

# EIR

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The British role in creating Maoism  
Hurricane Andrew blows away recovery myth  
Bush policy on Balkans: 'classic appeasement'

**New evidence shows why  
LaRouche must be freed**



# DERAIL NAFTA

## fast track to rule by the big banks

EIR Special Report, May 1991

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### **Auschwitz below the border: Free trade and George 'Hitler' Bush's program for Mexican genocide**

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A critical issue facing the nation in this presidential election year is NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement. Bush and Clinton both back it. This proposed treaty with Mexico will mean slave labor, the rampant spread of cholera, and throwing hundreds of thousands of workers onto the unemployment lines—on *both* sides of the border—all for the purpose of bailing out the Wall Street and City of London banks.

In this 75-page Special Report, *EIR's* investigators tell the truth about what the banker-run politicians and media have tried to sell as a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to get economic growth started across the Americas. The Wall Street crowd—led by none other than Henry Kissinger—are going berserk to ram this policy through Congress. Kissinger threatened in April: "It should be signed by all parties, and should be defended on all sides as a political vision, and not merely as a trade agreement." Kissinger's pal David Rockefeller added: "Without the fast track, the course of history will be stopped."

With this report, *EIR's* editors aim to stop Rockefeller and his course of history—straight toward a banking dictatorship.

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## From the Managing Editor

Many of our readers despise the control that the media have over public opinion. Many of you are disgusted with what is now passing for a presidential election campaign, in which the media offer you a choice between two zombies for President of the United States. You would like nothing better than to “stick it” to those slick television personalities who peddle such filthy lies.

Have some fun! Turn to page 26 and read the amazing story of how a communist spy service, the East German Stasi, ran a disinformation campaign against Lyndon LaRouche, in cahoots with NBC-TV, the Anti-Defamation League, the U.S. Justice Department, and legions of press whores around the world. Then, put them on the spot. LaRouche has demanded that “each and every media which ran the lies, print or broadcast a full retraction.”

Call the networks, the newspapers, the talk shows. And if you generate retractions or other coverage, write in and let us know about it! As we go to press, the Stasi agents’ revelations have *not* broken in the U.S. media.

Otherwise, let me call your attention to two exciting international reports in this issue.

Russia and Eastern Europe Editor Rachel Douglas has just returned from Russia and Ukraine, and her report, along with Mark Burdman’s discussion with a Ukrainian leader visiting in Austria, give a very vivid idea of the crisis now being faced by the countries of the former Soviet Union.

The eastern European countries, after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, expected to build a new society, free and prosperous. Instead, the Anglo-Americans moved in to offer them “free trade” and vicious austerity. This has created an increasingly explosive situation, as the riots in eastern Germany and the strikes in Poland demonstrate.

Michael Billington’s *Feature* on the British cultural warfare campaign against China shows another side of the same picture. Just as the East Europeans were hit with the “free trade” onslaught, so China faces a similar situation. The overt support of the Anglo-Americans for the Deng Xiaoping dictatorship today, is the same as the British sabotage of republican leader Sun Yat Sen at the beginning of the century. Chinese republican leaders must draw the lessons of history, before it is too late.

*Susan Welsh*

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## Hurricane Andrew blows away myth of the 'recovery'

by EIR's Economics Staff

On Sept. 1, Homestead Hospital reopened for full service in Dade County, southern Florida, which had been ravaged by Hurricane Andrew on Aug. 24. The head doctor praised his staff, most of whom, he said, have been working almost round the clock—not only because they are dedicated, but because they have no homes to go to, which “hasn't sunk in yet.”

It will “sink in” soon enough. If one compares the heroic and split-second performance of the United States during the Berlin Airlift, with the too little, too late efforts in Florida since the disaster struck, it is apparent that not only is the leadership in Washington unfit, but the productive and infrastructural base of the country has been appallingly eroded.

### There was ample warning

The storm which swept from southern Florida, across the Gulf of Mexico to southern Louisiana, was one of the largest on record. (The largest hurricanes in the United States were during the 1930s, although Andrew is definitely the most expensive in terms of damage.) Hurricanes are rated on an “F” scale, which measures winds. For example, Hurricane Hugo, which hit South Carolina in 1989, was considered an F3, with winds measuring 111-130 mph. Hurricane Andrew was certainly near the top, rated as a strong F4 (winds at 131-155 mph) or even a weak F5.

Such a large storm was not difficult to see coming, and the Pentagon had been tracking Andrew for a good one to two weeks prior to its arrival in Florida. With such forewarning, setting up contingency staging points and supply routes for loading ships and cargo planes for speedy response, would have been the obvious thing to do. But there is no evidence that this was done. The Pentagon, rather, demurs that it received no requests nor authorization from either the Presi-

dent or the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) until late on Aug. 27.

Indeed, the first convoys didn't arrive until Aug. 31, eight days after the hurricane struck. They consisted of merely four ships, and they carried only 2,000 tons of mixed cargo, ranging from paper plates to tents. Pound for pound, 2,000 tons is only 16 pounds per person affected by the storm. Planes flew in sporadically, with constant revisions as to how many personnel were actually required. Over a week later, the 20,000 troops were still not all in place.

In effect, there was no contingency action despite the advanced warning. Typically, in the first few days, there was only political recrimination-as-usual. Soon after the storm, President George Bush went to visit in person, and Gov. Lawton Chiles went in person; then they exchanged charges and countercharges. Finally, by Aug. 27, they made a pact to stop.

On Sept. 1, Bush again flew to Florida, taking along wife Barbara and camera crews, and that evening he gave an Oval Office TV broadcast to the nation, calling for the “spirit” to move Americans to muster the donated resources for the aid effort. Meanwhile, serious plans for reconstruction are not on the President's agenda. He announced a toll-free phone line for call-in contributions.

### It didn't have to happen

The real story of what a pathetic job has been done by the current administration is demonstrated by looking at the scale of what is needed in Florida. The impoverished state of the U.S. economy has been the deliberate result of the lack of economic infrastructure and other development for the past 30 years. As independent presidential candidate Lyndon

LaRouche pointed out in a release on Hurricane Andrew's damage on Aug. 25: "People didn't have to live that poorly. They didn't have to have houses that were that vulnerable to that kind of windstorm. . . . We didn't have to bleed our government down to the point that the emergency relief capabilities are a pitiful drop in the bucket against the magnitude of a storm of this type. That didn't have to happen."

Look at what the 30-year slide into the "post-industrial society" means for real emergency preparedness:

- **Stockpiles.** In recent years, the practice of "just-in-time" warehousing has come into vogue, which is a euphemism for drawing down stocks of all types, including those which should be maintained for natural disasters. Portable generators, fasteners, emergency lighting equipment, pipes and valves for sanitation restoration, electrical distribution equipment, such as transformers, switch gears, cables, and towers are no longer stockpiled in sufficient quantity to deal with an emergency of this magnitude.

- **Power.** The power grid of the country has been systematically retarded, to the point that reserve margins are so low that "brown-outs" have become quite common. During the 1960s, the utility industry was adding approximately 20,000 megawatts per year to the national power grid, which supported an average growth rate of 7% per year of electricity demand in that period.

As of 1990, capacity was being added at only one-fourth the level of the 1960s. Through 1995, less than 5,000 MW per year will be added. Meanwhile, electricity demand growth rates, which had been depressed to less than 3% per year through the earlier 1980s, have now climbed up to 4-10%, depending upon the region of the country. Already in 1988, four of the nine U.S. power grid regions had capacity margins below the 17% minimum considered necessary to deliver reliable electric power.

- **Food reserves.** As of June, the United States Department of Agriculture, which has a liaison to FEMA for emergencies, began running out of reserve food stockpiles. The USDA ceased distributing relief food stocks from its Atlanta warehouse, because national reserves for food relief had run so low. Over the past year, surplus rations from Operation Desert Storm were given out at domestic soup kitchens, so now even that military stockpile is all but used up.

The food rations for the needy in Florida that are being publicized by the Bush administration add up to very little indeed, compared to what is required. For example, on Aug. 28 it was announced that the Pentagon was sending 1 million military Meals Ready to Eat (MREs). When you divide that by 250,000 homeless in Florida, you get one meal per person per day for four days!

There are also 34 mobile kitchens promised. But even the efforts that are being made have fallen victim to the poor logistics. One hurricane victim, completely dependent on these giveaways for food and water, described it this way: "Nothing is really organized here yet. I asked for water yes-

terday, and one person told me it was in one spot. When I got there, I was told it had been moved. It would be nice if they stayed in one spot, so we could know where they are."

- **Health care.** Florida and Louisiana storm victims are in need of vaccines and other public health measures to prevent the outbreak of epidemics. Concern is very high among health officials as to potential outbreaks of cholera, tuberculosis, salmonella, and hepatitis, not to mention typhoid and tetanus. Vitamins, anti-dehydration salts doses, and penicillin are in great demand. But recent years' cutbacks of production of vaccines, as well as tuberculosis and other medications, do not bode well for the medical community's ability to handle any possible epidemics.

- **Water.** Emergency supplies have not been provided for hundreds of thousands of people, and the numbers of tank trucks, mobile desalination plants for the coastal waters, and temporary purification systems and chemicals are insufficient for the job, due to the 1980s budget cuts. The "streamlining" of the past decade has resulted in the present situation of people roaming in search of safe water; bags and blocks of ice are bringing fantastic prices. Because of electricity breakdown and lack of bottled gas, thousands have no means to boil water.

- **Housing.** Thousands of homes in Florida lost their roofs because the new ones did not meet the building codes—a widespread occurrence around the country, as real estate developers cut costs to meet debt service. Roofs are lost most often because eddies of wind lift them off. The building codes specify how to minimize this, and many 50-year-old homes remained intact while the new ones were destroyed. Furthermore, staples were used instead of the fasteners specified in the codes. Increasing numbers of households nationally, burdened by financial constraints, have been forced to resort to mobile homes, or lath and staple houses, because they can afford nothing better. Instead, these are the structures that should be available for emergency use and the construction of temporary towns.

The media have played up the Navy's new tent city, erected Sept. 1 from equipment taken from ships. Gallant as these efforts may be, they are not even close to adequate. Three tent cities are being planned to house the dislocated population, which includes many elderly. But each tent city will only provide for 5,000 people, while the number of homeless is estimated at 250,000.

### 'Totally busted'

Last but not least, is the \$50 billion question of who is going to foot the bill on whatever reconstruction does occur. President Bush can make all the pre-election promises he wants, but people needn't bother to read his lips. The federal budget deficit is close to \$500 billion, and the state government isn't faring any better. As Governor Chiles bluntly told NBC, any idea that Florida will foot the bill means it "will be totally, totally busted."

# Andrew an ill wind for insurance sector

by John Hoefle

With estimates of damage ranging upwards of \$30 billion, Hurricane Andrew will go down as the costliest natural disaster in U.S. history. Preliminary estimates by the insurance sector are that the hurricane will cost the companies at least \$7.3 billion, easily exceeding the \$4.2 billion paid out to the victims of Hurricane Hugo in 1989. Hugo was previously the most costly disaster in U.S. history, followed by the Oakland, California fire at \$1.2 billion, the Loma Prieta earthquake at \$960 million, and the Siberian Express cold snap of 1983 at \$880 million. The bill for the Los Angeles riots is estimated at \$775 million.

Even before Andrew, 1992 was shaping up as one of the worst years ever for U.S. insurance companies. Besides the Los Angeles riots in April and early May, insurers had to pay out \$300 million for the accident which flooded the Chicago tunnel system, and a series of severe hailstorms in Texas, Colorado, Kansas, and Florida which cost another \$1 billion. The American Insurance Services Group (AISG) has identified 21 "catastrophic situations"—events that affect thousands of people and lead to hundreds of insurance claims—in the United States this year, for which insurers have already paid out some \$4 billion in claims. "Already this is the costliest year on record and we still have four months to go," AISG director of catastrophe services Gary Kearney told Reuters.

State Farm Insurance and Allstate Insurance have some 40% of the business and homeowner policies in Florida, according to the Insurance Information Institute. State Farm has 1 million policies in force in south Florida, with 624,000 automobile policies and the rest split between homeowners and personal insurance. The company has already dispatched 350 claims adjusters to the state, and has another 200 on standby. Some 1,500 adjusters will eventually be needed to deal with the claims arising from Andrew, the company said. "The first day after the storm, we got over 3,500 calls on our hot line," said Bob Lapinsky, a spokesman for Allstate, which is a subsidiary of Sears, Roebuck & Co. "We have 20% of the Florida market and expect to pay 20% of the claims."

The hardest hit among the U.S. insurance companies, according to Standard & Poor's insurance analyst Cathy Seifert, will be companies such as Aetna Life and Casualty, Cigna Corp., and The Travelers Corp., which have also been hit hard by real estate losses. "After the Los Angeles riots

and the flood in Chicago this past spring, the market no longer believes this hurricane will do anything but hurt insurers' bottom line results," she said.

While the insurance companies are paying out record claims in 1992, the value of their commercial real estate holdings has plummeted. A record 7.3% of all commercial real estate loans held by life insurance companies were officially declared as troubled at the end of June, according to a survey by the American Council of Life Insurance. Acknowledged bad loans at U.S. life insurance companies stood at \$15.6 billion at the end of the second quarter, a rise of \$2 billion in three months. Of the past-due loans, 3.39% were in the process of foreclosure, compared to 3.08% at the end of the first quarter. The bulk of the increase in bad loans was attributed to office and retail-store delinquencies.

The situation is even worse than the numbers indicate, since those numbers do not include troubled loans that have been restructured or already foreclosed, according to Solomon Brothers real estate analyst David Shulman. "This understates the problem," Shulman said.

## Foreign investor bailouts

A number of big U.S. insurance companies have collapsed in recent years, and others were bailed out by foreign investors. The collapse of Drexel Burnham Lambert's junk bond operation led to the failure of Executive Life, which was later bought by a French consortium, which included the French insurance company MAAF and the Crédit Lyonnais bank, for \$2.7 billion. The French also bailed out Equitable, one of the world's largest insurance companies. After converting Equitable from a mutual to a publicly traded company, AXA, France's largest insurance company, will own just under half of the U.S. giant. Allianz, the huge German insurance company, recently took a \$1.2 billion underwriting loss, in large part due to its acquisition of Fireman's Fund.

Among the big insurance companies which are still alive, Travellers has been the subject of repeated takeover rumors, because of its real estate losses. Aetna Life and Casualty recently took a \$45 million loss on loans to the bankrupt Olympia & York, and is cutting 4,800 jobs and selling its American Reinsurance subsidiary to takeover bandits Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. Even Prudential was recently downgraded by the credit agencies, losing its triple-A rating. Michigan state insurance commissioner David Dykhouse recently complained that more than 170 financially troubled insurance companies were licensed to do business in his state.

The insurance troubles are not limited to the United States. UNI Storbrand, Norway's biggest insurance company, and Hafnia Holdings, Denmark's second largest insurance company, were both seized in August. The situation is even more serious at Lloyd's of London, which lost nearly \$5 billion in 1988 and 1989, its two latest accounting years, threatening to bankrupt many of its investors and sparking talk of a government bailout.



# Japan announces economic growth plan

by Kathy Wolfe

A new economic growth package totaling 10.7 trillion yen (\$87 billion) was announced by Tokyo's Economic Planning Agency Aug. 28. Senior Finance Ministry officials told the press the same day that the huge plan would boost growth in Japan in the 12 months from October by roughly 2.4%, helping the economy approach the government's 3.5% five-year growth goal.

The announcement follows months of discussion of Japan's recession, which is an economy in a booming expansion in comparison with the economic collapse ongoing in the West. While morons in the Bush camp will take credit for "forcing" Tokyo to "prime the pump," in fact the program is not inflationary election-buying, but the same kind of capital-intensive investment program which has already put Japan's economy light-years ahead of the United States.

The program should also quiet the squeals from London and New York about the unsoundness of Japanese banks. It contains provisions to help Tokyo banks offload their weaker debts. Among the measures are the following:

- Expansion of national government public works and other public investment by 8.6 trillion yen (\$70 billion), including government purchases of real estate held by Japan's banks against bad loans;
- Another 2.1 trillion yen (\$17 billion) in loans from government-affiliated financial institutions for helping private industrial investment, including increased lending by the Japan Development Bank for labor-saving technology of 900 billion yen, and expansion of government lending to small businesses by 1.2 trillion yen.
- Stimulating the stock market by allowing greater investment of public funds; for example, limitations on stock investments by Post Office savings and insurance funds (which most common folk have, rather than bank accounts), will be abolished. The postal saving system's fiscal investment and loan program is huge.

British economists, who have been trashing Japanese banks and bank stocks for weeks, are already attacking the package as "over-optimistic. . . . Government numbers that high are propaganda," said Geoffrey Barker, economist at Baring Securities Japan. Barker told the press Sept. 1 that the Japanese economy faces "serious problems" in the form of sharp declines in bank lending and high inventory levels.

## Miyazawa supports the banks

The government, however, will fully back the nation's banks, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told a Liberal Democratic Party seminar in Nagano Prefecture on Aug. 30. "If a problem will cause instability in the nation's financial system, neither the government nor the Bank of Japan can afford to remain idle," Miyazawa said.

The new \$70 billion public works budget, he explained, includes two ways to promote sales of real estate held by banks as collateral on bad loans. First, the government will make large-scale advance purchases of bank-held real estate for massive new public works projects. Further, the government will provide money to a proposed public-private "lifeboat" company to buy more such land, Miyazawa said. He stressed that such productive measures will not just rescue banks but boost the nation's economy as a whole.

To forestall any further bashing of Japanese bank stock (which has been led by London and New York bankers), Japanese Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata said Aug. 30 that his ministry is preparing to disclose bad loans made by financial institutions in September. "Both the government and financial organizations must cooperate and find measures to convince people that a financial crisis will never happen," Hata said.

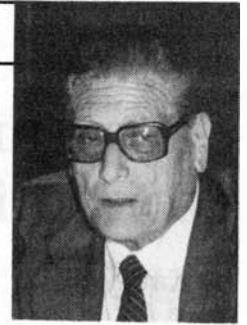
Tokyo's announcement has for now halted the free-fall of the Tokyo Nikkei stock market index. "The package is more aggressive than people had expected," said Mineko Sasaki-Smith, economist at Cr dit Suisse.

While on Aug. 18, the Nikkei had dropped to 14,309.41, some 63% below its December 1989 peak, the market jumped 26% in the eight trading days through to the Aug. 28 expansion package announcement. By Monday, Aug. 31, the Nikkei closed up 90.33 points at 18,061.12. While the average fell back to 17,668.61 on Sept. 2, "the Nikkei is likely to be caught in a narrow range of between 16,000 and 18,000," one broker said.

"The key thing is that officials finally told the public they will do whatever it takes to prop up the financial system," said Masaharu Sakudo of Tachibana Securities.

The dollar also collapsed in Tokyo, dropping to a new 44-month low on Sept. 2 of 122.10 yen to the dollar. A few short months ago, the rate was 140 yen to the dollar and the Bush administration was urging Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to cheapen the dollar to the range of 130 yen to the dollar, in a vain attempt to boost exports of unwanted U.S. goods to Japan. Now the rotten U.S. currency appears to be in a free fall.

Anthony Nafte, economist at IDEA, a financial market analysis firm, told the press Sept. 2 that the first test of the stock market comes when the Bank of Japan issues its next quarterly business survey, the "Tankan" or "short report," during the second week in September. If the report is not positive, he said, the Bank of Japan might even take the additional step of cutting Japan's already low interest rates even further.



## Argentina's austerity policy threatens agro producers

*Leonidas Gasoni, president of Argentina's Inter-Cooperative Agricultural Confederation (Coninagro), was interviewed on Aug. 5 in Buenos Aires by EIR correspondent María del Carmen Cabanillas. His organization represents especially small and medium-sized agricultural producers.*

*As Mr. Gasoni references below, his organization felt compelled to respond to Undersecretary of Agricultural Policy Jorge Ingaramo, who admitted on July 8 that as many as 200,000 agricultural producers, who invoice under \$15,000 annually, could go under as a result of the Carlos Menem government's economic policy. Ingaramo stated that "no one has invested—not even the state—and this is dramatic. The country doesn't have the trains, roads, machinery . . . communications it should have." Coninagro, as well as the three other major organizations representing agricultural interests, has been highly critical of government policy.*

**EIR:** Why have you characterized the Menem government's agricultural policy as one of "every man for himself"?

**Gasoni:** This came out of a press release we issued, referencing the recognition of certain government officials [Undersecretary of Agricultural Policy Jorge Ingaramo], that the current adjustment policy will or could remove from the system at least 200,000 small and medium-sized producers. We state in our document that it's bad for a country to officially establish a kind of indifference regarding the consequences of political measures which may simply eliminate 200,000 people, most of whom are heads of families, who work and produce. Their productive plots are very small and they can't tolerate the austerity demands imposed by the [government's] economic program.

We believe this is a very bad sign, and that the country can't give out signals of this type, just saying, "It's every man for himself." I don't believe that any modern system of political leadership can operate on the basis of such a premise. So that's why we've criticized those types of statements, and will continue to criticize economic policies now being adopted which may point in the same direction.

**EIR:** Can you tell us how the current economic model has

affected the agricultural situation? In physical terms, by how much has production been reduced, or how many hectares have been removed from production compared to previous years?

**Gasoni:** What we've indicated, and on this we agree with the four other organizations representing the national agricultural sector, is that Argentina's agricultural economy . . . is stagnant; not that it has regressed, but that it hasn't grown. Production can be maintained at current levels, but with different policies. It's hard to see how production could drop below current levels of 35-40 million tons of grain and 2 million tons of meat. . . .

But who will maintain those production levels if the small producers become unviable? That doesn't mean that the land will go out of production, only that it will be worked by other people. Those units will continue to produce, but under the supervision of a larger entity and an economy of concentration. When the cost-benefit relationship reaches an extreme in which the smaller units cannot sustain these operating costs . . . then they disappear as autonomous productive units, and become concentrated in fewer hands. . . .

Right now they aren't growing; but even if they were to grow, the primary question is, with what economic model, and with what degree of participation from the agrarian producer, who, in quantitative terms, represents a majority? . . . This is no longer just an economic problem. It is a social one, as well, and this is what we want to tell the government, that it not ignore this aspect of policy, because we're not just talking about being able to produce, but producing through active efforts which are esteemed and respected by many people.

**EIR:** What is it in the economic policy which has brought you to this point? What has caused this independent activity to disappear?

**Gasoni:** The problem stems from the Convertibility Plan [the program implemented in mid-1991 which pegs the peso to the dollar], which established a fixed exchange rate and proposed a downward correction of the relative price distortions which existed in the internal economy, using the fixed

exchange rate as a reference point. Disproportionately high prices existed internally just prior to the Convertibility Plan, pushed upward in a disorderly fashion by inflation. So at the point of the plan's application, relative prices were out of alignment . . . [and] the government program intended to correct these internal price distortions.

But this is a very hard thing to do, and to date, the plan hasn't worked. So these incredibly high costs of transportation, energy, fuel, plus the grossly high financial costs, affect the weakest. Who are they? The smallest producers, in the case of the agricultural economy. The delay in correcting the relative price distortions is eliminating the activity of the small producer, because he cannot tolerate the financial costs. Also, neither big nor small producers fix prices. They cannot transfer the burden of these disproportionate financial costs to the agricultural sector, which is itself in need of credit.

The financial costs can't be transferred to prices. The inability to reduce higher utility rates, higher fuel and administrative costs, means that the increase in the cost of living has practically guaranteed that income remains fixed. . . . Income is disproportionate to costs; production now costs almost as much as one earns . . . and there's no margin for one's vital or family needs. That is, there is no margin for subsistence, so this constitutes a form of expulsion. For how long can a productive unit produce at a loss? A year? Six months? Eventually, you become totally decapitalized, or you leave before that happens, selling or renting your land. So the small producers are left by the wayside.

**EIR:** What kind of tax burden is imposed on production?

**Gasoni:** Between 20 and 22% of the national agrarian GNP. Between 20 and 22% of the producer's gross income goes to taxes, and combined with the relative price distortions I mentioned earlier, you begin to see the transfer of a totally exaggerated amount of income to the public sector, which the agricultural producer simply cannot tolerate. This is another of the components of the producer's cost of production which make his current situation untenable.

**EIR:** Isn't there also a problem in terms of physical infrastructure, and technical improvements which need to be made?

**Gasoni:** For reasons I've already described, modernization of equipment has halted and is actually in regression. The country's agricultural equipment is, on an average, 18 years old, well beyond the normal amortization period for agricultural machinery, and this raises costs and exacerbates the situation.

Moreover, there's no possibility of buying equipment, because even if there's a deal on credit, with the existing exorbitant interest rates and low profitability rates, anyone who dares to take on debt in order to purchase equipment

will unquestionably hasten his own bankruptcy. For the moment, there is just no possibility of modernizing machinery, and if there is no offer of credit from abroad—international credit with international interest rates and terms for investment in agriculture, for both machinery and installation—and if there's no international credit for working capital and to pre-finance exports at international rates, there is, for the moment, no possibility of reversing this situation. . . .

**EIR:** What kind of interest rate levels are you talking about?

**Gasoni:** Because there is parity between the peso and the dollar, the rate in pesos is virtually the same as in dollars. The minimum peso rate is in the order of 2.5% *monthly*, but there are private commercial rates of up to 4-5% monthly, which, in international terms, means dollar rates as high as 30%, and even 40% and 50%, annually. That speaks for itself. No productive activity, in Argentina or anywhere else in the world, can sustain that level of interest rates. Technically, eventually this is the factor which annihilates any undertaking one might wish to initiate.

**EIR:** If there hasn't been any technical improvement or modernization of machinery, how have you avoided a decline in production?

**Gasoni:** What happens is that maintenance costs increase. Machinery is used in the most efficient way possible, and repairs are made. But the cost of production increases, because maintenance costs increase. If this doesn't change, we'll reach a point at which the equipment will be so old, that it will finally become worn out and cease to function. This hasn't happened yet, so we're not yet estimating a drop in production. What we can say is that under these circumstances, and if conditions don't change, we can't foresee increased production, and it is increasingly difficult to maintain current levels of production.

**EIR:** How many producers and hectares are you talking about?

**Gasoni:** There are about 400,000 agricultural producers in Argentina, most of whom are small or medium-sized. Of that universe of 400,000 producers and their families, we can say that about 75% are affected. Seventy-five percent of those producers are more affected than the rest, although of course everyone is affected by the overall situation. Beyond the 50% which a government official said were at risk of having to abandon production, we can add another 25% who can only continue producing with great difficulty.

**EIR:** How does the policy of opening the country up to imports affect you?

**Gasoni:** This is another complicating factor we have, because, through unfair trade practices and dumping, imports

are invading the internal market. Argentina hasn't done what other countries have done in terms of applying compensatory rights to prevent products from being dumped onto the market, which then affects our country's productive activity.

This year, dairy imports equaling 12%-15% of the total volume of nationally produced dairy products will enter the country. Almost all of this is due to the practice of dumping. Some products come from countries which subsidize their exports and others which, although not subsidized, sell at international prices regulated by subsidized products. Who will buy from a country that sets higher prices when he can buy subsidized products at a lower price?

Whoever wants to sell dairy products has to do so at prices equal to the subsidized prices. So, the effect on us is the same. The country has no policy of compensatory rights which protects Argentine producers from unfair international trade. This is also the case with natural fibers—look at the case of cotton; it is also happening with wheat. While we don't import wheat, our exports are unfairly affected. . . .

**EIR:** Have exports dropped?

**Gasoni:** Exports haven't dropped in terms of volume, but they have in terms of the income produced, because in the face of the empire of unfair international trade practices and subsidized prices, international prices have dropped.

**EIR:** What can you tell us about foreign investors buying up Argentine land? Do you know who they are?

**Gasoni:** What I do know is that this is a process of concentration and accumulation of productive land . . . [and the buyers] could be either local or foreign companies. I think that, for a foreign investor, the value of Argentine land compared to its productive activity, is very cheap. While productive agricultural activity in Argentina right now is not all that attractive, from the standpoint of investment, it is. I think our country is attracting the foreign investor. . . .

Although I don't know the names of those who are buying land, I have no doubt that this is going on. . . . Rather than having any productive purpose in mind, real estate investors put their money down on the expectation of a future increase in the product's value. Evidently [investors] think that the value of Argentina's agricultural lands will constantly increase. . . .

**EIR:** How would you define the small or medium-sized producer?

**Gasoni:** It depends on the type of production and the location. For example, in the area of the *pampa* dedicated to agriculture, if a producer owns 100-200 hectares, he is considered to be medium-sized. But if you go to the more marginal zones, even with 500 hectares, you're a small producer, because you have to raise cattle or something like that. So it all depends on where one is located and the productive

characteristics of the zone.

**EIR:** What solutions, or what agricultural policy are you demanding of the Menem government?

**Gasoni:** We have always recommended that people remain on their lands. In the first place, it is a fundamental necessity that the small and medium-sized producers continue to exercise their right to own property, the right to own their plots; and secondly, that their job be recognized as valid, respectable, and productive. For this to happen, the producer first of all needs a financial policy which gives him access to credits and the necessary working capital; to allow him to sow, to support his family in the course of the crop's vegetative period, or in the case of cattle raising, until the calving period is finished.

Producers also need credit for machinery, and to invest at interest rates and terms which producers in the rest of the world pay. We're prepared to pay taxes, but on terms which don't imply a transfer of income which leaves us without the means to guarantee the support and progress of our own families, or to pay for the health and education our people need, as well as the machinery for the agricultural home, and the necessary communications and transportation infrastructure. . . .

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# Dannemeyer: Ozone hoax is 'bad science'

*On Aug. 6, Rep. William Dannemeyer (R-Calif.) announced at a press conference in Washington, D.C. that he would introduce a resolution into the U.S. Congress, calling for a presidential commission to investigate whether or not there exists any scientific basis for concern about supposedly declining levels of stratospheric ozone. Dr. Hugh Ellsaesser of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and Dr. S. Fred Singer of the University of Virginia, two prominent scientists who have questioned the validity of the "ozone hole" scare, also spoke. The bill has now been introduced as House Resolution 547.*

*Excerpts from the press conference follow:*

**Dannemeyer:** . . . We all know that the world is engaged in a process of cleaning up our environment. I certainly classify myself in that desire. But we are finding ourselves essentially divided, I think, into two areas that can be classified as the preservationists and another group that I identify with as an environmentalist. The preservationist crowd has a bit in its mouth, so to speak, today. They were successful in getting a resolution adopted in Montreal in 1987 that the U.S. Senate ratified under the leadership of Sen. Al Gore. I think it was well intentioned, but very bad science, and maybe they think it was good politics, but I think bad politics as well.

It was a serious error of judgment in the adoption of that protocol, calling for the banning of CFCs [chlorofluorocarbons] by the year 2000. I think it was based on faulty science and faulty data that needs to be looked at again.

President Bush early this year made a decision to speed up the banning to 1995, and I think that was an error in judgment as well.

The impact on consumers in the world is absolutely profound, if we continue on the current course of banning CFCs. I guess in a way I can suggest as a tip, if you happen to hold stock in Du Pont, you are in good shape, because so far they are the only organization in the world that I am aware of that has an alternative for freon [a leading CFC], that is currently being used as a refrigerant all over this world. But we as consumers, whether driving our automobiles or using our air conditioners, I had better wake up, because if this current course is pursued to its conclusion,

and CFCs are banned at all—whether in 1995 or in 2000—the cost in human suffering is going to be absolutely profound.

Some experts have said that we could experience a loss of 20 to 40 million people a year, who will die of disease or starvation because of denying to the world's people the refrigerants that are badly needed in the storing of food or medicines or vaccines, or whatever. And if you are driving your car into a repair shop today to have the air conditioning fixed, you may encounter a repair cost of \$100-150. But if CFCs are banned, that cost could go to \$200-300, and instead of that air conditioning unit lasting for the lifetime of your car, whatever it is, because of the toxic nature of the replacement for CFCs, we consumers may have to replace our air conditioning units in our automobiles or homes every three years, at tremendous cost. The replacement cost for 610 million refrigerators and 120 million cold-storage units and 150 million auto air conditioners is estimated to cost up to \$2 trillion.

