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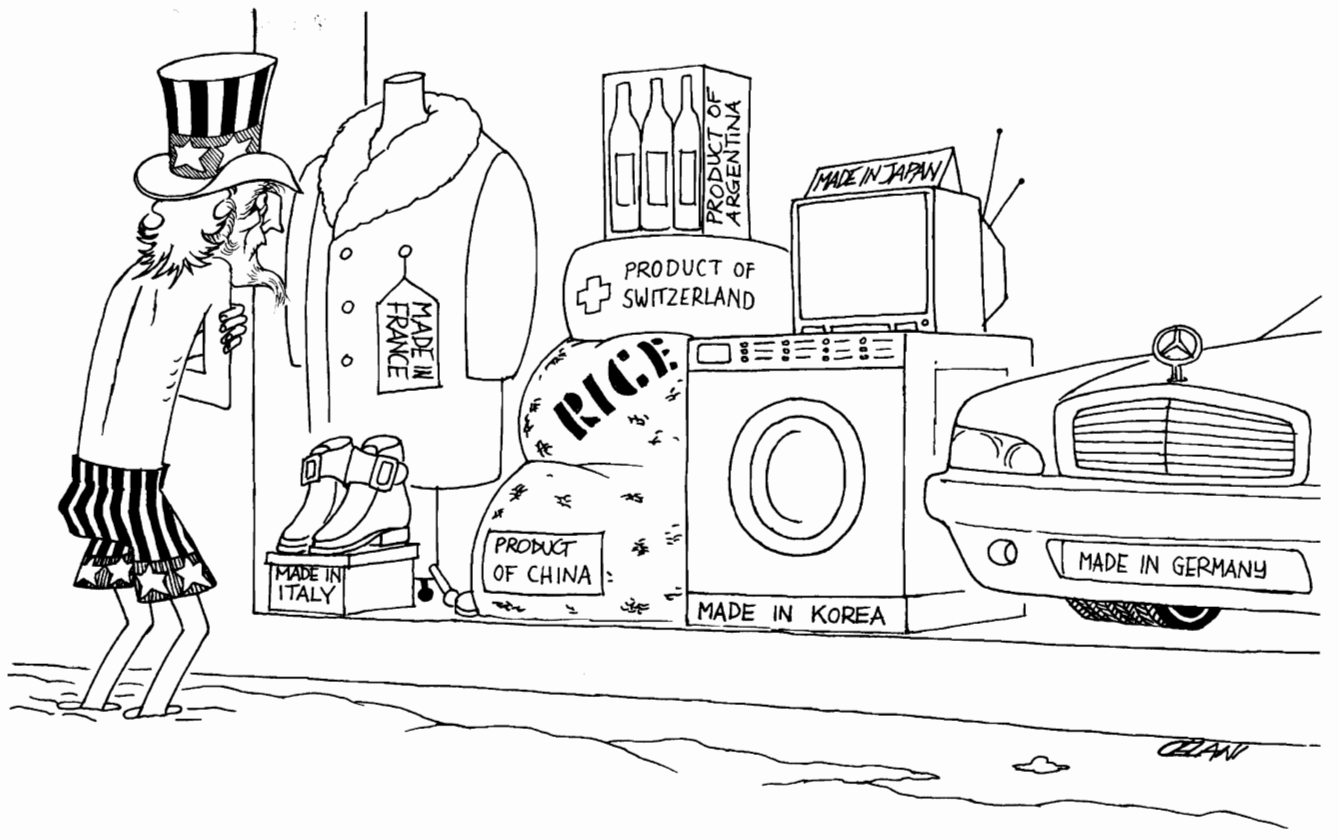
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Russia's Gold Fuse on 'H-Bomb' of World Debt
ASEAN Revives 'Bandung,' To Avoid New Cold War

The Cult of Human Cloning: Darwinism for a New Dark Age





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From the Associate Editor

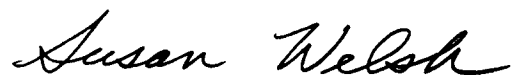
We go to press as the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees are assembling for their annual Labor Day conference, under the theme, “You Have Nothing To Fear as Much as Denial Itself.” The strategic conjuncture demands that each of us become rapidly “unconfused,” and provide direction, under Lyndon LaRouche’s leadership, to those frightened souls around us.

In last week’s issue, we reported LaRouche’s challenge to banker Felix Rohatyn, on the proposed “New Bretton Woods” conference. This week, there are exciting new developments on this front, as Russia moves to protect itself from the dollar collapse, by reintroducing the gold chervonets coin, among other measures. LaRouche commented that these developments belong “to the same general category as the Dec. 7, 1941 Pearl Harbor events,” and “can be understood only in the context of my work.”

Not coincidentally, in Southeast Asia, there are renewed signs that a “Survivors’ Club” of nations is coming together, in the spirit of the 1955 Bandung Conference, to work for economic development, against the efforts of the Anglo-Americans to prevent that. See *Strategic Studies* for the news, and an historical analysis of how U.S. policy toward Asia was derailed by the British, after the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The key to overcoming the crisis today, is to take the high road of Classical statecraft, not falling into the trap of “single issues” to which Americans, among others, are so often vulnerable. See *National* for LaRouche’s pungent address on this score to the AFL-CIO, concerning the “anti-globalization” protests. You don’t like losing your job to cheap overseas labor? Don’t provide cover for the Jacobin terrorists! Join LaRouche’s mobilization for a New Bretton Woods, to rebuild the world economy for the benefit of all.

Similarly, our *Feature* takes the high road on the “hot button” issues of stem-cell research, human cloning, eugenics, and neo-Darwinism. In this panel from the Schiller Institute’s Summer Academy in Oberwesel, Germany, the fundamental concept is worked through: What is the image of man to which we aspire, and what image of man do the eugenicists have? The discussion elevates these contentious issues to the highest moral and scientific plane.



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Will Russia Light the Fuse on ‘Paper H-Bomb’ of World Debt?

by Rachel Douglas

Something like the “explosion of the universe,” projected by Russian economist Tatyana Koryagina, when she forecast an August escalation of the U.S.-centered financial and economic crash (*EIR*, July 20 and 27, 2001), could be triggered by policy decisions adopted by the Russian government on gold and currency. The setting is an international confluence of debt defaults, corporate losses, layoffs, tumbling stock indexes, and rumored hedge-fund catastrophes, which only the self-deluded could fail to recognize as a global systemic crisis.

The Russian actions have a twofold effect. On the strategic policy level, Russia is a heavyweight among nations inclined to seek new, more stable economic arrangements, likely including the remonetization of gold, in place of the now-imploding post-1971 world monetary system. Moreover, at a time when masses of implicitly worthless financial paper are piled high into every nook and cranny of the planet, major financial players’ sensitivity to sudden Russian moves in the domain of gold and raw materials is high, as was plain when Russia abruptly suspended the export and import of precious metals on Aug. 25.

Think of the potential of “a Russian fuse, burning on the global paper H-bomb,” recommends *EIR* Founder and Contributing Editor Lyndon LaRouche, and you’ll begin to grasp the potential dimensions of the events reported here. Or, as LaRouche remarked about the positive side of this potential, look at the Russian moves toward replacement of the dollar standard of recent decades, and realize that their impact can be comparable with that of the Dec. 7, 1941 events at Pearl Harbor. The escalating implications of Russia’s reintroduction of the gold chervonets coin, and related policies, can be understood only in the context of LaRouche’s own work in creating the conditions for a new monetary system, employ-

ing the sound principles of the original Bretton Woods system.

De-Dollarization

Russian Central Bank Chairman Viktor Gerashchenko’s decree, making the gold chervonets and silver “Sable” coins legal tender, was signed June 18 and went into effect on July 3. *Kommersant-daily* immediately dubbed the chervonets “Russia’s alternative to the dollar.” The daily *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* headlined, “Central Bank Attacks the Dollar with the Chervonets,” explaining that the coin will not be valued at its face value of 10 rubles or strictly according to its gold content of 7.742 grams, but will be subject to a regular price-fixing by the Central Bank, based on the price of gold on the London exchange, the ruble exchange rate of the dollar, and “the interests of the Central Bank itself, and of the retail network.” The first gold coins were to be received by commercial banks, authorized to conduct sales and purchases of chervontsy.

Interviewed by *Nezavisimaya* about the Bank of Russia move, senior liberal reformer Yevgeni Yasin said that he thought that “the gold chervontsy will not be used as a medium of exchange, but will be a means for savings and accumulation.”

By the end of August, branches of the state-owned Sberbank in several regions of Russia had begun to sell chervontsy, acquired by them in the 1970s and 1980s when ten tons of the coins were minted as prospective souvenirs of the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games. On Aug. 23, the monthly supplement of *Kommersant* devoted its front-page feature to Yelena Kiselyova’s write-up of the highly liquid and tax-exempt chervonets, and its prospects for becoming popular. When the Central Bank makes the official price-fixing, she reported, it will likely be in the range of 2,000 rubles (nearly \$70 at the



Russia's introduction of "monetary savings" gold—the chervonets coin (inset)—has been accompanied by other gold moves which could have a "Pearl Harbor effect" on the fragile dollar paper bubble.

current exchange rate). "Such investments will be profitable only in the event that world gold prices rise. But, that will apparently happen soon, in view of the crisis tendencies on global financial markets, and pessimistic forecasts about the U.S. dollar," concluded Kiselyova.

The Russian government has moved also in other ways, to soak up a portion of the \$100 billion-some, circulating as dollar cash inside Russia. An article called "Bush's Nightmare," by Georgi Osipov in *Izvestia* of Aug. 27, declared that "Russian monetary authorities seem to have started the de-dollarization of the economy," by encouraging Russian banks to replace the dollar in financial operations. During the first five months of this year, Russian banks' ruble-denominated lending increased by 23.7%, while foreign-currency-denominated lending rose only 15.1%. The share of loans denominated in foreign currencies, declined from 38.5% to 36.8%. Some of the loans are denominated in rubles, but repayments are due in dollars, a process that pulls the dollars from circulation. Sberbank, meanwhile, is allowing customers to open accounts in the European "single currency," the euro, and to convert their dollar accounts to euro accounts in a matter of two minutes.

Izvestia's Osipov recalled that the dollar achieved its recent world status after being separated from gold—the abandonment of "a basic principle of the Bretton Woods conference." Since then, since 1971, "our green friend" has been "based upon trust in God, as is written on the notes, as well as on the belief in the development of the U.S. economy. But prospects for this are now highly dubious," wrote the Russian journalist.

Nations Look to Gold

The Russian chervonets has its roots in Count Sergei Witte's gold-backed ruble policy of the 1890s and Soviet Foreign Minister Georgi Chicherin's 1922-24 gold chervonets, of which today's coin is a replica. Each of those precedents was associated with a battle for Russian economic development, against the preferences of London-centered international finance. The more recent history of the chervonets revival may be dated from late 1998, after Russia's default on GKO government bonds and the devaluation of the ruble. It should be viewed in tandem with shifting Russian evaluations of global economic conditions and their implications for who has political clout.

During the eight-month tenure of Yevgeni Primakov as Russian premier, various maverick economists proposed an international role for the ruble, and for gold. Proposals circulated at that time included Monya Kantov's "The Ruble as a World Reserve Currency," and Artur Sazonov's plan for a "gold-backed ruble," linked to the euro.

Upon election as President of Russia in June 2000, Vladimir Putin announced that he would seek economic policies that were consistent with national security. While far from firing every monetarist on his team, Putin instituted a new State Council that Autumn, which marked an institutional shift from the hegemony of the "radical liberals" under Boris Yeltsin. Putin began to draw on the expertise of economists such as Dr. Sergei Glazyev and Academician Dmitri Lvov, who previously were strictly opposition figures. They contributed to the so-called Ishayev Report (see *EIR*, March 2, 2001), commissioned by Putin as a formulation of national develop-

ment strategies, alternative to the one drafted by the liberal Minister of Trade and Economic Development German Gref.

Also during the second half of 2000, a group working under Yuri Maslyukov began to investigate the weakness of the U.S. dollar as a world reserve currency. Maslyukov had been first deputy premier under Primakov, and now heads the State Duma Committee on Industry, Construction, and Science-Intensive Technologies. Two members of his circle, Oleg Grigoryev and Mikhail Khazin, produced and published a celebrated forecast of U.S. financial disintegration, due to the demise of the so-called New Economy (*EIR*, Aug. 20, 2000). In May 2001, Maslyukov's committee published a book in Russian, *The Collapse of the World Dollar System: Near-Term Prospects*.

On March 6-7, 2001, LaRouche's associate Jonathan Tennenbaum was a featured speaker at a conference on "The Threat of a Crisis of Global Reserve Currencies," held near Moscow, also addressed by several contributors to the Maslyukov book. Two months later, on May 15, Tennenbaum took part in another Moscow seminar on the global financial crisis, held in the Diplomatic Chamber of the Kremlin Palace in Moscow. The future role of the euro currency, and potentially even of a gold-based Chinese yuan, as alternative reserve currencies in the context of a threatened crash of the dollar, was discussed by several Russian speakers, including an expert from the Central Mathematical Economics Institute. At that time, it was indicated that Russian investors had already begun a quiet diversification out of the dollar, into other currencies as well as hard physical assets. The Malaysian Ambassador to Russia also addressed the seminar, speaking of his country's experience in adopting capital controls and reasserting national economic sovereignty against the dictates of the International Monetary Fund.

Lyndon LaRouche presented his policy for the institution of a New Bretton Woods system, as the guest of State Duma (lower house of Parliament) Committee on Economy Policy Chairman Sergei Glazyev, first at a June 28 press conference in Moscow, and then at Duma hearings the next day. At both events, speakers Glazyev and Dmitri Mityayev, head of the Center for Systemic Forecasting, called for the diversification of Russian gold and currency reserves, to deemphasize the dollar.

IMF Is 'Concerned'

Indeed, according to an article by Armen Munayan in the Aug. 20 issue of the Russian weekly *Ekspert*, the gold reserves of the Bank of Russia have increased by 48 tons in the past nine months. Finance Minister Aleksei Kudrin stated Aug. 17 that during approximately the same period, since the beginning of 2001, total Russian gold and currency reserves have risen from \$28 billion to \$37 billion. Their composition has changed, in favor of gold; *Ekspert* specified that "the long-term tendency for the share of gold in the gold and currency reserves to fall," has now been reversed. Munayan wrote that

this development was of concern to the International Monetary Fund, because "no other country in the world has registered such a steep increase of its gold reserves."

The *Ekspert* article went on to discuss the potential strategic weight of the gold holdings of a number of nations: "The increase in Russia's reserves of 'the yellow metal' is cause for concern in certain circles of the 'gold' community. The reason is that Russia, with its 391 tons of reserve gold, along with China (which has approximately the same quantity of the precious metal) is among the countries, whose intentions regarding the use of gold are unclear."

On July 17, Malaysia became the 12th country in the world to issue gold coins. Bank Negara, the national bank, issued the Kijang Emas Gold Bullion Coin in 1 oz., ½ oz., and ¼ oz. sizes, valued according to the international market price of gold. Bank Negara promoted the coin as an investment safe from inflation. In Kazakstan, press articles appearing in August called for a buildup of the nation's gold reserves. *Kazakhstanskaya Pravda* editorialized, "The higher the gold reserve is, the higher is the authority of the state, and the harder is the national currency."

The prime ministers of China and of Malaysia will visit Moscow during September.

What do these economists and leaders of state in Russia, Kazakstan, or Malaysia know, that citizens and politicians in the United States or Western Europe don't know? In a July 12 interview with *Pravda*, elaborating her forecast of the U.S. and worldwide crash, Tatyana Koryagina said, "I am closely watching the measures taken by the President and the Central Bank. From the standpoint of pre-crisis measures, they are acting properly. It is possible that after Aug. 19 [the date Koryagina named as a time-frame for the next crisis phase], the ruble may become a rather good currency."

Precious Metals Frozen

The latest drama of Russian gold and precious metals unfolded on Aug. 25, when the State Customs Committee froze all import and export operations with these commodities, except for those covered by certain long-term contracts. The pretext for the action was the scheduled implementation on that day, Presidential decree dated June 21, by which Putin allowed precious-metals producers to export them directly (instead of through commercial banks)—but also centralized the licensing and regulation of all such exports, under the State Assay Chamber attached to the Ministry of Finance. Since the Ministry of Finance had not prepared the new documentation by Aug. 25, the same decree required the State Customs Committee to refuse passage for the commodities.

The Presidential decree also ordered the Russian government to coordinate its implementation with Russia's customs union partners—Belarus, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. The coordination of monetary and gold policies was reportedly discussed by Putin and the leaders of these coun-

tries, at the informal Commonwealth of Independent States summit in Sochi, held Aug. 1-3. (The Russian Union of Gold producers claims that commercial banks have lately shifted up to 90% of Russian gold exports into the shadow economic sector, funnelling them through cutouts in the customs union countries in order to evade the Russian Federation's 5% export tax on gold.)

Ministry of Finance sources quoted in the Russian media shrugged off the Aug. 25 import-export suspension as a bureaucratic snafu; but for certain, every decision affecting the movement or accumulation of Russian gold and precious metal resources, is a point of intense political strife in Russia. Any leadership impulse to act in the national interest, tends to come into conflict with Russian raw materials operators—who made criminal fortunes during the 1990s "reforms"—and their international partners and patrons, who look at Russia as a source of loot, and who fear its actions in the direction of a New Bretton Woods.

It remains unconfirmed at this writing, whether Russian metals and gems trade will be resumed by Aug. 31, by Sept. 10, or perhaps in February or later, and on different terms. In the meantime, Pavel Loginov of the gold-exporting Rosbank complained to the *Moscow Times*, his bank and other private gold-market operators can only sell their gold to the Central Bank, not to their more lucrative commercial partners.

Turkish Economy in Deep Depression, as IMF Makes It Worse

by William Engdahl

The economy of Turkey, a key NATO member and candidate for European Union (EU) membership, is plunging into severe depression. Not surprisingly, the worsening economic situation follows on the heels of a multibillion-dollar International Monetary Fund (IMF) "bailout" package—actually several since last December.

On Feb. 22, following a collapse of the bond market, severe pressure on the Turkish currency, the lira, forced the Central Bank to float the currency. Since then, the lira has lost 52% of its value against the dollar. Fully 10% of that fall came in August alone. This devaluation has meant disaster for Turkish banks that have dollar loans to repay, and lira earnings with which to repay them. Banks and corporations with debts in dollars must pay twice as many liras as before to service those debts, a staggering burden. Some \$15 billion is due in 2001 alone.

Since the devastating economic impact of the Russian default in 1998, and the 1999 earthquake which hit northern Turkey, Turkish banks had borrowed heavily in dollars, and converted the dollars into liras under the fixed-exchange-rate regime to boost profits. With the lira, the banks had earned huge sums simply by buying government debt that paid interest rates of 20%, 30%, 40%, and, more recently, 100% and higher. With the lira float, the banks are being hit hard. Already the government has been forced to step in and nationalize several banks. One, Demirbank, has just been bought, dirt cheap of course, by London's HSBC Group. Italy's Banca Intesa is negotiating to buy Garanti Bank, and France's BNP-Paribas to buy Finansbank.

For a country dependent on imports of machinery and capital goods to modernize and build its industry, the 50% lira collapse has hurt. In January-May, Turkish imports dropped by 16.5% to \$16 billion. Despite three IMF injections of funds since December, capital continues to leave the country, forcing the Central Bank to hold its overnight interest rates to banks at a staggering 60% as of Aug. 28. Given the inability to pay for needed imports for manufacturing, as well as a banking system on the brink of insolvency, it is little wonder the Turkish economy is in a tailspin. It provides yet another case in point why the IMF medicine is worse than the disease it claims to cure, and why only a New Bretton Woods system along lines proposed by Lyndon

GENOCIDE RUSSIA AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER

Russia in the 1990s: "The rate of annual population loss has been more than double the rate of loss during the period of Stalinist repression and mass famine in the first half of the 1930s . . . There has been nothing like this in the thousand-year history of Russia." —Sergei Glazyev



Paperback, with a preface by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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Economist Dr. Sergei Glazyev was Minister of Foreign Economic Relations in Boris Yeltsin's first cabinet, and was the only member of the government to resign in protest of the abolition of Parliament in 1993.

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‘Going to the Dogs’

For the period August to October alone, the government must come up with \$10.5 billion just to service its domestic debt. Then, in November, another \$8 billion in domestic commitments must be paid by the Ecevit government. The banks depend on the high-interest earnings on these government bonds to survive, but the IMF is demanding an end to that system and the closing of insolvent banks. That has done little, naturally, to get loan capital to farmers and businesses desperately in need of credit.

Yet to get IMF money released, the shaky coalition government of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit must impose draconian budget cuts in a country where the state sector makes up most of the economy. This, in order to finance the soaring public debt, among other items.

One result of the austerity has been a negative growth rate. Latest estimates project a fall in GDP this year of 5.5%. Only weeks ago, it had been projected at less than 3%. In Istanbul, 57% of the member firms in the ISO, one of the largest industry groups in the country and representative of small and medium-sized industries, recorded losses for the first six months. Little wonder: Their capacity utilization is a depression-level rate below 50%, on average.

Industrial output of ISO companies fell 62.5% in the first half-year compared to the previous half-year. Domestic sales fell 72%, with new orders down 63.8%. For the entire Turkish economy, in June (the latest available data), the government reported a 10.4% drop compared to a year earlier.

Koc Holdings, Turkey’s largest industry group, recorded a 13% drop in sales in the first six months compared to a year ago. Toyota of Japan has shut down its auto production in Turkey. The result of falling business earnings is collapsing tax revenue to a government Treasury already under pressure to cut the national budget deficit. The result is a self-aggravating downward spiral.

Soaring unemployment also cuts income tax revenues, further worsening Treasury shortfalls. The result is that it will be impossible for the government to hit the IMF target of a primary budget surplus, exclusive of interest payment on the debt.

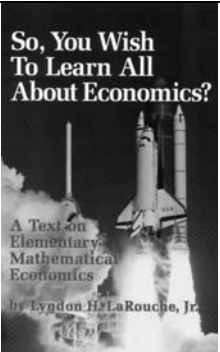
The inflation rate for this year is expected to hit 58% officially, and according to private bank estimates, will exceed 70%, which is approaching the Weimar-style hyperinflation that Germany’s Weimar Republic underwent in 1922-23. Should the crisis worsen, economists project rapid deterioration to 200% annual inflation. For people on fixed lira incomes, that would mean severe impoverishment. Many experts say that only hyperinflation—which would explode the flight-capital crisis—or a debt moratorium, offer any solution to the destructive IMF bailouts, which are, after all, aimed at bailing out foreign bankers, such as Britain’s HSBC

or Deutsche Bank, that have billions at risk in Turkey.

The IMF-induced economic depression comes on top of the 1999 earthquake in northern Turkey, in the industrial area some 100 miles north of Istanbul, which caused an estimated \$40 billion economic loss, a loss in GDP of 6.1%, and more than 20,000 deaths.

The IMF austerity demands and resulting budget cuts have had a big impact as well on the Turkish Armed Forces, the backbone of the state model Kemal Atatürk established in the early decades of the last century, in which the military acts as the “guardian” of the Constitution and of a secular Turkey. In recent weeks, the government has announced a freeze on \$19.5 billion in military procurement because of the fiscal crisis. The list includes 32 projects to modernize Turkey’s military force structure. The cuts affect not only Western arms suppliers, but many domestic military manufacturers.

Minister of State for Economic Subjects Kemal Dervis, who was called back from a senior World Bank post in Washington to lend “credibility” to Turkey’s IMF austerity and privatization program, is becoming a target of popular protest, as unemployment spreads and real wages fall because of soaring inflation. The country’s economy is rapidly disintegrating, with the “help” of promises of IMF money.



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Will Poland Follow Argentina?

by Alexander Hartmann

While the floods have subsided, Poland is deeper in troubles than ever before. On Aug. 1, Austria's daily *Die Presse* cited London's Economist Intelligence Unit, saying that Poland will need even more foreign money—\$14 billion this year and \$15.3 billion next year—than Turkey (\$10.7 billion and \$18.2 billion, respectively), coming in fourth after Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina. Two weeks later, Finance Minister Jaroslaw Bauc warned that the country's budget deficit might hit 88 billion zlotys (Poland's currency—about \$20.7 billion), or 11.8% of GDP. The budget deficit was calculated at 4.3% of GDP. In June industrial production shrank 4.8%, while unemployment is now near 16%.

The zloty has fallen 16% over the last two months, despite (or, possibly, because of) the Polish National Bank's (PNB) high-interest-rate policy. On Aug. 25, Switzerland's financial daily *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* reported that PNB chief Leszek Balcerowicz (who both as Finance Minister and now as head of the PNB bears no small responsibility for the crisis) fired his deputy and three other members, half of the eight-member PNB board, a sure sign of panic. On Aug. 28, Finance Minister Bauc was fired for "reporting the deficit too late"—i.e., blaming the messenger. But, at the same time, the government admitted that Bauc was right about the deficit.

Lead-Up to the Election

In light of this situation, it is no surprise that all polls for the Parliamentary elections on Sept. 23 predict a landslide victory for the opposition. The two groups leading the current government coalition will probably not get into the Sejm (Parliament): The Freedom Union under Balcerowicz's successor Bronislaw Geremek hovers around 2%, while the Election Action Solidarnosc (AWS) would only narrowly clear the 5% threshold for parties, but it will not pass the 8% threshold for electoral coalitions. Of the present government coalition, probably only the Law and Justice party of the popular former Minister of Justice, Lech Kaczynski, will be represented.

Profiting from the crisis is the opposition. A large number of those who used to vote for the present government have turned to the Civil Platform (PO), which was founded last Spring by the surprising second-place finisher in last year's

Presidential elections, Andrzej Olechowski, and is expected to garner some 16%. Olechowski himself is just as rabid a monetarist as Balcerowicz, and will certainly not press for any deviations from the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) and the European Union's (EU) diktat. The winner of the elections will be President Aleksander Kwasniewski's Democratic Left Alliance (SLD), possibly with an absolute majority. Many people will vote for the SLD in hope of a change; but, the SLD is just selling the present government's policies wrapped in a more leftist polemic. In fact, these fundamental agreements may form the basis for an SLD-PO coalition, although some are counting on an SLD-PSL coalition. The Polish Peasant Party (PSL) is at about 11% in the polls.

Late in May, the PSL invited Lyndon LaRouche to address their deputies (see *EIR*, June 28), and there is a strong anti-IMF current within the PSL, which may prevent its participation in the next government. Another possibility is a surprise showing of the Samoobrona (Self-Defense) group of radical peasant leader Andrzej Lepper, which the polls say will get 2%, but which got a surprising 16% in a straw poll in southern Poland. In that poll, the Alternatywa party, whose leading members have publicly supported LaRouche's call for a New Bretton Woods, got about 8%, while being credited with only 1% in the published opinion polls. Interestingly, after these results, the Election Research Center cancelled other straw polls, because of alleged irregularities. Thus, the anti-IMF camp is poised to gain in strength, once the SLD discredits itself by continuing the present government's policies. In light of this, Balcerowicz's move is certainly intended to create some positions for his fellow travellers, and to retain some influence over the country's economic policies.

Poland's Real Problems

Poland's real problems are the result of the past decade's economic policies, starting with the "shock therapy" introduced under the influence of Harvard's Jeffrey Sachs, which massively reduced the country's standard of living, and radically changed the economy's structure. In the 1980s, Poland exported mainly machinery and vehicles to the Soviet Union and other Communist countries, the Middle East, and Ibero-America; other exports included coal, chemicals, iron, steel, textiles, cement, livestock and meat, and wood. Today, 61% of exports go to the EU; the share of machinery and vehicles has gone down, while Poland has become the "extended work-bench" of Western multinationals. But the relocation of production to Poland has weakened Germany's economy, on which Poland had relied.

It would be wrong to call this de-industrialization, as in Russia or Bulgaria, where industrial production is less than 50% that of 1989. Today, Poland's industrial output is indeed 40% higher than in 1989; but, real wages are lower, today, and profits go to the multinational companies. Many of the

exporting industries are located in “special economic zones,” and pay little or no tax. Of the real value added, little is retained in the country. Also, a huge informal sector has developed, which comprises an astonishing 35-40% of Poland’s economy, which doesn’t pay taxes. At the same time, many of the companies sold to foreign investors were trimmed down to become low-cost production units, while the R&D facilities were shut down. Thousands of highly skilled scientists and engineers have been laid off; some are working abroad, or as cab drivers or for undertakers. A two-tiered society has developed, where those working for Western companies have a much higher standard of living than the remainder of the population, while Polish companies cannot find any money to invest. Because of the low average purchasing power, the domestic market is flat.

On the other hand, the present economic structure creates a huge current account deficit, especially with Russia, which provides Poland with oil and gas—the recent current account surplus with Germany is more a sign of German economic weakness than of Polish health. Everything was organized in a way, that Poland would be pulled by Western Europe’s economic engine. This “worked,” as long as Europe could expand its exports to the United States; but, now that the “importer of last resort” is failing, and Western Europe’s economy is in a depression, Poland’s economy is on the same path.

Suddenly, all calculations are proving wrong. The programs intended to boost the domestic market, not least to avoid disaster in the upcoming elections, cannot be financed, because privatization profits have ceased coming in. Thus, France Telecom had an option to add another 10% of Telekomunikacja Polska (TP) to its 35% share, for 5.6 billion zlotys. But, since TP’s “market value” has fallen 60%, France Telecom waived the option. The reason is, that the whole telecom sector worldwide has fallen into a depression, and France Telecom spent its money on buying mobile phone UMTS licenses, and has no money left to buy TP. Other telecom multinationals have started selling their Eastern European assets, to raise cash and pay some debts. Thus, the market for privatizations is evaporating.

The government’s plans to privatize 50% of the country’s biggest bank, PKO, cannot be realized, and will probably be revised by the incoming government anyway. Even if all privatizations were to proceed as planned, all the revenues would be needed to finance the current account deficit, which is very high (6.6% of GDP). And, you can privatize only once. Once everything is sold off, there won’t be any privatization revenues. And, without such revenues, Poland will be bankrupt—just as bankrupt as Turkey, Argentina, or Germany’s capital, Berlin.

And After the Elections?

The new government could choose another road, but for the time being, there are no signs of a new policy under the

SLD. Like the current government, it is putting all its bets on joining the EU, and is ready to fulfill all EU demands.

As long as Europe insists on its post-industrial utopia, Poland will have to produce for Europe’s consumers, without being properly paid. As long as Poland is ready to accept this, its situation will only get worse—and apparently, that’s what the SLD is preparing for. Thus, the SLD has demanded that all spending programs of the current government be examined, and is insisting on harsher austerity. After the elections, it will probably blame the former government for the economic woes—not totally unjustifiably.

But, blaming someone else will not solve the crisis. Poland has to orient its economy toward those regions which are building up their economy: toward the East, including China and Russia. The most important step to re-start Poland’s economy is a New Bretton Woods system, as Lyndon LaRouche has demonstrated. Under such policy, Poland’s former markets in Eurasia and other parts of the world would re-emerge. Poland must back the creation of such a New Bretton Woods system, which obviously would include a reorganization of Poland’s foreign debts.

But, as long as such a system is not yet in place, Poland must turn to its own virtues. It is better to trade machines for oil, than to be paid with paper which may soon become worthless. Machinery exports to the East will help rebuild Russia’s economy, and thus re-create Poland’s traditional markets. At the same time, Poland must start infrastructure programs to boost the productive economy and the domestic market. For example, a network of waterways connecting the Vistula and the Oder Rivers, and further to the west and south toward the Elbe and Danube Rivers; or, a maglev rail system connecting Vilnius (Lithuania), Kaliningrad (Russia), Gdansk, Szczecin, Berlin (Germany), Wroclaw, Krakow, Lviv (Ukraine), and Minsk (Belarus).

To finance such projects, Poland will have to turn its “National Bank,” which currently functions as a central bank, into a true National Bank that finances the nation’s development, without creating national debt. Someone who raises interest rates to the heavens and thus strangles the nation’s economy, in order to attract foreign investors, has no business running a National Bank, which, as the name says, is to serve the nation, and not some “international investors.”

This is the most common mistake committed currently in economic policy: Foreign investments are generally considered to be good for the country, and, hence, everything is done to create conditions which attract foreign investors. But, foreign investments, even if they go into the productive sector, are just another form of foreign debt, as they are expected to create returns, which will flow abroad.

All of this will most likely be strongly disapproved by the EU. But, as long as the EU disapproves of such measures, it is an economic suicide club, and there is no reason why Poland should join it.

Berlin Debt Crisis

Worse Than Third World

by Rainer Apel

On Aug. 28, German media reported the dismissal of Poland's Finance Minister Jaroslaw Bauc, because of his incompetence and failure to "discover in time" an acute government fiscal deficit of 92 billion zlotys (\$21 billion). Against the background of a foreign debt that is more than twice as high, the situation in Poland was portrayed as "highly dramatic," and there can be no doubt that this is the case.

But even more dramatic is the situation in Berlin, which has run up a public debt of \$36 billion. Berlin's population is less than 10% of that of Poland—3.5 million versus 39 million. Yet, the per-capita debt of Berlin is \$10,000; that of Poland \$1,270. Even the per-capita debt of Turkey, the next biggest financial problem case in Europe, is "only" \$1,500. And in Argentina, the number-one financial concern in Ibero-America, debt exposure is much lower than in Berlin: \$3,900.

Apparently, Berliners are sitting on a powderkeg, and most of them may not even recognize that danger. As a matter of fact, Berlin is being "Argentinized": At the time of German reunification in October 1990, when the city was reunified, Berlin had a public debt of 18 billion deutschemarks (about \$8.2 billion, according to the current exchange rate). At the end of 1995, the debt had risen to DM 43 billion; at the end of 1998, to DM 58 billion; in May 2001, to DM 66 billion. After the city-state government was voted out on June 16, the revised debt figure all of a sudden was DM 72 billion, and with extra, emergency borrowings to "consolidate" the budget, the debt rose to DM 78 billion at the end of July.

Granted, after World War II Berlin was cut off from the surrounding industry and farming that belonged to the German capital before 1945. The partition of Germany, and the partition of Berlin, forced the city's Western sectors to survive as an enclave, with a chronic tax revenue deficit, such that Berlin depended on several billions of marks annually in support payments from the West German government.

These payments were halted in 1992, but at the same time, a process was put into motion that eliminated close to 200,000 industrial jobs in Berlin, under the influence of theories that the future lay in the service sector, not in industrial production. Huge investments were made in constructing office buildings and entertainment centers; had the need to restore public transportation and the energy infrastructure of the old

and new German capital not been pressing, the real economy would have disappeared from Berlin entirely.

But now, Berlin has a giant overhang of vacant office space—an estimated 2 million square meters—and its tax revenue base has shrunk so much that it covers only 40% of the annual budget.

The Crisis Becomes Visible

In the Spring of 1994, the catastrophe which Berlin was running into, became visible, when the Schneider Group, at that time Germany's biggest in real estate development, defaulted over unsecured loans of DM 5 billion. The bank holding, Berlin Bankgesellschaft, in which the Berlin city-state administration controls a 56.6% share, was the Schneider Group's third-largest creditor, after Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank.

That would have been time to walk out of the highly speculative real estate market, but Berlin stayed in that market. During the 1990s, Berlin privatized public-sector property in the range of DM 20 billion—but, privatization revenues never, ever surpassed the regular debt repayments, hence no money was available for the real economy. Today, 25% of Berlin's tax revenue goes for debt payments, which means that only 30% of the DM 16 billion collected in taxes remains for the regular budget, which is now DM 38 billion. One might say, that crisis-stricken Argentines would feel at home in Berlin, under such conditions,

One thing is clear: Without substantial debt relief and investment into new productive jobs—the sound and calculable tax revenue base of tomorrow—Berlin has no more of a financial and economic future than any of the heavily indebted developing nations.

In 1990, when Berlin was reunited, there still was the realistic vision of turning the city, within one decade, into a heavily industrialized center with 5 million population, its size before the outbreak of World War II. A revitalized Berlin, which would have also become a center of science and technology development, would have become a pillar of economic recovery along the Eurasian Land-Bridge, by the start of the new millennium.

Instead, Berlin has fallen into the ownership of the creditor banks. Instead of becoming a center for revival of great Classical culture, the city has been driven into a host of such shameless entertainment events as the annual "Love Parade," which is being promoted because the 1.5 million crazed participants bring DM 250 million to the Berlin "economy."

Berlin can still realize that vision of 1990, if it gets a second chance. The LaRouche movement in Germany is launching a campaign, through its BüSo (Civil Rights Movement Solidarity) party, to give it that chance in the city-state elections of Oct. 21. An orderly bankruptcy procedure, sound reorganization of the debt, reindustrialization, and development of Berlin into a productive German capital under a New Bretton Woods system, are what the BüSo is calling for.

Business Briefs

Food Supply

Tajikistan, Uzbekistan Face Emergencies

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Society representatives have sounded the alarm on food shortages in two Central Asian republics, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

In Tajikistan, the Red Cross estimates that 1 million people are in dire straits for food, following a two-year drought, compounded by a decrepit irrigation system and increased dependence on unsafe water sources, that has led to a severe collapse in grain production. Last year, people had already begun to sell whatever they could to purchase food, including the doors, windows, and roofs of their homes.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies have requested \$4 million for food through the Winter and for clothing for 65,000 schoolchildren, and \$602,000 for Uzbekistan, also suffering drought and food shortages.

Health

Brazil Will Break AIDS Patent To Meet Crisis

Brazilian Health Minister José Serra announced on Aug. 22 that the government will declare AIDS a national emergency, and under that emergency, start production at the national laboratory of nelfinavir, an anti-retroviral drug for which Hoffman-La Roche holds the patent.

Serra told reporters in Brasilia, "This is an emergency situation. I'm not going to stop giving this medication to 25,000 people, but the only way we can continue . . . is if we can lower prices." He told the Aug. 23 *Washington Post*, "We will still pay some royalties, but we must insist that lives come before profits. On that, there can be no compromise."

Brazil had warned two pharmaceutical firms more than six months ago that they must lower prices on specific anti-retroviral drugs, or Brazil would act. Merck & Co.

agreed last March to cut prices on two drugs, by 65% and 59%, but Hoffman-La Roche apparently offered a measly 13% cut. One-fourth of Brazil's AIDS budget currently is spent on importing nelfinavir.

The mechanism used will be that of "compulsory licensing," under which the Brazilian government grants another company the license to produce, but pays royalties to the patent holder. The plan is to have a generic version of the medication available by February 2002. The state laboratory, Farmanguinhos, has reportedly successfully copied the drug, and has only to carry out a few more tests before production gets under way.

The *Washington Post* commented, "Although India, South Africa, and other nations are also developing generic AIDS drugs, Brazil is emerging as the world leader in the crusade to break down what Serra called 'the AIDS monopolies' held by large, foreign pharmaceutical companies."

Israel

Health Minister Warns, Hospitals Lack Medicine

The long-drawn-out conflict with the Palestinians has had devastating effects on the Israeli economy, including its public hospital system. Israel's Minister of Health Nissim Dahan, a member of the Shas party, issued a dramatic alarm in an interview on Israel Radio, the daily *Ha'aretz* reported on Aug. 24. Dahan called on Israelis to avoid checking into hospitals, because they are about to run out of medicine. "I gave the warning several months ago, but nobody wanted to listen to us . . . like the country's second water crisis. We said that there would not be any water, but the Treasury took no notice. Crises are only solved in Israel at the last minute," he said.

Most responsible for the crisis, Dahan said, are Finance Minister Silvan Shalom and other senior Treasury officials: "The Treasury boys do not understand a whit about health issues, they are not ready to understand and do not want to listen. . . . The only thing that interests them is how much

money they can save the government. This is on the backs of people who will start to die. . . . They will die, because there is no money for medicine, no money for dialysis. This is the reality, I personally checked up on the situation."

Dahan said, "Twice I have arranged to meet Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, but to my dismay, he hasn't found the time for the Health Ministry. I think he should end his vacation, and I hope that with one phone call to the Finance Ministry he will be able to solve the problem. . . . Let there be no misunderstandings: This is a catastrophe. This is the reality."

Fusion Energy

New Laser Approach Demonstrated in Japan

Recent experimental work using the "Gekko 12" laser system at Japan's Osaka University Institute for Laser Engineering, has achieved a doubling in the efficiency for "igniting" fusion plasma by ultra-short laser pulses. This work, done in cooperation with Britain's Rutherford-Appleton Laboratory, is reported in Britain's *Nature* magazine and featured widely in the British press in late August. It will be a major subject at an international fusion conference, to be held in Japan in September.

The Osaka experiment is directed toward realizing the so-called "fast ignitor" approach to laser fusion. In this approach, two successive laser pulses are used to compress, and then ignite, the fusion fuel contained in a spherical pellet, initially the size of a grain of sand. First, the pellet is hit from all sides by a relatively long (one-billionth of a second, or nanosecond) pulse, delivered by the multiple-beam Gekko 12 laser, resulting in an implosion to high densities. Next, a single, ultra-short (less than a trillionth of a second, or picosecond) laser pulse is directed at the center of the pellet, to achieve "ignition" of fusion reactions.

The method used to generate such ultra-short pulses, known as "chirped pulse amplification," was pioneered in the United States by the University of Rochester in the 1980s

THE JAPANESE chip manufacturer Toshiba on Aug. 25 announced plans to cut 20,000 jobs, including 10,000 jobs inside Japan, following just days after rival Fujitsu announced 16,400 job cuts. Toshiba is also planning to scale back its manufacturing of its dynamic random access memory chip by 25%.

DEATH RATES for adults in some areas of Asia will rise 40% in the next decade because of AIDS, a new report from the World Health Organization warns. The hardest-hit countries will include Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, and a few states in India. India alone could see one-third of a million deaths due to AIDS in 2005, the WHO forecasts.

