this is denied, obviously, to most

Americans, much less most Africans.

So, in addition to the larger approach, what do you think is the immediate medical approach that we should be taking?
Dr. Muhammad: Well, I think that is a very large question. But it's one that has to be faced up to. First of all, you're right. It's going to take a Manhattan Project-style mobilization, but this time on a global scale, where we bring all the best minds together, to look at the relevant issues. In order for this to happen, there has to be just the complete demolishing of this psychological state of denial that paralyzes government and prevents the mobilization of resources.

I think there needs to be a convening of heads of state to look at HIV and AIDS as probably the very worst single threat to the continued existence of large segments of humanity. And there needs to be some kind of a spiritual rebirth among global leadership, to decide whether in fact they actually care about the future of humanity. Because the current policies and actions would indicate, that they don't much care.

So, if that is the case, that they don't much care, then HIV and AIDS have revolutionary implications, because then, *humanity itself must rise up to take matters into its own hands.*

Now, assuming that there is a generalized, global acknowledgment of the threat, then the very first thing that has to be done, is there has to be a massive education program, based on the very best information that we have available, and of course increasing that database all the time, so that we are really telling the population the true facts, if you will, about HIV and AIDS, devoid of the mythologies that have built up around it.

The point of such a massive educational campaign, is to overcome whatever resistance that there might be for people being tested. As we say here at the Abundant Life Clinic, "If you don't know your HIV status as an individual, you don't know the first thing there is to know about AIDS." And so, that's the intent of all education, is to learn one's HIV status, because it's only when you know what your status is, that you are able to do the responsible thing by yourself, by your family and other loved ones, by your community, and by the nation of which you're a part.

So education is tied directly with testing. We have the technology. I'm most familiar with some of the advanced membrane chemistry technologies that have resulted in HIV

One of the glaring weaknesses in the modern scientific medical paradigm, is our inability to effectively treat viral illnesses. Now, this means that if we become adept at the treatment of HIV and AIDS, if we make fundamentally new discoveries about the nature of viral illnesses and learn how to deal with them, then we really will be creating a tremendous paradigm shift in medicine.

testing capabilities that could literally be put into force anywhere in the world. One developed by Dr. James Parker, from California, at V-Tech Corp., is able to be used without any electricity, without a lot of training for technicians—very, very simply done—gives results that are highly accurate, within five or ten minutes, using blood, urine, or saliva.

So, this testing technology is available. It needs to be employed widely, so that every human being on the face of this planet has the opportunity to be tested.

For those who unfortunately test positive for the antibodies for the virus that cause HIV and AIDS, then those individuals need to have made available to them, *as a matter of right*, the very best treatment that is available.

The most effective and cost-effective treatment that I'm aware of, is the low-dose interferon therapies developed by the Kenyans and others. I'm also aware that in Cuba, they have made tremendous advances in the uses of low-dose alpha interferon. Interferon, for those who may not know, is a natural human cytokine. It has immune modulatory properties; it mobilizes the immune system. And it is the natural response that we have to viral infections and to some forms of cancers.

And so, utilizing this approach, has led to great success where it has been done properly. Because of the nature of it, that it is a natural biological product of growing cells, then it is literally possible to set up tissue culture in laboratories in various places throughout the world, and grow cells that produce interferon by the ton. We could make the per-dose cost, no more than a couple of pennies, easily affordable even by the poorest people on the earth.

But, I believe it is the responsibility of every government, and other international institutions, to support the financial cost of such treatment. It should be the inherent right of every human being to receive such treatment.

And then there need to be ongoing research efforts to learn more and more as we go along, because admittedly, HIV and AIDS is a new disease. We don't know much about it. We haven't had much experience with it. We don't know the true natural history of it yet. It hasn't been around long enough.

And then we get back to the other point, that there must be, as a part of this mobilization, a commitment to the building of the health infrastructure throughout the world so that there are no longer significant health barriers, or barriers to health care, or significant disparities in the availability of health care,

regardless of where a person lives on the planet.

And what that means is, that there would have to be a wholesale education of large numbers of people. There have to be accelerated educational programs to produce the doctors, the technicians, the nurses, the other health-care workers, the educators who would have to be fanned out all over the globe.

There needs to be, in the developed countries, something on the order of a Peace Corps mobilization, because you already have tremendous numbers of people who have the background and the capability. They could be mobilized in a matter of months and deployed throughout the world, to really give some teeth to these efforts.

And then, this of course necessitates global approaches to many things. You can't view health-care issues in isolation from social issues, economic issues, political issues—all of that has to come into it in some way or the other. And there have to be functional alliances across all kinds of boundaries.

So, in that way, HIV and AIDS could become an ultimate challenge to humanity that brings the very best out of us. But to continue as we are, with this pessimistic, fatalistic attitude, literally condemns a huge portion of humanity to certain death in the early decades of the 21st century.

EIR: What you have outlined is a real test for humanity. And so this is a challenge. But the question is, can we turn the challenge into a positive virtue? LaRouche has talked about the question of colonizing Mars, which would revolutionize our entire economy and scientific capability, and also lift our spirits.

It seems to me you're suggesting something similar for AIDS, especially since 70% of this disease is located in the Sub-Sahara portion of Africa. So, we're probably talking about something on the order of several tens of billions, maybe \$50-100 billion, which would have to include changing our scientific approach. It would mean health care to every single person, as you mentioned.

And it would mean fundamental changes in the economy. LaRouche has mentioned the Marshall Plan that changed Germany substantially in 1948, a reconstruction bank. He has proposed a New Bretton Woods, where each nation would be part of a new economic system.

So, it seems to me that what we're discussing here is

possibly the second great effort that we're going to have to wage in this new millennium for a complete overhaul of our economy, of our scientific capability, which does test the question of our commitment to human life and to our brothers and sisters, and which, if we don't, from what we discussed earlier, we're talking about a Dark Age—the elimination of a large percentage of the world's population in the first half of the 21st century, given the rate of spread of this disease in Africa. And that's just a marker of what will happen elsewhere. And we already see signs of it in Asia and in Latin America.

So, it looks like we're combining a Manhattan Project, a Moon-Mars Project, and a Marshall Plan all in one here, and testing ourselves in the process.

Dr. Muhammad: Yes. And there's added importance, as well, beyond the specific issue of HIV and AIDS. When we talk about HIV and AIDS, obviously we're talking about a disease epidemic that is caused by a virus. Well, one of the glaring weaknesses in the modern scientific medical paradigm, is our inability to effectively treat viral illnesses. Now, this means that if we become adept at the treatment of HIV and AIDS, if we make fundamentally new discoveries about the nature of viral illnesses and learn how to deal with them, then we really will be creating a tremendous paradigm shift in medicine.

Now, I hate that term, “paradigm shift,” because it's so often misused. But in fact, that's what this would be. It would be a genuine paradigm shift.

Now, why is that so important, beyond HIV and AIDS? It is because medical scientists are becoming increasingly aware, just in the last maybe five years, that many of the degenerative or inflammatory or auto-immune diseases, that humanity suffers from, are in fact infections.

I guess the first revelation came about five years ago, when it was learned that peptic ulcer disease was caused by a bacterium, *heliobacter pylori*. Now it turns out that even cardiovascular disease, coronary artery disease, that causes strokes, kidney disease, all of these cardiovascular disorders, may in fact be due to another infection with a bacterium called chlamydia.

It turns out that even psychiatric illnesses, major depression, schizophrenia, may be due to viral infections; that diabetes, obsessive compulsive disorders, may be due to infections.

We're looking at the emergence of new diseases, attention deficit disorder in children, so-called, Alzheimer's in older adults; many of these are also seemingly associated with infections, many of them viral infections. Chronic fatigue syndrome, fibromyalgia, Gulf War Syndrome—many of these illnesses are due, it turns out, to viral infections, not to mention the clear link that exists between neoplastic diseases, or cancers, and viral infections.

So, if we learn to treat HIV and AIDS, we would be ushering in a whole new era in medicine, one that would be comparable to the ushering in of the antibiotic era with the introduc-

tion of penicillin and other early antibiotics. Now, suddenly, these “untreatable” illnesses that had no answer, could be taken care of quite easily.

If we learn how to treat HIV and AIDS, then there's a whole other realm that we move into that enhances the quality of life, that will probably abolish some of the most common diseases that plague humanity now. All of this, if we bear down, and do what we should do, and make the commitment that we should make, to the eradication of this man-made disease.

But we can't end it there, because if, in fact, it turns out that HIV and AIDS is the result of genocidal planning and policies of certain elements in the world, then it seems to me, that justice demands that those perpetrators of such genocidal schemes must also be brought to the bar of justice, and exposed for the mass-murderers that they are. And their policies need to be exposed and destroyed, so that humanity never again will be their unwitting victims.

EIR: I couldn't agree with you more on that.

Now, since these statistics are coming out at the rate they are, and people are waking up to issues that you and I and others in our organization have discussed for many years, you have all kinds of statements being made, such as the disingenuous remarks of Vice President Al Gore, about “taking this on” with a mere \$320 million—but do you think the response from our political leaders, also African-American leaders, is adequate? How do you evaluate the response, now that people are getting an inkling? Or, are we just completely desensitized to it, and has our culture stooped so low that there is no response? Or, which political leaders do you think are responding to this situation and this crisis?

Dr. Muhammad: I think to date, the responsiveness of political leaders to this epidemic is woefully inadequate. I mean, we're starting to hear certain things. Even what Gore said—at least he said something, when, in the past, nothing was being said. Clinton has said a few things.

I was, as I said, recently overseas, and I had the opportunity to meet with a few African leaders. And they are now openly speaking about HIV and AIDS. So I think there is a greater willingness to take up the issue and to speak to it. But there's nothing like an adequate response taking place right now. We're at maybe the 1% mark, toward 100% solution.

I think the candidacy of Lyndon LaRouche is significantly different. I certainly hope that his campaign goes well, and I certainly hope that he gets the exposure that he deserves, because I think he's the one person who can adequately articulate the policy needs in this area. And perhaps he can inspire the kind of mobilization that is really needed.

EIR: Thank you very much Dr. Muhammad. We look forward to further discussions on this.

Dr. Muhammad: It's a pleasure.

Business Briefs

Nigeria

Prof. Aluko criticizes privatization of firms

Nigerian economist Prof. Sam Aluko warned against the ongoing privatization of public-sector firms, in a lecture at the Nigeria Economic Summit in Abuja, in December 1999, according to *Vanguard News*. He said that Nigeria had no reasons to trust the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the forces behind the program. (For interviews with and coverage of Professor Aluko, see *EIR*, July 29, 1994; Jan. 16, 1998, p. 62. His endorsement of Lyndon LaRouche's Presidential campaign is in *EIR*, Dec. 24, 1999, p. 64.)

"The World Bank changes the goal post, and after some time they remove the goal post entirely," he said. "The argument that the state has no business being in business is wrong."

Aluko said that there is no country in the world that does not play a major role in the productive sector of the economy. "The Japanese government often protects some of its industries from both domestic and international competition," including shipbuilding, cement, steel, construction, and telecommunications, because "those industries are too weak to stand on their own," he said. Even Germany has rejected privatization as a British and American affair, he said, asking why Nigeria, where workers are poorly paid, is rushing into the program.

On the war against corruption, Aluko said that without a living wage, the campaign would fail.

Space

China plans to join Int'l Space Station

In January, the head of the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology, Lu Yongxiang, told the *People's Daily* that the Ministry is "currently discussing increasing China's cooperation with Germany, the U.S., England, Canada, Japan, and especially Russia," in space technology, and participating in the In-

ternational Space Station (ISS).

Lu Yongxiang said that the Ministry would focus on international projects, and that investments would be increased in joint ventures, although it would limit China's participation to less than 10% of the expenses for joint ventures.

The path of least resistance for Chinese participation in the ISS would be through a bilateral agreement with Russia, which is having difficulty paying for the construction of much of the hardware it is committed to build for the station. Russia has already approached Ukraine for participation in the Russian segments, and is in a partnership with the American Spacehab company to sell some of its space onboard the ISS to commercial interests.

During a trip to China a few years ago, former Sen. John Glenn proposed that U.S.-Chinese space cooperation be increased, and such talks were under way preceding President Clinton's trip to China in 1998. All such discussions were scrapped after allegations were published by the *New York Times* that the Chinese had been stealing U.S. technology, which led to the convening of the Cox Committee and the release of its report a year ago.

Political Economy

Pope links wars to lack of economic development

Pope John Paul II made a clear connection between the ongoing conflicts, wars, and "humanitarian wars," and the lack of economic development, in his message for the celebration of the World Day of Peace, on Jan. 1. He outlined "the urgent need to rethink the economy."

We "need to examine the growing concern felt by many economists and financial professionals when, in considering new issues involving poverty, peace, ecology, and the future of the younger generation, they reflect on the role of the market, on the pervasive influence of monetary and financial interests, on the widening gap between the economy and society, and on other similar issues related to economic activity," he said.

"Perhaps the time has come for a new and deeper reflection on the nature of the

economy and its purposes. What seems to be urgently needed is a reconsideration of the concept of 'prosperity' itself, to prevent it from being enclosed in a narrow utilitarian perspective which leaves very little space for values such as solidarity and altruism.

"Here I would like to invite economists and financial professionals, as well as political leaders, to recognize the urgency of the need to ensure that economic practices and related political policies have as their aim the good of every person and of the whole person. This is not only a demand of ethics but also of a sound economy. Experience seems to confirm that economic success is increasingly dependent on a more genuine appreciation of individuals and their abilities, on their fuller participation, on their increased and improved knowledge and information, on a stronger solidarity.

"These processes call for rethinking international cooperation in terms of a new culture of solidarity. When seen as a sowing of peace, cooperation cannot be reduced to aid or assistance, especially if given with an eye to the benefits to be received in return for the resources made available.

"Rather, it must express a concrete and tangible commitment to solidarity which makes the poor the agents of their own development and enables the greatest number of people, in their specific economic and political circumstances, to exercise the creativity which is characteristic of the human person and on which the wealth of nations too is dependent.

"In particular it is necessary to find definitive solutions to the long-standing problem of the international debt of poor countries."

Energy

U.S. electric supply unreliable, study warns

A report produced by a panel of 19 experts and released by the U.S. Department of Energy on Jan. 12, shows that the U.S. electrical system is unreliable, according to the Jan. 13 *Wall Street Journal*.

The panel looked at seven outages from summer 1999—from six eastern states in June and July, and the Chicago region in Au-

gust. The report cites a near “voltage collapse” in July 1999 in the grid that supplies Washington, D.C. and the Mid-Atlantic region. The features of the unreliability include aging distribution systems and a “generation deficiency.” For example, one outage in New England in June 1999 “could have been devastating,” because of the difficulty in wheeling in power to the affected region from New York and Ontario.

The report points to “new market conditions” created by deregulation, that have made such power shifts “inordinately complex and time-consuming.”

Economic Policy

Pfaff attacks shock therapy, globalization

Syndicated columnist William Pfaff wrote that two Western experiments in economics—shock therapy in Russia, and globalization and deregulation around the world—have left people with worsened conditions of life, in a commentary in the Jan. 17 *Boston Globe*.

Pfaff cited a recent analysis by departing World Bank chief economist Joseph Stiglitz, that the attempt to make Russia into a market economy, “one of the most important experiments in the history of economics,” went “wildly wrong.” Its failure “affected millions of people over the past decade,” most of whom “saw their lives worsened, stripped of private and public assets.”

“The political consequences of that experiment now block the reconciliation of post-communist Russia with the West,” Pfaff said. “They seem likely, in the longer term, to reinstate hostility.”

Pfaff said that “the lesson of what was going wrong in Russia, evident fairly early in the decade, was nonetheless ignored in the globalization program subsequently adopted by the Western governments and lending agencies and applied to Asia and Latin America. . . . Once again, the social stability and political balance of nations were ignored. . . . Powerful international pressure was once again applied to open these states to still another ‘big bang’ transition to the deregulated marketplace. . . .

“The result was social upheaval and a huge and regressive redistribution of wealth. When the predictable crisis came, the foreign investors fled. Once again, vast numbers of people were left with worsened lives—and the conviction that they had been swindled.”

After this apt description of what shock therapy and deregulation have wrought, Pfaff then pulls back, arguing that these Western interventions into the affairs of other countries were “well-intentioned,” but the problem was the “hubris” and “intellectual arrogance” on the part of the West, and particularly the United States.

Ibero-America

Argentine industries flee to Brazil

At least 100 Argentine industries have transferred to Brazil over the past few months, due to the lower costs in that country. Most of the companies, such as auto and food-processing firms, are from Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Buenos Aires provinces, where industry is most heavily concentrated, and whose governors are urgently requesting government compensation for industries hurt by policies adopted unilaterally by other members of the Mercosur trading bloc—a reference to Brazil’s January 1999 currency devaluation. An economic analyst told *EIR* that firms also see their transfers to Brazil as a way to get the De la Rúa government of Argentina to ease up on the tax pressures.

The analyst warned, however, that forcing companies to move to Brazil reflects a longtime Trilateral Commission plan to relegate Argentina to the role of a raw materials supplier, while Brazil is permitted to have some industry. Some of the firms which have relocated to Brazil are branches of, or have agreements with, multinationals. The economics commentator for the Argentine daily *Clarín*, Marcos Bonelli, summed up the situation on Channel 13’s “Telenoche” program on Jan. 19. “What’s under discussion here, right now, is whether Brazil will have industrial development, while Argentina is left to become only a large exporter of raw materials,” he said.

IRAN’S national oil company is negotiating with a Chinese consortium to build a pipeline between Neka and Tehran. The tender had been won by an Iranian firm, but it withdrew because of financial problems. China was the runner-up in the bidding, and it has now entered negotiations.

CITIGROUP announced on Jan. 18 that it will buy the investment banking operations of Schrodgers plc, for \$2.2 billion. The move will nearly double the size of Citigroup’s European investment banking operation, to be renamed Schrodgers Salomon Smith Barney, putting it among the top ten investment banks in Europe.

THE TRANS-BALKAN oil pipeline was revived at a Jan. 12 meeting that included the U.S. Ex-Im Bank, because of the complications and excessive costs associated with the proposed Baku-Ceyhan Caspian Sea pipeline. It would run from Bulgaria on the Black Sea, to an Adriatic port in Vlore, Albania, circumventing Turkey, the private intelligence service Stratfor reported on Jan. 13.

AZERI President Heidar Aliyev is preparing to visit Iran, during which several issues are to be discussed, including the Baku-Ceyhan pipeline, which has not yet been finalized. Azeri Ambassador Abassali Hasanov told Iran News that the agenda would include projects decided upon but not completed, including the Iran-Nakhichevan gas pipeline, the Ordoubad hydroelectric dam, and two highways, the Qaz Mohammad expressway and the Baku-Astara highway.

OIL PRICES hit a nine-year high on Jan. 17, as the price of North Sea Brent crude oil topped \$28 per barrel for the first time since the 1991 Gulf War, a \$4 per barrel rise in little more than a week. Market reports are that certain hedge funds are trying to push the price even higher to make speculative gains. The Canada Energy Research Institute expects prices to soon top \$30 per barrel for West Texas Intermediate.

LaRouche defends nation-state vs. 'Clean Hands' subversion

by Our Special Correspondent

On Jan. 27, Democratic Party Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche held an international telephonic press conference, broadcast via the Internet, which was attended by several dozen journalists from the United States and around the world. In his brief introductory remarks, LaRouche made reference to the ongoing so-called political corruption scandals that have rocked Germany and France, and earlier, had all-but destroyed the entire political class in Italy, through what was referred to as "Operation Clean Hands."

Warning that the world is facing the worst financial crash in modern history, and is already beset by regional and civil wars on almost every continent, LaRouche noted, "At the same time, we have in Europe—in France, and in Germany, a destabilization process has been unleashed under these conditions, like the 'Clean Hands' operation in Italy earlier."

During the course of the far-reaching question-and-answer session, LaRouche was asked to elaborate on his earlier comments on the continental European corruption scandals, which took on monumental proportions beginning in early November 1999. At that time, an indicted German arms dealer, living under house arrest and quasi-asylum in Canada, Karlheinz Schreiber, began levelling accusations against former German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other senior officials of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), that they had taken bribes and set up off-the-books party slush funds. The scandals later mushroomed, to include allegations of large-scale payoffs from the late French President François Mitterrand, to secure a French oil company's takeover of refineries and gas retail stations in eastern Germany. Soon the scandal-mongering had spread to target the current ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD) in Germany and the governing Socialist Party in France.

An exchange between a Germany-based freelance journalist and LaRouche on this subject went as follows:

Q: "Yes, Richard Williams, from Germany. Mr. LaRouche, we have new revelations almost daily in Germany in the party finance scandal. One can't help seeing parallels with the Clean Hands operation in Italy. President [Johannes] Rau and Chancellor [Gerhard] Schröder have repeatedly emphasized that this is not a national political crisis, though the national institutions are still intact. Do you agree with them, and how do you account for German politicians' acceptance of a kind of victim role that I see them as playing, a kind of mice being chased by a cat called Schreiber in Canada?"

LaRouche: "Well, someone ought to trace Schreiber—this Karlheinz Schreiber, who I think ought to be squeezed thoroughly; and I think that since Canada has possession of the fellow, they ought to squeeze him for all he's worth.

"Of course, I don't think that a Titus Oates is a very good witness. And I don't think that institutions that respond to a Titus Oates type of problem, as in the Bloody Assizes in England, back during the 17th century, that that kind of witness, and that kind of process, which smells of things like the Bloody Assizes—we don't want that in politics."

LaRouche was referring to the notoriously perjured witness, Titus Oates, who was used by the court in the most infamous, mass-murderous prosecution in English history, the Seventeenth Century "Bloody Assizes" under the notoriously foul-mouthed Chief Justice George Jeffreys.

To continue with LaRouche's reply: "Now, I also know a few facts about the whole thing; yes, tremendous corruption, by someone's terms; but, I don't know any part of the world, or any part of the political process, which is not experiencing similar, or worse, corruption. So, maybe we ought to shut down all government? Maybe somebody wants to do that.

"Now, in the case of Germany, Germany was in fact an occupied postwar country. It behaved that way. It was conditioned to think that way. Many politicians were either owned

by the Soviet system, more were owned by the Anglo-Americans, and a few by the French. That's the way the system was made.

"In 1989-1990, the issue was put on the table of the reunification of Germany—an issue which I was familiar with before it happened. And Germany was subjected to operations which wanted to destroy it. And as a part of the wheeling and dealing which was initiated among, largely, Mrs. Thatcher, then British Prime Minister, the President of France, François Mitterrand, and with George Bush: though George Bush, I think that Ambassador Walters—Vernon Walters, played a positive role in that situation. Bush was dissuaded from doing the worst possible thing to Germany, and compromised on doing the next worst thing to Germany. As a result is, certain arrangements were made, which are typical of what I know goes on in every country in the world regularly; and, suddenly, as in Italy, conventional practice, established practice, was by the letter of interpretation of some law, suddenly conceived to be a scandal. But that's the way things were done!

"Now, on top of it all, in most of the stuff that's come up in Germany now, as in Austria also, most of this stuff involved from the 1980s, and 1990s, is a continuation of something we knew in the United States as the Iran-Contra scandal. And George Bush, both in his capacity as President, and as Vice President, was up to his ears in the middle of it: and, in his capacity as President, was able to have his friend James Baker III, and others, negotiate arrangements, which imposed these kinds of conditions upon Germany, as on France, as they had on Italy. I'm familiar with this.

"I think that the world has to wake up, awaken to reality. Do we want responsible sovereign government, or do we want the things that were done on the dark side, by agreement among governments, by agreements among parties—things that were actually matters of national policy and national security—do we want these things to be used as a pretext for destroying the very institution of sovereign government itself?

"I think that the line has to be drawn. The first thing is, we cannot have party organizations, or governments, destabilized by these kinds of operations, particularly when you have a Titus Oates in the woodpile. That should not be done. This whole Clean Hands operation should be shut down, by agreement among nation-states. It shouldn't go on. If somebody actually took something for personal profit, which was improper, or used money for some political purposes in an improper way, they should be spanked for it, and exposed for it. But we should also say, we must refrain from prosecuting people, and destroying governments, for the sake of the smell of scandal.

"Look, I recall the disaster that happened to Britain, for example, in 1963, in which you had the Profumo scandal—was orchestrated for the purpose of bringing down the Macmillan government, which involved a change in policy. So after an indecent interval, Macmillan was out and succeeded by Harold Wilson. Now, the Harold Wilson governments,



Italy's Giulio Andreotti, then Foreign Minister, at the UN General Assembly, 1983. The fraudulent prosecution of Andreotti and others, says LaRouche, was "a deliberate, willful destruction of the political system of Italy by a foreign power. It was not indignation against corruption."

number one and number two, were the worst things that happened to Europe, I think, prior to Margaret Thatcher.

"So, we don't want this kind of thing. We don't want this orchestration of politics by scandal. It may be considered good parliamentary practice, but at this time, we can have wars and chaos resulting from the breakdown in political processes, resulting from the use of these kinds of tactics in a coordinated way.

"I know in detail what happened in Italy. Not all the detail, but a great deal. That was a deliberate, willful destruction of the political system of Italy by a foreign power. It was not indignation against corruption. Nothing was done that wasn't done traditionally in Italy, and everybody knew about it."

Typical of what LaRouche referenced concerning the "Clean Hands" subversion of Italy, was the fraudulent indictment of Italy's former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, who was recently exonerated of the false charges placed against him by the U.S. Department of Justice. In this case, like many other "Clean Hands" prosecutions later exposed as fraudulent, U.S.-manufactured and other false witnesses were used to ruin both political figures who were later exonerated, and, in the process, destroy the democratic system of parties as well. There are some inside the U.S.A. who refer to such corrupt "Clean Hands"-style operations as "Project Democracy" at work.

Who are the architects of the national crisis in Germany?

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the Chairwoman of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity party, addresses the citizens of Germany, who have been shocked by a political earthquake which threatens to shatter the entire postwar political system.

Unfortunately, the daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung's* editorial on Jan. 18 was correct in its observation that the party-financing scandal involves "a decades-long practice of systematic and conscious violation of the constitution, the law, and legislation." And, unfortunately, Hans Mundorf was also correct, when he wrote on Jan. 18 in the financial daily *Handelsblatt*, that morality is probably like a system of communicating pipes in which the level of the moral "fluid" is probably the same for all parties. Just think of the millions in tax money which the Green Party in Hesse passed on to certain firms belonging to their own members.

Germany is being shaken by a crisis of the state which is destroying the entire political system. But whoever only poses the question of who knew what and when about this or that aspect of the affair, and who stuck how much into whose pocket, does not see the forest for the trees. It is this "forest" that I want to address, so that it can be seen.

What reason could an arms dealer have, who has been indicted several times and has not been convicted only because of the political intervention of influential friends, a dubious bird such as Karlheinz Schreiber, to boast to the German weekly *Stern*, that he feels like a cat sitting in a box of mice, and that he is the one who decides which of the mice will be eaten first? He was the one who loudly proclaimed that he would name a lot of names, and that the full damage that that would do to Germany was yet to be seen.

Where does someone with the moral integrity of a petty scoundrel get the nerve to attack the entire German political system?