This is all based on what I consider to be very faulty data: The claim is made that CFCs will deteriorate in the atmosphere and release chlorine; and the science is that seawater releases about 600 million tons of chlorine a year into the atmosphere, volcanos about 36 million tons, and CFCs some 7,500 tons. Now for the life of me, I can't understand how the emission into the atmosphere of 7,500 tons of chlorine from CFCs is somehow going to be deleterious to the health of the citizens of the world, when nature itself releases quantities of chlorine into the atmosphere far beyond that.

So this is the reason for the introduction of this resolution, asking for the appointment of a presidential commission with scientists on both sides—I think that's only fair—so that we can hopefully come to a more balanced judgment as to just how big a problem is the existence of CFCs, and what steps we should take to improve the ability of we citizens to exist on this planet.

At this time I'd like to ask Dr. Hugh Ellsaesser of Livermore Laboratory in California to speak.

**Dr. Ellsaesser:** I have three brief points that I'd like to make to you today.

The first is that I would like to commend Congressman Dannemeyer for his judgment, his courage, and his statesmanship in introducing this resolution. I have been struggling against the current on this problem for at least 20 years, when it was originally brought up during the SST [Supersonic Transport] study back in the early 1970s.

I am keenly aware how difficult and unrewarding that struggle is. Just last year I presented a paper at the Cato Institute. They had a conference here on global warming in June of last year, and I spoke, using the facetious title, "The Holes in the Ozone Hole," which gives you an idea of

what I had to say. You might be interested to know that in presenting that paper, I had to decline an invitation to go to the White House and talk to the chief executive about the greenhouse warming problem, because that was the only time available. I did get the message out.

The second point I wanted to make is that the environmentalists have been hitting us over the head continuously about looking at the consequences of the actions we take. They want us to make a very detailed study of the environmental consequences before we take any action. Yet they have gone ahead and made this decision to ban CFCs without looking at all at the consequences that it is going to have economically, socially, health-wise—all sorts of consequences it's going to have throughout the world. One of the most acute ones is apt to be the absence of replacements for halons which are used for fire suppression in confined areas such as tanks, battleships, and airplanes. You have probably heard that the failure of the Challenger was due to the banning of asbestos from the little seals that were used in its manufacture. That's what can happen with this monolithic viewpoint.

The third point I would like to make is that even if all of the science about the ozone hole and its depletion from CFCs is correct, all of the hazards that are predicted to occur are already occurring, and are being experienced by people living about 100 miles closer to the equator than us. Now I don't know how you feel about it, but I don't think moving 100 miles south and exposing myself to that additional ultraviolet radiation is a big issue.

**Dr. Fred Singer:** I would like to say that I support the resolution by Congressman Dannemeyer. I think it is very important to have an impartial discussion—a scientific discussion—among scientists who support one point of view and scientists who support another point of view, so that we can finally get to the bottom of a lot of disagreements that have existed for the past several years.

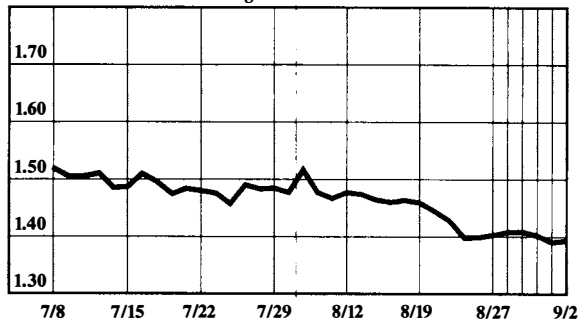
My second point is that these scientific disagreements are really quite serious. They have to do with the question of whether CFCs is an important source, the most important source, the only source, of chlorine in the atmosphere. Secondly, to what extent do they attack ozone? Thirdly, is ozone being depleted in the atmosphere?

These are issues that need to be settled, and they are clearly scientific issues that require data, that require examination of data, and this can only be done by a panel that has scientists on both sides of the issue. I think it is important for the nation to have this kind of a scientific resolution, because, as Congressman Dannemeyer mentioned, the economic consequences of the actions that are being proposed are serious. They will have an impact on everyone, particularly old people that have limited means, and if you have ever tried to get the air conditioner fixed on your car, you know what this means.

## Currency Rates

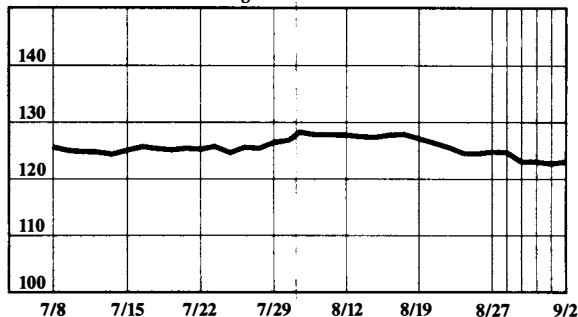
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



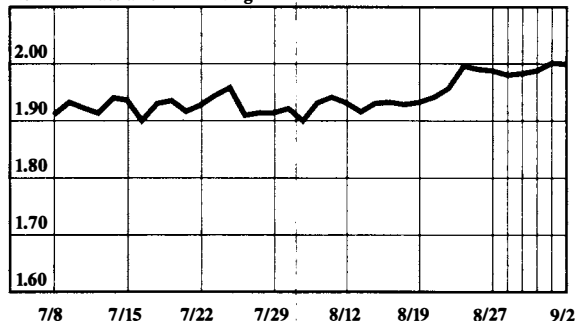
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



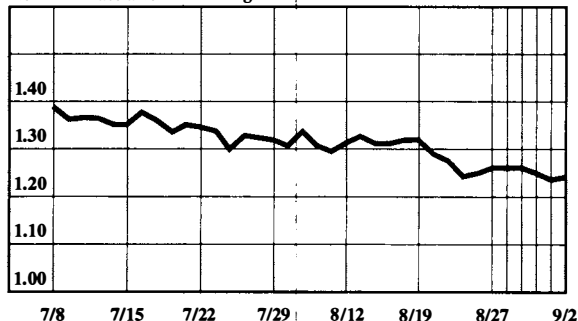
### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



## Death throes of the 'dollar era'

*Central bank interventions temporarily stopped the dollar slide, but have done nothing to solve the crisis.*

**T**hanks to massive covert buying of dollars through a variety of private banking channels, the world's leading central banks temporarily stopped the precipitous collapse of the U.S. dollar on world markets as of Aug. 27, only to have it sink again one week later, hitting a new low of 1.3905 deutschemarks per dollar on Sept. 1.

The central banks most heavily involved, in England, France, and Italy, also had a secondary motive, which is to save the Maastricht Treaty on European Union, which will be put to a vote in France in a Sept. 20 referendum.

On Sept. 3, British Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont announced a desperate plan to bolster the pound sterling by having the U.K. government buy \$14.5 billion worth of deutschemarks and other currencies, and sell them for pounds.

"These arrangements demonstrate once again the government's clear determination and ability to maintain sterling's position," Lamont said.

While Anglo-American propaganda has attempted to portray the weakness of the dollar, the British pound, and the Italian lira as the fault of an overly strong German mark, the reason for the collapse of those currencies lies in the insane post-industrial economic policies which have devastated their respective economies.

The Bush administration has deliberately fostered the impression that it is not deeply concerned over the falling dollar, and that it expects the export boom triggered by the lower dollar to cause a boom in U.S. exports, but this posture is merely an attempt

to paint the crisis in the best possible election-year light. The administration is aware of the catastrophic effect a further drop in the dollar will have on U.S. stock and bond markets, and the pressure it will create for higher interest rates to stem the outflow of dollars from the United States.

Rather than change the economic policy which has created this disaster, the Bush administration is teaming up with the British and French to force the German Bundesbank to lower its interest rates. New York financial insiders have indicated that the Bush administration is determined to use "every means of political pressure" and blackmail to force the Bundesbank to capitulate.

A signal that the campaign has begun came in an editorial in the London *Sunday Times*, linking the current policy of the Bundesbank to the outbreak of alleged neo-Nazi riots in Rostock (see article, page 30).

The bankruptcy of U.S. economic policy was further demonstrated by the so-called economic experts who assembled at Jackson Hole, Wyoming in late August, for the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City's annual three-day economic symposium.

Some of the attendees demonstrated themselves to be either totally out of touch with reality, or heartless liars—and maybe both—by claiming that the "slowdown" in the growth of the economy is illusory, and that everything is okay.

MIT economist Stanley Fischer warned that "the prospects for the first half of the 1990s are cause for grave concern," claiming that the govern-

ments know in principle what they ought to do, but lack the political will or the mastery over details to enact proper policies.

Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan complained that the Fed's economic models do not work in an era of little or no growth and falling asset values. "What we need are models to tie down long-term economic processes" through which to view the current short-term problems, he said.

The idea that the Fed itself is a major part of the problem, and must be nationalized and turned into a national bank to fund the rebuilding of the crumbling U.S. infrastructure, was apparently not discussed.

Meanwhile, the Europeans are pulling out the stops to prevent the French from voting down the Maastricht Treaty. Opinion polls show that opposition to the treaty has strengthened since the Danes rejected it in June, with several recent polls indicating the treaty will be defeated. Were the French to defeat the treaty, the international bankers' plans for a Europe dominated by a single European central bank—in effect, a bankers' dictatorship over the entire continent—would suffer a serious setback.

Thanks to an \$87 billion government public works spending program and indications the government will bail out Japan's troubled financial institutions, the slide on the Nikkei has been halted. That lessens the immediate threat that Japan's financial institutions will be forced to liquidate their U.S. real estate holdings, but again, provides no solution.

These matters, and the recent revelation by the Russian government that it will be able to pay only \$2.5 billion of the \$9.8 billion in debt coming due this year, will give the Group of Seven ministers and the International Monetary Fund plenty to talk about at their meetings later this month.

## Are Boloña's days numbered?

*Peru's business sector is losing its faith in the economics minister's "Chilean model," and is demanding a change.*

Peruvian Economics Minister Carlos Boloña may finally be winding up his days in office, if the growing chorus of protests against his insane austerity policies is any indication. Ever since President Alberto Fujimori seized emergency powers in early April in an effort to mobilize the nation against the narco-terrorist Shining Path, Peruvians have been waiting for him to dump the man who, more than any other, is identified with the International Monetary Fund prescriptions which have ravaged their country and given impetus to the narco-terrorists.

So far, Fujimori has been more afraid of the creditor banks than of Shining Path. However, plagued by scandal, Boloña now faces not only the fury of the abandoned Peruvian military, but of the business sector.

According to the daily *La Nación* of Aug. 27, "it is known that a deep malaise is spreading throughout the Armed Forces because of the postponement of the [wage] increases that have been offered . . . on more than one occasion. Boloña, with his argument of avoiding a fiscal deficit, has even reduced the budget for acquiring and renewing the Armed Forces' conventional matériel. The criticism is based on the fact that Boloña has been inflexible toward military officialdom while being generous with a group of private businessmen, friends, and associations with which he has embarked on the purchase of public companies bearing devalued debt paper."

But the demand to equip the Armed Forces for a serious fight

against subversion is a long-standing one. Reliable sources have told *EIR* that a high-level military figure personally blames Boloña for the Army's lack of operational capability, because of his systematic refusal to provide urgently needed funds.

Shortly after it was revealed that the Gross Domestic Product had fallen another 3.4% between June 1991 and June 1992, Boloña flew to Washington, D.C. to ask permission from the International Monetary Fund to spend \$300 million in a so-called economic reactivation plan. But Peru's business sector was not long in realizing that this was but one more of Boloña's infamous stall tactics, which end up benefitting the creditor banks but not the economy of his homeland.

"The ones most harmed, the exporters and the industrialists, are growing daily more impatient and less tolerant not only with Boloña but also with the bankers, whom they accuse of benefitting themselves both through excessively high interest rates and through such 'profits' as the \$100 million bailout the government allocated for the purchase of bad debt," charged the magazine *Caretas* of Aug. 27. "Augusto Baertl, president of the National Mining Society, expressed his dismay at Boloña's refusal to modify his exchange policy and, without pulling any punches, criticized the government for continuing to base itself on coca dollars to close the balance of payments deficit."

The situation created by Boloña is even driving a wedge between his allies at the banking association Aso-

ban, and the producer societies. The newspaper *Gestión* reported on Aug. 26 that Asoaban president Jorge Picasso rejected the criticism of the other sectors in the business confederation Confiep, and threatened that "if the banks are adjusted, they will be forced to call in their loans, and more or less the entire productive sector will belong to the banks."

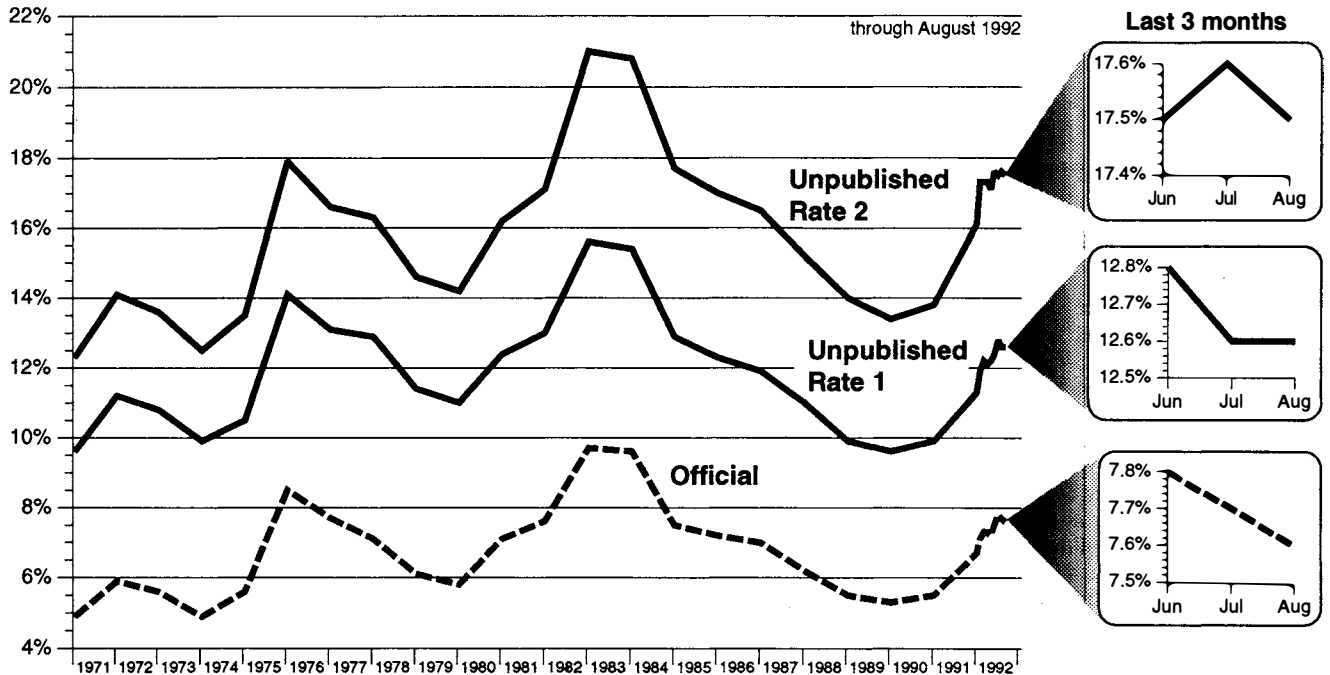
This, of course, produced a reaction. Confiep's own president declared Aug. 31: "The economics minister needs a good shock to make him modify his program a bit. The exchange rate is depressed and interest rates very high. The two things have to change." According to Eduardo MacBride, president of the Exporters Association, Confiep's board should convince its affiliates that "Boloña's departure would not be strategically appropriate at this moment," but that Confiep's executive committee "agrees to tolerate the situation until September," when the Inter-American Development Bank decides whether to lend Peru \$100 million.

What happens if the loan, inadequate as it is, does not arrive as expected?

There are some who are not willing to wait even that long. "Boloña Is Leading the Country to Disaster," headlined the Aug. 28 issue of *La Nación*. And former congressman Dennis Falvy charged Aug. 26 that Boloña illegally used \$10 million taken from the funds of recently liquidated financial institutions to finance a television campaign in favor of privatizing the social security system. The current president of the social security system, IPSS, Luis Castañeda Lossio, has criticized the indecent haste with which Boloña is pushing the privatization, which could rapidly bankrupt IPSS, leaving hundreds of thousands of retirees without access to their pensions.



# U.S. Unemployment Coverup



## Data used for unpublished unemployment rates

(thousands)

Year	Civilian labor force (a)	Official unemployed (b)	Want a job now (c)	Part-time, economic reasons (d)	Official U-5b rate b/a	Unpublished Rate 1 (b+c)/a	Unpublished Rate 2 (b+c+d)/a
1970	82,771	4,093	3,881	2,198	4.9%	9.6%	12.3%
1971	84,382	5,016	4,423	2,452	5.9%	11.2%	14.1%
1972	87,034	4,882	4,493	2,430	5.6%	10.8%	13.6%
1973	89,429	4,365	4,510	2,343	4.9%	9.9%	12.5%
1974	91,949	5,156	4,514	2,751	5.6%	10.5%	13.5%
1975	93,775	7,929	5,271	3,541	8.5%	14.1%	17.9%
1976	96,158	7,406	5,233	3,334	7.7%	13.1%	16.6%
1977	99,009	6,991	5,775	3,368	7.1%	12.9%	16.3%
1978	102,251	6,202	5,446	3,298	6.1%	11.4%	14.6%
1979	104,962	6,137	5,427	3,372	5.8%	11.0%	14.2%
1980	106,940	7,637	5,675	4,064	7.1%	12.4%	16.2%
1981	108,670	8,273	5,835	4,499	7.6%	13.0%	17.1%
1982	110,204	10,678	6,559	5,852	9.7%	15.6%	21.0%
1983	111,550	10,717	6,503	5,997	9.6%	15.4%	20.8%
1984	113,544	8,539	6,070	5,512	7.5%	12.9%	17.7%
1985	115,461	8,312	5,933	5,334	7.2%	12.3%	17.0%
1986	117,834	8,237	5,825	5,345	7.0%	11.9%	16.5%
1987	119,865	7,425	5,714	5,122	6.2%	11.0%	15.2%
1988	121,669	6,701	5,373	4,965	5.5%	9.9%	14.0%
1989	123,869	6,528	5,395	4,656	5.3%	9.6%	13.4%
1990	124,787	6,874	5,473	4,860	5.5%	9.9%	13.8%
1991	125,303	8,426	5,736	6,046	6.7%	11.3%	16.1%

### Monthly data (seasonally adjusted)

<b>1991:</b>							
August	124,904	8,488	5,846 <sup>1</sup>	5,892	6.8%	11.5%	16.2%
September	125,607	8,442	5,846 <sup>1</sup>	6,374	6.7%	11.4%	16.4%
October	125,549	8,582	5,932 <sup>1</sup>	6,328	6.8%	11.6%	16.6%
November	125,374	8,602	5,932 <sup>1</sup>	6,408	6.9%	11.6%	16.7%
December	125,619	8,891	5,932 <sup>1</sup>	6,321	7.1%	11.8%	16.8%
<b>1992:</b>							
January	126,046	8,929	6,118 <sup>1</sup>	6,719	7.1%	11.9%	17.3%
February	126,287	9,244	6,118 <sup>1</sup>	6,509	7.3%	12.2%	17.3%
March	126,590	9,242	6,118 <sup>1</sup>	6,499	7.3%	12.1%	17.3%
April	126,830	9,155	6,310 <sup>1</sup>	6,272	7.2%	12.2%	17.1%
May	127,160	9,504	6,310 <sup>1</sup>	6,524	7.5%	12.4%	17.6%
June	127,549	9,975	6,310 <sup>1</sup>	6,040	7.8%	12.8%	17.5%
July	127,532	9,760	6,310 <sup>1</sup>	6,324	7.7%	12.6%	17.6%
August	127,437	9,700	6,310 <sup>1</sup>	6,326	7.6%	12.6%	17.5%

<sup>1</sup> The *want a job now* figure is compiled quarterly. The figure used for monthly calculation of the Unpublished Rate 1 is that from the most recent available quarter.

## Explanatory Note

In August, over 6.3 million jobless and 6.3 million more semi-employed people were ignored by the U.S. government's Bureau of Labor Statistics in its calculation of the official (U-5b) unemployment rate. To bring out the truth, EIR is publishing the rates you would see if the government didn't cover up.

The widely publicized official unemployment rate is based on a monthly statistical sampling of approximately 57,000 households. But in order for someone to be counted as *unemployed*, the respondent member of the household (often not the person who is out of work) must be able to state what specific effort that person made in the last four weeks to find a job. If no specific effort can be cited, the jobless person is classified as "not in the labor force" and ignored in the official unemployment count.

But nearly 6 million of these discarded people are also reported on the monthly survey indicating that they "want a regular job now." EIR's *Unpublished Rate 1* is calculated by adding these discarded jobless to the officially "unemployed." The *Unpublished Rate 2* includes, in addition, over 6 million more people forced into part-time work for economic reasons such as slack work or inability to find a full-time job. These people show up as *employed* in the official statistics even if they worked only *one hour* during the survey week.

For comparability with the official rate, the EIR rates are calculated on the same base figure, the BLS defined *civilian labor force*. This figure comprises all civilians classified as either *employed* or *unemployed*. For a number of reasons the *civilian labor force* can be considered as a bloated figure. Its use as the divisor in unemployment rate calculations thus further masks the depth of the unemployment problem. Large segments of the population, who might not under healthy economic conditions be forced to seek work, have become a part of the *civilian labor force* over the past 25 years of "post-industrial society" economy. This includes young mothers, the elderly, and many college students.

# Business Briefs

## Development

### North's bounty depends on South's development

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas warned that "the developed countries of the North cannot sustain their present abundance if the developing countries of the South are not enabled to catch up on their development," at a foreign ministers meeting on Aug. 29 in Jakarta preceding the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit that began Sept. 1.

Alatas pushed for a united front to fight for a more equitable world, at the same time as other Islamic countries mobilized support to expel what is left of Yugoslavia from NAM. "When the death knell resounds over the famine-gripped nations of Africa, when it reverberates over the shell-torn rubbles in the cities of central Europe, no person or nation should ask for whom the bell tolls. It tolls for all of us," he said. "We in the Non-Aligned Movement shall continue to be guided by that vision of the solidarity of humankind and the ideals and principles that logically flow from it."

## AIDS

### Saliva likely means of disease spread

Dr. Helen Singer Kaplan, head of the Sex Therapy and Education Program at the Payne Whitney Clinic of New York Hospital and clinical associate professor of psychiatry at Cornell University of Medicine, warned that the AIDS virus can be spread through the exchange of saliva, in a column by Howard Fast in the Aug. 24 *Minneapolis Star Tribune*.

In the column, entitled "Guarding Against Kiss of Death," Fast, an author and screenwriter whose works include "Spartacus" and "The Immigrants," asked Kaplan if AIDS can be transmitted by kissing. Kaplan replied, "Yes, if the lips are parted and if there is any exchange of saliva. . . . Saliva is an ideal environment for the AIDS virus. In fact, the count is larger in saliva than in the blood of an HIV-positive person."

Fast asked Kaplan, "Then how likely is it

that deep kissing will infect the partner of a person who tests HIV positive?" Kaplan said, "We are not sure because we still lack proper statistics. AIDS can remain dormant for years in an infected person. When I once presumed to suggest that the only defense would be to test the entire population, a cry of rage broke out on every side."

Kaplan, when informed of his plans to print her comments, told Fast, "Then beware. The sky will fall on you. . . . You will get denial from every side. They will say there are no reliable statistics, no scientific tests. They will tell you that doctors disagree. They will tell you that my information is invalid."

Fast commented, "Even if the odds are much longer than Kaplan believes them to be, it is still stupid and wanton to toss one's life away for what we used to call a French kiss. I shall think of that every time I see a love scene out of that caring place they call Hollywood, and I hope to God that the people who make films will think about it."

## Science

### Animal researchers protected by new law

A new law protecting against animal rights terrorists was signed Aug. 26 by President Bush as the result of four years of lobbying by the group Putting People First. The new law amends Title 18 of the U.S. Criminal Code to outlaw break-ins, assaults, and other terrorism against animal enterprises, including research facilities, zoos, aquariums, circuses, rodeos, and similar businesses that use animals.

"At last federal prosecutors and judges will have stiff federal penalties for terrorism against animal-use facilities," said Kathleen Marquardt, chairman of Putting People First, who commended Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-Tex.) and Sen. Howell Heflin (D-Ala.) for sponsoring the legislation. During the past decade, she said, animal rights groups have used burglary, theft, arson, and bombing against at least 90 animal enterprises, resulting in more than \$10 million in damages to taxpayers, in addition to higher food costs, delays in research, and hundreds of jobs lost.

Every medical breakthrough of 1992 has

involved the use of laboratory animals at a critical stage in the research process, a study by Americans for Medical Progress, a nonprofit organization, reports. Among the medical breakthroughs in 1992 were an artificial lung substance tested on rabbits and rhesus monkeys that prevents respiratory distress syndrome, a major killer of premature babies; a blood substitute developed from bovine hemoglobin received a patent (this is important because of the shrinking world supply of non-infected blood); and the chemical molecule enediyne, tested on laboratory rats, was found to be an anti-cancer agent, attacking tumors while leaving most normal cells alone.

## Labor

### Polish police used against striking workers

Polish riot police intervened against striking workers at the FSM Tychy plant on Aug. 28, in the first strike-busting action of the state since the overthrow of the old communist regime in 1989. The move followed shortly after a "last warning" by Labor Minister Jacek Kuron that workers should halt the strike. Part of the plant is still occupied by about 3,000 striking workers, however.

The government's crackdown against the strike wave was carried out also in other parts of Poland, with several hundred workers at the Szczecin shipyards threatened by the management with being laid off if they didn't distance themselves from the bloc of anti-government unions. About 100 workers of the Gdansk shipyard who took part in a banned strike on Aug. 25, have already received notices that they are fired.

Industry Minister Wacław Niewiarowski threatened 4,000 striking mining workers at the upper Silesian coal mine of Rozbark with "ruthless action to restore order," if they did not return to their job.

The anti-labor moves come as the Polish government had riot police raid the Warsaw offices of the Samoobrona organization and brutally arrest several of the staff, causing injuries, AP reported Aug. 28. The raid is the first clear step in the realization of the government's warning that it intends to outlaw the

farmers' self-defense organization on charges of anti-constitutional activities.

Samoobrona has been leading protests against International Monetary Fund austerity and shutdowns of mines, farms, and industry.

## Infrastructure

### Iraqi 'Third River' project nears completion

The 350-mile canal in Iraq, designed to turn the lower Tigris and Euphrates rivers basin into fertile agricultural land, will be completed shortly.

The project has been the object of a propaganda campaign claiming that its purpose is to target the so-called "Marsh Arabs." Deputy Agricultural Minister Abdul Sattar Hussein denied the charge, saying that "there is no connection whatsoever between this project and the question of the marshes in southern Iraq," the Aug. 27 London *Guardian* reported. He said that the canal only cuts through the southern edge of one marsh, where a dike would stop the two water systems from mixing.

One of the project engineers, Mohamad Karabash, said, "We've been working 24 hours a day for three months." Over 4,500 workers and 3,000 machines are moving 26 million cubic feet of earth and sand daily, and 95% of the work is completed, he said. The project has taken 50 years to plan but has been implemented in the two years since the cease-fire and sanctions were implemented.

## Russia

### Volvo head attacks Harvard economists

Pehr Gyllenhammar, head of the Swedish auto maker Volvo, expressed pessimism over developments in Russia, and attacked Harvard economists for their policy of "shock therapy" toward Russia, in a radio interview on Aug. 24.

"Look," Gyllenhammar said, "the only country that really implemented the market

economy, eastern Germany, even causes the richest country in Europe, Germany, to waver. If you need 1 billion in eastern Germany, then just calculate how much you need in Russia! . . . I don't believe in a radical economic change, because it can lead to catastrophe."

Gyllenhammar explained, "A radical opening of the borders means that all factories are outmoded. That means a total collapse, which leads to political chaos, which can lead to major population migrations. We have difficulty in handling the migrations from Yugoslavia, a relatively small country. We are not prepared physically or mentally to handle a problem with Russia. . . . When it gets worse, the politicians are driven to make decisions Harvard economists cannot imagine, because what is happening now is unprecedented."

## Agriculture

### Farm income lower with NAFTA, GATT

A new study by the Dallas Federal Reserve says that, if trade were liberalized, farm income in many of the most important food-producing states, including Iowa, would decline significantly, and U.S. agriculture's world status would be reduced, the Aug. 28 *Des Moines Register* reported.

Income from feed grains, wheat, sugar, soybeans, and rice would be the most adversely affected. Associate economist Fiona Sigalla says trade liberalization would shift some food production from industrialized countries, including the United States, to developing nations. She says the state by state effect of this change in production could be substantial.

With free trade, "income from wheat production is expected to fall nearly 50%. Corn output would drop only slightly, but a nearly one-third reduction in producer prices would lower income from production of corn by 34%. Income from sugar production would fall by 80%, while income from sorghum, oats, and barley could decline by more than 40%. Income from cotton would go down 43% and rice by 63%. Four states, Hawaii, Louisiana, Montana, and North Dakota, would see farm income decline 20% or more."

# Briefly

● **CHINA** and Russia are establishing closer ties, *China Daily* reported Aug. 20. A Sino-Russian intergovernmental commission for trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation met in Moscow Aug. 18, and is preparing an extensive trade agreement to be signed in Beijing during Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to China in November, Russian State Radio reported Aug. 19.

● **INDIA** plans to launch planetary probes, Prof. U.R. Rao told the United News of India Aug. 27. "The first mission, probably to study Mars, should fructify around 1998-99," he said. Rao said the Indian Space Research Organization, which he heads, also wants to send probes to Mercury and Venus. "We must be ready with the technology and worry about the funds later," he said.

● **THE FOURTH** Asian and Pacific population conference, sponsored by the U.N. and hosted by the government of Indonesia, met in Bali, Indonesia Aug. 19-27, the *Hindustan Times* reported. In Asia, live births per woman fell from an average of four in the 1960s to 3.4 by 1990. Zero growth is between 2.3 and 2.1 births per woman.

● **TAIWAN** wants trade, not investment, in China, Chen Mingchang, head of the economic department of the cabinet's Mainland Affairs Council, told the *Economic Daily News*, Reuters reported Aug. 25. Excessive investment in China is undermining the island's economy, and Taiwan will try to stem outflows of capital, he said.

● **MCDONNELL Douglas** may move part of its operation to Mexico. Having already reduced its work force from 5,500 to 3,100 at its helicopter plant in Arizona, McDonald Douglas is reported to be considering moving its operation to Mexico where the cheap labor will allow them to assemble helicopters—80% of their business—much more cheaply.

## Education in America: science for survival

Part 1, by James W. Frazer, Ph.D.

*Dr. Frazer is a consultant and adjunct professor of pharmacology at the University of Texas Health Center in San Antonio. He is a member of the scientific advisory board of 21st Century Science & Technology magazine.*

*This is the second article in a series on educational curriculum reform. The first, "Restore Classical Education to the Secondary Classroom," by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., was published in two parts, on Aug. 29 and Sept. 4.*

*The editors find Dr. Frazer's proposals for curriculum reform in science and technology to be very exciting and thought-provoking. While we do not agree with all of his suggestions regarding music, history, and literature, we are publishing the article in full, in the interests of sparking debate. Further contributions and responses are welcome.*

Recently one of my grandsons told me his rank order of reasons for attending public high school:

- 1) Meet girls.
- 2) Get on the football team.
- 3) Be popular with other students.