GERMAN Free Democrats from the East Westphalia-Lippe section of the party recommended a national maglev rail grid among all big German cities, according to news wire reports on Aug. 21. Gudrun Koppe, a member of the Bundestag (parliament) in Berlin, said that this could replace domestic air travel, because passengers would be able to travel to any city in Germany in about the same time. "This technology should be realized as soon as possible," she said.

10,000 AUSTRALIAN cancer patients a year die prematurely, or suffer inadequate pain and symptom control or a reduced quality of life from lack of radiotherapy because of budget cuts, the Aug. 21 *The Age* reported. The report was based on the "National Strategic Plan for Radiation Oncology," a study prepared by the College of Radiologists, the Institute of Radiography, and College of Medical Scientists and Engineers. The report forecasts that the number of such patients will double by 2005.

SOUTH KOREA has been threatened with retaliation by the United States if it proceeds with plans to save its largest chip producer, Hynix. The firm is facing collapse if it doesn't get a \$4 billion loan from government-linked banks and a \$1.25 billion debt-for-equity swap.

and perfected for fusion and other applications at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in the 1990s. It permits an increase of 10,000 or more times in the energy flux-density of the laser pulse, by a corresponding "time-compression" of the pulse.

However, the efficiency of igniting a pre-compressed fusion pellet by such an ultra-short pulse, has been limited by the effects of dissipation or "defocussing" of the pulse in traversing the outer layers of the imploded pellet. In the recent experiments, this difficulty was overcome in the following way: First, a tiny, hollow cone of gold is produced, using high-precision machining techniques. The narrow end of the gold cone, with a tiny opening in it, is inserted into a hole made in the side of the fusion pellet. When the pellet, thus mounted on the cone, is hit by the first pulse, the sharp end of the cone, given its much higher mass-density, implodes much more slowly than the pellet material. Before that happens, the second, ultra-short pulse is sent in along the axis of the cone, passing via the cone directly to the center of the compressed pellet. The cone acts as a channel for the pulse, while screening away evaporated pellet material from getting in the way of the ignition pulse.

High Technology

Hong Kong Studying Maglev Link to Mainland

"The Hong Kong Transport Authority is currently in discussion with mainland railroad bureaus, to study the feasibility of exploiting the magnetic levitation train technology to connect Hong Kong with Guangzhou [Canton], Beijing, Shanghai, and other points," China News Service reported on Aug. 16.

"The Hong Kong government has just recently inquired into the possibilities of the European as well as Japanese maglev systems, which are considered to be the development trend for passenger transportation in the new century. The present maglev technologies are most suited for long-distance lines. The longer the distance, the larger the population using the line and the more stable the passenger load, the more effective they are," the news commentary said.

China News Service continued: "Experts note, that conventional wheel-based trains need about 31 hours to traverse the more than 2,000 kilometer-long line from Hong Kong to Beijing. If the magnetic levitation train, with speeds up to 400 km per hour, is used, then the travel time is shortened to five hours. Provided the price of the ticket is reasonable, the maglev system can attract many passengers who now travel by air. Besides this, the first domestic-built maglev train has just left the factory, making China the third country, after Germany and Japan, to master this technology."

Serbia

'LaRouche Represents The Real America'

The director of the Yugoslav Institute of International Politics and Economics, Prof. Blagoje Babic, in the Aug. 22 Serbian daily *Glas Javnosti*, introduced the Serbian public to Lyndon LaRouche. According to the author, he wanted "to save the readers from the simplified view, that all Americans have the same view of the world as the 'BAC [British-American-Commonwealth] empire.'"

Professor Babic elaborated the distinction between the two American traditions—the "Southern Strategy" versus the "American System of political economy," which defends the republic, fosters industry, and recognizes the sovereignty of all states. He underlined that LaRouche is today the heir of this latter American tradition, from Alexander Hamilton, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt, and John F. Kennedy.

The author wrote, "I suggested indirectly, that with the [Presidential election] victory of Mr. LaRouche we should have another America and another world."

In 1990, shortly before the Balkans war broke out, the institute had organized an infrastructure conference of all the Balkan and southern European countries, reflecting LaRouche's Productive Triangle approach. In June of this year, a Schiller Institute delegation visited Belgrade for the first time to present LaRouche's analysis of the breakdown crisis, and his proposals for a New Bretton Woods and a Eurasian Land-Bridge.

‘Ape Science’: A Multi-Pronged Darwinian Attack Against Man

by Gabriele Liebig

On Aug. 18-19, the Schiller Institute held its traditional Summer Academy in Oberwesel, Germany, on the banks of the Rhine. The theme was “The Battle for the Mind—What Is the Prospect Facing Young People Today?” In last week’s EIR, we published Lyndon LaRouche’s keynote speech. Here, we present the Aug. 18 panel on the neo-Darwinian attack on man.

Gabriele Liebig is the editor of the German weekly Neue Solidarität, and an executive committee member of the International Caucus of Labor Committees in Europe.

Mankind is under attack, first of all by the globalized bubble economy. In part underlying the economic attack, IMF policy, prevention of development, etc., there is another, deeper-level attack against mankind. Right now it takes the following shapes:

1. In January, Hubert Markl, president of the Max Planck Society (the most renowned association of scientists in Germany) announced, that his greatest wish for the future is the reduction of the world’s population to 2 billion people.¹ That is a reduction to one-third of the present level of 6 billion people.

2. There is a campaign, in part supported by Markl, to push for relentless use of the full arsenal of the technologies of reproductive medicine. Most of you are familiar with it, so I can be very brief:

In vitro fertilization: You can fertilize human ova outside the body, which means, if you have donors of human egg cells and sperm, you can “produce” human embryos. In Germany,

IVF is allowed only for the purpose of implanting the embryo in the womb of the woman whose ovum was fertilized in this way. But there are always more ova fertilized than are needed. And now the latest fad in biomedical research is to get your hands on these “superfluous” embryos and turn them into stem-cell cultures, for the purpose of growing transplant tissues. Lucrative patents are in store for those who come first.

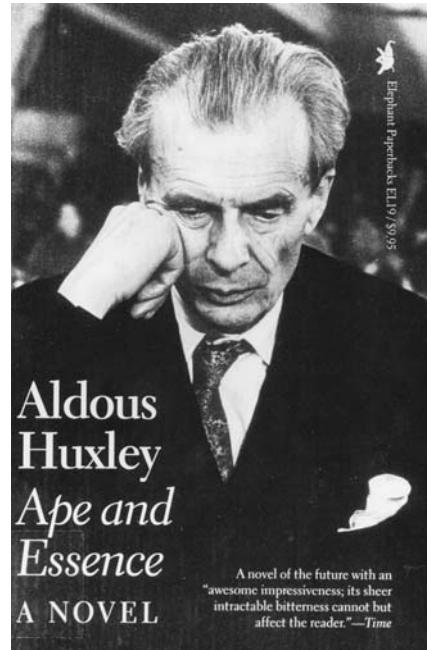
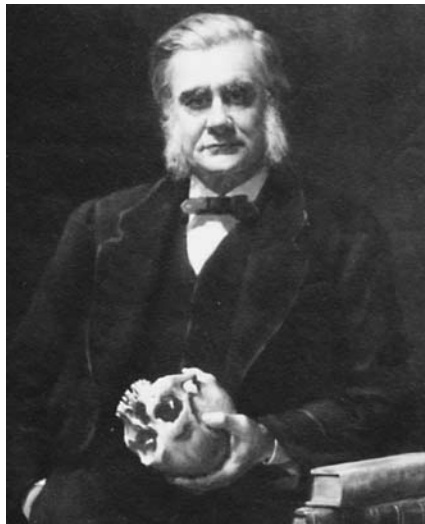
Cloning: Everybody knows about the cloned sheep “Dolly.” There are various techniques to put the nucleus of a normal body cell into a female ovum, thus producing a cloned embryo with the same gene code as the person whose body cell was denuclearized for this purpose. Only very recently, the U.S. House of Representatives has forbidden any human cloning, also “therapeutic cloning” only for the purpose of growing tissues or organs for the person who gave the nucleus for the clone. In Germany, all human cloning has been forbidden, by a quite strict law, since 1990. But for example in Great Britain, therapeutic cloning is explicitly allowed.

Pre-Implantation Diagnosis: PID has nothing to do with an examination for later medical treatment of some sort. PID is a genetic check of the several-days-old embryo still *in vitro*, in order to decide which embryos not to implant, but to throw away or to use otherwise. PID is applied, when the embryo has only eight cells. One of these eight cells is ripped off and its DNA is checked—obviously quite a heavy-handed intervention.

That is just to give you an idea about that second aspect of the attack on man.

3. There is third aspect of the “Darwinian attack against man,” the “Man is an Ape” campaign: One example from the London *Times*: “Man versus Ape. Could Apes Ever Rule Over Man. . . ? We Are More Like Our Hairy Cousins Than We Dare To Admit.”

1. Interview in *Frankfurter Rundschau*, Jan. 9, 2001. See also Gabriele Liebig, “Dr. Markl’s Great Bioethical Offensive vs. Human Dignity,” *EIR*, July 27, 2001.



The Huxley dynasty of Darwinists and utilitarian sociobiologists, forerunners of today's Malthusian eugenicists, left to right: Julian Huxley (1887-1975), Thomas Huxley (1825-1895), Aldous Huxley (1894-1963).

Even more “hairy” is actually an article in *Die Welt* on a book entitled *Bruder Affe (Brother Ape)*. It says: “Men and Apes. Richard Wrangham and Dale Peterson looked for differences and found none. . . . Indeed, the differences between our hairy brothers are not of a fundamental nature, but only matter of gradation.”

It’s psywar, of course: “Don’t you dare talk about man in the image of God, or man as a ‘purpose in and for itself’! Man has come from Apes, and still is one. Don’t you dare interfere with our Ape Science, such as for example human cloning.” This is indeed the gist of a declaration in favor of human cloning, signed, among other Darwinists, by British evolutionary biologist Richard Dawkins, who also advocates human rights for Great Apes. I found it on the Internet, and it insists: “*Homo sapiens* is a member of the animal kingdom”!

The “genetic” psywar version has its clone in the “artificial intelligence” psywar version coming from the group of Marvin Minsky, Hans Moravec, or Max More, who claim: In principle, the human mind functions like a computer, and can be simulated and eventually replaced by a powerful machine. And with an expression of contempt on their faces, the AI gurus preach, what a deficient and miserably flawed computer man is.

So, we have a two-pronged ideological attack aimed against the same thing: human identity!

The Common Roots

What does all this have to do with each other: Markl’s wish to shrink the world population, the bioindustry’s lust for human embryos as raw material for the “biotechnological

revolution,” and the Man is Ape and/or a bad computer campaign?

Very simple. All three aspects lead directly to the doorsteps of that camp of Darwinists, utilitarian sociobiologists, or misnamed “humanists” today, who are faithfully following the detailed outline—in fact a comprehensive plan of action—left behind by their mentors: Arch-Darwinist **Thomas Huxley**; intelligence man and science fiction writer **H.G. Wells**; **Bertrand Russell**; and Thomas Huxley’s grandsons **Aldous and Julian Huxley**.

I will focus on Aldous and Julian Huxley. Aldous is the novelist mostly known as author of *Brave New World*, while Julian became general secretary (1946) and director (1948) of UNESCO, the UN Economic, Social and Cultural Organization.

Lyndon LaRouche, in a recent memo, distinguished between “mere actors on a stage” and the “stage master” behind the scene, who shapes the things to come. Such stage masters, evil ones, were Aldous and Julian Huxley.

Aldous Huxley’s Malthusian ‘Brave New World’

Brave New World was written in 1931. But after the Soviets had sent their Sputnik satellite into space, Russell, the Huxleys, and their collaborators went into a new wave of stage-master activities. Being fully aware of the creative nature of the human mind, they started another huge program to quell that potential, because they perceived it as a fatal threat to the oligarchy they represented. In 1959, Aldous Huxley published *Brave New World Revisited*:

“A new age is supposed to have begun on October 4, 1957



Gabriele Liebig: “The three aspects of the ‘neo-Darwinian attack on man’ can be understood and dealt with only in one package.”

[when Sputnik was launched]. But actually, in the present context, all our exuberant post-Sputnik talk is irrelevant and even nonsensical. So far as the masses of mankind are concerned, the coming time will not be the Space Age; it will be the Age of Overpopulation.”

Neither a “colony on the Moon” nor a future “emigration to Mars” would contribute in the least to solve the overpopulation problem on Earth, Huxley writes. He reminds his readers, how the demographic problem had been solved by the oligarchy in *Brave New World*:

“An optimum figure for world population had been calculated and numbers were maintained at this figure (a little under 2 billions, if I remember rightly) generation after generation.”

It seems, we have discovered one source of Mr. Markl’s demographic wisdom.

The first chapter of *Brave New World Revisited*, from which we quoted here, is headlined “Overpopulation.” The second chapter is on eugenics as an antidote to what Aldous Huxley calls “dysgenics,” the qualitative decline of the human genetic makeup:

“In this second half of the 20th Century we do nothing systematic about our breeding; but in our random and unregulated way we are not only overpopulating our planet, we are also, it would seem, making sure, that these greater numbers shall be of biologically poorer quality. . . . Today, thanks to sanitation, modern pharmacology and the social conscience, most of the children born with hereditary defects reach matu-

rity and multiply their kind.”

And he describes, what a terrible mistake it is, in his opinion, to go to some tropical island and eradicate malaria with DDT, thus saving the lives of some hundreds of thousands, because the offspring of these people would be millions and their lives would be only hunger and misery.

This topic also appears in Julian Huxley’s *Essays of a Humanist*, which already gives you an idea what kind of “humanism” that is. We published years ago what the Malthusian reasoning was behind the campaign against DDT,² but it is nevertheless revealing how outspoken Aldous and Julian Huxley are on that point.

Aldous Huxley’s stagemasterly activities during the 1960s are described in a book, still available at Böttiger Verlag, about *The Case of Charles Manson*. Huxley was deeply involved in the research, development, testing, and promotion of hallucinogenic drugs like LSD. In the beginning of the ‘60s, he made celebrated speeches about the pharmaceutical possibility to establish “a tearless dictatorship” with “painless concentration camps for whole societies,” thanks to cheap and widespread drugs like LSD. The effect of drugs like that, he described in *The Doors of Perception*.

Julian Huxley, the ‘Humanist’

Julian, in the meantime, stuck to the Darwinian subject and promoted his “new humanism.” All of the following quotes come from the last two essays of his *Essays of a Humanist* (London: Chatto & Windus, 1964):

“If man is not to become the planet’s cancer instead of its partner and guide, the threatening plethora of the unborn must be for ever banished from the scene.

“. . . Man has become the latest dominant type in the evolutionary process, has multiplied enormously, has achieved miracles of cultural evolution, has reduced or extinguished many other species, and has radically affected the ecology and indeed the whole evolutionary process of our planet. Yet he is a highly imperfect creature. He carries a heavy burden of genetic defects and imperfections. As a psychosocial organism, he has not undergone much improvement. . . . In addition, his genetic deterioration is being rendered probable by his social setup, and definitely being promoted by atomic fallout.”

He adds the threat of population growth, demands a policy of population control both in every country and on the level of the United Nations, and promises:

“I would prophesy that within a quite short time, historically speaking, we shall find ourselves aiming at an absolute reduction of the population in the world in general, and in overcrowded countries like Britain, India and China, Japan, Java and Jamaica in particular; the quantitative control of population is a necessary prerequisite for qualitative improve-

2. See, for example, “Population Control Lobby Banned DDT To Kill More People,” *EIR*, June 19, 1992.

LaRouche: The Political Issue of 'Human Cloning'

LaRouche in 2004, the campaign committee of Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, issued this statement on Aug. 10, 2001.

The essence of the political issue of "cloning," is underscored by a current series on this subject appearing in the German popular-entertainment daily *Bildzeitung*. There we find featured a reported intention to clone a replica of Adolf Hitler, using material extracted from Hitler's skull. Ironically, this scandalous news item accurately underscores the fact, that the current rash of proposals for cloning do, like much of current trends in U.S. health-care policy, parody the Nazi regime's views on the biology of mankind.

The inhuman views of the Nazis, and those Americans who, back then, shared and praised the Nazis' eugenics policies, are echoed widely today among those susceptible persons who have been duped into admiration for the cult of "molecular biology." What is new, is the revival of the

kinds of thinking on eugenics associated with the Nazis then, as is to be seen now in the influence of the science-fiction cults of the "New Economy" cult of "information theory," and "artificial intelligence," today. There has been a recent spillover of those science-fiction cults, into the spread of such wildly reductionist doctrine of molecular biology as the infamous "Bell Curve" racism spilled out of locations such as Harvard University.

The clear and present danger from the spread of this "human cloning" fad, is to be recognized in the mass slaughter of cows and sheep in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. That killing, in conscious and malicious violation of all well-established, successful methods for dealing with the control of the spread of hoof-and-mouth disease, is being explained by some official circles in Britain, as a probable precedent for the application of the same mass-killing policies against human beings, in the case of major epidemics among human populations.

If we look around us, in the world at large today, no honest and intelligent person could deny, that there is, indeed, the smell of Auschwitz in the currently panicked efforts to ram through such wild-eyed assertions of the universal authority of molecular biology, as seeking clearance for human cloning.

or even reach an understanding of evolution. I can only say how grateful I am that neither Galton nor Darwin shared these views, and state my own firm belief that they are not valid. Darwin knew nothing, I repeat *nothing*, about the actual mechanisms of biological variation and inheritance. . . ."

Before you get sick, I will leave the matter of the Huxleys. But I ask you to think about this explicit and implicit "program of action" which they drew up after the Sputnik shock. Because we have seen it all happening: the rock-drug-sex counterculture of the '60s; the Club of Rome campaign about the "limits to growth"; the first Population Conference in 1974 in Bucharest (where Helga Zepp publicly attacked John D. Rockefeller III for this policy of planned "genocide"); the ensuing, in fact, genocidal campaigns against DDT and nuclear plants; the instrumentalized defense of "endangered species" against human intervention; the UN's Cairo conference of 1994, with the program of action aimed at reduction of the world population; not to forget the neo-liberal mobilization to dismantle the welfare state. And now, the moves toward negative and positive eugenics in the field of reproductive medicine.

Is This Progress?

The question becomes very concrete: Is PID or human cloning "progress," and what about using human embryos for the purpose of turning them into embryonic stem-cell cultures? For many, the answer is not obvious at all, while others,

maybe too readily, have an answer at hand. In any case, some serious thinking about the complex matter is strongly recommended.

What I have done so far, is to establish the historical-political context of the issue: The legacy of Aldous and Julian Huxley should be helpful in generally answering the question, whether this line of action is good for mankind, or not. Note that they are explicitly advising against the prevention of diseases, especially infectious diseases in the underdeveloped world! The only diseases which should be eliminated, in their view, are "genetic defects" by way of eugenic selection. So, what they really demand in medicine is clearly not scientific progress, but its opposite, which leads to the obstruction, prevention, and discrediting of real scientific progress.

A symbol of such discrediting is the so-called "science cult" in Canada, led by a former pop singer called "Rael," who employs a group of so-called scientists and talks about cloning Adolf Hitler. Their symbol is a swastika in a Star of David. They believe in UFOs and claim that man was not a product of evolution, but of a genetic intervention of extraterrestrials. Nevertheless, Richard Dawkins wholeheartedly supports the cloning project. It is easy to see how this discredits both medical science and serious extraterrestrial activities like space travel, among other ghastly aspects. And I could hardly believe it, when I saw Rael's "cult bishop," molecular biologist Brigitte Boisselier, sitting side by side with Italian clonist Severino Antinori and American clonist Panayiotis

Zavos on Aug. 7, 2001, at a hearing at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington!

It is certainly no coincidence, if reminiscences of H.G. Wells' novel *The Island of Dr. Moreau* come to mind, because this is the ugliest science fiction come alive! Human Science is being turned into "Ape Science," an expression the real apes will forgive me. By "Ape Science," I mean the type of science parodied in the original movie "Planet of the Apes," starring Charlton Heston—not the recent remake. In the old movie, the Ape Scientists practice, for example, lobotomy—i.e., the surgical removal of large parts of the brain—as a form of "research." In fact, human cloning is no less brutal than lobotomy or "electroshock therapy." The isolated nucleus and the emptied egg cell are merged by electrofusion. Those genetic engineers, who have cloned sheep and mice, say themselves, that cloning produces a totally unknown variety of new types of genetic defects. Each human clone will be a reckless lifelong human experiment.

So, the question regarding human progress has rather to be posed in a different way: How can we save real science from being turned into science fiction of the Wells-Huxley type?

Stem cell research is a case in point: For quite a while "ape scientific" pleas for the use of embryonic stem cells has created an impression among the German public, as if this were the only way to achieve medical advances like cultivating patient-specific transplant tissues. It took a major effort by real scientists to explain the existence and potential of adult stem cells existing in every human body, which can be used with greater chance for success than embryonic stem cells for the same therapeutic purposes.

A recent one-page article by stem-cell expert Gerd Kempermann contributed very competently to this discussion.³ Kempermann heads a working group on "neuronal stem cells" at the Max Delbrück Institute in Berlin. He established, with mice experiments, that damaged brain tissue can be induced to repair itself, if you stimulate the relevant area. So, Kempermann demands more competence in the debate. People should know what they are talking about, if they talk about stem cells. This admonition is not only meant for opponents of embryonic stem-cell research, but rather for those who blindly fall for any claim or demand in the name of "science." He strongly argues in favor of more serious and more adequately funded research into adult stem cells, and reports numerous fascinating findings. It turns out, that there are adult stem cells that are "more than multipotent," which means you can grow from stem cells of one tissue, cells of other tissues—for example, lung cells from stem cells taken from bone marrow. Kempermann concludes his extraordinarily interesting report with the statement that German stem-cell research is not damaged, in terms of legal restrictions, by the *Embryonenschutzgesetz* (law to protect embryos), but rather by the

3. Gerd Kempermann, "Der Traum neuer Zellen für neue Menschen," *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Aug. 17, 2001.

federal budget law, which leads to lack of public funding for such science projects as the ones he had described!

So much at this point on the voices of real science, which we have to be able to hear, to amplify, and to augment.

Let us now take our deliberation on what is progress and what not, a crucial step further.

The Demographic Crisis

Physical economist Lyndon LaRouche has developed a very reliable, unambiguous criterion for human progress, which is the increase of potential relative population density per square kilometer and per capita.

On the other hand, we heard already, what Aldous and Julian Huxley, the Malthusians, had to say about demography: They advocated population reduction, and this became and still is the policy of the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), from the first UN Population Conference in Bucharest in 1974, through its followup event in Cairo in 1994: absolute *population reduction*.

That UN policy is, in fact, identical in method and intent to the policy recommended by Erhard Wetzel, the Nazi *Rassendezernent* [administrative official in charge of racial matters—ed.] who worked in the Nazi Ministry for the eastern occupied territories (the Ostministerium). Wetzel's proposed "negative population policy" for population control and population reduction in Nazi-occupied Russia consisted in a massive propaganda campaign about how dangerous and costly it is to have babies, the distribution of contraceptives, and massive legal abortions. The text is astonishing.⁴

The Cairo program of action proclaimed the "low variant" of the UN world population prognosis as a goal: to reduce the Total Fertility Rate (TFR, average number of children per woman) below 2. The replacement level is 2.1; at any TFR below that, the population shrinks, especially if life expectancy is falling at the same time. UNFPA's own 1992 graph shows where this policy will eventually lead (**Figure 1**). The climax of population growth is reached by 2050, with less than 8 billion people. A hundred years later, the "Markl Huxley Optimum" of 2 billion is reached.

A French demographer calculated already in 1988 what would happen, if the TFR were to fall in the industrial and developing nations to 1.4 children, as it was in Germany at that time (now it is 1.3): a population implosion (**Figure 2**).

And guess what happened! The world's fertility rate has actually been sinking since 1965. It sank first in the industrial nations, thus feeding racist propaganda about the "population explosion" in the underdeveloped countries.

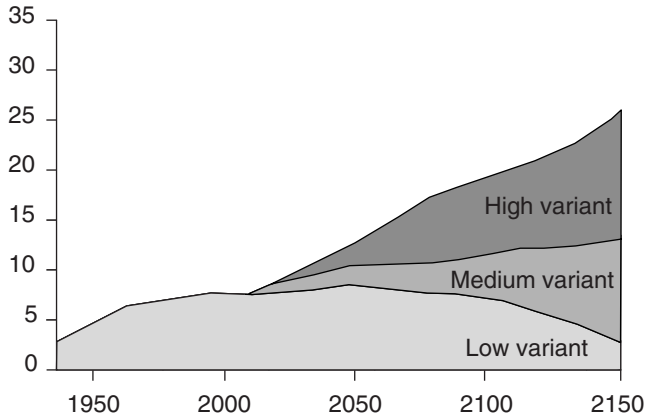
In the meantime, the TFR has fallen below 1.5 children in 23 countries (including Russia and Germany), below 1.8 children in an additional 21 countries (in Eastern and Western

4. Erhard Wetzel, "Stellungnahme und Gedanken zum Generalplan Ost des Reichsführers SS," Geheime Reichssache, Dokument Nr. 2 (Allied Document NG-2325), in Helmut Heiber, "Der Generalplan Ost," Vierteljahresshefte für Zeitgeschichte, Heft 3/1958, S. 317f.

FIGURE 1

The Population-Reduction Program of the UN Cairo Conference

Population (billions)



Source: UNFPA, 1992.

The UNFPA called for adoption of the “low variant” population curve, which would bring world population down to 2 billion by 2150.

Europe, but also developing countries like Barbados) and below 2.1 children in 51 countries, in total (including the U.S.A. and China) (Table 1).

Just now, in the August issue of *Nature*, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) has published an article with the title “The End of World Population Growth.” It is cloaked in probabilistic language, but the gist is this: According to the median of all their projections, world population would peak in 2070 at about 9 billion and go down from there. The significance of it is only, that they have to admit that the “population explosion” is over. That’s all, because everything else in their projections is a lie—the figures, the calculations.

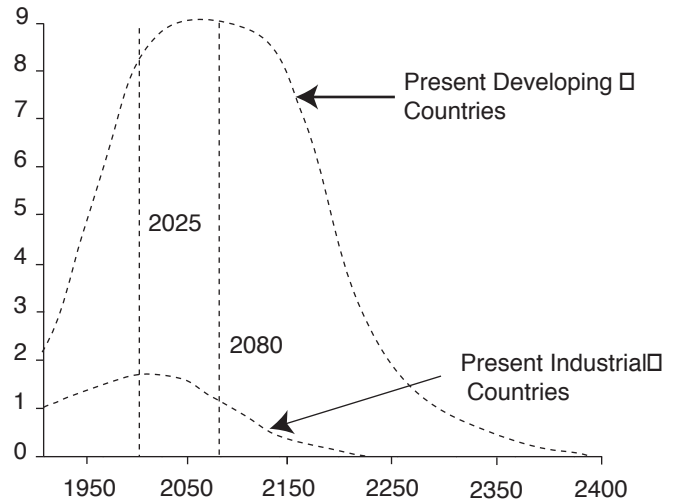
For example: IIASA says in *Nature*: “We assume that life expectancy at birth will rise in all regions, except in Sub-Saharan Africa, where HIV/AIDS will lower life expectancies during the early part of the century.” The reality: Already in the interval 1998-2000, average life expectancy has shrunk for the first time since such statistics have been kept! Only in 30 countries has it increased. And the worst of the economic collapse is still to come.

So, it is absolutely unclear when the world population will start to shrink in absolute terms: in 2070, in 2050, in ten years from now, or if it has in reality started to shrink already. The population decline is on, in the 51 countries listed above. The trend is population decline, the surest symptom of humanity standing at the abyss of a new dark age. The demographic crisis is in many respects the clearest illustration of the non-cyclical, much more fundamental cri-

FIGURE 2

World Population If Fertility Sinks to 1.4 Children in All Countries and Remains at That Level

Population (billions)



Source: J. Bourgeois-Pichat, 1988.

sis that mankind is facing.

Thus it should be more obvious now, that the three aspects of the “neo-Darwinian attack on man” can be understood and dealt with only in one package. In other words, if someone wants to defend the right to life of embryos, but blocks on the population collapse, he or she will fail as much as someone who wants to defend real science, but blocks on Malthusianism and the Huxleyite project to pervert science. If right-to-lifers dumbly block the noble imperative of science to change the biosphere for the sake of the common good of mankind and to extend the human domain into the universe; and if utilitarian “scientists” more and more lose the ability to distinguish between science and science fiction of the Huxley-Wellsian sort, deeming it particularly enlightened and future-oriented to spit on the idea of man in the image of God, while both parties remain indifferent to the global demographic disaster, the debate will lead nowhere. Worse, it will be more and more polarized, and more and more irrational, exactly as Wells and the Huxleys would like it to happen.

Therefore, we have to switch on some faculties of reason in our own and other people’s minds, and set out to conquer those elements of the problem, which we have, for one reason or the other, neglected so far.

The population issue is of special relevance here, for yet another reason: The fact that IIASA and others now are forced to admit the demographic decline has most far-reaching implications. Its crucial significance is, that all those Huxleyite programs based on the argument of the threat of overpopula-

TABLE 1

Total Fertility Rates in Countries with Below-Replacement Fertility

Range of Total Fertility Rate in 1995-2000	Range of Total Fertility Rate in 1995-2000	Range of Total Fertility Rate in 1995-2000
2.10-1.80	1.79-1.50	Less than 1.50
Reunion 2.10	Australia 1.79	Switzerland 1.47
Sri Lanka 2.10	Republic of Moldova 1.76	Japan 1.43
Iceland 2.10	Martinique 1.75	Lithuania 1.42
TPYR Macedonia 2.06	Thailand 1.74	Austria 1.41
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea 2.05	Finland 1.73	Macau 1.40
Cyprus 2.03	Denmark 1.72	Slovakia 1.39
New Zealand 2.01	United Kingdom 1.72	Ukraine 1.38
Azerbaijan 1.99	France 1.71	Hungary 1.37
United States of America 1.99	Armenia 1.70	Portugal 1.37
Georgia 1.92	Singapore 1.68	Belarus 1.36
Mauritius 1.91	Luxembourg 1.67	Bosnia and Hercegovina 1.35
Ireland 1.90	Republic of Korea 1.65	Russian Federation 1.34
Guadeloupe 1.90	Trinidad and Tobago 1.65	China, Hong Kong SAR 1.32
Malta 1.89	Sweden 1.57	Germany 1.30
Norway 1.85	Croatia 1.56	Estonia 1.28
Yugoslavia 1.84	Belgium 1.55	Greece 1.28
China 1.80	Cuba 1.55	Slovenia 1.26
	Poland 1.53	Latvia 1.25
	Netherlands 1.50	Bulgaria 1.23
	Barbados 1.50	Italy 1.20
		Czech Republic 1.19
		Romania 1.17
		Spain 1.15

Source: Paul Treanor, "All 10 Million Europeans," <http://web.inter.nl.net/Paul.Treanor/nohumans.html>

tion of the planet are obsolete! The key premise of that whole range of evil policies is as obsolete as the New Economy bubble! On the Internet, some people call this a "culture shock," this shift from the threat of population explosion, to the threat of population decline.

In other words, it is time for a paradigm shift, not only in economic policies—we know how the demographic decline could be reversed: What we need is "a generation of development," and LaRouche stands for exactly that alternative—but a paradigm shift, also in terms of the image of man.

The Image of Man

This is the context of the *Kulturkampf*, as the president of the German Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Prof. Wolfgang Frühwald, has called the quite vivid debate in the German public about the neo-Darwinian image of man, which Hubert Markl promoted in his speech on June 22 at the annual meeting of the Max Planck Society, as opposed to that truly humanist image of man, without which there would not have been a European civilization.

This image of man has to be intelligible for non-religious people, and it cannot just be Kantian. The philosophical "Maginot line" of those who rightfully argue against degrading human embryos to the status of raw material for the bioindustry, is pretty much Kant's notion that "man is purpose in

himself." This is true, and it goes well together with the principle of "human dignity" in the German *Grundgesetz* [Constitution—ed.], but it has become ever foggier and less clear (for reasons for which Kant himself is in part responsible). And utilitarians can easily argue that Kant didn't know anything about embryos, etc. Therefore people like Professor Frühwald have called for a notion encompassing the "the whole scope of man." Humanist experts in constitutional law have called for an expanded notion of "human dignity," which protects not only the integrity and dignity of the human person, but also the integrity and dignity of the human species, of mankind.

Combining the approach of "life scientist" Vladimir Vernadsky, with the theory of manifolds developed by the mathematician Georg Cantor, we come to a manifold called man, which takes the form of a well-ordered series, which, in turn, has three sub-series.

The series starts with the first cell of the new human being, the fertilized ovum. That starting point is not a theological concept, it is a biological fact (since IVF a very empirical fact), and any other starting point would be as unreasonable as starting the natural number series with 7 instead of 1. The first cell divides into 2, 4, 8 cells, etc.; after 79 days it implants in the uterine wall, the organs develop, the heart and the central nervous system; the fetus is moving like a baby, is growing, and then comes the big event: birth! Only now does the

Breakthrough in Surgery With Adult Stem Cells

Physicians at the University Clinic in Düsseldorf, Germany on Aug. 24 announced that they had repaired a patient's failing heart, using stem cells taken from his bone marrow. Injected into the arteries near his heart, the stem cells migrated to areas damaged by a heart attack, and turned into healthy muscle cells which began to beat.

Prof. Bodo Ekehard, who carried out the procedure, was quoted in the Germany press: "Ten weeks after the transplantation, the size of the damaged area has shrunk by nearly a third, and the capacity of the heart itself has clearly improved." Ekehard has treated six patients since March, between the ages of 38 and 67, with their own stem cells, and said that after a short period, all showed similar improvement.

"Our results should show that it is possible to do this work without the ethically controversial embryonic stem cells," he said.—*Rainer Apel*

baby have its own body and blood circulation.

Now the next, extra-uterine phase of human development starts, and it starts immediately, with a lot of work: breathing, drinking, shitting. . . . At the same time the dual nature of man comes into play. The baby's mind is immediately part of this mental milieu which is called "culture." The child grows up, goes to school through puberty, and hopefully reaches, as a young adult, mental maturity, that is, the ability to think independently.

This marks the beginning of a third phase of development, which is almost totally located in the realm of mind, if you focus on the essential aspects, the inner development of character and mind. There are the great challenges as a mature parent, in whatever useful profession, or as a responsible citizen. This is the realm of possible improvements in the specifically human ability to *generate, transmit, and apply ideas*. As LaRouche has emphasized in his papers on education, there is a total analogy between the reliving of already-existing ideas, which other people discovered before, and the creation of totally new ideas. This realm is Vernadsky's "noösphere."

In this way, we can get the full scope of man in his *many* stages of potential development, unified into one idea: Man. It is a living process of becoming, defined by its highest potential.

Furthermore, this potential is not limited to the single mortal individual, but the individual is linked to humanity as

a whole—past, present, and future—not only through "culture," but through the specific individual quality of the human mind. Building on the discoveries of creative people in the past, adding new discoveries to them, man can develop an ever truer mirror-image of the universe in his mind, without ever reaching truth itself. But it is enough to make the inhabitant of the noösphere master over the biosphere and non-living processes.

This is the difference between man and animal that "ape scientists" can't find. Cantor calls this the "transfinite" quality of the human mind; Nicolaus of Cusa and others call it being "in the image of God." But it doesn't matter what you call it: It is an idea without which you cannot really enjoy your being human. And therefore, nobody should be deprived of it.

Here is the source of human freedom and dignity, both of the individual and humanity as a whole. This potential is what makes mankind the most precious thing on Earth, what enables man to find cures for old and new diseases in medicine, to remedy the present economic disaster, and to expand human activity to other planets and beyond.

From the well-ordered manifold of unfolding human potential, you can also derive crucial principles of natural law, criteria for what is good or bad in relevant human relations—in education for example, or in the economic organization of society, or what is to be considered progress or not.

Ape Science

All human science proceeds from this concept. Only Ape Science tries to destroy it.

I want to conclude with a true piece of Ape Science: Richard Dawkins published an article on "The Evolutionary Future of Man: A Biological View of Progress," in the *London Economist*, on Nov. 9, 1993. First he tries to explain, in a Darwinian way, why the brain and skull of *Homo sapiens* is bigger than that of his predecessors millions of years ago: "At some point in the evolution of brains they acquired the ability to simulate models of the outside world. In its advanced forms we call this ability 'imagination.' It may be compared to the virtual reality software that runs on some computers."

This "internal virtual world," he surprisingly claims, becomes so much part of the environment of the brain "hardware," that the hardware actually changes. "The changes in hardware then stimulate improvements in the virtual environment, and the spiral continues. This progressive spiral is likely to advance even faster, if the virtual environment is put together as a shared enterprise involving many individuals. And it is likely to reach breakneck speeds if it can accumulate progressively over generations."

At this point, it is quite clear to an insightful reader that Dawkins is looking for some horror image. And indeed, here it comes: an animated film using a computer program called "Morph." It is a film about skulls. The first skull is from *Australopithecus* "Lucy" about 3 million years ago. The second is *Homo erectus* 1.5 million years ago. The third is *Homo*

sapiens today. From these three given skull data, the “Morph” program computes a series of mathematical intermediates and a trend toward *Homo futuris*, 3 million years hence.

“It is broadly true, that any trends you find before *H. erectus* continue after him.” says Dawkins. “The film shows this much more dramatically . . . the spectacular ballooning of the brain. . . .”

The extrapolation into the future 3 million years hence “shows a continuation of the trend to inflate the balloon of the braincase; the chin continues to move forward and sharpen into a silly little goatee point, while the jaw itself looks too small to chew anything but baby pap. Indeed the whole cranium is quite reminiscent of a baby’s skull.”

It is really apish! He would “put very little money” on the likelihood or unlikelihood, “that something like this large-brained *H. futuris* will involve,” Dawkins admits. So, why does he develop this nonsensical movie? Does he want to show how absurd evolutionary biology can get? Or does he take pleasure in imaging mankind as just an ephemeral episode in an entropic universe, comparable to the ballooning of a speculative bubble in the entropic financial markets of the 1990s?

I’ll leave you with that, and give the floor to Torbjörn Jerlerup, who will speak on “Peter Singer and the Darwinian Left.”

Torbjörn Jerlerup

The Case of Peter Singer: Don’t Play by the Rules!

As Lyndon LaRouche already said in his speech this morning, when facing a great crisis, public opinion often tends to be stupid. This is something that history all too often teaches us. The subject of my speech this afternoon is how we can fight stupidity. Especially one form of stupidity: neo-Darwinism and the philosophy of game theory.

I want to focus on one of the more influential neo-Darwinists, the De Camp Professor in Bioethics at Princeton University, Peter Singer. Singer is well known here in Germany. The handicapped call him Dr. Death, because of his view that infanticide, the murder of newborn babies, should be legal. He is a guru of the bioethical—but in reality not-so-very-ethical—attempt to introduce euthanasia into embryological research. He is also the number-one guru of the animal rights movement, because of his writings, where he claims that man is only an animal.

The problem with Singer is that his ideas actually are popular. Few philosophers are read by more than the academic elite, but with Singer it is different. Singer is not only known in Germany. In Sweden, and in England and Holland, Singer is the most widely read philosopher of our times. His influence is growing, among youth especially, here and in the U.S.A. The youth are targeted. Among students interested in politics and philosophy, Singer is big—and Singer is more than big, he is a guru, among many of the politically active belonging to the so-called New Left, the “antiglobalizers.”

Just listen to what the Norwegian daily *Aftenposten* wrote earlier this year: “Neo-Darwinism has, until recent years, been an academic phenomenon. For the last 20 years it has been the pet project of thousands of professors, mainly from the U.S.A. and Europe. This is beginning to change. The hard work of enthusiasts has led to the creation of a global youth movement.”

Aftenposten continues: “There are many similarities between this movement and the youth movement of the ’60s. The difference is that today the new ideas are spreading from Europe to the U.S.A., not the opposite way, as back in the ‘good old days’ of the hippie movement. Another difference is that the politicians today are responding faster than ever and are adopting the new ideas in a speed that few . . . would have dreamt of 20 years ago.”

Who is named as the main philosopher of this move-

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ment? Peter Singer. *Aftenposten* writes: “Singer’s books are studied by all who aim to change the world, and can be found in the pockets of students in every university and at every demonstration in Europe. . . . Singer is for the European left today, what Mao was for the American and European left yesterday.”

‘Dr. Death’

Let us take a closer look at Singer. This is a book by Peter Singer and the German author Helga Kuhse from 1985, *Should the Baby Live?* It was published in German in 1993. Look at what they write: “This book contains conclusions which some readers will find disturbing. We think that some infants with severe disabilities should be killed.”

In this book they write that it should be legal to kill handicapped children below one year old, *even if they can be cured*; such as children who are born with a handicap called *spina bifida*, which affects the spine. Why? Because of two reasons. One is that, if they live, they might “suffer” in the future, and the other because it *costs too much* to treat them.