'Let us look at the forest'

Let us look at the "forest." Let us remember: It was an open secret that the Federal Republic of Germany was an occupied country up to 1989, a country in which no politician and no party represented in the Bundestag [parliament] would or could have done anything of a fundamental nature, without such action being under the control of, or subject to the ap-

proval of the Anglo-American occupation powers. In fact, there was no chance for a politician to either obtain or maintain political office if he or she opposed this system.

Part of this system, just as in Italy, was the labyrinthine system of illegal party-financing and the frequent payment of bribes out of large industrial contracts, especially armaments and aircraft contracts. We need only recall the Lockheed scandal and other affairs in which [the late Christian Social Union leader] Franz Josef Strauss was implicated.

The same Anglo-American forces who built up the political system in de facto occupied Germany, have now decided to let the house of cards collapse, which they themselves stacked.

With the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the reunification of Germany in 1990, there was a definite potential for Germany to regain its national sovereignty, and that was when Bush, Thatcher, and Mitterrand reacted on the basis of geopolitical considerations, just as Edward VII and Teddy Roosevelt did in the period before World War I. The successors of this tradition, who may be termed the financial oligarchy of the British-American-Commonwealth (BAC), feared that Germany might pursue its natural interests and create growing export markets by rapidly developing the East.

Margaret Thatcher responded with her notorious "Fourth Reich" campaign against Germany and attempted to thwart German reunification with all available means. George Bush, warned by his advisers, Brent Scowcroft and Lawrence Eagleburger, understood that his own opposition to German reunification would destroy long-term American interests in Europe, and so he shifted to a policy of German self-containment.¹

The first brutal shot across Kohl's bow was the assassination of Alfred Herrhausen, Kohl's close adviser on reunification, by a nonexistent "Third Generation" of Red Army Faction terrorists. The *cui bono*, and the question of who was technically capable of carrying out such an assault, point clearly toward Anglo-American, or Mitterrand's, intelligence services.

The fact that Kohl, and the knowledgeable portion of the

1. See Prof. Detlev Junker, "Germany's Unity, Containment, and Integration," *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, March, 13, 1997.

German establishment along with him, were willing to accept the assassination as a signal, was the beginning of the end of the dream of German sovereignty. The next step was the blackmail by Mitterrand, that France would only accept German reunification on condition that Kohl immediately agreed to the European Monetary Union and the surrender of the German mark.

Once the optimistic mood of the German population over reunification—which could have led to a completely new definition of the East-West relationship for the first time in this century—was broken, Germany surrendered to the dictate of the Anglo-Americans in the “Desert Storm” war against Iraq, and with that, the doctrine that it was not to be economic power, but military power, which would determine world politics.

That was the context in which arms dealer Karlheinz Schreiber appeared on Aug. 26, 1991 in the Swiss village of St. Margarethen, with a suitcase and 1 million deutschemarks in cash, which he handed over to the accountant Weyrauch, in the presence of the Treasurer of the Christian Democrats, Kiep. Kiep, Schreiber claimed in his *Stern* interview, got him the ability to walk into and out of the Pentagon without showing identification. The tank deal with Saudi Arabia went ahead with the full coordination and agreement of Bush. The attractive reward was also the trap for the future: The cat (Schreiber) had planted the cheese in the box for the mouse.

The Gulf War trap

With the hindsight of 11 years, even a political blind man can recognize the accuracy of what we published in August 1990, half a year before the Gulf War broke out: The war against Iraq, instigated by Bush and Thatcher, was the first Anglo-American attempt to introduce the so-called “New World Order,” and thus a new Anglo-American unilateralism into world politics, in view of the imminent collapse of the Soviet Union.

From the perspective of the United States as the sole remaining superpower, the prospects for Germany, that, in connection with a special relationship with the United States, it would help the East in its economic reconstruction, did not at all fit in the picture. When Thatcher and her minister Nicholas Ridley spoke of a “Fourth Reich,” it was only a new version of the old geopolitical notion of Halford Mackinder, that the power which controlled the “European heartland” would rule the world, and would thus threaten “the Atlantic rim nations,” the United States and Great Britain.

The purpose of the Gulf War was to break the momentum toward German reunification and to destroy the possibility of the economic development of the East, and, in old British style, to bring everything under control with a “splendid little war.” That is precisely what happened with the formation of an Anglo-American-led coalition against Iraq. Saddam Hussein was enticed into the trap by U.S. Ambassador April Glaspie, and he has been playing the role of test case for Anglo-American strategies since then.



Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairwoman of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity in Germany. “More than ever,” she writes, “Germany’s interest is that Germany play a positive role in the reorganization of the bankrupt global financial system and the establishment of a just, new world economic order.”

The war was directed against Germany’s interests in a number of respects, and that this was understood, was reflected in the demonstrations in Germany against the war, up to the point when Iraq’s decision to bomb Israel put an abrupt end to the peace movement. If the Kohl government supported this war nevertheless, then it was only for the purpose of remaining a member of the Anglo-American Club. The great historic opportunity of 1989, which provided the chance for the first time in this century to establish a real order of peace in the world, was missed. And the crisis which is brewing with, and in Russia today, is the result.

Kohl’s silence

In view of the dimension which this national crisis has already obtained, the question is most often posed: Why does Kohl prefer to give up his honorary chairmanship of the CDU, and why does he let the damage to the CDU escalate, rather than name the names of the so-called “contributors”? The only possible answer is, that the damage to him and to the CDU would be far greater than it already is.

What would happen if it turned out that these “contributors” were not German companies, and if this money was handed to Kohl out of the shadowy circles of, for example, the Iran-Contra affair, or if he had received something like a fund from channels of the Bush administration, so that, in the

context of reunification of the country, the Gulf War, and the Iran-Contra escapades, he could have sufficient maneuvering room for the necessary operations? Kohl, a Chancellor of the occupation powers?

In any case, it is noteworthy that Kohl does often vent his anger against Thatcher, and, to a certain extent, also Mitterrand, in public, but for Bush he finds only words of praise. And he does that, although a part, at least, of the establishment in Germany sees Bush's role quite differently.²

Karlheinz Schreiber is a fish swimming in the Iran-Contra stream, as indicated not only by his several businesses in Canada and his close association with former Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who sits with George Bush on the board of directors of the notorious Barrick Gold company, which is among the beneficiaries of the wars in the Great Lakes region of Africa. Schreiber also boasted that Mulroney would never have become Prime Minister without the money he organized. It is no wonder that the Mulroney group protected Schreiber from being extradited to Germany, and also paid his bail.

Let us not forget that the scandals were launched from Canada, whose governing head of state, and by no means only as a figurehead, is Elizabeth II of England, whose views concerning Germany are the same as those of Thatcher.

The British role

That brings us to another aspect of the affair, namely, to the role played by Transparency International (TI), the organization inspired by Prince Philip, not only in corruption investigations in Germany, but also in Italy, Spain, France, against President Ezer Weizman in Israel, and other personalities in countless other countries. In its *modus operandi*, TI is entirely an operation of the BAC financial oligarchy, which, in the process of ramming through globalization and Anglo-American unilateralism, aims at destroying every shred of sovereignty of any government which makes any move to protect the general welfare of the population against the assaults of this finance oligarchy. TI draws its knowledge from secret intelligence sources of those who saw a perfect system for control in the corruption of politicians over decades, who now think it is in their interests to explode that very system. Despite the moralistic veneer which its proponents have adopted, TI is interested in anything but investigating corruption. So, the greatest caution is to be taken with respect to the role of the chairman of the Bundestag Investigatory Commission, Neumann.

It is also noteworthy that Prince Sayn-Wittgenstein, of all people, who seems to have a magic touch for miraculous growth of money (in connection with the bank accounts in Liechtenstein, the *Frankfurter Allegemeine Zeitung* pointed to the warnings of the chairman of the board of the Swiss Central Bank against the cluster risk in daring speculation schemes), is also the founder in Germany of the World Wild-

2. Junker, op cit.

life Fund, also called into life by Prince Philip. Coincidence?

The insolence with which Sayn-Wittgenstein characterizes the morality of the financial oligarchy is typical: According to him, the only unpardonable mistake is to let oneself be caught, or so he told *Bild am Sonntag*.

No time for gloating

The scandals shattering Germany's political system have to be considered on two levels. On the one hand, there is the global strategic dimension, in which the institutions of the sovereign nation-state are supposed to be destroyed worldwide in favor of the financial oligarchy, which derives its greatest profit from globalization. These forces are dominated by the City of London, Wall Street, and the British Commonwealth. And that is where the architects of the crisis are to be found.

But the second level naturally concerns the morality of politics in Germany. In this system of corruption, in this unbridled arrogance of power, with which the representatives of all of the concerned parties believed they could buy electoral successes with illicit money, there is the reason for these parties' being dominated for a long time by mediocre, petty, unimaginative dwarfs. The notorious negative selections of elites, which was Kohl's method to make sure that his party was purged of anyone who could think, is only marginally more pronounced in the CDU than it is in other parties.

I know what I am talking about. For decades, these politicians, who are now being betrayed by their Anglo-American puppet-masters, have operated against me on behalf of these puppet-masters, and have attempted, not least by means of their control of the media, to prevent the circulation of the ideas I represent. Now they are getting their own kick in the behind.

But this is no time for gloating. The damage to Germany is immense. The frustration and demoralization in the population is severe. A discredited political leadership, which is only preoccupied with its own scandals, a pessimistic population—the greatest danger at this point in time lies precisely in this combination, where Germany needs a leadership with foresight to deal with the imminent and inevitable financial collapse.

There is only one solution: The full truth about the global strategic background of this crisis of the state must come to light. And then we need a new beginning, a policy which is not oriented to the power and privileges of politicians, but to the general welfare of the population and the interests of Germany.

More than ever, Germany's interest is that Germany play a positive role in the reorganization of the bankrupt global financial system and the establishment of a just, new world economic order. And that has been my policy for more than a quarter-century, at the latest since I took part in the federal elections in 1976 as "the Chancellor candidate for a just, new world economic order." It is high time that this become the focus of discussion.

Ecuador begins to shatter, while its neighbors are not far behind

by Gretchen Small

In the space of 24 hours on Jan. 21-22, four governments, in succession, were proclaimed in the nation of Ecuador, the culmination of a week of mass demonstrations triggered by now-ousted President Jamil Mahuad's Jan. 9 announcement that Ecuador would abandon all rights to a national currency, and would adopt the U.S. dollar (and, consequently, international price levels) in its stead. In a country where 20 out of 100 citizens earn less than one dollar a day, where unemployment is officially 17% of the labor force, and where the nation's productive capacity collapsed by 40% in 1999 alone, rebellion of some sort against "dollarization" was foreseeable, and inevitable.

"Ecuador is now being destroyed . . . by the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund [IMF]. It's being destroyed by the State Department of the United States . . . deliberately," Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche charged on Jan. 23. Dollarization is "the imposition of slavery. . . . This is genocide. We've created chaos," and it can "spread in a chain-reaction effect throughout the whole subcontinent." (See accompanying box.)

The calculated intent of those pushing dollarization, LaRouche emphasized, is not to impose this or that conditionality, but to destroy the nation-states which are forced to adopt it. A country which has no currency of its own, has neither economic sovereignty, nor means to protect and assure the progress of its people. The policy goes hand-in-hand with the global drive for the "demilitarization" of the developing countries: the weakening, and eventual elimination, of national armed forces. It is not irrelevant that Panama, with no currency—and, after George Bush ordered the invasion in 1989, no armed forces—is proclaimed as the model for "dollarization."

This is the program being readied by these lunatics, to reshape the financial system worldwide. Ecuador today is being used by international financiers as a "guinea pig"—the *Wall Street Journal's* term—for the planned dollarization of other, much larger countries—Mexico and Russia prominently among them, as *EIR* reported in its Jan. 21 issue. International Monetary Fund and World Bank experts directed Mahuad's dollarization program which brought down his government, and the IMF is reported to already have readied a four- or five-man team to oversee its continuation by the new Ecuadorean government.

Heading toward narco-terrorist states

Ecuador today provides a sobering case study of how this works: It is disintegrating as a nation.

Like other countries, Ecuador has been bankrupted by decades of IMF-imposed policies, in the speculative post-1971 global financial system. Submission to the rules of the international financial system is the cause of the bankruptcy, a system which stole far more from Ecuador than the most corrupt local banker and politician ever could manage. Backed by nothing, and repeatedly hit by foreign speculators, during the Mahuad Presidency the currency, the sucre, went into free-fall, losing more than 200% of its value since August 1998. As the financial disintegration spun out of control, much of Ecuador's people and national elite, driven into pessimism, went mad.

Among the leadership of the opposition to this destruction, are the same, familiar, financier-deployed agents promoting the politics of race and existentialist rage, which are running nation-busting operations from Chiapas, Mexico to Amapá, Brazil (see "Terrorist International At Work: The Chiapas Model," *EIR*, March 31, 1995):

- Ecuador's Armed Forces are now openly divided, with a significant section of its middle ranks looking to Venezuela's radical President, narco-terrorist-allied Col. Hugo Chávez as their model.

- The largest indigenous movement in the country, the Ecuador Federation of Indian Nationalities (Conaie), promises that they will overthrow any government that insists on imposing dollarization, and warns that a "great social explosion," possibly even civil war, is likely within the next three to six months. Conaie was key to the rebellion by the Chavistas in the military, calling an "Indian uprising" and setting up a "Popular Parliament of the Peoples of Ecuador," backed by similiar provincial parliaments, as a parallel government structure. Trained by radical anthropologists (most of them decidedly non-native), Conaie, from its founding, has been financed by and coordinated with the top agencies of finance and the British Crown: Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund, the Inter-American Dialogue, etc. Seeking to break up Ecuador along race lines (they call for a "plurinational" state), Conaie's outlook is profoundly anti-human, viewing Indians as a species apart, who live, in the words of one of their anthropological sponsors, Cultural Survival, "in co-exis-

tence” with humankind.

- Ecuador’s would-be “Samuel Ruiz” (the Catholic Bishop who set up the Zapatista movement in Chiapas), is Msgr. Luis Alberto Luna Tobar, the Archbishop of Ecuador’s third-largest city, Cuenca. Luna presided over the opening of the “People’s Parliament” on Jan. 10, joining Conaie shamans leading those present in a “Pachamama” (Mother Nature) ritual. He went on to lead demonstrations of 30,000 or more in Cuenca, the week before the uprising. Theology of Liberation networks are deeply entrenched in Ecuador; many of the original Liberation Theology shock troops in Central America, were trained in Ecuador in the late 1960s.

- The Conaie’s political allies in the uprising, the “Patriotic Front” and the “Coordinator of Social Movements,” and others, are participants of the São Paulo Forum, the continent-wide narco-terrorist umbrella set up by Fidel Castro’s Cuba in 1990.

- Joining the Conaie in demanding the break-up of the central government, are much of the “right-wing” Mont Pelerin Society-oriented private sector and political elite, who agree with the Conaie, that now—in the midst of national social, political, and economic breakdown—is the time to change Ecuador’s constitution, so as to grant the provinces autonomy. This “every man for himself” outlook will ensure the country flies apart even more rapidly, splitting into “republicquettes,” fighting for crumbs upon which to subsist—unless policies are changed.

Ecuador may be a small nation of 12.5 million people, but its dismemberment has strategic consequences for all the nations of the Americas. The drug trade and narco-terrorists in the region have already been strengthened by what happened the morning of Jan. 21, when middle-level Army officers supported the Conaie uprising of Indians and jacobins, seized the National Assembly, and declared the formation of a “National Salvation Junta.”

In his first statement as head of that junta, Col. Lucio Gutiérrez called upon Venezuela’s President Hugo Chávez to support them in their mission of “refounding” the corrupt institutions of Ecuador, and he announced that his government would adopt a “neutral” position on the “conflict” in Colombia, Ecuador’s neighbor to the north.

To be “neutral” as to whether the government, or the narco-terrorist forces of the FARC and the ELN, control Colombia, is tantamount to outright support for the FARC and ELN. After all, Chávez, too, is “neutral” on Colombia. Had such a Chávez- and FARC-allied government become consolidated, the strategic balance throughout the Andean countries—Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, and Chile—would have tipped toward the narco-terrorists, perhaps decisively.

A crisis foretold

The relationship between Venezuela’s Chávez and many leaders of short-lived Ecuadorean junta, does not mean that

all the forces who backed the Gutiérrez coup were Chavistas, or favorable to narco-terrorism. Many nationalist Ecuadoreans, both within and outside the Armed Forces, joined the coup, for no other reason than that they opposed the destruction of their country, and could not tolerate seeing the military reduced to shooting down their own people, in the name of dollarization.

In October 1999, then-Defense Minister Gen. José Gallardo revealed, in a dramatic speech on Air Force Day, that “desperate . . . terrified” people, rich and poor, some “on the verge of a nervous breakdown” were pressing the military to take some action, to stop “the growing unemployment brought about by the ruin of large, medium, and small productive companies,” and the “dizzying” collapse of the sucre, “which is precipitating, as in a chain reaction, greater economic deterioration and poverty.” Nevertheless, Gallardo was one of those who insisted that Ecuador had no recourse but to stick to IMF policies.

Military commanders warned in November, that the Colombian FARC was carrying out terrorist acts within Ecuador, including bombing the trans-Ecuador pipeline. On Nov. 20, Gen. Carlos Mendoza, the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces who would play a central role in the Jan. 21 events, told a seminar in Quito, that Ecuador faced such an “infinity” of threats, that it was difficult to define which was of greater immediacy and danger. These “internal and external” threats are attacking “the essential elements of the Ecuadorean state, with a power of such magnitude that they put at risk its very survival,” he said. As an Ecuadorean and as a military officer, he added, he could not accept this as the reality to which the country was doomed.

It was during this period, that the group of middle-level officers around Colonel Gutiérrez reportedly entered into discussions with the Conaie leadership, on coordinating actions to overthrow the government.

The Gutiérrez Junta itself lasted only a few hours, but some 300 officers are said to have participated in the rebellion, a significant portion of the Army’s middle ranks. The military high command’s first response was to demand that Mahuad resign, as a precondition to restoring order. Some discussed the possibility of resolving the crisis, by direct military rule. Along with other members of the high command, General Mendoza, at that time Defense Minister and thus the most senior military officer, negotiated with the Junta, to have himself replace Gutiérrez at its head, thus maintaining institutional hierarchy and avoiding a bloodbath among differing military factions.

Three hours later, Mendoza resigned from the Junta, when the military decided that Mahuad’s Vice President Gustavo Noboa should assume the Presidency—and continue Mahuad’s economic policy.

The decision to install Noboa was taken at the point of a foreign gun. The U.S. State Department and British Foreign Office issued public and private threats that, should any mili-

tary-led government emerge, the nation would be starved to death. A State Department communiqué warned of “disastrous consequences.” U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States Luis Lauredo, in his address to an emergency OAS session that night, spelled out what this meant: a freeze on all bilateral and multilateral loans and cooperation programs; a boycott by private investors; and even ships would steer clear of its ports, hurting all foreign trade activity, he threatened.

British Foreign Office Minister of State John Battle threatened the rest of Ibero-American countries, that should they not ensure a restoration of “democratic order” in Ecuador, “the economic interests and stability of the whole region” would be hurt.

Cannot be done

Although the Noboa government promised immediately to continue dollarization, it stalled on announcing exactly how it would proceed. And for good reason: No matter how many corrupt local bankers it may try to jail in order to regain assets they may have stolen, there is simply not enough money to cover the nation’s public and private debts.

One of the hottest problems, is how to pay back bank depositors whose money was seized by the Mahuad government in March 1999, in order to pay the foreign debt for a few days longer. Under dollarization, the government must replace sucres with dollars. The government, with a reported \$800-900 million in liquid reserves, has sufficient money to cover the money supply (estimated at between \$400-500 million at the current exchange rate of 25,000 to the dollar), but falls far short of having the \$1.723 billion and 8.4 billion sucres (whose dollar value depends on the rate of conversion that will be set), which it owes bank depositors. And that leaves out foreign debt payments, never mind current expenditures.

International experts running the program, say that fiscal reforms are the only way to ensure that foreign debts get paid. By “fiscal reforms,” he meant cutting the public budget and raising the costs of basic services (gas prices are projected to be raised by 100%, come next June), selling off public companies (oil, telecommunications, and electricity companies are already being eyed), and enforcing a system of slave labor, in which workers can be hired — and fired — by the hour (this, they call “labor flexibility”). No such similar concern is shown for domestic debtors, such as bank depositors and pensioners.

Cutting the prevailing wages, public and private, is a crime in itself, and it was one of the drivers of the coups. In order to make ends meet, Mahuad had ordered a 60% cut in the military budget, when the wages of the troops had already dropped to \$40 a month.

If the Noboa government sticks to the dollarization policy, it will have no more stability, than the fleeting governments had when they came and went on Jan. 21.

LaRouche: Dollarization in Ecuador means slavery

“I know the situation in Ecuador. Ecuador is now being destroyed. It’s being destroyed by the United Nations, by the International Monetary Fund. It’s being destroyed by the State Department of the United States, under Madeleine Albright, deliberately,” said U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche. He was responding to a question from a delegate participating in a telephone dialogue on Jan. 23 between LaRouche and 52 Democratic Party delegate caucuses throughout the state of California.

“These conditions which have been imposed on Ecuador, which have been the trigger for the two coups, counter-coups, and so forth, going on in Ecuador right now, are the result of the United States government supporting the imposition of slavery, so-called dollarization, upon Ecuador. . . .

“This is genocide. We’ve created chaos. We now have a dangerous situation in Ecuador as a result of it, a situation which can spread the contagion, to worsen the situation in Colombia, aggravate the situation in Venezuela, spill over into Peru, spill into parts of Brazil, particularly the Amazon region, and spread in chain-reaction effect throughout the whole subcontinent.”

The Democratic Presidential pre-candidate explained that Ecuador “is in the middle of an area — Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, to some degree Panama, Peru, next to Brazil, which is also in trouble; and Chile is also threatened.

“So the entire Americas are now being destroyed, as Ecuador right now, as we sit and speak, is being destroyed, by the will of the United States government, as expressed by its Secretary of State and others, and the International Monetary Fund. It’s being destroyed. . . .

“This dollarization of Ecuador, was calculated. It was *intentional*. It was an intent to destroy the nation. They were not merely out to impose conditions. The deliberate purpose, by people such as the Inter-American Dialogue involved, is *to eliminate the existence of the nation-state of Ecuador*. And if we don’t stop them, they’ll do it.”

LaRouche went on to address what he considers his specific role in this situation:

“My actual concern now, in terms of where I am now, what powers I have, what influence I have, is to attempt to persuade the President of the United States *to stop this nonsense*. Do not try to impose slavery upon Ecuador, in the name of ‘democracy.’

“What kind of a thing is that? Because if you would lift these conditions, and simply say, ‘We are prepared to assist Ecuador in enabling them to *suspend* the present debt, which is probably unjust in many cases anyway, in order for the

currency to be restored to a functioning condition, and to provide the protectionist conditions with U.S. protection, under which Ecuador can rebuild itself.’

“I think the problem of the recent coup and so forth, were all the result of what I’ve seen as an ongoing, deliberate direction of policy. And I have a frightened President Bill Clinton on my hands, who does not have the guts, even though I’m sure he knows better, and doesn’t feel he has the position, to take this on. . . .

“In not making that decision, the President of the United States is making a very serious mistake, worse than a mistake.”

The LaRouche solution

In response to a question as to what he would do as President of the United States regarding the crisis in Ecuador and similar crises, LaRouche responded:

“I would pick up something I published in early August of 1982, something that got me into a good deal of trouble, but also got me some friends in Ecuador at the time, among other countries.

“It’s called ‘Operation Juárez.’ My policy for the Americas is essentially summarized in that paper, in ‘Operation Juárez.’ . . . I wrote that as a cooperative effort—it was all my writing and my responsibility—but as a cooperative effort with the government of Mexico, the President of Mexico [José] López Portillo, and other leaders of Ibero-America, during that period.

“And I think people, by looking at that, and looking at today’s situation, will recognize exactly where I stand, and what that means implicitly, in terms of countries such as Ecuador.

“If I were President of the United States, I would act immediately; say, the United States, as under the policy of John Quincy Adams, under the policy of Blaine, under the policy of Franklin Roosevelt, the policy enunciated by John Kennedy—I would enunciate that policy.”

LaRouche added: “The function of the United States, is to protect the independent states of the Americas from that kind of rapacity by international powers. And this is a case where the foreign policy of the United States, under a President who knows what his business is, would be to step in and say, ‘No, you don’t do that to Ecuador.’

“And that would give the Ecuadoreans the room to begin putting their own affairs into good order.”

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The Indian Subcontinent

Fernandes assures West of ‘limited war’

by Ramtanu Maitra

India’s mercurial Defense Minister George Fernandes has assured Western observers that any war with Pakistan would be limited. At the same time, he warned Islamabad that the belief in Pakistan that “India would be deterred in any war imposed on it, and will not fight back,” is a serious error of judgment.

Speaking at an international seminar on “Asian Security in the 21st Century,” in New Delhi, the Indian Defense Minister, referring to Pakistan Chief Executive Pervez Musharraf’s recent statement that Pakistan would use nuclear weapons as the last resort, said that Islamabad has not understood the “real meaning of nuclearization” on the subcontinent. According to Fernandes, an atomic arsenal “can deter only the use of nuclear weapons, but not all and any war.” He added that under the nuclear shadow, a “conventional war remained feasible, though with definite limitations if escalation across the nuclear threshold was to be avoided.”

Continuing hostilities

Fernandes’s statement came in the wake of continuing skirmishes along the disputed Kashmir borders. Pakistan has recently accused the Indian Army of crossing the Line of Control, the de facto border between the two countries in Kashmir. India has denied the charge. But both sides admit that shelling across the borders has intensified, and that there is little hope that either side will soon return to the negotiating table to resolve the Kashmir dispute.

In a discussion with reporters outside of the conference hall, Fernandes warned that if Pakistan remains in the grip of the “Kargil syndrome,” India is ready to give a “Kargil-like” response. Last summer, India successfully drove out a horde of infiltrators from Pakistan who had entered the Indian part of Kashmir and entrenched themselves in the high hills of Kargil, with the purpose of carrying out widespread terrorism within Kashmir.

Referring to General Musharraf’s recent threat “to teach India a lesson” if India crosses the Line of Control, Fernandes said that he would like to see Pakistan get over the humilia-

tion it had suffered at Kargil, and to prepare itself for talks to resolve the dispute.

Pressure on Musharraf

Fernandes's statement came as the stability of Islamabad's military government is coming into doubt. General Musharraf's visit to China, which raised a few eyebrows in India, seemed to be designed to consolidate his hold on power, but his inability to extract an endorsement of Pakistan's position from China on Kashmir did not help him domestically. As a result, rumors began to circulate in Pakistan that his Army colleagues are already in the process of pushing him out of the top post. Musharraf, in a public statement, said that the Army is unified behind him. He also dismissed "doubts" expressed by some in Pakistan that he is not in charge of the government, and accused unnamed wrongdoers of spreading disinformation. He said that a lot of money has been pumped into this exercise.

Although General Musharraf did not pin down who these rumor-mongers are, it is evident that he is responding to a recent article in the *Los Angeles Times*, by Selig Harrison, a senior South Asia analyst. Harrison named two generals with long-standing ties to Pakistan-based Islamic militant groups, Lt. Gen. Mohammad Aziz, chief of the general staff, and Lt. Gen. Mahmoud Ahmed, director of the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), as among those who are elbowing Musharraf out.