My grandson simply didn't believe that anything taught in school would have any real value for him. He has little or no respect for those charged with teaching him in class.

That grandson now has some part-time jobs—in his father's shop, sometimes as a plumber's helper, a little as a dancer. He argues that no employer really cares about high school diplomas or grades if a worker has a creditable work history.

I was chagrined at such thoughts within my own family, but the opinions my grandson expressed are quite prevalent among putative students of high school age, many of whom are going to drop out.

As a consultant for a well-known concern, I helped prepare some "achievement" tests for a populous state. I became

quite vexed by the vocabulary allowed in tests for that state—about 1,600 words. The limit was set by the educational agencies of that state. I dug up some of my father's eighth-grade texts, circa 1918, and found that these texts would not be allowed in present-day schools during the twelfth year because they required a vocabulary of some 3,000 words. My father had memorized some of the prose and poetry from those texts and could still recite them some 60 years later.

A rather smug crew of ex-teachers pointed out the "elitist" population of schools in those times. This crew of "experts" did not think such training appropriate for present-day schools. Horatio Alger definitely cannot happen. Horatio Hornblower is about a forgotten human experience of no import. Alas, the idea of personal leadership is lost in a sea of peer-induced conformity.

During my own formative years, I was an academic student, but was also exposed to a lot of shop work, both at home and at school. I worked with lathes, drill presses, castings, electricity, and electronics in woodworking and automotive shops. Dewey's "learn by doing" as then applied meant that one received a lot of hands-on experience in addition to academic work. I'm not sure it was intentional, but this kind of instruction made the more abstruse algebras, trigonometry, and geometries easier to comprehend and manipulate, and instilled some confidence in my own insight.

Recent publication of *Science for All Americans* by Project 2061, sponsored by the Department of Education and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS),\* has focused attention on the production of "informed" students. This publication assumes, up front, that

\* *Project 2061: Science for All Americans*, AAAS publication 89-015, AAAS, 1333 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. The fundamental premise of Project 2061 is that schools do not need to teach more and more content, but should focus on "scientific literacy" and teach it more effectively.



*In a class on electromagnetism, a student uses a lathe to build an experimental apparatus. "This kind of instruction made the more abstruse algebras, trigonometry, and geometries easier to comprehend and manipulate, and instilled some confidence in my own insight."*

most Americans are not to be involved in "science." In general, decreased assimilation of "fact" is to be accompanied by increased attention to creativity and appreciation of the "methodologies" of scientific thought. One gets an impression of Omphaloskepsis winning out over gritty hands. This struck me as very odd, and I discussed it with one of the ex-school teachers. She asked me to write down the methodology of scientific thought so it could be tested! We scientists are given no credit for creativity, even by secondary school science teachers!

Recently, a son-in-law who once thought he had an agreement with higher education—they could go their way while he went his—decided to repair his car. He used some of the latest bonding materials, carefully placed aluminum, magnesium, and iron castings, pumped down and de-humidified the air conditioning system, used some very sophisticated composite hardening materials, repaired the radio and installed a high-output amplifier, replaced some faulty electronic components, and used some of the latest acrylic paints as a finishing touch.

This person, excluded from materials he thought valuable while in formal school, has used the products of many different kinds of research and educated himself quite well in the process. One wonders why school systems are so adamant in not providing this kind of education in the first place. The answer, of course, concerns cost and lack of teachers. But what is the cost of *not* giving this kind of education to millions of Americans?

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## The goals of education

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The real concern of education, in all its forms, is the passage of accumulated human knowledge from one generation to the next. The schools are one of the predominant instruments we have chosen to assist in doing this. The objective of this education is to produce a socially knowledgeable, technically competent citizen equipped to adapt to a constantly changing world. The Three Rs are an absolute requirement, and most children would like to read about things they consider important. By the tenth year, some idea of a life pursuit goal, along with some practical means of attaining the desired goal, should have appeared.

Since 1950, forms of education other than socially approved curricula of public schools have appeared. TV has a larger audience than the schools. With the increase in the number of working parents has come a decrease in parental supervision of the young. To some extent, day care programs fill the gap in middle and upper income families, but, increasingly, the streets and peers have supplanted parental supervision in home education. With only a few exceptions, national TV qualifies only as a "street" education, and not a very good one at that, though the medium occupies some 2-6 hours a day of children's time during their most impressionable years. One result of this "de-familization" of American children is a total lack of respect for the little parental direction that remains. It is not uncommon for younger children to

hear something from an adult, then check with their peers to see if that is really true. As another result of this continuing de-familization, the agencies of society, including the school systems, have had to take on jobs which were the jealously guarded domain of the parent in previous generations.

The broad question being answered negatively by U.S. society is whether a social democracy can long endure when its citizens know little of their government, don't participate in its local functioning, know nothing of the history of human mistakes, and have lost in diversity a sense of community. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address expressed concern about differing sets of goals. Lincoln could not have imagined the present chaotic state of non-participation and negativity. We have become, to an embarrassing extent, a nation of slack-jawed worshipers of electronic entertainment who place little value on a sequence like knowing, thinking, synthesizing, *doing*.

We are among a generation who believes nothing shown in electronic media really happens. There are groups that don't believe anyone has been in space or to the Moon, disapprove of learning too much about the solar system (let alone the universe or cosmos), strongly disapprove any mention of evolution, and adhere tenaciously to the 16th-century Bishop of Ireland's calculation showing that the world began in 4600 B.C. and was peopled days later. Old bones and fragments, they believe, are put there to confuse and entice us. These groups are so ill-informed that they don't realize an entirely new theory of nuclear physics would have to be developed to counter known data on isotope decays used to date most archeological investigations.

Since nothing that happens on TV is believed to really happen, it would seem a poor idea to use TV or computers as teaching media in the absence of other types of educational work. This is particularly true if computers are used in a pre-programmed mode with little presentation, or comprehension, of real events.

Real events are the ones a student can see, touch, hear, smell, taste, and relate to his own more limited experience, independent of the judgment of others. An adult who leads him to these events or discoveries gains credibility with each predictive success, but the time between prediction and success must be very short for young students (no more than 45 seconds in most cases).

With some sadness, we observe the following as desired competencies for secondary science listed by Project 2061, the National Academy of Science's august body of experts: 1) elementary shaping techniques; 2) some use of hand tools; 3) barely enough mathematics to make change at the local supermarket; 4) ability to read and record analogue or digital instrument outputs.

In what way does this list of four differ from the records left by cavemen?

Project 2061 recommends teaching a minimum of subjects so that time for a maximum comprehension can be had. Throughout their recommendations they disdain "knowl-

edge" for attempts at developing reasoning ability, especially reasoning in groups. The Greeks before Pericles were long on reasoning ability. Imagine the present world if they had had more knowledge to reason with.

What then, is to be done?

I believe it a healthy step to recognize that problems in the schools are only a symptom, not a cause, of a social malady. The actual malaise is with the American people themselves. Schools have tried many different approaches to increasing public awareness and participation such as PTA, home room "mothers," booster clubs for bands, athletics, bumper stickers for the academically successful ("My child is an honor student at . . . school"), evaluations of progress, parent-teacher conferences, school fairs or carnivals, and many others. If success is measured by response to taxes at the ballot box, these measures may have had some motivational effect, but the major problem remains: How does one convince parents that the appropriate education of their children is the most important goal of their lives?

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## A hands-on approach

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The following steps are necessary:

1) Operational, hands-on knowledge of the real world should begin to be acquired in early school years. Introduction to counting should be with an abacus in the first grade, or in pre-schools. Objects should be counted in a large number of settings. Pupils should measure play areas with tape, alidade, and spirit level.

2) Early grades should acquire experience with molding and shaping techniques. Molding and firing clays, balsa wood modeling for take-home models, model building with weights, and units measure emphasized during construction. After exercise material is complete, planning (line drawing with dimensions) and building a personal project should occur, using glues and fasteners. Both sexes should participate in these projects. Use of low-power electrical scroll saws and other tools for low-power shaping, molding, and polishing should be emphasized.

3) Musical ensembles with school-supplied bells and recorders should be formed in the first grade. Music teaching should continue through the sixth year, and by preference thereafter. Students should enjoy part singing by entry to the fourth year. Full-size statues of composers and authors, or figures of history, should be placed in primary education areas and changed periodically. These are to be constructed by students in their ninth to eleventh year (see below). Each statue should have a large plaque showing period, who, and where. Teachers should include discussions of the statues in their lesson plans. A piano and good stereo sound system should be part of normal classroom equipment. The statues of composers or authors should not be limited to western culture. Neither should the lesson plan.

4) Whether source material is in computers, work papers, or books, reading is a fundamental requirement for any civilization. It is the predominant method of passing the knowledge of one generation to the next. Reading becomes even more important in the absence of traditional home life, since it partly supplants education by elders now.

Reading will not be learned, however, unless it is both pleasurable and important. The directions for each classroom activity should be printed and passed to each student, beginning in the earliest days of the first year. The teacher then helps decipher them and arrange the work. As soon as ability allows, written reports should be required, certainly by the middle of the second year of school. These reports serve two major purposes: first, so that the pupil can synthesize and arrange his own ideas; and, second, as a conditioner for habitual speech patterns.

Obviously, a single teacher with a classroom of 30-40 very busy, squirming, talkative juveniles, mostly lacking any idea of self-discipline, is not going to do all of this alone. We suggest use of a double-edged educational tool, particularly in the primary years of school. For reasons explored more fully later, tenth-, eleventh-, and twelfth-grade students are to have "service time" during the school day. Some of these students are to be used as assistant primary instructors and are to be paid federal minimum wage. Ideally, there should be one assistant instructor for every three pupils. As discussed later, the tenth-year curriculum is to contain a course in child development and educational technique. The primary teacher must have time to discuss plans for the day and longer-term educational goals with these assistants. The primary teacher becomes both a mentor for the assistants and supervising instructor for the primary class. The primary teacher is required to have a background in child and adolescent psychology, as well as a strong subject background.

There is a uniquely American precedent for this practice. The first eight years of school were often taught by high school graduates, well into the 20th century in the United States, with considerable success. While no one wants to return to the country schoolhouse, use of selected secondary school students as primary year teaching assistants should be implemented.

Secondary school students would have to be selected for this experience, since students with undesirable social behavior would have to be excluded. Given the present extreme sensitivity to peer pressure, appointment as a teaching assistant may be regarded negatively by many students, especially in central city schools where help is most needed. Labeling the class as a "school service" class is very important, for other services can also use student help, to the benefit of the student. Cafeterias, maintenance shops, administrative offices all could dip into this pool of unused help. Transportation of students to and from their school service areas would have to be arranged.

The sum of this program aims at development of a more

responsible person in upper school years, with less free time, productively employed early in life and more knowledgeable of human growth and development. The primary student receives a more intensively supervised learning experience.

Teachers, already overburdened with tasks dividing their teaching attention, would find themselves executives managing an enterprise with five or six middle managers (students) and planning classroom activities to be carried out by those students. Both the classroom teacher and the assistant instructors would require preparation time away from the classroom.

5) This type of hands-on instruction requires investment in non-traditional classroom equipment, indeed, a revamping of classroom design. Materials such as balsa wood, plaster, forms, thermoplastics, low-power bench lathes, scroll saws, buffers, polishers, transit, alidade, measurement chains, bells, sound system, recorders, and pianos. All this in classrooms for years one through four.

An upper-year project (years 11-12) would be construction of a Buckminster Fuller triangle and pentagon approximation of the Earth's surface, where individual segments could be removed for study on a flat table, then restored to the globe. The model must be to scale, with surface features amplified. Latitude and longitude are to be annotated on each segment. These should be used in years one through eight, so that each primary classroom should have one. Navigational and weather system movements should both be worked on such a surface.

6) In the third year, simple electrical circuits with aluminum foil conductors, three-volt (Christmas) lights, conductor switches, and a variety of board patterns should be constructed and used. Students should graduate to the use of three-volt neon bulbs and circuit boards, and finally, by the end of the fifth year, they should be using design boards and simple integrated circuits.

The previous experience with an abacus should transfer to NAND and other types of gates for simple ladder networks. Some students may already have Nintendo games or other computer games at home. A Chinese second grader, with whom I am acquainted, regularly does his homework on his dad's computer at home, and has become quite proficient. Such families indicate the possibilities of training at an early age, but also pose a social problem, because less fortunate children with equal innate ability won't be able to keep up. Their disadvantage increases with time, since they have less input from their parents. In other circumstances, with less intelligent but solvent parents, a child may run several game programs on a computer with no appreciation of programming or mathematical or constructive uses. Since he regards the computer as a preformed toy, he has neither motivation nor background for further development. Such students are guaranteed to disrupt classes in circuits or serious computer architecture. Part of the reason for starting studies of simple arithmetic with an abacus, is as a social leveling device: Parents

can afford one in the home. The ones furnished in school are made by sixth-year students as a service construction project.

### Summary: first through fifth year

The hands-on approach is implemented by student assistants under the direction of a professional instructor. This applies to reading, writing, elementary arithmetic, measurement, electronics, and computer operation.

The following goals should be possible:

1) Read and write at average eighth-grade levels currently considered acceptable.

2) Have arithmetic ability equivalent to the current sixth-grade level, but also experience with the Pythagorean theorem, and notions of geometry as applied to surveying, navigation, and construction. Note the implementation of circular action in celestial navigation.

3) Have basic notions of direct current (d.c.) electronics well developed, including Ohm's law, circuit symbols, and ability to construct simple battery capacitor flash circuits and ladder networks from memory.

4) Have read, been read to, and fantasized in writing about the Rumpelstiltskin stories, Count Von Luckner, Grimms' fairy tales, and Melville's *Moby Dick* (with emphasis on Melville's personal experience, similarity to passion plays, the geopolitics of whale oil, the geographies of passage, and the social essences of leadership). Melville's epic can also be used as an introduction to mechanics by describing the sail and rudder positions of a sailing ship, hands-on experience with a fan, sheet, 2" x 6' dowel, four spring scales for measuring the vector direction of transferred force, clothesline, and eight small pulleys. This could be a major class participation project with data reduction and analysis by graphs as an output. Some of the class will have family sailboats, but very few will have made this extensive an analysis.

5) Guided written reports are required of all hands-on activities. Class notebooks are kept by each student and are reviewed by the teaching assistants daily. These notebooks are worthy of considerable attention by students, instructors, and parents.

6) To those who object to hands-on instruction, we comment that ages 6-11 are the ages of model construction, race cars, electric trains, with a maximum of fantasy and little parental direction. Sadly, commercial models have become snap-together plastic and do not represent the "drawing to reality" objective which we desire. The objective is to use fantasy to produce a plan, scale drawing, and finally a constructed object. The theme "drawing to reality" should be repeated as often, and in as many contexts as possible. The pupil should be encouraged to reduce his ideas to dimensional drawing, then to a final construction to scale. This is one area where the use of computer graphics would be a great asset.

7) Beginning in the first year, an intensive sequence of biological sciences should be taught—again, with a hands-on approach. Seeds are planted and growth is measured, with

a ruler and later gravimetrically—the whole plant, and the same plant dried. Water content can be measured. Later, simple analyses for protein (xanthoproteic reaction), cellulose (cellulase digestion followed by the orcinol reaction), fat (extraction with chloroform), and ions (flame photometry) can be made. It will probably be the fifth year before all of these techniques can be utilized. Trees should be planted, growth and circumference measurements made annually at least, and the tree should be carefully examined during different seasons of the year for types of insect, mold, and other types of plant diseases, including viruses.

Trees such as peach, plum, and apple should be utilized, so that a school orchard is gradually formed. Fruit collection could begin during the fifth to eighth year if the tree is planted during the first school year. This sequence could be difficult for inner city schools unless property is acquired for a park-orchard near school property. An alternative would be bi-monthly busing to property acquired outside the city. The latter is preferable, since these outings could also be used for insect trapping, plant collecting, and other environmental examinations. Winter visits could be used for wildlife tabulations, examination of geologic formations as appropriate, and careful examination of the evening and morning sky, as an introduction to astronomy and navigation. Use of cameras could produce star-streak photographs at different periods of the year. Such activities imply year-round schools. There is little reason, in urban environments, for the present agriculturally derived school cycle. There is also little reason, in a highly mobile society, why schools always have to be located in one place with one set of facilities.

Almost immediately there would be parental objection to school-supervised overnight outings. There would also be criticism due to financing: supervisors, property, building upkeep, buses, drivers, etc. Parkland may be objected to because of tax loss, socially unacceptable behavior, cost of policing, etc. Rebuttal is not easy, but would include reference to the cost of prisons, cost due to theft and larceny, costs due to social neglect of all kinds.

If parkland were utilized, growth and development of small farm animals might be undertaken, with egg production or some meat production a side benefit. There would be a reaction from animal rights activists, but the educational benefit of measuring growth response to variations of diet and environment would be considerable. From this activity, an introduction to nutrition, data collection and treatment, computer use to reduction of long-term data, construction of graphic presentations, and verbalization of observations during hands-on growth experiments could accrue. The demand on the primary teacher would be great, and the use of assistant instructors to oversee such projects would be absolutely mandatory.

The proper care and maintenance of small animals and orchards would also require development of some knowledge of microbiology. Specimens obtained from the plants and



animals could be subcultured and tested on growth media. Quantitation of numbers in fecal material and the dissemination of the fecal material to the surrounding areas could be measured. Such collections should be possible beginning in the second year and gradually becoming more complex. It is imperative that students become much more aware of the microbial populations around them, and the basics of public health maintenance, at a very early age. Some of the specimens will contain small protozoans, crustaceans, rotifera, and insect pupae. These can all be added to the students "studies of life" armamentarium.

One objective of this introduction to microflora and fauna is simply to convince students and their parents that the micro world is there, ubiquitous, an all-permeating feature of every environment.

Such findings can lead quite naturally to discussions of human disease and its causes: tuberculosis and histoplasmosis, strep infections (ears, throat, bronchi), scarlet fever, measles, mumps, chicken pox, shingles, salmonella diarrhea, venereal disease, and diphtheria.

Such discussions and demonstrations should all include the beneficial uses of microflora. Cottage cheese should be made in class—made by the natural way and also by the acid method. The ecological importance of wood rot, the relationship of intestinal flagellates and termites, and vitamin elaboration by intestinal microbials are just a few uses which may be shown.

### **Effects on the school day**

Present school hours were arranged around the agricultural day. There is no longer a reason for those strictures. The school day should be lengthened to 10 hours, including rest and quiet times. Such a maneuver would require a one-third increase in teaching staff, and more teaching assistants. As can be seen, this program could not work without a supply of one teaching assistant for every two pupils in years one through three, and one teaching assistant for every four pupils in years four and five. Eleventh- and twelfth-year students would have long days, and would not usually be employed outside the school. The loss of income is made up by their pay from the school system for their service activities.

Such an arrangement may seem draconian to some, but many band, orchestra, and athletic team members already have 10-plus-hour days. Is that draconian? Such a program might seem expensive, but some of the costs are recouped by a decrease in adult employment, with the added benefit that there would be an annual turnover in lower echelon "blind alley" jobs.

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## **Fifth through ninth years of school**

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Reading, reading comprehension, languages, and communication are heavily stressed in this period, building on

the reading emphasis of earlier years. It is the students' greatest time of questioning, imagination and emerging multiple skills. Stories of Jules Verne, NASA's history of rocketry, biographies of Henry Ford, the Wright brothers, Goddard, Martin Luther King, Goya, Rubens, Einstein, etc. should all be read, discussed, and placed in a setting of their times. Histories of technological development are reviewed: electrical nets, electronics, steel, coal, transportation, industrial chemicals, and many more. These histories of development are accompanied by hands-on projects such as construction of

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*A special project at this time is a complete tear-down of an automobile. The different automotive systems are each to be explored starting in the sixth grade and continuing through the ninth year. At the end of this time, the car should have been completely rebuilt and refurbished. It should then be used for a class picnic at the class orchard. The car is then sold to finance other class activities.*

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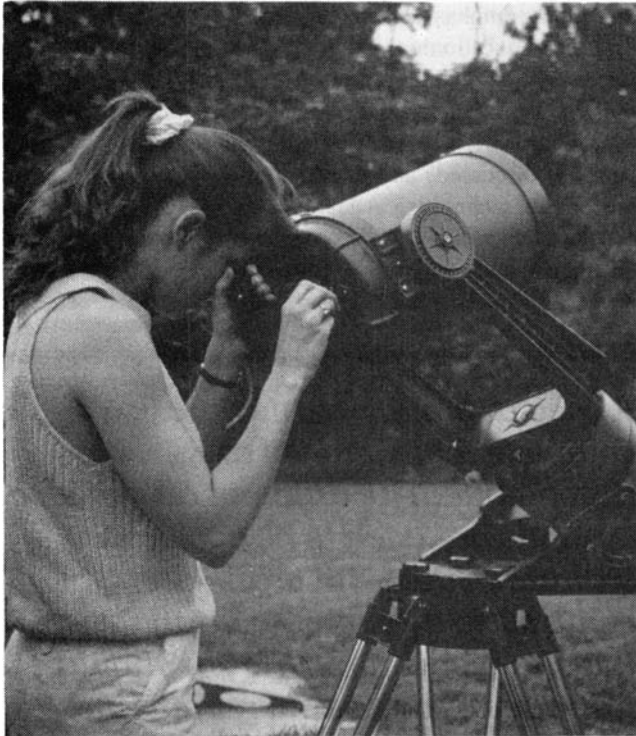
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a model steam engine that runs, construction of an electrical distribution net with computer load control, formation of plastic molds, examination of the molecular structure of insecticides, and their effect on bacterial mutation rates or on the mutation rates of fruit flies.

These readings are used both for comprehension and as part of the history of technology. In addition, they are coordinated with the hands-on approach to teaching physical science. The construction projects all are accompanied by the teaching of such units as alternating current (a.c.) electricity, the gas laws, the Carnot cycle and thermodynamics, and the principles of internal combustion engines (gas and diesel).

A special project starting at this time is a complete tear-down of an automobile, preferably an American-made model. The different automotive systems are each to be explored starting in the sixth grade and continuing through the ninth year. At the end of this time, the car should have been completely rebuilt and refurbished. It should then be used for a class picnic at the class orchard. The car is then sold to finance other class activities. The funds are controlled by the class itself.

In addition to the readings used to teach physical science, other readings are utilized to show the beauty of the spoken



*Use of a telescope at the Von Braun Observatory in Huntsville, Alabama. Visits outside the urban area can provide an introduction to astronomy and navigation.*

language, each set of readings accompanied by oral presentation and written critiques and comparisons. There should be a thorough classical as well as modern introduction: Shakespeare, Goethe, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Whittier, and Riley should be included, in addition to Lewis, Cummins, and other more modern writers. Introduction to other languages such as Latin, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Chinese, Hebrew, Zulu should also be accomplished. This introduction should be accompanied with descriptions of the history of the language groups, their geographical distribution, time zones, relationship of times and the motions of the Earth and planets that make time considerations important.

During this time also, there should be an introduction to the history of philosophy. The title philosophy is used loosely. One would prefer some word for the history of what peoples have thought about, what they did about their thoughts, and, with imperfect, perhaps slanted hindsight, how successful were their conclusions and actions. A special set of readings is appropriate in this connection, which should include Louis Lamour's *Walking Drum*, Kant's *Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysics of Morals* and *Letters on the Aesthetic Education of Man*, Plato's *Republic*, and Plutarch's *Lives*. These readings should be accompanied by investigations of archeological findings representing the different periods of human development. An adroit teacher is required, because a considerable amount of attention should also be

given to isotopic dating techniques, their accuracy and limitations. A heavy emphasis should be brought on the fact that alternative notions of dating require an entirely new hypothesis of nuclear physics which is compatible with known observational data now in hand. Contention should be expected and prepared for. The Olduvai Gorge, Java, and Sinkiang findings; the Egyptian dynasties and the flowering of Greek culture, with its spread under Alexander, should all be compared to the rise of civilizations in China.

During the discussions of each of these periods, the nature of the evidence should be carefully explored. The inscriptions, monuments, and what survives of early writing bespeak a leisured class of humans and the views expressed may not be those of the common people living at the time.

Euro-American cultures are composed of egotists. Every child knows that Columbus discovered America, but, if so, why did he have problems with the Carib Indians who were already there, and still are? The Americas were already populated at that time. Some of their inventions are still with us, e.g., the spigot on your bathtub (Aztec), penicillin (Aztec, lost 300 years, then rediscovered), potatoes (Inca), maize (Central America).

Rather than a European-outward view, as is usually presented, it is hoped that a more detached view of the interaction of differing cultures can be presented. There is no doubt that European achievements in arts, mathematics, and the philosophies (including natural philosophies) have become a dominant feature and way of life desired by most of the world's populations. But each with a different cultural background. The "rubbing" of one culture against another has often been punctuated by warfare, but also gives an appreciation. What kind of a society did the Mayans have? Which societies believed in perpetrating themselves by educating the young? Was everyone in the society given access to education and other keys of power, or was there an elite group which controlled access to more easily control the others?

While in some parts of the United States, it is illegal to include religion in scholastic studies, the philosophies espoused by differing religions should be studied. Thus, readings from the Koran, the Rubiyat, Buddha, and the Bible could be selected from this point of view. Understanding the different philosophies is important economically as well as educationally, since the present hemorrhage of American wealth in exchange for oil and manufactured products of limited time utility will ultimately lead to ownership of much of American industry by populations espousing those beliefs, if we continue on our present course.

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## **Sixth through tenth years (an intentional overlap)**

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Early experience with numbers, the abacus, computers, and d.c. electricity should have prepared the student for

further mathematics. This is begun using Keplerian and Eulerian geometries of both plane and space-filling geometries, including line figures, polygons, and Kepler's Golden Section.

All of these are logical extensions of previous shop practices with solid objects, and are extended in this period in constructing artistically pleasing objects, furniture models, and models of the complex polyhedra. Transparent polyhedra with their constructed normals introduce plastic casting and the chemistry of catalytic crosslinking, as well as the forming of plastics by more conventional tools, thermoplasts and routing, and cutting and grinding to specified dimensions.

The trigonometric identities learned during this process are used to approach an algebra of space. The expressions of ellipsoids of revolution (actually constructed on a journal lathe), and conics (constructed on a lathe, then sectioned to produce paraboloids, hyperboloids, and the geometries of the solids represented by the section). Since small increments of position are used in all of these forming techniques, exactly calculated beforehand, modeled on a computer, and then constructed, the step to a calculus should seem quite logical to the student.

Shop practice required for these activities includes metal welding, joining, and molding of various plastics, use of cutting presses, bar folders, collet and journal lathes, inside and outside milling machines, sputter polishing and testing of solid properties such as hardness, ductility, chemical resistance, and chemical properties of materials. Teardown and reconstruction of the auto continues.

During this time an educational payback begins. Some of the shop products will be those already listed as required in the earlier educational years. The abacus, the Buckminster Fuller globes, and many other materials are student constructed with supervision from more advanced students. Such a function could be called exploitation of the student in some areas of the country, so that contention should be expected and prepared for. It is also true that there would be a decrease in school procurement of these objects as a result of the student work, but it is also true that present teachers are not sufficient to fulfill the demand this would create, so that there would be an increase in the market demand for those able to teach shop practices in conjunction with an academic approach.

The main goal of this effort is not the payback, though that is important. The main goal is to develop in the student a sense of required timing and the meaning of commitment to a goal. The major theme of passing the wisdom of previous generations to the present generation should be continually emphasized. To that end, the student's first introductions to forming machines should be the treadle-operated machines of the 18th century. Several of these should be displayed in the shop area. One of the construction projects should be a functioning water wheel with a water turbine. Another should be a functioning dynamo which can be used in the formation

of the fifth year electrical nets. From these, the student should form a hands-on idea of the history of technology and the ways in which technology has developed.

### **Electronics (including elementary electromagnetics)**

The student has already had experience with d.c. and a.c. circuits, simple gates, and Boolean algebra of computers. In this age range, audio electronics are of great interest to most students, to include power supplies, audio amplifiers, speakers, and speaker enclosures. Each student should construct all of these, allowing an introduction to the theory of operation of solid state devices, power dissipation mechanisms, and the chemical basis of these devices.

Part of the study of basic properties would utilize polarograms, electrochemical plating techniques, quantitation of electrochemical gas production, and simple amperometric titrations to arrive at the meaning of dissociation potentials and the electronic structure of matter. The student should arrive at an appreciation of the electronic structure of matter on the basis of much previous practical experience. From this point, he can progress to fuel storage cells, photovoltaic cells, phototubes, and get an introduction to the study of optics with standard light sources, replica grating interferometers constructed in shop, and simple lens systems with experimental results quantitated by means of the phototubes.

The Sun's spectrum should be measured quantitatively, with the Fraunhofer lines, and both emission and absorption spectra should be quantitatively observed. The correlation between electron emission and the energy of photons should be well established by the end of this construction.

### **Studies of bioenergetics using self-constructed instruments**

The constructed photometers can then be used to study the emission and absorption spectra of dark-adapted and light-adapted plant leaves, as compared to other parts of the plant. From quantitative difference spectra, the student should be able to distinguish a mixture of chlorophyll and cytochrome spectra, then proceed to spectra obtained from purified compounds isolated from those sources. Similar spectra can be obtained with *Neurospora mycellia* exposed to different oxygen concentrations. Reference should be made to the  $E_0$  values of the cytochromes, and the energy available from this source calculated. A similar experiment can be performed with the earthworm *Lumbricus*. Although experiments with higher animals may be objected to, use of a simple ear oximeter (to be constructed in shop), sensing hemoglobin oxygen saturation, should allow students to do breathing experiments themselves. Exercise could also be tested. Such experiments should be followed and coordinated with heat-balance studies using oxygen calorimetry on themselves at complete rest, standing, and while pumping a quantitative bicycle ergometer.

## Stasi agents: 'We spread lie that LaRouche killed Palme'

by Göran Haglund

In several media appearances in Sweden, an ex-officer of the State Security Service (Stasi) of the former East German communist state, Herbert Brehmer, has admitted that the Stasi launched a major disinformation effort to blame the European Labor Party (ELP) and Lyndon LaRouche for the Feb. 28, 1986 murder of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. The detailed confessions were made in a front-page article published in the weekly magazine of the Swedish Journalists' Association, *Journalisten*, dated Aug. 20-26, 1992, and in two subsequent half-hour national radio broadcasts on Aug. 29 and Sept. 1.

Brehmer's confessions provide detailed confirmation of repeated assertions by LaRouche and the ELP that the Palme murder was used to launch a massive black propaganda operation against LaRouche and his associates. In the weeks after the murder, the major news outlets in western Europe and the Americas, as well as many in the Soviet bloc, indulged in an outburst of lies targeting LaRouche.

In the United States, this defamation played an integral part in the secret intelligence warfare leading to several political frameup trials, as well as in LaRouche's imprisonment by the Bush administration on Jan. 27, 1989. A key role in this was played by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), as we shall show.

The slander campaign came fast on the heels of the March 18, 1986 election victory of two associates of LaRouche in the Democratic Party primary in the state of Illinois. Mark Fairchild, one of the two, commented on Sept. 1, 1992, upon hearing of the Stasi revelations: "When I woke up on the morning of March 19, 1986, I heard two very surprising things on the radio. One was the charge that LaRouche had

killed Palme; the second was that I had won the nomination for the post of lieutenant governor." The ADL and company launched their propaganda barrage to ensure that the LaRouche candidates' movement would *not* succeed at the ballot box again.

### How the disinformation was launched

In Sweden itself, all media, whether printed or broadcast, went full blast along the lines initiated by the Stasi, in a wave of disinformation that peaked by mid-March 1986. On March 18 alone, *Aftonbladet*, the chief outlet of the Social Democratic Party, ran 16 pages on the Palme murder, 10 of which were devoted to defamation of the ELP; the day after, another 8 pages on the murder, 4 of which devoted to bald lies about the ELP. Other media followed, one day after another, in the psychological-warfare equivalent of a saturation bombardment, designed to once and for all extinguish LaRouche's influence and ideas from the country.