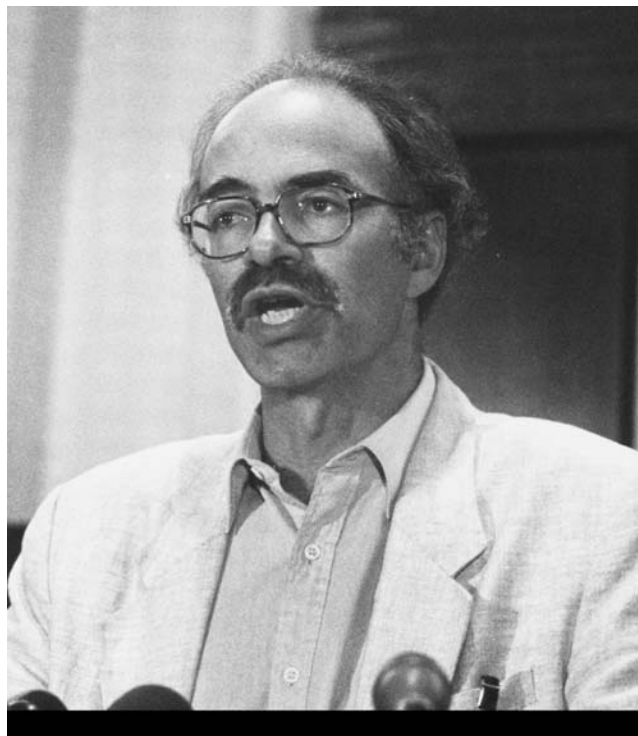
The most widely read philosophy book in Sweden today is Singer’s *Practical Ethics*, which published in six editions in German, with the latest in 1994. Let’s look at what Singer writes. He repeats the arguments for infanticide and against treating newborns with *spina bifida*. He also describes one of his favorite concepts: That the notion of human rights should be replaced by the “right of persons.” That is, that higher animals, like baboons and chimpanzees, as well as humans above one year of age, should be regarded as persons with the right to life; a right that no newborn baby, and no one with severe handicaps, should have—they, in reality, are “non-persons”!

You might have heard that the European Union is researching this subject today. They want to replace the notion of human rights with the rights of persons. Guess where they got that idea!

Singer continues the general idea we have about babies as cute and valuable, and the love we feel when thinking about newborn babies, is preventing a serious discussion about the “need” to kill some of them. Singer calls these emotions irrelevant. “If we can put aside these emotionally moving but strictly irrelevant aspects of the killing of a baby, we can see that the grounds for not killing persons do not apply to newborn infants. . . . Jeremy Bentham was right to describe infanticide as ‘of a nature not to give the slightest inquietude to the most timid imagination.’ ”

His conclusion? That “to kill a newborn baby cannot violate the principle of respect for autonomy” of persons.

Singer is very “respected,” even if he seems totally nuts. One of his friends is Richard Dawkins of Oxford University, whom some of you might have heard about. He is sometimes called “the new Charles Darwin.” Together with him, and other of the leading experts on animal rights, Singer founded the “Great Apes Project” some years ago. In 1999 the branch



New youth rage, “philosopher” Peter Singer, and his neo-Darwinist co-thinkers, are teaching masses of youth how to be compassionate, selective killers.

of this project in New Zealand proposed that apes should have equal juridical rights as children and teenagers!

His main academic support in Germany comes from philosophers and so-called “ethical” experts. It is they who have implanted Singer’s ideas in the European Union. The Gesellschaft für Kritische Philosophie—the Society for Critical Philosophy—in Nuremberg, is important. Singer is one of the members of its board. Please note some of the others. Prof. Norbert Hoerster from Mainz, the leading spokesman for Singer’s concept of persons, and Prof. Dieter Birnbacher from Dortmund.

In 1995, the Society published a defense of Singer in their newsletter, *Aufklärung und Kritik*. Helga Kuhse is one of the authors in that newsletter. Her article is written as a dialogue between God and herself, where God defends Singer and ridicules the idea of “the sanctity of life.”

Professor Birnbacher writes about the notion *Menschenwürde*, human dignity. Birnbacher defends research using human embryos, as well as Singer’s idea about infanticide, and uses Friedrich Schiller to prove his case. He quotes Schiller’s *Würde der Menschen* (“The Dignity of Man”), and claims that Schiller viewed the meaning of life as *freiheit von leiden*—“freedom from suffering.” If this is the case, Birnbacher writes, then Singer is right. Apes should have the same right to life as humans, since they have equal capacity to suffer.

‘Stick to the Rules’

Hoerster and Birnbacher are currently working with another aspect of Singer’s neo-Darwinism—political and ethical game theory. This is, from my standpoint, the most dangerous part of neo-Darwinism. Why? Because it is totally accepted by a certain ugly, hairy, stinking thing, called academic public opinion.

The target is the youth. Have you heard about philosophical cafés? This is a part of the youth culture of today, where youth sit down and discuss something they call philosophy, and I would claim that these cafés are equally as damaging to the mind as Pokémon, violent videogames, or pornography. Why? Because these cafés do not deal with philosophy at all, only with game theory. According to the rules of game theory, one is supposed to develop one’s mind by reflecting upon fixed ethical paradoxes.

Peter Singer uses game theory repeatedly: For example, in the “X and Y” case. Two people are in front of you. They are about to get killed by something, and you can only save one of them, X or Y. Whom should you save, he asks?

If X is your sister and Y is a medical scientist, for example, whom do you save? And whom do you save if X is a handicapped person and Y is a healthy dog? Can you see the problem? It is a mental straitjacket. Game theory forces the mind to adapt to a situation where it has to choose between given alternatives. Problem-solving is banned; it is breaking the rules, and that is not allowed.

What is the sane solution to the problem? Of course, to try to find a solution that saves the life of both X and Y. How do you do that? By problem-solving, not by accepting the rules of the game. I would say that the more you practice problem-solving, the more capable you are to come up with a new solution when you are in a crisis, or when you face real-life situations like that of X and Y.

You should have seen some students who admired Singer whom I confronted on this issue some time ago! I had about 15 furious students in front of me, who screamed: “You can’t break the rules!” “Don’t cheat!” and “Stick to the rules!”

The Economy and Game Theory

The fact that Singer connects the economy to the question of life and death is crucial, because it follows the logic of game theory. In 1997 Singer said, on national Swedish radio, that babies in refugee camps also should be killed. Why? Because of the limited resources in the camp! The argument of Singer and his friends is that the world has limited resources so that all people cannot have prosperity; and prioritizing—so-called “triage”—is necessary. That is: In the choice of saving X or Y, the babies are to be killed in order to save the adults!

A more human solution is, of course, to create new resources, to save both and increase their standard of living. But if you try to introduce this solution at a philosophical café, I promise, you will be thrown out.



Torbjörn Jerlerup: “In order to stop Singer, it is necessary to fight his philosophical method, game theory.”

Another colleague of Singer’s is Tom Regan, a philosopher from North Carolina. Together with Garrett Hardin from California, Regan has developed something called “lifeboat ethics.” What is that? Imagine that five survivors are in a lifeboat, and that there is only room enough for four. All five eat equal amounts and take up equal space. Whom should you kill in order to make sure that the boat does not sink (or that the food does not run out)?, he asks. To make the example even sicker, Regan adds that one also could imagine that one of them is a dog. “All have an equal worth and an equal right not to be harmed,” as he claims. When asked about this at a university debate, Regan said that he would throw some people overboard: “If it were a retarded baby and a bright dog, I’d save the dog.”

In a book published in Sweden in 1997, several famous authors used Regan’s example. One of them, Evelyn Pluhar, writes, “It is obvious to everyone that we are living in a world of limited resources.” Hmm! Obvious to whom? one might ask. She continues, “This means that we often face situations where we are stuck with a limited set of resources, and have to face the choice of how to distribute them. Thus, it is justified to kill, if stuck in a situation with a lack of resources, in order to get the resources from those who have them.”

To illustrate this, she takes the example of starvation. We are often faced with the choice between letting a large number of people die or “eliminating some people” in order to get fewer mouths to feed. In order to be able to make the right

choices—that is, in order to decide who should live—we should study the lifeboat ethics of Tom Regan, she writes.

Sounds bizarre, doesn't it? Please remember that this kind of thinking is a concrete political threat today. In a time of crisis and economic collapse, public opinion often turns to the demagogues who present simple solutions that look like the lifeboat example. That is: stealing! We have heard it too often before. "We don't have resources enough, so let's kill some of the people that consume them."

Already today, we treat Africa this way. It is claimed that Africa is overpopulated, and the only allowed solution to this is to reduce the number of people. With the crisis in the health-care system in Europe, we can see that they already are using the same method here!

How do we stop it? By showing the human capacity to overcome, and to solve, problems; and by showing how it is possible to create new resources in the national as well as international economy. That is: with creativity!

There is still hope. Many people protest against Singer here in Germany. Good! But in order to stop him it is necessary to fight his philosophical method, game theory. This is something that only we can show to people. Let's go out and do so!

Jonathan Tennenbaum

Toward a True Science of Life

We have just heard how developments in molecular biology and genetic engineering are being used as an instrument for attacking the Judeo-Christian conception of Man and promoting genocidal policies far worse, even than what the Nazis did. It is well documented, in fact, that the Nazis raised the teaching of biology to the level of an official state doctrine, or even state religion, which provided the "justification" for the practices of mass sterilization and, finally, physical elimination of "undesirable" sections of the population.

But was this just a case of science being misused for evil purposes? Are molecular biology and genetic engineering simply being misused today? Or has something gone fundamentally wrong with biology itself, as a purported science? Well, as I shall indicate, there is something very much wrong, and not only in biology, but in a large part of what today passes for physical science.

Let me put my thesis very plainly and undiplomatically: Most of what is being taught in university classrooms today, in biology, and also in physics and mathematics, is actually not science at all, but essentially a variety of *religious cult*,

whose immediate roots can be traced, among other things, to the Cathars and Bogomils of the medieval "dark ages"! True, this cult, which controls much of our educational system and scientific community, naturally does not advertise itself openly as a fanatic form of irrationalist belief; rather, it calls itself "the scientific establishment"; it typically brands those who refuse to accept its most egregious doctrines, as "unscientific."

We could call it the "Cult of Entropy." It is actually very old, it goes back to Aristotle and to Babylon, as a characteristic creation of oligarchism. Its belief structure is *intrinsically* fascist, and over the last 150 years it has come to pervade biology in particular to such an extent, that the teaching of biology has itself been, and remains, a very major vehicle for the propagation of fascism. I shall illustrate this now with the case of Darwinism and modern molecular biology.

The Case of Darwin

Now, it is easy to show that Darwinism, one of the pillars of modern biology, is nothing but a kind of cult, a cult religion. I am not exaggerating. It has no scientific validity whatsoever. Darwin's so-called theory of evolution is based on absurdly irrational propositions, which did not come from scientific observations, but were artificially introduced from the outside, for political-ideological reasons.

If you find this hard to believe, just have a close look at Charles Darwin's classic work, first published in 1859, usually known as *Origin of the Species*. Actually, the full title is more ominous: *Origin of the Species by Means of Natural Selection or the Preservation of the Favored Races*. As Darwin himself states very clearly, the essential idea for this theory came from Thomas Malthus.

His whole theory of evolution is based on two interrelated propositions: the Struggle for Existence, and Natural Selection. Darwin does not give any experimental proof for them, but presents them as self-evident:

1. The capacity of the planet to sustain living organisms is limited and essentially fixed in terms of the maximum numbers that could be maintained. (Nowadays ecologists often refer to this limit as the "carrying capacity" of the Earth.)

2. Since each population of living organisms, taken by itself, tends to multiply its numbers exponentially, a point is rapidly reached, when in any given species many more individuals are born, than could possibly survive.

3. This situation, according to Darwin, inevitably leads to what he calls a continual "struggle for existence among all organic beings." He notes: "Although some species may now be increasing, more or less rapidly, in numbers, all cannot do so, for the world would not hold them." As a result, the various living organisms are constantly competing with one another, in what Darwin also calls the "War of Nature" or "Battle of Life."

4. In the process of reproduction of individuals of any species, small genetic variations occasionally occur which can be inherited by successive generations. Given the constant



Jonathan Tennenbaum: "Most of what is being taught in university classrooms today, in biology, and also in physics and mathematics, is actually not science at all, but essentially a variety of religious cult."

struggle for existence, the slightest genetic variation, which could lead to a competitive advantage relative to the environment and other living organisms, will lead to an increased population of the individuals carrying the superior traits, while variations leading to a disadvantage, will be eliminated in the competition.

5. Darwin calls this "natural selection," in analogy with the way human beings breed plants and animals, by artificially encouraging the reproduction of individuals with desirable traits and suppressing the reproduction of "inferior" individuals. In Nature it is the struggle for existence which determines that the superior will survive and the inferior become extinct.

6. This is how, Darwin says, the higher, superior species differentiate and evolve out of lower ones, by a gradual accumulation of improvements and under the influence of different natural conditions in the struggle for existence.

Darwin and the Nazis

Now, it is well-known, or should be, that Darwin's thesis of the "struggle for existence" and "natural selection" was key to the ideology of the Nazis. The following characterization by Prof. Percy Ernst Schramm, in the preface to *Hitlers Tischgespräche (Hitler's Tabletalk)* by Dr. Henry Pickering (Stuttgart: Seewad, 1963), is quite accurate: "Pseudo-Darwinist argumentation has played a more or less important role

in the political polemics of all developed nations since the Nineteenth Century. . . . But no one before Hitler actually based policy on principles derived from Darwin; no one before Hitler drew the final consequences from those biological premises in such a systematic and merciless way, and realized them in action."

The problem is, probably most people today, absolutely believe Darwin's biological premises and even regard them as self-evident. Isn't it obvious that the carrying capacity of the Earth is limited? And isn't it obvious that living organisms are competing with each other in the "struggle for existence"? After all, these ideas fit exactly with the Club of Rome's "limits to growth" and in the neo-liberal "free market economy" which is now collapsing all around us. That is no accident, as we shall see.

But look at Nature for a moment. Where is this great war going on, that Darwin refers to? Go to a park: Are the trees really struggling against each other for existence? Are the birds killing each other out of competition? Do cats eat mice because the mice would otherwise compete with the cats for food? Or wouldn't cats be in favor of having a rich supply of well-fed mice? Do we find the wild animals and fish all on the edge of starvation, as we would expect, if they were in a life-and-death competition for limited food? Furthermore, even if it were true, that more individual living organisms are born, than could possibly be sustained at a given stage of development of the biosphere, does that automatically, self-evidently, mean that living organisms will go to war against each other?

Now we begin to realize, that Darwin's insistence on the idea of "competitive struggle for survival" — actually a fascist idea — does not come from real observation of Nature, but he simply dragged it into science from the bestial political and economic doctrines of Thomas Malthus, Thomas Hobbes, and Adam Smith. Darwin himself calls attention to Malthus as the original inspiration for his breakthrough on evolution.

Vernadsky: Nature as 'Work Process'

How does "Nature" actually work? As was well-known long before Darwin and emphasized by Darwin's contemporary Alexander von Humboldt, the aggregate of living organisms — what Vernadsky calls "living matter" — exists and has evolved not as a mere collection of individual species, but as an organized *work process*, which is transforming the Earth further and further away from equilibrium. Moreover, as Vernadsky demonstrated on the basis of overwhelming empirical evidence, the overall *free energy* of living matter in the biosphere — the potential for living matter to transform its environment, the biosphere as a whole — is constantly *increasing* in the course of evolution.

What predominates, in the process, is not a competitive struggle between species, but rather the way the activity of each population of living organisms, and the *interaction* between those populations within the total "ecosystem," contributes to the growing "anti-entropy" of the biosphere as a

whole. Take for example the creation and maintenance of the present oxygen-rich atmosphere of the Earth, through the photosynthesis of plants—an atmosphere that makes it possible for the biosphere to sustain animal species with much higher intensities of metabolic activity. That atmosphere, whose “charged up” chemical potential is also manifested by disasters such as large forest fires, typifies the way the biosphere has developed further and further away from “equilibrium.”

This is not simply something we know from the paleontological and geological record. We know it directly, from Man’s active role in further increasing the *power* and dominion of living matter over non-living matter on the Earth.

It is nonsense, when ecologists claim, that the human population has grown at the expense of plant and animal life on this planet. How do you think that the human population is fed? Only by vastly increasing the overall production of animal and plant life per square kilometer on this planet! For example, there are presently about 40 million cows and pigs in Germany—orders of magnitude more than could possibly have existed in the “natural habitat” of Germany, before Man. (That may be why Jeremy Rifkin has a pathological hatred of cows!) In terms of amount of biomass per unit area, the reduction of wild plant and animal populations, as a result of human activity, has been compensated many times over by the vast increase in domesticated animal and plant populations.

Every farmer knows, how the increase in the yield and fertility of the land, is a function of improving and intensifying a whole cooperative system of microorganisms, insects, plants, animals. The potential to carry on this improvement, overall, depends on Man’s supplying things such as irrigation, drainage and other water systems, new sources of energy in various forms, transport, and so forth, that the biosphere cannot provide by itself, and which are products of Man’s physical economy. Plus, increasingly, applying improved knowledge of the living process itself, in order, in a sense, to improve the organization of the biosphere. All of this is a function of mankind’s unique power to generate, assimilate, and apply original discoveries of new physical principles. Thereby Man supplies intellectual power to the biosphere.

So, Darwin’s theory of evolution rests on absurd and unproven assumptions, which were arbitrarily introduced in defiance of what was well established long before Darwin.

Now, some people might respond to my attack on Darwin, by saying: “Okay, if you say Darwin is no good, then let’s hear your *alternative!* What’s your explanation for evolution?” I answer to that, first of all, that I don’t need to put forward an alternative theory, to justify rejecting something that is demonstrably nonsense. Second, people often delude themselves, in demanding an “explanation” for some phenomenon, by implicitly assuming that reality can be reduced to what their own prejudices would accept as “self-evident”—for example, some simple sorts of interactions among discrete entities considered as “elementary.” But what if reality does not work that way?

Darwinism and Creationism

The history of futile attempts in geometry to “square the circle” illustrates the problem. It is futile to attempt to express an arc of a circle in terms of linear magnitudes: The curvature inherent in any, arbitrarily small circular arc, defines the circle as a higher form of existence, not reducible to any combination of straight line segments (polygons). Yet, the phenomenon of non-zero curvature in the small actually *exists*, and is characteristic of action in the real Universe.

The same reality has reflected itself down into the domain of elementary mathematics, by the need to introduce higher forms of numbers—irrational, transcendental, complex, etc.—which are not expressible in terms of the simple whole numbers of arithmetic. Even on the level of apparently simple linear magnitudes, the attempt (for example) to express the ratio of the diagonal length to the side of a square, in terms of whole numbers, leads to an unending, infinite series—a phenomenon which the mathematician Georg Cantor once called a “bad infinity.” As we shall see, an even more devastating “bad infinity” is actually exploding in the face of molecular biologists, as a product of the futile attempt to reduce living processes to a complex system of “molecular interactions.”

These remarks are crucial to seeing through the “religious war” which been orchestrated, especially in the United States, between the “Darwinists” and “neo-Darwinists” on the one side, and the so-called “Creationists” on the other. “Creationism,” which finds adherents especially among the fundamentalist right in the United States, denies a progressive emergence of higher species of living organisms in the course of the Earth’s history, proposing instead that the species all came into being at the same time—a kind of biological “Big Bang”—in a manner consistent with a literal reading of the Old Testament’s Genesis.

Although Darwinists and Creationists stand in sharp opposition to one another, the two standpoints share a common epistemological flaw. They reject the notion of a creative principle, embedded in the Universe, which is manifested in a general tendency for progression or development in the biosphere, and is most clearly expressed in the creative powers of the human mind for scientific and related forms of fundamental discovery. The *mechanistic* thinking of the Darwinians—and modern molecular biology, as a continuation of the same thing—finds its echo in the fundamentalists’ slavishly *literal* interpretation of Biblical texts, their apparent inability to grasp the notion of Creation as a continuously unfolding process.

The difficulty is, that a universal physical principle cannot be directly perceived by the senses, nor derived as a “literal interpretation” of sense perception. Grasping a universal principle requires a creative act of the mind, an act of cognition, of the same sort upon which depends the metaphorical communication of ideas in Classical art.

The form of mental block exemplified by both Darwinist and Creationist “theories” of the origin of the biological species, as well as in molecular biology and other varieties of

reductionism in modern natural science generally, coincides in essential features with the *dualistic world-view* associated with the Bogomil and Cathar sects of the Middle Ages. According to historical accounts, these sects divided reality into a *material Universe*, on the one side, and a *realm of the spirit*, on the other. The former, physical domain, was “created by the Devil,” i.e., is assumed to be intrinsically entropic. Only the immaterial, spiritual domain, created by God, was considered to embody a principle of the Good.

What is significant here, is not the details of belief structure, but the fact, that such a dualistic world-view inevitably arises, where there is denial, suppression, or lack of development of the creative powers of the human mind. When this happens to a person, the notion of an intrinsically anti-entropic Universe becomes incomprehensible, and the subjective processes, associated with the creative potential of the mind, become mystified and relegated to “another world.”

This dualistic world-view correlates with an emotional state of *impotent, destructive rage*, which explains both in the peculiar association of neo-Darwinism with the recent revival of left-wing anarcho-terrorism, and parallel developments among “Creationist”-leaning Christian fundamentalists. (Similarly, the oligarchically manipulated Cathar and Bogomil sects of the Middle Ages were apparently organized mainly as irrationalist protest movements among the most socially oppressed layers of the population.)

The Darwinist or modern molecular biologist today, typically suffers from the same problem of dualism. The notion, that living processes might manifest a universal, anti-entropic principle—one not reducible to the principles of physics and chemistry that appear to govern non-living process—seems “unscientific” and “other-worldly” to them. The material world is for them governed by the law of entropy. But once we tear away the apparently “objective” facade from the thinking of modern neo-Darwinists and the defenders of modern reductionist biology, we encounter a wildly irrational quality of basic assumptions, whose origin has nothing to do with the scientific study of living processes per se.

Molecular Biology

From a merely technical standpoint, molecular biology is simply a further development of biochemistry—an eminently useful, if conceptually limited area of experimental investigation. But up into the early decades of the Twentieth Century, no serious biologist would have dreamt of equating biochemistry with biology *as a whole*.

Biology proper, deals with those aspects of living processes, which absolutely distinguish living matter from non-living matter in the biosphere. However useful, biochemistry can hardly discriminate between an organism which is alive, and the state of the same organism just after death, when its chemical composition remains virtually the same. The elevation of biochemistry, under the new name of “molecular biology,” into a pretended *general doctrine* of biology, came about through a powerful manipulation of science from the

outside. Indeed, it is easy to document, that the predominance of molecular biology, in its *present* form, was from the very beginning a conscious project of the *eugenics movement* and its oligarchical backers.

It is no accident, for example, that the same Cold Spring Harbor facility that functioned under the auspices of the Harriman family’s infamous Eugenics Record Office as a coordinating center for the eugenics movement internationally, became a leading center for molecular biology and genetic engineering after World War II. The same holds for Pasadena, California, the birthplace of the mass sterilization programs for “genetically inferior” persons that were set into motion in a number of U.S. states many years before the Nazis came into power.

After the crimes of the Nazis had given eugenics a bad name, the very same Anglo-American families that had enthusiastically supported Hitler and his “race hygiene” policies up to 1938, sought to establish a less openly racist, more “objective,” “scientific basis” for eventually imposing even more radical policies on a worldwide scale. It was against this background that vast resources were channelled into molecular biological research, making it the increasingly dominant direction of postwar development of biology, by the Rockefeller and related Anglo-American financier interests who exerted a controlling influence on medical-related research in the United States. It is no accident, that the same Francis Crick, who together with James Watson is credited with the groundbreaking discovery of the double-helix structure of DNA, declared at a conference shortly after receiving the Nobel Prize, that the “reproductive autonomy” of human beings could not be tolerated in the future. Among other things, Crick suggested the idea of adding a chemical to public water supplies, that would make men and women sterile; only those who qualified for a “license” to produce children, would be given an antidote drug!

Besides this, however, I want to emphasize the role played by the doctrines of “cybernetics” and “artificial intelligence” by John von Neumann, Bertrand Russell, Alan Turing, and Norbert Wiener, which in a certain sense are even more insidious and destructive than even eugenics per se, because they attack the human mind *directly*.

It is the work of Alan Turing, and especially John von Neumann’s work on so-called “self-reproducing machines” or “cellular automata” during the 1940s and into the 1950s, which provided the model for the subsequent elaboration of molecular biology and genetic engineering in their present “mature” form. The reason that biology textbooks today are filled with concepts and terms like “information,” “codes,” “instructions,” “signals,” “receptors,” “information processing,” etc., is *not* because the implied analogy of living processes with digital computers and other “information technologies” has any significant scientific merit—quite the contrary! The extreme mechanistic bias of modern molecular biology was dirigistically imposed on biology from the outside, long before the discovery of the DNA structure and the

so-called “genetic code.” As a matter of fact, it took a great deal of effort, to find a living organism that could be made to display sufficiently “mechanistic” behavior, under certain strictly controlled conditions, as to serve as a “model system” for the elaboration of the desired approach to molecular biology. This work was directed by Max Delbrück and others, with generous support by Rockefeller grants, in the 1930s and 1940s. As a result, the bacteria *E. coli*, consigned by Nature to dirty, but useful work in the intestines of humans and other animals, achieved a stunning career as the number-one laboratory organism for many years.

False Notion of ‘Genetic Code’

I cannot go further into this story here, but I want now to turn to the so-called “genetic code,” whose elaboration consolidated the growing hegemony of molecular biology.

I need not repeat here the bare notion of the “genetic code,” more or less familiar to everyone nowadays. Ironically, this is one of the few scientific topics which is still taught, with some degree of reliability, in the schools. Suffice it to say, that the chemical structure of the DNA molecules, believed to be the material carrier of inheritable traits, is determined by the sequence of so-called “base pairs” that bridge the two strands of the DNA’s twin helix. The base pairs are constituted from four so-called nucleotides: adenine (A), thymine (T), cytosine (C), and guanine (G). The latter always appear in certain paired combinations, in such a way, that the chemical composition of a DNA molecule is completely determined by a sequence formed by the four letters A, T, C, G. As an example, here is a section of the letter-sequence for the segment of DNA which is the basis for the synthesis of collagen protein (9 of the total 24 sequences):

```
aaaatgaag acttctcggc ggggcacggt  
agccaaggcg gcatgccatg aggtcaggag  
cgtctctact actaaaaata caaagattag
```

All in all, the chemical composition of the chromosomal DNA, believed to constitute the “genetic material” in each cell of the human organism, corresponds to a sequence of approximately 3 billion base pairs.

Now, how could such a sequence determine the whole development and machinery of our bodies? The supposedly key breakthrough in answering that question, came in the 1960s, when a detailed correspondence was established between the chemical structure of proteins, produced in the body, and the base sequence of the DNA. The primary structure of a protein molecule is a chain of so-called amino acids, of which there are 20 to choose from. It was established, that each protein in a living cell is synthesized on the basis of a certain segment of the DNA, by a stepwise process in which the sequence of base pairs in the DNA segment, determines the sequence of amino acids that make up the particular protein, according to the famous “genetic code.”

At a superficial first glance, the “cracking of the genetic code” seemed to settle all essential questions: The DNA se-

quence programs for the production of all the proteins in the body’s cells, including above all the *enzymes* that regulate and control all the biochemical activities in the body. So, the DNA controls the enzymes, and the enzymes control everything else!

But wait! The actual processes in a cell consist of a large number of very precise events in space and time. Just producing a pile of enzymes means nothing. To carry out even the simplest chemical activity in a cell, a specific enzyme or combination of enzymes, together with the reactants of the reaction, must be present in specific amounts, at a specific place and a specific moment. The array of proteins, “coded” for by the DNA, might be thought of as the keys of a piano or the instruments of an orchestra (in this case there are over 30,000 keys or instruments). But, who plays on the keys? What determines what notes and intervals are played, at what moment?

What Turns On Genetic Cause and Effect?

Although all the DNA, and all the coding sequences for all proteins, are present in all the cells all the time, in a given cell only a relatively small part of the proteins are being synthesized at any time. So, what “turns on” and “turns off” the synthesis of proteins? The French biologists Jacob and Monod received the Nobel Prize for identifying certain “regulator genes” in the DNA, so-called “effector” and “repressor” genes, associated with the gene for a given protein, and whose products can unblock or block the synthesis of that protein (**Figure 1**).

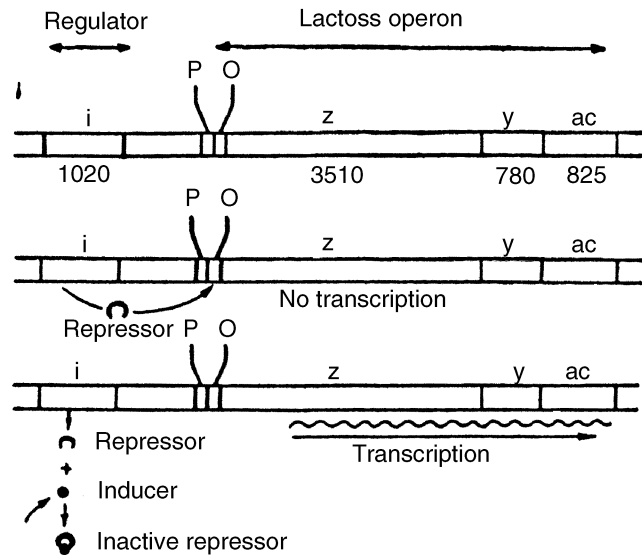
But that just shifts the question: What turns the regulatory genes on and off? The molecular biologists talk about complex interactions of “signal molecules” and feed-back loops, which in turn are connected with the activity of other genes and external factors. We can no longer say, “event X always leads to event Y,” because the relationship of X to Y depends on a seemingly endless array of additional factors. These include the actual geometrical form of the DNA—which is not a simple linear helix, but is further wound up in a complicated higher-order structure that is constantly changing its configuration in a living cell (**Figure 2**). Before it can be “activated,” a portion of DNA must be unwound and exposed in a certain geometric orientation. That depends on still another array of interactions.

Thus if we follow the path of molecular biology, trying to represent living processes in terms of chains of mechanical cause and effect, we end up in an *endless digression*: a labyrinth of interactions, which becomes more and more complex and incomprehensible, the closer we study it. Finally, we lose sight of the original process altogether. There is no way to project anything of significance about the actual behavior of the organism, from our analysis. We have arrived at George Cantor’s “bad infinity.” It is the same dilemma as the “many-body problem” of Newtonian physics.

The famous “human genome project”—actually nothing more than a glorified biochemical analysis of the DNA mole-

FIGURE 1

Regulator Genes



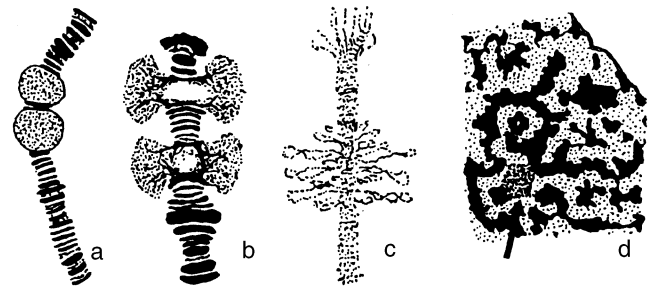
French biologists Jacob and Monod received the Nobel Prize for identifying “regulator genes” whose products can block or unblock the synthesis of a given protein. But who regulates the regulator genes?

cule in human cells—has been hailed as the scientific breakthrough of the millennium. In reality it has not answered a single question of fundamental significance, but rather underlines the absurdities of the entire approach. For example, the base sequences which actually “code” for the synthesis of proteins according to the famous “genetic code,” constitute only about 1.4% of the human DNA! But what about the rest? About 50% of the DNA consists of long sequences that just repeat, and whose biological function is unknown. Some silly biologists call this “junk DNA,” or “selfish DNA” that has just smuggled itself into the genetic material. As for the remaining 48% or so of the DNA, some has been identified as various known sorts of regulatory sequences associated with genes, but most of it is unaccounted for. It is generally suspected of “somehow” being involved in the complex interactions, that are supposed to regulate the activity of the genes.

There are other embarrassing revelations. The number of human genes that have been identified is only about 30,000, whereas a simple fly already has about 13,000 genes and many plants have 26,000 genes. Above all, the human genome seems to be extremely similar to that of apes—so similar, that the late biologist Walther Nagl, in his monograph on chromosomes, wrote: “Is it so self-evident, that a human being always comes from a human egg cell? No, not so self-evident. If you analyze the genes of higher apes and humans, their nucleotide sequence, they are very similar. If you analyze the

FIGURE 2

Forms of DNA in a Living Cell



gene products, the amino acid sequences, they are also very similar, and the gene products (amino acids) all function nearly alike. Regardless of all efforts it is simply not possible to find a principal difference in the structure and function of the genes and their products, that could explain the difference between Man and ape. And yet, Man is really different in many biological respects.”

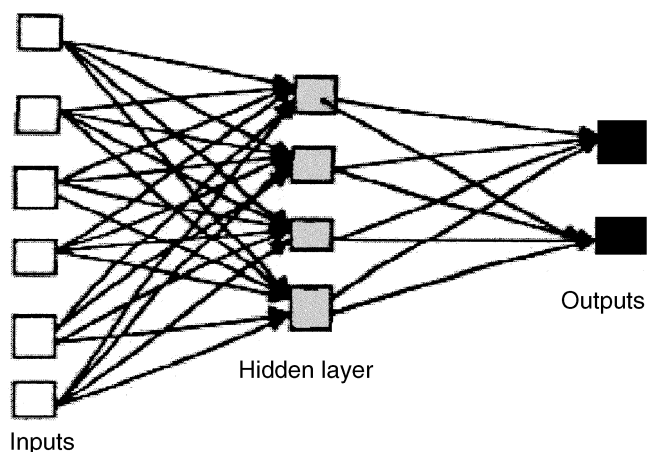
The Cult of ‘Genes’

The clearest symptom of the cultish nature of molecular biology, is the widespread notion, that *genes* are the source of human *abilities*, such as “intelligence,” for example. On closer examination, this idea reveals itself to be pure superstition. For, according to molecular biology, a gene is equivalent, in content, to a mere sequence of letters A, G, T, C. What *abilities* or *powers* could a mere sequence of letters have? What abilities does a segment of DNA have? Maybe some interesting chemical properties, but these surely have nothing to do with human intelligence!

To make this clear, consider the following analogy: We read a drama by Schiller, and we are profoundly moved. But was it the sequence of printed letters on paper, which caused our profound emotion? Do letters on paper have the power to generate human ideas, emotions, images? What an absurdity! No, the ideas and emotions were generated inside our mind, by our own mental processes. The perception of the letters and words provided merely the trigger or provocation, skillfully constructed by Schiller, to provoke certain creative mental processes in the mind of the reader. No poem or drama, can communicate any idea or emotion, except than what we are able to generate, or actually *reproduce* in our own minds.

Thus, the human genome has, in and of itself, *no content at all*, and certainly no powers or abilities. The genetic material cannot call forth any properties or potentials, except what the living process can generate within itself, in “reacting” to the genetic material as well as its environment, in the course of its development. In a sense, a cumulative process of regeneration or “rediscovery” of potentials of action—a Riemannian manifold!—begins already in the earliest stages of an em-

FIGURE 3

A Von Neumann ‘Neural Net’

bryo's development, albeit not the higher, *conscious* form of discovery that is later awakened in a child through its interaction with human culture.

Von Neumann's Fraudulent Brain Model

Even more drastically misleading than molecular biology *per se*, is the identification of the human brain as a species of automaton or computer, which was especially promoted by John von Neumann.

Von Neumann appealed to a simplistic model of neuron function, which had developed out of the work of Hodgkins and Huxley and others on the way nerve cells generate and propagate electrical impulses. The human brain has an estimated 100 billion to 1 trillion neurons (nerve cells). Each neuron is connected to between 100 and 10,000 other neurons through a branched network of filament-like extensions. Von Neumann simply arbitrarily assumed—contrary to all biological evidence—that the brain functions essentially as an electrical network, and that the response of an individual neuron to the electrical pulses coming from other neurons, could be described by a simple mathematical function. He simply decided to ignore the fact, that a neuron is a living process! Well, you can't ignore that, as even the reductionistic neurophysiology shows. But von Neumann just went ahead anyway, the same way he ignored Kurt Gödel's devastating formal-mathematical refutation of his entire approach, in 1931.

The result is attempted computer simulation of brain function, by so-called "neural nets" (Figure 3). There may be some interest in this sort of organization of a computer system, but it has nothing to do with the reality of the human brain! Figure 4 shows the form of actual neurons in the brain.) In reality, neither do the neurons behave like simple electronic components, nor do they interact in the simplistic way the "neural net" suggests. For example, the synapses, where the

FIGURE 4

Neurons in the Brain

Forms of actual neurons do not resemble von Neumann's "neural nets," nor do they interact in the simple way that the neural net model suggests. Here: drawing from a micrograph slide.

"signals" are supposed to be transmitted from one neuron to the other, are living organs whose structures are always *changing* (Figure 5). Already over 100 specialized chemical substances have been discovered, which are released on one side of the synapse and interact in a very complicated way with the neuron cell membrane on the other. The ongoing synthesis of those so-called neurotransmitter substances, as well as proteins and other substances that modify the properties of the synapse, depends on activity of the DNA in the neuron cell's nucleus. That brings us back again to the endless complexities of "DNA regulation." Furthermore, neurons interact in other ways, than by "hard-wired" electrical impulses or chemical signals across the synapses.

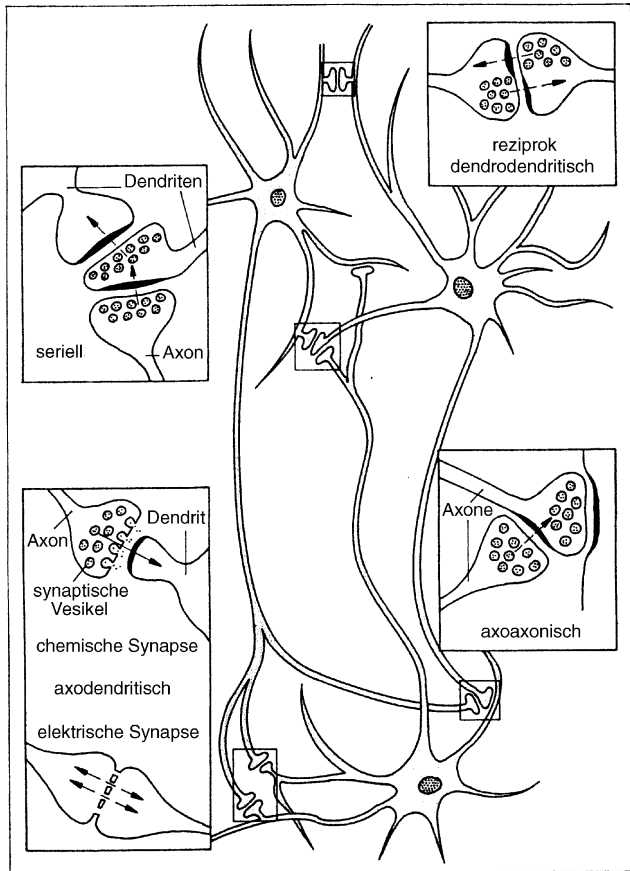
This leads to a notable scandal. Despite intensive efforts, the reductionists have failed to establish any significant correlation whatsoever, in detail, between the internal features of our *mental activity*, in terms of thoughts, ideas, memories on the one hand, and the domain of bioelectrochemical events in the brain, on the other! We do know, that you need a *brain*, as a living organ, to think. But apart from that, the psychological and physiological domains are separated by an apparently unbridgeable gap. Is the world really dualistic? Or does the problem lie in the wrong choice of method?

Solution to the Paradox: Plato's 'Phaedo'

The essential fallacy of molecular biology, as well as von Neumann's reductionist theory of the brain, was already pointed out by Plato 2,400 years ago, and is most beautifully

FIGURE 5

Synapses in Living Organs Are Always Changing



The junctions between neurons, called synapses, are not mere conductors of electrical impulses, as Von Neumann's simplistic model suggests. Rather, they are complex organs whose structures are constantly changing.

set forth in his famous dialogue, *Phaedo*. Socrates, who has been condemned to death in an Athenian court, is visited in jail by his closest friends and students. The discussion turns upon the question of the immortality of the soul. In a famous passage of the dialogue, Socrates pokes fun at the notion of physical or natural science, that rejects the efficient, causal role of *ideas* in the determination of events in the Universe.

Someone, Socrates says, might try to “explain the causes of my several actions in detail, [going on] to show that I sit here because my body is made up of bones and muscles; and the bones, as he would say, are hard and have ligaments which divide them, and the muscles are elastic, and they cover the bones, which have also a covering or environment of flesh and skin which contains them; and as the bones are lifted at their joints by the contraction or relaxation of the muscles, I am able to bend my limbs, and this is why I am sitting here in

a curved posture. . . . And he would assign ten thousand other causes of the same sort, forgetting to mention the true cause, which is that the Athenians have thought fit to condemn me, and accordingly I have thought it better and more right to remain here and undergo my sentence. . . .”

Just so, by banning the efficient role of higher principles, as molecular biology does in an extreme form today, we create a form of purported science which is axiomatically unable to account for the most elementary features of living processes—not to speak of the higher order, creative processes of the human mind.

Socrates goes on to demonstrate, that the *efficient causes* of events in the Universe can only be found at the level of *ideas*, and not in the domain of interactions among object-like existences, of the sort naive sense-perception might mislead us to regard as “physical reality.” To reach knowledge of the Universe, we must rise above slavishly literal interpretations of sense perception, to grasp the universal principles which, though not directly perceptible to the senses, can nevertheless be demonstrated to actually govern the Universe. The paradoxes of reductionist biology, provide a case in point.

Just as the mathematical Cartesians hysterically rejected Leibniz's transcendental function theory, so, today, molecular biologists violently object, when we introduce the concept of “intention” and “mind” into the analysis of a living processes. Yet, living processes are by their very nature *intentional* in character. Complex chains of biochemical events do indeed occur in living organisms, but we cannot infer the characteristics of living processes from the apparent properties of molecules in and of themselves. On the contrary, Vernadsky and Gurwitsch assembled overwhelming empirical proof, that biochemical processes run a characteristically *different* course in living matter than in non-living matter. The interactions of molecules in living matter are modified in a characteristic manner by the action of a higher principle, which imposes a distinct type of continuously developing “curvature” on the entirety of processes occurring within a living organism. As Lyndon LaRouche has demonstrated, that special “curvature,” which distinguishes living processes from non-living ones, is necessarily *Riemannian* in form.