"It was Aziz with his roots in Kashmir and a long record of military service there, who masterminded the invasion of the Kargil area on the Line of Control in early 1999, triggering a dangerous confrontation with New Delhi," Harrison wrote.

The terrorism problem

Harrison's assessment could be premature and speculative, but the fact remains that Washington's pressure on Musharraf is mounting fast. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for South Asia Karl Inderfurth was in Islamabad on Jan. 20, along with Michael Sheehan, State Department coordinator on counter-terrorism, and Donald Camp, a senior official from the National Security Council. Inderfurth, who also met with the Afghan Taliban Administration Minister in Islamabad, asked Pakistan categorically to curb terrorism and to pressure the Taliban to hand over to Washington the notorious anti-U.S. Saudi-born terrorist, Osama bin Laden.

Although Islamabad subsequently managed to bring Taliban Foreign Minister Wakil Ahmed Muttawakil, a key Taliban official, to Pakistan to discuss the matter, it failed to secure an agreement from the Taliban to hand over bin Laden.

It is certain that Islamabad will hear a lot more from Washington on the issue in the coming days, and that pressure to crack down on terrorists — whether they are function-

ing within Pakistan, along the Kashmir borders, or within Afghanistan's borders — will rapidly mount well before U.S. President William Clinton embarks on his visit to the Indian subcontinent this spring.

The U.S. Embassy in Islamabad has already placed advertisements twice in Pakistani newspapers, offering substantial monetary rewards for information on possible attacks on American citizens or American citizen-owned installations in Pakistan. The fact that these advertisements appeared on the very day Inderfurth arrived in Islamabad, sends a message to Musharraf.

General Musharraf has begun to feel the heat from the United States on the economic front as well. As Harrison pointed out, Washington hoped that the new regime under Musharraf and his top generals would take actions to reform the Pakistani economy. It is this underlying hope which led Washington to agree to reschedule Pakistan's \$950 million debt to the United States, a step which eased the way for the International Monetary Fund to release a \$250 million installment of its \$1.32 billion rescue package for Pakistan.

Despite the early promise to meet all of Washington's demands, the Musharraf government has faltered and slowed down on such measures as tightening tax collections and imposing a new round of sales taxes to raise fresh revenue.

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Bush networks take aim at Weizman

by Dean Andromidas

Political forces linked to George Bush have launched a destabilization of Israel in order to undermine the peace process that has been rekindled following the election of Prime Minister Ehud Barak. The destabilization has taken the form of a "payments scandal" targeting President Ezer Weizman, who has been an outspoken activist for peace with Israel's neighbors. The scandal began late last year, when journalist Yoav Yitzhak presented documents on Israeli television charging President Weizman with receiving over \$400,000 from millionaire Edouard Saroussi, between 1988 and 1993. Yitzhak claimed that the payments were illegal and constituted a form of bribery. Weizman has admitted to receiving the money, but maintains that it was a gift, which was not in violation of the law. His lawyer also disputed that the amount of money was ever \$400,000. Saroussi, who lives in France, is a long-time advocate of peace.

Nonetheless, the charges have led to calls, from both his own Labor Party and the opposition Likud, for Weizman to resign.

Weizman, who is the nephew of Israel's first President Chaim Weizmann, and a former commander of the Israeli Air Force, is known for his outspokenness, and cannot be expected to easily succumb to such an attack. Speaking on Israeli TV on Jan. 23, he said: "I do not intend to resign. I repeat, I do not intend to resign. A person with a clean conscience is not afraid and does not flee. One way is to fight for the truth and the other is to resign."

Many political observers have pointed to the fact that this scandal broke out precisely at the time that the peace talks between Syria and Israel were restarted at the end of last year. Weizman made several very strong statements in support of the talks, and underscored the necessity for their success. His statements drew bitter attacks from domestic opponents of the peace process, who howled that Weizman had "overstepped" his role as President, who, they claimed, should not comment on national policies. Weizman, as could be expected, turned a deaf ear to attacks: Well-known as a political maverick, he left the right-wing Likud almost two decades ago, because he saw the necessity for a political settlement of the Israel-Arab conflict.

The attack on Weizman also exploded into the headlines at a time when the criminal investigation of former Prime

Minister Benjamin Netanyahu (Likud) was reaching a critical phase. Netanyahu has been under the microscope for corruption and bribe-taking. On Jan. 12, a group of Likud Central Committee members organized an "Israeli forum for Benjamin Netanyahu" with the aim of having "Bibi" run again for prime minister in the next elections. Likud Knesset (parliament) members admitted that he could only run "if" he is not indicted on corruption charges. Netanyahu is said to be pleased with the initiative, but, coyly, has not yet made any commitment.

Observers are expressing fear that Israel is falling victim to the same "Clean Hands"-type political corruption witch-hunts that destroyed Italy and now now plague Germany and France.

Enter the Nimrodís

The allegations against Weizman, including a police investigation, have been reported throughout the international press. But, not reported outside of Israel, is the fact that police have opened another investigation on whether Ya'akov Nimrodi, a player in George Bush's guns-for-drugs-for-hostages Iran-Contra operation, may have been involved in illegally obtaining documents from Weizman's attorney's office, which set off the payments scandal in the first place. The police launched their new probe into Nimrodi's actions following revelations in the daily *Ha'aretz*, that Ya'akov Nimrodi and his son Ofer were behind the scandal. (*EIR* covered the other criminal investigations against the pair in its Dec. 17, 1999 issue.)

Ya'akov Nimrodi is a former Mossad agent, one of Israel's most notorious arms dealers, and played a key role in the Iran-Contra operations run by George Bush from the Vice President's office. Son Ofer Nimrodi is currently in prison awaiting trial for conspiracy to commit murder, obstruction of justice, and bribery and corruption. The case is a model of how a private intelligence apparatus could extend its tentacles into the highest levels of Israel's security and criminal justice apparatus.

The obvious implication of the *Ha'aretz* revelations is that the Nimrodís were leading a major effort to destabilize the Barak government, an operation that would destroy the entire peace process. There are two Nimrodi connections into the destabilization operation: First, Yoav Yitzhak is a correspondent for the daily *Ma'ariv*, owned by the Nimrodís.

Second, it has been confirmed by the appropriate authorities that the Nimrodís met with Weizman last August at his private residence in Caesarea, supposedly to ask the President to officially pardon Ofer Nimrodi, who had been convicted and sentenced to prison for illegal wire tapping in 1995. Weizman refused. The discussion became heated, and, according to friends of the President, the Nimrodís told Weizman they would "liquidate" him. Furthermore, the ongoing criminal investigation against Ofer Nimrodi is also looking into whether Nimrodi was blackmailing Weizman. Not only

did Nimrodi intend to go after Weizman, but he was also preparing dossiers on other senior government officials. Also in August, Ofer Nimrodi met with Prime Minister Barak, in his effort to get a pardon. Barak, too, turned him down.

The evidence that Yitzhak is brandishing against Weizman, is so detailed and confidential, that it could have only been stolen directly from the offices of President Weizman's attorney, Hanina Brandes. She managed a series of trust funds, in which the Saroussi money was held on Weizman's behalf. Brandes has accused a former employee, Avi Flexer, of having stolen the documents shortly before he left her law firm. The police have subsequently put Flexer under arrest, and are investigating the charges of theft, as well as his possible links to the Nimrod's.

Unfortunately, outside of *Ha'aretz* and the police, no other major dailies are seriously pursuing the Nimrodi angle, even while the scandal is starting to hit other leaders, just as *Ha'aretz* had warned.

Vendetta against Shimon Peres

On Jan. 20, Yoav Yitzhak appeared on Israel's Channel 1 television, charging that Minister for Regional Cooperation Shimon Peres, one of the architects of the 1993 Oslo Accords, politically benefitted from other payments linked to Weizman back in 1984. Yitzhak alleges that, in 1984, one David Blass gave \$3.4 million to Rami Unger, who was a former business partner of Weizman's. According to Yitzhak, the payment was in return for a promise by Weizman not to join a Labor-Likud national unity government then being negotiated. Yitzhak continues that the true beneficiary of this maneuver was Shimon Peres, who then became prime minister in the national unity government. It was then, that Peres, as prime minister, put the gears into motion for a peace process, although the initiatives were not successful.

Although Yitzhak makes no suggestion that Peres accepted money, his allegations cast the impression that the peace advocates are animated by corruption.

These charges, too, bear the paw-prints of Ya'akov Nimrodi. As Prime Minister in 1984, Peres replaced Nimrodi as the main liaison to the United States for the covert sale of weapons to Iran; some say it was because Peres simply did not trust Nimrodi. The man whom Peres chose to replace Nimrodi was Amiram Nir. In 1986, when the Iran-Contra scandal broke in the U.S. press, Vice President George Bush met with Nir in a Jerusalem hotel, and demanded that Nir take the blame for the illegal operations. Reportedly, Nir refused. We will never know: In 1988, shortly after George Bush was elected U.S. President, Nir died in a plane crash in Mexico. It has been alleged—but never proven—that Nimrodi arranged the crash on Bush's behalf.

Moreover, the man whom Ofer Nimrodi has been charged with conspiring to murder, is one Arnon Mozes, the owner and chief editor of *Yediot Aharonot*, Israel's largest daily. Arnon Mozes is Amiram Nir's brother-in-law.

Conference Report

Peaceful unification of China, Taiwan on agenda

by Leni Rubinstein

As part of the ongoing serious work among Chinese compatriots toward a peaceful reunification of mainland China and Taiwan, about 120 scholars from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and mainland China, as well as some international guests, participated in a three-day conference in Zhuhai, China on Dec. 26-29, 1999.

The conference, organized by the Institute of Sino Strategic Studies, was the fifth in a series, and very similar in tone, content, and seriousness to the conference that took place last July in Hong Kong on the "Peaceful Reunification of the People's Republic of China." The theme was twofold: to celebrate the return of Macao to China, and for peaceful reunification. The location, the city of Zhuhai, which very fittingly means "the pearl at the sea," just across from Macao, formed a perfect setting for good work.

Indeed, *EIR*'s representative at this conference found the most striking aspect to be this commitment to work, and a genuine effort from the participants to contribute with ideas, and to find solutions toward a peaceful reunification, as witnessed in the many discussions, and in the more than 100 papers presented covering a broad range of political, economic, and cultural aspects in regard to reunification.

This atmosphere of seriousness was sharply accentuated by the nasty, and potentially very dangerous developments in Taiwan just prior to the conference. Independent candidate James Soong, the only candidate who upholds the Sun Yat-sen tradition in Taiwan, had just stopped petitioning to be put on the ballot for the Presidential election that is to take place on March 18, due to a dirty smear campaign led by Taiwan President Lee Teng-hui. Rumors abounded that Soong was going to drop out of the campaign altogether. (For more background, see Lyndon LaRouche, "Puppet Emperor Lee Teng-hui," *EIR*, Jan. 21.)

Foreign intervention a reason for problems

To open the way toward a peaceful reunification between mainland China and Taiwan, Chinese leader the late Deng Xiaoping formulated the principle of "one country, two systems," but Hong Kong and Macao have rejoined China first. Many speakers emphasized that both Hong Kong and Macao clearly were controlled by foreign interests, and that this also is the case regarding Taiwan, which represents the key obsta-

cle to peaceful reunification. Without foreign interference, they said, reunification would be easy. Many pointed to the support by Japanese leaders for Taiwan President Lee Teng-hui, as well as for the Democratic Progressive Party, whose pronounced goal is the independence of Taiwan.

Foreign interference also encouraged Lee Teng-hui's planned provocation last July, when he reformulated Taiwan's relationship to mainland China as being a "state-to-state" relation, the which formulation in reality assumes Taiwan to be an independent country. Conference participants described how Lee had been given maneuvering room to create and escalate a crisis over the Taiwan Strait. Although President Clinton in 1998 had affirmed American support for Beijing's "three no's" policy—no declaration of independence by Taiwan; no statements declaring "one China, one Taiwan"; and no membership for Taiwan in international organizations that require statehood status—that policy was unfortunately not supported by the U.S. Congress. Instead, the combination of the new policy of interference through NATO's Rapid Response Doctrine; the introduction into the U.S. Senate last March of the so-called Taiwan Security Enhancement Act, which calls for extending U.S. military intervention in the Taiwan Strait, by including Taiwan in the proposed Theater Missile Defense system; the Cox Report; and the bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, all created the context for Lee's escalated provocations.

The outcome of Taiwan's Presidential election will be decisive, and several presentations detailed three "mortal" dangers regarding political development in Taiwan: first, if Taiwan were to declare independence, eventually through instituting a public referendum to that effect; second, if Taiwan were to not openly declare independence, but in reality were to take such steps; and third, if Taiwan were to try to prolong the status quo and stall any discussions with Beijing.

It was emphasized, that under the principle of "one country," everything can be discussed, which indeed the entire conference proceedings were proof of. And, importantly, the point was made, that because of the intense and great support for Taiwan's independence by foreign interests, who want to prevent a peaceful reunification, China can *never* guarantee not to use military force.

In the spirit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

It was more than symbolism, that Sun Yat-sen's granddaughter led a delegation of Chinese-American scholars from Hawaii. Sun Yat-sen's spirit was clearly present throughout the conference. Speaker after speaker would quote Dr. Sun, to emphasize the importance of reunification, including: "He who agrees to the reunification of the motherland is my friend, he who disagrees is my enemy;" or "Separated, China will suffer; united, it will be happy."

The Chinese edition of Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche's campaign platform, *The Road to*

Recovery, which was distributed to each of the conference participants, was very well received, with many personal statements of gratitude.

EIR's representative presented a paper, entitled "The Basis for Peace and Prosperity: The Creation of a New Bretton Woods System," which outlined LaRouche's policy toward Asia, and the key features of his proposal for a new financial and monetary system. In describing LaRouche's proposal for a global reconstruction program, centered around the construction of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, the paper included quotes from Sun Yat-sen's similar program from 1919, *The International Development of China*, the which afterwards, over dinner, elicited intense discussions. Also, at the conference's concluding session, the *EIR* representative's name was brought up, and the paper she had presented was briefly outlined and characterized as being of great importance.

The tenor of this very special conference clearly demonstrated, that without external interference, peaceful and fruitful development between mainland China and Taiwan would be the natural outcome. It also emphasizes the point that LaRouche repeatedly has made, namely, that it is in the fundamental interest of the United States to support the policy of Sun Yat-sen for China today, and that the United States should promote peaceful reunification, by the people of China themselves.

The Way Out of The Crisis



A 90-minute video of highlights from *EIR's* April 21, 1999 seminar in Bonn, Germany.

Lyndon LaRouche was the keynote speaker, in a dialogue with distinguished international panelists: **Wilhelm Hankel**, professor of economics and a former banker from Germany; **Stanislav Menshikov**, a Russian economist and journalist; Schiller Institute founder **Helga Zepp-LaRouche** from Germany; **Devendra Kaushik**, professor of Central Asian Studies from India; **Qian Jing**, international affairs analyst from China; **Natalya Vitrenko**, economist and parliamentarian from Ukraine.



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The hoax embedded in the UN Inquiry report on the Rwanda genocide

by Linda de Hoyos

Since the Dec. 15, 1999 release of the Report of the Independent Inquiry into the Actions of the United Nations during the 1994 Genocide in Rwanda, the international media have used the report to place the blame on the United Nations peacekeeping forces for failing to stop the bloodletting that took the lives of more than 800,000 people in Rwanda in April to July 1994. The ruling Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) has also pointed the finger at the UN, and on Dec. 17 officially demanded formal apologies from UN Secretary General Kofi Annan to the Rwandan people, for his responsibility for UN peacekeeping operations at the time. Two Rwandan families have taken action to sue the UN for its alleged failure to protect their family members, who were killed in the 1994 mass murder.

Careful examination of the UN report, however, belies the media and the RPF's portrayal of its contents. Certainly, it cannot be denied that 2,518 troops of the UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) failed to protect many Rwandans from death. The UNAMIR was caught flat-footed, without mandate or means to effectively intervene to halt the chaotic bloodletting that took place throughout the country.

The media focus on the UN report is contrived to deflect attention from the truth: The murder of 800,000 Rwandans in 1994, as with the mass murder in 1996 of hundreds of thousands of Rwandan Hutu refugees in the Zaire war; as with the murder of another million Hutu Rwandans in post-1994 Rwanda; as with the murder of thousands in the eastern portions of the Democratic Republic of the Congo ongoing to this day, is the result of a plan coming not from within Rwanda, but from the former colonial powers, particularly the British monarchy, to seize control of the African Great Lakes region, and the enormous riches in minerals of the Great Rift Valley. For these purposes, all national institutions—for instance, governments, even weak ones—must be swept aside, the land must be cleared of its rightful owners who “squander” it on self-subsisting farming, and the people placed at the mercies of military dictatorships.

As *EIR* documented in “British Intelligence Set Up the Obliteration of Rwanda” (*EIR*, Aug. 19, 1994), the British Commonwealth case officer on the Rwandan operation was former Minister for Overseas Development Baroness Lynda Chalker. The operation began with the 1990 invasion of Rwanda by the combined forces of the National Resistance

Army of Uganda, under President Yoweri Museveni; the Rwandan Patriotic Front, whose leaders were embedded in the Ugandan military command structure (current Rwandan Defense Minister and Vice President Paul Kagame was the deputy director of Ugandan military intelligence); and other deployables such as the Sudanese People's Liberation Army and the African National Congress—an event that receives barely a mention in the UN Inquiry report. The Rwandan government of President Juvenal Habyarimana had to go, to be replaced by the militarist Tutsi RPF, and Rwanda, along with Burundi and Uganda, was used as the springboard for the British Commonwealth's seizure of mineral-drenched Zaire.

Pawns in the game

The UN and UNAMIR were but pawns in the game.

On Oct. 5, 1993, as the Inquiry reports, the UN Security Council mandated the creation of UNAMIR and tasked it to oversee the implementation of the Arusha Accords. Signed on Aug. 4, 1993 by Rwanda's opposing forces, the accords called for the creation of a government of national unity, composed of the Mouvement Revolutionnaire National Pour de Developpment (MRND) of President Habyarimana, various parties of the unarmed but foreign-aided democratic opposition to Habyarimana, and the RPF. Among other jobs, the UNAMIR was to oversee compliance by the RPF and Rwandan Armed Forces (RAF) with the Protocol on the Integration of the Armed Forces of the Two Parties.

However, although France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, and the United States, whose ambassadors were on the scene in Rwanda working on forcing through implementation of the Arusha Accords, had appeared to sponsor the accords in an effort to stabilize Rwanda, the accords and UNAMIR's creation and presence were the cover for the colonialist-sponsored Ugandan-RPF plan underneath—which did not envision a state of permanent compromise.

The report verifies two factors that point to the real plan:

1. The murder of Rwandan President Habyarimana and Burundian President Cyprien Nyatiramana on April 6, 1994, was the event that precipitated the “genocide” of 1994; and
2. The consistent actions taken by the British, French, and Belgian governments, and sometimes by the United States government, blocked any effective UN mandate for military action that might have been able to halt the carnage.



Rwandan Defense Minister Paul Kagame (above). The Rwandan government blames the UN for failing to stop the bloodletting of 1994. But UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali (left) said that he was “fighting alone” against the major powers of the UN Security Council, in efforts to get an effective UN force sent to the country.

The murder of Habyarimana

From January 1994 onward, after successive deadlines for the creation of the transitional government had been missed, the UN headquarters and certainly the governments of Britain, France, Belgium, and the United States, as well as that of Uganda, were aware of a steady deterioration in the security status of Rwanda. On Jan. 11, Lt. Gen. Romeo Dallaire, UNAMIR Force Commander, had sent the now-famous cable to UN Military Adviser to the Secretary General Maurice Baril, requesting “Protection for Informant.” An informant, vouched for by Prime Minister-Designate Faustin Twagimirungu, had reported on the training of some 1,700 Hutu men in camps by the Hutu militia, the Interhamwe, the registration of Tutsis, and the stockpiling of 135 weapons, in evident preparation for a campaign of mass slaughter of Tutsis.

The contents of the report were presented to President Habyarimana by UN authorities, but the government took no action and did not report on any results of investigation. As the political deadlock continued to tighten, on Feb. 21 and 22, 1994, Felicien Gatabazi, Minister of Public Works and secretary general of the Parti Social Democrate (PSD), the second-largest opposition party, and Martin Bucyana, president of the Coalition pour la Défense de la République (CDR), were murdered. The CDR had split away from Habyarimana because of the President’s moderate stance toward Tutsis.

The security situation worsened, with incidents of violence rife throughout the country and in Kigali. In a report dated Feb. 23, Dallaire wrote of numerous reports of weapons distribution, hit lists for death squads, and planning of civil unrest against the Arusha Accords. “Time does seem to be running out for political discussion,” he said, “*as any spark on the security side could have catastrophic consequences*” (emphasis added).

Such a spark was supplied. The murder of Habyarimana and Nytarimana was the event that propelled the extremist Hutus into their killing campaign across the country. However, and this is obscured by the UN Inquiry, it also precipitated:

1. major military action by the RPF, moving from the northern sector into the country at large toward Kigali;
2. a generalized terror in the population, both Hutu and Tutsi, brought on by both the assassination of the President and the RPF blitzkrieg south. The panic generated the “kill them before they kill you” mentality that engulfed the country, turning neighbor against neighbor, even child against child.

The generally accepted presumption is that the President’s plane was shot down by extremist Hutu elements in the President’s own extended family and intelligence services. It is presumed that this was done in order to forestall the President’s acquiescence to the Arusha Accords and to put

into action the murder plan revealed in the Jan. 11 cable of the informant's report. The only other evidence apparently offered is that the Presidential Guard sealed off the crash site, which was on the President's own lawn.

A launching pad into Zaire

The version presumed in the UN report is false. Habyarimana was killed by those who intended the full takeover of Rwanda, to use it as a launching pad into Zaire. A coalition government, as called for by the Arusha Accords, was an impediment to the British Crown plan. (The debate around this plan had already resulted in the murder of RPF leader Fred Rwigyema, who had no interests in Zaire and who was killed "in action" in the 1990 Ugandan invasion of Rwanda.)

Bernard Debré, French Minister of Cooperation from November 1994 to May 1995, testified in hearings before the French Parliament on June 2, 1998, that the Presidential plane had been shot down on April 6 by surface-to-air (SAM) missiles, which were not in the possession of the Rwandan government or armed forces. He testified that he was convinced that RPF troops under orders of Kagame had brought down the plane. Debré cited as his sources telegrams arriving at the French Foreign Ministry, memoranda of French intelligence services, and the newspapers at the time. (See <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/2/dossiers/rwanda/audpu10.htm>.)

The two Presidents had been attending a heads-of-state summit called by Ugandan President Museveni to discuss implementation of the Arusha Accords. Museveni, according to Debré, had insisted that Burundian President Ntaryamira join the Rwandan President as far as Kigali, with the idea that both would then come to Kampala on April 7 to meet with him. The summit ended later than scheduled, causing the Presidential plane to be landing at the Kigali airport after dark, when the airport was already under a nightfall curfew, and was officially closed. The plane was shot down as it was landing by two SAM-16 missiles, killing both Presidents, the Rwandan Army chief of staff, and the French crew of the plane.

The French Army in Rwanda, Debré said, had known for several months that the RPF possessed and used SAM missiles.

Debré further stated that the "communications of the RPF army that were heard, proved that the marching orders for the Tutsi army were given on the morning of April 6. The RPF army made its move to Kigali before the attack" on the President. The implication is that the RPF, along with Museveni, had planned and carried out the murder of the two Presidents, as well as the RPF blitzkrieg into Kigali.

Debré's reporting of the event is confirmed by well-placed American sources, as well as Ugandan and Rwandan sources, with the qualification that the major operational capability was in the hands of the Ugandan military.

In addition, the evidence even of hostile investigators

FIGURE 1
The Great Lakes region



shows that the leadership of the Interhamwe and other forces who carried out an organized bloodletting was not prepared for their own campaign, at the point that Habyarimana's plane was shot down.

No serious criminal investigation

There is little question of the complicity of the donor capitals in the assassinations of the two heads of state. To date, there has been no serious criminal investigation of the Presidents' deaths, either by the RPF government or by others who maintain that all the killings of April-July 1994 were deliberately planned and executed following the event, and who thereby concluded that President Habyarimana was killed by extremist Hutus in his own military. Nor has any international group, such as the UN itself, or regional grouping, such as the Organization for African Unity, called for such an investigation. The murders are not an issue for the Arusha Tribunal on genocide in Rwanda, convened to bring to account those who led the slaughters in 1994. London, Washington, and Brussels have been dormant. Even the French government, which lost nationals in the flight's crash, has not challenged the ongoing mythology. A shroud of silence thus remains over the "spark on the security side" that precipitated the most "catastrophic consequences."

It also cannot be argued that those who either plotted the murders of the two Presidents or those who were aware of

such a plot did not know the probable consequences of the assassinations. On Feb. 23, 1994, UN High Commissioner for Refugees Special Representative Michel Moussali had called for action to restore stability to Rwanda, warning of a “possible bloodbath of unparalleled proportions.” According to Alison Des Forges of Human Rights Watch, who was closely involved with the Rwandan opposition to the Habyarimana government, the United States and others “ignored a CIA study at the end of January 1994 which suggested that if combat were to begin in Rwanda, that it would include violence against civilians—with a worst-case scenario of the deaths of half a million people.” Although the U.S. State Department considered Habyarimana to be the major obstacle

to the implementation of the Arusha Accords, as State Department officials told regional diplomats at the time, it should have been obvious that even if that were the case, he was also the only possible force that might be able to continue to maintain a balance in the political scene that could prevent a bloodbath. With Habyarimana removed, the apocalyptic clash between the extremist wings—the Interhamwe leadership and the RPF, with the population caught in between—was inevitable.

With knowledge that the survival of Rwanda, particularly its Tutsi population, was so precarious, why would the RPF-Ugandan force contemplate such a risky option as the assassination of the President, which could only spark extreme and

London is biggest donor to Rwandan military regime

The donor community has “ignored reports of abuses and supported the Rwandan government generously,” reported the 1999 Human Rights Watch survey on Rwanda, with Britain the largest country donor. In 1999, some 45% of the Rwandan government budget was paid for by foreign aid, despite the fact that the Rwandan military is currently an aggressor country in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (D.R.C.), occupying areas of North and South Kivu provinces in eastern Congo.

To be sure, the Rwandan people, with 300,000 households headed by children, are in need of aid and a boost to begin to rebuild their lives, shattered by the catastrophes of 1994 onward. But there appear to be no conditionalities placed on the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), either in terms of accountability or the domination of its aggressor-military. “Among the largest donors was the World Bank, which gave \$75 million of unrestricted funding over a period of ten years (plus \$5 million for another specific program), and the United Kingdom which pledged \$70 million of unrestricted funding over a period of ten years. The U.S. provided \$10 million to support social justice, \$3 million of it for a public relations campaign to win support for *gacaca* (local reconciliation process). The Netherlands contributed \$6.7 million for education and civil service reform. In July, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, and Norway all indicated that they would increase assistance to Rwanda.”

The donor money, in contrast to the siege against such countries as Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Kenya, not to mention the D.R.C., is being given despite the evidence of

continuing abuse of the Rwandan population, evidence overlooked in the donors’ zeal to impose a collective guilt upon all Hutus.