The slanders were then picked up by NBC-TV and other outlets in the United States, and were broadcast worldwide. Soviet television ran a "documentary" on the Palme murder, accusing LaRouche of masterminding the crime.

The revelations now published in Sweden fully corroborate the 102-page Special Report published by *EIR* in October 1986, entitled "A Classical KGB Disinformation Campaign—Who Killed Olof Palme?"

In his confessions published in *Journalisten*, ex-Stasi officer Brehmer details how "Department X was assigned the task of getting involved in the Swedish police investigation" after the Palme murder. Department X was the Stasi unit in charge of disinformation, or "Active Measures," as it was

called by East German spy chief Markus Wolf, who modeled Department X on the Soviet KGB's "Desinformatsia" department. Brehmer says:

"At my desk, I drew up the outlines of how the ELP theory would be conducted into the Swedish police investigation. The plan was to have a national Swedish newspaper receive an anonymous telephone tip-off. It was to happen already during the week after the murder." The article adds: "As an alternative, the information would go directly to one of the special tip-off phones made available by the police. The content would be along the lines that the caller 'knew that the ELP had committed the crime.' In addition, he or she had 'witnessed hectic activity in the ELP headquarters in the night.'

" 'Nothing was really true, but it sounded well-informed and credible,' Brehmer recalls.

"There were several advantages to specifically targeting the ELP. On the one hand, the lack of evidence could be compensated for if the newspaper reporters found something that really tied the ELP to the murder itself. On the other hand, the planted information would contribute to diverting attention from 'surely innocent' groups of the left-wing."

Brehmer explains: "The crime could only have been perpetrated by right-wing extremists. And that we wanted the police leadership in Stockholm to quickly understand."

Indeed, on March 3, *Ekstra Bladet*, Denmark's largest-circulation tabloid, ran an article claiming, "Sources in the police leadership reveal they are looking intensely at right-wing extremist groups, such as the Swedish neo-Nazis and the so-called 'European Labor Party,' which also has a branch in Denmark." Dated Stockholm, this first article connecting the ELP to the Palme murder was based upon a manuscript shown by a reporter of *Expressen*, Sweden's largest-circulation tabloid, according to the *Ekstra Bladet* reporter.

Also on March 3, *Tageszeitung*, a Berlin-based leftist paper, ran an article from Stockholm, with formulations identical to those of *Ekstra Bladet*, directly citing *Expressen* as its source. One day later, on March 4, *Expressen* ran its own version of the Stasi disinformation about the ELP and the murder. From then on, egged on by such Soviet media as Radio Moscow, TASS, and *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, western media increasingly picked up the cue, until the mid-March crescendo of lies and slanders against the ELP and LaRouche.

### Stasi penetration of Sweden

But the Stasi did not merely have a couple of phone calls placed to some newspapers and police headquarters in Stockholm. The *Journalisten* article details: "For the Palme case alone, Registry Department XII had selected 89 possible IMs, secret informal collaborators. All of them were considered suitable for operations in Sweden. . . . Four persons were considered especially well-suited. Two of them were IMs residing permanently in Sweden, probably a married

couple. Another was IM I/2191/78 with 'very good connections to state and political circles in Sweden and to leading officials of the Social Democratic Party (SAP).' And IM I/1326/79 who had 'close relations to the Swedish embassy in the G.D.R. [German Democratic Republic—East Germany].'

Included in the radio broadcasts, but not in the published *Journalisten* article, were several "conspiratorial goals" which had to be achieved by the Stasi:

"1) Establishing relations to Swedish police and security forces; 2) Getting access to information about the measures taken by Swedish police and security forces; 3) Exploiting connections to left- or right-wing extremist groups in Sweden; 4) Exploiting connections to criminals in Sweden, especially arms dealers, smugglers, and forgers; and 5) Exploiting connections to highly placed persons in political and other functions in Swedish society."

The article goes on: " 'This information was unknown even to me,' Brehmer says. 'But irrespective of whether my operation underwent changes along the way or even completely went overboard, the Stasi in any case achieved its goal. I still remember how pleased we were when the 33-year-old [Victor Gunnarsson, who had once signed an ELP election petition, but otherwise had no relationship to the party] was arrested as the murder suspect. His contacts with the ELP contributed to causing general disgust for the ELP. That was the only thing that counted in March of 1986.' " (Not only was Gunnarsson's "link" to LaRouche non-existent; he was not even the assassin. He was later released for lack of any evidence against him.)

### Stasi's friends in the United States

The Stasi disinformation was spread internationally by the ADL. In the spring of 1986, both the ADL and NBC News featured allegations that associates of LaRouche were involved in the assassination. During the summer of 1986, Irwin Suall, Fact-Finding Director of the ADL, traveled to Sweden to exploit the story, and wrote reports to the U.S. government. Swedish police officials traveled to the United States to consult with the task force framing up LaRouche.

Despite the subsequent discrediting of the LaRouche-Palme allegations by Swedish authorities, both the ADL and NBC ran the story again in December 1986. The U.S. government, through prosecutors in Boston, Massachusetts, participated in this new round of disinformation as well.

On Jan. 22, 1992, LaRouche, two of his co-defendants, and his attorneys, including former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark and Odin P. Anderson, filed a legal motion identifying the disinformation campaign in the wake of the Palme murder as the centerpiece of an intelligence warfare covert operation designed to frame up LaRouche. This assertion was dismissed by Judge Albert Bryan, Jr. as "arrant nonsense." Bryan rejected the motion, which would have given LaRouche his freedom.

The Norwegian newspaper Dagbladet's March 19, 1986 editorial page printed a hooded Ku Klux Klansman, lying in the caption that this was Lyndon LaRouche.



The Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet shows "Gunnarsson" (face covered by black square, lower right corner) holding a European Labor Party poster in 1976. After the "scoop" had been propagated around the globe, Aftonbladet admitted, in a minuscule note the day after, that "Gunnarsson" was actually a Social Democrat attempting to tear down the ELP sign.



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 TO DIRECTOR FBI PRIORITY  
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 UNSUB (A); OLOF PALME, PRIME MINISTER OF SWEDEN - VICTIM  
 (DECEASED), STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, FEBRUARY 28, 1987  
 RE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION ON APRIL 21, 1987, BETWEEN SA  
 BOSTON, AND SA WASHINGTON FIELD; AND  
 BUREAU TELETYPE, DATED MARCH 20, 1987.  
 AS SET OUT IN REFERENCED TELETYPE, INVESTIGATORS FROM THE  
 ARE CURRENTLY IN WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
 CONCERNING CAPTIONED MATTER. AS BOSTON IS AWARE, SUSPECTS IN  
 CAPTIONED MATTER HAVE LINKS TO THE LYNDON LA ROUCHE ORGANIZATION  
 AND THE HAVE REQUESTED TO CONFER WITH AND  
 HIS ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY (AUSA) IN REFERENCE TO THE

INDICES SEARCHED  
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PAGE TWO DE WF 0048  
 INVESTIGATION OF LYNDON LA ROUCHE. WITH CONCURRENCE OF SAC,  
 BOSTON, SA AND WILL  
 TRAVEL APRIL 22, 1987, TO BOSTON, ABOARD NORTHWEST FLIGHT 330,  
 ARRIVING AT 10:24 A.M.  
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This FBI document, obtained under the Freedom of Information Act, shows the attempt of the agency and the U.S. Justice Department to link LaRouche to the Palme assassination.

**A22 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1986**

## Suspect in Palme Case Had LaRouche Party Tie

### Swedish Group Says Link Was Cut in '85

By John Mintz  
 Washington Post Staff Writer

The 32-year-old man arrested in connection with the assassination of Swedish prime minister Olof Palme was formerly an active member of the Swedish political group with right-wing U.S. candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. but the Swedish group said it had severed ties with him because of his sinister activities.

Victor Gunnarsson, 32, was arrested by police in Palme's Federal District of Columbia neighborhood in December 1984, when he was seen in the company of LaRouche's European Labor Party members on the streets, said Michael LaRouche, a party spokesman, in a news conference.

Gunnarsson, who is now in Sweden, was seen with LaRouche's European Labor Party poster in 1976. After the "scoop" had been propagated around the globe, Aftonbladet admitted, in a minuscule note the day after, that "Gunnarsson" was actually a Social Democrat attempting to tear down the ELP sign.

Gunnarsson moved to that area to join him. The Swedish party (known by its initials, EAP) is one of a number of European labor parties.

## LaRouche Documents Linked to Palme Case

Special to The New York Times  
 WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — The Federal Bureau of Investigation obtained documents during a raid of the headquarters of Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. that could be helpful to Sweden in the search for the killer of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

The documents, which include a list of names and addresses, were found in a room in the LaRouche family home in Washington.

The FBI said the documents were found in a room in the LaRouche family home in Washington. The documents include a list of names and addresses, which the FBI said could be helpful to Sweden in the search for the killer of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

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## Documentation

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In October 1986, six months after the launching of the Stasi operation to try to pin the murder of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme on associates of Lyndon LaRouche, EIR published a 102-page Special Report, titled "A Classical KGB Disinformation Campaign: Who Killed Olof Palme?" Keeping in mind that the recent revelations by the Stasi agents themselves were not available to the team of EIR researchers, the reader can appreciate the accuracy of the report, which documented the campaign of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), NBC-TV, Soviet spokesmen, and others, to spread the slander around the world. We reprint excerpts from the preface, "Tracing the Tracks of Palme's Assassins," by Swedish European Labor Party spokesman Michael Ericson.

After the news of the Palme murder hit the press, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., Founder and Contributing Editor of *Executive Intelligence Review* magazine, launched "Operation Edgar Allan Poe." LaRouche issued a memorandum of investigative hypotheses regarding the assassination of the Swedish prime minister. LaRouche indicated a way to "trace the tracks" of those who decided to kill Palme, by observing their unavoidable attempts to cover them up. . . .

My party—the European Labor Party (ELP)—was created in Sweden in 1975, inspired by the economic and philosophical ideas of LaRouche. We have pursued a policy of full sovereignty for our nation, in *concordance* with other sovereign republics—refusing to submit to the role of a "satrapy" to an empire wishing to gobble up its neighbors. . . . That is the primary issue which has distinguished the ELP from the leadership of Palme's Social Democratic Party. Other political differences are subsumed by that underlying difference. That is why, as we were later to discover, the Soviet secret services began to target our activities in Sweden in the very beginning, when our influence was still small. . . .

The architects behind the disinformation campaign likely viewed Sweden as a weak flank in this mobilization against the growing Soviet threat. The Soviets undoubtedly thought that they could get away with laying the Palme murder at the doorstep of the ELP, as a first step in dismantling the LaRouche mobilization globally. The Swedish news media, being what they are, again followed the Soviet's lead on this matter. . . .

Whether or not the media believe their own lies is not the issue here, although they did not hide too well the origin of these lies. Their negligence has given the *EIR* staff an opportunity to lay bare the Soviet disinformation apparatus in a way which has never been done before. At the present critical juncture in European politics, this report serves a vital role in exposing a campaign which now threatens the very existence of our nations.

## Operation Edgar Allan Poe

On March 4, 1986, less than a week after the Palme assassination, LaRouche issued a research memorandum, launching what he called "Operation Edgar Allan Poe." He outlined investigative hypotheses to solve the question of who killed Olof Palme. In this memorandum, LaRouche made the following included points, most relevant in light of the recent revelations:

The most important clues to be considered come from the area of news-media coverage of the killing and investigations. Two characteristics of such news-media coverage must receive special emphasis in the inquiry:

- Efforts to divert suspicion to or away from certain classes of suspects.
- Efforts to exploit the killing to generate a politically or strategically significant reaction.

It need only be mentioned, that the Soviet disinformation channels are, so far, most active in attempting to generate variously politically or even strategically significant reactions to the killing. The pivotal question, is whether political exploitation of the killing is merely opportunistic, or whether the exploitation reflects in one sense or another the motivation for the killing.

So far, the most probable hypotheses are:

A. That Palme had been actually or plausibly instrumental in some recent action or action-in-preparation, which prompted some agency to require the immediate killing of Palme as either revenge or prevention.

B. That Palme was killed by the Soviets or some related agency, because the political value of Palme's bloody shirt was esteemed to greatly outweigh the usefulness of the living Palme. This would coincide with the use of either elements of international terrorism or Soviet-steered ultra-right-wing groups as accessories to the action.

## LaRouche's 2255 Motion

*The "Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, Correct Sentence" under 28 U.S.C. 2255, made by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and his co-defendants on Jan. 22, 1992, included the following point:*

80. The fabricated assassination allegations continued through 1986, 1987, and 1988. In the spring of 1986, both the ADL and NBC-TV News featured allegations that persons associated with LaRouche were involved in the assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. (See Appendix 57.) During the summer of 1986, Irwin Suall, Fact-Finding Director of the ADL, traveled to Sweden to exploit this story and wrote reports to the U.S. Government. (See Appendix 58.) Despite the discrediting of the LaRouche-Palme allegations by Swedish authorities, the story was run in December 1986 by NBC and the ADL. The Government participated in this new round of disinformation as well, leaking and mischaracterizing confidential notebook materials maintained in the exclusive control of Boston prosecutors. (See Appendix 59.)

# Who is steering the Rostock riots?

by EIR Staff

“An economic bombardment of Germany” is being planned by the United States, Great Britain, and France, to force down the deutschemark and to blame the “wicked Germans” for the current financial crisis, a senior British strategist told this news service on Aug. 31. “There will be a general gang-up on the Germans. The big boys will buy the hell out of the D-mark. Bush is acutely embarrassed by the state of the dollar. It won’t be a military bombardment, but there will be an economic bombardment of Germany. Either the Bundesbank brings down the rates by a half percent, or 1%, or there will be a concert at the top against Germany.”

Alongside this campaign, the British are resurrecting idiotic charges that Germany is becoming a “Fourth Reich,” expanding into eastern Europe and the Balkans, while neo-Nazis rampage in the streets. Playing into this propaganda is the fact that several German cities, particularly Rostock and Cottbus in the east, have been hit with rioting by right-wingers and by terrorist bombings.

“The English, who are pretty cynical, will attempt to make capital out of the Rostock events and develop a closer relationship to France,” our source said.

The London *Sunday Times*, in an Aug. 30 editorial, spared no rhetoric in linking the Rostock riots to the “threat” constituted by the Bundesbank policy. “Rostock’s rioting has reminded the world of nightmares it thought were behind it,” the paper wrote. “Across Germany, mainstream politicians and public figures have voiced their horror and warned of the menace of resurrected fascism. . . . Neo-Nazi street fighters and an over-mighty D-mark bode ill for the new Germany.”

British diplomacy operates on several tracks with respect to Germany: On the one side, obstacles are placed in the path of the German government’s Balkan policy; the French government is encouraged to take advantage of Bonn’s difficulties and undertake for itself a leading role in the Balkans; on the other side, it is insinuated to the Germans that there is no trusting the French in European matters, and anyway they will probably vote against the Maastricht Treaty on European Union, and therefore England is the best partner for the new Germany. The French, meanwhile, are told that there is no trusting the Germans, as proved by the Rostock neo-Nazi outbursts, and that therefore the English are the better foreign policy partners for the French.

## ‘A strategy of tension’

It is becoming apparent to many that the Rostock events are not some sociological eruption. Wrote Henry de Bresson in the French daily *Le Monde* on Sept. 1:

“The German government could well, for the first time, find itself faced with a strategy of tension carefully put into place, and which would progressively try to exploit the dissatisfaction of large sectors of the population, in the East as in the West.”

Chancellor Helmut Kohl himself told a meeting of his cabinet in Bonn at the end of August that the Rostock riots had been “prepared in the manner of a general staff” and contrived by “former Stasi people.” The Stasi was the communist East German secret intelligence service.

The interior minister of the state of Brandenburg, Alwin Ziel, charged in an Aug. 31 television interview that “there are indications that these actions have been orchestrated from outside. We have to be aware that such things are pre-planned, there is a strategy behind it, which we have to stand up against.” After three nights of unrest in Cottbus, Alwin Ziel said: “We had the impression in Cottbus, that the radical rightist youth were being directed.” Certain persons, equipped with walkie-talkies, were seen giving directives to the mob.

At least three people were taken into custody in Rostock on Aug. 23 who had earlier belonged to a special unit of the Stasi, and who now played a significant role in the instigation of the unrest. The radical right groupings are sprinkled with people who formerly had leading positions in the East German communist apparatus.

But who benefits from the work of such former Stasi collaborators? The communist German Democratic Republic no longer exists. The U.S.S.R. and the KGB, of which the Stasi was an appendage, also no longer exist. Admittedly, the Russians have a successor to the KGB and continue to carry out espionage in Germany, but the Russian media are making no use of the incidents in Rostock and elsewhere for propaganda purposes.

The leads from Rostock and Cottbus point rather toward the West than toward the East. News agencies report that Rostock police are investigating the behavior of several foreign TV crews—French and either British or American—in bribing teenage youths to give the Nazi salute in front of the cameras. “The information will be turned over to a prosecutor for possible legal action against the teams,” said a police spokesman.

The same method was applied in May 1985, shortly before a visit to the Bitburg cemetery in Germany by President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl. A *Newsweek* team placed flowers on the tombstones of two German youths who had died in the last days of the Second World War as forced conscripts of the Waffen SS. The picture, printed on the cover of the magazine, was intended to convey the idea that the Germans are still worshipping the Third Reich.



# Flight ban: new plot to dismantle Iraq

by Joseph Brewda

The Anglo-Americans and French have begun a new phase of their plot to carve up the Middle East with their Aug. 26 unilateral ban on Iraqi domestic flights south of the 32nd parallel. Under the cynical pretext of protecting Iraqi Shi'ites from alleged repression, U.S. warplanes began flying more than 100 sorties daily since the ban began. "There have been signs of preparations for another ground offensive for several weeks now," national security adviser Gen. Brent Scowcroft told NBC on "Meet the Press" Aug. 30. "I won't want to say exactly what we'd do, but I think Saddam ought to take the prospect very seriously."

Commenting on the latest move, Iraqi Vice President Taha Yassin Ramadan told the Non-Aligned Movement summit in Jakarta, Indonesia on Sept. 2 that it is part of a "campaign to foment sectarian sedition and incite racial differences in an attempt to dismantle the country into weak and helpless parts." Ramadan invited summit participants to tour the south to see for themselves the situation there. In fact the dire situation is largely the result of the murderous embargo against Iraq, now entering its 25th month.

Even according to U.S. estimates, Iraq has only flown 30 planes in the region since the war. Adding to the farce, former Dutch Foreign Minister Max Van der Stoep, has claimed that ongoing construction of a 350-mile canal to drain saline ground water in the south is actually part of a conspiracy to destroy "Shi'ite culture," and, of course, violate the environment by drying up wetlands.

In a further display of arrogance, the Anglo-Americans and French are not bothering to give their actions even the appearance of legality. This time, they have not even rammed through a U.N. Security Council resolution. Commenting on the unilateral decision of the three (with the verbal support of Russia), U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali claimed that no new resolution was necessary. "We don't need to endorse" it, the British toady claimed, "because the four member states that have done this have already received a mandate from the Security Council." Even British Foreign minister Douglas Hurd has acknowledged that the air ban was not sanctioned by earlier resolutions.

## Sykes-Picot revisited

Ever since the Gulf war, the Anglo-Americans and French have been toying with various schemes to carve up the region, just as they had following World War I

with the so-called Sykes-Picot Treaty. Except for the later imposition of Israel onto the region, that agreement has defined boundaries ever since. Now, with Iraq crushed, the oil fields occupied by the West, and OPEC eliminated all but in name, there are indications that the powers are getting ready for major moves. These include fomenting revolt in Iraq followed by its virtual division between Turkey and Iran; provoking a Turkish-Iranian war and Turkish-Syrian war; and preparing for an Iranian-Arab conflict. Palace coups and assassinations also appear to be on the agenda. The ongoing Mideast peace conference is intended to lead to a significant increase in Israeli power. Indicating the direction of developments, Iraqi Kurdish leader Jalal Talabani told the Turkish daily *Milliyet* on July 25, "We think it is better for us to become part of democratic Turkey than live indefinitely under the horrible conditions of Iraq." He added that the oil-rich Kurdish region was once part of Turkey, and claimed that Turkey and Britain have the right to return the region to Turkey, because they were both signatories to the post-World War I deals. The offer to hand Iraqi Kurdistan to Turkey had been first publicly made in the summer of 1990 by former Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger as an inducement to Turkey.

On Aug. 30, the Syrian-based Islamic Action Organization and the Da'wa group called on Shi'ite exiles to return to the south and to "fill the political and administrative gap created by the regime's gradual absence from the area" due to the new flight ban and related Anglo-American moves. The groups called on Iraqi government officials and members of the Armed Forces to join a rebellion against the government. They also called for coordinating revolts in the south with the Anglo-American Kurdish "safe haven" in the north.

Commenting on such plans, Barsan el-Takriti, Iraqi ambassador to Switzerland and Saddam Hussein's brother, told German weekly *Der Spiegel*, in an interview published Sept. 1: "The partitioning of Iraq would be like the explosion of a bomb whose shrapnel would hit the entire Mideast." If Iraq were partitioned, he warned, Iran, Turkey, and Syria would have to be as well. "It would be the same as lighting a fire in a room. One must consider carefully whether the fire will spread to the whole house." The fact is that a "Shi'ite safe haven" in the south would tend to fall under the control of Iran, leading sooner or later to an Arab-Iranian conflagration, while fooling around with a "Kurdistan" in the north will probably trigger a Turkish-Iranian conflict in fairly short order. On Sept. 1, Turkish helicopters violated Iranian airspace in hot pursuit of Kurds in Iran, the first instance of this kind since the Gulf war.

In other words, a new Sykes-Picot also means spreading wars in the Mideast region that could exceed in horror the war in former Yugoslavia, which the Anglo-Americans and French also provoked.

# Colombian government's pact with the devil comes to light

by Andrea Olivieri

Shocking new proof of the Colombian government's long-term connivance with the cocaine traffickers and assassins of the Medellín Cartel has come to light, through a recent series of exposés in the Bogotá daily *La Prensa*. According to the evidence presented by that newspaper, President César Gaviria struck a pact with the cartel at least three years ago, when he first became the Liberal Party's presidential candidate, following the mafia assassination of the anti-drug candidate and front-runner Luis Carlos Galán. Gaviria went on to bring a network of cartel accomplices and employees into his government, and to fashion a plea-bargain arrangement with cartel chieftain Pablo Escobar that allowed the drug lord to continue his illicit trade and carry out selective assassinations from a government-protected refuge. And when the corruption began to spill out into the public view, Gaviria arranged for Escobar's "escape."

How far back Gaviria's pact with the cartel actually goes is a matter for criminal investigation. What is certain is that the Colombian population's long-standing perception of the Gaviria government as corrupt now stands fully confirmed. As *La Prensa* editorialized Aug. 24, the specter of Brazilian-style corruption, which has led to impeachment proceedings against the head of state of that country, is now haunting Colombia.

Indeed, in a desperate attempt to fend off that specter, Gaviria staged a nationally televised press conference Sept. 1 to try to defuse the scandal. However, his evasive answers left no one convinced and actually prompted calls for a "political trial" of the President before the nation's Congress.

## The making of a narco-President

Immediately following the August 1989 assassination of Luis Carlos Galán, César Gaviria, a relatively new face in the Galán camp, was inexplicably and suddenly thrust forward as the new candidate prepared to fly the *galanista* banner. Gaviria swore to wage implacable war against the drug mafia, and to root out Liberal Party corruption. He proceeded to form a security guard around himself made up, among others, of *known employees of Pablo Escobar*, the same Escobar who had just murdered a future President and thwarted the hopes

of the Colombian people for rescue from the narco-terrorist enemy.

Heading the team of Gaviria's bodyguards was retired Army colonel Homero de Jesús Rodríguez, who had also been "responsible" for Galán's security. Working with Rodríguez was Eduardo Mendoza de la Torre, a Gaviria intimate who would remain a security adviser to the President up to and after his 1992 appointment as deputy minister of justice. Rodríguez and Mendoza hired two mercenaries, the Israeli Eytan Koren and one Isaac Lee, who, according to *La Prensa*, are business partners and roommates.

Both Koren and Lee had been under investigation by Colombia's equivalent of the FBI, the Department of Administrative Security (DAS), for having brought another mercenary, the infamous Israeli Army colonel Yair Klein (ret.), into Colombia in 1988. Klein had personally helped train Escobar's army of narco-assassins (reputed to be 1,000 strong), until he was forced to flee the country in 1989, a few months before the Galán murder. Police evidence has confirmed that it was weapons from a \$10 million arms shipment that Klein delivered to the Medellín Cartel which killed Galán.

Had Gaviria decided to abandon his pact with the Medellín Cartel, what would his personal bodyguards have done?

After Gaviria was elected President in August 1990, he set about forging a government of explicit narco-sympathizers, ranging from drug legalization lobbyist Ernesto Samper Pizano, to longtime ally of the cartels, M-19 chieftain Antonio Navarro Wolf. His Economics Minister Rudolf Hommes is a former business partner and associate of Rodrigo Botero Montoya, the architect of Colombia's infamous "sinister window" at the central bank which launders the cartel's drug dollars, no questions asked.

## 'The Black Ants'

Koren and Lee maintained a thug apparatus (under cover of various security firms) which was brought into the government through Gaviria's Justice Ministry. Government documents published by *La Prensa* on Aug. 22 show that in early 1992, then-Justice Minister Fernando Carrillo, one of the

Harvard "boy wonders" with which Gaviria has surrounded himself, created a special security department within his ministry, and put none other than Isaac Lee in charge of it. Carrillo illegally bypassed official procedures to create the department, which effectively *displaced* authorized DAS personnel as security for the ministry.

Lee proceeded to staff this department with *Las Hormigas Negras* ("The Black Ants"), his personal thugs, and got them license to carry weapons on the street as well as apparent immunity from prosecution. At least one cold-blooded murder carried out by "The Black Ants" was covered up on Carrillo's personal orders, according to *La Prensa*. Lee's thugs became a terror and blackmail machine within the very core of Gaviria's government, intimidating and threatening those who stood in their way and serving as a constant reminder to Gaviria and his cabinet of their subservience to the cartel.

General Security, Ltd., one of the security firms run by the Israeli mercenary Koren, was meanwhile contracted by the Justice Ministry to install the security mechanisms at the Envigado jail, known as "The Cathedral," which housed Pablo Escobar and his henchmen following their orchestrated "surrender" in June 1991. *La Prensa* reports that at least 80% of the \$4 million contract was paid to Koren's company by the ministry, although no more than 20% of the security work, including a crucial electrified fence, was ever completed.

In January 1992, Envigado prison director Jorge Pataquiva was fired when the luxuries and privileges he had permitted the "imprisoned" drug traffickers came to light. His replacement in the post was the former security chief for both Galán and Gaviria who had first brought Koren and Lee on board, Homero de Jesús Rodríguez. The national prison director Manuel Humberto Cáceres was also fired in the scandal, but Justice Minister Carrillo proceeded to hire the ghost consultant firm Proindustrial Asesorías, owned by Cáceres and Pataquiva, to help create a special elite force in charge of security at the Envigado jail!

And so, the accomplices and employees of Pablo Escobar maintained a constant and ominous presence inside the Gaviria administration.

## Silencing the press

*La Prensa's* revelations come rather late in the day. In the aftermath of Escobar's flight from his Envigado refuge, several of these Escobar plants inside the government were purged by a President desperate to cover his own tracks. Nonetheless, *La Prensa* inescapably points the finger of blame at President Gaviria. Says its Aug. 24 editorial, "Brazil? Watergate? These are child's play. . . . Here the corruption is big-time, from above, and with a President who neither hears nor sees. Who neither questions. Nor investigates. Nor blames. A President who is losing control of the country and who cannot say a word because behind the worst corruption

are his friends. His best friends."

Gaviria and his "best friends" have no intention of allowing *La Prensa*, run by former Colombian President Misael Pastrana, to get away with its bold move. Although the President's rumored threat of a lawsuit against *La Prensa* has yet to materialize, Gaviria and associates have launched a campaign of economic warfare and terrorism against the newspaper. Private and public vendors have been forced by the government to withdraw their advertisements, the government's press agency has illegally denied *La Prensa* access to official news releases, the newspaper has been deprived of the right to publish lottery results, etc.

## Stripped of protection

Most serious of all, the government has stripped officers of the newspaper, including former President Pastrana, of their government-assigned bodyguards. It is already being rumored that mercenary Koren is organizing the assassination of at least one *La Prensa* journalist, as a "warning." Readers should remember the punishment meted out to the anti-drug daily *El Espectador*, including assassination of its publisher Guillermo Cano and of several of its journalists, and the car-bombing of its central headquarters in Bogotá.

*La Prensa* has thus far received no visible support from any of the other Colombian media, which are reportedly being courted or threatened personally by President Gaviria.

Whether Gaviria succeeds in silencing *La Prensa* remains to be seen. What is clear, is that his popularity has sunk to an all-time low, and that he is sufficiently haunted by the fate of his corrupt Brazilian colleague to attempt a public rebuttal. On Sept. 1, President Gaviria broadcast an orchestrated press conference, with carefully selected journalists asking pre-arranged questions, on national television.

Gaviria admitted that he was "not exempt from responsibility" for the Escobar fiasco, but that "I am at ease with the decisions I took and am publicly ready to give all the explanations which are asked of me . . . to the Congress of the Republic." He nonetheless argued that these were the acceptable "risks" entailed in the surrender deal with the cartel chieftain—a deal which he continues to defend—and blamed those who did not carry out his orders properly. He denied any plans to resign should a congressional inquiry find him blameworthy, saying "I don't think that anybody is seriously thinking that."

Despite the report that Gaviria prepared for his press conference for a full week, he was clearly unprepared for the one question that went to the heart of the matter. When asked by a journalist whether "the soul of Luis Carlos Galán is resting in peace," Colombia's narco-President stammered and blushed like Shakespeare's Macbeth seeing Banquo's ghost, before blurting out an unconvincing "yes." A poll of Colombian notables taken immediately after the broadcast showed a full 77% were unsatisfied and embarrassed by Gaviria's answers.

# One year after independence, Ukraine faces test of sovereignty

by Rachel Douglas

You can fly into Kiev now, as I did a year and two days after Ukraine's proclamation of its independence on Aug. 24, 1991, on an aircraft of Air Ukraine, marked with the Ukrainian national "trident" crest freshly painted in the national blue and yellow colors, where formerly there were the drab markings of Soviet Aeroflot. Political activists, still joyful about the establishment of an independent Ukraine after hundreds of years within the Russian empire, are preoccupied with whether their nation's sovereignty can be maintained in the face of pressure from Moscow to maintain the relationships of domination of the former Soviet Union, and in the face of an economic crunch that grows worse from day to day.

Leaders of the Ukrainian independence movement Rukh, which has split into several parties and movements, consider Ukraine's ability to resist the waves of inflation rolling in from Russia as fatally compromised by former Communist Party leader, now President, Leonid Kravchuk's close coordination of economic and political matters with Russian President Boris Yeltsin. Looking for alternative economic ties in the West, however, Ukraine finds the unappetizing prospect of enslavement to International Monetary Fund (IMF) programs that prioritize asset-stripping and the collection of debt service, including in the worst case by means of "shock therapy" measures (cancellation of subsidies, total unfettering of prices, *inter alia*) that condemn an economy to death.

## Shock therapy rejected

Kravchuk's government itself has officially rejected IMF shock therapy. In an Aug. 31 press conference in Kiev, Economics Minister Valentin Symonenko announced that "an immediate transition to the market economy is unrealistic, as the Russian experience demonstrates. . . . We do not need radical shock therapy. Instead, we need slow, evolutionary reform." He promised to submit a package to parliament on Sept. 16, which would allow only very gradual privatization.