Thus, the interaction of living processes is not basically by “signals” and “information.” There does exist a kind of common language of living processes, waiting to be elaborated by a future biology, but fundamentally different from the so-called “genetic code.” Living processes communicate, in virtue of the fact, that they constitute Riemannian manifolds, participating in a common, anti-entropic development of the biosphere. But only Man can know the principle of life “from the inside”; through the conscious replication of those creative processes of mind, by virtue of which Man has been able, through his active intervention into Nature, to progressively increase the biosphere's potential to sustain human and other forms of life. Thus, the Science of Life begins, with what Malthus and Darwin denied to exist.

A Response to Questions On the Start of Life

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

In discussion and debate following the presentations above, Lyndon LaRouche gave this response to questions raised, over Gabriele Liebig's concluding remarks on the nature of the starting point of human life. It is slightly edited for publication, and subheads have been added.

LaRouche: The two questions pose—actually, in the context of today's discussion, particularly this session's, three specific points are posed by these two questions. The first point is, we must recognize certain fallacies in the fact that we have a phenomenon of mass insanity, which is considered the generally accepted culture, as taught in academia and so forth.

That can be understood on several levels. First of all we are living in a romantic culture, in which everything which is good in European civilization comes from two related developments. The first is what we call Classical culture, which comes down to us, in the best known form, in the form of the Classical Greek, as exemplified by the work of Plato as to method. The realization of what Plato meant was accomplished by Christ and his Apostles, particularly in the elaboration by the Apostle John, of the conception of man in the universe, and by the Apostle Paul, in particular in the elaboration of the Platonic concept of *agapē* as a Christian conception. Everything that is good and superior in European civilization has occurred as a result, chiefly, of these two developments, which also owe a debt to some earlier cultures, such as the Egyptian culture and so forth. But, nonetheless, this is what we have. The world today is dominated, and has been dominated, by a globally extended European culture. You can include Islam in that culture, because it is a product of the same process. And that is civilization.

However, it has an affliction. The affliction is the Roman tradition, which is also an older tradition. It's also the tradition which the Greeks had to fight in defeating the Persian Empire, which was done actually under the influence of Plato, after he was dead, on Alexander the Great—which established Hellenistic culture, which is the highest level that European and extended European culture achieved prior to this abomination called Rome. Everything that has happened good since Rome, has been a result of a resurgence of this Classical Christian culture and some inputs of the Islamic cultures, as in the case of Frederick II, in the case of Spain, and so forth, in the process. You have these classical periods which are always going back to the Classical Greek,

essentially as a point of reference. But the culture itself is still a Romantic culture, it's a Roman culture, based on the theory of the rulers and the predators, which are called the *populari*, popular opinion.

The whole civilization is controlled by several methods. It's controlled by divide and conquer. So, you divide the human race into a different bunch of cultures just the same way that Teddy Goldsmith divides the new terrorist movement of today. Teddy Goldsmith set up competing anti-globalist movements—and he runs them all! And they attack him and he laughs about it because he's running them all. You have the black ones, the white ones, all these different varieties—ATTAC in France, so forth—they're all different varieties of the same thing. That's the way the Romans work. They used religion, synthetic religions, which they played against one another, to administer the control over the empire. Romanticism does this.

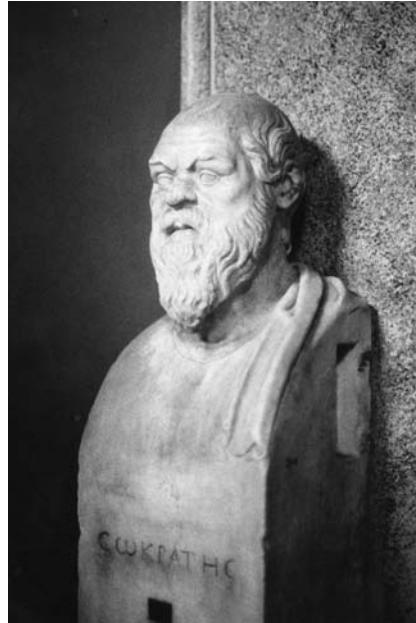
Romanticism's Denial of Humanity

The principle behind this is the denial of humanity, the denial of the identity of the human being as human. That's where it starts from, because once you say that the human being is human, and is distinct from the beast by his cognitive capacities, then immediately, the whole Roman system, the Romantic system, goes out the window, because no longer is it permissible to have a ruling class, a ruling oligarchy and its lackeys, ruling over slaves and *populari*. (And when the slaves become too numerous you kill them. When the *populari* become too numerous you kill them.)

Population policy was practiced by Rome. The Byzantine Empire enshrined population policy in the Code of Diocletian. Read the Code of Diocletian. This is where this thing started. Feudalism, European feudalism, was based on the Code of Diocletian which has this embedded in it. European feudalism was pure evil. The struggle of European civilization was to free itself for the idea which we finally achieved in the Renaissance: this notion of man, that government has no right to rule morally, except as it is efficiently committed to promote the general welfare of all the people and their posterity for all humanity. That's the only legitimate basis of government.

Once you do that, and you admit the special character of man, then you have a different way of looking at life. What they do therefore—in order to rule over society, you must stupefy the masses. The stupefication takes many forms. Crazy religious cults, like the American Evangelical Protestants. They are a crazy, fascist cult, nothing else. Seventy million Americans are in crazy fascist cults. They are the biggest supporters of the Middle East war, from inside the United States.

You have other things. You have also a cult called the cult of Aristotle. The cult of Aristotle was developed in Europe again by Pomponazzi—emphasis on “Nazi”—who was a mortalist. And the essence of Pomponazzi's doctrine was the denial of the nature of man. He was a *mortalist*. He made the



“Everything good in European civilization” comes down to us in the Christian realization of Classical culture, exemplified as to method by Socrates (right) and the work of Plato. But our culture “has an affliction—the Roman tradition” and Romanticism, as Mussolini exemplified (left).

argument, based on Aristotle—and he’s right, Aristotle is consistent with the mortalist dogma.

So of this, it was then said, “This [dogma] is inconvenient.” But the real bastard was Paolo Sarpi, who took over the Venetian system, and codified it to create *empiricism*. Galileo was a lackey—a personal household lackey—of Paolo Sarpi. . . . The attacks on Leibniz, by Antonio Conti and his networks, and by Euler in mathematics, Cauchy and LaGrange in mathematics, LaPlace and Helmholtz in mathematics, Clausius and Kelvin in physics, Grassman in mathematics; Mach and Felix Klein. These people had this cult, even in science, and well as in popular culture, wherein they demented the population, and deprived the university process, and made knowledge the subject of the authority of what became the modern empiricist cult, and its positivist and existentialist derivatives.

An Evil Priesthood in Science

So therefore, what we were talking about this afternoon, was the impact of an insane cult, deliberately imposed by a high priesthood, which is the worst kind of Babylonian priesthood. And you have, in the name of science, what is dominated by a priesthood called “peer review committees” and similar kinds of people, who run this operation. We know this. Jonathan [Tennenbaum] has had personal family experience with these creeps—Princeton University, Institute for Advanced Studies; Chicago University; Harvard, today; Yale University; University of Pennsylvania. All of these institutions are corrupt. But, they’re not merely corrupt because they’re wrong, and because they’re bought. They’re *intentionally* corrupt. They’re dominated at the top by evil. And the only professors and scientists that survive, are the ones that submit to the evil.

Everything that they say is evil, and if you understand the axioms, and if you look at this from a Classical standpoint, it becomes perfectly clear. If you look at it from the standpoint of *science in a Classical context*, as I do, then it becomes even transparent.

The essential cult, in the name of science, today, is the Euclidean, or Cartesian cult. All of the things we’ve dealt with today, deal with that problem. The false assumption is, that man is an animal. Therefore, man’s sensations are his knowledge; man’s sense experience is his knowledge. The sense perception is a transparent window—sometimes dirty—through which the eyes, the senses, see the real world, as it is outside, as through a dirty glass window.

But, in point of fact, we know, scientifically, that we don’t know what we see as what we see. What we experience in our senses—what the brain is told by the senses—is an impulse which reflects an experience of the sense-perception organisms, and other organisms which have the effect of sense perception. That’s what the brain experiences. That’s its experience of the outside world. In other words, the brain’s experience of the outside world, lies entirely inside the skin of the individual, not outside. You don’t know anything of the outside world through sense perception.

But with your brain, you can discover what’s out there. What we discover and are able to prove, is how we can control these things, which determine our existence; and how we must interpret sense perception from the standpoint of mankind’s ability to control the world to survive and prosper in it.

These discoveries we make, we call principles. In physics, they’re called scientific principles. You find a contradiction. You find a hypothesis which would eliminate the contradiction, by introducing a new principle. You test the new principle by standards of experiment, for universal principles. Then

you know, if you've tested it, you can share this by replicating the same experience in another person.

Discovery of a Principle

You explain to other people what the contradiction is. Induce them to experience the same contradiction, the same paradox. Help them, stimulate them, to discover the same hypothesis on their own. And maybe they make the wrong one. But then, go to the experiment, and say "Okay, we have two hypotheses. Now let's conduct a universal experiment (what Riemann called an *einzigartig*, or unique, experiment). And let's see which hypothesis is right. Or if both are wrong."

Now you have two minds, or three or four minds, [which] have gone through this experience together, as in a classroom—any good, humanist classroom. They now know, here's what the questions are. Let's find the answer. What kind of a test can we construct, to outwit our senses, to discover what it really is, that causes this thing to happen the way it does? And how can we control this effect, which is occurring outside our skin?

This is what Plato calls the paradox of the cave. You do not know, through the senses, reality; you know the shadows cast on the wall of a dimly lit cave. And your job is, through the mind, to discover what the objects are, which you can't see, which cause these shadows. You learn how to control the shadows, and thus, you learn how to control existence.

Contrary to this, as we've discussed today, the pseudo-scientists, the empiricists (what you get in most of academia), say: "Start with mathematics, go to the blackboard, or go to the computer keyboard, punch in the numbers for a Euclidean-based matrix. Call that matrix mathematics, call it science." Nothing exists which does not agree with these assumptions, these Euclidean, or expanded Euclidean assumptions, about space-time matter. Nothing.

So, therefore, we have to start from the most primitive level of the isolated event and interpret the isolated event—or two events—interpret this from the standpoint of this matrix, this goldfish-bowl matrix. Explain everything from that. Anything that does not agree with that, we don't want to know about. It doesn't exist.

When, in point of fact, the struggle was—through all history of the development of European civilization—to develop a way of understanding the universe which did not depend on this so-called Euclidean space-time matrix. So, you don't start with the perfect circle. You don't start with the sphere. You don't try to measure the difference between the sphere and the circle. What you do is what was finally done by Riemann. You say, we will now discard, as Riemann said of the opening of his habilitation dissertation, we now expel from science all *a priori* axioms concerning space, time and matter. We throw them all out. No more non-Euclidean geometry and anti-Euclidean geometry, as this was defined by our dear friend Kästner.

What Kästner emphasized, which was the founding of

anti-Euclidean geometry in his time, was that we do not go forward from Euclid, we go before Euclid. We do not try to add postulates to Euclidean geometry to make it work. What we do, is we reject Euclid. We go back to the beginning, before Euclid, and don't work any assumptions in, which you have not proven scientifically to exist. In other words, space does not exist except as you can prove it scientifically to exist. So, before you introduce the notion of extension in space, prove that space exists. Before you introduce time, prove that it exists. And I can prove—I have in some writings—that you cannot prove that pure and simple, absolute, time exists. Relative time exists, not absolute time. It depends upon how you define action. So, in that point, now, any principle you discover which is validated as a physical principle is a dimension of your mathematics.

So, don't try to find a mathematical explanation of an event—first of all, create the mathematics that corresponds to reality. That is your mathematics.

Vernadsky's Non-Living, Living, and Cognitive

Now, let's take the very specific question, on this question of Vernadsky, on the question of life. By these standards of experiment it has been established—it was established first, in part, by Plato in his Dialogues; it was established, in the sense, implicitly, by the work of Pasteur and others, before him and after him. This was understood more clearly by Vernadsky, because he did the experimental work of looking from a geological standpoint, and from the standpoint of the work of Mendeleev before him. He looked at this problem of living processes in the biosphere from that standpoint.

What he established, is the same thing that Plato warned us about, the same thing that Kepler warned us about: You do not think that life is a product of non-living, abiotic processes. So, you don't go to an abiotic universe to define life, because life, as Vernadsky defines this, has proven itself an efficient category of principle, independent of abiotic processes. It acts upon abiotic processes. It interacts with them, but it's existence is independent. Which means that life existed—if you want to say the universe had a beginning—then life existed as a separate principle from abiotic processes at the time the universe began. That's essentially the meaning of the first verse of the Gospel of John, "In the beginning."

Now, Vernadsky did something else, which is not adequate and not complete. But, he did recognize, on the same basis that he proved empirically that life is an independent principle, not subject to derivation from abiotic processes—he also showed on the same basis, though more weakly and less adequately, that the human cognitive powers, which are unique to the human species, and no other living being, are responsible for man's mastery of both the biosphere and the abiotic universe. He didn't understand it because he didn't understand and recognize the social process; that was number one. And, secondly, although he was attracted to the question of Riemannian geometry, he didn't understand it. But, if you

include the notion of the categories of abiotic principles, the category of biotic principles (that is, living processes), the category, distinct from any other biotic processes, of cognitive processes: You have in the universe three distinct categories of universal processes, all of which must, of necessity, have existed in the universe as efficient powers, whenever the universe existed, from the beginning.

What you get from Vernadsky is a sense of the interaction of this. So, therefore, when you look at things from this standpoint, you are looking at the behavior of life—you're looking at the behavior of human cognitive processes. The minute you say, "Let's explain life processes from the standpoint of abiotic molecular biology," you are now classed as an idiot, or an ideologue, because, where is the principle of life, which was empirically demonstrated by the work of Vernadsky?

In respect to these processes, as Vernadsky uses the term [biosphere] . . . the life process actually dominates the abiotic earth—that is, the earth has been transformed successively from what it was, as an abiotic earth, into an earth which has been transformed by living processes. Even the so-called former living matter, or matter which is created by living processes, like the oceans, the atmosphere, most of the [biosphere] down to three kilometers down, has been created, by life, of which the actually, actively, living part is a very small portion.

Cognition Not a Biological Process

So, a weak force, relatively speaking, life, has transformed the planet. It is a force, though weak, which is more powerful than the planet. It can assert its authority over the planet. Similarly, mankind is unique. Mankind is not defined by mere biological processes. Cognition is not a biological process. You can examine biological processes to the end, and you will never discover the principle of cognition there. It's an independent principle, experimentally demonstrated.

The very increase of mankind—look, if mankind were an animal, the human species would never have risen above a population level, on the known earth in the past 2 to 3 million years, above 2 to 3 million individuals, mostly under 20 years of age, with a high mortality rate. The fact that we have more than 2 to 3 million people living on this planet, proves that cognition is an independent principle. That, in itself, is a fact.

So, how do we explain this. Well, we know this. Anyone who has had a Classical humanist education that's worth anything, knows it. You do not know individual principles. You do not know individual discoveries. Your mind as it develops from babyhood—it has a certain potentiality, as human—but, as it develops, it is not developed as an individual working from the inside out. You're reacting socially. The communication of ideas—ideas expressed as culture—from parent to child, from the first moment of interaction of the newborn baby with a parent, something is going on in a cognitive form. That baby is transformed in its attitude toward society, every day of the week, from birth. Watch a child from birth. In the first days, this baby undergoes a behavior transformation,

which is not just due to this morphological development of the body. It's the interaction with the parents. Very quickly, the dependency on the parents—especially on the mother, usually—the relationship with the parents and other individuals who come into the child's purview; the child interacts.

Then we go on to something we call education, if it's any good. And you become acquainted with people who lived 10,000 years ago, 5,000 years ago, hundreds of years ago; great scientists, discoverers. You reexperience their discoveries. All of these minds that you know from this experience, of sharing their thoughts as they had them thousands of years before, now live inside your mind.

You don't act on nature on the basis of one discovery! You act upon the whole consortium, of all of the principles that you know, inside your mind. They interact like a conscience; they drive you, they impel you, they give you suggestions. Any act of discovery—when anybody's made a scientific discovery, they very rarely make it on the basis of solving, simply, directly, the paradox that confronts them. The mind wanders, like a playful puppy, from one area of itself to another, until it discovers something, and says, "Wait a minute! It's like this!" And the mind then seizes upon that: "Is it this?"

So, the mind conjectures, a conjectural hypothesis. The mind tries to define a way of proving or disproving this idea. "Am I silly? Is this right?" And so forth. . . . Because the creative mind is *playful*. The essence of all artistic work is playfulness. The essence of all scientific work is playfulness. The essence of good pedagogy in a classroom, is playfulness. But it's human playfulness, not puppy playfulness. Otherwise you might get wet corners on your chair.

Therefore, these are the considerations. So you have to realize, we are living in an insane society, which is rendered and maintained in insanity because some people like it that way. They want to keep the mass of people stupid. They want to breed a class of lackeys, who are also stupid, who will do anything for them. The Gestapo. Their lackeys, who work for them. Whether they believe in what they do or not, is not relevant. They believe that they should do it. That's what's relevant.

And then you have the stupid people who say, "Well, I want to get ahead in society; I want people to like me; I want my neighbors to love me; I want to get a lot of sex; I got to get along, buddy! If I start saying these kinds of things, they're going to say I'm nuts. They won't want anything to do with me. I got to believe, buddy! I gotta get that job, buddy! Believe me, I gotta believe!"

If we can look at this situation, as I've just summarized it, and look at it this way, then your mind is free. You realize that you are being controlled, and the poor people around you are being controlled, by a control mechanism which is called orchestrated popular opinion. And it comes in all flavors, from academic doctrine, all the way down.

And when they teach you something, they teach you because they think—as they say in the vernacular, in the United States—because they are sure it'll screw you up.

War Party Backing Sharon's 'Permanent War'

by Dean Andromidas

The refusal of the Bush Administration to put pressure on Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and his generals has led to increasing levels of violence in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. This failure by Washington is allowing Sharon to implement his policy of "permanent war" in the Middle East. If not reversed, it will lead to a major conflagration, dragging in not only Egypt, Syria, and Jordan, but also spreading to Iran and Central Asia. Developments in late August confirm that Sharon is committed to spreading the conflict.

It is no secret in Washington, that the refusal of the Bush Administration to pressure Sharon is rooted in electoral politics. With the U.S. economy collapsing, and the Democratic takeover of the Senate, key Bush advisers have concluded that if the Republicans lose the 2002 Congressional mid-term elections, the Bush Administration is finished. Furthermore, President George W. Bush's brother, Jeb, faces possible defeat in his upcoming reelection bid for Florida Governor. Bush's political advisers claim that the only way they can hope to win the mid-term elections is with the support of the millions of right-wing Christian fundamentalist voters and the election campaign contributions of the American "Jewish lobby." This was confirmed by a July 30 White House meeting with leading representatives of both groups, who told Bush Administration officials that if they put pressure on Sharon, they do so at the risk of losing this core vote. (See "Mideast War Pushed by 'Eurasian War Party,'" *EIR*, Aug. 17, 2001, and "Temple Mount Fanatics Seek To Blackmail Bush," *EIR*, Aug. 24, 2001.)

As things stand now, the decisive determinations of Middle East policy in the White House are not being made by Secretary of State Colin Powell or the Mideast specialists in the State Department, but by the White House campaign "spin doctors," led by Karl Rove, Bush's White House political adviser and former campaign strategist. Rove balances every

policy decision against its potential effect on the mid-term elections. Rove shares the view, widely held among Republican Party circles, that any White House clash with the Christian fundamentalists or the Israeli lobby would "trigger World War III" inside the Republican Party. Thus, policy advisers who know that Sharon's war policy might very well provoke a real World War III, have been undermined. The policymaking process has been forced to take a back seat to these domestic political considerations.

Therefore it is not surprising, that on Aug. 24, at a press conference in Crawford, Texas, Bush attacked Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat, for not mobilizing "100%" to crack down on terrorism. Sharon's advisers now believe that they are winning the most important battle in their war against the Palestinians: the battle to win the heart of Bush, President of the world's only superpower. Bush then gave the green light for top administration officials to resume military and foreign policy consultations with Israel at the highest levels. An Israeli delegation arrived in Washington for talks the same day that Israel, using American-made weapons systems, assassinated Abu Ali Mustafa, one of the highest-level Palestinian officials ever killed at the hands of the Israelis. The U.S. delegation was led by Undersecretary of State Richard Armitage and Deputy Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz. *EIR* identified both as leaders of the "Eurasian War Party" within the administration, and as having the closest relations with the Israeli military-intelligence establishment.

It is also reported that Secretary of State Powell spent several days at the home of Ronald Lauder, the billionaire scion of the Estée Lauder cosmetics empire. Lauder, who until recently was president of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, is a major contributor to the Republican Party. He has been the money bags of

Sharon's fellow Likud leader, former Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, also supporting Sharon's September 2000 provocation at the al-Haram al-Sharif/Temple Mount.

Sharon's 'Rolling Operation' Heads Toward a Rolling War

For the last three weeks in August, Sharon and his generals have been implementing their "rolling operation." It has continued unabated in the face of feeble attempts by (Labor Party) Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and European diplomats, such as German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer, to broker a cease-fire that would allow the Mitchell Report's recommended peace efforts to move forward.

This rolling operation has nothing to do with providing security for Israelis. Rather, it is a systematic campaign to destroy the Palestinian Authority. It is a plan aimed at accomplishing piecemeal, what Sharon has not been allowed to do in one full-scale military operation. Sharon and his generals are prepared to strike at Syria and other countries in the region to achieve their goals.

The Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) released their latest strategic assessment, which foresees hostilities with the Palestinians continuing until at least 2006! Already the Israeli casualty rate is four times higher than that suffered in the two-decade-long Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, including the 1982 invasion. Furthermore, the casualty rates and oppressive living conditions among the Palestinians under siege, have had a devastating effect on Palestinian society, leaving bitterness and rage in their wake. The IDF has been conducting almost daily incursions into Palestinian-controlled areas, destroying houses and police stations and assassinating Palestinian leaders.

The attack and occupation of the West Bank Palestinian town of Beit Jala is a prime example of the policy. Implemented on the pretext of stopping the sporadic Palestinian gunfire being directed at the neighboring Israeli settlement of Gilo, it was launched after Foreign Minister Peres had arranged a cease-fire. Rather than send in special assault teams to attack the gunmen, the IDF sent in its crack 890 parachute regiment, with a full complement of tanks and armored personnel carriers, forcing almost the entire population to flee the town. The only ones who remained were those trapped in the buildings, as Israeli paratroopers occupied two fortified positions. This included those in a Lutheran Church, and children in an orphanage who were not allowed to leave the building.

It was the veteran 890th infantry force which Sharon commanded over 30 years ago, in his infamous reprisal raids against Palestinian villages in the West Bank, then still part of Jordan.

Although, as of this writing, the Israeli troops have withdrawn, they remain poised to re-enter Beit Jala. Nonetheless, one day after this operation was launched, an Israeli force entered a Palestinian refugee camp in Rafah, in the Gaza Strip near the Egyptian border, destroying 15 homes and leaving



An Israeli military post similar to the one infiltrated and attacked by Palestinian gunmen Aug. 25, in an event which shocked Israel. With Bush fanning the flames, Israel is escalating rapidly toward regional war—a religious war it is destined, eventually, to lose.

hundreds of Palestinians homeless. Similar operations were carried out at other points in the Occupied Territories.

Mustafa Assassination: Is Arafat Next?

The killing of Abu Ali Mustafa, the Secretary General of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was the highest-level assassination since Israel began its "focussed operation" policy several months ago. As secretary general of the PFLP, a constituent organization of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mustafa was at the same political level as PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. This is a clear signal that Arafat is likely on the same target list. Also, given the fact that the PFLP, with its headquarters in Damascus, is closely allied to Syria, Mustafa's assassination is a clear signal to Syria that it will be targeted if it comes to the aid of the Palestinians.

Although Sharon has accused Mustafa of planning terror attacks, the truth is that he was the only major leader of the PFLP to have moved to the West Bank from Damascus. He made the move to Ramallah in 1999 after the United States had guaranteed his security. His death leaves very little credibility to American promises.

Some 50,000 Palestinians marched in Mustafa's funeral procession. Rather than stopping terror, the assassination has

served to strengthen the most radical factions, further closing the door to a negotiated settlement.

IDF's Grave Miscalculation

During the night of Aug. 24, a two-man team from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine infiltrated a fortified Israeli military outpost in the Gaza Strip. Armed with assault rifles and grenades, the team caught the Israelis by surprise and killed three soldiers, including the major commanding the relief force deployed to rescue the outpost. Seven others were wounded. The two Palestinians were killed only after a massive manhunt involving helicopters and search parties.

The DFLP's highly professional attack demonstrated the biggest vulnerability of the IDF: the arrogance of an occupation army; the same disease that led to the defeat of the French in Algeria and the Americans in Vietnam. The attack represents the first guerrilla war-type operation to be launched by the Palestinians. Although the Palestinians might calculate its success as a great victory, it could at the same time push Sharon to escalate the conflict, with the deployment of even greater force, for fear of getting bogged down in a war of attrition.

Israeli military commentator Reuven Pedatzur, writing in the Israeli daily *Ha'aretz* on Aug. 26, underscored the grave danger of miscalculation by the IDF. Pedatzur warns that the ever-escalating operations of the IDF "could bring about an uncontrolled deterioration to an all-out war with the Palestinians, and even a regional war.

"Neither the Presidents of Egypt and Syria, nor the leaders of the other Arab states, will be able to persist in their policy of standing on the sidelines if an Israeli bomb causes the death of 250 Palestinians. Even [Egyptian President] Hosni Mubarak, who has stated frequently that a regional war is not an option for him, will be forced to react, even if by means of symbolic measures.

"The entry of Egyptian troops into Sinai, as such a symbolic move, could bring about a clash with the IDF. The transfer of a Syrian division close to the Golan Heights, as a gesture of support for the Palestinians by [Syrian President] Bashar Assad, is liable to trigger an Israeli military reaction and an unplanned escalation."

Pedatzur warns that what the top echelons of the IDF "fail to understand, or prefer to ignore, is that what they are engaged in is not a 'rolling operation,' as they call it, but the prelude to a 'rolling war.'"

Polls show 70% of Israelis would accept a freeze on settlement building in the Occupied Territories, and a negotiated peace. But will be no challenge to Sharon within Israel as long as the United States does not intervene, pressuring both sides and backing a peace based on real regional economic development. Otherwise a new religious war, featured in repeated warnings by U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. to the nations involved, threatens all of Eurasia.

No 'Peace Dividend' For Suffering Nigeria

by Lawrence K. Freeman

On May 29, 1999, the first democratically elected government of Nigeria in two decades took over the reins of government. There was optimism from many Nigerians, that newly elected President Olusegun Obasanjo — who as military head of state in 1979, had relinquished his power — would lead the country to the "promised land" by the good graces of the West. From the day Obasanjo took office, he has campaigned around the world for cancellation of Nigeria's unpayable, almost \$32 billion debt to the International Monetary Fund's banking consortium, all the time begging for the "democracy dividend" that has not, and will not ever be granted through such channels.

Against this background, the importance of bringing Lyndon LaRouche's ideas to Nigeria's new capital, Abuja, on Aug. 13, should be understood. LaRouche's analysis of the imploding global financial system was highlighted at the fourth anniversary of *Conscience International* magazine, organized by its publisher, Chief Abiola Ogundokun. The prestigious day-long gathering, also attended by the Nigerian press and media, met at the Nicon Hilton, divided between presentations of scholarly papers, and awards to governors, members of the National Assembly, and other outstanding individuals. The proceedings were chaired by Alhaji Lateef Kayode Jakande, a political personality from western Nigeria, who has been active since the founding of the First Republic in 1960; and by special guest, Nigerian Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Jibril Aminu.

The proceedings were opened by Chief Abiola, who discussed the accomplishments of *Conscience International* over the last four years, giving special attention to its coverage of the economic forecast of LaRouche. "In our November 1997 edition," Abiola said, "we reached out to Germany and brought you what turned out to be one of the greatest predictions of recent times. I sat down with a towering authority on global economics and world politics, Lyndon LaRouche, who predicted the crash of the International Monetary Market in the year 2000. This prediction . . . turned out to pass like every other LaRouche prediction before it. This was a special lead story that read like a comprehensive text on world economics, and remarkably underscored our stance for truth and development of Nigeria and Africa."

Ambassador Aminu, following Chief Abiola, expanded on LaRouche's unique stature in the world as an economist, and recounted a Washington meeting with LaRouche. "The world should listen to Mr. LaRouche," the ambassador in-



A street scene in Abuja, dominated by the “informal economic activity” which proliferates in Nigeria’s wrecked economic circumstances.

sisted. He urged the 175 in attendance to heed the presentation of *Conscience International’s* featured speaker—this writer—as “Mr. LaRouche’s number one disciple.” That presentation was “The Time Is Now, For a New Bretton Woods.”

Attending were Nigerian Senators and Congressmen, including the Deputy President of the Senate, State Governors, Deputy Governors, former Ministers, and regional and national leaders. Prof. Sam Aluko, the well-known national anti-IMF economist, summarized his paper on the Nigerian naira’s exchange rate and the nation’s economy, and excerpts were read from LaRouche collaborator Uwe Friesecke’s paper, “Peace Through Development: A Long Overdue Approach to Africa’s Problems.” Alhaji Wada Nas, a columnist and former minister, also spoke on “The Thorny Road to 2003.”

IMF Policies Are Not Democratic

In the first 27 months of the Obasanjo Administration, hopes of progress have quickly turned to a growing feeling of desperation. While the overt signs of military control are gone, and the Murtala Muhammed International Airport in Lagos has been transformed into a functioning airport for travellers in and out of the country, there is no question that the economy is in worse shape, and the struggle for daily existence for most Nigerians has become difficult. During the regime of Gen. Sani Abacha (1993-98) there was at least a resistance to the complete takeover of the country by the IMF-World Bank. Patriotic Nigerians, allied with people like Professor Aluko—then Chairman of the National Economic Intelligence Committee—and followers of Lyndon LaRouche, had an impact in reversing some of the more egregious pro-IMF policies of the pre-Abacha regime, that of Gen. Ibrahim Babangida.

Abacha refused to accept even one new loan from the IMF, reversed the rampant deregulation of the banking sys-

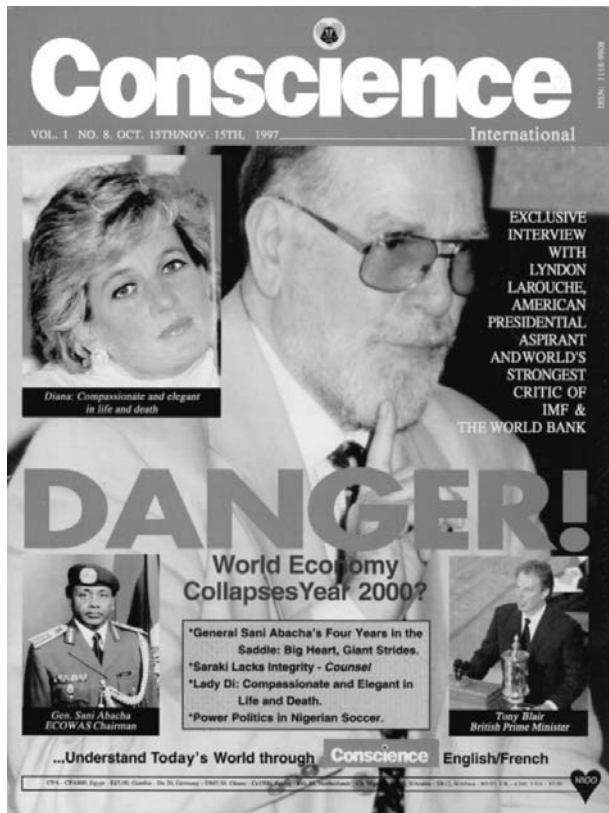
tem, and lowered interest rates. While he failed to energize the Nigerian economy in the way necessary, the financier elite and the oil cartels could not count on his strict obedience to their destructive policies.

Now the IMF and World Bank are entrenched in supervisory positions, which allow these institutions to direct the finances of Nigeria, with two official IMF Representatives officially residing in Abuja. They are there to oversee an acceleration of privatization of numerous state-run companies; the deregulation of the gigantic oil industry—which generates 77% of Nigeria’s revenue at \$16 billion a year; the restriction of direct government spending; and the reduction of the already pitiful minimum wage.

This has not gone down well with the population, and there is public debate, and news coverage discussing the IMF’s role in the country. The trade unions and some politicians oppose some of their policies, but under the new government, the IMF has virtual free run of the country. This was not enough for London’s *Financial Times*, which on July 30 criticized the IMF and Nigeria for “perpetuating a facade of reform.”

The Obasanjo Administration proclaimed to raise the minimum wage to 7,500 naira, up from 3,500 naira, which has not even universally taken effect. The naira is now officially 114 to the dollar (up to 145 on the black market), which is a 23% devaluation from 87 naira to the dollar in 1999. An airport worker still makes only \$30 a month, and if the raise goes through, it will rise to \$60 a month. Thus, workers make between \$1-2 a day. But Obasanjo, following the example of the Roman Empire, will give them “bread and circuses”: the single largest expenditure of the government is the construction of a new soccer stadium in Abuja at the cost of \$345 million.

With only 7-8 million of 120 million people in the labor



The November 1997 issue in which Nigeria's Conscience International detailed Lyndon LaRouche's warning of a "world economy collapse 2000." With that collapse now under way, Conscience invited LaRouche representative Larry Freeman to address its annual seminar for 2001, on what to do now.

force, and unemployment officially at 65%, most Nigerians survive by scraping out an existence in the "informal economy" or small-scale peasant farming. This "informal economy" represents a horrible waste of human potential. As one drives through the intersections of Lagos, cars are surrounded by children and teenagers selling every conceivable consumer product from bags or bushels they carry in their arms or on their heads. Some 45% of the Nigerian population are 15 years old or younger. At some intersections, beggars mob the cars asking, "Master, master, can you give me some money?"

Unemployment has led to the formation of large gangs of up to 40 people, strong enough to overpower the guarded homes of the wealthy, whom they rob and kill. There has been a huge increase in crime since the end of the Abacha regime, as well as an increase in tens of thousands being killed due to "ethnic-tribal" conflicts. While this is the result of outside manipulation, the large number of unemployed, especially youth, and the extreme poverty, provide an ever-expanding pool of desperate, frustrated youth, with no future, and little basis for optimism.

The declining quality of life, and the lack of confidence in any leadership, have led people to nostalgically look back upon the Abacha years. Far worse, citizens are considering

electing General Babangida—the former military leader responsible for destroying Nigeria from 1983-88 by implementing the IMF structural adjustment programs—as President in 2003.

What Future for Nigeria and Africa?

Politics in Nigeria is already dominated by the jockeying of candidates and parties for 2003. Obasanjo's ruling party, the People's Democratic Party-PDP, controls the majority of elected offices, but new coalition parties are being formed, hoping to capitalize on the population's disappointment. The lack of viable leading candidates has given Obasanjo or Babangida a leg up to win the Presidency.

Unfortunately for the people who are suffering, few, if any, constructive policies are being put forward by these parties. The horrible life for most Nigerians—the majority are very, very poor, and only a tiny minority are very, very rich—is a microcosm for sub-Saharan Africa, except that many countries are actually worse off. The sub-Saharan continent is dying. Hundreds of millions of African already live in a New Dark Age. Adequate infrastructure in hospitals, schools, railroads, clean water, medicine, and electrical power doesn't exist.

Excluding South Africa, all of Africa has just 171,000 kilometers of paved roads—less than Poland. Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for just 2% of world exports, and even a smaller percentage of manufactured goods. AIDS is ravaging the populations, the economies, and the labor force. Five million children under the age of five die each year as a direct result of intentional policies to reduce Africa's population.

Sub-Saharan Africa in particular, has been so destroyed by the immoral colonialist looting policies of the last two centuries, that it can not generate the economic means *internally* to pull itself out of its deadly decline. The stated intention of imperialist Cecil Rhodes at the end of the 19th Century to clear the "natives" off the land in order to get the "wealth" under the land—reiterated by Henry Kissinger in the 1970s as official Anglo-American policy—is the root cause for Africa's deplorable condition today.

LaRouche's New Bretton Woods system and his global infrastructure program—the Eurasian Land-Bridge—are the only means to transform the African continent, and to develop its rich natural resources. Such a program, initiated from outside Africa, is what African statesmen and intellectuals must fight for inside Africa.

Some may object, saying that we must solve our local or regional problems first, before we can consider such global efforts. That kind of thinking would not only be short sighted, but fatal. The only realistic hope for survival, and for the total transformation of the dying sub-Saharan continent, is to intervene now, at the point of the disintegration of the world's financial-monetary system, with LaRouche's alternative. Thus, the discussion of LaRouche's ideas in Abuja, is of strategic significance for the future of Africa, and the world as a whole.

'World's Future Runs On the Trans-Siberian'

by Claudio Celani

"The Future of the World Runs on the Trans-Siberian" is the headline of a major article in Italy's *Corriere della Sera* on Aug. 24. The article, written by Moscow correspondent Fabrizio Dragosei, describes Russia's plans to upgrade and expand the Trans-Siberian Railroad to become the main transport route for the Eurasian continent, and to present it as official policy of the Russian government. The accompanying map depicts the various modes of transportation that will link the Trans-Siberian Railroad to major transport arteries throughout Europe and Asia. Dragosei uses the term "communication corridor," which echoes Lyndon LaRouche's original Eurasian Land-Bridge idea, with its "development corridors."

"The future, the Russians say, goes through Siberia. This is the most direct and fastest way to connect the main economic and productive hearts of the world: Japan, Europe, United States; Mideast oil fields with Southeast Asia, the new frontier of development.

"In some years, the Russians are convinced, they can offer a rail service from Milan to Tokyo, or from London to San Francisco. The costs are high, but the advantages would be enormous. Japanese goods, for instance, would reach Europe in 12 days instead of 25-30."

The backbone of the new East-West axis, *Corriere* writes, will be the 10,000 km-long Trans-Siberian Railroad. There is a project to transform it "into what technicians call a 'communication corridor' between Europe and Far East, flanking it with a road, with gas lines and pipelines, communication lines. . . . The two terminal branches of the railroad (toward Magadan in the north and toward Vladivostok in the south) should be extended to ensure the connections necessary for two other ambitious projects: the Bering tunnel and the trans-Korean railway.

"Thanks to the connection with Seoul and the southern plants, within two weeks, goods 'made in Korea' could reach Europe." Then, for the Bering Strait tunnel, the project is "a 96 km tunnel to connect Alaska to Chukotka, Russia's Far Northeast, re-creating the connection between the two continents that, 22,000 years ago, allowed migrations of Asiatic tribes."

As for the bridge to Japan, "in March, feasibility studies started for the connection between the mainland and Sakhalin Island. . . . Via the Trans-Siberian, Japan would be projected into the heart of Europe and connected to the United States through the Bering tunnel."

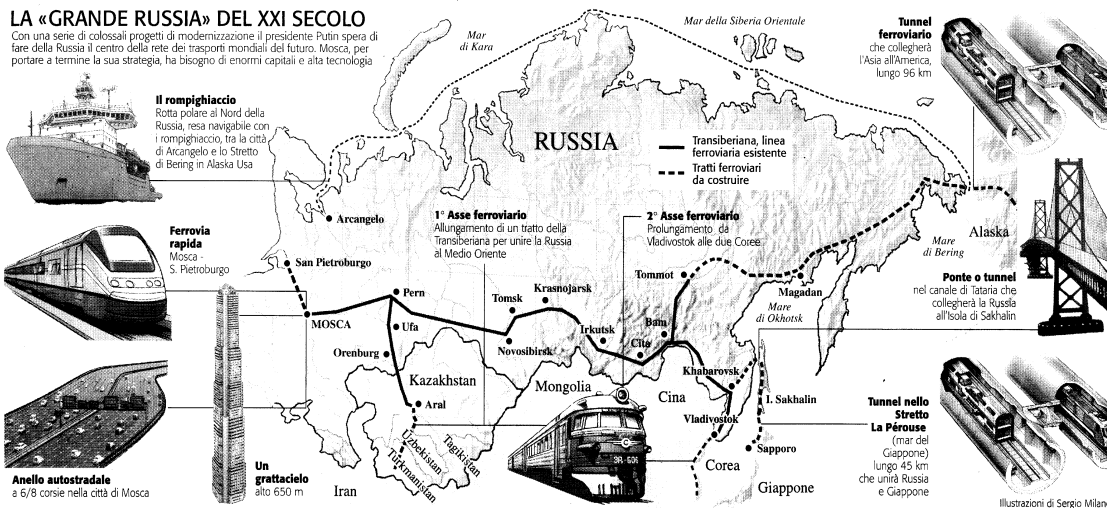
As concerns South Asia, "an agreement has already been signed between Russia and India for a connection between the Persian Gulf and Southeast Asia, through Iran, Russia, and Kazakhstan. It would be the completion of the Asiatic rail and road network."

Of course, Moscow and St. Petersburg must be connected through a high-speed rail network, with European gauge and European trains.

Another project is the use of Russian ice-breaking vessels to open a northern sea route across the Bering Strait between Archangelsk, Russia, and Alaska.

LA «GRANDE RUSSIA» DEL XXI SECOLO

Con una serie di colossali progetti di modernizzazione il presidente Putin spera di fare della Russia il centro della rete dei trasporti mondiali del futuro. Mosca, per portare a termine la sua strategia, ha bisogno di enormi capitali e alta tecnologia



The Italian daily *Corriere della Sera*'s illustration of the Russian government's commitment to the Eurasian Land-Bridge. The many technologies and transportation and communication systems outlined makes clear that it is envisioned as a development corridor, as outlined by Lyndon LaRouche.