The Human Rights Watch reports

The evidence of the RPF’s Nazi-like treatment of large sections of the Rwandan population is contained in the Human Rights Watch reports of 1998 and 1999, among other sources. The reports are corroborated by Rwandan sources outside the country who have fragile lines of communication with those within.

The Human Rights Watch report for 1998 states: “The Rwandan government and insurgents fought an increasingly brutal and costly war, killing probably tens of thousands of unarmed civilians during 1998. Based largely in the northwest, the insurgents also led major strikes against other regions. They attacked jails to free prisoners and they slaughtered members of the Tutsi minority, government officials, and others who refused to support the rebellion. Soldiers of the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA), equipped with helicopters, armored vehicles, and heavy weapons, killed unarmed civilians, sometimes in pursuit of insurgents, sometimes in places or at times where no rebels were present but where they suspected the population of supporting them. In an incident in late October that became known only near the end of 1997, RPA soldiers allegedly caused the deaths of hundreds and perhaps thousands of persons who had sought refuge in caves at Kanama [see “Kagame’s Killing Fields in Rwanda,” *EIR*, Dec. 12, 1997].

“Estimating the number killed in the course of the year was difficult. Investigators could not travel freely in the area and witnesses often refused to speak for fear of reprisals. Diplomats concluded that between 100,000 and 250,000 persons were unaccounted for out of a population of some 1,500,000 in the two prefectures of Gisenyi and Ruhengeri. Some 200,000 persons did not collect their

widespread violence? One clue is offered by Des Forges's 1999 case study of the Rwanda crisis published by Human Rights Watch, *Leave None To Tell the Story—Genocide in Rwanda*. Des Forges relates: "According to two highly placed RPF leaders, they anticipated that the international community would help defend civilians should killings be launched on a massive scale." This is corroborated by the introduction to *The United Nations and Rwanda 1993-1996*, by former UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. He reports that on April 19, 1994, during a telephone conversation with Ugandan President Museveni, Museveni "urged that UNAMIR be reinforced and retained in Rwanda. He asked me to convey his request to the Security Council which I did that

day. The President then added that he was attempting to arrange for troop contributions from countries in the region and that he personally was directing efforts to arrange a cease-fire between the RGA [Rwandan Government Forces] and the RPF. The President followed up this plea with an urgent request to the Council on April 21 that UNAMIR maintain its presence in Rwanda."

Therefore, either the Uganda-RPF grouping made a terrible miscalculation in taking the risk to proceed with the removal of Habyarimana, or they had received some form of guarantees by the relevant foreign powers—which guarantees clearly were not met. In fact, as is shown below, rejecting President Museveni's plea on April 21, under the leadership

required identity papers in Gisenyi, suggesting that they were either dead or living on the other side of the forest, or in areas controlled by rebels. Assessing responsibility for the slaughter of civilians was sometimes complicated by misinformation from witnesses or government sources. First reports said that 34 persons were slain by insurgents at Tare in July, for example, but eyewitnesses later said RPA soldiers were responsible for the crime.

"Early in 1998, the army began gathering residents of the northwest in supervised camps which by the end of October held some 480,000 persons. In some regions, soldiers ordered people to destroy banana plantations and other crops that might provide cover to the rebels, thus causing food production to fall. In addition, farmers were too afraid of attack from one side or the other to work their fields in some regions. Faced with food shortages and threats by insurgents, some persons willingly moved to the camps where they hoped to receive food and protection. Others were forced by soldiers to go there. In areas where the insurgency was strong, some residents moved close to rebel bases voluntarily and others were intimidated by the rebels into doing so."

People unable to return to their homes

The 1999 Human Rights Watch report indicates that the brutal repression of the insurgency has dampened the pace of atrocities against the population. Nevertheless, people are not permitted to return to their homes and farms, but have been herded into so-called villages, where there are no services and the means of livelihood is extremely insecure.

Human Rights Watch reports: "By late 1999, the Rwandan government had largely put down an insurgency which had operated out of northwestern Rwanda and adjacent areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the past eighteen months. In doing so, its troops killed tens of thousands of people, many of them civilians, and

forced hundreds of thousands of Rwandans to move into government-established villages. During 1998, as part of its effort to suppress the insurgency, the government moved hundreds of thousands of people in the two northwestern prefectures into supervised camps. At the end of 1998, the government ordered the displaced to relocate once more, this time to officially designated 'villages.' Since 1995, the government had been resettling Rwandans returned from outside the country and the internally displaced in 'villages,' refusing to allow them to live in the dispersed homes customary in Rwanda. They insisted that villagization would promote economic development and improve delivery of services to the population. As applied in the northwest, however, the program appeared to be meant primarily to reduce the likelihood of a new insurgency. By late 1999, 94% of the population of Kibungo and 60% of the population of Mutara, both prefectures in the east, had been moved into villages, as had 40% of the population of the prefecture surrounding the capital of Kigali. In addition, 94% of the people of the northwest who had been in camps had been moved into villages, and others, still in their homes, had been ordered to destroy them and move to the new sites, where they were obliged to live in temporary shelters, under plastic sheeting, while building new houses. People who resisted these orders were fined or imprisoned. Despite government promises, most sites offered no services (water, schools, clinics) and residents often had to walk much farther to cultivate their fields.

"By late 1999, many land claims from the relocations remained unresolved. Farmers in the northwestern prefecture of Ruhengeri were cultivating less than 60% of available arable land. About 60% of the population of the northwestern prefectures was malnourished (compared with 40% elsewhere in the country), and more than half a million still depended on foreign food aid near the end of the year."—*Linda de Hoyos*

of the United Kingdom, the United States, and Russia, the UN Security Council voted to reduce UNAMIR to a force of 270.

The real question then, is not: Why was the genocide not stopped by the UN peacekeeping force? The question is: Why did the major Western governments already deeply involved in the Rwandan crisis—Belgium, France, Great Britain, and the United States—do absolutely nothing to stop plans to assassinate President Habyarimana when it was clear that such an act would spark a bloodbath of unprecedented proportions? Why, once the bloodbath had started, did those same powers act to block effective action by the United Nations?

UN Security Council blocks deployment

Although the UN Inquiry was mandated to focus attention on the UN's deficiencies in meeting the challenges posed by the Rwanda crisis, the report brings to light the fact that the efforts of then-UN Secretary General Boutros-Ghali, UNAMIR Commander Dallaire, Nigerian Ambassador to the UN Ibrahim Gambari (acting on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), and the African Caucus at the UN to increase UNAMIR's forces and expand its mandate, were continually thwarted, not by the Habyarimana government, nor even by the RPF, but by the Western governments which were determined to reshape Rwanda's political terrain.

On Jan 14, 1994, the ambassadors of France, Belgium, Tanzania, and the United States, acting in coordination with the UN Secretary General, met with President Habyarimana to pressure him to fully comply with the Arusha Accords and establish the new government. These accords—which greatly weakened the President's own power, and put it on an equal stance with the RPF and the opposition parties, and further gave the RPF, which represented a very small fraction of the population, 50% of the officer corps in the military—were not easy for the Rwandan President to implement, with extremist Hutus pressuring him from the other side to rip up the accords and go for total war against the RPF. On the telephone the same day as the Western ambassadors met with Habyarimana, Boutros-Ghali told the President that “unless there was progress, the UN would be obliged to withdraw its presence. The President said that this would be a disaster for his country.”

As the situation in Kigali and the country continued to deteriorate, on Feb. 14, Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes wrote to Boutros-Ghali arguing for a stronger mandate for UNAMIR. However, the letter did not spark even discussion, and appears not to have been followed up. On March 30, the Security Council extended UNAMIR's mandate for four months, although the Secretary General had requested a six-month extension. “In fact,” notes the UN report, “key members of the Security Council were reluctant to accept such a long mandate extension.”

One week later, President Habyarimana was murdered,

the RPF forces were on their way to Kigali, and the mass murdering had begun. After 12 of their troops were killed by anti-Tutsi forces, the Belgian government announced its unilateral withdrawal from UNAMIR. “The requirements to pursue a peacekeeping operation in Rwanda were no longer met, the Arusha Plan was dead, and there were no means for a dialogue between the parties; consequently, the UN should suspend UNAMIR,” the Belgian government argued. The Belgian force of 400 was the third-largest national group in UNAMIR. The UNAMIR force decreased from 2,165 to 1,515, in what Dallaire called a “terrible blow to the mission.”

In contrast to UNAMIR's floundering, over the course of April 8-10, France and Belgium acted efficiently to evacuate their nationals. Six hundred French troops arrived over April 8-9 to remove French nationals, and Belgium launched Operation Silver Back for its citizens. As the UN Inquiry report states: “The rapidity of the response, whereby the French operation was dispatched within hours of the shooting down of the [Habyarimana] aircraft, also shows a disconnect in the analysis of the situation between the key member-states of the UN and UNAMIR. Immediately upon receipt of the information about the crash, France, Belgium, the United States, and Italy evidently believed the situation so volatile as to warrant immediate evacuation of their nationals.”

Urgent action demanded

The Security Council was briefed by the Assistant Secretary General for Peacekeeping Operations on April 9 and 11 on the extremely grave situation in Rwanda. What ensued within the UN was a fight for a greater UNAMIR mandate for action to stop the killing, led by UN Secretary General Boutros-Ghali and the African Caucus, with Great Britain and the United States successfully resisting it.

On April 12, the African Group at the UN met and “urged the Council to take urgent actions to help protect the lives and property of civilians in Rwanda, and to consider expanding the size and mandate of UNAMIR,” as reported in the 1996 book *The United Nations and Rwanda, 1993-1996*. On April 13, Nigeria presented a draft resolution in the Security Council for a strengthening of UNAMIR. The Council was debating two options: maintaining UNAMIR at least through May 6, or an immediate reduction to only one company of troops and a small contingent of advisers and military observers.

The United States argued for the second option, along with Britain and Russia.

Given reports from the ground, the Secretary General further proposed the strengthening of UNAMIR and its mandate. To Nigerian Ambassador Gambari's plea to Boutros-Ghali to strengthen UNAMIR, the Secretary General declared that he felt he was “fighting alone,” and, according to the UN report, he urged Gambari to organize the African members to “write letters against a withdrawal.”

UFDR: UN Inquiry leaves many questions unasked

The Union of Rwandan Democratic Forces (UFDR) called upon the United Nations to put an end to the genocide ongoing in Rwanda, in a release on the UN Inquiry Report. The UFDR's chairman is Faustin Twagimurungu, the first Prime Minister of the new Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) regime, who left Rwanda in 1995 along with then-Interior Minister Seth Sendashonga, because of the widespread killing of Hutus and others by the RPF. The UFDR is a coalition of the Resistance Forces for Democracy, the Group Initiative for Reconciliation, and the Rally for the Return of the Refugees and Democracy in Rwanda. Here are excerpts from the UFDR statement of Jan. 5:

In its report, the Commission [of Inquiry] emphasizes the grave failings of the Security Council, of the UN Secretary General, as well as the responsibility of some countries such as the United States, Great Britain, France, and Belgium. On this general point of view, the report constitutes an important element that should have come earlier.

However, this element is particularly useful today, because it corroborates the position many times expressed by UFDR member organizations on one side, and allows

on the other side, to understand the disconcerting apathy of the United Nations Organization and the destabilizing role of some countries in the terrible crisis currently devastating the African Great Lakes region.

The UFDR, however, considers that many questions that should have been addressed by the Commission were held in abeyance, notably that of the perpetrator and possible accomplices in the murder attempt that claimed the lives of two heads of state, the Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana and the Burundian President Cyprien Ntaryamira. That attack, as pointed out in many parts of this Commission's report, served as a detonator of the Rwandan genocide. Furthermore, the UFDR finds regrettable the fact that the Commission has confined itself on the April to July 1994 period, whereas the UNAMIR mission goes well beyond this point.

The UFDR is also amazed that on the Rwandan side, the report is based on evidence collected from one side in the conflict, that is, the Rwandan Patriotic Front and its collaborators. Until proven otherwise, one may think that the Commission has deliberately refused to meet personalities in exile who were members of the two successive transition governments before the assassination of President Habyarimana, as well as members of the first RPF government who had to flee the country due to the deliberate RPF policy of pursuing the massacres of innocent civilian populations. Such an attitude cannot in any way contribute to the reconciliation.

On April 21, the Council voted unanimously to reduce UNAMIR to 270. The British responded to the African and Non-Aligned Movement position by declaring that strengthening UNAMIR was not feasible because of "the lesson drawn from Somalia that conditions on the ground could evolve rapidly and dangerously."

On May 3, the United States gained some support to send a Security Council team to the region, "an idea the United Kingdom objected to, and which was not pursued. The Council president suggested that the Council write to the Secretary General asking him to submit contingency planning to the Council and a recommendation on the mandate for an expanded UN presence. At the suggestion of the United Kingdom, the request was not formalized but worded as a request for a non-paper." The letter further stipulated that the Council "did not expect any firm or definitive recommendations."

However, on May 4, from Rwanda the UNAMIR command was demanding strengthening of the peacekeeping force in order to "first and foremost be enabled to stop the killings, and secondly, continue efforts to reach a cease-fire." But the non-paper for the Security Council called for a 5,000-

man force mandated "to provide support and ensure safety for displaced and other affected persons and for safe delivery of humanitarian assistance."

The RPF declared on May 12 that a UNAMIR force of 5,000 was too large and only 2,500 were required, and those could only be deployed in zones not under the control of the RPF.

Nevertheless, on June 8, the Security Council adopted Resolution 905, which expanded UNAMIR for the humanitarian mission and extended its mandate to Dec. 9. But this proved to be impossible to organize. By June 19, the UN had only been able to recruit a force of 503. At this point, France and Senegal stepped in with an offer to send their own forces to carry out the UNAMIR mission and to "establish safe, humanitarian zones," until such point as UNAMIR could be deployed. On June 22, at the urging of the Secretary General, the Security Council authorized the French-Senegalese mission, or Operation Turquoise, and by the end of the month the French were carving out a "safe zone" in the Cyangugu-Kibuye-Gikongoro triangle in southwestern Rwanda, where they briefly clashed with the RPF on July 3.

The RPF, meanwhile, had been continuing its advance across the country. On July 4, Kigali fell. On July 11, the interim government's stronghold of Ruhengeri fell, and on July 17, the last stronghold, Gisenyi, fell.

The Arusha Accords were dead. So also were hundreds of thousands of Rwandans.

The flaws of the UN Inquiry

At the least, the UN Inquiry report shows that a United Nations peacekeeping force is no match for operations carried out by powerful intelligence agencies, or factions thereof. The UNAMIR could not have possibly stopped the genocide in Rwanda, because it was hamstrung in its mandate by the foreign governments with an interest in Rwanda. On the ground, intelligence operations fielded by a wide assortment of forces effectively ran circles around it, politically and militarily.

By focussing on the UN, or on Rwanda as such, which most English-language investigations of the events of Rwanda in 1994 do, such inquiries have already blocked those lines of investigation that might get to the truth, and thereby give political leaders of good will an advantage in stopping such operations in the future.

But even in its own terms, the UN Inquiry is wracked with flaws:

- Annex II of the report lists all the persons interviewed by the Inquiry. These included many officers of the United Nations in the relevant locations; officials of relevant governments—the current RPF government of Rwanda, Uganda, Belgium, Kenya, France, New Zealand, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, the Czech Republic, and the United States; various survivors of the 1994 slaughters; the families of the ten Belgian peacekeepers killed on April 7; various non-governmental organizations in Rwanda today; nine “academics and experts”; and the president of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The UN Inquiry made no attempt to interview any Rwandan involved in the former Habyarimana government, or who was in Rwanda at the time but is now in exile. It did not even interview Faustin Twagimirungu, who vouched for the informant of the famous Jan. 11 cable. The Inquiry had thus determined that it would close the door on one important side of the truth.

- The UN Inquiry, as stated, does not probe or even call for a serious investigation into the assassination of President Habyarimana—which did happen under the nose of the UN peacekeeping force and did, as the report states, precipitate the slaughter.

- The UN Inquiry lends credence to the idea that a systematic genocide of Tutsis and Hutu “moderates” was all that occurred in Rwanda during April-July 1994, rather than a general panic. As reported in the *The United Nations and Rwanda*, way before the July exodus of 1 million people into Zaire which gained so much media attention, throughout the month of April “vast groups of people were fleeing their

homes in all areas of the country. They crowded into public places and other shelters with little food, poor sanitation, and no security. In late April 1994, there were some 250,000 displaced persons in the north, 65,000 in the east and 1.2 million in the south and southwest of Rwanda. By that time, as many as 400,000 Rwandan refugees had fled to the neighboring countries of Burundi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zaire. As many as 30,000 displaced persons had taken refuge in the city's [Kigali] public places and religious sanctuaries.”

Embedded within this general chaos, there was a hard-core operation to kill Rwanda's Tutsis as an alleged fifth column of the RPF. There was also the murder of the many Hutus who resisted the murder campaign. There were also mass killings carried out by the RPF—not only of Hutus suspected of involvement in the genocide, but also of local leaders who had opposed Habyarimana. These killings were largely out of public view until Robert Gersony led a team from the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees to Rwanda in August. Gersony, based on his and the team's travels throughout Rwanda, which were the most extensive of any foreign group, gathered information showing that the RPF had committed the murder/executions of 25,000 to 45,000 people through the course of April through July. The decision was made by the UN, with the United States giving official sanction, to suppress this information.

Conclusion

In short, the UN Inquiry report does not clarify the terrible events of Rwanda 1994, but rather, maintains the confusion surrounding them. The RPF, carrying out a policy of revanchist revenge within Rwanda and eastern Congo, has never come under international pressure to cease its targetting of civilians, either in Rwanda or in eastern Congo. Hence, the RPF was protected when it carried out the slaughter of thousands at Kibeho camp in southwestern Rwanda in 1995; it was protected when it invaded Zaire in 1996-97 and carried out the systematic hunting down and murder of thousands of Hutu refugees, more than half of them children; it was protected when it killed thousands more civilians inside Rwanda, as attested to by Mr. Twagimirungu and others who were there after the RPF took power; or again in 1998-99, in crushing the insurgency its own vengeful policies had created; it is protected today as its Rally for Democracy for Congo-Goma faction continues its policy of reprisals on civilians for any attack on its occupation force in the Kivu provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The murder continues because the policies of the donor powers remain what they were in 1990—the sacrifice of the people of east Africa to the plundering of the region. This is the issue the United Nations must address, and until it does so, its self-criticisms only serve to continue the cover-up and protect a policy of indiscriminate and wanton murder of the African people.

One Nation party under attack

The British-American-Commonwealth cabal is running a "Clean Hands" witch-hunt to wipe out opposition to globalism.

On Jan. 20, detectives from the state of Queensland's Major Fraud Squad raided the offices of Pauline Hanson's One Nation party in Queensland and New South Wales (N.S.W.), and seized 20 boxes of documents and computer files. The action was ostensibly motivated by a Queensland Supreme Court decision on Aug. 16, 1999, that One Nation had illegally registered for the 1998 state elections. In reality, the raid is the latest in a series of court actions and media charges of malfeasance and corruption against One Nation's founders—former federal Member of Parliament Pauline Hanson, retiring national director David Ettridge, and N.S.W. state MP David Oldfield—which are designed to crush the party.

The *modus operandi* of the operation against One Nation is identical to that of the "Clean Hands" campaign which destroyed Italy's major parties, and which is now decimating Germany's postwar political structures, the purpose of which is to eliminate potential opposition to the British-American-Commonwealth (BAC) financier oligarchy, as the world hurtles toward financial collapse.

One Nation director Ettridge blasted the raids as a "politically motivated stunt," and demanded, "Why would the police want to conduct a raid today? Why wouldn't they wait three or four weeks until the Appeals Court has handed down its decision, because that would determine whether a raid was necessary?" Oldfield charged, "This is the first time a political party in Australia has been treated like this."

One Nation burst out of nowhere on June 13, 1998 to win 11 out of 89

seats in the Queensland state parliament. The party promised to: restore tariffs; establish a national bank; "re-industrialize" Australia; and reject "indigenist" Aboriginal land rights claims, which have already tied up 50% of the country—a scheme manipulated by the British monarchy. Because both major parties, Labor and the Liberal/National coalition, had long embraced the free trade, privatization, deregulation, and indigenist policies which had savaged Australia for the last two decades, One Nation struck a deep chord in working class and rural Australia.

When polls showed that the new party might take as many as 10-15 seats in federal elections, politicians in the establishment's Labor and Liberal/National parties backpedaled on globalism, privatization, and land rights. The major media predicted that the new party would rapidly fade, but it garnered 1.2 million votes in the federal elections on Oct. 3 1998, though it won only one federal senate seat, due to Australia's arcane system of voting. In March 1998, One Nation's Oldfield won a senate seat in N.S.W., while other One Nation candidates scored high percentages as well.

Unable to crush One Nation at the ballot box, the Labor and Liberal parties turned to the courts. On Aug. 16, 1999, a Labor Party-appointed Queensland Supreme Court judge delivered a rigged decision, that Hanson, Ettridge, and Oldfield had secured the party's representation "by fraud or misrepresentation," despite the fact that the Queensland Electoral Commission had investigated One Nation's required 500 state members, and

had certified the party. The court challenge was financed by the Liberal Party, through a trust set up by federal Cabinet minister, free trade lunatic, and welfare-slasher Tony Abbott.

One Nation's leaders now face a paradox: On the one hand, they have repeatedly charged that Australia is being taken over by multinationals and other "globalist" forces, yet, they insist that their current predicament is due merely to the machinations of Queensland, or maybe politicians at the national level, at most. As populists who generally refuse to look at the global strategic situation, Hanson et al. miss the significance of events right under their noses.

For example, when leading figures in the Protestant and Catholic churches, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Business Council of Australia, top bankers, and senior politicians announced their commitment last year to destroy One Nation, the press conference was chaired by Sir Gustav Nossal, director of the world's largest mining company, Rio Tinto. Rio Tinto stands to make tens of billions of dollars from mineral deposits secured through its sponsorship of the very indigenist "land rights" which Hanson has attacked, and it is also running a campaign to destroy Australia's trade unions (see "The Queen Is Coming!" *EIR*, Jan. 21, 2000). Rio Tinto's single largest shareholder is Queen Elizabeth II, whom many One Nation members revere, and whom the populist Hanson would therefore never dare attack. Yet, Her Majesty is the boss, both of Rio Tinto, and of that BAC cabal which is determined to wipe out any nationalist resistance to its global rule, such as Hanson. So long as Hanson and her friends refuse to name their real enemies, they will, as in a Classical tragedy, be "hoist on the petard" of their own axioms.

International Intelligence

India-Russia strategic partnership developing

The Russian news service Itar-TASS reported on Jan. 14 that "Russia and India are determined to develop strategic partnership in the third millennium. This was stated in New Delhi on Friday [Jan. 14] before the opening of the sixth meeting of the intergovernmental commission on commercial, economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation.

Co-chairmen Russian Deputy Premier Viktor Khristenko and Indian Finance Minister Yashwant Sinha held a joint press conference at which Sinha said the meeting is to define bilateral relations based on confidence and mutual understanding. Areas of cooperation include economics, trade, science and technology, defense, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, space exploration. He also said relations between the two countries had been elevated to the level of a strategic partnership. This will be sealed at the regular Indian-Russian summit, wrote Itar-TASS.

Khristenko noted a number of successes Moscow and New Delhi had scored since the November 1998 commission meeting, including a 30% increase in trade over nine months. Khristenko also called for joint projects "which will give an impetus to the increase of trade turnover and will bring the Russo-Indian strategic partnership to a new level," including aircraft construction, telecommunications, production of new medicines and information technologies.

Khristenko was also scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, Power Minister Rangarajan Kumaramangalam, and Civil Aviation Minister Sharad Yadav.

China: Nanjing massacre was 'written in blood'

China's relations with Japan have been "seriously hurt" by a right-wing conference held in Osaka on Jan. 23, denying Japanese war crimes during the infamous Nanjing massacre of 1937. Some 250 people attended the Osaka forum held by the Society to Correct the Biased Display of War-Re-

lated Materials. The Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a formal protest to Tokyo on Jan. 23, and Foreign Ministry spokesman Zhu Bangzao blamed a Japanese Supreme Court ruling that allowed the event, which had "seriously hurt the feelings of the Chinese people and disturbed the growth of Sino-Japanese Relations," he said. "The Chinese government and people hereby express their extreme indignation and strong condemnation." Estimates are that Japanese invaders butchered 300,000 Chinese in the city.

"Lies written in ink cannot cover up facts written in blood," said an editorial in the *People's Daily*. "Japanese rightists' attempt to decorate the world-acknowledged Nanjing massacre as a 'lie' is indeed a mockery of history and the height of absurdity." The official Xinhua news agency also issued a special editorial saying Japanese right-wing groups were using the Nanjing massacre in a bid to cover up all of Japan's wartime atrocities in China. "If the adverse trend of denying the hard historical facts of Japanese aggression runs rampant, the foundation for Japan's road to peace and development will be foundering and the political basis for the Sino-Japanese relationship will be undermined."

Myanmar 'God's Army' takes hostages

A group of 20 members of an ethnic Karen militia from Myanmar, named "God's Army," hijacked a bus and seized control of a hospital in the town of Ratchaburi, Thailand, on Jan. 24. Thai military sources estimated that there were up to 750 hostages in the hospital. "God's Army" is a religious splittoff of the Karen National Union, the largest of the Myanmar ethnic armies at war with the government for 50 years. The leaders of "God's Army" are believed to be twin brothers, about 12 or 15 years old, whose followers believed they have mystical powers. A senior Thai official confirmed that the group is linked to the Vigorous Burmese Student Warriors (VBSW), which seized the Myanmar embassy in Bangkok in October 1999. At least one VBSW member was among the group that seized the hospital.

The Thai military is taking a harder line

than they had last year, and was able to retake the hospital within days.

Among the demands of the "God's Army" hijackers is that Thailand treat wounded Karenni fighters, that it persuade the Myanmar government in Yangon to halt its offensive against the group along the Thailand/Myanmar border, and that Thailand open its borders to all Karen. However, security officials in Bangkok said that Thailand would only agree to treat civilians wounded in the fighting, not Karen rebels.

Among the biggest sponsors of the Karenni rebel operations against Myanmar are the Burma Project, funded by George Soros, and Christian Solidarity International, of Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords Caroline Cox. In addition, the International Republican Institute set up "non-violent" training camps both in the border areas with Thailand (where George Bush's cousin Elsie Walker is a big defender of the Karen), and the western borders of Myanmar.

The Karen have been a special project of British operations against Burma/Myanmar for more than 50 years. The officers of the British Burma Army were largely Karen, who, in turn, were the first to break with the Union of Burma after the British-authored assassination of Gen. Aung San and several of his key officers.

Indonesia cracks down on spreading violence

In a Jan. 18 interview, President Abdurrahman Wahid said he has issued orders to the police chief and to Coordinating Minister of Political and Security Affairs, General Wiranto, to go after what he claims is a small group of religious fanatics and retired military officers who are behind the violence of recent weeks, especially in Maluku. Armed Forces head of Territorial Affairs Lt. Gen. Agus Widjojo reaffirmed the military's support for Wahid earlier in the week, and attributed the violence in part to civilians and military adjusting to the more democratic process in the country.