At the Dialogue Congress-Ukraine held in Alpach, Austria just after the independence anniversary (see article, p. 37), other officials sounded the same note. Vasily Yevtukov, chairman of the Ukrainian Industrialists and Entrepreneurs

Association and a member of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, said there, "It is better to learn from the mistakes made in carrying out reforms in Russia and other countries." Ukraine needed "an evolutionary path to avoid the upheavals that can nullify our efforts." According to Yevtukov, the "paradoxical and illogical ways" that prevailed during Soviet rule "demand for us some time to develop useful ties."

## Stuggle for basic necessities

For Ukrainian citizens, caution is not far removed from paralysis. With inflation running at 20% per month, people are forced to spend much of their time in a scramble for basic requirements, including food. The Kiev subway system is as jammed in the middle of the afternoon as it is at rush hour; thousands of people are not at work, but on the move, organizing the means for themselves and their families to survive another week, or a few more days. On Saturday mornings, the Republic Stadium in Kiev is the scene of a gigantic flea market, to which people come by the thousands, in a stream that pours out of the subway system starting at 7:00 a.m. and not stopping until dusk.

How high the stakes are in Ukraine's search for a solution to the economic crisis, was revealed by Dr. Leonid Pyrig at the Alpach conference. Pyrig, chairman of the Ukrainian Medical Association, said that Ukraine was facing a total public health collapse, aggravated by the drastic ecological damage inflicted during the Soviet period.

## Death rate higher than birth rate

In 1991, Pyrig reported, the death rate in Ukraine was 35% higher than the birth rate, which poses the burning question of "what will happen in 1992?" Many couples are deciding not to have children, in the face of the growing social and economic problems. Meanwhile, only 20% of children entering school are healthy, and at the end of the schooling, only 5-8% are healthy. Throughout the country, the effects of the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster and other devastations dating from the years of Soviet control have produced grave ecological and public health problems. In this setting, he said, the population's "right to well-being and health" is a pressing issue of the day.

## One-party apparat will not build Ukraine

*Dmytro Ponamarchuk was press spokesman for the presidential campaign of Vyacheslav Chornovil, leader of the Ukrainian independence movement Rukh. Rachel Douglas interviewed him on Aug. 28 in Kiev. The forum mentioned took place Aug. 21-24.*

**EIR:** The World Forum of Ukrainians just ended here in Kiev. What were the high points of this event?

**Ponamarchuk:** The main task of the forum was to pull together all the representatives of Ukrainians abroad, both from the West and from the East, and to unite them around the main idea, of building an independent Ukrainian state.

**EIR:** How many people participated?

**Ponamarchuk:** There were from 300 to 350 people from each of these areas—from the West, from the East, and from within Ukraine itself. This was more than had been expected, so that around 900 people took part in all.

**EIR:** I understand that something of a sensation struck, after the forum. What was this about?

**Ponamarchuk:** Actually, there were already sensational developments during the forum itself, on its opening day. This was when the President of Ukraine [Leonid Kravchuk], at the most representative meeting in the last 70 years on the subject of independent Ukraine, in his main speech attacked the opposition and the leader of the opposition, Vyacheslav Chornovil. So, such a high-level forum, where what was under discussion was the problems of building an independent state, how to get out of the economic crisis, and the further prospects for cooperation of Ukrainians throughout the world, was exploited by the President for his struggle against Vyacheslav Chornovil as the leader of the opposition. He even descended to the level of personal attacks, calling Chornovil an enemy of independent Ukraine and blaming him for a schism in the democratic movement.

**EIR:** How did the attendees react to this, and how did they greet Chornovil?

**Ponamarchuk:** There were many shouts of “disgrace!” from the hall. People whistled and stamped their feet, and didn’t allow the President to continue. He said: I’ll just wait until you calm down. Then he continued, and the audience again interrupted and would not let him speak. This was the

very biggest sensation, since nobody would have expected—also considering that this was the first anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Ukraine, and a holiday for Ukrainians worldwide—that the tribune would be used to settle personal accounts with the opposition. This was a real shock. For the first time, a large part of the Ukrainian diaspora understood what kind of a person the President really is, although of course from the beginning, and before the forum, a very big image had been created for Kravchuk, as the leader of the new state, as a thoughtful and progressive leader, so that people’s sympathies were on his side.

When Chornovil finally got the floor, being a speaker on the forum agenda, late on the evening of the first day, it was obvious from the prolonged applause that greeted him, whose side sympathies were on now.

What they differed on, could be put this way. Kravchuk said that the most important thing is that he is running into interference in building an independent Ukraine. But Chornovil was able to show just how independent it is. Nobody is building independent Ukraine, if you still have that one-party, Communist Party apparat, which has simply merged now with mafia structures, bureaucratic, *nomenklatura* structures. This is what Kravchuk is relying on, in fact, although in his speech he said he would like to rely on democratic forces and unite them around himself.

**EIR:** After the conclusion of the forum, then, there was a special statement from the President through the official news agency Ukrinform?

**Ponamarchuk:** There was another event that occurred there, which deserves attention. On Aug. 24, the very anniversary of the proclamation of independent Ukraine, there was what we call a *viche*. This was a huge meeting, at which it was planned for the leaders of all the major movements and parties to speak, as well as representatives of the government. And despite the fact that the leaders of almost all parties spoke, no place was found on the agenda for Chornovil. And the *viche* from the outset was demanding that Chornovil speak. The event had to be shut down early. The people who organized the meeting, and it was organized by the state structures, did not want Chornovil to be there.

As a result of all this, many Ukrainians from the diaspora, such as for instance Slava Stetsko, the leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), and Zhisnevsky from Toronto—Ukrainians, the goal of whose work and activity in their lives has been to see Ukraine independent—were pained and felt justified in expressing their opinion that Ukraine is not independent under this leadership. Zhisnevsky openly stated, as did Slava Stetsko, that the current authorities in Ukraine have merged with mafia structures. Mrs. Stetsko especially emphasized this. Other delegates, in a softer form, not quite as frankly, talked about the situation in the economy as a factor showing how Ukraine is still dependent on former Soviet structures.

Then Kravchuk instructed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to distribute through the government news agency an announcement, that a citizen of any country can be deported from Ukraine on 24-hours notice, and stripped of the right ever to return, if he in any way sows divisions amongst the forces committed to building an independent state, or enmity in national and social relations. It is cleverly formulated, being aimed at whoever would stand against the idea of building independent Ukraine. But the idea of building independent Ukraine, in Kravchuk's opinion, is incarnated in the person of himself and in the current government and the structures opposed by the Ukrainian opposition today.

**EIR:** Tell us how you assess the relations between Kravchuk and Russian President Boris Yeltsin, and with Russia, and what you think about the possible tendency toward rebirth of an imperial Great Russia policy from Moscow.

**Ponamarchuk:** This is a very acute problem right now, because the [Russia-Ukraine] talks in Dagomys and then in Yalta showed that Kravchuk in effect is pursuing a covert policy of coordinating with Yeltsin the future relations of Ukraine with Russia. There is evidence that Kravchuk actually initiated the draft treaty on further relations and cooperation with Russia.

Also, information about this draft treaty has been leaked in a very clever fashion. Its provisions are made known, so that they will then be attacked, and there will be a show of "revising" it. But it's being said that even if 99% of the proposed treaty were thrown out, the 1% that remained would suffice to make Ukraine a province of Russia, rather than a sovereign, independent state.

**EIR:** How do the difficulties between Russia and Ukraine show up in the economic and political spheres?

**Ponamarchuk:** In the political realm, you have these scantily publicized, practically secret, negotiations I was just talking about between Kravchuk and Yeltsin. Political, economic, and military questions are being decided there, in such a way: Russia presents its draft of a treaty for Ukraine to sign, even though Ukraine was the initiator of signing such a treaty. From this you can see, how dependent Kravchuk is on Yeltsin. Russia is preparing the treaty. And the treaty draft talks about a single customs space, a single information space, a very broad single economic space, and a strategic space. It talks about Russia being able to use military bases on Ukrainian territory free of charge. Juridically there is no Russian army on Ukrainian soil, with the exception of the Navy, but the agreement on the Black Sea Fleet and the introduction of a dual command for it, shows that Ukraine is making concessions with respect to its sovereignty, since the command headquarters of the Black Sea Fleet is located at bases on Ukrainian territory. Whereas it would have been possible to divide the Navy itself, proportionally, according to who had contributed what to building the fleet. Ukraine provided

25% of the resources for the entire Navy of the former Soviet Union.

**EIR:** And the situation with the economy, overall?

**Ponamarchuk:** Judging by the situation today, Russia's economy for some time already has been ahead of Ukraine's economic development. You can see this in decisions adopted, and in Russia's behavior toward Ukraine with respect to the economy. Take currency questions. While earlier the Ukrainian government announced that its kupon would be as strong or stronger than the ruble, now for 1 kupon you can get 70 kopeks, or less—60 kopeks.

Furthermore, Russia effectively controls the military-industrial complex in Ukraine.

**EIR:** I understand differences in economic practice have developed, between the western and eastern regions of Ukraine; that western Ukraine has developed ties with neighboring countries, finding this easier than dealing with the industrial managers in eastern Ukraine, where the heavy industry has been closely tied with Russia's.

**Ponamarchuk:** Yes, mainly these are barter relations with neighbors like Hungary, Poland, the Czech Lands, and Slovakia. For example, this past winter there was an agreement between Lviv [Lvov] and Hungary, on the exchange of television sets produced in Lviv, for Hungarian potatoes. Eastern and southern Ukraine, by contrast, are basically controlled by Russia through the ruble; they are ruble zones. The close proximity of these areas to Russia makes it possible for Russian goods to be brought in for sale on the territory of Ukraine, not for Ukrainian national money, but in rubles. Then take into account, that Russia's inflation is spiraling to colossal levels. A miner can have a wage as high as 40,000 rubles, while an intellectual worker in Kiev gets 3,000 kupons per month. And a kupon is worth 60-70 kopeks. In the eastern and southern regions of Ukraine, people receive their wages in kupons, which are effectively worthless, so they have a big material interest in receiving rubles—since for the ruble, one can buy goods.

**EIR:** Are people here aware of the ruinous results "shock therapy" had in Poland? How do you view this?

**Ponamarchuk:** We had as economics minister Lanovoi, who was talking a lot about the Polish example. He was a reformer with a Russian inclination, however, for which reason Chornovil criticized him.

But I would say that for Ukraine, application of "shock therapy" would be the last blow for our young independent state. Consider that over 90% of the population voted for Ukrainian independence. In so voting, they voted against any rebirth of the Soviet Union. But given the situation now with the standard of living of the majority of the population, shock therapy could lead to extreme impoverishment, leaving people completely defenseless.

# Ukraine opposes Maastricht Treaty, seeks economic, political help

by Mark Burdman

Opposition to the European Community's Maastricht Treaty is not only manifest in Denmark, France, and other countries of western Europe. Maastricht, which would place the EC member-states under supranational financial control and grotesque bureaucratic centralization from Brussels, is also perceived as a clear and present strategic danger by leading political figures in the nation of Ukraine.

This point was forcefully made during an Aug. 28 interview with *EIR* granted by Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the parliamentary commission of the Ukrainian Parliament, in the town of Alpbach in the Tyrol region of Austria. Pavlychko was one of the leaders of a delegation of prominent parliamentarians, economists, and professionals who had come from Ukraine to attend the "Dialogue Congress—Ukraine" sponsored by Austria's renowned "European Forum Alpbach" from Aug. 26-28.

The gist of Pavlychko's comments was that Ukraine is firmly opposed to Maastricht, and would be happy to see the entire project buried, and replaced by a firm commitment on the part of Germany, Austria, and other western or central European nations to help develop the economies and political institutions of the post-totalitarian nations of eastern Europe and the Balkans. This would be necessary, in his view, to create an effective strategic buffer against the probable emergence of a post-Soviet Russian imperial thrust in the coming months or years.

## Germany and Austria must destroy Maastricht

Pavlychko came to this point when asked his view about the proposal, authored by *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche, for a "Productive Triangle" of infrastructural and agro-industrial development, based on the area encompassed by the three great cities of Paris-Berlin-Vienna. He responded by focusing on Vienna, the capital of Austria, noting the irony that the Austrians seem more eager at this point to become part of the "European Union" that is supposed to emerge out of the Maastricht agreement, than to play a leading role in a development project in Europe.

Specifically, he referred to the speech made one day earlier in Alpbach by Dr. Andreas Khol, a senior figure in the ruling Austrian People's Party and head of the foreign policy

commission of the Austrian Parliament. In a long speech, billed as a presentation of Austria's evaluation of the situation in Europe, Khol insisted repeatedly on the importance of European Community (EC) member-states' ratification of the Maastricht Treaty, inclusively because that would, in his view, expedite Austria's entry into the EC in the near future. He portrayed Maastricht as necessary to reinforce "European crisis-management" capabilities to deal with future Yugoslavia-like crises, and arrogantly dismissed the opposition to Maastricht in France and other countries as misguided, confused, and "emotional." Asserted Khol: "From the Austrian perspective, it would be very sad indeed if the French, on Sept. 20, rejected Maastricht."

## Danish vote a 'good experience'

Ukraine's Pavlychko said he was "disappointed" with what Khol had to say. He explained why:

"The main thing for Europe, is how we build the new Europe. Europe must see that, after what has been happening in recent years, Europe is bigger and wider than some years ago. Ukraine, Belarus, the Baltic republics, the other post-totalitarian states—they are Europe also. We must unite Europe, in a political sense. We may not be like France or Germany economically, but politically we must unite all Europe. So, when Denmark said, 'We don't want this Maastricht, this single currency and so on,' it was a good experience for Ukraine." He said the Ukrainians would be equally happy, were France to reject Maastricht in the Sept. 20 national referendum on the treaty.

He continued: "I was a little disappointed when I heard that Austria wants to go into western Europe, since it is my view that the mission of Austria and Germany should be to take the lead to help develop eastern Europe. In this Maastricht scheme, where are Hungary, Ukraine, and so on? Ukraine wants to go to Europe; we are a European nation, and only in a common Europe would we receive security and cooperation. This is in our interest. We must unite the eastern European nations, but this is only possible if Austria and Germany open the doors. In my view, the mission of Austria and Germany is to unite the eastern European countries, to include the world of eastern Europe in the West. In such a situation, Germany and Austria must be

interested in destroying this Maastricht proposal to create an immediate 'Europe.' Without Ukraine and the others, it is not possible to build a normal, democratic Europe. . . . It will be a great mistake of western Europe if western Europe were to go to Maastricht."

Pavlychko expressed astonishment that sovereign nations of western Europe would be so eager to have their fate, including the direction of their economic and fiscal policies, decided by a supranational bureaucracy in Brussels. He did not miss the irony, that these western European nations are acting to strengthen a European bureaucratic *nomenklatura*, while nations like Ukraine are so passionately trying to solidify and preserve their independence from a centralized *nomenklatura*, this one in Moscow, that ruled the fate of Ukrainians for so many decades.

### The dangers of a new Russian empire

Pavlychko advised greater patience from western and central European policymakers, to allow for a strategic timetable that would help the formerly communist countries to develop effective democratic institutions over the next years, while enabling European leaders to assimilate and understand the lessons of the current unrest in the Balkans. What must be done, Pavlychko stressed, is to find ways to bring countries like Ukraine together with Croatia, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Poland, Hungary, and others, so that "the eastern European and Balkans countries, which have similar problems, would unite on an economic and a cultural basis. But at the head of these countries, would be Austria and Germany."

The main strategic consideration motivating such proposals, is to create a buffer, to defend both Ukraine and Europe as a whole from the dangers posed by the likely reassertion of Russian imperialist ambitions in the coming period. "Only by uniting Europe in this way, can we create a real border between Europe and Asia. What I mean by Asia, is the dangers from Russia. The main danger for us, is the danger of the renovation of the Russian Empire. Russia is in the situation, where we do not know what will happen tomorrow. The renovation of the empire is possible. We must support and help Russian democracy. But the fact is, the empire is still alive in the minds of many Russian leaders and simple people. There is a 'Great Russian' idea to retain these republics that used to belong to the Soviet Union."

According to Pavlychko, "it is the great problem for Europe, to build its border with Asia. Ukraine must be like the banner of European civilization, democracy, and independence."

He warned that the situation in Russia is becoming "dangerous," with the growth of "half-Nazi, half-red, that is, red-brown opposition to [Russian President Boris] Yeltsin. This could become very, very dangerous for the whole of Europe." The threat was embodied in the person of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, the leader of the so-called Liberal Democratic

Party, who supports a rapid restoration of the borders of the old Soviet Union, and who received no less than 6 million votes in the Russian presidential race against Yeltsin last year. "Next time, he will get more," Pavlychko warned. "I predict Zhirinovskiy may get 12 million" votes.

"The situation in Russia is very sharp," he went on. In Pavlychko's view, the situation will get dramatically worse, if and when Yeltsin is removed from power. As long as he stays in power, Yeltsin, a master politician, may make concessions to his nationalist-imperialist opposition, "but deeply, he is a man of understanding, and he understands that Russia must be Russia, without the Baltics or Ukraine."

Yeltsin or no Yeltsin, Ukraine must be emphatic in rejecting the idea that it can exist for long within institutions in which Russia is the dominant partner. During his public presentation to the congress one day earlier, Pavlychko had stated emphatically, "The whole world should realize that the Community of Independent States is an unstable, cumbersome alliance, with a tendency toward self-destruction. Membership of Ukraine in the CIS is a temporary measure." Instead, he told the assembly, Ukraine wanted to establish closer relations with a wide range of institutions or organizations, including NATO, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the North Atlantic Assembly. But the main focus would be striving to bring such nations as Austria together with a "new alliance of all eastern European and such Balkan countries as Croatia and Slovenia." He welcomed Ukraine having been granted observer status in the "Pentagonale," a five-nation European initiative, with its present headquarters in Austria, which also includes Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Italy. (Formerly, Yugoslavia was also a member of this grouping.)

During the Alpbach "Dialogue Congress—Ukraine," other Ukrainian participants were less sanguine about Yeltsin than was Pavlychko, with some claiming that the only difference between the Russian President and types like Zhirinovskiy is timing, not a difference in ultimate goals. They asserted that whereas Zhirinovskiy wants immediate restoration of the Soviet borders, Yeltsin is willing to wait 10-15 years, or even some decades, to accomplish that goal, these Ukrainians said. But whatever differences there may have been on this particular point, there was a strong consensus among Ukrainian attendees—most of whom were members of one or another tendency of the opposition nationalist movement Rukh—that Russia is not destined to become an effective part of, or partner for, Europe, and that the tendency of Russia to seek to reestablish its imperial domain represents the single greatest threat to Ukraine and Europe. From this standpoint, the matter of Ukraine strengthening its relations with Europe in general, and with Austria in particular, was a commonly expressed objective.

But the question posed by Pavlychko is the essential one: Will western Europe live up to the challenges and expectations that nations like Ukraine are expressing?



# The West must act now to avert catastrophe in the Islamic world

*Mohammed Arkoun is an Algerian professor of the history of Islamic thought, teaching at the Sorbonne in Paris. EIR's Dean Andromidas interviewed him at the Global Panel Conference earlier this year in The Hague, where the professor delivered a lecture on the current situation in the Islamic world.*

**EIR:** One can read the term "Islamic fundamentalism" almost every day in the western press. Most of the time it's in a bad light, conveying anything from religious fanaticism to terrorism. Can you give a better definition of this much-abused term?

**Arkoun:** When we observe what has been happening in the many Muslim societies in the last 20 years, especially since the Iranian revolution, we find what has given rise to this fundamentalist discourse in the Muslim world. It is correct to use the term fundamentalism, because Muslims are basing all their claims, and their view of their own future, on *fundamentals*. This means on basic sources which are presented as specifically Islamic sources. The Koran, in this sense, is a fundamental source. They go back to take from it instructions for their political projects and political achievements.

So this is true, but in the sense that fundamentalism is the search for fundamentals. This search for fundamentals by contemporary Muslims can be explained by the fact that they are opposed to what they call the western model—not because it is western, but because they have discovered the western model through the historical process of colonialism. This point is not seen correctly by the West, when they see Muslims today protesting against the western model. These Muslims perceive this model as they actually experienced it during the time of colonialism. Then, when national states emerged after independence, the state insisted that western colonialism was responsible for destroying the Islamic personality of Muslim societies.

So you see that fundamentalism is built on a very special history, in ignorance of the historical development of western thought, western culture. It is not known as it is in the West. What is known is an ideological, abstract presentation of

the West, as a culture which did not respect the cultural personality of Muslim society during the time of colonialism, and even after independence. It is currently said by these fundamentalists that the West continued to destroy the Islamic personality by its economic policy and by its political solidarity with the new nation-states, causing these states in turn to quickly lose their legitimacy. So there is a rupture between civil society and the state, and western states are still cooperating with these nation-states, without regard to what is happening between the civil societies and the nation-states.

This is the real basis of the process of development of what we call the "fundamentalist discourse" in Islamic societies, but it is not presented like this by the media in the West. It is presented only as something which comes from inside Islam, as if Islam were a world by itself and can generate this by itself. This, of course, is totally unacceptable, because Islam is a religion generated through a historical, sociological, and anthropological process.

The correct approach is the sociological one. Through a historical process and sociological and anthropological mechanisms, there is a continuous interaction among religion, state, and society. Put it in its religious context, as I said earlier: fundamentals. Now you can find fundamentalism in Christianity, in Judaism. It's the same. They all go back to fundamentals, so it is a general, universal attitude. It is not necessarily a negative attitude to go back to fundamentals.

You can go back to economic fundamentals. This is also part of this fundamentalist attitude. When all this is carefully analyzed, then we see that what we call fundamentalism is very complex phenomenon; a historical phenomenon to be analyzed in relationship to the history of western society, because there is a continuous, dialectical tension between the policies of western societies in these countries before and after their independence, and the reactions generated by this policy and aggravated by the policy accepted by the nation-states after their independence. This general model can be found in almost every society. There are some differences

when you have a monarchy, such as in Jordan or Morocco, or when you have a state which emerged from scratch like Algeria.

**EIR:** What is your view of the Islamic Salvation Front?

**Arkoun:** It is a product of what I call populism. In the concept of populism, it is very important to make a distinction between what we used to present as popular culture, and what has happened to this popular culture through—besides the historical process since independence—heavy industry, the agrarian revolution. All the traditional structures, all the traditional systems of values on which the society has been based for centuries, have been destroyed. The population moved from the land to these huge cities, where they became totally uprooted, they totally broke their ties to the past.

The population is sociologically characterized as populist, and generates a populist language, a populist discourse which is characterized by the disintegration of all references—either traditional references, very ancient ones going back before Islam, or Islamic references based on Islamic culture, on Islamic values. All this has been disrupted, uprooted, fragmented. And this young generation (which, don't forget, is 70% of the population) is the sociological basis of the discourse of the Salvation Front.

So, this Salvation Front is a *bricolage*, as we say in French. They use fragments of references; they don't build anything coherent and positive and valuable, or which leads society toward a new step in its history. It's just a product of the history of the last 30 years. That's why it cannot work the way it is; it has to be reworked, intellectually, culturally, to integrate the positive conquests of modernity and the solid aspects of Islamic thought and culture.

**EIR:** In what direction will the situation in Algeria develop? Is civil war a possibility?

**Arkoun:** This depends on the policy which will be adopted by the countries of Europe. But you have seen that in all the papers presented at this conference today, there was not even a mention of the attitude of Europe over the next decade to the societies of the so-called Third World. Not even those that belong to the Mediterranean area. These countries are put totally aside from the European perspective as it is being discussed, especially after the Maastricht Treaty. All the discussions which are taking place now are purely national or even nationalist. We have not even had a statement concerning the integration of Mediterranean problems within the policy of this new Europe.

This is frightening, because there is no possibility for these countries to move in any direction without solidarity on the economic level, as well as the cultural and political level. The cultural level is not being considered at all, on any level, by either side. This has been totally neglected. The cultural issues are sometimes perhaps more important than

the economic issues themselves. This is a serious deficiency in the political culture and thinking of the decision-makers on the political or the economic level.

This is the most frightening situation, when you look to the future, to the next 10 years. We are witnessing a lack of attention, a lack of interest in the Third World in general, and in this part of the Third World in particular, which in reality is a part of Europe. I insist on this idea, but as you see, it is extremely hard to insert in the discussion. This is for me the most important thing, because the current catastrophic economic situation in these societies is not merely the responsibility of their own elites. We have to share the responsibility, because all this has been made possible through political and economic policy of the European nations; and now we have to move to another way of dealing with this situation.

**EIR:** There is a tendency among western countries to say that the Third World is competing with eastern Europe for economic aid.

**Arkoun:** The problem is not the same. Western Europe is more responsible for the Arab countries than for eastern Europe. Eastern Europe had its own history, with its communism. It is a part of Europe, but it had its own history, and western Europe was not responsible for the establishment of communist regimes. Communism itself is a product of European industrialization and thought. They cannot come to France or England or Germany and say, "You are responsible for what has happened."

After the Second World War, there was a division of the world, but they had their own history. They had to deal with Stalin, but the Mediterranean countries, in North Africa, for example, since the 19th century had not had the sovereignty to decide their own history. Other people decided on their history even after independence. The situations are totally different.

Of course, eastern Europe also needs money, and in this respect, they are the same. But historically, I reject the comparison of the two cases. Because historically, the political sovereignty of England, of France, of Belgium, and, in a certain way, Germany, has been engaged here since the 19th century.

We cannot forget the colonial page of history and put it aside. It has in fact generated the ideology of liberation and now the fundamentalist movements. It has imposed an interaction between Europe and these countries, leading to their colonization or turning them into satellite states of western Europe. Social and political discourse in Arab societies reflects European pressures on the economic, financial, political, and cultural levels.

**EIR:** Your approach to these questions is historical and cultural. At this conference, you spoke of the importance of understanding the period of history after the 13th century.

**Arkoun:** We have to go back at least to the 13th century to understand the historical process of disintegration of Muslim societies, especially in the Middle East and North Africa. One has to point out the urban character of classical Islamic civilization. The cities have been threatened by internal and external forces. The invasion from the East and West, the rise of European hegemony since the 13th century, have been converging pressures on Islamic cities and civilization. In the 13th century, there was the invasion of Baghdad by the Mongols, which destroyed the institution of the caliphate. Another point was the western reconquest of Spain, as well as the Crusades, which increased the pressure of western Europe on the region.

In the Middle East, where Islamic culture had previously developed, this generated developments in Muslim societies which have not been adequately studied by intellectuals and researchers in the region. This is because it is considered to be the period of decline or decadence.

This process of decay is a historical problem which historians have to elaborate on, to understand what the forces were which operated in the Mediterranean region, in order to explain why, in the 19th century, these Arabic societies had become too weak to resist colonization by western Europe. It was the colonial period which generated the current situation, with all the problems in which these societies are engaged.

The new universities in Arabic societies were founded only recently, in the '50s and '60s, so they could not have had the time to initiate all the historical studies necessary to explain all that has happened in this long historical process since the 13th century. This historical research, in my view, is extremely important, in order to stop intellectuals from putting the sole responsibility for the present situation in Arabic society on what we call colonialism or imperialism. This is an ideological view which was used during the '50s, during the wars of liberation, for example, in Algeria, but also in Egypt. But this historically is not correct; it is misleading, if we want to explain the evolution in Mediterranean history.

That is why I insist on the necessity of going back historically and studying the processes which have been engaged in the Mediterranean area, between Europe and the Middle East, which was at that time Islamic or Arabic or Turkish after the 16th century, and of course, the Ottoman Empire, which controlled this region. I mean to study at the same time the rise of Europe since the 16th century and the 19th century, the rise of European hegemony, and correlate that to the study of the fall of Arabic society, which hasn't stopped to this day. Europeans would have a different view of Islam today if they understood these processes and this historical approach to the present situation.

**EIR:** How does this compare with the interpretation of history by many of the Islamic fundamentalist scholars?

**Arkoun:** My approach is strictly historical. I don't want to use it in an apologetic way to show that Islam, for example, is greater than it is, or greater than Judeo-Christian Europe. This is ideology, not history. I don't want to use this to, for example, justify the grandeur of Islam, as many Muslim apologists do.

I insist, for example, on the history of Europe. I want to show a growth of European hegemony on an economic and political level. At the same time, I want to show that it is in Europe, and only in Europe after the 16th century, that the intellectual events took place which did not take place in Islamic thought. This is extremely important for Muslims to understand, but also for Europeans to see—the intellectual revolutions which took place in Europe in the 17th century and especially the 18th century, the Enlightenment philosophy, which is the basis of European thinking, which is used as a reference to oppose Islam.

This point is not correctly analyzed either by Muslims or by Europeans; on one side, we have to recognize that the philosophy of the Enlightenment had a positive advantage for human thinking, a universal aspect; but on the other side, there are many political consequences of this intellectual hegemony which emerged in Europe in the 18th century, because this was used in the 19th century by European societies to legitimize their colonial policy. This contradiction is hidden in European history; in France, the republican ideology does not yet accept the opposition between revolutionary ideals and colonial domination based on the division of citizens in Algeria between "first" and "second" class (*Code de l'indigénat*), which is totally in opposition to the Declaration of Human Rights. [The *Code de l'indigénat* was the French colonial civil code for Algeria—ed.]

It is not fair to jump over the 19th century and to compare Islam to the 18th century, without looking at what happened during the 19th century and the first half of this century. That's why, you see, I insist again on the historical approach, because I consider that this way of studying history makes us understand the present conflicts, which are based in my view on misunderstanding and also on mutual ignorance, because Europeans ignore the consequences of 19th-century history, and Muslims ignore the intellectual importance of the 18th century as a major turning point in the history of thinking, in philosophical questions as well as political philosophy, and all that we call democracy and human rights.

**EIR:** Algeria is experiencing tremendous economic problems. These problems have both an internal and external cause. Could you explain your view?

**Arkoun:** The problem is more general. After independence, Algeria wanted to be free from the French model, so the rulers in Algeria had the option of the so-called socialist model, taken from the Soviet Union at the time of the Cold War. So it was part of the big international game, and Algeria

went on that line, under the influence of the Soviet Union, and the industrial policy that Algeria chose was influenced by this ideological position. So we have to put this in the historical context of the '60s and '70s.

The model taken by Algeria had two major points. One was the agricultural policy, which was shown to have been catastrophic. We see the results of this even now. The second one was industrial policy. The agricultural policy was an abstract policy based on the so-called self-management (Yugoslavian) model. It didn't reflect the special rural history of Algerian society. It didn't seek to respect the peasants in their tradition of cultivating the land, with the many centuries of Mediterranean traditions. Instead of respecting these traditions, they introduced the model from the so-called popular democracies of eastern Europe, according to Soviet ideology. This is the point I emphasize—abstract, when you compare it to realities in Algeria.

The industrial policy was also abstract. "Industrializing industry" for its own sake was the formula used by the experts at that time. This, of course, was totally disconnected from the economic and industrial realities of the '60s and '70s, because when Algeria produced steel, to whom could they sell? To France? To Germany? Then they had the idea of selling it to Africa, which also failed. So it was absolutely abstract. It was not based on the realities of industry in the European societies in the '60s and '70s. Now it is commonly recognized in Algeria, even by the rulers, that it had been a big mistake. They are trying to repair it.

**EIR:** Based on this Soviet model, was agricultural policy collectivized, and did it suffer under this policy?

**Arkoun:** Yes, they collectivized all the land and distributed it to new so-called peasants, who had no relationship to the land. Now land is more and more owned privately. Now they have come back to the situation as it existed prior to the agricultural revolution, which was initiated in the beginning of the '70s under Boumediene.

When the French colonists left Algeria, they left much of the richest land, which the government distributed to Algerians. But they gave it to Algerians who had no knowledge of how to cultivate the earth. They collectivized according to the Yugoslav model of "self-management," and it did not work at all. This is one of the major failures of the economic policy in Algeria in the '60s and '70s.

Now they have gone back to the situation as before, because now they realize their policy was made according to an abstract ideology they wanted to apply by force. Algeria was not the originator of all these ideas. We always had independent owners. There has also been the colonial effect on the land because the French colonists took the land, and many Algerians had been marginalized in agricultural life during the French period. But the government made it worse. So the rural history of Algeria in the 19th century is also a

very important point to study, to show the effect of the colonial period and of the agrarian revolution during the '60s and '70s, to explain what the difficulty is today.