Malaysia: Seeking Recovery Through Cooperation

In preparation for a tour of Southeast Asia in June-July 2001 (see EIR, Aug. 10, 2001), correspondents Gail and Michael Billington submitted questions to Malaysia's Minister of International Trade and Industry Rafidah Aziz, concerning two principal areas: the impact on Malaysia and Malaysia's Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) partners of the sharp economic downturn in foreign export markets in the United States, Europe, and Japan; and how these issues are related to and are being discussed among ASEAN member states and their "Plus 3" dialogue partners of Japan, China, and South Korea, under the framework of the "Chiang Mai Initiative" talks in May 2000. Since then, there are estimates that perhaps \$40 billion in currency swap agreements have been reached or are under discussion among these 13 countries. Excerpted here are Minister Aziz's responses, relevant to her Ministry's oversight of these issues.

EIR: Despite the doomsayers, Malaysia's sovereign currency controls allowed the country to survive the global financial crisis which broke out in Asia in 1997-98 without the social and economic dislocations of many of your neighbors. But the growing evidence of collapse in the Western economies today poses a new threat to Asia and the world. What is the impact of the import collapse in the United States and Japan upon the Malaysian economy?

Minister Rafidah Aziz: First, being an open economy dependent on international trade, with 34% of its exports being absorbed by the U.S.A. and Japan, Malaysia is not insulated from the import collapse in the U.S.A. and Japan, beginning toward the end of 2000, as seen in **Tables 1-4**.

The second quarter of 2001 shows almost double (194%) the increase in number of workers retrenched, from 5,479 to 10,621, compared to the first quarter of 2001.

Second, however, the diversified base of Malaysia's economy is expected to cushion any adverse impact arising from the global slowdown:

- From the first quarter of 2001, the agriculture sector had been growing steadily to become a major contributor to the economy. Strengthening palm oil prices was one of the factors that has resulted in the sector's improved performance. From June 2001, crude palm oil prices are expected to be sustained at above RM 1,000 (\$29) a ton for the rest of 2001.
- The petroleum and gas sector is also attracting good

TABLE 1
Malaysia's Exports to the U.S.A. and Japan Registered Declines, Beginning from Fourth Quarter of 2000

(Millions of Malaysia Ringgit)

Year/Quarter	Value	Growth Rate
2000-1Q	84,757.6	-6.5%
2Q	90,967.9	7.3%
3Q	101,706.7	11.8%
4Q	95,875.0	-5.7%
2001-1Q	86,439.9	-9.8%

TABLE 2
Exports of Electrical and Electronics Goods to U.S.A. and Japan Also Declined from the Fourth Quarter of 2000

(Millions of Malaysian Ringgit)

Year/Quarter	Value	Growth Rate
2000-1Q	48,520.5	-6.7%
2Q	53,032.3	9.3%
3Q	60,929.6	14.9%
4Q	57,076.0	-6.3%
2001-1Q	48,950.5	-14.2%

prices.

- The inflation rate is under 2% this year. Malaysia also has the lowest interbank lending rate.
- Malaysia continues to register favorable trade surpluses [**Table 5**].

EIR: ASEAN-Plus-3 has begun to establish currency cooperation through the Chiang Mai Initiative, and there is discussion of the creation of an Asian Monetary Fund. What are the potentials for an AMF, and what should Southeast and East Asia's role be in bringing about a new world economic architecture?

Minister Rafidah Aziz: The Chiang Mai Initiative (CMI) was launched at the inaugural ASEAN-Plus-3 Finance Minis-

TABLE 3

Quarter to Quarter GDP Growth Figures for 2000 and 2001 Indicate a Trend of Slower Growth

Year/Quarter	Growth Rate
2000-1Q	11.7%
2Q	8.0%
3Q	7.6%
4Q	6.3%
2001-1Q	3.2%

ters meeting in May 2000.

The CMI is to strengthen regional self-help and support mechanisms in East Asia to supplement the existing international facilities. It has two components: an expanded ASEAN Swap Arrangement, and a new network of bilateral swap arrangements and repurchase agreements between ASEAN and the People's Republic of China, Japan, and Korea. The CMI would enable countries to pool their resources and channel financial assistance to countries facing short-term liquidity needs and, hence, avert crisis and contagion effects.

The CMI is the first step in financial cooperation between ASEAN and the three Northeast Asian countries. Further preparatory work needs to be done before the concept of an Asian Monetary Fund (AMF) could be realized. However, it must be noted that while the proposal relating to the AMF is exclusive to Asian countries, it will complement and supplement the work of existing international financial institutions.

On the reform of the International Financial Architecture (IFA), Malaysia had, on numerous occasions, expressed concern over the risk of complacency on the part of the international community on IFA reforms. This is following the strengthening of economic recovery in the crisis-affected countries in Asia and the restoration of a more positive global economic environment. Concern was also expressed over the slow progress in terms of measures to promote greater transparency by the private sector.

Issues of concern to Malaysia on IFA reform include:

- Regulations to monitor activities of the Highly Leveraged Institutions, to avoid excessive volatility in the financial markets; and
- A global mechanism to monitor and manage capital flows, so as to achieve an efficient functioning of the international financial markets and to minimize the risks of excessive volatility in international capital flows.

EIR: Do you see an increased focus on collaboration on developing the interior of Asia, as a way of addressing the uneven levels of development among ASEAN countries, and with respect to ASEAN's dialogue partners in the region?

Minister Rafidah Aziz: Collective action both regionally

TABLE 4

Retrenchment of Workers

(Numbers of Workers)

Quarter	2000	2001
1Q	8,351	5,479
2Q	4,329	10,621
3Q	5,609	—
4Q	6,947	—
Total	25,238	16,100

TABLE 5

Balance of Trade

(Millions of Malaysian Ringgit)

Year/Quarter	Value
2000-1Q	16,527
2Q	12,287
3Q	14,951
4Q	17,179
2001-1Q	13,634

and multilaterally is important to address the uneven levels of development among ASEAN countries. This will ensure the benefits of development are shared by all countries.

- Under the ASEAN agreements, the newer member countries of ASEAN, involving Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam, have been given a longer time frame.

- The agreement on the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) scheme for AFTA [the Asian Free Trade Agreement], provides for the newer member countries a longer time frame to reduce the tariffs. These countries are allowed to eliminate all import duties by 2015, compared to the original six countries by 2010. The special provisions also include the area of investment under the Framework Agreement on ASEAN Investment Area (AIA).

- ASEAN's cooperative effort in assisting the riparian countries in the Mekong River subregion, is another case of assistance to these countries to integrate into ASEAN.

- ASEAN will also be implementing [a special] scheme for the newer member countries of ASEAN. This initiative is aimed at assisting the development of these countries and their integration into ASEAN.

- Unilaterally, Malaysia had provided various forms of assistance under the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Program (MTCP) to Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam. The areas involve training in project planning and productivity, agriculture, management, broadcasting, and promotion of investments. In addition, Malaysia had provided special grants for development projects in Cambodia.

Spirit of Bandung, Or a New Cold War

by Michael Billington

Southeast Asia is now characterized by a flurry of diplomatic activity, which has revived the spirit of the 1950s efforts by the newly independent nations of Asia and Africa to unite behind principles of global cooperation for development. That spirit led to the historic Conference of Asian and African Nations, held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in April 1955, led by President Sukarno, the Founding Father of the Republic of Indonesia, and actual father of recently elected President of Indonesia, Megawati Sukarnoputri.

Megawati has just completed a tour of all nine other nations of the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN), her first foreign trip upon assuming the Presidency. At every stop, the combination of revolutionary nationalism associated with the memory of her father, and the growing recognition throughout the region that the world financial system is in its death throes, led to extremely productive discussions, and decisions, in keeping with the Bandung tradition.

The 1955 Bandung Conference rejected the division of the world created by the British-designed Cold War, insisting that global peace could be achieved only through global cooperation for real development. They recognized that the Cold War had little to do with containing Communism, and everything to do with dividing the world to prevent any alliance of nations that could challenge the supremacy of the supranational financial institutions.

Now, these financial institutions are bankrupt. The faltering George W. Bush Administration, incapable of even acknowledging that bankruptcy, has proceeded to revive Winston Churchill's 50-year-old script, promoting a new Cold War division of the world, expecting that the world's nations will fall in line in accord with the demands of the "world's only superpower." While challenging Russia with the expansion of NATO and a new arms race, the Bush Administration

has now proposed the establishment of a new "strategic partnership" in Asia, uniting the United States, Australia, Japan, and South Korea in a loose military alliance. Such an alliance immediately recalls the formation of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), created by the British and U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles as a Cold War, anti-Communist bloc in Asia, after the Vietnamese defeated the French colonial forces at Dien Bien Phu in 1954.

China, the obvious target of this proposed military partnership, has responded angrily to the attempt to drive a wedge between it and its neighbors. More quietly, ASEAN member-nations have expressed their shock that they would again be asked to take sides in a U.S.-China conflict.

The difference between now and the 1950s, is not only that the "red scare" doesn't work any more, but that the economic power of the British-American-Commonwealth nations has been eroded to the point of collapse—that the Emperor has no clothes. The current diplomatic activity in Asia attests that the leaders of the ASEAN states, although several of them came to power under the sponsorship of Western proponents of globalization, have taken steps to break from its dictates. They are forming alliances across Eurasia and Africa with the idea of preventing a return to the war and devastation of the last century, and to build a new world economic system.

The ideas put forth by *EIR* Founder Lyndon LaRouche, for a New Bretton Woods on principles coherent with FDR's original, are circulating throughout the governments of Asia. This is in keeping with the Spirit of Bandung. President Sukarno, in the opening speech to the Bandung Conference, brought forth the image of the American War of Independence, "the first successful anti-colonialist war in history," adding that "the battle which began 180 years ago is not yet completely won."



Leaders of the Bandung conference in 1955. From left: Indonesian President Sukarno and his wife; Indonesian Vice President Hatta and his wife; Ne Win of Burma and his wife; Indian Prime Minister Jawarhalal Nehru. Sukarno, in his opening speech, described the conference as “the first international conference of colored peoples in the history of mankind.”

Megawati's Tour

Megawati was elected to the Presidency by the Upper House on July 23 in an extremely contentious and controversial parliamentary maneuver. Nonetheless Indonesia, including the military, has united behind her—a result unexpected by many Western observers. While the United States, the British, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have carried out a charm offensive in Indonesia, lavishing praise on Megawati and making many promises, it is not certain at all how the West will respond if Indonesia does not, or can not, follow the demands being made by the IMF. A new Letter of Intent was signed in late August with the IMF, which relaxed some of the previous conditions, but the IMF continues to insist that the huge debt of over \$140 billion—mostly created by the 1997-98 destruction of the Indonesian currency by international speculators—be serviced by austerity, privatization, and deregulation. While Megawati's ministers are generally agreeing to IMF demands, they are also taking measures to meet the unfolding global crash.

The first stop on Megawati's tour was the Philippines, where a particularly poignant irony set the tone for the entire tour. Philippines President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo is the daughter of another former President, Diosdado Macapagal; her father was President Sukarno's partner in a campaign to forge an alliance of the Malay nations—Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines—which was to be called Maphilindo. The idea was strongly opposed by the British (although supported by JFK), who had been working for Sukarno's destruction since the time of the Bandung Conference. It was British intrigue, with American support after Kennedy's assassination, which not only sabotaged Maphilindo, but brought down Sukarno in a horrendous bloodbath that wiped out much of

his political base.

President Macapagal-Arroyo was also brought to power under questionable circumstances, with the full support of the phalanx of international financial institutions and their controlled non-governmental organizations. But Gloria (as she is called), despite her training as a spokesperson for IMF free trade economics, has begun to respond both to the historical reality of her office, and to the momentum building across Asia to break from the failed globalization process. In a trip to Malaysia in early August, in collaboration with Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, she set in motion a series of regional agreements to counter the international terrorist operations plaguing the region. These agreements are being extended throughout the region, both through Megawati's trip, and by additional measures being taken elsewhere.

Most striking about Gloria's visit with Dr. Mahathir, however, was her open praise for Malaysia's sovereign measures to defend against the IMF and the currency speculators through currency controls after the 1997-98 currency crisis.

Megawati was also greeted warmly in Vietnam and Cambodia, where her father had established close ties to Ho Chi Minh and Prince Norodom Sihanouk in the 1950s and 1960s. When Megawati visited Thailand and Malaysia, she, Dr. Mahathir, and Thai Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra developed further plans to counter terrorism, including especially the flow of illegal weapons through Thailand and Malaysia into the separatist movement in Aceh, in northwest Indonesia. The weapons traffic is part of the general piracy and smuggling in the Malacca Straits, a matter taken up with Singapore as well.

While in Malaysia, Megawati called on Dr. Mahathir to help bring the Indonesian economy back to life, and to take

leadership in the integration of the ASEAN nations' economies.

Thailand, Opening a New Flank

Thai Prime Minister Thaksin has opened another flank in the new Spirit of Bandung in the region. Speaking in Singapore on Aug. 24, Thaksin gave a spirited call to change the course of globalization in Asia:

"Many have blamed the current economic woes on the IMF and its stringent rules and regulations, or on the WTO [World Trade Organization] and its impact on world trade. . . . Starting from around the late 1970s, most of the countries in the Asia Pacific region, including Thailand, have been adhering to an economic development strategy that has become known as the East Asia Economic Model. This policy followed a single track that was export-oriented and relied heavily on foreign investment from multinational corporations. . . . With Asian countries caught in the position of supplying cheap labor to produce industrial goods and inexpensive agricultural products for the rest of the world, we cannot hope to move further up the value-added chain and achieve the level of prosperity attained by the industrialized countries of the West."

Thaksin proposed that Asia must develop its domestic markets and create Asian entrepreneurs "as the backbone and stimulus of our economy," and build economic "immunity to the risks associated with globalization."

Thaksin and his Deputy Prime Minister Chavalit Yongchaiyudh have also moved forward in building ties to China and Russia, both for security and economic reasons. A Thai diplomat told *EIR* that Thaksin had requested a meeting with U.S. President George Bush, but was met with demands for concessions on trade arrangements as a condition for the meeting. Thaksin decided to skip his planned U.S. visit altogether, travelling to China in late August and scheduling a trip to Russia in October.

According to the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Dr. Mahathir's efforts to improve relations with the United States ran into the same problem, being met with conditionalities concerning internal legal matters and human rights. Dr. Mahathir has also announced that he will visit Russia, for a full week, starting Sept. 10.

Also, Thailand, Myanmar, Laos, and China are holding joint meetings to tackle the drug problem in the Golden Triangle, which is necessary both to end the scourge of drugs in the region, and to secure the region for the grand development plans that are now on the table.

Countermoves by New Cold Warriors

There are other signs of the new Spirit of Bandung, but we must also look at the new Cold War in the making. On July 30, at a meeting in Australia concerning U.S. and Australian military relations, U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld

and Secretary of State Colin Powell proposed that the two nations move beyond bilateral military agreements in the area, and form a military alliance of some sort with Japan and South Korea. According to the Stratfor news service, which is close to those in the administration pushing for a confrontation with China, South Korea wasn't even asked about the proposal before it was made. Stratfor also acknowledges that one of the purposes of the new division of East Asia is to prevent China's role in integrating North and South Korea into the rail-based land-bridge development plans between Asia and Europe, now being implemented by China, Russia, and other Eurasian nations.

The policy outlook behind this new Cold War scenario was laid out as early as 1992 by current Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz, then Undersecretary of Defense under Richard Cheney, the current Vice President. Wolfowitz' 1992 Defense Planning Guidance has served to rally the new Cold Warriors: "Our first objective is to prevent the reemergence of a new rival, either on the territory of the former Soviet Union or elsewhere, that poses a threat on the order of that posed formerly by the Soviet Union. This is a dominant consideration underlying the new regional defense strategy and requires that we endeavor to prevent any hostile power from dominating a region whose resources would, under consolidated control, be sufficient to generate global power. These regions include Western Europe, East Asia, the territory of the former Soviet Union, and Southwest Asia."

In a more "Yahoo" fashion, Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage spoke Aug. 17 in Australia: "I'm not sure all our friends here in Australia understand the significance of the alliance to Americans. For us, an alliance is an obligation, if necessary, to fight and die for each other." He explained, that the allies would be expected to assist the United States in the defense of Taiwan. Armitage is also the author of a policy calling for the United States to emphasize the "special relationship" with Japan as the core of a new Asian policy, to counter the alleged threat from China.

Who Is Listening?

The question must be asked: What do Japan, South Korea, or even Taiwan think of this provocative pose? In the case of Japan, relations with the rest of Asia are at a low ebb because of Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's visit to the Yasukuni Shrine honoring Japan's war dead, and a furor over certain Japanese textbooks, viewed in the rest of Asia as a whitewash of Japan's wartime occupation of most of Asia. Nonetheless, Koizumi himself has announced his desire to visit China, South Korea, and Southeast Asia, all during September, to assure his neighbors of Japan's good intentions. Although it is not yet known if these nations will extend such an invitation, it is clear that if such a trip takes place, there will be much more than apologies under discussion. Japan's economy is in severe crisis, but it still repre-

sents the critical economy in Asia in regard to the potential for establishing a new monetary policy for Asia and Eurasia, currently under discussion as the Asian Monetary Fund.

Even Taiwan, whose President Chen Shui-bian was elected by a party committed to the provocative policy of independence of Taiwan from mainland China, has recently begun to face the implications of the global economic collapse. After Taiwan's net economic decline in the second quarter, its the worst economic performance in 26 years, Chen has agreed to implement sweeping changes in Taiwan's relations with China. Following the recommendations of a special commission, Chen announced in late August that most restrictions on trade and investment in the mainland will be lifted. The restrictions were implemented under President Lee Teng-hui in 1996, backed by British and American China-bashers, to disrupt President Bill Clinton's efforts to engage China. Now, the investment cap of \$50 million on any one project will be lifted, along with the ban on certain high-tech areas of investment. Transportation and communications will be improved, along with numerous other measures.

Although Beijing's public response has been cool, insisting Taiwan must accept the "One China" framework, Taiwan is calling on Beijing to accept these measures as a good faith means for moving forward. It is such cooperation toward peace and development, in the spirit of the Bandung Conference, which the new Cold Warriors see as an impediment to their dreams of a new empire.

India Rallies Third World vs. WTO Pressure

by Ramtanu Maitra

New Delhi has joined a major battle against the World Trade Organization (WTO), on the agenda for the upcoming ministerial talks scheduled for Doha, Qatar, in November. Both the United States and the European Union (EU) have threatened India that if it continues to organize the developing nations against the fresh round of talks — as pushed by EU, Japan, and the United States in particular — India will be isolated and the developing countries will lose significantly in the coming years. India and Malaysia have been identified as the "trouble-makers" by the countries initiating the new round of talks.

WTO's Australian Secretary General Mike Moore and his associates are doing their very best to make the fourth ministerial meeting at Doha a "success," after their bitter experiences in Seattle last year. It seems at this point, that even if Moore and Company manage to keep the Jacobins out of the way at Doha, the fight within the WTO is getting rougher

by the day. Unless a compromise is obtained quickly, it is almost a certainty that the Doha ministerial meeting will again produce nothing, and the WTO will be confronted with an existential crisis.

The mood in either camp is to not compromise. United States Trade Representative Robert Zoellick, a personal friend of President George W. Bush's, was in New Delhi to sort matters out. Between his gushing about India as a natural ally of the United States, Zoellick also made it a point to threaten India with "isolation."

A week later, the EU echoed Zoellick. Expressing concerns that India, a powerful representative of the developing nations, is organizing against the agenda proposed by the developed countries, a senior EU official told the India Abroad News Service that if India "continues to oppose the new round, India stands a huge risk of being totally isolated at the ministerial meeting." But he admitted that Malaysia and the member-nations of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) have been actively opposing the new round on principled grounds, including that the developed nations should address the issues raised by these countries.

Agenda under Fire

Developed countries want a fresh round of talks which will discuss investment rules, competition policy, transparency in government procurement, trade facilitation, new rules on environment, labor, etc. at Doha. The developing nations — identified by the EU Commission's (EC) Secretary General for Trade Peter Carl, as India and Malaysia — demand implementation of the 1994 Uruguay Round of Talks, held under the aegis of the WTO's predecessor, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). These countries point out that the problems that they face in meeting the obligations of the existing agreements, and difficulties caused by the developed countries in not fulfilling their commitments to open up their markets, have not been resolved.

At the G-15 meeting at Jakarta last May, Indian Commerce Secretary Prabir Sengupta, said that six years' experience indicates that the benefits promised by the WTO did not materialize. "We strongly believe," said the minister, "that the WTO process must concentrate on matters of trade without expanding into non-trade issues. . . . Any open-ended fresh round of negotiations will only further compound the problems of developing countries, as they would once again be expected to give concessions. . . . And the items of interest to developing countries will get side-tracked as developed countries like to focus on areas of their core interest."

Following the G-15 meeting, the Malaysian newspaper *The Star* reported an interview with Malaysian Deputy Minister for International Trade and Industry Kerk Choo Ting. According to *The Star*, Malaysia does not want the WTO to include new issues before current negotiations are settled.

“The interest of developing nations must be taken into account and it is up to us to protect. We must stand on common ground and make out interests and needs known,” Kerk said.

Right to Affordable Medicines

Another area where India has managed to garner support from some of the developing countries, is on the issue of demanding greater flexibility and clarity in the interpretation of the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) agreement of the WTO, to ensure affordable medicines in developing nations. “These concerns are in line with our public health concern and to ensure that medicines and life saving drugs are accessible to the average person in the developing countries,” a senior Indian Commerce Ministry official said.

The subject came up also at Geneva for discussions on June 20, and a group of developing countries, including India, the African Group, Barbados, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Peru, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Venezuela, jointly submitted a paper to the TRIPs council.

Developing countries have also demanded that the WTO should ensure that the TRIPs agreement does not undermine the right of the WTO members to formulate their own public health policies and adopt measures for providing affordable access to medicines.

“The Doha Ministerial Conference [in November] should send a powerful message to the world that WTO cares for the people and it is not an organization, as is generally perceived, designed to serve only the business interests of big companies,” India’s statement at the TRIPs council meeting read.

In recent weeks, particularly since Zoellick had issued the U.S. threats, Indian responses were prolific and uncompromising. Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, inaugurating a New Delhi seminar in August on “Concerns of Developing Nations in the WTO Regime,” referred to the “unfinished agenda” of the Uruguay Round, and said: “Expectations that trade-distorting subsidies in agriculture, given by the developed countries, would be reduced, have been belied.”

Indian Industry and Commerce Minister Murasoli Maran was equally feisty. He waved off the threats issued by Zoellick and said India does not fear isolation. “India is insistent that implementation of issues that arose out of the Uruguay Round in 1994 should be addressed first. Speaking at a seminar on “Reflections of Doha Ministerial Meeting of the WTO: Issues and Options,” on Aug. 27, India’s Minister of State for Commerce Digvijay Singh warned his nation’s industrialists that “the country will have to meet formidable challenges in the coming days ahead of the Doha Ministerial Conference, and thereafter. We have to work hard to avert intense pressure exerted by the developed countries to get their way.”

Other Conflicts, Justified Fears

India, other South Asian nations, and Malaysia believe that the WTO negotiations and agreements in the areas of

investment rules, competition policy, and government procurement could be very damaging for the developing countries. These fears are, by and large, justified.

Take the investment rules, which the European Commission and Japan are strongly pushing for negotiation at Doha. These rules are not for enhancing foreign investment in the developing countries, but for protecting the rights of foreign investors. They are aimed at curbing the role of the developing nations governments in guiding the entry and operation of foreign investment—a role which they can exercise at present without any form of external constraint. This role, on the other hand, is important and necessary for the developing countries in order to ensure that foreign investment is conducive to their development process.

The developing countries would like to use foreign investment for upgrading technology, building up infrastructure, and enhancing the production capacity for exportable products. These are genuine benefits. However, these benefits may accrue only if the host country is able to channel the investments into appropriate sectors and desired geographical regions, and guide some post-entry operations of the investments.

It is also evident that an agreement on investment in the WTO is, by itself, not likely to bring higher investment to the developing countries, but it is going to curtail their role in using foreign investment in support of their development process.

In the case of competition policy, which is yet another bone of contention between the developing and developed nations, any agreement is likely to curb the role of the developing countries in guiding the entry and operation of foreign trading firms. This may expose their domestic firms to competition against powerful multinational firms, and/or put constraints on a government’s discretion to give preference to domestic firms.

Finally, on government procurement: An agreement on expanding global market access in this area may curtail the current rights of the governments of the developing countries to choose the sources of supply for government purchases, and to give preference in such purchases to domestic producers and suppliers. In many developing countries, the volume of purchases for government use is very high: hence the Group of Seven so-called industrial nations are keen on opening up these markets for their producers and traders.

Developed nations, though expressing frustrations and issuing disturbing threats, have also launched new arguments: that a new WTO round may prevent the United States from turning more protectionist in the midst of recession; that the launch of a new round will reduce the pressure and inclination for protectionism in the world; that the developing countries can improve their market access in other countries through the launch of a new round, particularly by the reduction of industrial tariffs.

New Delhi and its allies appear unconvinced.

When America Let Britain Run, And Ruin, U.S. Asia Policy

by Michael Billington

The legacy of the Vietnam War in the United States, and the interrelated “red-scare” anti-Chinese hysteria of the 1950s through the 1970s, have left deep scars on the American psyche. But the angst over the horrors of the Vietnam War would serve a more productive purpose, if it were directed toward America’s failure to implement a truly American System policy in Asia, such as that proposed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, rather than the disasters which flowed naturally from that failure.¹ If America refuses to learn the lesson of that failure today, we will soon find ourselves in an era of general bloodletting even worse than that of the last century.

Over the 1980s and 1990s, there were significant efforts made to reestablish diplomatic relations between the United States and Vietnam and China, although U.S. progress toward rectifying the destruction imposed on the Indochinese nations has been so feeble as to be considered shameful. Despite the effort to put this dark page of U.S. history behind us, we are now confronted with the even more obscene perspective of an administration which is promoting a return to a Cold War division of the world—and of Asia in particular. Elements within the G.W. Bush Administration have rejected the policy of “engagement” with China pursued by the Clinton Administration (and even by the senior Bush), in favor of confrontation and containment. This policy has taken a more ominous direction with the proposal by Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and Secretary of State Colin Powell, made in Australia on July 30, for a strategic partnership among the United States, Australia, Japan, and South Korea. The proposal provoked an immediate objection from China (the obvious target of the proposed partnership), and a great deal of nervousness among the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), whose members remember being told that they had to take sides in the last U.S.-China conflict in the 1950s, and want nothing to do with such a choice today (see article in this section).

This new attempt to divide Asia has the same intention as

1. According to FDR’s son Elliott, in *As He Saw It* (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1946, first edition), Roosevelt informed Churchill that the United States was not fighting World War II with any intention of allowing the return of European colonialism to their former colonies in Africa and Asia. With Roosevelt’s early death, Truman reneged on that intention, helping the colonial powers regain their “possessions.”

NATO’s instigation of yet another war in the Balkans, and the Bush Administration’s approving nod to the war faction in Israel—the playing out of Samuel Huntington’s evil vision of a *Clash of Civilizations*, in a frantic effort to hold off the global collapse now sweeping the world economy.

Nonetheless, there is significant opposition to such madness. Within the United States, LaRouche has emerged as the leader of a faction in the Democratic Party aimed at returning the party to the policies of FDR. Asian leaders, meanwhile, are moving forward in constructing alliances, based on securing the region against international terrorism, and preparing new institutions to replace the discredited globalization process.

For these efforts to be successful, it is necessary to examine the *failure* of the last generation to realize the vision of FDR, who intended to build a post-World War II world using American System science and technology, free of the European colonial looting which kept most of the world in backwardness throughout the last centuries. This failure can be seen in three disastrous developments in Asia during 1965 and 1966:

- The U.S. war against Vietnam;
- The Anglo-American orchestration of a coup against Indonesia’s Founding Father, Sukarno; and the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of his supporters; and
- The bloody nightmare known as the Cultural Revolution in China.

This report will examine these developments as they were reflected in the life-and-death struggle within the United States itself, as the American System finally gave way to British imperial methods and control. I will review briefly the attempt by key Third World leaders of Asia and Africa, in particular Indonesia’s Sukarno, China’s Zhou Enlai, and India’s Jawaharlal Nehru, to short-circuit the Cold War itself, through the historic Conference of Asian and African Nations (the Bandung Conference), which led to the founding of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).² I will also review the systematic destruction of Sukarno’s movement and his nation, through Anglo-American subversion between the late 1950s

2. Michael Billington, “Britain’s Cold War against FDR’s Grand Design: the East Asian Theater, 1943-63,” *EIR*, Oct. 15, 1999.



Indonesian President Sukarno with U.S. President John F. Kennedy, in Washington, April 1961. After Kennedy's assassination, American policy toward Vietnam, China, and Indonesia came under control of the British, with disastrous consequences.

and the mid 1960s, stalled only briefly by President Kennedy and his Ambassador to Indonesia, Howard Jones, before Kennedy's assassination.³

The major focus of this report will be an examination of the collapse of American policy in regard to Vietnam and China following President John F. Kennedy's assassination, leading to the otherwise avoidable horrors of the Indonesian massacre, the Vietnam War, and the Chinese Cultural Revolution.

It must be remembered that the world was still held together at that time by the massive buildup of the U.S. economy under Roosevelt during the war, and by the effects of the Bretton Woods policies and the Marshall Plan, which extended U.S. industrial power into Europe. (The fact that the Third World was left out of that reconstruction process was yet another result of Roosevelt's early death and Truman's capitulation to Churchill's recolonization of Asia and Africa.) Today, however, the entire world is in a state of terminal economic decay and financial collapse. Another failure to implement an American System solution, another division of the world by British methods, will mean a descent into a new Dark Age.

The Spirit of Bandung

Dramatic changes were taking place around the world in 1953 and 1954. The British postwar plan called for a Thirty Years' War scenario in Asia, aimed at the destruction of FDR's plan for international collaboration in world development. The Cold War was the British means to those ends. In the United States, the Eisenhower Administration's foreign

policy was in the hands of would-be colonial lord and Cold Warrior John Foster Dulles, as Secretary of State, and his brother Allen as CIA director. Although Stalin's death in 1953 led to proposals for easing tensions from the new Soviet leaders, and these proposals were welcomed by Eisenhower, including even a joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. development program for China, John Foster Dulles was violently opposed to such ideas. He tried to sabotage the armistice ending the Korean War, by placing impossible demands on the Chinese. Eisenhower reined in his Secretary of State, at least in regard to Korea, in order to carry out his election campaign pledge to end the Korean War.

Dulles was extremely unhappy that the Chinese were even "allowed" to participate in the Korean armistice talks. In 1954, when the French were searching for a way out of Vietnam, Dulles reacted even more vehemently against the proposal for a conference in Geneva on Vietnam with China's participation. He even proposed that the United States use its nuclear arsenal to aid the French in their failing battle to save their Empire. But Dulles was again overridden by Eisenhower, and the 1954 Geneva talks proceeded. Despite Dulles' efforts to isolate the Chinese at the Geneva Conference—including his ostentatious refusal to accept Chinese emissary Zhou Enlai's outstretched hand—Zhou nonetheless established contacts within the U.S. delegation to the conference. As a result, the United States and China set up a process for regular formal (if unofficial) meetings in Geneva, beginning in August 1955 and lasting into the Kennedy Administration.

China had paid a huge cost for its engagement in the Korean War, and was anxious to avoid another confrontation with the United States, in Vietnam or elsewhere. Establishing peace in the region was crucial. Zhou Enlai led this effort, initiating bilateral agreements with India and with Burma

3. Michael Billington, "Attempt To Break Up Indonesia: British Policy of 40 Years," *EIR*, June 8, 2001.

in 1954 which established the first expression of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. These declared mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, and non-interference in internal affairs. This initiative by Zhou, Nehru, and Burma's U Nu, would become a central concept motivating the Spirit of Bandung.

The day before the opening of the Geneva Conference, the Vietnamese Army under Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap overran the French position at Dien Bien Phu. Dulles' position—his "brinkmanship"—was essentially defaulted on the field of battle. Zhou Enlai, rather than gloating, used his influence to persuade Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh to accept a compromise, allowing a continued French presence in South Vietnam pending a national election within 24 months. Zhou believed that any more militant stance would push the United States toward the Dulles policy, and U.S. forces would simply move in to replace the French. He hoped that a temporary peace based on a divided Vietnam and neutrality in Cambodia and Laos, as was established at Geneva, would allow time for broader agreements on regional and international development, even though the Vietnam settlement itself was full of loopholes and uncertainties, and wasn't even signed by most of the participants. The stage was set for Bandung.

The original idea for an Asian-African Conference came from Indonesian Prime Minister Ali Sastroamidjojo, at a meeting of the Colombo group, comprising India, Pakistan, Ceylon [Sri Lanka], Burma [Myanmar], and Indonesia—all formerly colonized nations. The proposed conference was to be the first time that nations of the Third World had met together, without the Western powers present. Sukarno described it in his opening speech as "the first international conference of colored peoples in the history of mankind."⁴

Homage to the American Revolution

The unifying principles were anti-colonialism and the commitment to peace and development in nations which had won their independence. But the most crucial strategic issue in the minds of the conference initiators was the threat of a U.S.-China war. The initial statement calling for the conference to be held in Bandung in April 1955, included a reference to "the desire of the five sponsors to lay a firmer foundation for China's peaceful relations with the rest of the world, not only with the West, but equally with themselves and other areas of Southeast Asia peripheral to China." This was hardly a "pro-Communist China" grouping, but, as Nehru told his Congress Party after the 1954 China-India agreement on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, China should have a chance to prove itself.

Indonesian President Sukarno, opening the conference in the city where he had first established himself as a revolution-

ary leader against the Dutch colonialists, called on the nations of Asia and Africa to take world leadership, to project reason and moral strength into a world of chaos. He referenced Franklin Roosevelt, without needing to speak his name: "We are living in a world of fear. . . . Perhaps this fear is a greater danger than the danger itself."

Sukarno's tribute to the American Revolution was a stirring call to arms:

Today is a famous anniversary in that battle [against colonialism]. On the 18th of April, 1775, just 180 years ago, Paul Revere rode at midnight through the New England countryside, warning of the approach of the British troops and of the opening of the American War of Independence, the first successful anti-colonialist war in history. About this midnight ride the poet Longfellow wrote:

"A cry of defiance and not of fear,
"A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,
"And a word that shall echo for evermore. . . ."

Yes, it shall echo forevermore. That battle which began 180 years ago is not yet completely won.

He identified neo-colonialism at its roots—the free-trade dogma of the British colonial system:

Colonialism has also its modern dress, in the form of economic control, intellectual control, actual physical control by a small but alien community within a nation. . . . It behooves us to take particular care to ensure that the principle which is usually called the "live and let live principle"—mark, I do not say the principle of *laissez-faire*, *laissez-passer*, of Liberalism, which is obsolete—is first of all applied by us most completely within our own Asian and African frontiers.

The resistance to non-alignment came primarily from the Asian members of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). SEATO was put together by the British and John Foster Dulles, immediately after the Geneva agreement on Vietnam, as an anti-Communist bloc. It served to place the United States in a direct military alliance with the colonial powers in Asia—Britain, France, along with the British Commonwealth countries Australia and New Zealand. The only Asian members were Thailand, Pakistan, and the Philippines.

There were legitimate fears in Southeast Asia that the new People's Republic of China would overwhelm them in any major war, and that Beijing was sponsoring insurgency movements in the region. At Bandung, Zhou Enlai did not try to deny that such concerns were legitimate. His critical contribution to the conference was the pursuit of solutions to such problems based on the common interests of all nations—in-

4. All quotes from the Asian-African Conference are from George M.T. Kahin, *The Asian-African Conference; Southeast Asia Progress* (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University, 1955).

cluding the Western powers. He appealed directly to participants to “facilitate the settlement of disputes between the United States and China by peaceful means,” and insisted, “We have no bamboo curtain.” He said that China’s “struggle against colonialism lasted more than 100 years,” and he pledged that China would not do anything for the expansion of Communist activities outside its territory. He quoted Confucius, who said, “Do not do unto others what you yourself do not desire.”

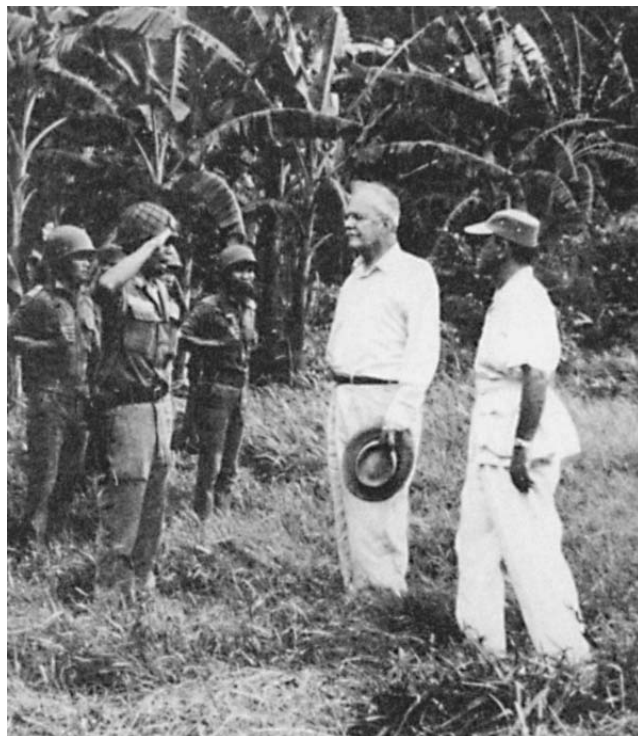
Zhou met privately with Cambodia’s Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Thailand’s Prince Wan, as well as the delegates from Pakistan, the Philippines, and Laos, assuring them that China was anxious to reach agreements based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. He invited Prince Wan to visit China, and to inspect the newly established Thai ethnic autonomous region of Sipsongpanna in Yunnan Province, to confirm that there were no subversive activities or intentions there.

Eisenhower was not entirely opposed to the idea of a neutral alliance of Third World nations, and even sent a message of greeting to Bandung. To John Foster Dulles, on the other hand, the idea of neutrality had “increasingly become an obsolete conception, and except under very exceptional circumstances, it is an immoral and shortsighted conception.” In fact, Dulles soon set to work with his British allies to eliminate those guilty of such “immoral” neutrality.

Anglo-American Subversion

To undermine the Spirit of Bandung, the Dulles brothers joined forces with British intelligence to implement a widespread campaign to balkanize the nation of Indonesia. In 1957, John Foster Dulles formed the Ad Hoc Interdepartmental Committee on Indonesia, composed of the State Department, the CIA, and the Department of Defense, which issued a special report calling for covert operations to “exploit the not inconsiderable potential political resources and economic leverage available in the outer islands, particularly in Sumatra and Sulawesi,” and to “strengthen the determination, will and cohesion of the anti-communist forces in the outer islands . . . to provide a rallying point if the Communists should take over Java.”⁵ Of course, neither the British nor Dulles were waiting for any imagined Communist takeover, but were intent on destroying Sukarno as fast as possible. CIA Chief Allen Dulles gave the green light for covert military operations, dubbing it Operation Hike.⁶

The Anglo-American subversion only barely maintained the usual “plausible deniability.” Military supplies poured into Sumatra and Sulawesi by air and by submarine, while



CIA director Allen Dulles gave the green light for covert military operations against Indonesia. Here, he is shown in Thailand in 1956, reviewing mercenaries hired for combat against China.

training camps were established in the Philippines, Okinawa, and Singapore. U-2 plane spy missions were deployed over the entire archipelago. A fleet of B-25 and B-26 bombers and F-51 fighters was turned over to the CIA’s “civilian” airline, Civil Air Transport, and a team of crack U.S. Air Force pilots were given “leave” to become mercenaries in support of the rebellion. Singapore served as a command center and meeting place for the various rebel leaders, who were provided with bank accounts in the British colony. In February 1958, a “Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia” was created. Currency for the new “government” was to be printed in London.

On March 11, 1957, a meeting of SEATO was held in Manila, attended by an official representative of the rebels’ “Revolutionary Government.” The British and American delegates advocated granting “belligerent status” to the rebel forces. The balkanization of Indonesia was nearly accomplished, and virtual recolonization was a distinct possibility.

However, to the surprise of the Cold Warriors, the Indonesian military overwhelmed the rebels, leaving U.S. and British subversion exposed for the world to see. John Foster Dulles held an emergency meeting with the British and Australian Foreign Secretaries. Rather than cutting their losses, Australian Foreign Secretary Sir Richard Casey cabled Australian Prime Minister Robert Menzies that “it is agreed between U.K. and U.S. that all help that is possible to provide should

5. Audrey R. and George M.T. Kahin, *Subversion as Foreign Policy: The Secret Eisenhower and Dulles Debacle in Indonesia* (New York: New Press, 1994).

6. Peter Grove, *Gentleman Spy—The Life of Allen Dulles* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1994).

be given to the dissidents although every possible care should be given to conceal origins.”⁷

Then, on May 18, the CIA’s “plausible denial” was blown to bits, when a B-26 was shot down after bombing the port city of Ambon in the Moluccas. The American pilot was captured, complete with U.S. Air Force identification and passes to Clark Air Base in the Philippines.

Within two days, John Foster Dulles was making speeches about the terrible civil war in Indonesia, his hopes for peace, and the need to prevent “outside interference”! The rebellion soon collapsed, and the United States restored military aid to the government in Jakarta, hoping to salvage some credibility. The claim that Indonesia would collapse into Communism if the rebellion failed was shown to be a total sham.