On Jan. 19, in Maluku, which has been rent by sectarian violence, Brig. Gen. Max Tamaela issued a shoot-on-sight order against anyone attempting to incite unrest,

and imposed a Jan. 23 deadline on surrender of weapons. Failure to comply will lead to immediate arrest and trial. On Jan. 18, there was a two-day meeting in Jakarta of 120 Maluku community leaders, led by military Commander Admiral Widodo and respected academic Selo Soemardjan, which reached agreement to end the conflict, with religious leaders representing Muslims, Catholics, and Protestants apologizing to one another and pledging support for a joint statement, issued by Governor Latuconsina.

On the tourist island of Lombok, where nearly a dozen churches were burned Jan. 17-19 by rampaging Muslims protesting the Maluku violence, President Wahid also issued a shoot-on-sight order on Jan. 19, which contributed to bringing the strife under control.

Russia scholar: 'Putin is only part of the picture'

Mark Kramer, the director of the Harvard Project on Cold War Studies, and a senior associate of Harvard's Davis Center for Russian Studies, penned an editorial commentary for the *Washington Post*, on Jan. 23, polemicizing against the fixation on "personalities" that tends to hamper most U.S. studies of Russia today. He cited the fact that the new "National Security Conception for the Russian Federation," signed by acting President Vladimir Putin on Jan. 10, was almost identical to the document endorsed by President Boris Yeltsin last year. Both versions, Kramer emphasized, reflected Russia's increasing wariness over NATO's policy following the Balkan War, and the pressures from the United States for Russia to modify the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972.

"As Russia has made abundantly clear to U.S. officials, Kosovo marked a turning point in U.S.-Russian relations. Whether rightly or wrongly, Russian officials believed that the Clinton administration ignored Moscow's concerns as the crisis developed. . . . The strong showing of Western air power in Yugoslavia came as a jolt to Russian military commanders, who realized how far their own forces had fallen behind. The perceived slights, combined with the

displays of Western air prowess, prompted a major reassessment in Moscow of the country's strategy—and provided the catalyst for redrafting the doctrine." (*EIR's* analysis of the new doctrine appeared in the Jan. 28 issue, p. 44.)

Kramer noted that the first work on the new national security doctrine coincided with the NATO 50th anniversary summit in Washington last April, and the plans to expand NATO eastward, possibly including the Baltic republics—a taboo in Moscow. Kramer concluded: "We should not allow our focus on leadership politics and personalities to detract from a sound understanding of the forces driving Russia's new security policy."

South Korea, China on diplomatic offensive

South Korean President Kim Dae-Jung said on Jan. 20, "If our party secures a comfortable majority in the elections, I will propose an inter-Korea summit to the North, to discuss peace on the Korean peninsula." The President was speaking to his New Millennium Party. Recently, Kim had said that he wanted to meet with North Korean leader Kim Jong-Il, before his Presidential term ends in 2003. "Inter-Korean relations have shown some meaningful changes in the past two years, although any fundamentals changes have yet to come."

Meantime, China's Defense Minister Chi Haotian began a five-day goodwill visit to South Korea on Jan. 20, the first for such a high-ranking military official. South Korean Defense Minister Cho Sung-tae had visited China last August.

During his meeting with Chi, President Kim said that his government and the country's enterprises will participate in the development of China's impoverished northwest.

Kim told Chi: "We share a common interest in maintaining peace and stability in Northeast Asia, as well as on the Korean peninsula. I want further economic, cultural, and military cooperation to be of mutual benefit in the future."

Chi has just completed a three-day visit to Russia. Before that, he was in Great Britain, and he was to visit Mongolia before returning to China.

HOSNI MUBARAK, Egypt's President, travelled to Syria on Jan. 22 and met with President Hafez al-Assad in an effort to restart the stalled Israel-Syria peace talks. Both President Clinton and Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak asked Mubarak to step into the fray.

SEVEN BALKAN prime ministers from countries bordering Yugoslavia met in Bulgaria on Jan. 22 to discuss how to implement the "Stability Pact for Southeast Europe." Attending were the prime ministers from Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Albania, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, and Hungary. Croatia's Zlatko Matesa and Bulgaria's Ivan Kostov denounced the sanctions against Yugoslavia. Kostov said that sanctions are stopping development of the region.

BRITAIN has sent a high-level operative, Sir Alistair Goodlad, to Australia as its ambassador. Goodlad's appointment is an escalation in the British game plan to break up the nations of Southeast Asia and lock up their resources for the Commonwealth, as spelled out in a 1995 Royal Institute for International Affairs report by Katharine West.

TURKEY AND GREECE'S foreign ministers met in Turkey in late January, marking the first time in 38 years that the two governments have met at the foreign ministerial level. President Clinton has been involved in behind-the-scenes efforts for years to get a breakthrough in relations and the thorny issue of Cyprus.

STANISLAV GOVORUKHIN, a Russian filmmaker, announced on Jan. 22 that he will run for President. In June 1994, Govorukhin visited Washington on a tour sponsored by the Schiller Institute, to show his documentary "The Great Criminal Revolution," which portrayed the devastation and criminalization resulting from the liberal economic "reforms" imposed on Russia.

Creation of the Indian Union: how a new nation was formed

by Mary Burdman

January 26, 2000 was the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India. While the story of the tragic Partition of the subcontinent, into India and West and East Pakistan, is everywhere known, there is another, not so well known, but remarkable story of the creation of the Indian Union. The Indian Republic's early leaders, including Jawaharlal Nehru, and especially, the courageous Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, forged a national Union out of the many hundreds of separate states which had made up the British Raj, to found an entirely new nation.

The claim of many British historians, that it was the British Raj which "united" India, is a fraud. Even after Partition, London planned to leave a balkanized India to its new leaders on Aug. 15, 1947. The situation could have rapidly degenerated into unredeemable chaos. Under the leadership of the resolute Patel, India's first Deputy Prime Minister, the new government, even before the transfer of power, acted decisively, both politically, and, when necessary, militarily, to create a united India.

The book *Integration of the Indian States* (Madras, India: Orient Longman, 1956; second edition, 1985), by Vapal Pannunni Menon, tells the compelling story of how this fight for the Union was won. Menon himself, as Secretary for the Ministry of States established by Patel just before Independence, played a crucial role in this process.

Even more than Partition, the balkanization of India, which could have resulted from the deliberate British decision to demolish the political structure of the separate states, could have been the most serious threat to the survival of the new Indian republic. India's leaders acted with the decisive quality they have at times shown since — as, for example, Prime Minister Nehru did in Goa, when he relieved it of the occupation by the derelict Portuguese Empire in December 1961, or as

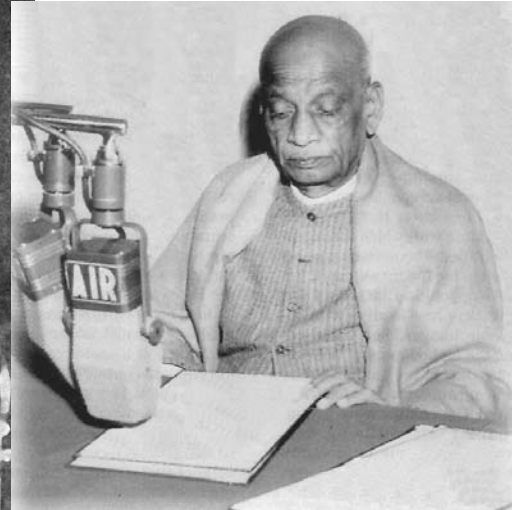
Indira Gandhi did in 1971, when Indian forces intervened to aid Bangladesh (then East Pakistan) in its break from Pakistan — to ensure the survival of the nation, which they had been struggling for decades to free from British imperial rule.

The 'Native states'

More than two centuries of British colonization set up the situation India's leaders had to deal with in the summer of 1947. At the height of the British Raj, there were 562 separate princely states, occupying two-fifths of India's land, and the territories, known as "British India," which were directly run by the colonial regime. On Aug. 15, 1947, the date of Independence, 554 princely states still existed along India's borders. These states, which ranged in size from the equivalent of European nations, to tiny principdoms of one or two square miles, were scattered in a chaotic patchwork throughout the territory of India. Yet, by the time that the new constitution came into force on Jan. 26, 1950, all had been successfully integrated into the Republic of India.

Almost all the states were in extremely backward conditions, politically and economically. Only two of the states had any kind of responsible government. Even where legislatures existed, they were generally simply appointed, and the ruler always had a veto. The princes maintained personal rule — with much British advice and assistance.

The states maintained their own military forces, and their own economic and fiscal policies — there was not even a general customs system throughout the subcontinent. Ports within the states had their own tariff systems, and at the same time, the states had no voice in running British India's ports. There were no common communications or taxation systems, or financial regulations in the subcontinent. Stretches of railways were owned separately by state governments.



Sardar Patel (left, swearing in the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar as Rajpramukh, inaugurating the Saurashtra Union, and above, making a radio broadcast), the revolutionary and statesman of the Union of India. Gandhi said of him: “The task of dealing with the princes was truly formidable, but I am convinced that the Sardar was the only person who could have coped with it.”

In the provinces of British India at the time of Independence, there was a well-developed government administration. There was a uniform legal system, judiciary, and tax system, and (relatively) unified infrastructure.

In contrast, in most of the states, administration was “personal and primitive.” Some states, such as Travancore, Mysore, and Baroda, did have well-organized administration; in a few, especially in the far south, government, education, and other institutional capabilities were as well developed, and in some ways more advanced, than in the provinces of British India. But, for the most part, while the princes lived in palaces, for the population, extreme poverty and backwardness were widespread. Some states were so small—a few acres—that they had no real government at all. There were 327 tiny states, with an average area of 20 square miles, and an average population of 3,000. Yet, under the Raj, these were political units, totally separate from the rest of India.

Echoes of Abraham Lincoln

To meet the emergency situation to preserve the nation’s unity, on July 4, 1947, Menon wrote a statement for the inauguration of the Ministry of States, which was approved and issued by Patel the next day. The statement said:

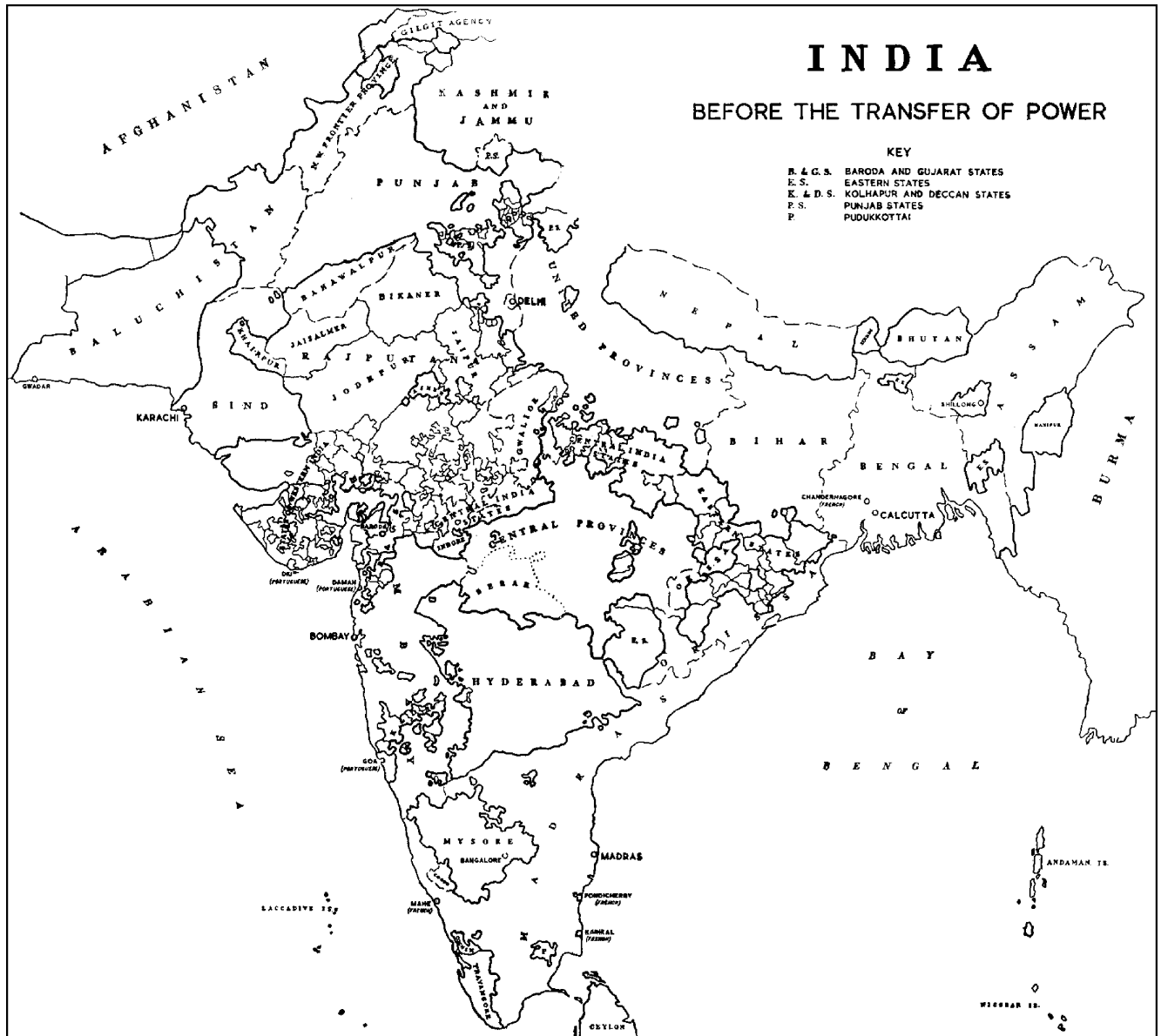
“The states have already accepted the basic principle, that for defence, foreign affairs, and communications, they would come into the Indian Union. We ask no more of them than

accession on these three subjects, in which the common interests of the country are involved. . . .

“This country with its institutions is the proud heritage of the people who inhabit it. It is an accident that some live in the states and some in British India, but all alike partake of its culture and character. We are all knit together by bonds of blood and feeling, no less than of self-interest. None can segregate us into segments; no impassable barriers can be set up between us. I suggest that it is therefore better for us to make laws sitting together as friends, than as to make treaties as aliens. I invite my friends the rulers of states and their people, to the councils of the Constituent Assembly in this spirit of friendliness and cooperation in a joint endeavour, inspired by common allegiance to our motherland, for the common good of all.”

The ruling party, the Indian National Congress, “are no enemies of the Princely Order but, on the other hand, wish them and their people under their aegis all prosperity, contentment, and happiness. Nor would it be my policy, to conduct the relations of the new department with the states in any manner which savours of the domination of one over the other; if there would be any domination, it would that of our mutual interests and welfare. . . .

“We are at a momentous stage in the history of India. By common endeavour, we can raise the country to a new greatness, while lack of unity will expose us to fresh calami-



ties. I hope the Indian states will bear in mind, that the alternative to cooperation in the general interest, is anarchy and chaos, which will overwhelm great and small in a common ruin, if we are unable to act together in the minimum of common tasks.”

The “inspiration for some of the passages” in this statement, Menon wrote, came from Abraham Lincoln’s First Inaugural Address.

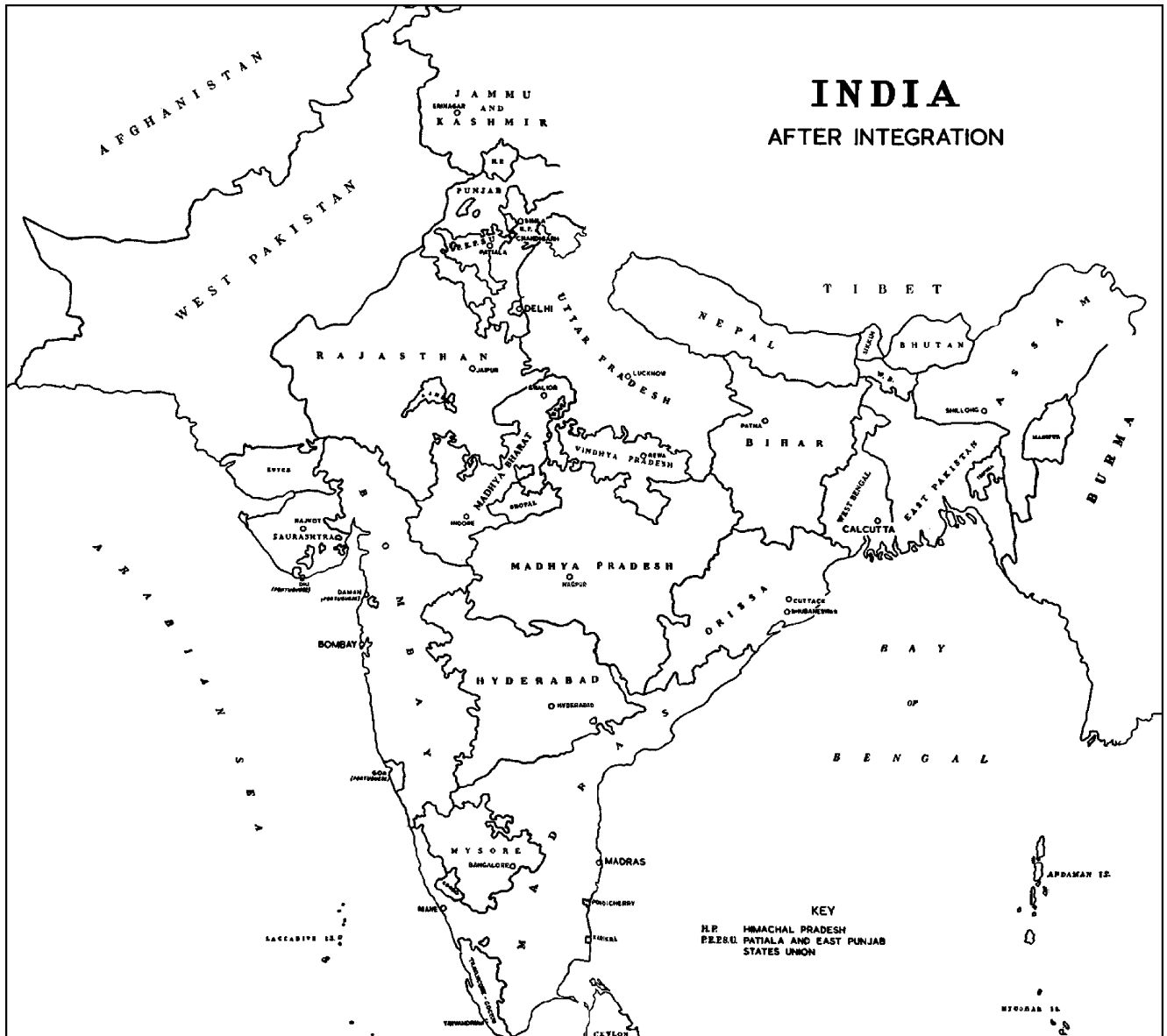
The British Raj

India had only rarely been even partially politically unified, throughout its thousands of years of history. In the third century B.C., large parts of India were united under the Emperor Asoka, but for only about 100 years. Some 500 years later, Chandragupta and his son Samudragupta controlled large areas of India, but their empire also crumbled. From the

eighth century, Muslims began to conquer parts of India; the Moghuls, who invaded India from Central Asia, finally brought large areas together under Barbar, in the 16th century. His grandson Akbar established power over many of the smaller states, to take the Moghul Empire to its height. As the 18th century began, the Moghul Empire was falling apart.

No one had brought all of India into one political entity, until the British Raj. The greatest achievement of the British, Menon wrote, was to consolidate India politically—which itself gave rise to the national consciousness, which ultimately freed India of British rule, and made possible the “final step of bringing about the peaceful integration of the princely states. Today, for the first time in the country’s history, the writ of a single central government runs from Kailas to Kanyakumari, from Kathiawar to Kamarupa (Assam).”

The British, who along with the French came to India as



traders during the 17th century, took advantage of the disorder left by the disintegrating Moghul Empire. At first, the British East India Company only wanted trade; wars and conquest, whose costs ate up profits, were not wanted in London. However, enterprising Company agents took over more and more territory, and by 1773, the British Parliament asserted its authority over the operations of the East India Company, and supplied the troops for further consolidation and conquest. Governor-General Wellesley, whose brother was later the Duke of Wellington, came to India in 1798, and decided that Britain must become the paramount power; he greatly expanded British territory through conquest.

He also used a second method, which was to set up “subsidiary alliances” with the Indian rulers of the smaller states. Under Wellesley’s arrangements, the states which “allied” with the British, were not to make war or carry on negotiations

with any other state without the Company’s knowledge; the larger states were to maintain armies—at their own expense—trained and commanded by British officers, “for the preservation of the public peace.” The smaller states paid tribute to the Company. In return, the Company agreed to protect the rulers against external aggression and internal rebellion. Each state also was blessed with a British Resident.

This “system of subsidiary alliances, was Trojan Horse tactics in empire-building,” wrote Menon. “The Governor-General was present by proxy in every state that accepted it.” The Company gained well-trained troops to guard strategic areas, and the allegiance of many rulers, large and small. By 1823, the map of India under the British Raj was drawn, with only a few additions, in the Punjab and Sind, in the northwest, to be added in later decades.

The British then developed a complex system of control.

Some areas they ruled directly via a system of administration based on districts, Governor-run provinces, and the Governor-General, who was subordinate to London. At the same time, within what came to be known as the "Native states," the British Residents were transformed from "diplomats from a foreign power," into "executive and controlling officers of a superior government." The Residents had the power; they deliberately fostered corruption and idleness among the puppet maharajahs, nizams, and nawabs.

Mountstuart Elphinstone, one of Wellesley's inner circle, frankly admitted that the British used princely corruption for their own ends. "We must have some sink to receive all the corrupt matter that abounds in India, unless we are willing to taint our own system by stopping the discharge of it," he said.

Sir John Malcolm, another of Wellesley's associates, wrote in 1825: "The tranquility, not to say security, of our vast oriental possessions is involved in the preservation of native principalities which are depending on us for protection. These are also so obviously at our mercy, so entirely in our grasp, that besides other and great benefits we derive from their alliance, their co-existence with our rule is of itself a source of political strength, the value of which will never be known till it is lost."

The 1833 Charter Act abolished the Company's trading operations, and made it, essentially, the government of India. Then began a monstrous land-grab, which expanded the Raj to the base of the mountains of Afghanistan. However, the British were by no means prepared to administer these vast, seized territories, and chaos resulted. Deposed princes disbanded their courts and their armies, and tens of thousands of troops wandered about India, creating, Menon wrote, the "powder magazine to the Great Revolt of 1857, whatever might have been the spark that ultimately ignited it."

During the Mutiny, many rulers sided with the British. So useful was their support, that it led to a radical change in policy. In 1858, Queen Victoria proclaimed: "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; . . . we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of Native Princes as our own; and we desire that they as well as our own subjects should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government."

The states, of course, were actually *not* independent or sovereign; they had no independent relations to the outside world. Many of the princely states were saved from collapse by the British, while others, such as Mysore and Banaras, were even created under the Raj.

In the wake of the Mutiny, the Company was deposed, and the British Crown took over the government of India. The Governor-General became Viceroy, the direct representative of the Crown, and one of the most powerful positions in all the Empire. In 1877, Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli created a new title for Queen Victoria, "Queen-Empress." The Crown also took over all the subsidiary treaties with the Native states. As Governor-General Lord Charles John Canning wrote:

"The territories under the sovereignty of the Crown became at once as important and as integral a part of India, as territories under its direct domination." Although the states were not part of British India, and their inhabitants were not British subjects, a "Political Department" had been set up under the Governor-General for the states, with its own Indian Political Service, police force, and agents, controlled closely by the Secretary of State for India in London.

The Political Officers ran the states in traditional imperial fashion: "Dissentions and jealousies among the rulers were systematically sustained," Menon wrote. "The states were isolated from British India in the same manner that India was isolated from the rest of Asia," including within the British government.

The Crown began asserting all sorts of prerogatives, including its direct sanction of the succession in the Native states. The ruler inherited his title as a "gift from the paramount power," and this, with like measures, brought the rulers ever-closer to the Crown. The relationship was firm by the time of World War I. The Indian states had already put their resources at the disposal of Her Majesty's government in 1885, when war seemed imminent on the northwest frontier. During World War I, the rulers rallied to the defense of the Empire, with the resources of their states, including men, money, and matériel. These resources were great. Among the greatest supporters of the British war effort was Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, the seventh Nizam of Hyderabad, reputedly the wealthiest man in the world.

The rise of Indian nationalism

Yet, throughout all this time, national aspirations were arising in India, as leaders such as Bal Gangadhar Tilak emerged; the All-India Congress Committee was founded as the executive committee of the Indian National Congress. The British, while attempting to compromise the nationalist movement, were forced to respond. On Aug. 20, 1917, Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary of State for India, announced the "increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration, and gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." Montagu toured India and presented a report on constitutional reforms. His policy, which was backed by the British authorities until August 1947, was to form a loose federation of self-governing and practically autonomous states, with a center responsible only for defense, tariffs, opium (!), exchange, railroads, the postal service, and telegraph communications.

Montagu's report "paid glowing tributes to the princes for the part they played in the war," and remarked that the political upheavals in British India were presenting a problem for the princes as well as the British administration. To help deal with this, in February 1921, a British royal proclamation set up a Chamber of Princes, as an advisory body to the Viceroy.

But India was already in the throes of a tremendous national upsurge. The British slaughter at Jallianwala Bagh in

1919, had inflamed the population. A new leader, Mohandas K. Gandhi, entered the Congress party, to transform it into an organization which could win India's freedom.

The princes became alarmed. They demanded attention to their relations to the paramount power in India — the British Crown. A British committee sent to India in early 1928, led by Sir Harcourt Butler, concluded that the states should not be “handed over” to any Indian government, or be responsible to an Indian legislature, without their consent. The states' position was formulated by British lawyers, led by Sir Leslie Scott, who proclaimed that, for the princes, the “paramount power is the British Crown. It is to it, that the states have entrusted their foreign relations, and external and internal authority.”

This view was not acceptable to India's nationalist leaders. A commission, led by Pandit Motilal Nehru, the father of Jawaharlal, was appointed to draw up a constitution for British India alone, which was to become a Dominion within the British Empire. The British policy was to exclude all the hundreds of states, but the Nehru Commission refused to agree. In 1928, it issued its report, which asserted that the interests and goals of the people of both British India and the states were the same. The report warned that “an attempt is being made to convert the Indian states into an Indian Ulster.”

In 1930, Gandhi launched his Salt Campaign and civil disobedience. Called to the Round Table Conference in London in April 1930, with British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, Gandhi agreed to a federation for India, but insisted that it have a strong central government. Responsible government must be established in full and at once, Gandhi demanded, but the British refused. Britain's Government of India Act of 1935 called for a “federal” relationship between British India and the states. The Act claimed that the states were “different” from the Indian provinces, and that they had the right to decide voluntarily on whether they would join any Indian federation.

In December 1938, Gandhi acclaimed the awakening of political agitation in the states, and declared that there was “no half-way house between total extinction of the states and full responsible government.”

British and princely recalcitrance made even the federation impossible to achieve. World War II broke out, and, once again, the British needed the rulers' money and men. They put a stop to all motion for an Indian federal government. At the height of the war, Gandhi and other independence leaders launched the all-out “Quit India” movement, and were thrown into jail. At the same time, 98 Indian states' armed forces units were put at the disposal of the Crown.