**EIR:** What is the alternative?

**Arkoun:** There is an urgent need to rethink the necessary conditions for a new economic policy, taking into account the triumph of the liberal market economy dominated by the seven big industrialized powers. I do not see any way for equal exchange between the seven big industrialized powers and the Third World countries; there is a tragic political crisis everywhere; no legitimacy and no possibility to engage in a democratic process. [French Prime Minister Michel] Rocard said that France cannot help the misery of the whole world; one can ask only if there is a place for political responsibility on behalf of the big seven.

There is no way to establish an Arab Common Market, or a Maghreb Common Market; everything depends on the solidarity of Europe with the Third World. But Europe is not

## LaRouche addresses the nations of Africa

*This open letter from Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. was released on Sept. 1:*

I am aware, in a general and I believe efficient way, of the nature of the suffering which all of sub-Saharan Africa suffers today in one degree or another, but with all parts of sub-Saharan Africa facing the same ultimate fate unless something is done to reverse the present situation.

The situation in Africa is not an accident. It is not like some mysterious disease which came upon us without human foreknowledge, of which we must discover a cure. The crisis of Africa, especially sub-Saharan Africa, is the product of a *willfully malicious determination* to destroy and depopulate that continent along the lines specified by not only John Ruskin's Cecil Rhodes, with his plan for making Africa a safe place for the *bwana makuts*, or the "big hunters," but the policy of the late evil Bertrand Russell, a man often thought to be a friend of the poor and weak, but actually their deadliest enemy, by his own declaration in his commitment to use disease and other means to more efficiently depopulate the world of those populations whose skin colors were darker than pleased Mr. Russell and his friends.

willing to consider this solidarity for the moment.

**EIR:** They appear to be thinking of it only in negative terms.

**Arkoun:** Yes, with the crisis of legitimacy, the big economic failure, the economic crisis in the big seven, problems of migrants, closing frontiers—all these facts converge to impose a negative image and a pessimistic view of the future. I come back to European humanism. What does it mean today? How can one conceive its actualization in Europe and outside? No place for moral considerations, not even for an economic, financial order. Europe does not speak this language. I think we are going to undergo tragic events, unless Europe is successful and overcomes its present crisis.

We have to correct this. Because it's not all negative. It can be shown that there are also positive aspects, for example, the younger generation, which is ready to engage itself in the economic reconceptualization of the development of

Europe. They may contribute to this, as the Turks did in Germany, as well as the North Africans in France, in the 1960s and '70s. They called them to come and to work on their farms and in their industry. But now they say they don't need this. It can be a way of cooperation. Why not open it? It is possible.

Europeans have to understand that in the Mediterranean area, there are forces operating and these forces are totally unequal, unbalanced. These forces are creating huge political and economic problems, and they have to be considered seriously for the next 10 years, because it is a situation once again of domination, not of cooperation. In an extremely important area like the Mediterranean, I think this is very bad. The Mediterranean region is a European problem, it is not an Arabic problem, or a Middle Eastern problem, or a problem of Islam. I don't know any European who would reject the importance of Mediterranean culture as a basis of European culture; I don't know anyone who would deny this. . . .

As an economist, I know what could be done for Africa. With relatively modest means, a gigantic improvement could have been effected any time we wished over the past 20 years. That I know, from studies I have done. I know that Africa could more than feed itself, if the development were supplied. Simple basic economic infrastructure in water development, in transportation, in energy production, in health care—that is, particularly in control of disease and treatment—and in education, combined with a relatively modest amount of direct assistance to farmers to improve their technology, their production, and their land, and to essential industries, would start the process of development rolling, under which Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa in particular, could be relieved from a brutalization from the outside which I know as an historian to have been going on since at least the 700-800 A.D. period of the present Christian era. That could be done. And it *must* be done.

We have a similar situation, not as grievous, in Central and South America, where similar policies are being applied to people who speak Spanish or Portuguese, by and large. Similar plans are projected by the same evil forces for Asia. They think Asia is overpopulated, and they intend to use war, famine, and epidemic as a means of bringing those populations down.

We must recognize, that the failure of nations to band together to provide justice for Africa, is bringing chaos upon the planet as a whole. Because negligence, denial of the human rights of one part of the human race, opens the door to denial of those same rights for all men of the

human race.

In Africa, we must do what we can with the means available to both Africans and others of good will from outside of Africa for this purpose. But we must recognize, that we must band together on this issue, and we must draw in from Central and South America, from Asia, and from Europe and elsewhere, those who must recognize, as we do, that the fate of Africa today may be the fate of the entire planet tomorrow.

Only with that kind of conscience do I believe that we will reverse the kinds of policies which Robert McNamara in particular brought into the World Bank, which was the beginning of the new version of the present holocaust in Africa. And only if we reverse that general opinion, that sympathy for McNamara's World Bank policy—*eliminate that* from the institutions of Europe, Asia, and Central and South America, as well as Europe and North America—only in that case is there going to be the kind of long-term solution for African peoples and African nations which is a just one.

So we must act now to do what we can, with the means available. We must unify ourselves, those who are committed to this, to achieve what is achievable. We must at the same time realize that there is no durable solution for this problem, but only short-term amelioration, unless we can draw in the concern of the peoples of Europe, of North America, of Central and South America, and Asia, and draw them in if on no higher moral purpose, than the realization that what happens to Africa today, can happen to them tomorrow.

# Oil embargo of Serbia misses its target

by Konstantin George

On Aug. 19, Greek Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis issued a decree, taking effect immediately, closing the Greek border with former Yugoslavia to all oil shipments. The move was forced on Greece after a week-long, non-stop western media campaign in England, France, The Netherlands, and by the German ARD national television, on the theme that oil and oil products originating from the northern Greek port of Thessaloniki were "breaking the embargo" and feeding the Serbian war machine. Added to the media campaign were behind-the-scenes threats that alleged continued Greek violation of the embargo would lead to sanctions against Greece in the form of cutbacks or stoppage in vital European Community financial aid. Hovering on the brink of state bankruptcy as a result of a vicious International Monetary Fund-enforced de facto credit embargo, which has led to a severe social crisis accompanied by non-ending strikes, Greece had no choice but to stop all oil shipments.

If the measure would actually make a real contribution to hurting the war machine of Serbian aggression, the campaign that produced it would have been justified, whatever the cost to Greece. However, nothing of the sort will result from this. In fact, the embargo forced on Greece will only create the conditions for a massive economic and social destabilization of, not Serbia, but the Republic of Macedonia, sandwiched between Serbia and Greece.

## Macedonia and Kosovo hurt

Contrary to the image portrayed by the mass media, at least 90% of the oil crossing the border into former Yugoslavia was not for Serbia, but for the Republic of Macedonia. This source of oil was beleaguered Macedonia's sole oil lifeline to the outside world. Beyond that, as even the ARD television broadcast stated, but without the context that would have alerted viewers to the significance of the fact, a high percentage of the remaining oil that went to "Serbia" was in "Serbian trucks going to Pristina." Pristina is the capital of the Albanian-inhabited Kosovo region of Serbia. Technically, this was indeed a violation of the embargo. In terms of license plates, the trucks were "Serbian." But in terms of drivers and ownership, they were Albanian, and the oil in these trucks was the only source of oil for the Albanians of Kosovo.

The net result of the "embargo victory" on the Greek border will have zero effect on the Serbian war machine, but



will have devastating effect on the Republic of Macedonia, and secondarily on Kosovo, thus feeding in to Anglo-American plans for a widening of the conflict zone into the southern tier of the Balkans.

## Danube route crucial

As has been known all along to every western government, the main and crucial route for oil into Serbia, and indeed all other essential goods, is through Romania via the Danube by ship. Furthermore, this route serves only Serbia, as Romania and Serbia share a common border, which is not the case between Greece and Serbia. This fact was ironically and cruelly proven to the same media that had castigated Greece, when a courageous German national television team from ZDF tried to film and document the Danube route. The correspondent and cameraman were beaten up by Serbian guards as they tried to leave Serbia for Bulgaria, and most of their film was confiscated. The cameraman was arrested, and while now free on bail, had his passport taken away, and cannot leave Serbia. On Aug. 31, he will appear before a Serbian court, which will decide whether to deport him or jail him for supposedly having attacked a border guard.

This could still end in a very good result. The very severity of the Serbian response proved beyond any, doubt that the ZDF team had found the logistical Achilles' heel in the Serbian war machine. If the embargo is ever to be effective, the Danube route must be closed immediately. Beyond that, the Greek proposal for tight U.N. monitoring of its border with former Yugoslavia must be accepted, and a regimen established whereby contraband to Serbia is stopped, but the oil supply lifeline to the Republic of Macedonia is reopened.

### Collor's government is done for

*The President is now "merely a tenant in the palace," as the fight for control of the economy is ignited.*

As we go to press, President Fernando Collor de Mello had not yet left office, but there is no doubt that his mandate is over. His political obituary was delivered on Aug. 27 by Cong. Ulysses Guimarães, right after the report from the Congressional Inquiry Committee (CPI) that investigated the links between Collor and his former campaign treasurer, businessman Paulo César Farias, was voted up.

"He is no longer the President. He is merely a tenant in the Palace of Planalto. He should leave through the front door, instead of waiting to be evicted, as a tenant that does not fulfill the terms of his lease," said Guimarães, one of Brazil's most important political figures.

Approval of the CPI report also sent the signal to abandon ship to the Liberal Front Party (PFL), the main pillar of Collor's coalition. The PFL's top leaders had a meeting at which they decided that there was nothing else they could do to save Collor's presidency, significantly reducing the chances that he can muster the votes he needs in Congress to stave off an impeachment.

It is unlikely that the transition for Vice-President Itamar Franco will be smooth or immediate, since Collor has given no indication that he is ready to resign.

On Aug. 30, Collor went on nationwide television to defend himself from the corruption charges in the CPI report. He accused Congress of wanting to overthrow him in "10 days," while not acting on a series of measures he proposed, supposedly to "modernize" the country, including a

number of constitutional amendments to step up the pace of the liberalization of the economy.

In an interview with TV Globo the next day, Collor stressed: "I am not a man to resign. I am a fighter and I don't run away from a fight." Given Collor's determination, his opponents will have to go the impeachment route to remove him from office, a process that could take up to six months.

Brazil's political and economic "establishment" apparently has decided that Collor's departure is the best solution for the explosive institutional impasse created by the combination of the presidential power vacuum and the deepening economic crisis. On Aug. 25, almost 1 million people, in 30 cities, were out in the streets to protest against government corruption and the economic recession caused by the International Monetary Fund austerity policies of Economics Minister Marcilio Marques Moreira.

The elites are worried that any delay in resolving the political crisis will fuel the (until now) timid protests against the economic policies. Minister Marques himself has reportedly voiced the fear that business, political, and intellectual sectors will take advantage of the growing movement for moral renewal to attack his neo-liberal program.

In an Aug. 29 article in the daily *O Estado de São Paulo*, Cong. Celio de Castro wrote that "the flag of ethics and dignity raised in the streets is not only to fight corruption. We also have a flag for the restoration of ethics and dignity to the economy and to social relations." He added, "It is no advan-

tage to exchange the President of the republic for the vice president if the economic policy of the new government remains the same."

For Brazil's establishment, it is crucial that there be no break with the neo-liberal economic policy. On Aug. 30 *Jornal do Brasil* editorialized: "The project to modernize Brazil, President Fernando Collor's most important legacy to the nation's history, is in danger of disappearing in the present state of institutional indecision."

Behind the scenes, there is a fierce fight over Marcilio Marques Moreira's remaining as minister of economics in an Itamar Franco administration. But, despite the spate of rumors about what deals Vice President Franco will have to honor to consolidate his rule, the situation is so volatile, that it cannot be predicted with any certainty whether Marques Moreira will stay in the cabinet, or whether the economic policy will continue strictly as is. Vice President Franco himself has often expressed his disagreement with the high social cost of the fight against inflation and with some aspects of the privatization program. Just this past Aug. 31, Franco again told reporters that "it is necessary to end the situation where social needs are a byproduct of economic growth."

Whatever the twists and turns of the current political crisis, it is certain that the policies the new government adopts will determine whether Brazil can overcome its brutal economic situation, and that those measures will be closely watched by other nations in Ibero-America.

As Congressman de Castro said, "This is the hour for Brazilians to make choices. Either we will be an economic and social power on the threshold of the third millennium, or we will be no more than a huge banana republic."

# International Intelligence

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## *Withdraw from U.N., Malaysian figure urges*

Kassim Ahmad, an author, the former chairman of the Malaysian People's Socialist Party, and now with the ruling UMNO party in Malaysia, called on Muslim and Third World nations to withdraw from the United Nations, in a telegram to Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed on Aug. 23.

In a statement released later in the day, Kassim Ahmad said the text of his telegram read: "Congratulations for requesting a special session of the U.N. General Assembly to discuss Bosnia. The Anglo-Americans whose aims are the destabilization of continental Europe and the wiping out of a Muslim state in Europe are behind the Serbian atrocities. The U.N. can no longer be relied upon. The Muslim nations have been deceived by [President] Bush. Why do we continue to let Iraq face the lawlessness of the Anglo-Saxon neo-imperialists alone? Where are our principles? I call upon Muslim and Third World nations to withdraw from the U.N. and form another more equitable and just world body."

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## *Colombia releases Panamanian officer*

The Colombian government of President César Gaviria on Aug. 26 released from prison Maj. Edgardo López Grimaldo, after holding him as a political hostage for 61 days in Bogotá's forbidding "La Picota" jail. López Grimaldo, chief press officer of the Panamanian Defense Forces (PDF) under Gen. Manuel Noriega, was set free following an international campaign against his imprisonment.

López Grimaldo was arrested by Colombia's security police (DAS) at the behest of the U.S.-installed Panamanian government of Guillermo Endara, which wanted to prosecute him on purely political charges. The case was seen as another attempt to apply the Thornburgh Doctrine, under which the United States claims the right to kidnap foreign nationals anywhere in the world and subject them to U.S. judicial pro-

cedures. Had Colombia handed López over to Panama as requested, he would most likely have been immediately remanded to the United States to testify against Noriega, who faces another federal trial in Tampa, Florida.

Following the Dec. 20, 1989 U.S. invasion of Panama, López was granted political asylum by Peru, and later went to live in Ecuador. López was picked up by DAS agents on a visit to apply for a visa. "Clearly, they were following him," said his attorney, who believes that the plan was to ship López to Panama quickly and silently, although Colombia's Constitution forbids "the extradition of foreigners for political or ideological crimes."

Although he was never charged with breaking any Colombian law, he was placed in the maximum-security wing of La Picota with some of the most dangerous drug traffickers and other criminals. Gaviria's government refused to provide him with adequate medical care or to release him, despite the fact that he suffers from a life-threatening condition, acute arterial hypertension. Even after a court in Panama dropped all charges and quashed the arrest warrant against him on July 22—effectively annulling the extradition request—it was more than another month before he was let go.

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## *Somali clan protests U.N. troop deployment*

The United Somali Congress, led by Mohammed Aidid, reportedly the most powerful clan militia, is opposed to a U.N. plan to send 3,000 troops to Somalia, purportedly to guard food shipments, the Aug. 30 *New York Times* reported. The U.N. Security Council voted for the additional troops, in addition to 500 troops already deployed, on Aug. 29.

The militia said that money and resources for rebuilding the country's police force should be sent, instead of troops. The group accused the U.N. of intending to occupy the country with the intent of recognizing rival leader Ali Mahdi's claim to be President. Other clans have already ridiculed the force, noting that food is only stolen when

it is scarce, and if the U.N. really wanted to prevent starvation and fighting over food, it would "flood the country with food."

In his July 1 report to the U.N. Security Council, U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali argued that the U.N. should designate a single resident officer, an ambassador with full diplomatic powers, in each target country, who would control all programs. Somalia is seen as a test case for the reintroduction of U.N. trusteeships over former, briefly independent colonies.

The director general of the Save the Children Fund, Nicholas Hinton, demanded a U.N. czar for Somalia in remarks in London Aug. 29. "The U.N. in terms of its life after the Cold War is a shambles," Hinton claimed. "What is lacking is any coordinated planning . . . if you look at Somalia, what you see is an ill-equipped, ill-informed, and uncoordinated response." He called for the U.N. to "confer authority and leadership on one U.N. agency over all the U.N. agencies working there."

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## *Second mass grave discovered in Mongolia*

A second mass grave of Buddhist monks executed during a Stalinist reign of terror in the late 1930s has been discovered in Mongolia, Reuters reported Aug. 26.

Munkhdalain Rinchin, historian to Mongolia's President, said in a recent interview that the second mass grave had been found on a mountainside in June just a few kilometers from the first, discovered in 1991. He said he had supervised the exhumation this summer of about 1,000 skeletons from the two graves. Each skeleton bore a single .22 calibre bullet hole in the back of its skull. In the second mass grave, at Ar Zuraa in Mongolia's northwestern Hovsgol province, skeletons still swaddled in the saffron robes of Buddhist monks were found piled on top of each other to a depth of 12 meters.

"The soldiers must have shot the monks one by one in full view of each other and pushed them on top of each other into the grave," said Rinchin. "It must have been a scene of shocking cruelty." Rinchin had a



## Briefly

● **THE MAASTRICHT** Treaty was attacked by Pehr Gyllenhammar, chairman of Volvo, in an Aug. 24 radio interview. It "is badly written and hardly intelligible. It gives again the impression that the experts make the decisions," he said.

● **BURMA** has opened its universities in another step to lighten martial law. Since a change of leadership this spring, the junta has released political prisoners, involved the opposition in planning a new Constitution, and tried to work with Bangladesh to deal with the Muslim refugees who were driven out of western Burma.

● **FAIEZ NAGIB**, president of the Coptic government in exile, called for the formation of a Coptic Pharaonic republic in upper Egypt, in late August. The call came while clashes among Muslims, Copts, and security forces have killed over 70 people since last March.

● **TAIWAN** weaponry expert Hei You-lung appealed for U.S. aircraft to meet the expanding military capacity of China, China News Agency reported Aug. 26. He warned that if the Chinese Air Force has obtained in-flight refueling technology as reported, many more of China's 6,000 military aircraft pose an immediate threat to Taiwan's security.

● **THE TIBET** government in exile accused China of planning a mass increase in Han occupation, Reuters reported Aug. 25. Tibetans say 100,000 Chinese settlers had arrived in June and July, and there are reported plans to move 700,000 more. "The Chinese are speeding their sinister campaign of demographic aggression of Tibet," a statement said. It "could very well be a part of China's 'Final Solution' for Tibet."

● **GREENPEACE** threatened on Aug. 26 that it would intervene to stop plutonium shipments traveling from France to Japan. "Once we exhaust political and diplomatic venues we will clearly follow with other acts," a spokesman for the terrorist-environmentalist group said.

videotape which showed young men wearing gas masks excavating the monks' skeletons along with possessions found in the folds of their gowns—prayer beads, statues of Buddha, snuff bottles, and pages of scripture.

The atrocities were carried out on the orders of Mongolia's communist dictator Horloogiyn Choibalsan as part of a campaign to smash the power of this country's ancient Buddhist theocracy. Historians estimate that 17,000 monks were executed and dumped in mass graves. In addition, 746 monasteries containing most of Mongolia's wealth and learning were destroyed. Choibalsan, by his death in 1952, is reported to have executed about 100,000 people.

Mongolian historians now sifting through hitherto classified state archives say that Josef Stalin, paranoid that Mongolians would collude with expansionist Japanese armies in Manchuria, ordered many of the executions.

### **Rabin threatens 'massive retaliation'**

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin vowed Aug. 28 to retaliate massively against the cities of any Arab state that launched conventional missiles at Israel. Rabin told the Israeli daily *Haaretz* that Israel would not hold back if attacked by Iraqi missiles as it had done during the Gulf war. "I do not think that Iraq will act against Israel," he said, "but if it does, Israel has a wide variety of means of action which there is no point to detail publicly."

Asked how Israel could deter other Arab states from missile strikes, Rabin replied: "Generally, when talking about a nearby state like Syria in the context of all-out war, there are two components." The first, he said, is "to make clear that a strike against Israel with conventional weapons would bring a massive conventional strike against the cities of that state." The second, he said, would be "to come to a quick decision in the war and not have a situation like [Operation] Desert Storm in which for 45 days our rear was exposed. Regarding states that are further off—develop the ability to hit the population centers of those states."

### **Assassinations of PKK leaders okayed by Turkey**

The national security council of Turkey authorized operations to kill leaders of the Kurdish PKK separatist group, in its joint session with President Turgut Özal in Ankara on Aug. 27, the daily *Hurriyet* reported the following day.

While the official communiqué just spoke of "operations inside and outside the country," *Hurriyet* elaborated that Turkey is thinking of deploying special teams to do to PKK leaders what Israel has done many times outside of Israel's borders to the PLO, namely, eliminate leaders and key cadre.

PKK Chairman Abdullah Özalcan, who is said to hide out in Syria, is mooted to be a prime target of such an Israeli-style operation, *Hurriyet* wrote. Earlier comments by Turkish Interior Minister Szesgin that his forces would hunt "these terrorists down no matter where they are, even if we would be forced to chase them outside of our borders," has been reported again in the Turkish media.

### **Lebanese patriarch warns of anti-Syrian uprising**

Lebanese Maronite Patriarch Zuphia warned the government to call off the ongoing elections or risk generating a "popular uprising" among the Christian and Muslim populations, who see the elections as being orchestrated by the Syrians to ensure their continued occupation of Lebanon, according to wire reports. The elections are being conducted in several rounds, the first and second round of elections were held on Aug. 23 and Aug. 30.

Although the elections on Aug. 30 were to be held in the Christian areas, the entire Christian community boycotted them while the Christian trade unions organized a strike.

Despite the highly rigged nature and low voter turnout in the Aug. 23 round of elections in the eastern and southern part of the country, the results showed a decisive anti-Syrian bias.

# The British role in the creation of Maoism

by Michael O. Billington

This report opens up the role of the British in the creation and nurture of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and what became known as Maoism, as one of the myriad parts of the “balance of power” structure created by the Versailles Treaty process following World War I. The British, at that historical turning point, were particularly concerned that Dr. Sun Yat Sen, China’s foremost republican leader, might succeed in his ambition to modernize and unite China through his unique combination of the Confucian moral tradition, the Christian humanist tradition from the Renaissance, and the American System of Political-Economy. Such a policy would have put China on a course to becoming a major power in the world, which would have severely disturbed London’s preferred “balance.” In practice, this “balance of power” kept the British in control, not by means of a superior culture, but by destroying any emerging power, while draining resources from subjugated colonies or semi-colonies.

Sun Yat Sen’s program for China envisioned the development of all of Asia in collaboration with republican forces in Europe and the United States. This was considered to be the greatest conceivable danger to the continued world domination of British financial power. As was the usual British policy, while taking certain direct measures against Sun’s organization, they also set in motion the creation of a radical counter-revolutionary force against Sun’s Nationalist Party, to prevent the emergence of a strong republican China.

The British were experienced in the use of such Jacobin tactics. They had just used similar means in the creation of Lenin’s Bolshevik Party and the subsequent takeover of Russia, just as they had been the primary movers behind the Jacobin terror itself during the French Revolution. It was the view of the British oligarchy, as it is today, that the emergence of anarchistic, communist, religious fundamentalist, and similar, heteronomic movements, despite the problems they may provoke, were preferable to the emergence of a republican nationalist force which would threaten Britain’s “balance of power.” This is the political equivalent of



*Chinese women using a foot treadmill—a 2,000-year-old technology—to raise water into an irrigation ditch. The British effort to destroy China's Confucian culture aimed at creating institutions like the Communist Party to sustain backwardness in that vast nation.*

the barbarian military tactic of “scorched earth.”

I will show here that the British created such a counter-revolutionary force against Sun Yat Sen by intervening in the social upheaval known as the May 4th Movement, following the British and American sellout of China at Versailles. They drew on the tyrannical “Legalist” and “Daoist” tradition from ancient China, contributing their own western version of Daoist irrationality; the result was the Communist movement.

### **Plato vs. Aristotle in China**

There are many studies of the early, formative period of the Communist Party of China that investigate the influences of Marxism and other western ideologies and their interface with the influence of domestic Chinese cultural and historical movements. However, these virtually all treat the issue as some variation of a formula, combining so-much “eastern” influence with so-much “western” influence, based on the assumption that these are the two mutually exclusive operative categories dividing mankind. This false, and racist, world view serves a twofold purpose to an oligarchical elite: it justifies a policy of forced relative backwardness upon undeveloped nations, while it also obscures the distinction between the two opposite and contending world views which exist within *both* the West and the East.

These two world views can be broadly identified in modern political terms of reference as, on the one hand, the colonial policies identified with British imperialism, derived

philosophically from Aristotle and the Enlightenment, and, on the other hand, the nation-building policies identified with the republican founding fathers of the United States, philosophically derived from Plato, Christianity, and the Renaissance.

These two contending philosophical views of man have a direct parallel in China. The British, who have always excelled in profiling historical and ideological weaknesses of those nations they have targeted for subjugation, intensively studied these opposing world views in Chinese history and culture—especially in the years of their increasing control over China following the 1840s Opium War—searching for an Aristotelian parallel which could serve their purposes. Their intent was to overcome the profound and pervasive moral tradition of Confucius and Mencius, which, like Platonism and Christianity, views all men as created equal, in the image of the Creator, and considers the role of the statesmen to be that of serving natural law. This tradition, and the deep historical commitment of the Chinese to education based upon these principles, threatened to generate citizens and leaders who would not tolerate the drug-dealing British warlords, nor the enslavement of the Chinese people under the British imperial yoke.

The British found the desired ideological weakness in the so-called “Legalist” tradition, which developed in direct reaction to Confucianism during the fourth and third centuries B.C., associated with the irrational Daoist mystical cults that proliferated during the period of the Warring States (476-

221 B.C.). The Legalists viewed mankind as no more than a collection of beasts, motivated only by greed, who must be controlled by dictatorial leaders who impose their will through the liberal use of punishment and reward. This Legalist tradition was kindred in spirit and in content to the British stable of empiricist philosophers, whose variations on just such a bestial view of man justified the British East India Company's genocidal looting of colonial subject nations. The modern form of Legalism was to be called "Chinese Communism."

### The Asian side of the Versailles system

The British faced a severe threat to their empire in the closing years of the last century. Although they had firm control of India, China, and other Asian colonies—without which their internal economy would have collapsed—their continued control depended on keeping Europe divided and economically weak. The policies adopted at the 1815 Congress of Vienna had succeeded in this effort throughout the nineteenth century. But Abraham Lincoln's forces, in defeating the British-backed effort to divide the United States in the Civil War, had unleashed a process of Hamiltonian economic transformation in the United States which was spreading through Germany and Russia, through the influence of Friedrich List and other "American System" advocates. Germany had emerged as the preeminent industrial power in Europe, while in Russia, Count Sergei Witte was organizing ties with Germany and France whose purpose was to develop the entire Eurasian land mass. Projects such as the Berlin to Baghdad railroad and the rail link to China through Russia threatened British imperial power, which depended upon control of sea-borne trade. The "geopolitical" policy of controlling the *rim* of the Eurasian land mass through the control of the seas was dependent on preventing the overland development of Eurasia.

Once before there had been an active threat to this British policy. During the seventeenth century, the great philosopher, scientist, and statesman Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz had organized a "Grand Design" for the development of the entire Eurasian land mass, working with the Jesuit missionaries in China who had become close collaborators of the court and of the Emperor Kang Hsi. Leibniz beautifully described this mission, and his high esteem for Chinese civilization, in the preface to a collection of letters from China which he published in 1697, called *Novissima Sinica* ("Latest News of China"), which began:

"I consider it a singular plan of the fates that human cultivation and refinement should today be concentrated, as it were, in the two extremes of our continent, in Europe and in China, which adorns the Orient as Europe does the opposite edge of the earth. Perhaps Supreme Providence has ordained such an arrangement, so that, as the most cultivated and distant peoples stretch out their arms to each other, those in between may gradually be brought to a better way of life.

I do not think it an accident that the Muscovites, whose vast realm connects Europe with China and who hold sway over the deep barbarian lands of the north by the shore of the frozen ocean, should be led to the emulation of our ways through the strenuous efforts of their present ruler. . . ."

In the eighteenth century, the oligarchical forces of the Enlightenment succeeded in sabotaging this Grand Design (see *EIR*, May 17, 1991, "Christians Must Know What Confucius Said"). The late-nineteenth-century effort to renew the project was again undermined, this time through the British provocation of war on the continent, which became World War I. This process, and the postwar building of a new "balance of power" system through the Versailles agreement, has been discussed by Lyndon LaRouche elsewhere (see *EIR*, Jan. 5, 1992, "Ending 'Versailles System' in Vital Interest of U.S."). In this report, I will review the contemporary analysis of this process written by Dr. Sun Yat Sen in his 1917 book, *The Vital Problem of China*, a profound and insightful exposure of the British strategy in provoking that war.

### Sun Yat Sen on World War I

In 1917 the British manipulated China into joining the world war on the side of the Allies, soon after the United States had been drawn in. (Sun, although he had led the Revolution of 1911, which created the Chinese Republic, was, by 1917, governing only a portion of southern China, while the nation was divided among various warlords backed by different foreign powers.) Sun's 1917 book attacking the Beijing government's decision to join the war, predicted that the outcome of the postwar "peace conference" would entail the sacrifice of China as spoils of war—if *China joined the winning Allied side!* Further, he identified the fact that Germany alone among the belligerents was dedicated to scientific and technological progress, and had been the *least* offensive in colonial conquests.

"The alliance against Germany is the result of 10 years of strenuous efforts on the part of England," said Sun. To Britain's argument that Germany represented the policy that "might makes right," and that the Allies were merely defending the weak against Germany's aggression, Sun responded with an incisive exposure of Britain's rape of India: "Every year England takes large quantities of foodstuffs for her own consumption from India, where in the last 10 years, 19 million people have died of starvation. It must not be imagined for a moment that India is suffering from underproduction. The fact is that what India has produced for herself has been wrested away by England."

On British policy in China, he said: "Is it right for England to rob China of Hong Kong and Burma, to force our people to buy and smoke opium and to work out portions of Chinese territory as her sphere of influence? . . . If one really wants to champion the cause of justice today, one should first declare war on England, France, and Russia, not Germany



In this 1895 photo a student is repeating a Classical text by heart, called "backing the book." The rigorous Confucian examination system—open to all regardless of social status—required the student to produce essays on benevolence and statecraft.

and Austria. But . . . China does not want to declare war on either side."

Sun described the historical British "balance of power" policy. After defeating the Spanish Armada in 1588, the British maintained a policy of "rallying the weaker countries to crush the strongest. . . . In order to maintain her own interests England cannot allow any country on the European continent to grow too strong, and when any country grows too strong, she must get all the other countries to join her in overthrowing that country." For example, the late-eighteenth-century wars against France were waged "simply because France in the reigns of Louis XIV and Louis XV was the strongest country in Europe—not because England wanted to redress any possible wrongs suffered."

The other side of this foreign policy is equally treacherous, said Sun. When another country can be useful as an ally, Britain would go to great lengths to help her, "but when that country becomes too weak to be of any use to herself, she sacrifices it to please some other country." Sun compared Britain's policy toward its "friends" to a silk farmer's relations to the silkworms: "After all the silk has been drawn

from the cocoons, they are destroyed by fire or used as fish food."

Sun foresaw a postwar condominium between England and Russia, aimed at dividing the world between them. The most likely "gift" that the British would offer Russia and others for this arrangement (and to preserve British rule in India) would be—*China!*

This is exactly what happened. At Versailles, rather than ending colonialism as U.S. President Woodrow Wilson had promised, the powers turned Germany's interests in China over to Japan, while expanding their own and the Russians' spheres of influence, even though China was one of the "Allies." As Sun had predicted: "Whether the Allies win or not, China will be Britain's victim."