However, the Spirit of Bandung, as far as the prospect for U.S. participation in an anti-colonial alliance, was shattered. The Dulles brothers’ belligerence toward China was stepped up at the same time. In June 1957, John Foster Dulles described the Chinese Communist regime as a “passing phase,” calling on the United States and its allies to “do all that we can to contribute to that passing.”⁸ After 70 meetings between the United States and China in Geneva following the Bandung Conference, the talks were suspended at the end of 1957.

The Pugwash ‘World Government’ Doctrine

In 1958, British intelligence consolidated its control over the direction of strategic policy on both sides of the Cold War divide, through the creation of the Pugwash Conferences. Pugwash was set up by networks run by Bertrand Russell and H.G. Wells, as an alliance of scientists and political representatives from both the U.S.S.R. and the West, committed to the British utopian policy of world government. The keynote speech at the founding conference in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, was given by the U.S.-based physicist Leo Szilard. Szilard had become a protégé of H.G. Wells while a student at Oxford, and his Pugwash speech presented Wells’ version of nuclear terror as a basis for establishing world government. The policy became known as Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD).

The Russell-Szilard Pugwash doctrine, which became U.S. policy under SALT I and the 1972 ABM treaties, was set forth in lurid detail in what came to be known as Szilard’s “Dr. Strangelove” address, delivered at the Quebec Second Pugwash Conference of 1958. This “Dr. Strangelove” dogma was supported by Wall Street’s John J. McCloy and McCloy’s agents, such as McCloy’s New York Council on Foreign Relations subordinates McGeorge Bundy and Henry A. Kissinger. This MAD doctrine called upon the two superpowers to amass enough nuclear firepower, targeted against each

other, to assure mutual annihilation in the case of full-scale war—supposedly assuring that such a global holocaust would never occur.

However, the scenario required the instigation of wars in the Third World between surrogates for the superpowers, including the use of tactical nuclear weapons. These regional wars would “let off steam,” while keeping up the environment of terror, so that nations would willingly relinquish their sovereignty to a world government, in order to avoid destruction. The underlying thesis, however, was that in the thermonuclear age, *the constant upgrading of military and industrial technology was no longer necessary for security purposes*, since MAD supposedly eliminated the possibility of global war.

Thus, the sponsors and dupes of MAD hoped that the New Age, post-industrial-society paradigm shift would end the American System of scientific and technological progress. The Orwellian New Age of post-industrial, world-government utopianism, could be safely ushered in by its London creators.

The Cuban missile crisis in the Fall of 1962 set the New Age process toward world government into motion. With Pugwash creator Bertrand Russell providing guidance and backing to Pugwash supporter Nikita Khrushchov along the way, the world was brought to the brink yet again—but this time, far closer to the physical and psychological environment of the American population.

The stage was set for a surrogate “Pugwash” war in Asia—although the problem of the resistance coming from America’s new President, John F. Kennedy, and his Ambassador to Vietnam, Frederick Nolting, had to be overcome first.

Vietnam: ‘From Trust to Tragedy’

Former CIA director William Colby, who was CIA Station Chief in Vietnam in the early 1960s, wrote the foreword to Ambassador Frederick Nolting’s memoirs on his 1961-63 tour of duty in President Ngo Dinh Diem’s Vietnam, called *From Trust to Tragedy*.⁹ “Nolting’s task,” wrote Colby, “was to support the Southern government, and to understand its need to assert its nationalist credentials, *even against the U.S., on whom it depended*” (emphasis added). This was, in fact, the mandate given to Nolting by President Kennedy when he appointed him in 1961. Kennedy particularly wanted Nolting to appraise the character of South Vietnam President Ngo Dinh Diem.

Nolting, who was a student of philosophy, found President Diem’s character to be grounded both in his Christian, Catholic faith, and in the Confucian culture of Vietnam’s antiquity. While Diem, Nolting, and Kennedy shared a commitment to preventing what they perceived to be a Communist-led takeover of South Vietnam, none of the three were

7. Op. cit., Kahin, *Subversion*.

8. Roger Hilsman, *To Move a Nation: The Politics of Foreign Policy in the Administration of John F. Kennedy* (New York: Doubleday, 1967).

9. Frederick Nolting, *From Trust to Tragedy—The Political Memoirs of Frederick Nolting, Kennedy’s Ambassador to Diem’s Vietnam* (New York: Praeger, 1988).



South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem was assassinated in 1963, because of his refusal to give up national sovereignty to the Averell Harriman crowd in the United States, and his effort to prevent a full-scale war in Vietnam. He is shown here in 1955.

willing to see the United States become directly engaged in a war in Vietnam, nor repeat the colonial practice of the French and the British, by taking over either the military or the government institutions of the nation. In their first meetings, Nolting and Diem agreed that the United States could provide both economic and military aid to Vietnam, but that “no foreign country could unify Vietnam except by force and occupation,”¹⁰ which was not an acceptable option. Beyond that, although the terrorist methods of the Vietcong insurgents were denounced, Nolting openly protested the simplistic characterization of North Vietnam’s leader, Ho Chi Minh, as a “tool of Soviet-inspired world Communism.” Nolting knew Ho Chi Minh’s history — that he considered himself a nationalist first, and a communist second; that he had admired the United States, and had appealed after World War II to President Harry Truman for the United States to replace the French colonial administration, making Vietnam a Philippines-style “protectorate” in preparation for subsequent independence — a request rejected by Truman in favor of support for British and French recolonization.

Nolting wrote: “The struggle between Ngo Dinh Diem and Ho Chi Minh was essentially that of two nationalists, one a believer in individual self determination, the other in communist regimentation.” He quoted Diem from their conversations: “If we cannot win this struggle ourselves, with the valuable help you are giving, then we deserve to lose, and we will lose.” Diem told Nolting that Ho Chi Minh’s Viet Minh forces were absolutely correct when they told him that “if you bow down to the U.S., then you’re

going to find yourself an American colony.”¹¹

Diem’s self-perception as a nationalist has been portrayed in most popular accounts as a flimsy cover for him and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, to cling to power under the American neo-colonial umbrella. However, as we shall show, Diem’s determined refusal to allow the United States to take over either the political or military controls in Vietnam, and his effort to *prevent* a full-scale war — with Nolting and President Kennedy in full agreement with him on these efforts — were the ultimate cause of his assassination at the hands of the traitors within the Kennedy Administration, centered around Averell Harriman.

Even Ho Chi Minh recognized this in Diem’s character. Bai Tin, a North Vietnamese political officer throughout the war, wrote in his 1995 book, *Following Ho Chi Minh—Memoirs of a North Vietnamese Colonel*: “In fact, although we criticized Ngo Dinh Diem publicly as an American puppet, Ho Chi Minh adopted a more sober appraisal. He realized that Diem was a patriot like himself but in a different way. . . . [Ho Chi Minh and others] valued Diem as a leader who was imbued with the spirit of nationalism, and who lived an honest and clean life and, like Ho Chi Minh, was unmarried.”¹²

Nolting’s fierce defense of Diem against his American detractors was not without a recognition of Diem’s weaknesses, but he knew that Diem was “no dictator, in the sense of relishing power for its own sake,” while “he believes (in my judgment, with some justification) that he can govern in South Vietnam, in general and in detail, better than anyone else now available.”¹³ Nolting quickly came to recognize that Diem’s detractors — especially Harriman’s circle in the administration and the U.S. press, centered in the *New York Times* — had absolutely no alternative to put forward *except a military dictatorship*, which they knew would be entirely under U.S. control. In other words, the choice was between, on the one hand, a sovereign government under Diem, with U.S. military assistance for the South Vietnamese Army to combat Vietcong insurgency, win or lose; or, on the other hand, *a full-scale war between the United States and the combined forces of the Vietcong (the South Vietnamese insurgents), North Vietnam, and possibly China*. Both Diem and Nolting believed that if U.S. assistance to a sovereign South Vietnam failed to prevent a Communist takeover, then this were preferable to the United States’ becoming a neo-colonial power, waging a colonial war against nationalist forces in the Third World. In Nolting’s memoirs, he wrote: “Some say there was no other alternative [to the 1963 coup against Diem and the U.S. war which began in 1965]. . . . This is not correct. It was

11. Ibid.

12. Bui Tin, *Following Ho Chi Minh; Memoirs of a North Vietnamese Colonel*, trans. by Judy Stowe, Do Van (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1995).

13. David Kaiser, *American Tragedy; Kennedy, Johnson, and the Origins of the Vietnam War* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2000).

10. Ibid.



Ho Chi Minh (second from left) in 1954. U.S. Ambassador Nolting recognized that Ho admired the United States, and that he considered himself a nationalist first, and a communist second. Getting Nolting out of the way was a top priority for Harriman and company.

clearly possible to continue our support of South Vietnam through its legitimate constitutional government *or to withdraw*.¹⁴

Nolting despised Averell Harriman, holding him primarily responsible for the disaster in Vietnam. Nolting does not appear to have understood, however, that Harriman and his backers were guided by a British strategic outlook which *required* a surrogate war—the Pugwash doctrine.

If Nolting was unfamiliar with Harriman’s motivation, he nonetheless concurred with President Kennedy’s view, which contained an implied understanding, and rejection, of the Pugwash ideology, as expressed in the following statement by Kennedy appealing for more U.S. support for Third World development: “It is hard for any nation to focus on an external or subversive threat . . . when its energies are drained in daily combat with the forces of poverty and despair. It makes little sense for us to assail . . . the horrors of Communism, to spend \$50 billion a year to prevent its military advance—and then to begrudge spending less than one-tenth that amount to help other nations . . . cure the social chaos in which Communism has always thrived.”¹⁵

Harriman, Hilsman, and Halberstam

For our purposes here, the developments in Vietnam, leading up to the assassination of Diem and his brother Nhu on Nov. 2, 1963, and President Kennedy’s assassination less than three weeks later, will be covered by tracing the conflict between Ambassador Nolting and the treasonous Averell

Harriman,¹⁶ together with his cohort Roger Hilsman, within the Kennedy Administration, and their incestuous relationship with the U.S. press—especially the *New York Times* Vietnam correspondent David Halberstam.

Harriman, a Democrat, did not support Kennedy’s candidacy in the 1960 primary elections, but desperately wanted to be Secretary of State in any Democratic administration. Throughout most of 1959, he partook of a grand world tour, on his own, aimed at making himself indispensable in 1960s Cold War diplomacy. He went back to Moscow for the first time since his ambassadorship during World War II, where he met with Khrushchov for ten hours—the first such extended meeting by a leading Western figure. Harriman stoked the flames of the emerging Sino-Soviet split, then went on to India to continue the process. “The best news out of India today,” he reported, “is that her leaders are finally aware of the menace of Communist China.”¹⁷ When Khrushchov visited the United States in the Fall of 1960, Harriman hosted a meeting in his living room between Khrushchov and John D. Rockefeller, John J. McCloy, Dean Rusk, and other leading lights of the Eastern Establishment.

Harriman did not get State, but was appointed Ambassador at Large, and later Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs. His first special assignment was to head negotiations in Geneva concerning Laos, in the Summer of 1961. Harriman had originally called for U.S. troops to be sent into

14. Op. cit., Nolting.

15. Theodore C. Sorensen, *Kennedy* (New York: Konechy and Konechy, 1965).

16. Harriman’s Nazi pedigree extends from, among other things, his direct involvement (with Prescott Bush, the grandfather of the current U.S. President) in putting Adolf Hitler in power in the 1930s, to his sponsorship of the racist eugenics movement, centered in the United States, which provided the Nazis with their racial purity laws.

17. Rudy Abramson, *Spanning the Century; The Life of W. Averell Harriman, 1861-1986* (New York: William Morrow and Company, 1992).

Laos, following the Dulles policy, but Kennedy, already burned once by his advisers at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba, chose to follow French President Charles de Gaulle instead, insisting on a neutral settlement. Harriman, as U.S. negotiator, then proceeded to sabotage the *idea* of neutrality, by negotiating a nominally neutral treaty which simply transferred the desired “Pugwash showdown” from Laos to the more dangerous battleground in Vietnam. Harriman struck a deal with the Soviets and the British for a neutral Laotian government, but convinced Kennedy to drop the demand for an International Control Commission capable of travelling freely in Laos, to assure that all foreign troops (U.S. and Vietnamese) were withdrawn. The Soviets, Harriman argued, could be trusted to assure that the North Vietnamese troops would not use eastern Laos as a route for supplying arms to South Vietnam. Thus, the “neutral” solution was effectively to *partition* Laos, with the strategic eastern portion along the Vietnam border under Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese control. This facilitated the subsequent development of the famous Ho Chi Minh Trail through Laos, which was known to many as the Averell Harriman Memorial Highway.

Following the deal in Laos, Harriman travelled to Saigon, where he met with Ambassador Nolting and President Diem. Nolting later described how Diem patiently explained his understanding of Vietnam’s history, and why he did not believe that Moscow and Hanoi could be trusted to enforce the proposed treaty in Laos. “But Harriman had turned off his hearing aid,” wrote Nolting, “and closed his eyes.” Characteristic of his colonialist and patronizing attitude toward Vietnam over the coming years, Harriman threatened Diem: “We can not give any guarantees, but one thing is clear: If you do not sign this treaty, you will lose American support.” The stage was thus set for U.S. military intervention into both Laos and Cambodia to stop the arms flow set up by Harriman’s deal.

Harriman vs. Geneva Conference

In late 1961, Kennedy called on his Ambassador to India, the economist John Kenneth Galbraith, to visit Vietnam and evaluate the situation. Galbraith had proposed calling on Indian Prime Minister Nehru to approach Ho Chi Minh on behalf of the United States with a proposal for neutrality in the South, including the withdrawal of both U.S. and North Vietnamese military forces. Following his visit to Vietnam, Galbraith recommended reconvening the Geneva conference to find a new groundwork for neutrality, while strongly warning the President against the introduction of U.S. ground troops, and against the continued use of defoliants or the relocation of peasants into strategic hamlets. Harriman opposed Galbraith’s proposals, but Kennedy told Harriman to prepare instructions for Galbraith to proceed with the appeal to Nehru. According to historian David Kaiser: “Although Harriman agreed, such instructions do not seem to have gone out.”

Harriman had two acolytes within the administration: Roger Hilsman, the director of the State Department’s Bureau

of Intelligence and Research, who later replaced Harriman as Undersecretary for the Far East; and Michael Forrestal, the National Security Council staffer for Southeast Asia, who had practically been Harriman’s adopted son since his own famous father, Adm. James Forrestal, had committed suicide. While Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and the Bundy brothers, McGeorge and William, were critical players in dragging the United States into the neo-colonial slime in Vietnam, their efforts only came to fruition after Kennedy’s assassination, and would have been impossible without the systematic destruction of nationalist policies on both sides of the Pacific by Harriman and his underlings during the Kennedy years.

Within Vietnam, Harriman set about to get rid of President Diem and place the country in the hands of a military clique which would wage London’s surrogate war on behalf of controllers in Washington—so-called “cabinet warfare.” As Robert McNamara so aptly explained to the U.S. Joint Chiefs, he wanted to wage a war in Vietnam as “a laboratory for the development of organization and procedures for the conduct of sub-limited war.”¹⁸

Harriman quickly recognized that removing Diem would require removing Ambassador Nolting first, as well as the CIA’s William Colby and John Richardson (who replaced Colby as CIA Station Chief in Saigon in 1962, when Colby became Deputy Chief of the Far East Division at CIA in Washington), all of whom believed that the only alternative to Diem was a U.S.-controlled military dictatorship and war, and that such an alternative was unacceptable.

Nolting’s first encounter with the role of the American press in implementing Harriman’s plan came in March 1962, when President Diem ordered *New York Times* reporter Homer Bigart and another reporter from *Newsweek* to leave the country, due to their articles attacking Diem and lending support to dissident military officers who had tried to mount a coup. When Nolting spoke to Diem on Bigart’s behalf, and succeeded in getting his visa renewed, he received a call from Bigart expressing annoyance with Nolting’s interference! “He had wanted to get away from his Vietnam assignment for some time,” wrote Nolting, “and his expulsion would have made his exit sensational.”

When Bigart did leave Vietnam, a few months later, he was replaced by David Halberstam, who took over the leadership of the “Get Diem” campaign within the U.S. press corps. Nolting noted that Halberstam “catered to the *Times* editorial line. . . , influenced by his bosses. . . I wondered then, and now, who really sets the ideological line of the *New York Times*.”

Lodge’s Coup d’État

Nolting quoted some of Halberstam’s “objective reporting,” which displays both a pompous, colonialist attitude and

18. Op. cit., Kaiser.

a total disregard for facts. Halberstam and UPI reporter Neil Sheehan would subsequently write some of the most popular books and articles about Vietnam, taking credit for bringing about the anti-war movement by “exposing” the corrupt Diem regime. What screams out from just under the surface of their accounts is that these “anti-war journalists” actually knew precisely what would emerge after Diem’s demise, and are therefore, to a significant degree, themselves *responsible* for the transformation of Vietnam into a U.S.-run military dictatorship, with the United States waging a full-scale conventional (“limited”) war over North and South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

Harriman, Hilsman, and Forrestal made no effort to hide their collaboration with Halberstam, Sheehan, and others, in spreading lies and disinformation as part of their drive for subversion and war. All three proudly identified themselves as the source of leaks, even when the leaks were known to be false. The most egregious case came in August 1963, after Nolting had already been replaced as ambassador by Harriman’s Republican cohort, Henry Cabot Lodge, and the coup-plotters in Washington were running amok. When the Vietnamese Army cracked down on Buddhists who had been holding anti-government demonstrations, Hilsman and Harriman used *Halberstam* as their “authoritative source” for their *official* reports to President Kennedy, claiming that Diem’s brother Nhu had engineered the crackdown, and that Nhu was “effectively in charge,” while the head of Nhu’s palace guard, Colonel Tung, had taken over the military. All these reports were false, as U.S. intelligence sources on the ground would confirm, and yet the false reports facilitated Hilsman’s scenario, that the military must be encouraged to depose both Diem and Nhu, and to take over. Hilsman immediately drafted the infamous telegram to Ambassador Lodge declaring official U.S. support for a coup against the sovereign government in Saigon. Hilsman began his telegram: “*It is now clear* that . . . Nhu took advantage [of Martial Law] to smash pagodas with police and Tung’s Special Forces loyal to him. . . . *Also clear* that Nhu has maneuvered himself into commanding position. U.S. can not tolerate situation in which power lies in Nhu’s hands. Diem must be given chance to rid himself of Nhu and his coterie. . . . If in spite of all your efforts, Diem remains obdurate and refuses, then we must face the possibility that Diem himself cannot be preserved” (emphasis added). That the premises of this coup order were false, was known to Harriman and Hilsman, but nonetheless they proceeded to bypass normal vetting procedures, misleading even President Kennedy, who was at Hyannisport for the weekend, by telling him the telegram had been approved by the necessary civilian and military officials. And then *leaked this explosive coup order to one of Hilsman’s pals at UPI!* Hilsman brags about this entire treasonous process in his memoirs.¹⁹

19. Roger Hilsman, *To Move a Nation—The Politics of Foreign Policy in the Administration of John F. Kennedy* (New York: Doubleday, 1967).

President Kennedy was furious when he discovered the truth behind the telegram. He reprimanded Harriman directly, and specifically warned that Halberstam’s lies in the *New York Times* must not serve to direct U.S. policy. But the damage was already done. Lodge, who was arriving in Vietnam to take over as ambassador on the very day of the telegram, was greeted by Voice of America over Vietnam radio, reporting the leaks from Hilsman concerning the U.S. threats to President Diem. Lodge not only deferred any meeting with Diem, but immediately met instead with Halberstam and Sheehan, and then with the rebellious Buddhist leaders, encouraging them to continue their revolt, and inviting them to set up their headquarters at the U.S. Embassy!

Lodge soon discovered, however, that there was no coup in the works—in fact, the key generals had recently established a new understanding with Diem. This would not daunt Lodge, who telegrammed Washington: “We are launched on a course from which there is no respectable turning back: the overthrow of the Diem government. . . . There is no turning back because there is no possibility, in my view, that the war can be won under a Diem administration, still less that Diem or any member of his family can govern the country in a way to gain the support of *the people who count, i.e., the educated class in and out of government service, civil and military—not to mention the American people*” (emphasis added). Thus, as Nolting later wrote in regard to Lodge: “His messages indicated that he was acting more like an American pro consul than an Ambassador.”²⁰

Kennedy sent William Colby and others to Saigon to provide another view than that of Lodge. However, as Colby bitterly reported in his memoirs of the war: “Ambassador Lodge, knowing of my close contacts in the past with Ngo Dinh Nhu and the President, informed me that I was not to contact them, since he did not want the Palace to gain any false impression that I offered a potential way around his declared policy of waiting for Diem to come to him with the concessions Lodge thought necessary.”²¹

Defending South Vietnam’s Sovereignty

Both President Diem and his brother Nhu had refused, from the beginning, to allow the United States to either take control of any government functions in South Vietnam, or to directly wage war within their country. As early in the Kennedy Administration as November 1961, when the U.S. suggested that continued military assistance might require the placement of U.S. personnel in both civilian and military advisory positions, President Diem characterized the demand as an attempt to make Vietnam a U.S. protectorate, and his brother Nhu denounced the proposal through the Vietnamese

20. Op. cit., Nolting.

21. William Colby, with James McCargar, *Lost Victory: A Firsthand Account of America’s 16-Year Involvement in Vietnam* (New York: Contemporary Books, 1989).

press as a direct attack on Vietnamese sovereignty. The U.S. proposal also called for a contingent of U.S. combat engineers to be deployed into the Mekong Delta region, under the pretext of flood control. Ambassador Nolting joined Diem in strenuously opposing any U.S. troop deployments, as a breach of sovereignty, and blatantly contrary to the 1954 Geneva Accords. President Kennedy concurred, and ruled out any combat troops, although non-combat advisers were deployed in significant numbers.

A key bone of contention between Diem and certain U.S. officials regarded the role of U.S. personnel operating in rural areas. Both the U.S. military and the Harriman group demanded that the United States directly administer U.S. economic and military assistance in the provinces, and that a unified chain of command be established, bypassing provincial leaders and regional generals. Diem insisted that the highly visible presence of Americans in the countryside was unacceptable. He also knew that weakening the regional command, both civilian and military, who answered directly to the President, would put far too much power in the hands of the military.

President Diem told Ambassador Nolting that he wanted a commitment in writing from President Kennedy, stating that the ultimate authority in Vietnam was in the hands of the Vietnamese government, not in Washington. Kennedy obliged.

Ambassador Nolting, at the same time, objected to the assignment of the U.S. Defense Department, under McNamara, to head the task force on Vietnam, since he believed the Vietnam crisis must be viewed as “more of a political than a military problem.” McNamara, however, was granted his wish, to control the Vietnamese “laboratory” from his Pentagon office.

While Diem and Nhu firmly rejected the deployment of U.S. combat troops, they also believed that the guerrilla war they were facing from the Vietcong could only be defeated through the mobilization of the largely peasant population in the countryside. Much has been made of the fact that Nhu directed the infamous strategic hamlet program in the provinces, creating thousands of villages protected by armed militia against Vietcong attack. The strategic hamlets were introduced into Vietnam by Harriman and Hilsman, who brought in the British counterinsurgency expert from colonial Malaya, Sir Robert K.G. Thompson. Their concept was to transplant entire villages into concentrated areas with an “iron grid of security . . . to control the movement of both goods and people, of rice and recruits” (as Hilsman put it), while areas outside the barbed wire encampments became “free fire zones” for napalm and defoliants.

However, as pointed out by historian David Kaiser, based on reports from meetings between Ngo Dinh Nhu and Gen. Maxwell Taylor in September 1962, “Nhu’s concept of the program differed fundamentally from Thompson’s or Hilsman’s. . . . Nhu had a clear concept of his goal: to build up

an enthusiastic network of government supporters within the hamlets and villages of South Vietnam, which could expel the Vietcong from the villages and undertake a ‘guerrilla war’ of its own to hunt them down, . . . moving from the present ‘counter-guerrilla’ strategy to a true ‘political and social revolution’ and a more offensive spirit.” Whether or not the Diem government had the capacity to succeed in such an effort, is an open question, but it is clear that they intended to win or lose on their own, through the Army and an armed militia, without permitting a U.S. takeover of government or military operations.

Murders of November 1963

Kennedy determined in early 1963 that he would withdraw the bulk of U.S. personnel in Vietnam by the end of 1965, beginning with 1,000 to be withdrawn by the end of 1963. While McNamara accepted this framework, the Harriman group, and the military, argued that only *more U.S. control* of both civil and military operations would permit any eventual pullout. To that end, Harriman instructed Nolting in February 1963 to “cultivate the opposition to Diem,” just after Diem had been re-elected as President.

Diem, Nhu, and Madam Nhu (as Nhu’s outspoken wife became known to Americans), beginning in the Spring of 1963, went public with the fact that they preferred a U.S. withdrawal to any further “Americanization” of South Vietnam or the war effort. Diem told Nolting that the large number of Americans made many Vietnamese believe the country was a protectorate, that too many American advisers insisted on running things their own way, and that cutbacks should begin immediately.²² Nhu publicly demanded the withdrawal of half the American personnel, and an end to U.S. control over spending on counterinsurgency programs. Madam Nhu was the most blunt. Speaking to a women’s organization which she had founded, she said: “Don’t let the Americans take over our country! Resist American pressure! Beware of American culture and moral values, especially you women of the Solidarity Movement.”

Averell Harriman, on reading one of Madam Nhu’s anti-American speeches, asked Nolting, “What are you going to do about this bitch?”

While Diem’s defense of his nation’s sovereignty was deemed by Harriman and Hilsman to justify open plans for a coup, the final straw was the effort by Diem and Nhu, with significant assistance from French President de Gaulle, to come to terms with Hanoi and the Vietcong, to prevent the outbreak of full-scale war. Hilsman’s memoirs admit that these initiatives toward a neutral peace, threatening the British Pugwash surrogate-war scenario, were the immediate cause for the coup.

Getting Ambassador Nolting out of the way was a top

22. Op. cit., Kaiser.

priority. A series of Buddhist confrontations with the police in the Spring of 1963 had been brought under control through negotiations, just as Nolting was scheduled for a vacation with his family. (Nolting reports in his memoirs that, behind the relatively minor issues which supposedly provoked the conflict with the Buddhists, lay the fact that many wealthy Buddhist landowners were furious with the Diem government's land reform policies, which had distributed large tracts of their land, albeit with remuneration, to the peasantry.) Although Nolting called in regularly from his vacation in case of emergencies, Harriman instructed the State Department personnel not to inform the ambassador about the Buddhist crisis as it re-erupted over the following weeks, including the gruesome self-immolation of several monks, broadcast on television around the world. Wrote Nolting: "It is still incomprehensible that my deputy in Saigon and my colleagues in the State Department allowed this crisis in U.S.-Vietnam relations to develop without letting me know what was happening. . . . I believe I could have helped to prevent the tragedies that followed. . . . I suspect that I had not been notified during my vacation because the anti-Diem forces in Washington had not wanted me to return to Vietnam. Seeing in this crisis a chance for a fresh start, [they] wanted it to come to a head, to make a change in government in Saigon inevitable."

In fact, Harriman's men convinced Kennedy, against the President's better judgment, to appoint the Republican, Eastern Establishment stalwart Henry Cabot Lodge, to replace Nolting. Nolting did return briefly to Vietnam, and helped calm the waters, but his request to be given an extension as ambassador, or just to stay in the country temporarily to deal with the Buddhist crisis, was denied. Indeed, he was ordered by the State Department to leave even before Lodge was scheduled to arrive in August. The coup plot then took its course.

Nolting continued to participate, at Kennedy's request, in executive meetings in Washington concerning Vietnam, while Harriman and his underlings would repeatedly counter his assessments, with appeals to "public opinion" and "world opinion," demanding that Diem be dumped, with no consideration of the consequences. Nolting wrote: "Who made that world opinion, I asked? How valid was it?" Sensing that an undefined *vox populi* was being used as subterfuge, he wrote: "Thus 'world opinion' joined American 'public opinion' in overwhelming any sense of fairness or fidelity toward an ally."

Harriman, in one meeting with the President and Nolting, shouted at Nolting to "Shut up! We've heard you before!" President Kennedy told Nolting to continue, that he wanted to hear what the ambassador had to say.

Nolting's final analysis, however, did not totally vindicate the President's role. "In 22 years of public service," he wrote, "I never saw anything resembling the confusion, vacillation, and lack of coordination in the U.S. government. While I had sympathy for President Kennedy in his dilemma, one cannot

admire his failure to take control. The Harriman-Lodge axis seemed too strong for him."

On the day Diem and Nhu were murdered, Nov. 2, 1963, Nolting, William Colby, CIA Saigon Chief John Richardson, and their wives, met for dinner in Washington, to grieve over America's crime, concluding, in Nolting's words, that America "would suffer the consequences in one way or another."

Less than three weeks later, Kennedy was dead.

Global War in One Country

With Kennedy's death, the United States moved inexorably toward carrying out the British Pugwash division of the world and the recolonization of the former European colonies "by other means." It is particularly tragic to counterpose this march toward war and neo-colonialism to the simultaneous, historic victories of the civil rights movement within the United States, and President Lyndon Baines Johnson's crucial role in both. While Johnson's fervent desire was to carry on the tradition of his mentor, Franklin Roosevelt, his understanding of Roosevelt's legacy did not include FDR's global strategic vision. While implementing crucial civil rights legislation and other policies in the interest of the general welfare, his foreign policy, especially in regard to the formerly colonized areas of the world, was defined by his Eastern Establishment advisers, and thus by British geopolitics. Vietnam and Indonesia exemplified that failure, and the ultimate demise of the FDR vision for at least another generation.

Johnson was handed a rapidly unravelling disaster in Vietnam. The militia forces in the villages and hamlets across the Vietnamese countryside, which had been organized and directed by Ngo Dinh Nhu, collapsed soon after Nhu and Diem were killed. Their number declined by 60% in several key provinces, and new recruits were so scarce that training ceased altogether.²³ The new military leader, Gen. Duang Van "Big" Minh, proved to be just as unwilling to allow a U.S. war in Vietnam as Diem had been. When McNamara learned that General Minh was talking with Hanoi and the Vietcong about a neutral solution, again with input from de Gaulle, another coup was quickly arranged, bringing in a more pliant general, and then later another, and another, and so on.

McNamara's Cabinet Warfare "control room" at the Pentagon, working in tandem with the Bundy brothers in the White House, proceeded to impose his perverted fantasy-life upon the real-world nations of Southeast Asia. Within a month of Kennedy's assassination, McNamara had drawn up proposals for phased bombing raids and covert operations against North Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. A December 1963 memo from McNamara explained that an offensive against the North was necessary to demonstrate to Hanoi "that we will escalate the conflict to whatever level is required to

23. Ibid.

insure their defeat.”²⁴

President Johnson had opposed the coup against Diem, but he held a simplistic, Cold War-induced view of Vietnam and the Third World generally, not much different from that of John Foster Dulles and the Eisenhower Administration. He cabled Ambassador Lodge that “nothing is more important than to stop neutralist talk by whatever means we can,” and he was determined not to be remembered as the President who “lost” Vietnam. At McGeorge Bundy’s bidding, he mandated William Bundy to review the various options for the expected war, and the actual war plan eventually emerged. The proposal put forward three options: one by the military for a full-scale war against the North and South, including the possibility of a war with China if it intervened, as it had in Korea; the second was the existing policy of aid and advisers only. The Kennedy plan for withdrawal was not even included as an option. With the “extremes” thus balancing each other out, Bundy’s “moderate” third alternative called for phased, escalating bombing across North and South Vietnam, and troop deployments in the South—a perfect “limited” war aimed at expanding the conflict, while always falling just short of direct superpower confrontation—or of victory. Each escalation was supposed to solicit a “peace agreement” from Hanoi, and the Vietcong, or be met with further escalations.

War Planned To Fail, But War

In convincing LBJ to proceed with the war, both William and McGeorge Bundy expressed openly their “higher understanding” of the war: “Even if it fails,” said McGeorge, “the policy will be worth it. At a minimum, it will dampen down the charge that we did not do all that we could have done, and this charge will be important in many countries, including our own.”²⁵ William, in his original proposal, stated that the war would send a message to President Sukarno in Indonesia, and later, after the 1965-66 massacre in Indonesia, he credited this one “bright spot” in Asia to U.S. willingness to use massive power in Vietnam. In the days preceding Operation Rolling Thunder, which marked the beginning of the war in March 1965, McGeorge Bundy appraised the war plan, which would eventually kill millions and lay waste to three countries, as having only a 25-75% chance of success—but added that it was worth it, nonetheless.

On April 7, 1965, just a month after launching the war, President Johnson displayed the contradictory and tragic nature of his Presidency, in a speech which he intended to be one of the most important of his career. He was responding in part to the meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in Belgrade, Yugoslavia on April 1, where the 17 member-nations called for negotiations to begin immediately in Vietnam, without preconditions. Johnson decided to propose the

24. Ibid.

25. Kai Bird, *The Color of Truth: McGeorge Bundy and William Bundy: Brothers in Arms, A Biography* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1998).

extension of his “Great Society” into the Third World. He would reach back to his own roots, when, as a young Congressman in the 1930s, he had championed Roosevelt’s great projects, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and the Rural Electrification Administration (REA), which had transformed his home state of Texas. Speaking at Johns Hopkins University, on national television, Johnson offered to put up \$1 billion to develop the Mekong River Delta, and to collaborate with North Vietnam in transforming Southeast Asia, using the technologies and the expertise of the TVA. “Our generation has a dream,” he said. “It is a very old dream. But we have the power and now we have the opportunity to make that dream come true. . . . In the countryside where I was born, and where I live, I have seen the night illuminated, and the kitchen warmed, and the home heated, where once the cheerless night and the ceaseless cold held sway. And all this happened because electricity came to our area along the humming wires of the REA.”²⁶

Beautiful sentiments, and undoubtedly sincere—but bombs were falling across Vietnam, and U.S. troops were landing in force, even while the speech was being made. McGeorge Bundy had convinced Johnson that to offer a bombing halt, or to agree to negotiations with the Vietcong, would be appeasement, and would encourage escalation by the North Vietnamese, urged on by Beijing. Bundy wrote into the speech a piece of sophistry meant to fool the population into thinking the proposal was serious: Johnson was to offer “unconditional discussions,” rather than unconditional *negotiations*. Johnson’s speech essentially said to the insurgents: We’ll bomb you until you surrender, and then our troops will run things, but we promise to do very good things. Ho Chi Minh was not impressed. He recognized, in fact, that the speech ultimately demonstrated that the bombing was *not* seen by the U.S. administration as a prelude to negotiations, but that the war was on for the long run.²⁷

Showing his ignorance of the importance of the concept of national sovereignty, Johnson told his assistant, Bill Moyers: “My God, I’ve offered Ho Chi Minh \$100 million to build the Mekong Valley. If that had been George Meany [the head of the AFL-CIO], he’d have snapped at it!”²⁸

It would take another 30 years for the nations of Southeast Asia to make peace among themselves and their larger northern neighbors, and to begin the implementation of the Mekong River Project as the foundation of that peace.

It was also 30 years later, in the 1990s, that Robert McNamara, who was still trying to justify his role in the American misadventure in Vietnam, arranged a series of meetings between senior officers of both the American and the Vietnam-

26. Lloyd C. Gardiner, *Pay Any Price: Lyndon Johnson and the War for Vietnam*, 1995.

27. Op. cit., Kaiser.

28. Op. cit., Gardiner.



U.S. Ambassador Howard Jones with Indonesian President Sukarno. Jones had an appreciation of Indonesia's history and culture, and for Sukarno personally, whom he (and President Kennedy) considered to be the "George Washington of Indonesia."

ese side of the war. An extremely useful and revealing dialogue ensued.²⁹ McNamara, however, desperately tried to distort the original global purpose of the war, by insisting that it was all simply a terrible mistake, a tragedy, based purely on misperceptions, by both sides, of their adversary's true goals and intentions. Vietnam's hero of both the French and the American colonial wars, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, although equally unaware of the global Pugwash motivation of the American war, most eloquently refuted "Mr. Body Count" McNamara's perspective: "You are wrong to call the war a 'tragedy'—to say that it came from missed opportunities. Maybe it was a tragedy for you, because yours was a war of aggression, in the neo-colonial style or fashion. . . , so, yes, it was tragic, because they died for a bad cause. But for us, the war against you was a noble sacrifice. We did not want to fight the U.S. We did not. But you gave us no choice. . . . There were no missed opportunities for us. . . . I think we would do nothing different, under the circumstances."

Indonesia's Holocaust

Howard Palfrey Jones, U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia from 1958 to 1965, was, like Frederick Nolting, a man shaped by the Cold War strategic environment in which he was employed, but who retained an internal belief in and dedication to Franklin Roosevelt's idea of global peace and development, through the application of America's scientific and industrial capacity to the development of the former European colonies in the Third World. While the failure of the cause of men like

29. Robert S. McNamara, et al., *Argument Without End: In Search of Answers to the Vietnam Tragedy* (New York: Public Affairs, 1999).

Jones and Nolting can be traced in part to their inability or unwillingness to recognize that the British-created Cold War structure was inherently inimical to the fundamental interests of the United States, it is most important for our purposes here to demonstrate that such moral individuals posed a mortal threat to the Anglo-American oligarchy, and had to be removed, along with President Kennedy.

In his memoirs, *Indonesia, The Possible Dream*, Ambassador Jones reflects the influence of the ideas of Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt, and John Kennedy: "The world cannot exist half-poor and half-rich. Yet the gap between the developed and the less developed nations is year by year becoming greater rather than less. There is an alternative to accepting today's world conflicts merely on a political level: to explore and to understand the social and economic pressures that are the source of the conflicts and have their roots in a contrasting culture."³⁰

Jones was appointed by President Eisenhower as Ambassador to Indonesia in February 1958, just at the peak of the covert Anglo-American sponsorship of a subversive movement within Indonesia, aimed at splitting the country and bringing down Sukarno. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, like the British, had made clear his "sympathy" for the rebel forces, but instructed Jones to inform President Sukarno that the United States had no involvement. In fact, as Jones wrote later, "numerous published accounts lend credence to the assumption [of a CIA hand in the rebellion]. In May 1958, however, neither the fact nor the extent of such support was known to us in the Embassy." Jones' own view, after careful analysis of the situation within Indonesia, was that, if the United States engaged in supporting the separatist movement, "U.S. pretensions to non-interference in internal affairs of Asian nations would have been completely discredited, and the moral quality of our leadership, so recently established in Asia by our voluntary act in granting independence to the Philippines, would have been lost."³¹ Jones believed that both Dulles brothers, and others in Washington, were acting in Indonesia in a manner harmful to the needs of the country, and contrary to U.S. interests. He described the subversion as "another case of predelictions blinding us to facts, of prejudices blocking judgment, of the wish being father to the thought. . . , and unmovable objects, preconceptions in the minds of the readers [of my reports to Washington]."

Jones was worried about the growing strength of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), but recognized that London and Washington's identification of a nationalist like Sukarno

30. Howard Palfrey Jones, *Indonesia: The Possible Dream* (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1971).

31. *Ibid.*

as a Communist was ludicrous. Sukarno once asked Jones why the United States was so concerned with the large PKI vote in Indonesian elections. “You aren’t worried about France and Italy’s Communist votes, yet theirs is higher,” said Sukarno. Jones responded: “We were worried about Communism in these countries. That is what the Marshall Plan was all about.” He pointed out that the Communist votes in Europe were decreasing as a result of economic development. Like Kennedy, he belittled the facade of “fighting Communism” if there were no true effort to foster economic development.

Real Anti-Communism

Jones studied Indonesia’s history and culture, and confessed a deep love for the country. His equally deep admiration for President Sukarno grew from his appreciation for the richness of Indonesia’s past, and the perfidy of colonialism which Sukarno had battled to overcome. He also agreed with Kennedy that Sukarno deserved the title of the “George Washington of Indonesia.” Although appointed by a Republican administration, Jones showed his admiration for Kennedy during the 1960 electoral campaign by presenting Sukarno with a copy of Kennedy’s book, *Strategy of Peace*, a collection of his Senate speeches. Sukarno later told Jones: “If President Kennedy means what he says in these speeches, then I agree with him completely.”

Jones’ anti-Communism was constrained by his Roosevelt/Kennedy-like appreciation for the legitimate national aspirations of the former colonial peoples. He took Sukarno seriously when the President told him PKI leader Aidit was an “Indonesian Communist” rather than simply a Communist, and that he was “Indonesian first, a Communist second”—just as Ho Chi Minh had described himself as a “nationalist first, a Communist second.” Jones believed that “Aidit and his associates were confident of riding the democratic road to power.” While he considered it a legitimate U.S. policy to oppose that rise to power, he thought that such an effort must be accomplished by proving the superiority of republican methods of economic and social development. Jones highlighted a quote from a Sukarno speech from 1958: “Indonesia’s democracy is not liberal democracy. Indonesian democracy is not the democracy of the world of Montaigne or Voltaire. Indonesian democracy is not à la America, Indonesia’s democracy is not the Soviet—No! Indonesia’s democracy is the democracy which is implanted in the breasts of the Indonesian peoples. . . . Democracy is only a means. It is not an end. The end is a just and prosperous society.”

Sukarno pursued what he called “guided democracy,” whereby the political parties continued to function in the society, but the cabinet was composed of all the major parties (including the Communist PKI), while a National Council, under Sukarno’s leadership, included both party representatives and others from the “functional groups” in society (labor, peasantry, military, religious, business, etc.).

John Foster Dulles found “Guided Democracy” to be adequate evidence to prove that Sukarno was taking Indonesia into Communism.

With Kennedy’s inauguration in 1961, U.S. relations with Indonesia improved radically. Sukarno was warmly received on a visit to the White House and the Congress, and Kennedy delegated his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, to convince (or coerce) the Dutch to give up Irian Jaya (a province the Dutch had held back from their recognition of Indonesian independence), which he accomplished in short order. At the same time, the last holdouts of the 1957-58 rebellion in Sumatra and Sulawesi were finally subdued, and the Darul Islam, a movement dedicated to making Indonesia an Islamic state, put up their arms—all due in great part to the publicly acknowledged termination of all U.S. backing for subversion. In 1962, for the first time since 1945, there was peace throughout Indonesia.