‘Two nations’

The operation to split India was now fully under way. In January 1940, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, declared that Hindus and Muslims were “two separate nations,” and must share in the governance of India. Three months later, he stated that the Muslim “nation” must have a



Mohandas K. Gandhi, who entered the Congress political movement, to transform it into an organization which could win India's freedom.

separate state of Pakistan.

The idea of an Indian nation embracing all religions, was fundamental to the independence movement led by Gandhi, Nehru, and others. The Indian constitution established in 1950 created a “secular state.” However, this was by no means an anti-religious state. Gandhi was a profoundly religious man, but he maintained the position to his last day, that the nationality, culture, history, and fundamental interests of Hindu and Muslim, as well as Christian, Jain, Sikh, and many others in India, were the same. This idea was, and remains, essential for the existence of the Republic of India, which is today one of the largest Muslim nations in the world. (Pakistan has a population of 137 million people, 97% of whom are Muslim; India has a Muslim population of 95.2 million.)

Jinnah's “separate nations” policy was intended to tear India apart, not just into India and Pakistan, but also internally. To this communal strife, was added that of the princes. In 1944, the Nawab of Bhopal, a Muslim state in central India founded by an Afghan adventurer in 1708, was elected head of the Chamber of Princes. He was determined to forge this body into a “Third Force” in Indian politics. The Viceroy's political adviser, Sir Conrad Corfield, encouraged the princes to demand that India adopt a loose central government, with residual powers in the states; at the center, amid the communal tensions between the Congress party and Jinnah's Muslim League, the native states would hold the balance. On Sept. 18, 1944, the Chamber of Princes issued a resolution stating the necessity to “reiterate in the most unequivocal and emphatic terms, that the Crown's relationship with the states and the Crown's power in respect to the states cannot and should not be transferred to any third party or other authority without

the consent of the states concerned.” The Viceroy, Lord Wavell, tried to ignore this resolution, but the Chamber resigned in protest, and eventually he gave them the assurances they wanted.

Independence

But Wavell’s assurances could not last. In July 1945, as World War II was coming to an end, the government of die-hard imperialist Winston Churchill was ousted, and the Labour Party came to power in Britain. In March 1946, the government of Prime Minister Clement Atlee sent a Cabinet mission to India, led by Lord Pethick-Lawrence. They were to discuss with the Indian leaders and the Viceroy, a new constitutional structure for all of India. On the fate of the Native states, Pethick-Lawrence stated: “What we plan is to invite the Indian states to take part in discussion for the setting up of machinery for framing the further constitutional structure. If I invite you to dinner, it is not obligatory for you to come.”

The commission issued a memorandum on May 12, 1946, proclaiming that when a new government or governments came into being in British India, His Majesty’s Government would cease to exercise the powers of paramountcy over the states. At the same time, His Majesty’s Government would not have such influence with these successor governments, “to enable them to carry out the obligations of paramountcy.” Thus, the “rights” of the states which “flowed” from their relationship with the Crown, would no longer exist, and all the rights surrendered by the states to the paramount power, would return to them. Political arrangements between the states and the British Crown, and British India, would, thus, end.

The provisions of this memo could have reduced India to the feuding chaos of previous centuries. While they conceded that the states might enter into a relationship with the successor government(s), there was nothing to prevent India from being left a patchwork of hundreds of divided states — i.e., the balkanization of a nation 100 times the size of the Balkans.

The British declaration on the lapse of paramountcy was the “greatest disservice” the British had done to India and to the states, Menon wrote. For a century, provinces and states were together the pillars of the central authority. Important military installations were located within the states, the railroad system spanned states as well as provinces, as did the postal service, telegraphs, food policy, and every other vital aspect of Indian government and life. The end of the Crown-states agreements, could have been taken to mean that all agreements involving the states, including for roads, railroads, ports, and communications, were also abolished. In a matter of weeks, India could have been torn to pieces.

In addition, the rulers of the 300 petty states would have overnight been given “the powers of life and death” over their subjects, although previously they had had jurisdiction only in minor matters.

True to form, the British Political Department was doing

its utmost to add to the chaos. The department was to be “gradually” dissolved, but the Congress party did not foresee all the consequences of this decision. In the period running up to Independence, the Political Department destroyed its records, pulled the Residents out of the states, and handed military jurisdiction over cantonment areas of the Crown forces over to the state rulers — thus exacerbating the push toward “independence.”

At the same time, the states were generally in very difficult circumstances. The Crown had protected them, including from internal problems. If the ever-worsening communal problems spread to the states, the Army, which was also being partitioned, would not have been able to act rapidly to control the strife.

Despite this, the Nawab of Bhopal asserted that the states wanted maximum sovereignty, with no interference from British India. He stated that, if there was to be India and Pakistan, there was no reason there could not also be a “third state” of the states. He wanted the states to keep their own separate militaries, finances, and infrastructure.

The potential danger of the situation was demonstrated when the Nizam of Hyderabad, who was later to declare his independence, demanded that his large but land-locked state get its own seaport, the Portuguese colony of Goa. He also demanded a direct rail route through Indian territory to this port. The Nizam’s personal “constitutional adviser” was Sir Walter Monckton, a member, during the 1930s, of the intimate circle of the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII), and created a Viscount by Winston Churchill.

Amid this internal dissention, when, as Menon wrote, the “government of India was a house divided against itself,” Prime Minister Atlee announced in the House of Commons, on Feb. 20, 1947, that Britain would transfer power no later than June 1948, and that Lord Louis Mountbatten was to become the last Viceroy. On the states, Atlee said: “His Majesty’s Government do not intend to hand over their powers and obligations under paramountcy to any government of British India. It is not intended to bring paramountcy, as a system, to a conclusion earlier than the date of the final transfer of power, but it is contemplated that for the intervening period the relations of the Crown with individual states may be adjusted by agreement.”

Nehru and the Congress party would have none of this. Nehru insisted that the states must participate in the Constituent Assembly, which would serve as India’s government until the new constitution was prepared and enacted. Otherwise, he declared, they would be considered “hostile states,” and would suffer the consequences. Muslim League leader Liaquat Ali Khan protested Nehru’s decision, but a number of the princes did not. Several realized that it was clearly in the interests of their people and states to join with India, and they played a critical role in ensuring the formation of the republic. These princes, genuine patriots of India, included the Maharajah of Bikaner, Sir Sadul Singh, and the Maharajah of Patiala. The princely “third force” foundered.

Only weeks to Independence

Only on June 3, 1947 did Mountbatten announce that the transfer of power from the British Raj was to occur by Aug. 15, 1947, giving India's leaders only a matter of weeks to create a government. Mountbatten announced that His Majesty's Government would relinquish power to two states, India and Pakistan. At the same time, he announced, paramountcy over the Native states would lapse — with nothing to replace it, thus abolishing a 150-year-old political structure overnight. This last decision introduced a “maximum degree of urgency into the situation,” Menon wrote.

Nehru asserted that the lapse of paramountcy did *not* amount to independence for the states, but Sir Corfield held that it could mean autonomy. Jinnah insisted that the states were entitled to say whether they would or would not join the Constituent Assemblies, and that every Indian state was a sovereign state, except insofar as they had entered into treaties with the Crown! Only the Crown was under certain obligations to them, and they to it; when the Crown left, the states could do as they liked. Nehru refused to accept this nonsense; the states, he pointed out, had no sovereignty. They had no international relations, no ability to declare war, and, in reality, of the 562 states, only a very few were even semi-autonomous.

Encouraged by the declarations of the British and Jinnah, two princes attempted to declare independence. On June 11, Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of the State of Travancore, on India's southwest seacoast, announced that he had decided to set up an independent sovereign state, and a similar announcement was made the next day on behalf of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The All-India Congress Committee responded by protesting the balkanization of India. The Congress committee said that it would not agree to the “theory of paramountcy as enunciated and interpreted by the British government.” The privileges and obligations, as well as the rights, linking the states and the Government of India, could not be adversely affected by lapse of paramountcy by the British Crown.

The situation was all the more dangerous, because most of the states had significant military capabilities. During World War II, many had strengthened their own armed forces. At time of partition, there were 75,000 troops in the Indian states' forces. The situation overall was of the “gravest danger to the integrity of the country,” wrote Menon. “And so the prophets of gloom predicted that the ship of Indian freedom would founder on the rock of the states.”

A clean slate

Yet, the dangerous crisis also meant great opportunity, as Patel and Menon realized. The “Cabinet Mission” plan, for a weak federal center, had been made as a “compromise” between the Congress party demand for a united India, and the Muslim League demand for a separate Pakistan. With the agreement for partition, any need for a weak center had ended.

Under Patel's leadership, the Indians took action. Patel's

view was that the British could not simply declare all the fundamentals of paramountcy null and void. The government of India did not cease to be the supreme power after the British left; the difference was, that it would be an *Indian* supreme power. Defense, security, and geographical and economic “compulsions had not ceased to be operative.” The British had asserted that their supremacy to the Indian states was more than just based on treaties and agreements. Therefore, what the British had done was a violation of their own “principles.”

Now, the Indian supreme power had to assert itself. Patel created the new states department to bring them into the Indian Union. The “situation held dangerous potentialities, and that if we did not handle it promptly and effectively, our hard-earned freedom might disappear through the states' door,” Patel warned. Under his guidance, Menon began to negotiate agreements with as many states as he could, as rapidly as possible. The policy from which Menon worked, was to preserve the nation. States that were contiguous with India “must be made to feel legally and morally that they were part of it.” This also had to include, at the same time, laying the basis to create responsible government and administration within the impoverished and backward states, the only way that the integration of the states would succeed over time.

The situation had to be seen as a mixed evil, Menon told Patel: Good could be made from it, because the Indian government would be “writing on a clean slate, unhampered by treaties” or the policies of the British Raj. If paramountcy had simply been transferred to a free India, with all the obligations of the British government, “it would scarcely have been possible for us to have solved the problem of the Indian states in the way we did. By the lapse of paramountcy, we were able to write on a clean slate.”

For the emergency situation, Menon determined that steps must be taken to unite the princely states with India on three essential fronts. He drew up an “Instrument of Accession,” under which the rulers agreed that the Indian legislature would make the laws for their states for all defense matters, for external affairs, and for communications and transport infrastructure.

These instruments of accession were accompanied by Standstill Agreements, maintaining the basis for relations between the states and the central government until the new constitution would be finished and the states totally integrated.

This was essential, because enormous work had to be done to weld the hundreds of tiny states into viable political units, and to develop their internal capabilities.

Many of the rulers responded to the emergency. They agreed immediately to accede to India, sacrificing personal power, wealth, and position for the sake of the nation. They realized that after Partition, if they did not join India, the country would be “submerged in one big deluge.” Some of the bigger princes could have made much mischief: they had intact armies, which, in some states, were even comparable

to the Indian Army. But they put the interests of the nation above their own; some even lent the Center all their troops at a critical period—the conflict with Pakistan over Kashmir—regardless of their internal security situation.

There were difficulties, and some were dramatic: One excited prince even pulled a pistol on Menon during a highly charged interview, but immediately relented. Even the Nawab of Bhopal, after initial resistance, eventually agreed to accede to India before independence.

Some of the larger princes tried to hold out for whatever advantages they could gain. They were not successful. “What they failed to realize,” Menon wrote, “was that the new government of India could not possibly uphold the idea of *autocracy* in the states, and that, for their very existence, the rulers had to have either the support of their people, or the protection of the government of India.” They generally had neither.

Jinnah, of course, objected to the policy of accession, and told Mountbatten that it was “utterly wrong.” He announced publicly that he would guarantee the independence of the states in Pakistan.

In India, the rulers were allowed, for the time being, to retain their princely status, and were granted generous “Privy Purses” (all eventually abolished by 1970). Patel stated, when he recommended that these interim measures be included in the constitution, that they were a “small price paid for the bloodless revolution which affected the destinies of millions of our people.”

Unifying the states

The rapid first phase of guaranteeing the accession of most of the states, was followed by a far longer, and much more laborious one. All the hundreds of smaller states had to be merged with the provinces, other states, or brought directly under the Center, to create viable political units. When princely states were brought into unions, for integration into the republic, political work had to begin from the ground up, establishing legislatures, administration, services, and other aspects of a modern state, which they utterly lacked.

One example of this process, was the formation of the union of Saurashtra out of the myriad states of the Kathiawar peninsula, off western India, near Bombay. Kathiawar, which was Gandhi’s home, included 14 larger states, 17 smaller ones, and 191 tiny entities. Forty-six of them were only two square miles or smaller. Over centuries, such a patchwork had developed, that many states had scattered bits of territory, completely included within other states, making 806 different jurisdictions in all. Yet, these states all had internal tariffs, separate judicial systems, and the like.

Menon determined that a union of these states had to be created first, before anything could be done. The princes considered the issue, but many demurred. Menon then showed his mettle, which enabled him to carry out this enormous task all over India: First, he went to Gandhi, and asked for his approval of the plan to unify the Kathiawar states. Gandhi immediately gave his blessing, which carried great weight

with the princes. On the other hand, Menon had another means to encourage the princes to agree: He threatened, that if they did not form their own union on Kathiawar, the states would be integrated into the neighboring province of Bombay, something the proud princes did not like at all. They succumbed, and Saurashtra was formed.

As the Constituent Assembly was writing the new Constitution for the Republic of India, similar constitutions were also drawn up for the new state unions. To guarantee the legitimacy of the entire process, the new Saurashtra Union re-acceded to India (the individual princes had done so previously). This process was followed by all of the new unions of states.

British operations: Hyderabad

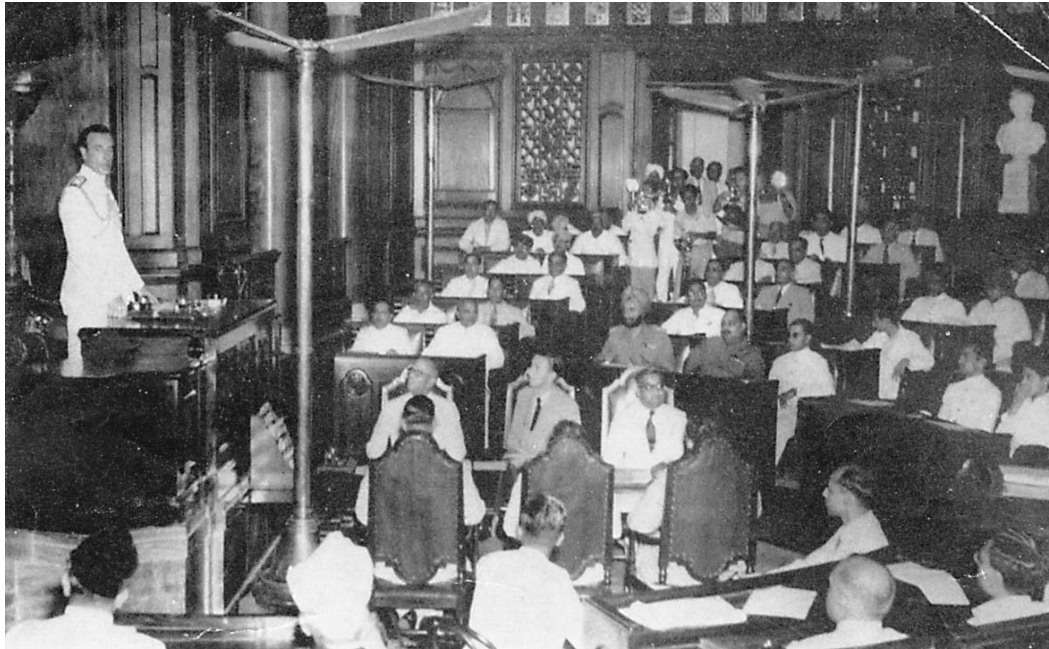
There was one most serious threat to the Indian Union: the prolonged machinations of the Nizam of Hyderabad to establish the “independence” of his state. This history shows what could have happened to India, were it not for the decisive moves of its leaders to create a strong national government. Hyderabad, located in a “pivotal position in the heart of the country,” was in 1947 the largest and most populous state in India. The vast majority of the people, about 20 million, were Hindus, but the despotic Nizam and his government, police, and soldiers were all drawn from the 3 million Muslims in the state.

The Nizam Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, who included among his many appellations “Faithful Ally of the British Government,” personally gave the British government \$100 million, an enormous sum at the time, to finance World War I. The Nizam, however, also had his own ambitions: In 1925, he wrote to then-Viceroy Lord Reading, claiming that the “Nizams of Hyderabad have been independent in internal affairs of their state just as much as the British government in British India.” The Viceroy was not pleased, and responded that “it was the right of the British government to intervene in the internal affairs of Indian states,” and repudiated the Nizam’s claim that there was an equality between the governments of Hyderabad and Great Britain.

In June 1947, the Nizam saw his chance. He refused to send representatives to the Constituent Assemblies for either India or Pakistan, and claimed that he would become an independent sovereign as of Aug. 15. The Nizam wanted Dominion status for Hyderabad, as part of the British Commonwealth.

In July, he sent a delegation to the Viceroy in Delhi (now Earl Mountbatten), which included not only his chief spokesman, the Nawab of Chhatari, but also Sir Walter Monckton. The Nizam did not want to join either India or Pakistan, but demanded a “treaty” with India to ensure his rail communications and so forth.

The Nizam was also emphatic that he retain the services of Monckton as his “constitutional adviser,” even after the British Raj ended on Aug. 15. Monckton proposed that the Nizam “join” India, on the basis of a special “Article of Asso-



Lord Mountbatten addressing the Chamber of Princes, set up in February 1921 by a British royal proclamation as an advisory body to the Viceroy, in New Delhi, July 25, 1947.

ciation,” but Patel was adamant that only the full accession of Hyderabad, on the same terms as the other rulers had accepted, would be tolerated. Mountbatten wanted to take the Nizam on his own terms, but Patel refused to yield to Mountbatten on this. The Nizam would not allow a referendum of his population on the question. He was also preparing for other eventualities: He had his “Minister of War” order £3 million worth of weapons from Czechoslovakia, and he demanded the “right” to direct relations with any foreign power, something Hyderabad had never had before.

The situation in south India was becoming critical, and peace was very important for the stability of the new nation. At the same time, Patel refused to accept any compromise with the Nizam, and preferred to break off negotiations rather than yield to his demands, a position which Mountbatten did not appreciate. The Nizam proceeded to carry out all sorts of machinations, prolonging the negotiations with New Delhi throughout the emergency caused by the Pathan tribal invasion of Kashmir from Pakistan.

The Nizam repeatedly threatened to join Pakistan, which would have torn India apart. At the same time, the militant Muslim rowdies sponsored by the Nizam’s regime, known as the Razakars, who were terrorizing the unarmed, impoverished Hindu population of Hyderabad, began raiding villages in neighboring areas outside the state.

Under the burden of all the other urgent work to be done bringing the less recalcitrant states into the union, it was decided to allow a one-year period under an interim standstill agreement, on looser terms than the other rulers had accepted. This attempt to “buy peace,” was supported by both Mountbatten and Nehru; Patel, however, had well-founded doubts about the *bona fides* of the Nizam. Hyderabad’s additional

demands confirmed Patel’s view: The Nizam wanted the Indian troops to leave the state, while demanding an unimpaired supply of arms for his police and army—despite the fact that he already had a large supply of army stores. He imprisoned the leaders of the Hyderabad Congress party organization, and immediately violated the standstill agreement, by banning the use of Indian currency in Hyderabad, which had had its own currency, and granting a very generous loan to Pakistan—using Government of India securities; these were being cashed by the Pakistani government, despite promises to the contrary. New Delhi responded by making the securities non-negotiable, and prohibited the transfer of valuables to Hyderabad, because these were being used for arms purchases.

Meanwhile, in March 1948, Monckton, who had departed for London, was called back by the Nizam. Menon drily noted, that in the recurring attempts to negotiate with the Nizam’s delegation in Delhi, Monckton was most unhappy with his policies.

Through the spring of 1948, tensions worsened, and the Nizam, in a militant mood, used Hyderabad radio to proclaim that if India blockaded Hyderabad, the state “could stand on its own,” and would get world opinion on its side. (The Nizam had already entered into a direct agreement with United Press of America for such a purpose.) Worse, he claimed that if India took military action, thousands of Pathans would march into India. Kasim Razvi, leader of the Razakars, proclaimed that the 45 million Muslims in India would become a “fifth column.” Along with these threats to India’s internal security, the Nizam’s operations were also putting critical lines of communication, including the railroads which ran through Hyderabad, in jeopardy.

Despite the Nizam’s threats, Patel remained steadfast:

“The Hyderabad problem will have to be settled, as it has been done in the case of other states,” he stated. “No other way is possible. We cannot agree to the continuance of an isolated spot which would destroy the very Union which we have built up with our blood and toil. . . . If its demand to maintain an independent status is persisted in, it is bound to fail.”

Patel told Menon that he must tell the Nizam that only acceptance of accession and of setting up of *responsible government*, which the Nizam was refusing to do, would be accepted by the government of India. Meanwhile, Mountbatten, who had stayed on in India as Governor-General until June 1948, tried to intervene in the negotiations, although Patel’s stance was that Hyderabad was scarcely in a position to dictate terms. However, when Mountbatten gave in to the outrageous Hyderabad demands for more privileges, arms, and autonomy, Monckton and his entourage arrived once again in New Delhi, armed with even more extreme terms, thus derailing the negotiations. On June 21, Mountbatten left India permanently. He was very disappointed that his Hyderabad agreement had not worked. “Certainly,” noted Menon, “the Nizam could not have had a better friend.”

The Nizam thought that the continuing crisis with Pakistan over Kashmir would prevent the Indian government from taking action in Hyderabad. “The anti-India attitude of a section of the British press, and the plea for Hyderabad’s independence voiced by some British political leaders, confirmed the Nizam in his uncompromising attitude,” Menon wrote.

The British were running other operations, as well. The Indian press reported that an Australian by the name of Sidney Cotton was running an aerial arms-smuggling operation, using Karachi, Pakistan’s port, as his base.

By the beginning of August 1948, Laik Ali, a wealthy Hyderabad businessman who had represented Pakistan at the United Nations, demanded that Hyderabad’s status be taken up by the United Nations. Nehru, of course, responded that this was a purely domestic issue, and not a UN affair. The Nizam went so far as to write to U.S. President Henry Truman, demanding that he arbitrate; Truman refused.

As tensions mounted through the summer and autumn, it became clear in Delhi that there was no alternative to a military action to resolve the situation. On Sept. 9, the Indian Center decided to move into Hyderabad. The Indian Army knew that it would surely defeat the Hyderabad forces, but the critical problem was to ensure that “resistance would collapse within the shortest possible time,” Menon wrote.

The Indian forces succeeded: The entire operation was finished within one week. The Army entered Hyderabad in a two-pronged operation, on Sept. 13. There was some stiff resistance from the Hyderabad forces during the first two days, but this soon collapsed. On Sept. 17, Hyderabad surrendered, after a 108-hour operation.

Another facet of British dirty operations was soon exposed. As Indian troops entered Hyderabad on Sept. 13, they

captured a lieutenant, T.T. Moore, a former British Army commando and special services officer. Moore had been employed by the Hyderabad forces since August 1947. He was driving a jeep full of explosives, and had been given responsibility for demolitions, especially of bridges, by Hyderabad Army headquarters. There had been discussion of delaying the Indian Army operation for two days, until Sept. 15; this would have allowed Moore to destroy the bridges and seriously hamper the India Army operations.

On Sept. 23, the defeated Nizam cabled the UN that he was withdrawing the case, although at the UN itself, “certain foreign powers,” according to Menon, wanted to pursue it.

In an indication of the extent of popular support for the Indian action, Menon noted that there was “not a single communal incident in the whole length and breadth of India, throughout the time of the operation.” Its rapid completion brought universal jubilation.

The Nizam finally acceded to India on the same terms as the other rulers, and by November 1949, accepted the Constitution of India as the constitution for Hyderabad. He was retained, but only as constitutional head of government, and the Hindu population was warned that any revenge against the Muslim minority would reflect on the government of India.

Not surprisingly, the British press was very critical of the Indian police action in Hyderabad; questions were raised in the House of Commons, and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin accused India of having a “warlike mentality.”

If Hyderabad had been allowed to become “independent,” this would have almost cut India in two, Menon noted. “No nation can afford to be generous at the cost of its integrity, and India has no reason to be afraid of her own shadow.”

The consolidation of the Union

As a result of the massive effort expended between July 1947 and January 1950, by the time the new Constitution was adopted, all of the 554 princely states had been integrated into the Indian Union. Two big states, Hyderabad and Mysore, were retained, 226 smaller states were merged into neighboring provinces, 310 were consolidated into six new states, which then joined the Union, and five became provinces under direct Union control. Out of a vast political checkerboard, 14 functioning administrative units were created.

As the Constitution came into force, administrative integration was proceeding; financial integration was worked out, and was to come into operation within a few months; the Indian states’ forces were being absorbed into the Indian Army.

India was also united economically for the first time. Internal customs duties were abolished, ensuring freedom of trade within the country. Ports, railroads, roads, and other infrastructure could now fully serve the interior, without restriction. For the first time, both national and regional economic planning, on an all-India basis, became possible. This development was also of great benefit to the states, because it made,

for the first time, all the economic and technical resources of the Center available to the states—a much-needed impetus for development programs for these areas.

The principles of this economic-financial union were carefully developed by the committee led by Sir V.T. Krishnamachari, initiated by the Ministry of States in October 1948. There was not to be any “trade-off” between India and the states. The policy was *not* that India would simply acquire the rights of the Indian states in their railways and other “federal” assets, as well as sources of revenue, in exchange for payment of compensation. The “remarkable achievement” of the Krishnamachari Committee, Menon wrote, was its idea, that *all* the federal resources of the people of the states and the rest of India, would be pooled together, for *overall* administration by a new Union government. This government’s power and authority, in turn, would be derived from all the units.

While acting from this broad principle, at the same time the Union government compensated the states for loss of revenues from railroads, tariffs, and so on, for a transition period of five years. This was done to ensure economic and political stability, essential for the more economically backward states.

By Partition, India lost an area of 364,737 square miles and a population of 81.5 millions; by the integration of the states, it gained an area of nearly 500,000 square miles and a

population of 86.5 millions (not including Jammu and Kashmir). The geographical, economic, and political unification of India was finally achieved. But these all had to be preserved, and this meant, as Patel emphasized, that the Indian Union now had to take action to ensure that the “lost centuries” in the states could be made up for, especially in the minds of the population. As Patel stated, “Almost overnight we have introduced in these states the superstructure of a modern system of government. The inspiration and stimulus has come from above rather than from below and unless the transplanted growth takes a healthy root in the soil, there will be a danger of collapse and chaos.”

The Indian Constitution, inaugurated 50 years ago, completed the process of integration. Now, citizens of both former states and provinces have the same fundamental rights, and the same relationship to the Center. “Thus,” wrote Menon, “finally and forever, the artificial barriers created by the erstwhile states have been abolished, and in their place has emerged, for the first time, a united and democratic India under a strong central government.

“If one were asked to name the most important factors that have contributed to the stability of the country, there is little doubt that one would mention at once two factors: the first being the integration of the Indian states, and the second, a Constitution framed with the willing consent of the people.”