### Confucianism vs. Legalism

I will return later to Sun Yat Sen. But to understand the life and death struggle for China between Sun and the British, it is essential to view the battle from the same perspective as that of the great republican poet of the German republican movement in the late eighteenth century, Friedrich Schiller. Schiller characterized all of history as a conflict between two fundamentally opposing views of man and nature, which can be seen in the republican ideas of Solon of Athens, and the slave state policies of Lycurgus of Sparta. These are the same, opposite, world views elaborated by the republican Plato and the oligarchical Aristotle in ancient Greece.

The Platonic world view, and the Christian religion which developed within the Platonic tradition, identified mankind's unique place in the universe with his power of reason—the "divine spark"—which distinguishes man from beast. Through this power of reason, and with free will to develop that power, man participates in the unfolding creation of the universe. The Christian concept of man created in the living image of God—*imago viva Dei*—locates man's creative power in the capacity to increasingly master and apply the laws governing the powers of nature, and thus to bring "dominion over nature" (Genesis 1:26).

The Jesuit missionaries who arrived in China in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, bearing the scientific and cultural fruits of the Golden Renaissance, were astonished to find an ancient and extremely advanced civilization, as well as a philosophical Confucian tradition which paralleled the Platonic and Christian world view. Confucius (551-479 B.C.) and Mencius (372-289 B.C.) were nearly contemporaries of Plato and Socrates, and had made virtually identical discoveries in many areas of science, epistemology, and statecraft. The early Jesuit missionaries in China, and their close collaborator in Europe, Leibniz, who maintained extensive correspondence with the Jesuits in China throughout his life, found great joy in the discovery of the highly developed Chinese civilization, superior in many respects to civilization in western Europe. In particular, they believed that the depth and richness of the Confucian culture, and its similarity to

that of Christianity in the West, represented *proof* of the existence of a single God, Whose creation is governed by laws which are accessible to intelligible representation by mankind, through the use of ever self-perfecting powers of reason.

Leibniz, who wrote his "Discourse on the Natural Theology of the Chinese" in the last years of his life, characterized Confucianism as follows:

"To offend Heaven is to act against reason; to ask pardon of Heaven is to reform oneself and to make a sincere return in work and deed in the submission one owes to this very law of reason. For me, I find this all quite excellent and quite in accord with natural theology. . . . Only by strained interpretation and interpolation could one find anything to criticize on this point. It is pure Christianity, insofar as it renews the natural law inscribed on our hearts, except for what revelation and grace add to it to improve our nature."

To Mencius, like Plato and Leibniz, God created man with a fundamental nature which is "good," such that all men are created equal, imbued with the active potential for love and virtue. In confronting an opponent who argued that only the appetite for food and the passion for sexual pleasure were "natural," Mencius said about the nature of man:

"From the feelings proper to it [man's nature], is constituted for the practice of what is good. That is what I mean in saying the nature is good. If men do what is not good, the blame can not be imparted to their natural powers. . . . Benevolence, righteousness, propriety and knowledge are not infused into us from without. We are certainly furnished with them. A different view is simply due to want of reflection. Hence it is said: 'Seek and you will find them. Neglect and you will lose them.' Men differ from one another in regard to them. . . . —it is because they cannot carry out fully their natural powers."

### The Confucian virtue of 'jen'

The word "benevolence" is the most common translation of the Chinese word *jen*, which is similar to the notion of *agapē* in the New Testament—the higher form of love associated with love of God, love of truth, and love of mankind as a whole. This concept of *jen* is the essence of human virtue in the works of Confucius and Mencius.

Despite the common western portrayal of Confucianism as a rigidly stratified society, in fact, the Confucian tradition encouraged all men to aspire to virtue, scholarship, and public service, guided by this principle of *jen*. No one, even a lowly servant, was considered incapable of rising in stature through a self-commitment to virtue. Mencius said:

"From the want of benevolence and the want of wisdom will ensue the entire absence of propriety and righteousness; he who is in such a case must be the servant of other men. . . . If he be ashamed of his case, his best course is to practice benevolence."

Similarly, no one was *above* the law of benevolence,

including the emperor. The emperor, called the Son of Heaven, was responsible for the economic and moral development of the nation. Confucius quoted a sage king from the earlier Golden Age, passing on the throne to his successor: "If there shall be distress and want within the Empire, the mandate of Heaven shall be taken away from you forever."

Such notions were clearly not in accord with the idea of power by an oligarchical elite.

### The British embrace legalism

The British imperialist policy of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was to use drugs, war, and the control over China's finances to impose their will over the ancient Middle Kingdom, and to destroy this Confucian moral tradition. The emergence of Sun Yat Sen's nationalist republican cause before World War I, however, threatened this control. British support for the restorationist and warlord forces in the years following the 1911 Republican Revolution helped keep Sun out of power throughout the 1910s, but it was increasingly clear that such subservience to British looting policies was unlikely to be tolerated by the Chinese people for much longer, making Sun's Nationalist Party a serious immediate threat. A more radical alternative—but one with the same world view as the British—was desired.

The heritage of "Legalism" provided the foundation. A reading of the works of the leading Legalist philosophers reveals an astonishing, virtually word for word, parallel to the British empiricist philosophers whose works provided the philosophical justification for Britain's evil empire, including especially Hobbes, Hume, Bentham, Malthus, Adam Smith, Spencer, and John Stuart Mill.

These philosophical apologists for the racist and genocidal policies of the empire were each and every one employed by the British East India Company or by the British government itself. The empiricists share with the Legalists from China 2,000 years before them the view that man is a mere beast, born without any mental capacities whatsoever (Aristotle's *tabula rasa*), and motivated only by the animal instincts of greed, the love of pleasure and the fear of pain. There is no "inherent good" in man, only the good of the state as defined by those in power.

The philosophical grounding for Legalism came primarily from the man known as China's Aristotle, Hsun Tze (298-238 B.C.). Hsun Tze represented the most important of several schools that emerged in reaction to Confucius and Mencius. The conflict between the conception of man put forward by Mencius and that of Hsun Tze has been a recurring debate throughout Chinese history. Like Aristotle, Hsun argued that "learning" is at best a process of accumulating sense perceptions and reacting to rewards and punishments, by which he denied man any higher quality of reason:

"The nature of man is evil; his goodness is acquired. His nature being what it is, man is born, first, with a desire for gain. If this desire is followed, strife will result and courtesy

will disappear. Second, man is born with envy and hate. If these tendencies are followed, injury and cruelty will abound and loyalty and faithfulness will disappear. Third, man is born with passions of the ear and eye as well as the love of sound and beauty. If these passions are followed, excesses and disorderliness will spring up and decorum and righteousness will disappear. Hence to give rein to man's original nature and to yield to man's emotions will assuredly lead to strife and disorderliness, and he will revert to a state of barbarism."

Compare this to Thomas Hobbes, the father of modern British philosophy, who described human society as "always a war of everyone against everyone," in which the only way to prevent chaos is for a powerful leader to impose order, acting as a "mortal god." Or, as Hsun Tze's student Han Fei Tze (d. 233 B.C.), said: "To try to govern the people of a chaotic age with benevolence and lenient measures is like to drive wild horses without rein or whip."

Compare this also to Adam Smith. Smith's famous "invisible hand" and his free trade doctrines—which were, in fact, fanciful concoctions designed to justify his employers' looting of the British colonial empire and their policy of forced backwardness on subject peoples—were based upon his contention that man was a beast, directed, he said, only by "original and immediate instincts: hunger, thirst, the passion that unites the two sexes, the love of pleasure, and the dread of pain." Man's reason is powerless over those lower passions, says Smith, and man is condemned to "apply those means for their own sake, and without any consideration of their tendency to those beneficent ends which the Great Director of Nature intended to produce by them."

Another Legalist theoretician, Shang Yang, more than 2,000 years before Adam Smith, said: "Shame and disgrace, labor and hardship are what people dislike; fame and glory, ease and joy are what the people pay attention to." He described "two handles" for the ruler: punishment and reward. He added: "In countries that obtain supremacy, there is one reward to nine punishments." Describing a judicial policy which later became common practice under British colonialism (and is increasingly typical of the barbaric U.S. judicial system today), Shang argued: "Punishments have to be applied at the *intent* of sin, and rewards are bestowed on the denunciation of villainy, so that minor misdeeds will not escape unnoticed."

Just as Herbert Spencer would later argue in his pseudo-scientific theory of "Social Darwinism," Shang Yang wrote in the fourth century B.C.: "If the ruler levies money from the rich in order to give alms to the poor, he is robbing the diligent and frugal and indulging the lazy and extravagant. [Poverty] must be due either to laziness or to extravagant living." The poor were *guilty* of poverty. When the Legalist Ch'in dynasty took power in 221 B.C., the poor were arrested for the crime of poverty. They and their families were sent into slave-labor brigades to build the "Great Wall," where

millions died in the process.

Mencius not only rejected this degraded Legalist concept of man as a mindless beast, he polemicized against the evil dictatorial regimes which created these notions for their own ends. Speaking to a prince, Mencius said:

"There are people dying from famine on the roads, and you do not issue the stores of your granaries for them. When people die, you say, 'It is not owing to me, it is owing to the times.' In what does this differ from stabbing a man and killing him, and then saying, 'It was not I, it was the weapon?' . . . Is there any difference between killing a man with a sword and with the style of government?"

Mencius condemned the Legalist version of "the survival of the fittest" in a devastating indictment of the self-righteous "law and order" policies of leaders who are themselves responsible for the economic conditions that cause disorder:

"They are only men of education who, without a certain livelihood, are still able to maintain a fixed heart. As to the people, if they have not a certain livelihood, it follows that they will not have a fixed heart. There is nothing which they will not do in the way of self-abandonment, of moral deflection, of depravity, and of wild license. When they thus have been involved in crime, to follow them up and punish them: This is to entrap the people. How can such a thing as entrapping the people be done under the rule of a benevolent man?"

In keeping with the contention of Smith, Hobbes, etc., that common people are incapable of being governed as men of reason, Legalist Han Fei Tze directly attacked Confucius' argument that rulers must lead through the example of their own virtue:

"In trying to persuade rulers, scholars do not advocate the use of power which is sure to win, but say that if one is devoted to the practice of humanity and righteousness, one will become a true king. This is to expect that every ruler must be equal to Confucius and that all people in the world be equal to his (70-odd) followers. This is absolutely impossible."

Indeed, the Legalists demanded that scholarship itself was illegal, leading to the infamous massacre of the Confucian scholars by Legalist Emperor Qin Shi-huang during his short, barbarous reign from 221 to 207 B.C.. He buried 460 scholars alive, and burned all the classical texts—a few of which were lost forever. This was in keeping with the dictate of the Daoist guru Chuang Tze, who in the third century B.C. said: "Therefore I say, cut off sageness, cast away wisdom, and the world will be in perfect order."

Both the British empiricists and the Legalists make a point of claiming their defense of the "rule of law, not the rule of men." This is a farce—in fact, the name "Legalist" is grossly misleading. Since there is no "natural law" in their world view, and they reject any power or truth higher than the power of the ruler, the only sense in which the Legalists support a "rule of law" is that rulers have the right to make

any laws that they please. Legalist Shang Yang said:

“Ordinary people abide by old customs, and scholars are immersed in the study of what is reported from antiquity. . . . A wise man creates laws, but a foolish man is controlled by them.”

This is paralleled by the evil John Locke, whose (usually exaggerated) influence on the American Constitution was totally negative. Locke viewed political power as the “right of making laws with penalties of death for regulating and preserving property, and in employing the force of the community in the execution of such laws.” Locke claimed to believe in “natural law,” but he did not mean the physical and moral laws of creation which govern the universe and human society. Instead, he argued that “natural law” was nothing but the right to property and the right to inheritance! This was the law of the preservation of the oligarchical families, not the law of God.

Confucius strongly condemned the inheritance of political office, and Confucian society never allowed the rule of primogeniture, thereby hindering the establishment of powerful oligarchical family estates.

Also, as I have argued elsewhere (see *EIR* May 17, 1991, “Christians Must Know What Confucius Said”), the Confucian examination system functioned in Chinese history somewhat like a Constitution. The examinations were open to all Chinese, no matter what their status in society. The examinations were required in order to attain any position of social responsibility, such as government office, teaching, or civil engineering. The exams were not factual, technical regurgitations, but demanded that the applicant write, in classical poetic style, essays on the profound notions of virtue, benevolence, and statecraft contained in the Confucian classics. Thus, the examinations served as a “constitutional” effort to hold the government of the state within the prescripts of morality and natural law. This is crucial to understanding the actual hatred of Confucian society held by Bertrand Russell and other British agents, as we shall now examine.

### The ‘West’ means ‘British’

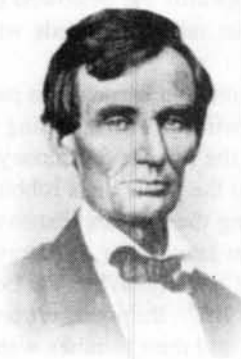
One of the earliest contributions to the British effort to create a Legalist and Daoist-style movement in China, leading ultimately to the creation of the Chinese Communist Party, was the training of an agent-of-influence in the 1870s. His name was Yen Fu, a young scholar who was sent to England in 1877. He was assigned the task of translating the critical works of the British empiricists. The purpose of this project was not only to inundate the young intelligentsia of China with hedonistic, irrationalist dogma, but also to portray to the Chinese the false impression that this British, Aristotelian philosophy was one and the same with “western thought,” and, in particular, that this ideology had been the basis of the development of modern science and modern industrial economies. In other words, there was no such thing as Platonism, Augustinianism, republicanism, etc., except

*Sun Yat Sen (1866-1925), China's foremost republican leader, whose statecraft combined the Confucian moral tradition, Christian humanism, and the American System of Political-Economy.*



*China's premier philosopher Confucius (551-479 B.C.) was nearly a contemporary of Plato. The moral tradition he established was the target of British cultural warfare.*

*Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646-1716) believed that the profound similarity between Confucian culture and Christianity proved the existence of a single God.*



*Abraham Lincoln (1809-65). Sun Yat Sen based his Three Principles of the People on Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, which called for government "of the people, by the people, and for the people."*



as diversions from the “true western path” of free trade libertarianism as practiced by the British Empire.

The perpetuation of this myth is evident in the biography of Yen Fu written by one of the leading Anglo-American China scholars, Benjamin Schwartz. Schwartz admits that Yen Fu’s knowledge of western languages was limited to English, and that he was a fanatical follower of the Social Darwinist theories of Herbert Spencer—and yet he claims of Yen Fu: “He is the first Chinese literatus who relates himself seriously, rigorously, and in a sustained fashion to *modern western thought*” (emphasis added). Schwartz even attempts to justify the fact that Yen Fu was among the millions of Chinese who “benefitted” from the one real contribution the British gave to China, namely, opium. Schwartz argues that Yen Fu’s lifelong opium addiction “symbolizes that quietist mystical strain in Yen Fu’s outlook which was to remain the obverse side of his religion of wealth and power.”

Yen Fu was explicitly hostile to Judeo-Christian theism, as well as Confucianism, in favor of Daoism and Buddhism. He (correctly) said that “only the views of Lao Tze (the founder of Daoism) are compatible with the views of Darwin, Montesquieu, and Spencer,” and he wrote 77 commentaries on Lao Tze’s writings. He labeled Confucianism as “authoritarian,” while the irrationalist mysticism of Daoism he described as “democratic.”

Most important for our purposes here is that Yen Fu, whose essays and translations became the basis of study of most of the intellectuals of the 1920s, including Mao Zedong, openly embraced Legalism and denounced Confucianism, just as he embraced British Gnosticism and denounced Christianity. He claimed that the Legalist leaders of antiquity were closer in their thoughts than any other Chinese to “the thought of the nineteenth century,” meaning, of course, *British thought of the nineteenth century*. He defended the thoughts of Legalist Han Fei Tze to his death. Biographer Schwartz paraphrases Yen Fu saying:

“What China needs is not merely new laws, but new values which lie behind the western English conception of law; values which represent nothing less than a repudiation of fundamental Confucian views.”

Yen defended the immoral economic looting and destruction carried out by the British worldwide, against his Confucian critics:

“There may be those . . . who say that, according to [Adam] Smith’s book, human morality is nothing more than a matter of self-interest and the pursuit of profit—and the principle of heaven will be lost. . . . What they do not understand is that science concerns itself with questions of truth and falsehood, and not with whether its findings coincide with benevolence and righteousness.”

He praised the British legal system, agreeing with Montesquieu that “only the people of England could be called free.” As in the Legalist system, the British have no Constitution which might tend to impose natural law constraints on

the positive law designed by the ruling families. Such an “impersonal system,” devoid of moral law, Yen considered far superior to the “Confucian state where justice depends on the virtue of the judge.”

Yen’s translations dominated the reading lists of youths who were hungry for knowledge about western civilization, providing instead a defense of the degeneracy of that civilization. Much the same process is taking place today, as the youths of the Democracy Movement have been fed the rantings of the environmentalists, free traders, and outright “New Age” kooks—such as the Club of Rome’s *Limits to Growth*, Milton Friedman’s *Free to Choose*, and Alvin Toffler’s *The Third Wave*, and are told that this represents “western ideas” (see *EIR*, Feb. 14, “The Real Crimes of China’s Zhao Ziyang.”).

### Max Weber on China

The second crucial building block in the process leading to the Chinese Communist Party was the appearance in 1915 of the strange book called *The Religions of China; Confucianism and Daoism*, by the founder of the pseudo-science of sociology, Max Weber. Weber was anything but a China scholar, which is apparent from his factually absurd statements about Chinese philosophy and history. But the book nonetheless served two crucial purposes for the imperial powers. First, it was necessary for Weber to apply his crudely contrived theories about the cause of the rise of capitalism to some other part of the world, to lend credibility to its claim to “universality.” Second, it was to serve as the “respectable authority” which proved that China’s failure to develop economically was unrelated to the century of looting, murder, drug pushing, and control by western banking interests. Instead, he argued, it was entirely due to Confucianism!

Weber’s thesis in his famous *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* was that the Calvinist “decoupling” of social morality and responsibility from one’s personal life made possible the rise of modern industrial society. It was a pure Social Darwinist view, that brutal competition in the service of personal greed was the essence of man’s identity, and that society should thus put no limits or restrictions on the pursuit of the personal accumulation of money. He assigned three qualities to the “spirit of capitalism”: 1) the acquisition of money is an end in itself; 2) personal gain should be pursued without limit; and 3) hard work is a duty and a moral obligation.

Weber found the irrationalist and immoral teachings of Daoism and the Legalists quite in keeping with his notion of “the West,” and argued that they were the best hope for China’s future. As to Confucianism: “The substantive ethical law that dominated in traditional China was a clearly negative influence on capitalist development.” The strong family ties of Confucianism also restrained the unbridled greed needed for capitalism, said Weber, by “discouraging individualism and independence.”

The primary problem, according to Weber, was that there was not enough warfare in Chinese history:

“The early unification of the Chinese empire, which brought centralization of civil and military administration under a national bureaucracy, [caused] the substitution of peace and unity for rivalry and conflict between feudal states, and meant the removal of competitive pressure for the rationalization measures needed.”

Compare this to the Legalist Shang Yang, who argued that a poor state will become strong through wars, and a rich state will become weak if it does not wage war.

Weber totally ignored the fact that Chinese civilization was generally more advanced than western civilization for the 2,000 years of history preceding the Renaissance, with a higher population density, higher productivity and standard of living, comparable scientific advances, and a higher literacy rate than the pre-Renaissance West. In fact, he directly blames the general peace, progress and unity of the nation for its later lack of peace, progress and unity!

He did, however, find several “positive” aspects of China’s early twentieth-century existence:

“In the modern period we find neither compulsory schooling nor military service. There are neither laws restraining usury nor any similar legal restriction to trade. . . . This state of affairs would seem to be very favorable to the free development of profitable, bourgeois enterprise.”

As with the “shock therapists” of today, Weber claimed that the failure of these “favorable” policies to bring prosperity was entirely due to the “structure of the state” restraining the “magic of the marketplace.”

Weber is shown to be nothing but an apologist for British imperial policies: unrestricted looting and the maintenance of forced backwardness in the population. Alexander Hamilton, 125 years earlier, had thoroughly refuted such insane pretensions that the wanton degradation of the population could somehow encourage real development. Mencius, 2,000 years earlier, had shown that Weber’s entire argument for the need to “decouple” moral questions from the quest for wealth and power was doomed to fail:

“There is a nobility of Heaven, and there is a nobility of man. Benevolence, righteousness, self-consecration, and fidelity, with unwearied joy in these virtues—these constitute the nobility of Heaven. To be a duke, a nobleman, a minister of state—this constitutes the nobility of man. The men of antiquity cultivated their nobility of Heaven, and the nobility of man came to them in its train. The men of the present day cultivate their nobility of Heaven in order to seek for the nobility of man, and when they have obtained that, they throw away the other. Their delusion is extreme. The issue is simply this, that they must lose that nobility of man as well.”

Weber’s attack on the Confucian (and Christian) moral foundation of society quickly became the standard for all western scholarship and political analysis of China. The next task was to force the same anti-human world view on the

Chinese intelligentsia, already inundated with the Enlightenment philosophers and economists whose works had been translated by Yen Fu and others. The largely British- and American-dominated universities of Beijing and Shanghai were the centers for this effort, which reached its peak in the years following the 1919 Versailles Treaty, during the revolt of Chinese youth known as the May 4th Movement.

### **The British target: Sun Yat Sen**

Before discussing the May 4th Movement, I will return to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, whose ideas and political organizations were the primary target of the British philosophical and cultural warfare against China. Sun, like Lyndon LaRouche today, embodied in one man both an uncompromising republican political leader, and a philosophical and scientific genius capable of profound creative discoveries. A review of his epistemology and his writings in political economy will demonstrate why the British were so desperate to stop him.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen was both a Christian convert and a follower of the “old morality and old learning,” as he referred to the Confucian classics. Like Leibniz and Emperor Kang Hsi before him, he was profoundly conscious of the close identity between the universalizing truths at the core of both teachings, while endeavoring to live his life in the imitation of Christ. At his funeral in 1925, the eulogy quoted Sun’s own words about Christ: “He came to save the poor, and the unfortunate, and those in bondage. So have I also tried to do. He decried the tradition maintained by the lawmakers of Judea, and pleaded for universal brotherhood. It is because of similar shackles that bind China that I have made my crusade.”

This world view marked Sun as the preeminent enemy of the Anglo-American cultural offensive. His economic and political policies flowed from this conception, based on a thorough rejection of both Marxism and British free trade dogma, as immoral, historically discredited, and epistemologically false.

The 1911 Republican Revolution led by Sun failed to consolidate a unified republican government. By the late 1910s, Sun was governing only a small portion of southern China, while the nation was increasingly breaking into autonomous regions under various warlords. Sun authored four programmatic books on national reconstruction at that time, just preceding the signing of the World War I Versailles Treaty in 1919. These four were on the *Psychological Reconstruction of China*; *The Social Reconstruction of China*; *The Material Reconstruction of China*; and *The Political Reconstruction of China*. (The first is known today as *The Memoirs of a Revolutionary*; the second as *The International Development of China*; and the last as *The Three Principles of the People*, which was not completed.) In these texts, he identified the necessity to break the psychological dependence of the Chinese on both the ancient Daoist form of irrationalism, and on the equally immoral libertarianism introduced from



Bertrand Russell (left), worked to destroy the common Confucian and Christian world view of man in the image of God, and replace it with a bestial image of man driven by greed. He laid the basis for the emergence of the Chinese Communist Party. Shown at center and right are Communist Party founders Chen Duxiu and Mao Zedong, whose early education was based on Russell's instruction in British empiricism and Bolshevism.

the West. He believed that the superior level of morality of the Confucian world view within China explained why Mongol and Manchurian invaders, even after conquering China, were themselves assimilated into Chinese culture, rather than their inferior culture having been imposed upon the Chinese.

He viewed the emerging counterculture called the "New China Movement," which was soon to explode during the period called the May 4th Movement, following the 1919 Versailles treachery, as a great danger to the chances of China's survival. Sun said: "A group intoxicated with a new culture have begun to reject the old morality, saying that the former makes the latter unnecessary. . . . [They say] there are no princes in a democracy, so loyalty is not needed and can be cast away." Thus, Sun warned, they would also throw out loyalty to the nation and to the people. Such a form of extreme democracy, grounded, he said, in the teachings of Rousseau and J.S. Mill, would make the 400 million Chinese "like a sheet of loose sand," easily shifted about and manipulated, and unable to unite as a nation to carry out the task of development.

Sun strove to recruit the best of the student movement away from the "counterculture" and into his fight for republican principles. One participant in these efforts, Lo Chia-lun, wrote:

"With great attention and maximum enthusiasm, he recruited those youths who had taken part in the May 4th Movement. Each time he was interviewed by the student representatives of Peking, he would talk with them for three or four hours with increasing energy and spirit."

In *The Psychological Reconstruction of China*, Sun iden-

tified the primary problem in the Chinese ideology as that mode of thought which taught that "knowledge is easy, but actions are difficult." Although Sun accredited this notion to the pre-Confucian scholar Fu-Kueh, he was also directly challenging the influence of "pragmatism," which was being introduced into China by the "New China" followers of John Dewey—in particular, Dewey's former student at Columbia University, Hu Shih. Dewey's theories not only substituted British "utilitarian" notions for the concept of truth, but explicitly insisted that one learns only by "doing," a sort of Social Darwinist version of dog-training for human beings. One of Dewey's more famous followers, whose name was "Zhi-xing," meaning "know-do," reversed his name to read "Xing-zhi," or "do-know."

Thus Sun's insistence that knowledge is primary was a polemical attack on the irrationalism of pragmatism, while also demonstrating that this was not in fact a "modern western concept," as some youths believed, but rather a corrupting influence found in any culture—East, West, ancient, or modern—in opposition to the universal truth found in the power of reason. Knowledge was primary, and with Sun, as with Confucius and Mencius, knowledge was governed by morality, love, and justice.

### Adopting Hamilton and Lincoln

Sun's model for development, and for the structure of a republican government necessary to carry out that development, came directly from the United States—in particular, from Alexander Hamilton and Abraham Lincoln. He polemicized against the extreme personal liberty preached by Thomas Jefferson and his Enlightenment mentors, showing

that America's strength grew from Hamilton's successful fight for a strong federal government committed to great infrastructure projects and protection against British "free trade" efforts to destroy the new nation. He knew that the term "western science" was not a homogeneous notion, and identified the source of true scientific progress as that current centered in Germany which believed man must "usurp the powers of nature, and do what natural forces have done." He denounced that school which, following Darwin, "began to treat morality, love, justice, and friendship as a mirage, and to regard the law of the struggle for existence as the reality. They even want to apply these laws of the animal world to mankind," he warned.

Sun's famous *Three Principles of the People* were inspired by Abraham Lincoln. Quoting the passage from the Gettysburg Address lauding "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," he identified national sovereignty (of the people), a democratic republican form of government (by the people), and a constitutional commitment to the betterment of the people's livelihood (for the people) as the fundamental principles governing his proposed republic. Human progress, he argued, was driven by a law of social progress defined by man's increasing mastery of nature, not by the Hobbesian notion of man battling for survival, one against another. As for Karl Marx, Sun recognized that Marxism was merely a variation on British "survival of the fittest" dogma, meant to keep people and nations at war with one another while an oligarchy ruled over the disorder. Sun wrote:

"Class war is not the cause of social progress, it is a disease developed in the course of social progress. What Marx gained through his studies of social problems was a knowledge of diseases in the course of social progress. Therefore, Marx can only be called a social pathologist, not a social physiologist."

Britain's primary target was Sun's Grand Design as presented in *The International Development of China*. The British aim in World War I was to prevent the unified development of the Eurasian land mass. Sun proposed precisely that kind of project, not only for China's benefit, but, as Sun warned, as the only means by which the West could prevent the emergence of a new world depression and a new world war, "greater and more terrible than the one just passed." His advice was not heeded, and his warning was borne out.

### **Bertrand Russell and the May 4th Movement**

When the Versailles Treaty confirmed Sun Yat Sen's most dire warnings about the British intentions to preserve and extend colonial power in China, the Chinese exploded in rage. A student revolt, similar to the Beijing Spring of 1989 that ended in the June 4 massacre at Tiananmen Square, spread from Beijing University throughout China. This uprising, launched on May 4, 1919, and the political movements of the following few years are known to history as the May

4th Movement. The potential that this movement would lead to a republican nationalist upsurge in support of Dr. Sun and his ideas was considered a serious threat to the British-led colonial powers.

To meet this "threat" required, primarily, cultural warfare. To this end, Britain deployed into China the man known as the most evil figure of the twentieth century, Bertrand Russell. He was joined by the founder of the American school of "Pragmatism," John Dewey, whose life's work was the destruction of classical education. Dewey doubled as a journalist and promoter of the policies of the Anglo-American banking houses running the rape of China—in particular, for his friends at the House of Morgan.

Russell and Dewey, in China during the crucial 1919-21 period, together led the effort to turn the May 4th Movement away from the republican principles of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The writings of both had already been translated and widely circulated in China during the 1910s. From their classes in Beijing and Shanghai emerged the core leadership of a communist movement.

Sun Yat Sen had drawn on the best of the humanist traditions in both Chinese Confucian culture and western Christian culture, while rejecting the opposing oligarchical traditions of Aristotelianism and Legalism. Russell and Dewey did exactly the opposite. Confucianism and Christianity were blamed as the cause of backwardness in China, while Russell and Dewey insisted that any progress would depend upon the adoption of the libertarian, free trade dogma of the British radical philosophers, and the return to the "pragmatic" form of government of the Legalists:

Russell was sponsored on his trip by the "Anti-Religion Society," arriving immediately following a tour of Russia. While formally critical of some aspects of the Bolshevik leadership in Russia, he praised their organization and their purpose, while introducing Marxist and Leninist ideas to China through his classes. He argued that although Bolshevism could not prevail in western Europe, it could be usefully applied in China at its current stage of development. (Mao's later disagreement with Russell was limited to which *tactics* were best suited for the implementation of communism in China.)

A review of Russell's main points from his book *The Problem of China*, written in 1922, will demonstrate his method.

Russell openly espoused the racist, colonialist notion of the "noble savage"—that the backward natives of colonial nations are actually far better off in their backwardness, without being subjected to the evils of scientific and technological development. British rule over these backward nations was considered an unwanted but necessary task—the "white man's burden."

Said Russell: "Chinese officials are, as a rule, corrupt and indolent, so that control by foreigners is necessary in creating a modern bureaucracy, and to prepare the way for

the creation of an efficient Chinese state.” Also: “Instinctive happiness, or joy of life, is one of the most important . . . goods that we have lost through industrialism; its commonness in China is a strong reason for thinking well of Chinese civilization. . . . Progress and efficiency, for example, make no appeal to the Chinese, except to those who have come under western influence. By valuing progress and efficiency, we have secured power and wealth; by ignoring them, the Chinese, until we brought disturbance, secured on the whole a peaceable existence and a life full of enjoyment.”

Compare this to the Legalist Han Fei Tze, who argued that the people would be happy if they “did not encumber their minds with knowledge,” and that if farmers “have no opportunity to hear of changes, then they will have no opportunity to discard old ways, and stupid farmers will not become clever, nor will they become fond of study, and they will apply themselves energetically to agriculture.”

Russell, in fact, like Mao Zedong after him, pointed to the reign of terror under Legalist Emperor Ch’in Shi-huang as the model for any successful revolutionary change. Ch’in, said Russell, had “ended feudalism,” although it required burning the Confucian classics and burying alive the Confucian scholars. This barbarism was necessary, said Russell, quoting from a Chinese historian, because, “No radical change can take place in China without encountering the opposition of the literati. This was no less the case then than it is now. To abolish feudalism by one stroke was a radical change indeed. . . . Something had to be done to silence the voice of antiquity.”