Sukarno also initiated a process aimed at the integration of the three nations composed primarily of the Malay people—Malaysia, the Philippines, and Indonesia—to be called “Maphilindo.” Potentially included in the union were the three British colonies of northern Borneo: Sabah, Brunei, and Sarawak (the larger, southern portion of Borneo is part of Indonesia). President Kennedy supported President Sukarno’s Maphilindo project, much to the consternation of the British.

Ambassador Jones openly expressed his anger at the British manipulation of the situation, aimed clearly not at finding a peaceful solution, but at the removal of Sukarno from power. In late 1963, Ambassador Jones returned to the United States for consultations, meeting with President Kennedy at some length on Nov. 19 (just three weeks after President Diem’s assassination). He briefed the President on the British duplicity, urging “empathy” for Indonesia, despite Sukarno’s intransigence and the mounting anti-Anglo-American sentiment within Indonesia. The President concurred, and *agreed to schedule a personal trip to Indonesia in early 1964*, pending only a peaceful settlement to *Konfrontasi*, while also agreeing to ship emergency rice to Jakarta, to resuscitate a stalled aid program, and to facilitate the process of creating the Maphilindo alliance among Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Three days later, President Kennedy was killed.

The British and Suharto

Jones met with the new American President, Lyndon Johnson, a few days later. Indonesia was not foremost on the President’s mind, and nothing was concluded. Almost immediately, however, Johnson submitted to the British approach, supported by the advisers left over from the Kennedy Administration, as well as most of Johnson’s friends among the Southern Democrats, to punish Indonesia for allowing the existence of a strong Communist Party, daring to challenge England.

Jones was convinced that Sukarno was prepared to call

off the *Konfrontasi* if the British would stop intentionally humiliating his country, and allow the development of relations within the Maphilindo framework. However, wrote Jones, "Part of the trouble was that the British and Malaysia had no intention of supplying Sukarno with an easy solution. They felt they had this troublemaking Asian leader on the run."

The British, in fact, welcomed *Konfrontasi* as the opportunity to destroy Indonesian nationalism once and for all. The British Chief of Staff had already prepared a staff report, at the time of the September 1963 provocation which led to the *Konfrontasi*, which proposed covert operations to achieve their goal. Lord Louis Mountbatten, who had led London's effort during and after World War II to recolonize Asia, was now Chief of the British Defence Staff in charge of operations. The British had lost patience with President Kennedy, who had refused British demands to cut off all aid, to undermine Sukarno. Once Kennedy's removal was accomplished through an assassin's bullet, the British rushed into action. At Kennedy's funeral, the new British Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas-Hume, met with U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who agreed to take punitive action in Indonesia. In December, Commonwealth Relations Secretary Duncan Sandys met with Rusk to go over the details.³² McNamara, preoccupied with preparing a war in Vietnam, was delighted to have the British take the lead in covert operations against Sukarno.

Beginning in August 1964, the British established secret contacts with the general in charge of the military side of Indonesia's *Konfrontasi*, General Suharto (the subsequent Indonesian President for over 30 years), who deployed his intelligence chief, Col. Ali Murtopo, to meet with British and Malaysian leaders in Malaysia.³³ The details of those contacts have never been revealed. Any competent analysis of the 1965-66 mass slaughter must examine the timing and content of those meetings in relation to the simultaneous British determination to cultivate Indonesian military opposition to Sukarno and the PKI.

Jones continued his efforts to settle *Konfrontasi*, but got no support from the British. In January 1965, he asked President Johnson to meet with Sukarno, a proposal which Marshall Green, who had just been appointed to replace Jones as Ambassador to Indonesia, proudly admitted to have sabotaged. Then, the combination of "Rolling Thunder" in Vietnam, and the U.S. invasion of the Dominican Republic in April 1965, "sent tidal waves that rocked the Indonesian boat," as Ambassador Jones put it.

In July, Green arrived in Jakarta to replace Jones as Am-

bassador. Like Ambassador Lodge in Vietnam, Green's explicit intention was to eliminate the host nation's President by whatever means necessary. "To leave without having a real showdown with Sukarno," wrote Green, "would, in my opinion, be a mistake."

Jones, after years of intimate collaboration (and conflict) with President Sukarno, described him as "a human being of great warmth and magnetism, a leader of vision who . . . stuck by his precepts of unity in which he had always believed, even though this meant pulling the pillars of his temple down upon his head." Jones believed Sukarno had a tragic flaw, that he "lost himself in self-glorification, forgetting that the truly great are humble, and in so doing, betrayed his people."

Whatever the truth of this judgment, compare it to that of Green, who knew nothing of importance regarding either Indonesia or Sukarno, but nonetheless proclaimed Sukarno to be "a vainglorious man—a dangerous man, to be sure, but not a very serious man," who merely wanted to "get into the world spotlight," and who had "a striking resemblance to Mussolini." Here we see clearly the degeneration in American statecraft in 1964-65.

The Slaughter of the Indonesian Innocents

On Sept. 30, 1965, there was an aborted coup by a group of military officers, killing six leading generals before the operation was crushed by forces under General Suharto. As I have shown elsewhere (see footnote 3), the generals killed were those most sympathetic to President Sukarno, and more willing to tolerate the PKI under Sukarno's national leadership. And yet, the coup was immediately blamed on the PKI, without any attempt at providing any evidence, and used as justification for instigating the bloodlust and hysteria in the population, leading to the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of innocents, mostly supporters of Sukarno. The PKI membership base was never mobilized or activated to support the coup in any way, and, except for a few localized pockets of resistance, never even mobilized to defend itself against the slaughter that followed.

The direction for the campaign to blame the PKI, it has now been proven, came from the British, the Australians, and the U.S. Embassy under Ambassador Green, who directly promoted and urged on the subsequent massacre. In July 2001, the U.S. government released the official correspondence from the period, called "Foreign Relations, 1964-1968," which contains the damning evidence (although much of it had been leaked two years earlier in the *Sydney Morning Herald*).

Green wired Washington on Oct. 5, 1965: "Muslim groups and others except Communists and their stooges are lined up behind army. . . . Army now has opportunity to move against PKI if it acts quickly. . . . In short, it's now or never. Much remains in doubt, but it seems almost certain that agony of ridding Indonesia of effects of Sukarno . . . has begun. . . . *Spread the story of PKI's guilt, treachery and brutality—This*

32. David Easter, "British and Malaysia Covert Support for Rebel Movements in Indonesia during the Confrontation, 1963-66," in Ed Richard, J. Aldrich, *The Clandestine Cold War in Asia, 1945-65, Western Intelligence Propaganda and Special Operations* (London: Frank Cass Publishers, 2000).

33. Ulf Sundhausen, *The Road to Power, Indonesian Military Politics, 1945-67* (Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press, 1982).

priority effort is perhaps most needed.”³⁴

Australian Ambassador Shann echoed this sentiment: “Now or never. . . ; if Sukarno and his greasy civilian cohorts get back into the saddle it will be a change for the worse. . . . We are dealing with such an odd, devious, contradictory mess like the Indonesian mind.”

The British-American-Commonwealth leadership knew of the killing from the beginning. Under the direction of the military, much of the slaughter was carried out by enraged Muslim youth, armed and turned loose against any and all supporters of the Sukarno/PKI programs.

Ambassador Green’s cables as early as Oct. 20 referred to hundreds of summary executions, but warned that the PKI was “capable of recovering quickly if . . . Army attacks were stopped.” He praised the Army for “working hard at destroying PKI and I, for one, have increasing respect for its determination and organization in carrying out this crucial assignment.” A cable from the American consul in Medan, in Northeast Sumatra, is most revealing: “Two officers of Pemuda Pantjasila (a Muslim youth group) told consulate officers that their organization intends to kill every PKI member they can catch. . . , much indiscriminate killing is taking place. . . . Attitude Pemuda Pantjasila leaders can only be described as bloodthirsty. . . . Something like a real reign of terror against PKI is taking place. The terror is not (repeat) not discriminating very carefully between PKI leaders and ordinary PKI members with no ideological bond to the party.” He added that there was “no meaningful resistance.”

Knowing full well the extent of genocide taking place across the country, Green telegraphed the State Department with a request that covert funds be provided for the explicit purpose of arming the youth movements who were doing the killing. The Army, he wrote, “is training Moslem youth and supplying them with weapons and will keep them out in front against the PKI.” The small arms he requested were for an “army-inspired but civilian-staffed action group [which] is still carrying the burden of current repressive efforts targeted against PKI.”

Approximately one-half million Indonesians were murdered in cold blood over the next several months.

Green concluded in his memoirs that “the bloodbath . . . can be attributed to the fact that Communism, with its atheism and talk of class warfare, was abhorrent to the way of life of rural Indonesians, especially in Java and Bali.” Ambassador Jones concluded otherwise: “I have witnessed what occurs when reason is replaced by fear and suspicion, when decisions are based on prejudice, rumor and propaganda.”³⁵

Only one person of stature in American politics questioned U.S. support for the mass killing in Indonesia. Robert

Kennedy, in 1966, said: “We have spoken out against inhuman slaughter perpetrated by the Nazis and the Communists. But will we speak out also against the inhuman slaughter in Indonesia, where over 100,000 alleged Communists have not been perpetrators, but victims?”³⁶

China’s Holocaust

The years 1963-65 marked a phase-change in history, and, as in a phase-change in any physical system, the existing structures and relationships underwent maximum stress and rapid transformation. Just one month before the Kennedy assassination, British Prime Minister (and Kennedy friend) Harold Macmillan was forced to retire by the Profumo Affair, leading to the election of the disastrous Harold Wilson in October 1964. The internal situation in the Soviet Union also reached crisis proportions in 1964, resulting in the downfall of Nikita Khrushchov in October. Within the United States, the historic civil rights movement brought hope to the nation and the world, but the so-called “Best and the Brightest” of the Eastern Establishment, left in power following Kennedy’s death, were busy plotting with the British to implement colonial wars, the “post-industrial society” destruction of U.S. technological progress, and the creation of a drug-infested counterculture to facilitate their utopian vision.

In China, Zhou Enlai’s influence had waned. His Bandung diplomacy had exemplified his dedication to the legacy of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the leader of China’s republican revolution in 1911, and an adherent of American System policies. Dr. Sun was dedicated to the principles of the general welfare, and of international development, as promoted by President Abraham Lincoln and his followers in the late 19th Century. Zhou Enlai was educated in the tradition represented by Sun Yat-sen, while his own chosen philosophical outlook drew upon the 17th-Century Confucian philosophers Gu Yanwu and Wang Fuzhi, who had blamed the decadence and the collapse of the Ming Dynasty in 1644 on the destructive influence of China’s “Enlightenment” philosopher, Wang Yangming.³⁷ Wang Yangming and the several divergent schools which his work inspired, all converged on the rejection of the “tyranny of reason,” in favor of either a pragmatic, or outright anarchistic, glorification of action. Gu and Wang, and Sun Yat-sen after them, rejected this existentialist outlook, insisting on a return to the Classical principles of knowledge, derived from Confucius and Mencius, as the basis for good statesmanship and a virtuous state.

Zhou Enlai’s study of Western ideas, including Marxism, was grounded upon this moral foundation, as were his concepts of international statecraft.

34. This and the following quotes are from “Foreign Relations, 1964-1968, Volume XXVI,” released by the U.S. government in the Summer of 2001, although most of them were leaked in an article by David Jenkins in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, July 12, 1999.

35. Op. cit., Jones.

36. Arthur M. Schlesinger, *Robert Kennedy and His Times* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1978).

37. Kuo-Kang Shao, *Zhou Enlai and the Foundations of Chinese Foreign Policy* (New York: St. Martin’s Press, 1996). And Michael O. Billington, “The European ‘Enlightenment’ and the Middle Kingdom,” *Fidelio*, Summer 1995.



Chinese Prime Minister Zhou Enlai (second from left) with other members of the Chinese leadership (Mao Zedong is second from the right). Zhou was educated in the tradition represented by Sun Yat-sen, and his own philosophical outlook drew upon the 17th-Century Confucian philosophers Gu Yanwu and Wang Fuzhi. His study of Western ideas, including Marxism, was grounded upon this moral foundation.

But when Zhou's 1954-55 initiatives, and the promise of the U.S.-China discussions following Bandung, were countered by increased covert and overt Cold War operations by London and Washington against China and her allies in Indonesia and elsewhere, Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Chairman Mao Zedong's reaction was to adopt a Romantic revolutionary posture, a process repeated several times during the long and contradictory era of Mao's leadership over the CCP and the Chinese nation. The Great Leap Forward, for instance, launched in 1958, attempted to extend the ideas associated with Mao's concept of "People's War" into running the economy. People's War depended upon the mobilization of the population, the "masses," for highly localized guerrilla warfare, rather than the conventional concentration of professional forces for offensive operations. Through a protracted defense, People's War aimed to submerge a larger and better equipped adversary in the "sea of the people." The collectivization of agriculture, the infamous backyard steel plants, and similar Great Leap schemes, were meant to demonstrate that a People's War approach to economic policy would prove that China could industrialize and modernize without foreign assistance, dependent only on the spiritual and physical will of a politically mobilized population. It was a colossal failure.

Mao also adopted a confrontational policy toward the West, ending the tentative steps toward regional and international cooperation, identified with Zhou Enlai and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Mao declared that "the current situation is that the East Wind prevails over the West Wind, that is, the strength of socialism exceeds the strength of imperialism." The promotion of armed liberation struggles

was to take precedence over the apparently failed appeal to the West for collaboration in bringing about the peaceful transformation to independence and sovereignty in the former colonies. In fact, it is clinically true that the Anglo-American rejection of the Spirit of Bandung was the primary *cause* of Mao's turn to a Romantic revolutionary mode of leadership—a process which was not entirely unexpected, nor undesired, in British intelligence circles.

Bertie Russell's Role

Mao's occasional flights into irrational, Romanticized glorification of the will of the masses³⁸ had a precedent in Chinese history, one well known to British strategists. Qin Shihuang, the "First Emperor" of a unified China, who consolidated power over all of China in the Third Century, B.C., followed the philosophical current called "Legalism," rejecting the Confucian worldview of man born with the divine capacity for *ren* (*jen*, comparable to the Platonic/Christian notion of *agapē*), in favor of a conception of man as a beast, controllable only through "two handles": punishment and reward. Like 20th-Century fascism under Hitler or Mussolini, or the similar worldview of the Tony Blair-George Bush-Al Gore globalization warlords of today, those who submitted to the absolute authority of the leader were permitted to share in the spoils (while they lasted), while the population was held in line through mass mobilizations for war, forced-work proj-

38. The mass purges during the Rectification Campaign in Yanan in the 1940s, under the direction of Kang Sheng, were the prototype for the later episodes, leading ultimately to the Cultural Revolution.

ects, and the promotion of irrational cult beliefs. During the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, the ultra-Maoist Gang of Four championed Emperor Qin as China's greatest hero, praising even his infamous burning of the Confucian texts and burying alive the Confucian scholars.

But the Romantic, irrational mode had Western roots as well. Following World War I, when the British and Americans sold out their supposed "ally," China, at the Versailles Conference, China exploded into a social upheaval known as the May 20 Movement. The Anglo-American financial oligarchy deployed their top gun, Bertrand Russell, into the social cauldron, with vital assistance from a parallel deployment by American "pragmatist" John Dewey, an asset of the House of Morgan. Russell and Dewey, over a period of nearly two years, gave classes to the emerging Communist Party leadership (including Mao) and others, teaching a mixture of Marxism and the racist belief structure of the "noble savage," peddled by British colonialism everywhere, that colonial subjects are far better off in their "natural" state of backwardness than by adopting modern technology and rapid industrialization. Russell glorified Emperor Qin, and Legalism, as the proper model for revolutionary change, labelling Qin as "something of a Bolshevik," especially in his efforts to destroy Confucianism. Confucianism, argued Russell in his *The Problem of China*,³⁹ perverted the natural qualities of the Chinese by promoting ethical values over pragmatic realism. Such Confucian beliefs as respect for education, family, and the welfare of the society as a whole, were holding back China's progress, said the good Lord Russell. U.S. influence (meaning specifically the leadership of Sun Yat-sen), warned Russell, would provide "a shell of freedom, but bondage beneath it." Instead, Russell proposed that "China needs a period of anarchy in order to work out her salvation." In fact, such a policy of planned anarchy, rejecting all authority, both family and government, and withdrawing from international collaboration, with both the Soviets and the United States, would come to pass in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The Sino-Soviet Split

The close relations between China and the Soviet Union began to chill after the 1956 "de-Stalinization" process in Russia under General Secretary Khrushchov. Mao resented the fact that such a monumental shift in international Communist dogma was taken without consideration for the opinions of the Chinese. More importantly, Khrushchov was a crucial participant in the Pugwash process, which was reflected in the fact that the Soviets began to withdraw from their commitment to foster the industrial and scientific development of the Third World, and China in particular. During the early 1950s, under Stalin, the Soviet Union was the driving force in building the heavy industrial infrastructure in China, and in providing technology and educational training to broad layers of

the Chinese population. With Khrushchov, and Pugwash, the massive industrial and infrastructural programs were de-emphasized as "Stalinist megalomania." In league with the Pugwash MAD doctrine of "non-proliferation," the Soviets reneged on their agreement to provide China with nuclear technology and hardware, and generally pulled back from economic and military assistance.

The de-Stalinization process had a parallel within China's internal affairs. The first Party Congress in 11 years was convened in 1956, at which Deng Xiaoping and Liu Shaoqi criticized the existence of a "cult of personality" — a clear attempt to draw a comparison between Mao and Stalin. Under intense criticism, Mao resigned as President (but not as party chairman) in late 1958, withdrawing somewhat into the background.

The economy, under Deng's and Liu's direction, recovered slowly from the collapse brought on by the Great Leap Forward, by easing collectivization, renewing technical education, and introducing incentives in production. But tensions with Moscow increased. Chinese Army Chief of Staff Peng Dehuai, who tried to prevent a split with Moscow, was purged in 1959. The Chinese accused Khrushchov of "revisionism," and Khrushchov, after a visit to Beijing in the fall of 1959, accused China of being "keen on war like a bellicose cock. . . . It is not reasonable."⁴⁰ By the Summer of 1960, Soviet advisers and equipment in China had been withdrawn.

The foreign policy dynamic of the emerging Sino-Soviet split also had a dramatic impact upon the ongoing development of the Non-Aligned Movement. The Chinese believed that the détente process developing between the United States and the Soviet Union was selling out the liberation movements in the former colonies, and suspected that Moscow and Washington were plotting against China. As we shall see, this was indeed very much on the minds of the Pugwash crew — Averell Harriman, in particular.

The Bandung leaders, meanwhile, were being torn between a pro-détente faction, lead by Nehru and Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito, and, on the other side, those who emphasized, with China, the necessity of anti-imperialist struggles, especially the support of armed liberation movements. President Sukarno was a spokesman for this faction. While both sides believed in non-alignment in regard to the East-West conflict, and an end to the Cold War, they increasingly lined up on one side or the other of the Sino-Soviet divide.

When President Kennedy was inaugurated in January 1961, the Cold War-nurtured threefold division of the world, the "Free World" in the West, the Soviet Union, and China (not accidentally, very similar to British intelligence operative George Orwell's scenario in his novel *1984*, of three superpowers cyclically ganging up on each other to maintain controlled instability), virtually assured there would be no resistance to the utopian world-government schemes of the

39. Bertrand Russell, *The Problem of China* (New York: The Century Corp., 1922).

40. Sergei N. Gancharov, John W. Lewis, Xue Litai, *Uncertain Partners: Stalin, Mao and the Korean War* (Palo Alto: Stanford University Press, 1993).

Anglo-American financial oligarchy over a “post-industrial,” neo-colonial world economy.

Pragmatic policies dominated China’s national economy in the aftermath of the Great Leap. Beijing expanded its trading relations with the Western nations — except for the United States, which refused. At the same time, the break with the Soviet Union became increasingly acrimonious. The Chinese learned that Averell Harriman, who negotiated the 1963 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty among the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, had proposed to Khrushchov that the three powers collaborate in the military destruction of China’s nuclear research facilities, and they suspected that Khrushchov had responded positively. In fact, Harriman had proposed to JFK in January 1963, that the United States reach an “understanding” with the Soviets to prevent the development of any nuclear capacity in China or in Germany (!), adding that, if an agreement with Moscow could be reached, “together we could compel China to stop nuclear development, threatening to take out the facilities if necessary.”⁴¹ McGeorge Bundy even advised President Lyndon Johnson to give up plans for a Multinational Force in Europe as a bargaining chip to win Soviet cooperation in taking out the Chinese nuclear program.⁴² Although it appears that Khrushchov never agreed to these proposals, he himself publicly threatened the use of Soviet “up-to-date weapons of annihilation” against China in September 1964. (LBJ ultimately decided to take no action to prevent the expected Chinese nuclear test, which occurred in October 1964.)

Seeing themselves surrounded by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., many Chinese leaders believed war was inevitable. The question became, what kind of war should China prepare to fight?

‘People’s War’

The military leadership expected an early confrontation with the United States coming out of the Vietnam conflict. Even before the U.S. Operation Rolling Thunder in Vietnam in March 1965, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Lo Juiqing argued that China’s need for a modern army required the reestablishment of Soviet assistance, and that U.S. threats to use nuclear weapons required the Soviet nuclear umbrella. The urgency of the war called for a “unity of action” with the Soviets, said General Lo, who argued that the Khrushchov “revisionist clique” could not prevent the U.S.S.R. from acting on behalf of the anti-imperialist cause in league with China.

The Liu Shaoqi/Deng Xiaoping leadership in the government and in the Communist Party, generally agreed with General Lo. They believed that not only the military, but also the economy, needed Soviet help to achieve modernization in the

face of the U.S. threat, and therefore advocated a limited rapprochement with Moscow.

Mao was not playing a public role in these debates. The primary opposition to General Lo and his political allies Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping, centered around the Minister of Defense, Lin Biao, a military hero of the Chinese Revolution. Lin Biao argued that war with the United States was unlikely if China stayed out of Vietnam, and that if war came, it were not modernization and technical capacities which would determine the outcome, but the will of the Chinese masses. People’s War would make it possible to “drown the enemy in the sea of the people.”

In 1964, these debates were intense, and, to some extent, out in the open. The Indonesian Communist Party leader, Aidit, gave a speech in China proposing an “insurrection in the countryside of the world,” thus globalizing the People’s War concept of surrounding the cities by controlling the countryside. The Third World countries were the equivalent of the “countryside,” and would be the battlefield for the global People’s War against the “cities” of the imperialist nations. This concept became a staple in Lin Biao’s works, and ultimately in the Cultural Revolution. It should be noted, however, that this was not a proposal to *export* revolution, from China or from anywhere else, but a call for revolutionary organizations in each country to wage People’s War. In the case of Indonesia’s Aidit, he was not even proposing armed struggle, but a political organizing process aimed at coming to power through peaceful means.

The year 1964 in China witnessed two processes marking the beginning of a phase-change. In October, China exploded its first nuclear weapon, a project overseen by Zhou Enlai, relying entirely on Chinese scientific capabilities after the Soviet pullout in 1960. Although China did not have, nor desired to have, a nuclear offensive capacity, this achievement undermined those who argued that the Soviet nuclear umbrella was necessary to counter U.S. nuclear threats. Also, as Foreign Minister Chen Yi had said to the project scientists in 1961, “If you succeed in producing the atomic bomb and guided missiles, then I can straighten my back.”⁴³

Simultaneously, Mao Zedong and Lin Biao escalated an initiative which had been introduced in 1962, the Socialist Education Campaign. The campaign was called “the spiritual atomic bomb,” with the purpose of mobilizing the spirit and enthusiasm of the masses to meet the threats to the Chinese nation, economic and military. It was accompanied by the mass distribution of the *Little Red Book*, first published by the Army in May 1964, and championed by Lin Biao, containing aphorisms and short, conclusionary quotes from Chairman Mao. U.S. analyst Chalmers Johnson characterized the Socialist Education Campaign as a “second Yenan period,” a Romantic attempt to revolutionize the population, especially the youth, who had become complacent due to the corrupting

41. Letter, Harriman to Kennedy, Jan. 23, 1963, Library of Congress, W. Averell Harriman Papers, quoted in “Whether to ‘Strangle the Baby in the Cradle,’ ” William Burr and Jeffrey T. Richelson, in *International Security*, Winter 2000-01.

42. Ibid.

43. Op. cit., Gancharov.

influence of “modern revisionists,” linked to the “revisionists” in the Soviet Union, who, they believed, had joined forces with the United States against China. The revisionists, the “enemies of the people,” had to be rooted out and reeducated in order to liberate the revolutionary spirit of the masses. The Socialist Education Campaign attempted to provide an explanation (or an excuse) for the failure of the Great Leap Forward, implying that the population had not been properly revolutionized to carry out the application of People’s War tactics to politics and the economy.⁴⁴

In a conversation with the French Minister of Culture, André Malraux, in August 1965, Mao told Malraux: “The survivors of the old guard have been molded by action, like our state. Many of them are empirical, resolute, prudent revolutionaries. On the other hand, there is a whole generation of dogmatic youth, and dogma is less useful than cow dung.”⁴⁵

The Socialist Education Campaign had set the stage for the Cultural Revolution. The coming holocaust was not carved in stone, however. In late 1964, Zhou Enlai reported to the National People’s Congress on the serious debates taking place over the Third Five-Year Plan, indicating that many party leaders were still advocating closer relations with the Soviets and/or the United States! Mao was still keeping himself somewhat in the background, while the various factions fought for their policies. As late as January 1965, after the first U.S. “retaliatory” bombing of North Vietnam, but before Rolling Thunder, Mao told Edgar Snow that he believed the United States would not attack North Vietnam, and would withdraw from Vietnam altogether within a year or two. Others, including Zhou Enlai, were worried that Vietnam could become another Korea, in the sense that the Soviets would escalate the conflict by supplying North Vietnam with sophisticated arms, leading to an American retaliation, and eventually drawing China into another war with the United States.⁴⁶

When the United States launched the Vietnam War in March 1965, the crises within China quickly came to a head. China had forbidden the Soviets to use Chinese railroads for weapons shipments to North Vietnam, but after Rolling Thunder, the ban was lifted. In May, the Army eliminated all designation of rank. Besides the utopian, egalitarian aspect of this move, it facilitated the rise of Defense Minister Lin Biao over the leading active generals in the Army. The public government pronouncements regarding Vietnam stopped threatening a Chinese intervention, but instead strengthened the warn-

ing that any attack on China itself would result in a People’s War which would “have no boundaries.”

The Cultural Revolution

The debate between Lin Biao’s People’s War and those committed to strengthening the economy and improving relations with the Soviet Union intensified. Deng Xiaoping, speaking in Romania in July 1965, spoke of a “common struggle against imperialism headed by the U.S. . . . The Chinese people will always march hand in hand . . . with the fraternal peoples of the Socialist camp and with the oppressed peoples and nations throughout the world. . . . The Chinese people are determined to build their country into a peaceful Socialist state with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern international defense and science and technology in not too long an historical period.”

Similarly, Gen. Lo Juiqing, speaking at a meeting on Sept. 3, 1965, proposed solidarity with Moscow against the war in Vietnam, and described the “Johnson Doctrine” as “neo-Hitlerian—it means war. . . . We must . . . strengthen our preparations . . . and give more effective support to the Vietnamese.”

However, at the same September meeting, Lin Biao introduced his anti-Soviet paper, “Long Live the Victory of People’s War,” which was to become the determining military and foreign policy document leading into the Cultural Revolution in 1966. America’s war-mongering was only possible because of Moscow’s revisionists, he said, who have “demoralized revolutionary peoples everywhere,” and “greatly encouraged U.S. imperialism in its war adventures.” Lin described People’s War as “luring the enemy in deep and abandoning some cities and districts of our own accord in a planned way, so as to lure him in. It is only after letting the enemy in that the people can take part in the war in various ways and that the power of a people’s war can be fully exerted.” The primary method to counter U.S. imperialism, Lin wrote, “is still mobilization of the people, reliance on the people, making everyone a soldier and waging people’s war. We want to tell the U.S. imperialists once again that the vast ocean of several hundred million Chinese people in arms will be more than enough to submerge your few million aggressor troops.”

Over the coming months, Indonesia’s PKI, the largest Communist Party outside of China and the U.S.S.R., and China’s premier fraternal party, was dismembered, with hundreds of thousands slaughtered, while the British and the Americans openly declared their approval and support. The U.S. bombing in Vietnam expanded to include the rail and road connections between China and Vietnam. U.S. pronouncements warned that China would not be allowed to serve as a “sanctuary” for the war in Vietnam—the same warning issued earlier against North Vietnam, just before the bombing started. Then, in March and April of 1966, the U.S. war in Vietnam was dramatically escalated.

In April and May, the Cultural Revolution exploded

44. Chalmers Johnson, “Chinese Communist Leadership and Mass Response: The Yenan Period and the Socialist Education Campaign Period,” in Ping-ti Ho and Tang Tsou, eds., *China in Crisis* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968).

45. André Malraux, *Anti-Memoirs*, trans. by Terence Kilmartin (New York: Holt, Rhinehart and Winston, 1968).

46. Andrew Hall Wedeman, *The East Wind Subsides, Chinese Foreign Policy and the Origins of the Cultural Revolution* (Washington Institute Press, 1987).

across China. Eventually, nearly every military or party leader who had resisted in any way the go-it-alone, Romantic revolutionary reaction to the new Anglo-American offensive was purged, and many were killed or imprisoned, while Lin Biao replaced the disgraced Liu Shaoqi as Mao's heir apparent. Mao reasserted his dominance at the famous mass rally of Red Guard youth in Tiananmen Square, each waving a copy of the *Little Red Book*, promoted by Lin Biao.

Mao called on the youth throughout the land to directly attack government and party headquarters: "Whenever people in the central government carry on tricks and deception, I call upon the local areas to rise up and attack them, I call upon them to vigorously create a disturbance at the palace of the King of Heaven." And, indeed, they raised havoc across the land, living out the utopian fantasies which Bertrand Russell and John Dewey had proposed 45 years earlier: rejecting all authority; breaking all family ties; closing the schools in favor of "learning by doing"; sending the educated, both youth and adult alike, into the countryside to "learn from the peasantry"; and the arrest and torture, both psychological and physical, of millions of citizens. Only the intervention of Zhou Enlai and nuclear project director Nie Rongzhen prevented a Red Guard brigade of students from taking over the Lop Nur nuclear research facility, just months before the scheduled test of the first Chinese hydrogen bomb in June 1967. Most scientific and technological progress ground to a halt, along with the entire educational establishment.

For the ten years following May 1966, China experienced a Romanticized version of "Permanent Revolution," which is remembered by the Chinese today with the same horror as do the Germans in recalling the Nazi era. The "Gang of Four" who emerged to run the holocaust, rewrote Chinese history, glorifying none other than the Qin Emperor, and his adopted doctrine of Legalism, while declaring Confucianism to be the enemy of the people, on a par with European culture and Soviet revisionism. Classical culture of any variety, Chinese or Western, was expunged in favor of unbridled Romanticism.

Although the direct war with the U.S. never materialized, the geopoliticians in London looked on with pleasure as China waged People's War against itself.

It is pertinent to note that the British intelligence agent Uri Ra'anah of Israel, who implanted himself within the U.S. establishment as a foreign policy expert during the 1960s, expressed in his writings the actual policy of London and London's allies in the Eastern Establishment of the United States at the time of the Cultural Revolution. Ra'anah referred to the "fanaticism of Mao's followers," but nonetheless insisted that the United States should support the "fanatics" running the self-destruction in China, rather than the "pragmatists" such as Deng Xiaoping and Liu Shaoqi, who opposed the Cultural Revolution, but who promoted unity with Moscow in regard to the Vietnam War. "The domestic fanaticism of Mao's associates," wrote Ra'anah, "has little or no bearing on their foreign policy—which, to say the least, is extremely cautious and isolationist rather than intervention-

ist." The Chinese were justified in feeling that Soviet-influenced "modern revisionists" were attempting to influence China's domestic affairs, he wrote, "so it would seem that it was the pragmatists and not the fanatics who were the larger menace to peace and to the West." After all, Ra'anah concluded, the West should appreciate the change in China, since "it is barely ten years since Peking was propagating the 'Spirit of Bandung.'"⁴⁷

America's Decline

Between November 1963 and the Summer of 1966, the United States: took over and revamped a British-French colonial war in Indochina; acquiesced to, and participated in, British policy in Indonesia, leading to one of the most brutal acts of official mass murder in history; and, both directly and through sins of omission, drove an isolated and threatened Chinese nation into an orgy of self-destruction very much to the benefit of British geopolitics. The death toll across Asia amounted to several millions of souls.

Perhaps even more deadly was the impact on America itself—a result not unintended by the British monarchy's minions. Lyndon LaRouche wrote recently, in reflecting upon the horror of the Thirty Years' War in Europe in the 17th Century: "In the instance of such follies as these, like the outcome of the recent, protracted U.S. war in Indochina, there is crucial evidence embedded within the quality of the result itself, which attests conclusively to the depraved quality of the deed, and of the policy which brought about such an effect. In those referenced cases, the apology for the protracted war is perhaps an even greater crime, with effects continued even to the present day, than the protracted war itself. An evil war occurs, but apologies for that evil, like the version of 'cabinet warfare' doctrine of Hobbesian perpetual warfare, which infects deranged and decadent British-influenced U.S. military officers and others today, infects the future with yet more, perhaps even worse evil than it has either in the past or the present. Over the course of known history, to date, such apologies are most common among the doctrines which pre-shape and usher in a new dark age of humanity."⁴⁸

The point is not to extract vengeance—too often falsely called "justice" by would-be world-governors—but to seek out truth as the indispensable guide to our current and future actions. The model must not be that of the current World Court in The Hague, in which the powerful pass judgment over defeated subjects, but rather, the model of the Peace of Westphalia, in which the opposing sides agree that there must be an end to revenge, with a joint dedication to honoring the sovereign nation-state, and to fostering the collaboration of nations in advancing the general welfare of mankind as a whole.

47. Uri Ra'anah, "Peking's Foreign Policy Debate, 1965-1966," in *China in Crisis*, op. cit.

48. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "Jesus Christ and Civilization," *EIR*, Oct. 6, 2000.

Jacobin Terror Aims At D.C.

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The following statement was released by the LaRouche in 2004 political committee, on Aug. 24, 2001.

All reports from reliable sources indicate that the international terrorist movement which surfaced at Seattle, mobilized itself at Pôrto Alegre, Brazil, and created bloody violence at Genoa, is now taking aim at the U.S. nation's capital, Washington, D.C. It is extremely important that those elements of U.S. organized labor who have permitted their organizations to be entangled in sympathy for this terrorist gang, break openly from the operations already being prepared for the terrorist-style riots now aimed at both the District of Columbia and areas of the adjoining states.

Two leading points are to be made about that present new wave of international terrorism.

First, the hard core of the organizers of the present terrorist operations represent the fourth generation of a series which began its existence as an organized international movement of terrorism, during the middle to late 1960s, the anti-nuclear terrorist rampage of the late 1970s, and the terrorist wave of the mid-1980s. As typified by the case of Toni Negri, and the role of the Basque terrorist organization ETA, there is no break in the continuity of the hard-core leadership of these terrorist forces over the period from its exploitation of the anti-Vietnam War setting of the late 1960s, to the present day.

Second, to understand the very high level of control over and backing of these terrorist actions, even from high-level circles in governments, we must think back to the Jacobin Terror first launched from Jeremy Bentham's London on July 14, 1789. For this occasion, facing some well-documented facts from real history, in place of the usual university textbook fairy-tales, will be most helpful in assisting relevant authorities to defend the security of Washington, D.C. and its environs.

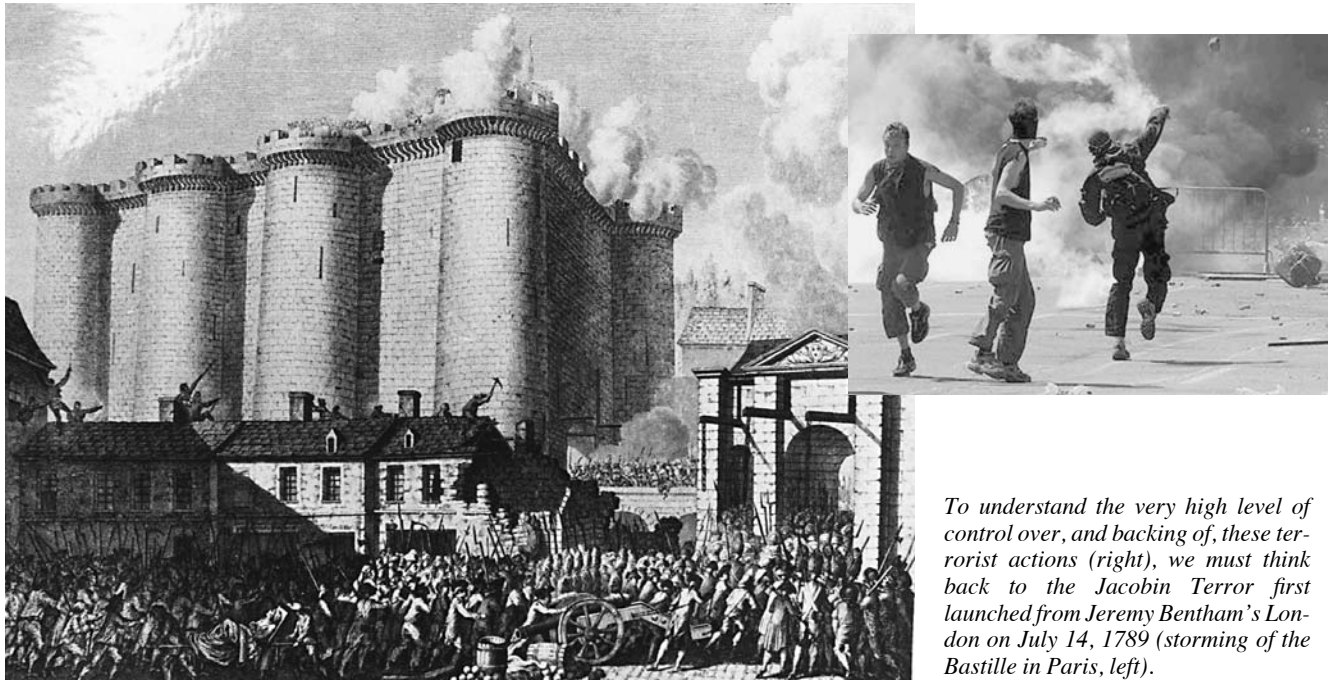
Why the Bastille Was Stormed

With the victory over the British monarchy, by the allied U.S. and French forces at Yorktown, the danger most feared by that monarchy and its anti-republican sympathizers, such as the Physiocrats and the Duke of Orléans, in France, was the fear that France would adopt a constitutional reform of its monarchy based upon the same principles expressed by the U.S. Declaration of Independence and 1787 draft of the U.S. Federal Constitution. The orchestration of the storming of the Bastille, on July 14, 1789, was the detonator for a coup d'état which suppressed the constitution adopted under the leadership of Lafayette and Jean Sylvain Bailly.

At the moment that coup occurred, the only prisoners remaining in the Bastille were a few mental cases, held while awaiting their transfer to mental institutions. The mob which assembled before the Bastille was organized and armed by Benjamin Franklin's old adversary, the Duke of Orléans, and was staged by the Duke on behalf of a political campaign to have the father of the notorious Madame de Staël, former French finance minister and Swiss banker Jacques Necker, appointed as Prime Minister of France.

On orders from the backers of the Duke's plot, the commander of the Bastille fired upon the mob organized by the Duke. In due course, the prison guards surrendered, ostensibly confident that since they were tools of the Duke, he would arrange for their secure passage. To silence the tongues of those guards, the mob removed the guards' heads. At that point, the mob moved off, bearing the poor babbling lunatics on the shoulders of those at the head of this procession, carrying the heads of the decapitated guards on pikes, and bearing a bust of Jacques Necker, their candidate for Prime Minister, at the head of the procession.

Bailly, the co-leader of the adoption of the constitution, was killed on the initiative of the terrorist Marat, who, together with the terrorist Danton, had been personally housed



To understand the very high level of control over, and backing of, these terrorist actions (right), we must think back to the Jacobin Terror first launched from Jeremy Bentham's London on July 14, 1789 (storming of the Bastille in Paris, left).

and trained by the British Foreign Office's Jeremy Bentham, in London, and dispatched to France to make the speeches and implement the policies of that British Foreign Office "secret committee" then directed by Bentham. Lafayette was sent into an Austrian dungeon at Olmutz, on orders from London. The hope of a France with a durable quality of republican constitution, matching that drafted under the leadership of Bailly and Lafayette, had to wait until the defeat of Napoleon III, and, such notable subsequent achievements as the constitution of the Fifth Republic under President Charles de Gaulle.

The role of the British monarchy and its French Physiocratic and other accomplices, in orchestrating the 1783-1794 crisis in France, has many precedents in earlier history, back to the infamous role of the cult of Dionysus in ancient times. Also, we should not forget, the way the Balkan wars were orchestrated to bring about World War I, or the way in which irregular warfare was used by the opposing NATO and Soviet powers during the time leading into the break-up of the Warsaw Pact. As I emphasized, in endorsing, in 1986, the importance of Professor Friedrich Freiherr von der Heydte's *Modern Irregular Warfare (Der Moderne Kleinkrieg, 1972)*, a vast repertoire of methods of "irregular warfare," including assassinations and allegedly spontaneous terrorism, are standard practices for "warfare conducted by other means."