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LaRouche takes his campaign to ‘the forgotten man’

by Debra Hanania-Freeman

With the Iowa caucuses over, and the New Hampshire primary just days later, without question, the race for the U.S. Presidency entered a new phase. From the beginning, it was the intent of the British-American-Commonwealth (BAC) financial establishment that this election cycle would be an election in name only. Carefully selected candidates were named as the pre-ordained nominees of both the Democratic and Republican parties. Those selections left many observers perplexed.

Texas Gov. George W. Bush is widely acknowledged to be a complete moron, and Vice President Al Gore, on top of his advocacy of policies that have alienated the vast majority of would-be Democratic voters, is a man with absolutely no personal appeal. But, in fact, the reasoning behind the unseemly choices is transparent. With the global financial system in a meltdown, any candidate with even the slightest potential to act in the interest of promoting the general welfare of the United States and its people is unacceptable.

The BAC establishment wants a U.S. President who will follow orders. Clearly, George W. Bush fits the job description. As for Al Gore, the Vice President is a man with unique qualifications. He is probably the only potential Democrat nominee to whom Bush can assuredly deal a crushing defeat.

The strategy was the next best thing to cancelling the Presidential elections, which, even under current conditions, would be very hard to sell—and it seemed to be working rather well. At least it was working well, until Lyndon LaRouche, who is seeking the Democratic Presidential nomination, came in and upset the apple cart. In fact, he did so in a really major way.

With his small army of determined volunteers, which has already achieved ballot status for LaRouche in about 30 states, and is expected to do so in at least another 15 states within the next weeks, LaRouche has engaged in a relentless assault on the BAC scenario. He had vowed early in the campaign to

direct his efforts toward mobilizing the constituencies from the lower 80% of the family-income brackets who have otherwise been frozen out of recent U.S. elections—those whom President Franklin Roosevelt called “the forgotten man”—and he has.

Since the beginning of December, LaRouche has engaged in a continuous dialogue with traditional FDR Democrat constituencies across the nation, hitting them with the full truth of the scale of the current crisis, and offering them a way out, with policy initiatives dedicated to defending the United States and its people. And, despite a continued effort to deny citizens access to what LaRouche is saying, his aggressive use of the Internet, including live audio and video broadcasts of these dialogues from his campaign website (www.larouchecampaign.org), has made the candidate available to millions.

LaRouche addresses California caucuses

On Jan. 23, LaRouche spoke with more than 300 delegates and supporters, who were gathered in 52 separate Democratic caucuses in California. The extensive exchange, which lasted for almost two hours, was simultaneously broadcast in both English and Spanish via his website.

The day before the California webcast, LaRouche engaged in an in-depth discussion, also broadcast on the Internet, on health care policy. He was joined by Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, director of the Abundant Life Clinic in Washington, D.C. and Minister of Health of the Nation of Islam; Dr. Kildare Clarke, assistant director of the Emergency Room at Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn, New York, and Richard Freeman, of *EIR*'s economics department. The panel addressed town hall meetings simultaneously gathered in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, and Ithaca, New York as well as in Boston, Massachusetts and Hartford, Connecticut (see *Economics*).

All the panelists addressed the General Welfare principle raised by LaRouche, as it is expressed in the catastrophic state of U.S. health care delivery. Dr. Muhammad confronted the citizens with the implications of the global AIDS epidemic:

“Abraham Lincoln put forth a principle in a political context, that it was impossible for there to be a nation that was half-free and half-slave. What I think, is that the epidemic of AIDS, which is global in its nature, emphasize that underlying principle in another way.

“That it is impossible for there to be a world of humanity, where part of that world is prosperous, relatively well-off, and the beneficiaries of a health-care system, and then, another huge portion of that humanity, that is deprived of that same thing. What AIDS forces humanity to do, is to either accept, acquiesce, to extinction, or to come together on the basis of the best principles of Christianity, Islam, Judaism, and the other great faiths, and say, in the spirit of compassion, ‘Yes! I am my brother’s keeper.’ ”

A somber warning

The next day, LaRouche began the discussion with his California delegates with a somber warning: “The fact is, that if the Democratic Party is continuing its present direction, that it’s been continuing for the past weeks, then it’s assured that the Democratic Party will not only lose the Presidential campaign, but will also lose the Congressional campaigns by a significant margin in the coming year, in the coming elections.

“If the Democratic Party continues to play the game of the so-called ‘Third Way,’ trying to capture the 20 to 30% or so that are expected to vote, then they will not attract the support from the 80% of the population which lives in the lower half of the total income of the nation, and whose conditions of life are becoming worse.”

LaRouche said that if we do not bring a Democrat in as the next President, and if we do not take back the majority of the Congress for the Democratic Party, “There is no foreseeable future for the United States and its people.”

He challenged his delegates, and all Americans, to join him in organizing that 80% which is ignored by Gore and the Democratic National Committee’s treasonous leadership, to elect a President in the tradition of FDR. “Only with a President in the spirit and tradition of Roosevelt, only with a Congress which will support him, however reluctantly and only with such a President pulling together other nations to cooperate with the United States in reforming the international financial system and monetary system—only under those conditions, can we be assured that the nation is going to come out of the early years of this century in good shape, or even as a nation. You see all the signs, accelerating, of disintegration around us. We’ve got to reverse the trend, not follow it.”

His message was sobering, but also embodied the optimism and leadership LaRouche has so generously shared with all his audiences. He told this group that, in order to lead when the crisis hits here—and, he asserted, it will hit very soon—

they had to use every opportunity that the Presidential campaign afforded, to bring together those who represent the majority of the population. “If we can begin to get a significant number of people to turn out to vote, who otherwise would not vote, who represent these constituencies, we have very easily the power to overwhelm those of a contrary disposition, in both the Republican and Democratic Party. We have the power, potentially, to change things.”

It is precisely these interventions, which are growing in number and intensity, and which are on the verge of upsetting the plan for a totally controlled Presidential election, that has LaRouche’s enemies howling. But, their efforts to halt LaRouche’s candidacy and regain control over the election are also forcing these enemies into the open.

In an effort to block the threat which LaRouche’s candidacy poses to Gore capturing the Democratic nomination, Gore’s friends in the Democratic National Committee have gone so far as to call, in open court, for nullification of the Voting Rights Act. And, DNC chairman Joe Andrew, following the shockingly racist precedent set by his predecessor, Don Fowler, has issued a letter in which he seeks to cut off LaRouche’s campaign by denying duly elected LaRouche delegates access to the Democratic National Convention set for August.

On Jan. 22, LaRouche responded to Andrew in a letter, in which he warned the party of the dire consequences of continuing to seek to block his candidacy. LaRouche has authorized the public release of the letter, printed here. As *EIR* goes to press, Andrew has yet to respond.

Open up convention to secure Democratic victory, says LaRouche

The following letter by issued by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. to Joseph Andrew, National Chair, Democratic National Committee.

January 22, 2000

Joseph J. Andrew
National Chair
Democratic National Committee
430 South Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20003

Subject: Your Letter to Harpootlian

Sir:

My representative has been issued a copy of your letter, datelined January 11, 2000, addressed to Dick Harpootlian,

the latter as State Chair of the South Carolina Democratic Party.

I have the pleasure to inform you that that letter, unless provably a forgery, would define you and your accomplices within the Democratic National Committee as, variously, consummate liars, Jaybird-style racists, and generally dishonorable persons.

Notably, the included statement, "Mr. LaRouche's expressed political beliefs, including beliefs which are explicitly racist and anti-Semitic . . .," is, in its entirety, a willful lie by you. It is either a witting lie, or is a statement uttered in reckless disregard for truth readily available to you. There is nothing of a mitigating quality to your advantage, in the remainder of your letter considered as a whole.

The following passage from your letter is crucial:

"In their own publications, in the media, and in paid advertisements, the LaRouche forces have attacked the DNC for supposedly having argued, in the course of this litigation, that the Voting Rights Act is unconstitutional. *Nothing could be further from the truth*" (your emphasis).

That denial by you is an outright lie.

What I have said and claimed, is set forth in a statement composed and issued by me, as this appeared on my campaign's website, and also published as a report in the December 17, 1999 edition of the newsweekly *Executive Intelligence Review*. As my statement clearly and rightly characterized the matter there, the characterization of the actions of DNC attorney Keeney, and of the argument foisted upon, and adopted by Judge Sentelle, are matters of the relevant Federal District Court, plainly set forth on the official record for August 16 and November 23, 1999. Taking also into account, the record of hearings on enactment of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, and also the issues of Morse which were heavily emphasized by Keeney in the August 16 proceeding, my characterization of Keeney's actions is accurate beyond the possibility of reasonable objection by members of the DNC.

There is, similarly, the widely circulated and much-endorsed letter from the Honorable Theo Mitchell, which reflects a reaction typical of Civil Rights veterans whose familiarity with the Voting Rights Act plainly surpasses that of the DNC's legal counsel. Thus, the actions of DNC attorney Keeney are to be considered baldly racist in character.

I emphasize that the Fowler efforts to coerce state party organizations into violations of the enforcement provisions of the Voting Rights Act, is the use of the party-as-a-private-club notion identical to those Texas Jaybird's Jim-Crow tactics, which were outlawed by the Voting Rights Act.

I also note that your letter states, that ". . . I will again, in the next few days, issue to all state party chairs a determination about Mr. LaRouche's failure to qualify. . . ." Such an emission would be an act worthy of a Texas Jaybird of pre-Voting Rights Act vintage. If the DNC were to exploit the "private club" ruse as a cover for attempts to coerce state parties into violation of the enforcement provisions of the act,

would that not make the conduct of the DNC tantamount to a RICO or kindred conspiracy? Or, would such use of coercion by the DNC, in 1996 and again now, be proof of the absurdity of the "private club" argument? Does it not bring us back to the real world, wherein what one does, is what one is?

In the final analysis, if truth had no tongue, it might yet speak by some wonderful organ. Not only this Party, but also this nation as a whole, might pay a greater price than it could ever afford, for what amounts to a thuggish sort of effort to eliminate democracy (i.e., an open primary process and August convention), all for the purpose, in 1996 and again today, of forcing the year 2000 nomination of an intrinsically unelectable Presidential candidate down the throats of a pre-rigged coming convention?

The only chance for defeating the stone-age, Bush-supporting faction of the Republican Party, in the Congressional and Presidential elections of November 2000, is to proceed to prepare for a truly open convention of the Democratic Party in this coming August, rather than attempting to impose a Gore nomination by rigging the primary process in the way seen during the several recent months. For reason of a moral fault within his engrained nature, Gore can not draw support from the potential voting base of those in the lower eighty percentile of family-income brackets. Without large support from those whom Gore's Third-Way campaign ideology regards as our republic's forgettable men and women, the Democratic Party has no chance in the November elections. Bush-backers' money and growing political base among the portion of the electorate in the upper twenty percent of income-brackets, would therefore ensure an easy victory for the Bush league. Texas Governor Bush may be the dumbest that notable Wall Street cash could buy, but even a blunt instrument like Bush could be, and is being employed as a suitable weapon of wickedly clever men.

The party bureaucracy rallied in support of the DNC's lies against me, could, admittedly, ram through a Gore nomination, but Gore is not only unelectable. His candidacy intrinsically alienates that vast sea of forgotten men and women of today's America, upon whom Gore turned his back so shamelessly in the matter of the 1996 welfare reform and other savage proposals to gut the general welfare of all in the lower eighty percentile of family-income brackets. The hateful taint of a Gore candidacy would thus drag the Democratic Congressional candidacies down to defeat with him.

In that case, let us all weep for our poor nation. At least, my conscience will be clean.

Since what you say against me personally is either the fruit of lies or kindred misrepresentation, the fact that you have produced no truthful claims against my candidacy, suggests that you have no honest objections, but, like any gangster's hit-man, are simply doing the lackey's job your master has assigned to you.

Sincerely,
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

What did, and didn't, happen in the Iowa Democratic caucuses

by Jeffrey Steinberg

It could be called a tale of two precincts. On Monday night, Jan. 24, an estimated 200 people, overwhelmingly supporters of former Sen. Bill Bradley, turned out for the Democratic Party Presidential delegate selection caucus in one election precinct in Des Moines, Iowa (there were 2,136 Democratic precincts statewide). Those 200 voters got to choose seven delegates for the next, countywide phase of the selection process, leading eventually to a statewide convention, where a total of 56 delegates will be selected to attend the Democratic National Convention in August.

At this particular precinct, two-thirds of the delegates went to Bradley, who turned out twice the number of voters as the purported frontrunner, Vice President Al Gore.

In the adjacent precinct, only 80 voters turned out—mostly Gore supporters—but they got to choose ten delegates to the county conventions.

In the wild world of the Iowa Democratic caucus process, each local precinct was pre-allocated a number of delegates to select—regardless of how many voters turned out for the first-phase vote. These allocations were made by the state Democratic Party, ostensibly based on past polling results. According to one Democratic Party source, the allocations were heavily weighted to areas where support for Gore was expected to be higher, particularly areas where it was believed that organized labor would be able to turn out voters on behalf of the state Democratic Party's chosen favorite, the Vice President.

Fewer votes, but more delegates

According to the results in these two adjacent Des Moines precincts, Bradley out-pollled Gore, yet Gore came away with more delegates to the second-phase selection process—largely because of machinations by the Iowa state Democratic Party.

What were the actual results of a head count of Democratic caucus voters, statewide, on Monday night in Iowa? According to one source, who participated in the Iowa Democratic Party caucuses, the Iowa State Democratic Party issued orders that no voter turnout totals are to be released to the media.

This reporter can confirm that the Iowa state Democratic Party did not make the “raw” voter totals available, despite several efforts to obtain the data, on night of the caucuses and in the days that followed.

All that was released was the number of delegates allocated to Vice President Gore, Senator Bradley, and “other” (in fact, the “other” delegates went to Lyndon LaRouche). As of this writing, the number of voters who turned out for the Democratic caucuses, and the tally of whom they voted for, still remain a dark secret.

It was widely reported in all of the media that 63% of the delegates went to Vice President Gore, and 35% of the delegates went to Senator Bradley. But those percentages only reflect the mirror-distorted delegate allocation procedures of the state Democratic Party. Even the Republicans in Iowa, it should be noted, held a secret ballot, but one based on the actual voter turnout at the caucuses (the Republican caucuses were non-binding; delegates to the Republican National Convention will be selected in a primary vote later this year).

From the polls

What can be said about the Iowa Democratic results is derived almost exclusively from the entrance and exit polls—taken by the media. Furthermore, CNN, Fox, and NBC television networks had already announced the “projected” victories of George W. Bush and Al Gore *45 minutes before the first votes were cast in any Iowa precinct.*

Nevertheless, a few interesting patterns emerged from the entrance interviews conducted by ABC with 1,078 Democrats attending the caucuses, patterns that verified what the Democratic Party official told *EIR*. First, among the “strong Democrats” who attended the caucuses, Gore did well. But, among the caucus participants who did not consider themselves “strong Democrats,” the numbers were much closer. And among those who call themselves “independents,” Bradley beat Gore. Among the youngest voters to turn out, Bradley scored significantly better than Gore. In short, Bradley's prospects improve significantly, when independent voters and young voters turn out.

The day after the Iowa caucuses, Richard Burke wrote in the Jan. 25 *New York Times*, “Mr. Gore's victory was a comeback of sorts. For months he had been worried about Mr. Bradley's surging campaign. . . . An ebullient Mr. Gore, at a rally late tonight, declared, ‘Thank you for the biggest victory of the contested caucuses here in Iowa. Wow! Thank you.’ It was a far cry from the 1988 Presidential campaign when Mr. Gore skipped Iowa, deriding the caucus system as ‘madness’ and calling it ‘the small state of Iowa.’”

Speaking a bit more bluntly, election analyst Gail Collins, in the same edition of the *New York Times*, wrote, “The Iowa caucuses are about as good a barometer of what the public thinks as that *Time* Internet poll that named Elvis the Person of the Century.”

The story '20/20' would not tell!

by Noreen Gosch

On Feb. 27, 1999, Federal District Court Judge Warren Urbom found Larry King, the former head of the Franklin Savings & Loan of Omaha, Nebraska, guilty of a variety of acts of sexual abuse against Paul Bonacci. He ordered King to pay damages and penalties of a total of \$1 million (see "Stunning Breakthrough Reached in Nebraska Satanic Pedophile Case," EIR, March 19, 1999). Recently, King, who is serving a 15-year jail sentence for "financial crimes" involving Franklin, dropped his appeal of Judge Urbom's fine.

At the day-long hearing which preceded Judge Urbom's decision, several eyewitnesses testified about King's activities. One witness was Noreen Gosch, the mother of Johnny Gosch, who was kidnapped while delivering newspapers in his neighborhood in West Des Moines, Iowa, in September 1982. In the 18 years since her son's kidnapping, Mrs. Gosch has emerged as a leading figure in the fight to expose the nationwide child pornography, torture, and kidnapping ring, in which King was a significant player. She made the following article available to EIR and other publications, providing her unique insight into this hideous scourge on America. The article has been slightly edited and subheads and the headline kicker have been added.

I was a working mom, doing my job, going to my children's ball games, baking cookies, enjoying my family, and then, on Sept. 5, 1982, my world was blown apart. My youngest son, Johnny, 12, was kidnapped while delivering the Sunday *Des Moines Register* newspapers.

I found myself doing police work while the police sat back and declared him a runaway. It took me four months effort to change this classification to "Involuntary Missing/Stranger Kidnapped." I discovered that I had to become the coordinator for a worldwide investigation. I founded the Johnny Gosch Foundation on Nov. 12, 1982, Johnny's birthday. I soon discovered that it was necessary to hire a private investigator, which took all my money in savings and the cash value in all my life insurance policies in order to pay the investigator. Employing investigators long term required raising large sums of money; I began selling World's Finest Chocolate Bars, scheduling speaking engagements, and utilizing any type of fundraiser known to man.

Private investigator Dennis Whalen was recommended to me because he had solved a case of a missing child in Carter Lake, Iowa. He located Todd Bequette, who had been kidnapped and held for almost two years by a man who repeatedly sexually abused him. After spending many hours investigating and interviewing people, Whalen contacted me when he had learned of a slave auction in Houston, Texas. He asked, "Would you go \$50,000 to buy your son back, if he goes across the auction block?" I said, "Yes"; that is all I could borrow. Unfortunately, Johnny was not on this auction. Whalen was discovered, and forbidden from attending other auctions.

It became clear that neither the local police nor the FBI was interested in pursuing any form of investigation. Three weeks after my son's kidnapping, a small article appeared in the *Des Moines Register*, reporting an attempted abduction of two young children in a small town just outside of Des Moines. The man arrested was from Omaha, Nebraska, and connected to a pornography ring. I took the clipping to the police chief, Orval Cooney, and asked him to investigate this and call the police chief in Omaha, Nebraska, Robert Wadman. Our police chief refused, saying, "I don't have a feel for this so I am not going to do anything." I then went to the FBI office and was told that they did not intend to enter my son's case, "because the police chief told them he didn't need their help." In desperation, I called a press conference and raised "holy hell," releasing the information that neither the police nor the FBI would investigate this in connection with my son's kidnapping.

'The Franklin Cover-Up'

Within four days of my press conference, I received my first of many death threats. A male voice on the phone said, "Stop making waves or you will die." What I did not realize at the time was that I was knocking on the door of what became "The Franklin Cover-Up" conspiracy, investigated by the Nebraska legislature. John DeCamp, a longtime Nebraska State Senator, detailed it in a book, *The Franklin Cover-Up*,¹ on

1. Editor's note: Copies of DeCamp's book, *The Franklin Cover-Up*, may be obtained from AWT, Inc., Drawer B, P.O. Box 85461, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68501. The cost is \$9.95 per book, plus \$3 postage and handling.



Former Nebraska State Senator John DeCamp (left), and his collaborator, former CIA Director, the late William Colby. DeCamp is fighting to expose the ring of satanists, murderers, and child pornographers operating in Nebraska and throughout the United States.

“child abuse, Satanism, and murder,” which went far beyond the confines of Nebraska to Washington, D.C. and dozens of major cities around the United States. DeCamp confirmed in his book that children were regularly sold at slave auctions around the country. Father Bruce Ritter, who founded Covenant House in New York City for homeless children, also stated that regular slave auctions were held in this country. DeCamp, the attorney for Paul Bonacci, a victim of long-term child abuse, uncovered connections to the kidnappings of Johnny Gosch, Eugene Martin, and Jacob Wetterling.

In the book’s forward, DeCamp relates having asked his friend and adviser, William Colby, former head of the CIA: “What do Ronald Reagan, President George Bush, former CIA director William E. Colby, Democratic Presidential candidate Bob Kerrey, billionaire and second-richest man in America Warren Buffett, and Ronald Roskens, the current administrator of the Agency for International Development, all have in common?”

“I give up,” Colby said.

“Three things,” DeCamp replied. “The three things are me [John DeCamp], a case called Franklin, and a man named Larry King.” Larry King was the president of the Franklin Credit Union and an extremely influential black leader of the Republican Party in Nebraska. This modest credit union in Omaha laundered \$41 million in Iran-Contra money, and also

\$5 million from the infamous North American Man/Boy Love Association (NAMBLA). King was known for his lavish parties on Embassy Row in Washington, D.C., described by Rusty Nelson, King’s personal photographer, as events with punch bowls generously filled with “white powder” and their choice of children to entertain them. King regularly sent boys from Nebraska’s Boys Town to members of Congress and White House staffers for their pleasure.

In secret, Colby had been hired in 1991 by a Nebraska legislature’s committee to look into the single-engine plane crash which killed private investigator Gary Caradori, who also worked for the committee, and his son. Colby was to state that too many important people in the government and too many important agencies in the government were involved in this conspiracy. “It cost you, John, a great deal; but it has not yet cost you your life,” DeCamp related Colby saying. Colby advised him to get the book into print as quickly as possible, to negate the reason for having him killed. Colby himself died under mysterious circumstances, which DeCamp suggests was an assassination.

Senate hearings

From being a working mother, I was suddenly immersed in the world of James Bond. Within six months, a young man named Paul Bishop contacted me. He came to Des Moines,

identified himself as CIA, and told me an international kidnapping/pornography ring had kidnapped Johnny. He told me that my son was still alive and was being sexually used in pornography, prostitution, and perversion. He stated that "they wanted my help." I asked, "How can I help you, what does the CIA want with me?" He replied, "We need one stable parent in this situation, to act, when directed, to speak out to the public as to what happened to your son." I doubted who he was; to convince me, he produced a complete dossier of my entire family, including those who have died. I was given the code name Firefox for him, and a phone number to contact him. I learned that it was CIA Headquarters, in Langley, Virginia. Ironically, it seems that the CIA itself was part of the international kidnapping, pornography ring, and eventually Paul Bishop vanished without a trace. Suddenly, the phone number was no good. It was to be years before the CIA was revealed as part of the problem. What happened to Paul Bishop, we have never been able to find out. Paul used to call me "Mom," he was in his early 20s, and I wonder now if he wasn't one of those "lost" children.

Subsequently, he arranged for me to be in Washington, D.C. to testify before Sen. Arlen Specter's (R-Pa.) hearing on Organized Crime and Its Relationship to Kidnapping. Paul sat beside me as I testified to my knowledge of the slave auctions in the United States. There were books made available by the FBI, showing children in a Sears Roebuck-type of catalog offering children for sale. This hearing took place in August 1984. The question that must be asked is, why, with this information in the hands of the FBI and the Senate, clearly indicating that an organization capable of not only photographing children around the United States, but also offering them for sale and kidnapping to order, is still unknown to the majority of Americans. I and others have made attempts to obtain copies of this catalog. There has never been a single reply to any request to produce this document.

Senator Specter asked Paul Bishop his relationship to the case, to me, and did he know this to be true. Paul indicated that he was an investigator, and that every word of my testimony was accurate. At no time did Paul ever identify himself as CIA, either during the hearing, or afterward during interviews with the Washington press corps. He withdrew from the view of the cameras. All attempts on my part to obtain photos from the hearing were unsuccessful.

As a mother, as a woman, I have met many very kind people, who felt compassion for my son and were willing to help, but none were in a position of authority or responsibility. In law enforcement circles, I became known as "the bitch," or "the nut," who would not let this case die. Yet this "nut" appeared on 49 network TV shows and raised more than \$1 million to help others. I developed a program called "In Defense of Children," and went on the speaking circuit to try and prevent other abductions. I wrote the Johnny

Gosch Bill, which became law in Iowa on July 1, 1984, which demanded that police departments investigate a child's disappearance immediately, instead of waiting 72 hours, as they had in my son's case. This law was adopted by Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, and other states, and is known as the Johnny Gosch Law.

The pedophiles have more clout

In the course of the past 17 and a half years, I have met with many individuals who have tried to help in this case, and none has been more highly placed than the former head of the California Division of the FBI, Ted Gunderson. He retired in 1979, and has since specialized in missing, kidnapped, and sexually and satanically abused children. Gunderson became involved in the Franklin investigation at the behest of Sen. Loran Schmit, who directed the Nebraska Senate investigation. Gunderson investigated the McMartin Day Care Center in California for sexual abuse of children, and concluded that more than 800 children had been abused. The McMartin investigation led him to pursue every high-profile case involving missing or abused children. In the Nebraska investigation, he determined that more than 80 children were involved in a prostitution ring from Nebraska which operated throughout the United States, with special attention to Washington, D.C. and the needs of the movers and shakers of that town. It seems that no matter how high the law enforcement investigator is, the pedophiles have more clout. How many children have disappeared over the last 30 years? Gunderson stated that, according to *Readers' Digest*, as many as 100,000 children disappear per year. However, 20 years of effort on his part to get the FBI to keep track of missing persons have been unsuccessful. "They can tell you how many cars were stolen in the U.S. right down to their make and model, but have no record of missing persons," he said.

Ted is an important part of a network of individuals, such as John DeCamp and myself, who are attempting to expose the intricate U.S. government-entangled web of child kidnapping and child sexual abuse tied to important government officials at state and Federal levels. Accusations by DeCamp and others against former Gov. Bob Kerrey, now a U.S. Senator, indicate that he is deeply involved in the cover-up that silenced the Franklin investigation. No fewer than 18 people disappeared or were murdered before the Nebraska legislature summarily shut down the investigation—which pointed unerringly toward many members of U.S. Congress and the White House.

According to DeCamp, Paul Bonacci was sent to Washington, D.C. six or seven times to have sex with Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.). Whether you are a President dallying with an intern or a Congressman with a penchant for sex with little boys, you are still considered a "good ole boy in the political circle." DeCamp's investigation indicated Bonac-

ci's involvement not only in the kidnapping of Johnny, but also in Satanic human sacrifice rituals and snuff films which took him around the world. Yet, there is no record that he ever left the country. The explanation leads back to the military, whose airplanes can fly overseas without passports or passing through customs.

The victims are not only the children of this country, who are being abused in record numbers, but also the parents and grandparents, who are struggling to understand why so few offenders are being brought to justice, and why those convicted are so quickly released back into society to repeat their crimes. Statistics have shown that chronic offenders often molest 275 children in their lifetime; of those molested children, some will become molesters themselves. This is one reason why sexual abuse of children is totally out of control in America today.