This was the case of the terrorist facets of the civil disturbances of the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and again, as at Seattle, Genoa, and threatening Washington, today.

War in a Financial Collapse

The world is presently gripped by the biggest, most deep-going, most deadly financial and monetary crisis since Europe

of the middle to late Fourteenth Century. We are in a period in which economic and related circumstances have made the idea of regular modern warfare a sick joke, in which regional and other "little wars," terrorism, political assassinations, and other forms of destabilization, are leading items on the agendas of many of the strategic planners. The financial and monetary crisis in its presently advanced stage, drives desperate political forces to the brink, desperate political forces who would rather drive civilization itself to the brink, than tolerate the changes in financial and monetary institutions which the present crisis-situation demands.

Washington, D.C. has become a very shabby sort of world power, but it is still the leading world power. Any movement which would terrify official Washington and its environs into fleeing under its beds, would be a major strategic threat to the peace of the world at large, just as the Jacobin Terror of 1789-1794 led fatefully to those Napoleonic wars which dominated Europe until the conclusion of that Vienna Congress which sowed the seeds of the later catastrophes to come.

Please Do Not Be Just Another Fool!

The reason many trade-unionists, for example, have allowed themselves to play the fool in the matter of the continuity of the Seattle, Genoa, and projected Washington D.C. terrorist riots, is their affliction with the mental disease known as "single issuism." I refer to the same lunacy which prompts a crazed individual to conduct a terrorist form of attack on an abortion clinic. The mental disorder in such cases, springs from the folly of not fighting for positive solutions, rather than purely negative protest against some isolated aspect of the total situation to be faced.

As I have taught on all relevant occasions, whether in

physical science, in economics, or in personal life, the word “principle” should never be used to express anything but the equivalent of a universal physical principle. The only thing really worth fighting for, is the outcome of your having lived, your nation having existed in your lifetime. What is important is what we transmit to become the reality of the generations yet unborn. In what we do to that effect, lies our true personal identity, our only fundamental issue of universal principle.

The most depraved of all “single-issue” politics and other tactics, is the brainless practice of making an alliance with the devil himself, if the devil is doing something unpleasant to someone we have identified as an enemy of the moment.

I pick on trade-unionists, only to illustrate the same point which could be made for many other parts of society.

Some trade-unionists rationalize their toleration of the terrorists because of an argument which runs more or less as follows: 1.) NAFTA and other forms of globalization are robbing American working people of their jobs and income. 2.) The terrorists who surfaced at Seattle, Teddy Goldsmith’s Pôrto Alegre conference, and the Genoa riots, “say they are fighting against globalization.” 3.) Those terrorists are part of a very big and powerful movement. 4.) Therefore we should sympathize with them, even condone our union’s working with them.

Fact, 1.) the most passionate supporter of NAFTA inside the leadership of the Democratic Party was the same Vice-President Al Gore who attacked Malaysia’s Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed savagely, at Kuala Lumpur, as part of Gore’s defense of both super-globalizer George Soros and total globalization of the international market. 2.) Therefore, the AFL-CIO supported Al Gore’s pre-candidacy for President of the U.S.!

Eugene V. Debs was not so foolish as those AFL-CIO leaders of 1999-2001. He warned: It is better to vote for what you want, and lose, than vote for what you do not want, and win. In the case of Al Gore, the AFL-CIO voted for what it did not want, Al Gore’s pro-globalization policy, and won Gore’s nomination. But, in so doing, they betrayed everything which their grandchildren would have considered a decent outcome of that campaign. They voted for Gore and won globalization. As a result, they could lose everything.

What opportunistic trade-union leaders overlook, is that the intention behind those high-level circles backing the deployment of terrorists into Seattle, Genoa, and Washington, is to provoke the establishment of something like a fascist police-state rule in the U.S.A. and elsewhere. We know what happens to trade-union interests under such circumstances.

The only sane standard for political and related behavior, is to adopt an intention whose result will not be something of which your great-grandchildren should be ashamed, but of which they should be proud. Labor and others should pull out all support from the intended terrorist deployment into Washington, D.C.

Profile: Rep. Tom Lantos

George Soros’ Walking Clash of Civilizations

Part 2, by Scott Thompson

Part 1, published in last week’s issue, examined Lantos’ role in fomenting ethnic and religious conflict in the Middle East and around the world.

Elected to Congress in 1980, Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) is the founder and co-chair of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, and the founding co-chair of the Congressional Task Force Against Anti-Semitism.

Lantos is not only a poster boy and collaborator of British “Golem” George Soros, whom he serves as an uncompensated board member of Soros’ Central European University, based in Budapest, Hungary (see below), but he is also a poster boy for the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith (ADL) and is a close friend of the ADL’s National Director, Abe Foxman. The ADL website has at least five press releases praising Lantos, in particular for his legislation on the Middle East. As is documented in *The Ugly Truth About the ADL*, issued by the editors of *EIR* in 1992, the ADL has multiple ties to the networks associated with the late, National Syndicate money-launderer Meyer Lansky. To give just one example, the ADL has given its “Torch of Liberty Award” to former Lansky Syndicate member Moe Dalitz of Las Vegas.

Lantos is also closely associated with ADL Honorary Vice Chairman and President of the World Jewish Congress (WJC) Edgar Bronfman. The roots of the Bronfman family fortune are to be found in Prohibition, when Edgar Bronfman’s father, Sam, bootlegged British booze to the United States through what was then known as “The Jewish Navy.” After Prohibition, Sam Bronfman “went legit,” and founded the Seagrams company of Canada and New York.

Lantos’ SF276 financial disclosure form indicates other ties to Zionist Mafia figures, who have paid for junkets for him and his family. One all-expenses-paid trip was provided by the ADL’s Pacific Southwest Region, on May 17-18, 2000. A more significant junket was paid for by the Australian Institute for Jewish Affairs, on Feb. 16-23, 2000. The AIJA is one of the fronts used by Australian Zionist Mafia leader Isi Leibler, who made his fortune through most shady means, as has been documented in *EIR*.

Illustrating how close Lantos is with Edgar Bronfman’s



U.S. Rep. Tom Lantos (D.-Calif.).

WCJ, on Feb. 8, 1994, during the Feb. 7-9, 1994 WCJ annual conference which was attended by Leibler and other Zionist lobby types from around the world, Lantos turned over the House International Relations Subcommittee on International Security, which he then chaired, as a platform for WCJ leaders to expound on what they claim to be anti-Semitism.

The hearing started with an overview by Bronfman. Those testifying included: from Europe, Jean Kahn and the late prostitution- and drug-trafficker Ignaz Bubis, the leader of the Jewish community in Germany; from South America, Dr. Rubén Beraja; from South Africa, Seymour Kopelowitz; and from Britain, there was a report on the Inter-Parliamentary Council Against Anti-Semitism by Greville E. Janner, QC, MP. (Recently, Greville Janner was made a Life Peer, as Lord Janner of Braunstone; his IPCAAS has members of parliament in 87 countries, including a sizable group from the U.S. Congress, where Lantos is one of the co-chairmen.) An afternoon panel on “Jewish Identity and Content” was introduced by WJC Governing Board Co-Chairman Isi Leibler.

Enter George Soros

As a youth during World War II in Hungary, Lantos twice escaped from concentration camps before he gained safety in an apartment complex to which diplomatic immunity had been extended by Raoul Wallenberg. Lantos has repeatedly praised Wallenberg, and he holds the Soviets responsible for the latter’s disappearance. One of Lantos’ first acts upon entering Congress was to introduce a measure to give Wallenberg U.S. citizenship. While in a displaced persons camp during World War II, Lantos, writing on President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, won an essay contest and earned free passage to the United States and a college scholarship, where he ultimately got a PhD in economics from the University of California at Berkeley.

It would therefore seem to be a case of “strange bedfellows,” that Lantos is so closely associated with Soros, who

has twice attributed his business success to having collaborated with the Nazis in looting wealthy Jewish estates in his native Hungary.

CBS News’ “60 Minutes” brought out the dark side of Soros’ personality on Dec. 20, 1998, in an interview which was part of Soros’ promotional tour for his book *The Crisis of Global Capitalism: Open Society Endangered* (New York: Public Affairs, 1998). Soros appeared on the show, smiling fixedly, and speaking in a controlled voice, as if his reflections, which bordered on the pathological, were perfectly normal.

“60 Minutes” reporter Steve Kroft opened the show by comparing Soros to J.P. Morgan and the Rockefellers. Then he reported that some have said that Soros is responsible for the financial collapse in Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Russia. Kroft repeated Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad’s comment, that Soros’ Southeast Asia currency speculation had destroyed 40 years of development.

Soros responded with a painted smile: “It’s easier to blame an outside force than to admit that they were mismanaging the economy and their currency. . . . I have been blamed for everything. I am basically there to make money. I cannot and do not look at the social consequences of what I do.”

Kroft reported, “When the Nazis occupied Budapest in 1944, George Soros’s father was a successful lawyer. . . . He bought . . . forged papers and he bribed a government official to take 14-year-old George Soros in and swear that he was his Christian godson. But survival carried a heavy price. While hundreds of thousands of Hungarian Jews were being shipped off to the death camps, George Soros accompanied his phony godfather on his appointed rounds, confiscating property from the Jews.”

Soros responded, “Right. I was 14 years old. And I would say that that’s when my character was made.”

Soros apparently never attempted to overcome such a terrible experience; rather, he embraced it. Soros internalized implementing Nazi policies, and that is how he plays the markets.

Lantos has not only praised Soros repeatedly in the *Congressional Record*, but he is an uncompensated board member of Soros’ Central European University (CEU). It is even more odd, given Lantos’ background, that every year, the CEU awards the so-called “Hannah Arendt Prize,” money for which is put up by Soros. The *laudatio* for the prize is given by Lord Ralf Dahrendorf, who is a member of the CEU board of directors.

Arendt was a central figure in the history of the Frankfurt School. She was the lover, for many years, of Nazi philosopher Martin Heidegger, and while breaking with Heidegger on certain questions (she was Jewish), she never broke with him emotionally, nor on matters of fundamental philosophy or methodology. Arendt’s work was seminal in the evolution of the brainwashing theory that a person’s assertion that

man can discover validatable universal principles, or truthful ideas, is proof that such a person is an “authoritarian personality.”

This fits precisely with Soros’ outlook, which was further shaped, after his work with the Nazi genocidalists, by the late, Oxford-trained Sir Karl Popper, whom Soros adopted as his mentor when he attended the London School of Economics starting in 1947, where Popper was then teaching. Popper is the origin of Soros’ idea of the Open Society, where he argued, as did British liberal philosophers and their predecessors among the Greek Sophists, that society must present the opportunity for unfettered quest of sense-certainty-based pleasure. Popper, as head of the British Aristotelian Society, argued that Plato’s *Republic* and *Laws*—which helped to inform the founding of the modern nation-state, starting in the Renaissance with France’s Louis XI and culminating in the birth of the United States—are in fact totalitarian. The Aristotelian Society, which, like Soros, argues that man cannot discover universal truths or ideas through his cognitive processes, has been a major enemy of the idea that it is possible to form a nation-state republic led by a “Philosopher King.” They lie that Plato was the origin of both Fascism and Communism in their various forms.

Destabilizing Hungary for the IMF

Lantos and Soros, working through a CEU branch, the Institute on Nationalism and Liberty, were key factors in destabilizing the Hungarian government of Prime Minister Jozsef Antall. Their primary target was the vice chairman of Antall’s Hungarian Democratic Forum (HDF), Istvan Csurka, who opposed Soros’ promotion of Nazi-like International Monetary Fund (IMF) “shock therapy”—a project that Soros had been a party to promoting throughout the former socialist bloc after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Soros wrote a letter to Prime Minister Antall complaining about Csurka’s opposition to the Open Society and CEU, but, before the ink was dry, Soros got it published in the Oct. 5, 1992 *New York Times* under the title “Termites Are Devouring Hungary.” Soros whined: “Leading members of your party have accused me of nothing less than taking part in an international anti-Hungarian conspiracy whose origins can be traced to Israel and whose goal is to extinguish the Hungarian people’s national spirit, making them susceptible to foreign domination. Other participants in this conspiracy are, according to them, Jews throughout the world, Hungarian Jews, capitalists, liberals, Communists, as well as ‘cosmopolitans’ and Freemasons.”

In brief, Soros lied that Csurka believed in a “Jewish/Plutocratic/Bolshevik” conspiracy.

Meanwhile, Lantos likened Csurka to Nazi Propaganda Minister Josef Goebbels, and launched an initiative in Congress saying that the United States can’t have relations with

a government in Budapest that tolerates an “outright anti-Semite” as vice chairman of the leading party among its coalition partners. The Lantos resolution, which was preceded by the IMF’s breaking off all talks with the Hungarian government, was debated at a special Congressional hearing in September 1992.

Assisting Soros and Lantos at the CEU was the late “post-modernist” Ernest Gellner. Born in Prague, Gellner taught philosophy at the London School of Economics from 1949 to 1984, including while Soros was a student there, and then briefly at Cambridge before joining the CEU’s branch office in then-Czechoslovakia, from which he ran the Institute on Nationalism and Liberty. According to CEU sources, the French deconstructionist Jacques Derrida was brought to the CEU as a guest lecturer to assist Gellner in the deconstruction of nationalism and political correctness. It was Gellner who coined the term “nadi” to describe the nationalist “authoritarian personality,” which is used by Soros. (For more on the CEU, see the *EIR Special Report*, “The True Story of Soros the Golem: A Profile of Megaspesulator George Soros,” April 1997.)

At the June 9, 1993 ADL National Commission 80th anniversary celebration, a press release was issued by Abe Foxman. It stated that the ADL and WCJ would be working together to put anti-Semitism on the agenda of the UN Conference on Human Rights, citing Csurka as an example of a new anti-Semitism arising in the former East bloc. In an interview at the time, Foxman told this reporter that, apart from whether Soros was a practicing Jew or contributor to the ADL, the ADL’s top priority in Hungary was to protect Soros’ presence there.

According to former State Department intelligence-linked sources, the story behind this deluge of slander against Csurka involved the “Rose Hill Agreements.” These were agreements between President George H.W. Bush, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov to preserve the influence of British financial interests, in particular, in the former Comecon countries. While these nations were being put through “IMF shock therapy,” the agreement was that the City of London would buy up privatized companies and dominate the financial institutions. Csurka, because of his opposition to the IMF, had run afoul of this arrangement and had to be eliminated.

As a result of pressure from the Anglo-American establishment, including Soros’ and Lantos’ diatribes, Csurka broke from the ruling HDF with 27 Members of Parliament to form the Hungarian Renewal Party, and the government of Prime Minister Antall, who died in office on Dec. 12, 1992, was seriously destabilized. Since then, Hungary accepted “IMF shock therapy,” and became one of the first participants in NATO expansion, which Lantos has issued several statements praising.

Missile Defense Got Reoriented to Reality

by Marsha Freeman

A political battle rages in Washington, as to when the United States will get far enough along in its ballistic missile defense program to violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. But the military and technical officials who are responsible for carrying out the program itself, are taking the discussion out of the political arena and are reshaping it to reflect global strategic reality.

This emerged clearly at the fourth Space and Missile Defense Conference, held Aug. 21-23 in Huntsville, Alabama, from the leadership of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO), and representatives of the intelligence community. While partisans in Washington have been trying to promote immediate deployment of a defense system to counter the imminent threat of missile attack by so-called "rogue states," such as North Korea, no one knows what the threats to the United States will be over the next ten years, and it is unlikely there will much workable to deploy before then.

The perspective for the reorganized BMD program was laid out in introductory remarks by Lt. Gen. Joseph Cosumano, head of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command in Huntsville. General Cosumano reported that there will no longer be a national missile defense, to protect American cities, and a separate theater missile defense, to defend troops in the field and distant allies, each based on different technology. There will, instead, be an array of technologies integrated into one system of layered defense against ballistic missiles, through all phases of flight, from boost phase lift-off to reentry.

Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, director of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, stressed that the program is moving away from a "requirements-based system, to a capabilities approach." The requirements-based approach was largely the result of the report of the Rumsfeld Commission, released in 1998, which insisted that threats of ICBM attack by "rogue nations" were imminent, and that a national missile defense was required as soon as possible, no matter how ineffective. The capabilities approach will set a timetable that will lead to deployment only when a system is technologically ready.

General Kadish said that he is "not yet committed to a single architecture," or how specific technologies would be

organized and integrated, because we "don't know the best technology yet." He repeated several times, that he will not define an architecture, nor set specific dates for procurement, production, or deployment, under Washington pressure.

"There has been progress since last year," General Kadish said, "but there are many challenges which lie before us." He stated that the next scheduled test of the missile interceptor system will repeat the conditions of the last, July 14, test, without making it more complicated, because there must be confidence in the results. "We need more tests, that are more realistic," he said, and that simulate different possible battle environments and geographies. There is "no rush to deploy an untested system," he emphasized.

Assessing the Threat

Reading the *Washington Times*, or faxes from Frank Gaffney's Center for Security Policy, the uninformed citizen might believe that North Korea already has intercontinental ballistic missiles pointed at the United States, and that the Chinese itch for a confrontation.

Speaking at the Huntsville conference, Ken Knight, Deputy for Global Projections for the Defense Intelligence Agency, stressed that, in fact, we do not know what threats the United States will face over the next decade.

Knight stated that the greatest strategic threats to the United States and its allies are from an array of global destabilizations. These include the threat of terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure; threats to democracy in Ibero-America from narco-terrorists; political uncertainties in the Middle East, Russia, and China; and global economic threats.

Global stability is also under stress, he said, because 95% of the population growth in the world is in developing nations, without comparable economic development. Millions of refugees and displaced persons exist around the world. Which of these threats will pose the greatest danger to the United States is uncertain, he said.

Knight stated that one of the challenges for intelligence professionals in determining the threat, is understanding another country's "intentions." China, for example, is an ancient country and culture whose intentions, which may not always be what seems obvious to us, we have to try to understand. "We can't be sure of North Korea's intentions" either, he stated. We do not know, for example, if there is a strategic change in North Korea, after the summit with the South last year.

Concerning other "rogue states," Knight indicated that, in his mind, there was considerable uncertainty. In Iran, he said, it looks like "things will get better with the reformers in the long run, but we are still worried about the religious conservatives." He is concerned about various terrorist groups in the Middle East, and also international drug rings and organized crime. All of these considerations must be taken into account when considering threats to the United



The Russian Scud missiles, seen here on display at the Space and Missile Defense conference in Huntsville, Alabama, has been billed as an immediate threat from “rogue states” to U.S. troops, and allies. But according to military and intelligence analysts, the threats facing the U.S. are uncertain.

States. “We cannot predict the nature of a future war,” he concluded.

Vision or Hallucination?

Almost every military speaker referred to limitations on the defense budget as a key pacing factor in the development of a ballistic missile defense system. Even before it was made public recently that the budget “surplus” had evaporated, many in Congress had concerns, that the requirements of the military services, to pay for everything from housing to conventional weapons, would preempt any increases for ballistic missile defense.

Speaking on the topic of “BMD Enabling Technologies,” Dr. Charles Infosino, Chief Scientist of the BMDO, outlined some of the “revolutionary” technologies his office is developing. These include active sensor systems on interceptors to better discriminate a target from decoys. Further along, there may be interactive discrimination techniques, where an interceptor would deploy a dust cloud to see how an object responds.

Stratospheric airships (blimps, or hot air balloons) are being developed for surveillance and tracking. Large mirrors to act as laser relay systems could be developed, for use with ground-based lasers. And the Airborne Laser and Space Based Laser efforts are already under way. But, Dr. Infosino warned, “vision without funding is hallucination.”

Hallucination was certainly evident at the conference, during the speeches of neo-conservative Rep. Curt Weldon (R-Pa.), *Washington Times* scaremonger Bill Gertz, and Center for Security Policy ideologue Frank Gaffney.

Weldon whined that since the change of Senate leadership to a Democratic majority, there is no longer a spirit of bipartisanship on ballistic missile defense, as there had been, he

claimed, after the Rumsfeld report came out. To rally the troops, Representative Weldon warned that the Russians and Chinese may be cooperating in defense, and decried the debate in Washington that has pitted ballistic missile defense against military readiness. He insisted on the need to counter the “disinformation being spread by the Union of Concerned Scientists and other groups”—though not mentioning that failed interceptor-missile technology tests have certainly added to skepticism about these BMD methods’ workability.

In this effort to “raise public awareness,” Weldon reported that Boeing Corp. is bringing “diverse groups,” like farmers, into Washington, to brief them on BMD in September. Following that, Israeli Knesset (parliament) members will be in Washington for hearings, and in December, Weldon will take U.S. Congressmen to Israel, undoubtedly to hear about how close Iran and perhaps Iraq are to obtaining weapons of mass destruction.

But Representative Weldon could not hold a candle to the ranting of former Defense Department official Frank Gaffney. He stated that the United States will indeed have a missile defense, but it will be *after* an American city, or Tel Aviv, or Taipei, is hit with a nuclear weapon! “We are living on borrowed time,” he intoned. Gaffney attacked President George Bush and Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld for having a “business as usual” response to the global threats, because they have not taken up his provocative proposal to immediately deploy Aegis-class destroyers, equipped with whatever anti-missile system can be mustered, to the shores of the “rogue states.”

Addressing what the military services and officers running the BMD program recognize they have to deal with, General Kadish diplomatically concluded: “The view from Washington isn’t always correct, but is important.”

Iowa: A Case Study of U.S. Economic Decline

by Marcia Merry Baker

On Aug. 29, the U.S. Commerce Department announced that the national economy grew by only 0.2% in the second quarter of this year — in effect, no growth at all. Those who know how the government cooks the books, know that the statistic itself is a fraud; the U.S. national economy is in decline. Apart from understanding the trickery of official national statistics (exposed in “Production Breakdown Puts Financial System on the Edge,” *EIR*, June 29, 2001), the decline can be seen clearly by looking at any specific locality or state anywhere in the country. For example, in Iowa, the geographic heart of the North American farm belt, one of leading world’s leading agriculture centers is now heading into severe crisis.

To begin with, Iowa economic activity, and local tax revenues tied to that, are declining at a rate causing severe government budget crises. The current budget was based on a projected revenue growth this fiscal year (beginning July 1) of 4.5%; but as of mid-August, state revenues were down 1.2% from last year. On Aug. 20, Senate Majority Leader Stewart Iverson (R-Dows) announced that meetings would begin soon with legislative committee chairmen, to draw up lists of state programs to cut, before the January session convenes. Trying to keep it low key, Iverson said, “It’s very slow right now.”

The state fiscal year ending June 30, saw more than 900 job cuts in state staff. Moreover, the state borrowed \$40 million last fiscal year, against the anticipated tobacco windfall settlement, and must repay that this year along with \$80 million more in other commitments. There is no money in sight to cover any of this.

Iowa is one of the top states in output of corn, soybeans, and hogs. However, it is also home to other enterprises, from publishing, insurance, and higher education to manufacturing. The fact that farm commodity prices are at historically low levels — below the cost of production — and that sweeping jobs cuts are being implemented, creates a special crisis dynamic for a farm state. Over the past 25 years, most family farm operations have come to rely on *off-farm jobs* for income to make up for losses. The U.S. Agriculture Department reported in its *Agricultural Outlook*, June-July 2001, that, “in the majority of farm households (62%), the farm operator’s primary occupation is something other than farming.”

Now, waves of job cuts are being announced in the state, in line with the national mass layoffs. With only 3 million people in Iowa, this means that, directly or indirectly, both rural communities and towns are hit very hard, very fast.

John Deere, Others Make Big Cuts

In August, Deere & Co. (headquartered in Moline, Illinois) announced major losses and job cuts of at least 2,000, and the intention to shut down two plants. Based in Quad Cities, Iowa, the company is the world’s largest farm machinery manufacturer, accounting for close to 44% of the world market.

Also in August, hundreds of other job losses were announced throughout the state, many directly because of inflated energy bills imposed through the new deregulated energy “merchant” companies.

- Ferro-Sil, in Keokuk, laid off 105 workers on Aug. 16 at 10:30 a.m., after Alliant Energy shut off its electricity, because the company has not paid its \$1.2 million electricity bill. A few days earlier, workers picketed Alliant’s Keokuk office to protest its refusal to make a payment plan. An Alliant spokesman defended the abrupt cutoff with the crass explanation that it is “a fundamental issue of fairness” to other customers. Ferro-Sil dates back to 1916, and makes the alloy, ferrosilicon.

- Tama Beefpacking, Inc. and a sister plant in Wisconsin have suspended operations with no explanation, leaving 200 out of work in Tama, and bad checks out to livestock suppliers. The bank has frozen the company’s assets as of Aug. 20.

- Burlington Northern announced layoffs of 21 workers in Burlington, on Aug. 21.

- Cedarapids Inc., a road-building equipment maker (part of Terex), announced on Aug. 16 that it will soon cut down its workforce of 450, because of the high cost of fuel, and the economic slowdown.

- Amtrak announced on Aug. 16 that it is halting work on its proposed new Des Moines-to-Chicago route, a project in the works for several years.

Charities serving Iowans are turning away hundreds in need of food and utility-bill aid, because of revenue cuts and much bigger demand for help. Fifteen percent of Iowans are 65 and older, and most of these people are on fixed incomes. The “merchant” utilities, Mid-America Energy (owned by Warren Buffett) and Alliant, are proceeding with power cutoffs.

The Salvation Army helped 67 families in June who could not pay their gas or electric bill, but had to turn away 500 people! The Salvation Army has cut its own part-time workers’ hours and asked full-time staff to work overtime without pay, in order to stretch its falling revenues. The Iowa Salvation Army’s income is \$30,000 below budget this year. Proteus, an aid agency helping Spanish-speaking families, helped three times as many families with heating bills this year as last, but turned away 221 families. St. Vincent De Paul Catholic charity in Des Moines cannot meet aid appeals. Director Laurie Zeller said, “A lot of people will go into this Winter, crippled by last Winter.”

Local school districts are facing impossible bills for heating and gasoline for bus routes.

What Is the Intent of Science?

In our *Feature* we present scientific denunciations against “the new Ape Science” of breeding human embryos to create tissue or to clone human beings, which should shock you. Not because the speakers at the panel in Oberwesel, Germany had any startling new revelations to present on this topic so crucial to our culture and civilization. But because they — and most emphatically Lyndon LaRouche, who concluded their panel — absolutely refused to treat this matter as a “single issue” of whether to one is “for or against” human embryological research; or whether to support “morality” or to support “the march of science and technology.”

The human cloning/stem-cell research debate is shockingly rigged, both in the media and in the science the media is reporting — rigged on behalf of the molecular-biological cult-dogma of the nature of human life. This dogma in turn represents, in science, the old and evil idea of the human being as a logical-sensory apparatus — a member of the animal kingdom — rather than the species defined apart from the beasts, by the unique cognitive power of discovery.

That is why those “scientists” who have publicly come out for human cloning — we published their anti-human “Manifesto” two issues ago — are *not* the scientists involved in this field of research. Rather, they are the world’s leading neo-Darwinians, the “sociobiologists” led by such as Robert Dawkins, Peter Singer, and Hubert Markl, whom Gabriele Liebig refers to in her presentations and articles as the Ape Scientists. Their program is explicit: Man is no different from the beasts, has no more natural rights than any ape; the human race should be reduced drastically in numbers while being “improved in quality” by the practice of eugenics. They may not all take precisely the public position of Singer, that active infanticide should be practiced against severely handicapped infants, in order to save medical costs and “improve quality of life.” But they all share the oligarchical view of man and animals — the view of “culling the herd” to produce human or animal popula-

tions with only the desired physical-mental characteristics. For this view — the evil cult view which LaRouche shows is actually dominating the biological sciences — human cloning experiments and stem-cell research are both new means to a Nazi-eugenical intention.

The debate is rigged in another, more blatant way. Unless you closely search scientific journals, you have heard nothing of the actually most promising stem-cell research being conducted. This research does not involve the much-ballyhooed “embryo stem-cell lines,” about which very little is really known. (So little, that dim-bulb President Bush thought he had learned all about them in a weekend of briefings.) Rather, it is research, noted in our *Feature*, using the stem-cells of an adult human being — for example, bone marrow cells — for therapeutic growth of new tissues for the same person. These efforts, bearing promise for therapy but none for eugenics, are blacked out in the raging “stem-cell/cloning debate.” The intent, is to make you believe that you must choose, between supporting promising scientific research, and your moral or perhaps religious opposition to the use of human embryos for the mere purpose of production of tissue.

A more difficult scientific question — why cloned animals have usually turned out *not* to be just like their parents at all, but rather disabled or defective in some way — remains to be solved. Its solution should come back to the fundamental falsehood of the molecular-biological definition of life, exposed in Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum’s contribution.

But the more fundamental question of the *intent* of those practicing science, is already clear. That *intent* runs from the neo-Darwinian seeking new means to cull the human herd, to the company seeking control of medical therapy, and down to the parents seeking to play God with the characteristics of their future offspring. Such an intent cannot be consistent with actually successful scientific work. Of such an intent, we said, “Never again.”

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All programs are *The LaRouche Connection* unless otherwise noted. (*) Call station for times.

ALABAMA

- BIRMINGHAM—Ch. 4
Thursdays—11 pm
- UNIONTOWN—Ch. 2
Mon-Fri every 4 hrs.
Sundays—Afternoons

ALASKA

- ANCHORAGE—Ch. 44
Thursdays—10:30 pm
- JUNEAU—GCI Ch. 2
Wednesdays—10 pm

ARIZONA

- PHOENIX—Ch. 98
Tuesdays—12 Noon
- TUCSON
Cox Ch. 72/73/74
Thu.—12 Midnight

ARKANSAS

- CABOT—Ch. 15
Daily—8 pm
- LITTLE ROCK
Comcast Ch. 18
Tue—1 am, or 6 am
Sat—1 am, or 6 am

CALIFORNIA

- ALAMO
AT&T Ch. 1/99
2nd Fri.—9 pm
- BEVERLY HILLS
Adelphia Ch. 37
Thursdays—4:30 pm
- BREA—Ch. 17*
- BUENA PARK
Adelphia Ch. 55
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- CHATSWORTH
T/W Ch. 27/34
Wed.—5:30 pm
- CLAYTON
AT&T Ch. 25
2nd Fri.—9 pm
- CONCORD
AT&T Ch. 25
2nd Fri.—9 pm
- COSTA MESA—Ch. 61
Mon—6 pm; Wed—3 pm
- CULVER CITY
MediaOne Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- DANVILLE
AT&T Ch. 1/99
2nd Fri.—9 pm
- E. LOS ANGELES
Adelphia Ch. 6
Mondays—2:30 ppm
- FULLERTON
Adelphia Ch. 65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- HOLLYWOOD
MediaOne Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- LAFAYETTE
AT&T Ch. 1/99
2nd Fri.—9 pm

- LAVERNE—Ch. 3
Mondays—8 pm
- LONG BEACH
Charter Ch. 65
Thursdays—1:30 pm
- MARINA DEL REY
Adelphia Ch. 3
Thursdays—4:30 pm
MediaOne Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- MARTINEZ
AT&T Ch. 1/99
2nd Fri.—9 pm
- MID-WILSHIRE
MediaOne Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- MODESTO
AT&T Ch. 8
Mondays—2:30 pm
- MORAGA
AT&T Ch. 1/99
2nd Fri.—9 pm
- ORINDA
AT&T Ch. 1/99
2nd Fri.—9 pm
- PALOS VERDES
Cox Ch. 33
Saturdays—3 pm
- PLACENTIA
Adelphia Ch. 65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- PLEASANT HILL
AT&T Ch. 1/99
2nd Fri.—9 pm
- SAN DIEGO—Ch. 16
Saturdays—10 pm
- SANTA ANA
Adelphia Ch. 53
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
- SANTA MONICA
Adelphia Ch. 77
Thursdays—4:30 pm
- TICE VALLEY
AT&T Ch. 3
2nd Fri.—9 pm
- TUJUNGA—Ch. 19
Fridays—5 pm
- VENICE—Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- WALNUT CREEK
AT&T Ch. 6
2nd Fri.—9 pm
- W. HOLLYWOOD
Adelphia Ch. 3
Thursdays—4:30 pm

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

- WASHINGTON—Ch. 5
Alt. Sundays—3:30 pm

IDAHO

- MOSCOW—Ch. 11
Mondays—7 pm

ILLINOIS

- CHICAGO—Ch. 19*
- QUAD CITIES
AT&T Ch. 6
Mondays—11 pm
- PEORIA COUNTY
AT&T Ch. 22
Sundays—7:30 pm
- SPRINGFIELD—Ch. 4
Wednesdays—5:30 pm

INDIANA

- DELAWARE COUNTY
Adelphia Ch. 42
Mondays—11 pm

IOWA

- QUAD CITIES
AT&T Ch. 75
Mondays—11 pm

KENTUCKY

- LATONIA—Ch. 21
Mon.—8 pm; Sat.—6 pm
- LOUISVILLE—Ch. 98
Fridays—2 pm

LOUISIANA

- ORLEANS PARISH
Cox Ch. 78
Tue., Thu., Sat.
4:30 am & 4:30 pm

MARYLAND

- A. ARUNDEL—Ch. 20
Fri. & Sat.—11 pm
- BALTIMORE—Ch. 5
Wed.: 4 pm, 8 pm
- MONTGOMERY—Ch. 19/49
Fridays—7 pm
- P.G. COUNTY—Ch. 15
Mondays—10:30 pm
- W. HOWARD COUNTY
MidAtlantic Ch. 6
Monday thru Sunday—
1:30 am, 11:30 am,
4 pm, 8:30 pm

MASSACHUSETTS

- AMHERST—Ch. 10*
- BOSTON—BNN Ch. 3
Thursdays—3 pm
- WORCESTER—Ch. 13
Wednesdays—6 pm

MICHIGAN

- BATTLE CREEK
AT Ch. 11
Mondays—4 pm

MINNESOTA

- ANOKA—Ch. 15
Thu.—11 am, 5 pm,
12 Midnight
- COLD SPRING
U.S. Cable Ch. 3
Nightly after PSAs
- COLUMBIA HTS.
MediaOne Ch. 15
Wednesdays—8 pm
- FRIDLEY
Time Warner Ch. 5
Fridays—7 pm
- SUNDAY—Ch. 35
Saturdays—8:30 pm
- MINNEAP.—Ch. 32
Wednesdays—8:30 pm
- NEW ULM—Ch. 12
Fridays—5 pm
- PROCTOR/
HERMANTOWN—Ch. 12
Tue. btw. 5 pm - 1 am
- ST. CROIX VALLEY
Valley Access Ch. 14
Thursdays—4 & 10 pm
Fridays—8 am
- ST. LOUIS PARK—Ch. 33
Friday through Monday
3 pm, 11 pm, 7 am
- ST. PAUL (city)
SPNN Ch. 33
Saturdays—10 pm
- ST. PAUL (NE burbs)*
Suburban Community
Ch. 15
- ST. PAUL (S&W burbs)
AT&T Ch. 15
Tue & Fri—8 pm

MISSISSIPPI

- JACKSON
T/W Ch. 11/18
Mondays—3:30 am

MISSOURI

- ST. LOUIS—Ch. 22
Wed.—5 pm; Thu.—Noon

NEBRASKA

- LINCOLN
Time Warner
Channels 80 & 99

CANTON TOWNSHIP

- MediaOne Ch. 18
Mondays—6 pm
- DEARBORN HEIGHTS
MediaOne Ch. 18
Mondays—6 pm
- GRAND RAPIDS
GRTV Ch. 25
Fridays—1:30 pm
- KALAMAZOO
Cablevision
Thu—11 pm (Ch. 31)
Sat—9:30 pm (Ch. 33)
- MT. PLEASANT
Charter Ch. 3
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Wednesdays—7 am
- PLYMOUTH—Ch. 18
Mondays—6 pm

NEW JERSEY

- MONTVALE/MAHWAH
Time Warner Ch. 27
Wednesdays—4 pm

NEW MEXICO

- ALBUQUERQUE
Jones Ch. 27
Thursdays—4 pm
- LOS ALAMOS
Adelphia Ch. 8
Sundays—7 pm
Mondays—9 pm
- TAOS
Adelphia Ch. 2
Mondays—7 pm

NEW YORK

- AMSTERDAM
Time Warner Ch. 16
Thursdays—4:30 pm
- BROOKHAVEN
(E. Suffolk)
Cablevision Ch. 1/99
Wednesdays—9:30 pm
- BROOKLYN—BCAT
Time Warner Ch. 35
Cablevision Ch. 68
Sundays—9 am
- BUFFALO
Adelphia Ch. 18
Tuesdays—7 pm
- HORSEHEADS—Ch. 1
Mon., Fri.—4:30 pm
- HUDSON VALLEY
Cablevision Ch. 62/90
Fridays—5 pm
- ILION—T/W Ch. 10
Saturdays—12:30 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT—Ch. 15
Mondays—7 pm
Thu.—9:30 am & 7 pm
- JOHNSTOWN—Ch. 7
Tuesdays—4 pm
- MANHATTAN—MNN
T/W Ch. 34; RCN Ch. 109
Alt. Sundays—9 am
- NASSAU—Ch. 71
Fridays—4 pm
- NIAGARA FALLS
Adelphia Ch. 24
Thursdays—10:30 pm
- ONEIDA—T/W Ch. 10
Thursdays—10 pm
- PENFIELD—Ch. 12
Penfield Community TV*
- POUGHKEEPSIE—Ch. 28
1st, 2nd Fridays—4 pm
- QUEENS—OPTV*
- QUEENSBURY—Ch. 71
Thursdays—7 pm

Citizen Watchdog

- Tue.—6 & 7 pm
Wed.—8 & 10 pm

NEVADA

- CARSON CITY—Ch. 10
Sun-2:30 pm; Wed-7 pm
Saturdays—3 pm

NEW JERSEY

- MONTVALE/MAHWAH
Time Warner Ch. 27
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- QUEENSBURY—Ch. 71
Thursdays—7 pm

RIVERHEAD—Ch. 27

- Thursdays—12 Midnight
- ROCHESTER—Ch. 15
Fri-11 pm; Sun-11 am
- ROCKLAND—Ch. 27
Wednesdays—4 pm
- SCHENECTADY—Ch. 16
Tuesdays—10 pm
- STATEN ISL.—Ch. 57
Thu.—11 pm; Sat.—8 am
- SUFFOLK—Ch. 25
2nd, 4th Mon.—10 pm
- SYRACUSE—T/W
City: Ch. 3
Suburbs: Ch. 13
Thursdays—8 pm
- TOMPKINS COUNTY
Time Warner
Sun.—9 pm (Ch. 78)
Thu.—7:30 pm (Ch. 78)
Sat.—8 pm (Ch. 13)
- TRI-LAKES
Adelphia Ch. 2
Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
- UTICA—Ch. 3
Thursdays—6 pm
- WATERTOWN—Ch. 2
Tue: betwn. Noon-5 pm
- WEBSTER—Ch. 12
Wednesdays—8:30 pm
- WESTFIELD—Ch. 21
Mondays—12 Noon
Wed., Sat.—10 am
Sundays—11 am
- W. MONROE
Time Warner Ch. 12
4th Wed.—1 am
- W. SENECA—Ch. 68
Thu.—10:30 pm
- YONKERS—Ch. 71
Saturdays—3:30 pm
- YORKTOWN—Ch. 71
Fridays—3 pm

NEW JERSEY

- MONTVALE/MAHWAH
Time Warner Ch. 27
Wednesdays—4 pm

NEW MEXICO

- ALBUQUERQUE
Jones Ch. 27
Thursdays—4 pm
- LOS ALAMOS
Adelphia Ch. 8
Sundays—7 pm
Mondays—9 pm
- TAOS
Adelphia Ch. 2
Mondays—7 pm

NEW YORK

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(E. Suffolk)
Cablevision Ch. 1/99
Wednesdays—9:30 pm
- BROOKLYN—BCAT
Time Warner Ch. 35
Cablevision Ch. 68
Sundays—9 am
- BUFFALO
Adelphia Ch. 18
Tuesdays—7 pm
- HORSEHEADS—Ch. 1
Mon., Fri.—4:30 pm
- HUDSON VALLEY
Cablevision Ch. 62/90
Fridays—5 pm
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Saturdays—12:30 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT—Ch. 15
Mondays—7 pm
Thu.—9:30 am & 7 pm
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Tuesdays—4 pm
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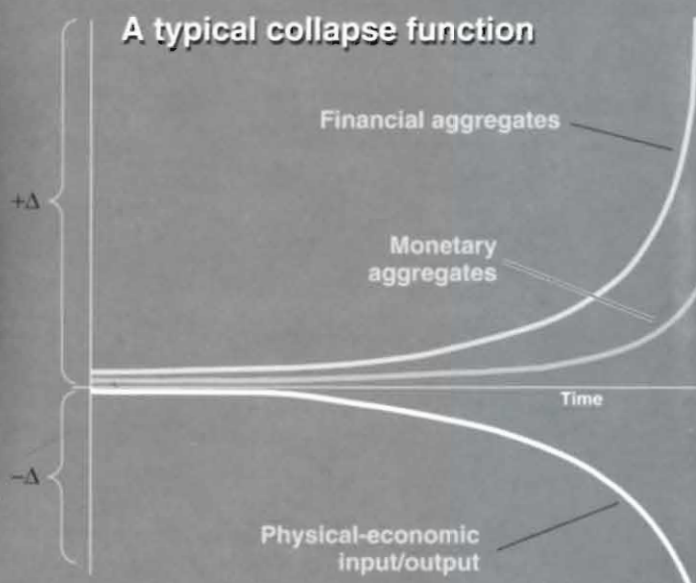
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Sundays—11 am
- W. MONROE
Time Warner Ch. 12
4th Wed.—1 am
- W. SENECA—Ch. 6

LaRouche And EIR Have Been Right,



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

While Others Have Ignored Reality



A recent trading day at the New York Stock Exchange.

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

—Lyndon LaRouche, Nov. 1, 1996

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