The case of Alisha Jahn Owen

No better example exists of a victim of abuse being persecuted than that of Alisha Jahn Owen. Sexually abused at age 12 by Omaha Chief of Police Robert Wadman, she gave birth to his child, but quickly grew too old for his tastes. Alisha, along with Bonacci and other children, was transported to parties in Washington, D.C., Las Vegas, and Hollywood. At the age of 16, she was dismissed as too old. Convicted of signing \$600 worth of bad checks, she was sentenced to three years in a Nebraska women's prison. While there, at the request of the warden and the psychiatrist, she talked to a member of the legislature's Franklin Investigative Committee. She told them of her liaison with Wadman, and with other prominent officials at the state and Federal level.

When word of her testimony leaked out, powerful political forces had her placed in solitary confinement, where she remained for two years of her three-year sentence. She spent more time in solitary confinement than any murderer or rapist in the Nebraska penal system. Upon completing her sentence, she was put on trial for nine counts of perjury. Despite the fact that she passed a lie detector test, she was convicted on all nine counts of perjury and is now serving a 15-year sentence. Despite the efforts of DeCamp and other lawyers, and family and friends, they have been unable to free her. DeCamp spoke of renewed attempts to overturn her sentence, but did not hold out much hope. He indicated that they (the powers that be) did not want to open another can of worms. So, a young girl who had her childhood taken away from her by important and influential pedophiles, will spend her middle years behind bars, while her child grows up without her.

It is highly unusual for a first-time offender to receive three years in prison. But, Alisha remains an example to all of those abused children in Nebraska and elsewhere across the country and world who would dare inform on their

influential abusers. Is it any wonder that Johnny and others are afraid to come forward to tell their stories?

The relationship with '20/20'

In July 1984, after a succession of appearances on "Good Morning America," "The Today Show," "CBS Morning News," "Charles Kuralt Sunday Morning," "Phil Donahue," "Inside Edition," and "48 Hours," sharing my story about my son and alerting the public to the ever present and ever growing danger of child kidnapping, I received a phone call from Karen Burnes, a producer with ABC's "20/20," asking me to present Johnny's story. This was the beginning of a long relationship with Karen Burnes and "20/20." The show depicted the horrific effort I had to make to cope with the loss of my son, which required me to become a public speaker, fundraiser, detective, and "thorn in the side of police, the FBI, and political bureaucrats." It seems that the only way to get anything done on Johnny's case was to shout long and loud before any forum I could find—from the stage of a church or school, to newspapers, magazines, or in a radio or TV studio. To this day, I work two and more jobs to cover the expenses connected with this investigation.

A friendship developed between Karen Burnes and myself, and 20/20 did several updates of Johnny's story through the years, as new developments unfolded. Before I knew it, 15 years had passed, and when "Inside Edition" contacted me wanting to do the "15-year anniversary story," I agreed. Following information from a reliable source, I announced that my son was still alive, and presented a computer-enhanced photo of my son at age 27. Following the program, I received a call from Karen at "20/20"; she had seen the "Inside Edition" show, and she asked me to come to New York to discuss doing another update on Johnny.

Aquino and MK-Ultra

I flew to New York to meet with Karen, and during our lunch meeting, I decided to trust her with the secret that Johnny had come home in the middle of the night on March 18, 1997. He knocked on the door, I was awakened, and, shaking, made my way to the door, looked out the security hole—and I knew it was my son when I saw his eyes, but I asked anyway, "Who is there?" He replied, "Mom, it is me, Johnny." I opened the door, and hugged him. He told me he could only stay a short time. He was asking my help. He told me that he had been taken by Col. Michael Aquino, then an officer in the military reputedly in charge of mind war for the U.S. government, a project developed by the Nazis in the death camps during World War II and brought to the United States by Operation Paperclip. Aquino has claimed to be the son of a Nazi SS officer. Aquino is responsible for the founding of the Church of Set, which is recognized by the military as a Satanic religion. In 1977, Congress became aware of the MK-Ultra mind program, which they had supposedly put a

stop to, but Johnny was kidnapped in 1982 as part of the MK-Ultra program.

Karen became excited. We rushed to her office and spent the next three days researching information, the names of people involved, and scheduled dates for filming. She filmed a riveting four-hour interview with Paul Bonacci, who shared every detail of Johnny's kidnapping, as well as his own abuse and the finite details of how this powerful organization operates, which seems to be comprised of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the CIA, NAMBLA, and various Satanic organizations with Nazi connections. An hour special, the fourth and final story of exactly what happened to Johnny and perhaps millions of other children who have disappeared off the streets of America in the last 30 years, was to be broadcast.

In the process of her investigation, Karen Burnes uncovered 45 other victims of similar abuse, some of whom knew my son and were with him on many occasions. These individuals have all shared their story on film.

Karen and the film crew all had to sign a "hold harmless clause," absolving ABC of any liability if any of them were to be killed in the process of telling this story. Never before had any producer and crew been forced to sign such an agreement. The Johnny Gosch Story was scheduled for airing in April 1998, but was postponed four different times.

Now, Karen Burnes is apparently ill, although I have not been able to reach her. Ira Rosen, senior producer of "20/20," declared that the show could not be aired, after I received several very strident phone calls from Frank Snapp, who identified himself as retired CIA. Snapp had been called in to investigate and evaluate the story. He claimed that the story had no validity unless my son was turned over to Congressional protection. These same Congressmen have been accused by abuse victims of being their owners and handlers, under circumstances that have reestablished slavery in this country on the part of the ruling elite.

Rosen released me from any obligation, and suggested I could take my story elsewhere. The catch: They will release none of the information and film compiled by Karen Burnes over the past two years. I have gone on now to do two talk shows, with Leeza Gibbons and Sally Jesse Raphael, which are scheduled to air in January 2000. But none of these shows carry the clout of a "20/20" or "60 Minutes." An hour special on either one of these shows might have resulted in Congressional hearings, or might have aroused enough public anger, so that "we the people" might stop the abuse and experimentation with the world's children. If the children are the future, do we want them maimed and crippled by what the current generation is doing to them?

P.S. This article has been written for distribution in many publications. Since it was composed, I have made contact with Karen Burnes, and we are discussing the project and its future. Many difficulties have affected it, and hopefully all of them can be directed to a positive outcome for all.

Will Gore and Bush go up in smoke?

by Michele and Jeffrey Steinberg

What do Al Gore and George W. Bush have in common? Like many "'68 Generation" baby boomers, the two media-designated Presidential front-runners were far more involved in the abuse of illegal drugs during the 1960s and '70s than they care to remember or admit. But, unlike the majority of their generational peers, who are not facing public scrutiny in an election year when "the character issue" is being touted as a big factor on voters' minds, Bush and Gore are facing possible election campaign troubles, as they have both now been accused of lying about their "dope days."

For Vice President Gore, the allegations involve daily doses of marijuana and hashish, from the time he returned from Vietnam in 1971, right up through his first campaign for Congress, in 1976. Counting his college days at Harvard and his brief stint as an Army cub reporter in Vietnam, Gore spent a decade under a marijuana cloud, according to various reports.

For Texas Gov. George "Dubya" Bush, the charges center around a reported 1972 cocaine bust in Texas that was expunged from the records by a judge close to his powerful daddy, later President, Sir George Bush. The charges first surfaced in an unauthorized biography of the Governor by J.H. Hatfield, which was yanked from the bookstores and literally burned, under heavy pressure from the Bush machine. That book is now being reissued by a new publisher, Soft Skull Press of New York City, with further evidence that "Dubya" spent much of the early 1970s in an extended "lost Mexican weekend," high on booze and cocaine.

Gore's 'reefer madness'

On Jan. 20, the online news service The Week Online published a news story and accompanying interview with a former Gore pal, John Warnecke, once a reporter for the *Nashville Tennessean*, who charged that he and Gore had smoked marijuana on a daily basis throughout 1971-76, and that Gore had armtwisted and threatened him, to assure that he would lie about their "reefer madness" when asked about it during Gore's first Presidential campaign, in 1988.

Warnecke first delivered his tale of marijuana and hashish binges with Al to *Newsweek* Washington bureau chief Bill Turque, the author of a soon-to-be-released biography about Gore. The Warnecke revelations were to have been published in the Jan. 18 issue of *Newsweek*, as part of a preview of the

Turque book.

When *Newsweek* scotched the feature story, and Turque's publisher, Houghton-Mifflin, decided to postpone the book's release until after the Super Tuesday primaries in March, Warnecke went to The Week Online, an Internet outfit bankrolled by the drug lobby's Daddy Warbucks, George Soros, and the story went out into cyberspace.

Within 24 hours of The Week Online release of the Warnecke interview, major news outlets around the world—from Associated Press and Reuters to the *New York Post*, the London *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Washington Times*—jumped on the Al Gore pot revelations.

By Jan. 24, the day of the Iowa caucuses, Gore was forced to come out with an artful dodge. Asked by a reporter for a local NBC-TV affiliate about the charges that he smoked pot on a daily basis, Gore replied, "This came up in '87 or '88 and I dealt with it a long time ago." He admitted, "When I came back from Vietnam, yes, but not to that extent. This is something I dealt with a long time ago. It is old news."

Indeed, the issue did come up in 1988, while Gore was seeking the Democratic Party Presidential nomination. According to Warnecke, he was called repeatedly by Gore during that period and pressured to lie about the extent of their pot smoking.

Warnecke warned, in an interview with the Jan. 24 *New York Post*, that he could prove every allegation he made about Gore's pot- and hashish-smoking days. "If they make this a war of who is telling the truth, then I've got things . . . and I'll keep coming back with more and more information."

And the 'Dubya' coke charges

While Gore was dodging the pot allegations, there came indications that the flap over George W. Bush's denials that he was busted for cocaine use in 1972 is about to grab headlines again. On Jan. 23, the *Sunday Times* of London published a prominent story, "Bush Hit by Claims of 'Lost Weekends' in Mexico." The article surfaced a new source on Dubya's dope- and booze-binge days: Michael Dannenhauer, the chief of staff of former President Bush, who reportedly told Texas journalist Toby Rogers that papa George fretted over his son's "lost weekends in Mexico" back in the 1970s, and acknowledged that Dubya had a serious problem with alcohol and cocaine abuse.

"A book to be published this week about George W. Bush, the Republican front-runner, claims his father's chief of staff admitted in 1998 that the candidate had taken cocaine during the 1970s," the *Times* reported. "Michael Dannenhauer, chief of staff to former President George Bush, is said to have told Toby Rogers, a journalist with the Houston *Public News*, a newspaper in Texas (where Bush is Governor), that the politician was 'out of control' from the time he attended Yale University.

" 'There was cocaine use, lots of women, but the drinking was the worst,' the aide is alleged to have said. Dannenhauer

purportedly also told Rogers of an admission by the former President that his son experienced "lost weekends in Mexico."

" '60 Minutes,' the CBS documentary show, is due to broadcast an interview with Hatfield next month, raising the prospect that his allegations will attract further attention as the primaries get under way."

Mental illness?

The charges of 1970s drug abuse by Gore and Bush pose more than a "character" problem for the two so-called front-runners. Recent studies of drug abuse have shown that individuals suffering from mental disorders, who engaged in widespread marijuana and other drug abuse, suffer more severe long-term consequences, and may be prone to recurring breakdowns that are more difficult to treat, than non-drug-using peers.

One recent article, "A History of Substance Abuse Complicates Remission From Acute Mania in Bipolar Disorder," published in the November 1999 edition of the *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, found that remission from bipolar illness and mania was more difficult for patients with past records of abuse of alcohol, marijuana, sedative-hypnotics, amphetamines, and opiates.

A second study, "Cannabis and Schizophrenia: Results of a Follow-up Study," concluded that "patients with previous cannabis abuse had significantly more rehospitalizations, tended to worse psychosocial functioning, and scored significantly higher on the psychopathological syndromes 'thought disturbances' and 'hostility.'" These results confirm the major impact of cannabis abuse on the long-term outcome of schizophrenic patients."

Soros puffs Gore

According to one well-placed Washington source, the Gore pot revelations raise another potentially serious national security issue.

The fact that the Warnecke story was given national prominence by an online news outlet bankrolled by Soros, the leading financier of the drug-legalization drive in the United States, raises eyebrows. According to the source, the aim of the Warnecke story was not to trash Gore for his past drug abuses, but to win sympathy and support for Gore from the drug-legalization lobby, particularly in California, where he may face a make-it-or-break-it showdown with Bill Bradley and Lyndon LaRouche.

It has already been revealed that Soros was part of a group of Wall Street speculators who met frequently with Gore during the summer of 1998, when the hedge funds were in danger of going bust, after Russia announced that it would default on some government bonds.

The question posed by the alleged Soros-Gore antics is: Has Al Gore sold his soul, and a potential Presidency, to the dope lobby? It is a question that needs to be answered—in public, and soon.

Supreme Court: Jury ignorance is no problem

In a 5-4 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court, led by Chief Justice William Rehnquist, upheld the death penalty in the case of a man who said that the jury did not understand that they could have imposed a sentence of life imprisonment instead, newspapers reported on Jan. 20.

Lonnie Weeks was convicted of murdering a Virginia state trooper. Weeks contended that the jurors never fully considered mitigating factors, and that they were confused about the jury instructions with regard to the weight of mitigating evidence, and whether they had to impose a death sentence. When they asked the judge for guidance, he refused to tell the jurors outright that they could choose life imprisonment, but only referred them to the written instructions—which they were obviously confused about.

Rehnquist said that the judge was not obligated to clarify matters for the jurors. The dissenting justices said, “Tragically, there is a reasonable likelihood that they acted on the basis of a misunderstanding of [their] duty.”

Controversy continues over Confederate flag

Since GOP Presidential pre-candidate George W. Bush created an uproar on Jan. 7 by refusing to call for the Confederate flag to be removed from the South Carolina capitol building, other politicians have been weighing in on this issue. (Bush said that this is a states’ rights question—the same argument that South Carolina used to secede from the Union in 1860.)

President Clinton believes that it is wrong for the Confederate flag to fly over the South Carolina capitol, White House spokesman Joe Lockhart said in Boston on Jan. 18. “He’s not saying the Confederate flag per se doesn’t have some historical meaning to it,” Lockhart said of the President. “But in this case it’s wrong and it shouldn’t be flown.” Lockhart added that the

President had reminded him that South Carolina began flying the flag in 1962 as a gesture of “defiance” against racial desegregation.

Former Education Secretary and conservative Republican author William Bennett said on Jan. 17, on the CNN “Inside Politics” program, that Republican candidates should advocate the removal of the flag. “That flag was put up not in 1862, but 1962,” Bennett said. He said that if people want to fly a flag in their homes or their cars, that’s fine. “But when you put up a flag in a state capitol, it’s a symbol of approbation. It’s a symbol of what the state stands for. And although there were great individuals who fought for the Confederacy, and their memory should be honored, what that flag stood for was slavery and the separation of the Union.”

When asked about the argument that for candidates to take a stand on the issue would constitute interference in state matters, Bennett ridiculed that idea: “The candidates have not been reluctant to talk about what they’d do about education in a state. They haven’t been reluctant to talk about the Vermont Supreme Court decision on gay marriage.”

Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr.’s statement on the matter was reported in “LaRouche Draws Battle Lines: Nation-State vs. Confederacy,” *EIR*, Jan. 21.

McCain rips New York GOP on ballot access

Speaking before the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations on Jan. 19, Republican Presidential pre-candidate John McCain denounced the New York State Republican Party for stacking the process of ballot access against him, in favor of George W. Bush. The latter has virtually unlimited funds to hire petitioners to meet the stringent requirements. “I keep trying to remind the Governor and [state party chair William] Powers that the Berlin Wall is down,” said McCain. “The days of one candidate appearing on a ballot disappeared when the Soviet Union collapsed in most parts of the world.”

At a New Hampshire fundraiser on Jan. 17, according to the *New York Post*, McCain exploded in rage against Powers, telling him

to “quit f—ing with me and let me on the ballot.” Bush has smirked his way through this nasty business, insisting that, like flying the Confederate flag, it’s a “states’ rights” issue as to whom New Yorkers want on their ballot. However, Steve Forbes, who thought he had a deal with Bush, now finds that he, too, is having his petitions challenged, so that the only candidate on the ballot might be Bush.

All GOP candidates were required to collect 15,000 valid signatures from registered voters in each of the state’s 31 districts, in order to qualify for the ballot. Forbes, according to a *New York Times* report, hired petitioners at a cost of \$750,000. The article did not say how much Bush paid. McCain ended up qualifying in only a few districts.

(In the Democratic Party, supporters of Lyndon LaRouche did what McCain’s staff thought was impossible: They gathered an astonishing 65,000 signatures—more than enough to qualify, and placed their candidate on the ballot. The Democratic Party required 20,000 valid signatures.)

Secessionists are coming out of the woodwork

Llewellyn Rockwell, the president of the ultra-conservative Ludwig von Mises Institute, wrote on his website on Jan. 13 that the merger of Time-Warner and America Online, and the huge rally in support of the Confederate flag in South Carolina, “both are glorious signs that the nation-state as we know it is coming to an end.”

The merger shows that “the central state can no longer keep up with the private sector in terms of technology, social influence, or overall cultural and economic power,” while the Confederate flag rally “illustrates that the old loyalties to land, history, and tribe are far more powerful and lasting than the artificial allegiance to the central government that the feds have attempted to impose in the 20th century,” Rockwell proclaims. “Foreigners have noticed, but no one wants to talk about it here at home: America has its own home-grown secessionist movement that is vibrant and tenacious.”

Rockwell says that he bases his theory on *The Rise and Decline of the State* by Mar-

TEXAS GOVERNOR George W. Bush has set a modern-day record for the low number of pardons issued—only 16 since taking office. This compares to 70 issued by Gov. Ann Richards (D) before him. The governor can grant pardons only after a request from the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles; the Board has recommended 118 pardons while Bush has been in office.

THE CLINTON administration announced on Jan. 14 that it would not cut \$2.1 billion in Medicare payments to hospitals in eight states that provide extensive care to indigent patients. The policy change was announced by Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, after what the *New York Times* described as “months of lobbying” by Sen. Charles Schumer, Sen. Daniel Moynihan, and Rep. Charles Rangel.

JAMIE RUBIN, the State Department spokesman, affirmed on Jan. 13 that the United States does not recognize any “government of Chechnya.” Chechen leader Ilyas Akhmadov, who arrived in Washington on Jan. 11, was received by a low-level State Department official. “We do not recognize Mr. Akhmadov as the foreign minister of an independent Chechnya, but as a private citizen of the Russian Federation,” Rubin said.

JOHN MCCAIN, in a speech to the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations in New York on Jan. 19, said that as President he would not release imprisoned Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard, a U.S. citizen. “He betrayed our nation and he betrayed his obligations to our government,” said McCain. “The evidence is overwhelming and abundantly clear.”

THE JUSTICE Department is investigating possible violations of the Voting Rights Act by the South Carolina Republican Party in the 1996 primary elections. At the time, a number of polling places in predominantly black districts were not opened to allow people to vote.

tin van Crefeld of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

EIR spoke to van Crefeld, who is currently in Germany. He affirmed: “There is a secessionist tendency in the U.S. The fact is, the Confederacy has never really died. I have been struck by the fact that Confederate flags are all over the South. What I know, is that some people foresee a ‘Civil War Two’ in the U.S. A couple of years ago, a book came out with that title. It foresaw a different kind of civil war than the last one. This one would be a war between the races. It would start in the South, for the reason that the number of Hispanics there is the largest. . . .

“I myself have been arguing that the one thing that can tear the U.S. apart, is Mexico. . . . If anything could endanger the U.S., it is not North Korea or Iraq—which are nuisances but not dire threats—but rather Mexico. This all links up with the Confederacy movement in the South.”

Internationally, he said, “the best candidate for break-up now, is Indonesia. I have been saying for the last couple of years, that it is a prime candidate for a major civil war.”

Ranks of uninsured grow in California

“Ranks of Uninsured in State Expand” was the headline of an article in the *Los Angeles Times* on Jan. 20, reporting on a new study by the University of California at Berkeley Center for Health and Public Policy Studies. The number of Californians without health insurance has been increasing by 23,000 per month, and is continuing to grow. As of 1998, there were 7.3 million uninsured people, or nearly one out of every four in the state. In Los Angeles County, the rate is nearly one out of three.

The study shows that the increase in uninsured is driven by a decline in coverage through Medi-Cal, which is a state version of the Federal Medicaid program for the poor. From 1995-98, Medi-Cal coverage fell from 14% to 11% of the population. According to the study, this drop was due largely to welfare reform, and changes in the eligibility requirements. Further, the rate of employer-based coverage is about 58%, which is the lowest in the country. The national average is 69%.

Clinton proposes increase in R&D funds

President Clinton on Jan. 21 announced a proposal for a \$2.8 billion increase in Federal research and development funding for FY2001, in a speech at the California Institute of Technology. The “Twenty-First Century Research” project includes \$675 million in increased funds for the National Science Foundation, the major source of university-based R&D funding outside the area of biomedical research. This would be the biggest one-year increase in NSF funding in history.

A separate “National Nanotechnology Initiative,” announced in a White House press release on Jan. 21, would provide \$227 million in additional funding (for a total of \$497 million), an 84% increase over the previous annual funding for this field. The President also announced that he will seek a \$1 billion increase in funding of biomedical research for the National Institutes of Health.

Gore confronted on Dad’s ‘rights’ record

At a press conference following his address to the National Council of Senior Citizens in Concord, New Hampshire, on Jan. 15, Al Gore, Jr. was confronted by *EIR* reporter Andrew Spannaus, who asked: “The *Congressional Record* clearly shows that your father voted against the Civil Rights Act in 1964, so why do you keep insisting that he fought for civil rights?”

Gore replied, “I didn’t say he voted for that. As a matter of fact, that is the single vote that he most regretted in his career. And what news service are you from?” When Spannaus said, “*Executive Intelligence Review*,” Gore asked, “Isn’t that the Lyndon LaRouche publication?” “Yes, it is,” replied Spannaus. “Founded by Lyndon H. LaRouche.” He was then cut off, and was asked to show his press credentials by the Gore staff and Secret Service. When the credentials were found to be in order, no further action was taken against him.

Editorial

What's not being discussed in the debates

The following is Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.'s opening statement to a live webcast with press, on Jan. 27.

There are several things which are not being discussed generally in the so-called debates on television in the campaign so far, either on the Republican side, or among the two [Democratic] candidates who are allowed to appear on television in these debates, Vice President Al Gore and Senator Bill Bradley.

First of all, the world is gripped presently by the worst financial crisis in more than a century. No crisis of the 20th Century is as deadly as that which is in the process of erupting now—contrary to statements made by Federal Reserve chairman Greenspan and other wishful thinkers. This will hit soon. We don't know exactly how soon. It will hit in one form or the other; we don't know exactly what, because political decisions will largely determine how the explosion of the present financial system occurs.

At the same time, since the summer of 1998, we have not only the disintegration of countries in the developing sector, such as the present assaults and problems in Indonesia, or Ecuador, today, but we have a spread of warfare and warfare-like situations, throughout the world, beginning with the bombing of the Sudan pharmaceutical plant in August of 1998, which is the beginning of this period of accelerating warfare in various guises, or quasi-warfare.

We have at the same time, as I've indicated, the disintegration of nations, under the impact of an ongoing financial crisis. The case of Ecuador, most recently, is exemplary of that problem. Other nations are in the same condition: Africa, and so forth.

At the same time, in Europe—in France, and in Germany, a destabilization process has been unleashed under these conditions, like the "Clean Hands" operation in Italy earlier.

Similarly, in the same period, while the President of the United States is working with various governments in the Middle East to attempt to bring about a peace agreement, there's an attempt to destabilize the peace agreement with a similar operation, similar to that being run against France, going on in Israel right now. We

have a similar situation in Austria. Those conditions are spreading around the world.

Unfortunately, in most of the local parts of the United States, there's virtually no factual coverage of these issues, or actually, of even the candidacy of the leading Presidential candidates in the United States. You have to rely largely upon major press for little gobbets of things, which do not really include reference to the important issues of world affairs, and national affairs now.

We also have the leading candidates, who are eminently disqualified for occupying such a powerful office as that of the United States President under these conditions. For example, the case of George W. Bush is notorious: a man whose ignorance of anything of importance, and his cruelty—the fact that he's conducting a killing program in Texas, in executions, which is something abhorred by all civilized nations, especially those in western Europe today. And the fact that Al Gore, if he sticks to the policies he's shown, as by his unconscionable behavior in Kuala Lumpur in 1998, that the man is totally unqualified for President, particularly President of the United States, a position of great power in the world. And in these times of present national and international crisis, one must say that the major media of the United States, and others, are not treating the matter of the selection of a qualified President, with the seriousness history demands.

At the same time, of course, the suppression of a real process of discussion in the party. The attempt to rig, pre-rig, the elections, to predetermine that Bush will be the Republican candidate, who will defeat candidate Gore in the November 2000 election—that kind of thing does not go well in this time of crisis, at a time when people should not be cheering for candidates the way populations cheered for the gladiators in the Roman arena, rather than citizens seriously considering what kind of a candidate they might be supporting.

So, these are very dangerous times, and I hope that my activities here, as on other occasions, will help to force the people of the United States, and also some other countries, to look seriously at the real issues, which are being totally ignored by the candidates who are featured in the television and related news media in the United States.

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The Birth of the Sovereign Nation-State: From the Council of Florence to the Discovery of America

William F. Wertz, Jr.

The Aesthetical Education of America

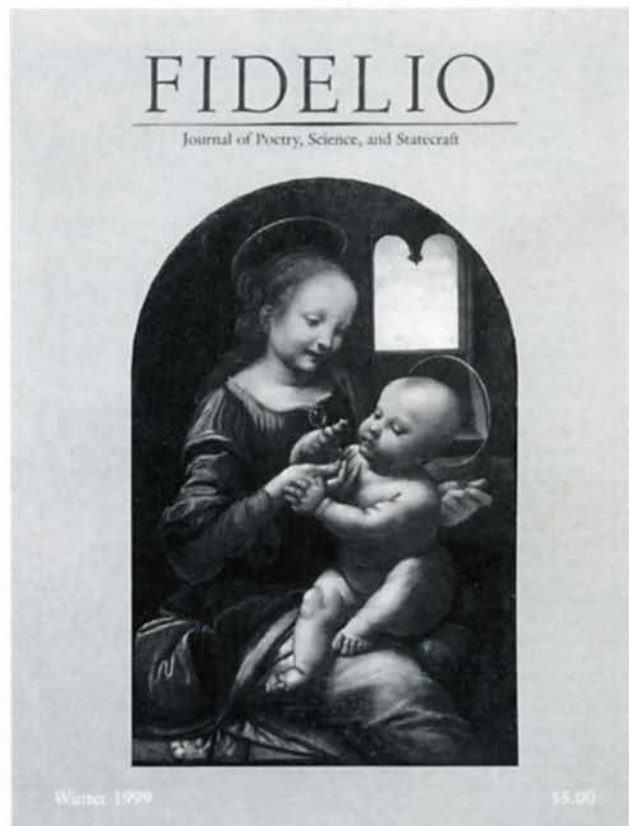
Robert Trout

After the success of the American Revolution, republicans everywhere were inspired by the possibility that similar republics could be established throughout the globe. But, when the French Revolution failed, Friedrich Schiller wrote his *Letters on the Aesthetical Education of Man*, to argue that a people would be successful in establishing republican government, only if they had first undergone a process of aesthetical education. *Was it the 'aesthetical education' of the American colonists, which allowed the American Revolution to be a success?*

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