Ch’in, said Russell approvingly, was “something of a Bolshevik.”

His hatred of Confucianism as an obstacle to the imposition of Social Darwinism permeates Russell’s writing on China. “There is one traditional Chinese belief which dies very hard,” he wrote, “and that is the belief that correct ethical sentiments are more important than detailed scientific knowledge.” Such “ethical sentiments,” said Russell, are “pre-Benthamite.” Reflecting this Benthamite (and Legalist) view, Russell said:

“The Chinese have not yet grasped that man’s morals in the mass are the same everywhere: They do as much harm as they dare, and as much good as they must.”

On the Confucian insistence on strong family relations, the homosexual Russell became absolutely livid: “Filial piety and strength of the family generally are perhaps the weakest point in Confucian ethics, the only point where the system departs from common sense.” Of course, Russell argued that large families were the root of all problems in China: “In the long run, if the birth rate is as great as is usually supposed, no permanent cure for their poverty is possible while their families continue to be so large. In China, Malthus’s theory of population . . . finds full scope.”

Russell openly espoused the ideology of Daoism, the teachings of Lao Tze and his followers who rejected God and

reason in favor of an irrational belief in magic and a bestial conception of man. He praised the hesychasm of Daoism as the source of what is great in China:

“Their pacifism is rooted in their contemplative outlook, and in the fact that they do not desire to change whatever they see. . . . They have not the ideal of progress which dominates the Western nations.”

His hatred of Confucian morality was matched by his effort to slander that which is truly superior in western culture: the Christian view that man is created in the image of the living God, as expressed at its highest in the fifteenth-century Christian Renaissance in Italy. Said Russell: “Our superiority in civilization is a mere delusion. Our histories which treat the Mediterranean as the center of the universe give quite a wrong perspective.”

Russell explicitly insisted that British policy toward China must be to maintain direct British control as long as possible, while creating a Bolshevik-modeled opposition as a contingency, in order to prevent any Chinese alliance with either Germany or Japan, or with republican interests in the United States. He denounced Germany as seeking hegemony over the whole world, and Japan as seeking hegemony over Asia. If the U.S. were to rule Asia (outside of British control), he said, there would be “a shell of freedom, but bondage beneath it.” Only Bolshevik Russia, he argued, could “secure some real freedom for China. . . . The hegemony of Russia in Asia would not, to my mind, be in any way regrettable.”

In the meantime, Russell proposed that “China needs a period of anarchy in order to work out her salvation.” The British, he argued, would oblige by maintaining their control of the customs, extraterritoriality, etc., during this period of anarchy.

## **Dewey: pragmatism and the House of Morgan**

Dewey’s most famous Chinese student, Hu Shih, expressed the essence of Dewey’s axiomatic assumptions when he argued that there are only two methods of thought for modern times: pragmatism and dialectical materialism. While Dewey argued for pragmatism over Marxist dialectical materialism, it is the false assumption that man must choose between these two (fundamentally equivalent) methods which defines the evil of Russell and Dewey. Sun Yat Sen had already identified these two methods as merely opposite sides of the same coin, since both utterly rejected the humanism of Plato, of Christianity, of Confucianism, and of Leibniz and his followers in the modern age. Both are “materialist” in nature, rejecting any connection between economic science and morality, and thus reducing *reason* to a secondary role in human development, or denying its existence altogether. Both regard man as a beast, and reduce science to the quackery of Social Darwinism.

As mentioned earlier, Sun Yat Sen’s primary polemic in his 1918 *Psychological Reconstruction of China*, that “To know is difficult, to act is easy,” was a direct refutation



*Shanghai's international settlement. As the British colonialists and free traders extended their control over China, they built this modernized metropolitan center for themselves, while imposing crushing poverty via reparations and debt payments on the rest of China.*

of Dewey's "pragmatism." To Dewey and his followers, "scientific method" meant the elimination of human reason and natural law from scientific inquiry, adopting instead a purely mechanical and statistical description of phenomenon. Dewey's disciple Hu Shih, like the Legalists, defined "truth" as totally relative, to be adopted at the whim of those in power. Said Hu: "Truth is created by and for the use of man. . . . An idea which had fruitful consequences was called truth in the past. If it has been useful, it is still called truth today."

This British "utilitarian" view, which parallels the Legalist notion that the law is purely determined at the discretion of those in power, naturally rejected the moral outlook of Confucianism. Hu Shih launched a campaign to "overthrow Confucius and Sons." He explicitly argued that the imperialist destruction of China was not to blame for the sorry state of modern China, but that the Chinese must blame themselves.

Hu also provided his services as interpreter and guide to Margaret Sanger, the racist guru of malthusian "birth control," when she made a tour of China in 1922. Upon her return, Sanger wrote in the *New York Times* that her trip had been successful in "awakening China to the need of selective methods." Calling for support for her efforts in Asia, she wrote: "The menace of indiscriminate immigration, the fertility of the unfit and the increasing burden upon the healthful and vigorous members of American society of the delinquent and dependent classes, together with the growing danger of the abnormal fecundity of the feeble-minded, all emphasize the necessity of clear-sightedness and courageously facing the problem and the possibilities of birth control as a practical

and feasible weapon against national and racial decadence."

Although Hu, Dewey's leading epigone, never joined the Communist Party, his iconoclastic rejection of Confucianism and Christian morality contributed considerably to the intellectual decay during the May 4th Movement that led to the creation of the communist movement. The youths were sincerely inspired by the May 4th demand that "Mr. Science and Mr. Democracy" must become the leaders of China, but the character of these noble concepts was systematically warped by the influence of those like Russell and Dewey: "Science" became British empiricism and Social Darwinism, devoid of the actually scientific method of hypothesis, and "democracy" was stripped of any republican content, becoming merely iconoclastic (and easily manipulated) demands for anarchistic forms of freedom.

Chen Duxiu, the editor of a leading May 4th Movement journal, and later the founder of the Chinese Communist Party, wrote in 1919:

"In order to advocate Mr. Democracy, we are obliged to oppose Confucianism, the codes of rituals, the chastity of women, traditional ethics, and old-fashioned politics; in order to advocate Mr. Science, we have to oppose traditional arts and traditional religion; and in order to advocate both Mr. Democracy and Mr. Science, we are compelled to oppose the cult of 'national quintessence' and ancient literature."

Similarly, Hu Shih expressed his subservience to British empiricism: "My thought is influenced mainly by two persons; one is Huxley, the other is Mr. Dewey. These two make me understand the character and function of scientific method."

This notion of “scientific method” goes to the core of the British creation of the communist movement. Although both Russell and Dewey (and Hu Shih) were personally denounced as “bourgeois” by the Communist Party ideologues in later days, they represented the primary thrust of the *cultural warfare* against China. By destroying the cultural view of man in the image of the Creator, as inherent in the Confucian and Christian world view, and replacing it with a view of man as a beast driven by greed, the basis was established for the emergence of the Communist Party, class warfare, and Maoist forms of materialism.

This is not to say that Russell, Dewey, and others involved in this cultural warfare against China did not play a more direct role in creating communism with a Chinese face. Russell was an open protagonist for Bolshevism, retaining only a slightly critical stance in order to retain his freedom of action. Dewey, despite his professed criticism of Communism, was, as we shall see, a leading protagonist for the Morgan banking interests, who were among the primary sponsors and financiers of communism in the West.

### **The Communist Party emerges from the swamp**

By the time of the 1919 Versailles Treaty and the beginning of the May 4th Movement, a “Marxist Research Society” had already been founded at Beijing University, in the wake of the October Revolution in Russia. The participants, including Mao Zedong and party founder Chen Duxiu, were already professed advocates of the Aristotelian branch of western thought, having been indoctrinated by Yen Fu’s writings and translations. Mao, for instance, had read Yen Fu’s translations of J.S. Mill, Adam Smith, Darwin, Montesquieu, Rousseau, and Spencer (while also specializing in the works of Immanuel Kant).

Chen Duxiu had similar training. He had edited a magazine, *New Youth*, since 1915, which popularized these ideas while attacking Confucianism. Chen was an explicit advocate of Romanticism, as against the Classical tradition. Said Chen: “Rather than just imitate the ancients, romantic writing attempts to depict man’s condition and describe his spirit.” Historian Lee Ou-fan Lee, speaking about the May 4th Movement, wrote: “It is perhaps not too far-fetched to say that a whole century of European Romanticism was squeezed into one generation in China.” He added that those who called the May 4th Movement the “Chinese Renaissance” were mistaken—that this was purely a Chinese version of the Romantic reaction to the Renaissance.

Mao and Chen professed a great indebtedness to the teachings of John Dewey and especially Bertrand Russell, although they later attacked them. Biographer Lee Feigon described Chen’s world view:

“He echoed Russell’s assertion that people who want to influence the masses also must be prepared to adapt their thinking to that of the people. They cannot, he pointed out,

expect the masses to change by preaching elegant thoughts to them; if so, Confucius would have saved the world a long time ago.”

### **The cultural structure of the Communist Party**

The purpose of this report is not to detail the process by which the Chinese Communist Party came into being, but to trace the cultural environment in which that process took place. The ultimate victory of the British intelligence service in China, led by the Bertrand Russell circle, is evident by the “New Dark Age” that emerged in China under communist rule, reaching a peak under the reign of terror known as the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution from 1966-76. It is there that the pure evil of Russell’s view of man was carried to its actually satanic realization: the destruction of the family as demanded by Russell, with children coerced to condemn their parents for crimes such as the pursuit of Classical learning (either western *or* Chinese); the destruction of advanced learning, as the schools were shut down and students sent to the country to “learn from the peasantry,” in keeping with Dewey’s dictate to “learn by doing”; malthusian policies of birth control, with the initiation of the policy of limiting the number of children permitted each family; and so on. Mao’s cohorts even carried out an “Anti-Confucius Campaign” against intellectuals and the Classics, praising the infamous tyrant Ch’in Shi-huang for burying the Confucian scholars alive. Said Mao: “Emperor Ch’in buried alive only 460 scholars; we have buried 46,000 scholars. But haven’t we killed counter-revolutionary intellectuals?”

### **The bankers who funded the communists**

During the late 1910s and into the mid-1920s, the official economic and foreign policies of China were run almost entirely by the British and American bankers who led an International Banking Consortium, which had been set in motion in 1917. This was, in fact, an entirely British-run operation, with the U.S. side dominated by the pro-British House of Morgan. The consortium functioned toward China in much the same way the International Monetary Fund functions toward the Third World today—it controlled all credit to China, imposed both economic and political conditions, and used its power to prevent private or competing interests from investing in China outside of the consortium’s control. This much is well documented in many historical accounts.

What has been generally unreported is that the individuals involved in running the consortium were also among the primary financial sponsors of the international communist movement, including in the U.S. itself.

The two leading figures in the consortium were Thomas A. Lamont, manager of the American Group of the consortium, and chief partner of the J.P. Morgan Co. in New York; and Sir Charles Addis, manager of the British group of the consortium and manager of the London branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which was the controlling institu-

tion of British colonial policy in China, and the central bank for the world drug traffic. These two directed a series of operations to destroy the republican forces directed by Sun Yat Sen, whom they correctly viewed as the primary threat to British imperial power in Asia. Their simultaneous sponsorship of a communist movement was not new to them—in Russia, Lenin and the Bolsheviks had been cultivated by the same Anglo-American interests as an option to subvert the potential alliance between nationalist interests in eastern and western Europe.

Although the consortium was a *political* entity, created by governments (Britain, the U.S., Japan, and France), it was effectively run by the British/Morgan banking oligarchy. Efforts by other interests in the United States, which were more involved in the real development of China and of U.S. industry, to represent the U.S. on the consortium, were shut out by the Anglophiles at the House of Morgan. Morgan's crucial role in bringing the United States into World War I on the side of the British was mirrored by his influence over Beijing to make the same disastrous decision.

Both Sir Addis and Thomas Lamont were sons of Protestant clergymen. Lamont adhered to the Calvinist (and Legalist) belief that wealth was a God-given virtue, regardless of the evil means of its acquisition, as exemplified in his credo: "Be good and you will be successful" (although the inverse was clearly his intended message). Willard Straight, the other key American figure in running China for the Anglo-Americans, said that Lamont was "one of the most honorable of the Wall Street bankers."

Straight himself had held the "honorable" position of assistant to Sir Robert Hart, the director of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service from 1865 to 1908. Hart was the equivalent of London's colonial governor general of China, using his continually increasing power over all major sources of taxes, and mail and customs revenues to assure that the vast reparations and debts imposed on China by the British were paid in full, with the scraps left over passed on to Beijing. Straight worked for Hart from 1901-12, when he became a Morgan partner and the firm's Far East expert. In 1914 an American industrial group called the American International Corp. (AIC) threatened to move independently of the British to develop the infrastructure of the Chinese economy, and to support Sun Yat Sen in the south of China. Straight was deployed into this group by Morgan, succeeding in subverting their policies, such that they fell into line with Morgan's intentions.

The AIC had been organized by Woodrow Wilson's minister to China, Paul Renish, and National City Bank President Frank Vanderlip. They were planning projects in flood control, reconstruction of the Grand Canal, oil exploration, and dock construction, and had proposed standardization of the various rail systems under a common gauge.

With Straight's help, Lamont succeeded in sabotaging this effort by 1917, using the growing wartime pressure on

the United States. Lamont was put in charge of the International Banking Consortium, and immediately he and Sir Charles Addis imposed new loan conditions which took control over all customs and salt revenues, as security on the debt. Sun Yat Sen responded by seizing the salt administration in the southern region under his control, winning the hatred of the colonial lords of the House of Morgan.

In the month preceding the Versailles treachery, Sun was engaged on two fronts to break the British control over China, hoping to bring in non-Morgan interests from the U.S. for joint development efforts. One was the unified national transport system. The Beijing government and Sun's government in Canton met in Shanghai in April 1919, with representatives of Renish's American International Corp. Sun asked the AIC, rather than the consortium, to manage any securities pledged for the necessary development loans. At the same time, during the spring of 1919, Sun published his brilliant plan for *The International Development of China*, with detailed proposals for the development of rail, water, power, agriculture, and industry. He presented a copy to Renish, who assigned his commercial attaché in China to study it and to discuss its implementation with Dr. Sun.

The following month, in May 1919, the infamous Versailles Treaty was signed. President Wilson stabbed China in the back by agreeing to the British demands to preserve the colonial spheres of influence, including turning German-controlled areas over to Japan rather than returning them to Chinese control.

### **Straight and Lamont: 'Morgan's apostles to the left'**

Both Thomas Lamont and Willard Straight had, during the 1910s, while running China from their Morgan board rooms, established themselves in the U.S. as the primary Wall Street sponsors of leftist causes, and, in some cases, of Communist Party organizations. Historian Carroll Quigley called Lamont and Straight "Morgan's apostles to the left," in a period when Morgan had internationally deployed senior partners into political parties and movements of both the left and the right. Lamont's son, Corliss, with his father's approval, became the most famous patron of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Straight had married into the enormous wealth of the Payne and Whitney families. While still a senior partner at Morgan, Straight, together with his wife Dorothy, founded the *New Republic* magazine in 1914, as a journal for promoting left and "progressive" causes, intended to mold them to the purposes of the Morgan/British interests. As Quigley points out, even Straight's paid biographer admits that his purpose was to use the "leftist" *New Republic* as a "medium for advancing certain designs of such international bankers, notably, to blunt the isolationism and the anti-British sentiments so prevalent among many American progressives." Straight also had a son, Michael, who established himself as



a leading sponsor of leftist and communist causes, both in England and the United States.

While Straight and Lamont were running Morgan's (and the U.S. government's) policies in China, and simultaneously sponsoring communism in the West, John Dewey was brought onto the Straights' journal, the *New Republic*. Dewey wrote articles for the *New Republic* nearly every week throughout his years in China. The following samplings from these articles sheds light on the close connection between the Morgan/British banking interests, the Russell/Dewey cultural warfare, and the effort to destroy Sun Yat Sen's republican movement:

● **Sept. 10, 1919.** Knowing that nearly the entirety of China's revenues were taken by the British controllers of China's tax and customs houses, Dewey nonetheless argued that the miserable state of the social services in China was due to overspending on defense: "Leaving payments for interest on the national debt out of account, China spent about twice as much for military purposes as for all other ends put together . . . six times as much as was spent for public education." Again without mentioning the intense looting of China's revenues to pay foreign indemnities, Dewey penned: "The expenses of China exceed its available income by \$120 million a year. . . . Cut down the army by one-half and China's accounts balance."

● **April 13, 1921.** Dewey openly defended Lamont and the International Banking Consortium policy to deny China any loans, either from the consortium itself or from *any other source*. The American representative, Mr. Lamont, Dewey stated with praise, "disclaimed any great desire" to make *any* loans to China. As to other loans, especially from Japan, Dewey continued: "If a blockade or embargo can be established for even five years upon predatory foreign loans to China, the Consortium meantime doing nothing, a precedent may be established which will make such loans difficult, if not impossible, in the future. The effect may be to throw China back upon her own resources. The best thing that could happen to China would be for her to be put on a starvation diet for a while and to have to face her own problems with her own capacities. . . . The Consortium may succeed even if it fails—fails, that is, to make a loan."

In the same issue, Thomas Lamont replied:

"Please accept my thanks for permitting me to read in advance John Dewey's article 'The Consortium in China.' I am interested to see that he treats the situation from such an excellent perspective. . . . I am in thorough accord with him. We want to do away with the old system of feeding out money to China for wasteful purposes. The banking groups have not the slightest anxiety to make any loans to China. Permit me to take this opportunity to congratulate you upon the series of most illuminating articles on the Far East that you have published by Professor Dewey's pen."

The consortium lived up to its promises, providing no productive loans, while blocking any independent develop-

ers—either Japanese or western—from gaining access to China. In fact, Lamont and Sir Charles Addis were, by 1922, in their dual capacities as government representatives and private bankers, extending loans to *provincial authorities* for *local* railroads, independent of either the northern or southern governments. These railroads, of course, maintained the diversity of rail gauge, thus further contributing to the division of China. Addis then extended \$500,000 to a southern warlord, Gen. Chen Chiung-ming, who had promised to drive Sun Yat Sen out of Canton, which he temporarily succeeded in doing.

By 1923 the United States, under Morgan's direction, was acting in full accord with the British on China policy. Together, they proposed a permanent international commission with control over *all China's revenues and expenditures*. Lamont proposed the permanent dismemberment of China, into "autonomous provinces organized by the people, and the creation by them of an entirely new central government to maintain merely foreign relations"!

With this total abandonment of China by the United States, Sun gave up on obtaining any support from that nation whose republican tradition had inspired his own development. He moved to form alliances with the other major forces in the nation, while accepting support from the new Soviet Union in building an army and a new centralized structure for his Nationalist Party. This support came with the condition that he accept members of the Communist Party into his Nationalist Party, which forced Sun to compromise with his own warnings against those who, "intoxicated with a new culture, have begun to reject the old morality." Later, after Sun's death in 1925, the Communist Party turned against the Nationalists, provoking two more decades of civil war.

The policy of Bertrand Russell and his fellow British lords to poison and destroy Sun's republican forces was implemented, and eventually carried out, as a combined deployment by their banking houses and their communist creation. It is the same combination still today enslaving China, as the Communist Party imposes with an iron fist the transformation of the coastal areas into twenty-first-century versions of the booming nineteenth-century colonial centers of cheap drugs, cheap labor, and wild speculation, while the heartland of the nation decays. Unless the leadership of that great nation is returned to those who value life and human freedom as precious and inalienable gifts of Heaven to each and every citizen, then China will likely fall prey yet again to the "Legalists" of today who rule the crumbling Anglo-American empire.

*Michael Billington, who runs the China desk for EIR and contributes to its Chinese-language monthly newspaper, has been sentenced to 77 years in prison in Virginia for his political work with Lyndon LaRouche. As a co-defendant of political prisoner LaRouche, he has already served three years in federal prison.*

## Bush policy toward Balkans is 'classic appeasement'

by Kathleen Klenetsky

For over a year, as war and devastation have enveloped former Yugoslavia, the Bush administration has consistently maintained that it was doing everything it could about the crisis. *EIR* was in the forefront of showing that to be a lie, and documenting that behind the administration's do-nothing policy lay a strategy of allowing the Serbians to seize as much territory as they could.

But now, the Bush administration's de facto support for the savage regime of the Serbian Hitler, Slobodan Milosevic, has reached such extremes that even members of the State Department bureaucracy are revolting.

Over the weekend of Aug. 22, George D. Kenney, the department's acting chief of Yugoslav affairs, resigned from his position to protest the Bush administration's failure to intervene against the Nazi-style genocide that is being perpetrated by the Serbian government against Croats and Bosnian Serbs.

Kenney was not the first U.S. government official to harshly criticize the Bush administration for standing idly by while over 100,000 people have been slaughtered and countless more wounded, thrown out of their homes, and turned into desperate refugees. On Aug. 18, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee issued a report documenting Serbian genocide against Bosnia. Committee chairman Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) termed the report "the first U.S. government report documenting the full extent of the horrors associated with the ethnic cleansing being carried out by Serbs against the Muslim population of Bosnia-Herzegovina."

Although the committee report takes the U.S. State Department to task for failing to act on the information it has received on the Serbian-run death camps, Kenney's resignation has brought home the Bush administration's immorality even more dramatically.

In a series of interviews and commentaries subsequent to

his resignation, Kenney has bluntly accused the U.S. government of engaging in "classic appeasement" in its response to Serbia's war of aggression and its "ethnic cleansing" policy. The administration's policy direction "seemed to be, 'do nothing, continue to negotiate, find a peaceful solution,'" Kenney said in one interview. But it should have been patently obvious, he added, that "it runs against the reality that the Serbs do not want to negotiate."

Kenney also revealed that the primary reason the Bush administration has refused to use the word "genocide" to describe Serbia's "ethnic cleansing" policy is that, as a signatory to the U.N. Convention on Genocide, the United States and other signers would be forced to do something about it.

### Green light for Serbian 'thugs'

"From the first signs of the breakup of the former Yugoslavia last year," Kenney wrote in the Aug. 30 *Washington Post*, "the administration has made it clear that the United States would not intervene militarily to control the conflict. This gave the green light to Serbia's thuggish leaders to implement their plans for a greater, ethnically pure Serbia. Their method: genocide. The U.S. reaction: feckless diplomatic negotiation."

Warning that Serbian aggression had to be met with military force, Kenney called for a series of measures, including a "combination of U.S. and western air strikes"; the arming of the Bosnian resistance; and a "no-fly zone" over Bosnia, aimed at the Serbian Air Force.

In an earlier interview with the *Post*, Kenney singled out his boss, Acting Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, the former U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia whose sympathy for, and business dealings with, the present Serbian regime is an open secret in Washington, as having an especially immoral attitude to the Balkan crisis. Eagleburger's "basic attitude,"

Kenney revealed, was “a pox on all their houses. He feels we should wait until they [the former Yugoslav states] exhaust themselves [from fighting] and then move in.”

In an interview with the Aug. 27 *New York Times*, Kenney said that the United States had a “moral obligation” to stop the “genocide . . . going on in Bosnia.” He charged that the administration’s line, that it fears risking another Vietnam quagmire if it commits military forces to the Balkans, is “vastly overblown.” “In the short run,” western military intervention “would increase the violence, but in the long run it would decrease the violence. It’s more destabilizing to allow the Bosnians to be murdered.”

Although the Bush administration attempted to dismiss Kenney’s charges (Eagleburger patronizingly proclaimed that he had lots of “sympathy” for Kenney, implying that Kenney had become an emotional basket case after months of poring over reports of the death and destruction being wrought in the Balkans), the outcome of the London peace talks on Aug. 27, confirmed them in every respect.

Kenney had warned, in an Aug. 26 interview with the *Washington Post*, that the London talks would be doomed to failure in the absence of “very strong pressures, including military pressures against Serbia, to stop its campaign of genocide in Bosnia.”

### **Another Munich**

Not unexpectedly, such pressures were totally absent; consequently, the conference was nothing but a fig-leaf to cover the complicity of the United States and other great defenders of western democracy in the Balkan holocaust. Just days before the conference opened, the United States, Britain, and France let it be known that they had decided to abandon plans to use the military to ensure delivery of humanitarian aid to beleaguered Bosnia, thus turning the London talks into a Munich-like charade even before it took place.

Efforts by the U.S. delegation, headed by Eagleburger, to present the agreements struck at the conference as a big victory for peace, rang hollow, as Serbian artillery in the hills surrounding Sarajevo renewed their shelling the minute the conference broke up, killing and maiming hundreds. On Aug. 30, Serbian soldiers lobbed an artillery shell into a crowded marketplace on Sarajevo’s western edge, killing 15 people and wounding over 100.

Although Serbian leaders made all sorts of promises at the conference, including ones to close down the notorious detention camps and to allow delivery of humanitarian aid, none of these show any signs of being fulfilled, as the fierce new Serbian attacks demonstrate.

Indeed, at an Aug. 31 press conference in Washington, Srdja Popovic, a dissident Serb, reported that all the Serbian negotiators had been called in prior to departing for London and told to be prepared to accept almost any conditions demanded at the conference—since they didn’t intend to keep

any of them.

“All parties told us they would stop fighting so that we could come here and begin a peace process,” said Fred Eckhard, a spokesman for the U.N. peacekeeping forces in Sarajevo Aug. 30. “That peace process has not begun in any meaningful way.” Even *Newsweek*, a U.S. establishment outlet, termed the London conference a “sham” in its Sept. 7 coverage.

Bosnian representatives were understandably outraged at the conference’s failure to take even small steps to deter Serbian forces. The results were “unbearable for Bosnia,” declared Bosnian Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic. Silajdzic said that the resolution passed at the conference omitted the key measures which the Bosnians said were necessary to turn back the Serb onslaught. These included measures to keep the Serbian Air Force out of Bosnian air space; a commitment to send relief supplies to other Bosnian cities, and not just to Sarajevo; and a clear timetable for the withdrawal of Serbian troops from Bosnian territory.

None of these was agreed upon. In fact, Silajdzic said that when he presented his catalogue of Bosnian essentials to the British, they flatly rejected it as something that would jeopardize the conference “consensus.”

Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic charged that the West “betrayed its own principles” at the conference. “It is fortunate that the West didn’t hesitate as much as it is doing now at the beginning of the Second World War,” he said. “We would have Nazi rule in the world.”

### **‘Recording clerks for murder’**

Even more impassioned was an open letter put out Aug. 28 by the Mothers for Peace from Zagreb, Croatia. The letter details how the United Nations is collaborating with Serbian genocide, and concludes: “We protest against the cynics of the U.N. institutions, who, instead of stopping the Serbian aggressor, which they were in a position to do, protect the delivery of humanitarian aid, in order that the victims sentenced to death do not die with an empty stomach. Gentlemen of the U.N. Organization! Have you indeed degraded yourselves to the level of the recording clerks and witnesses of murders and violence, unprecedented in this world? Is it indeed your role to convey the last supper to the nation sentenced to death?”

With winter coming on, the prospects for the besieged citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina are steadily growing grimmer. Warnings have begun to circulate that tens of thousands of people will almost surely die from lack of food, shelter, and medicine—unless the West aggressively intervenes to stop Serbia. But that will happen only when the populations of the United States and western Europe force their governments to take action. Until that time, George Bush will be trying to provoke another war with Iraq for alleged human rights violations, while encouraging a virtual holocaust in the Balkans.

# California budget cuts only the beginning

by Brian Lantz

On Sept. 2, after 64 days without a budget, the California legislature and governor agreed to a plan that slashes public assistance, Medicare, funds to city and county governments, and state employment. However, even with a 5% gross cut in overall expenditures, the \$57.4 billion state budget is balanced only on paper.

State Finance Director Tom Hayes pointedly remarked that the state of California's revenue projections are based on an expected recovery from the "recession." Therefore, by year's end, it will become apparent that the state, already suffering from an actual 25% unemployment and underemployment rate, and more bankruptcies than anywhere else in the nation, never stopped hemorrhaging. Gov. Pete Wilson and the legislature have only agreed to postpone further cuts until after the November elections.

## Surrender

One tasteless joke going around the state capitol in Sacramento was that the California legislature could be likened to the Iraqi Army: They were simply wandering about, looking for someone to surrender to.

Reflecting the void existing in U.S. policymaking circles, the Democratic Party and elected officials had no idea of what to do. Governor Wilson demanded, and ended up getting, across-the-board cuts and no formal tax increases. The Democratic-controlled state Senate and Assembly agreed to cut public assistance benefits by 5.8%, including to the aged, blind, and disabled. Welfare benefits to newcomers to the state would be capped for one year at the level offered in their old state—regardless of differences in the cost of living. Elderly and disabled receiving in-home care assistance will receive several hours less care each month. A parent with two children receiving assistance from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program (AFDC) will see his or her grant drop from \$663 to \$627 a month. This follows a 4% cut last year.

There will be a \$1 billion cut from the budgets for public schools and community colleges. The Los Angeles Health Department faces \$77 million in cuts in its totally inadequate \$2.2 billion budget. California State University students will see a 40% increase in student fees, retroactive to the beginning of the fall term.

A total of \$1.3 billion will be taken from local govern-

ments, over 25% of past state disbursements. Counties will lose \$525 million in property tax revenue, and cities' revenue will be cut \$200 million. Some 5,000 to 8,000 county workers will be laid off in Los Angeles County alone. State administration costs will be cut by 15%.

## Slashing public assistance

Nowhere are the implications of these budget cuts clearer than in the area of public assistance—"welfare." Aid to Families with Dependent Children makes up only 6% of California's general budget fund, yet proportionately those receiving public assistance are to take the biggest "hit" in the new budget. Contrary to common prejudice, more than half of AFDC recipients are no longer on aid after two years, and only one in five children raised in families who receive AFDC monies has become "highly welfare dependent." Yet Wilson and the legislature have cut public assistance payments by over 10% in the last two years.

If Wilson has his way, this will only be the beginning. Wilson is sponsoring Proposition 165, to be voted on in the November election, which will cut AFDC payments by another 25%, *making children and their mothers the victims of a 35%-plus cut*. Over 70% of AFDC recipients are children. The typical AFDC family is already significantly below the poverty line.

## Education cuts in place

California's funding of basic education, from kindergarten through grade 12, was the only part of the state budget that was not cut outright. Governor Wilson wanted \$2 billion cut from schools, and it might appear that Wilson gave way and families won, since funding for grades K-12 will be kept at \$4,185 per pupil a year. But this is not really the case. First, due to the real rates of inflation and other locked-in cost increases, the California education budget actually represents at least a 5-10% cut. Further, \$1 billion of the monies for basic education are a "loan," which will have to be paid back over the next two years. The effect will be to hold the education budget flat for the next three years, \$1,100 per pupil below most of the country.

The effects are substantial at the school level. Before the new budget, the Los Angeles Unified School District was already in deficit by \$400 million and demanding that teachers accept a 14% cut in pay. Now there must be more cuts—in libraries, custodians, and teachers. Many of the state's school districts are already teetering on the edge of bankruptcy.

On the horizon one sees where Wilson and the legislature will take the state of California. In his November ballot initiative, Proposition 165, Wilson would be given autocratic powers to handle the continuing budget crisis. Proposition 165 provides that, if the legislature becomes paralyzed for any reason, after 30 days, the governor's version of the budget would automatically go into effect. Surrender, indeed.

# LaRouche: 'Why I demand an end to the death penalty in the United States'

*This statement was released by independent presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. on Sept. 1. LaRouche is a political prisoner at the federal Rochester Medical Facility in Rochester, Minnesota.*

It should be well known by now, that I have strongly denounced the use of the death penalty in the state and federal law of the United States, and that I have expressed my horror and opposition in respect to specific executions, especially in the states of Virginia and Arkansas, and have denounced these practices as a form of barbarism from which all civilized nations, except the United States, are retreating.

I give you the grounds and sets of facts as to why the death penalty should be opposed, and then add a comment on the significance of the resurgence of assembly-line executions in prisons, especially of minorities, today.

The first general ground, is that if we could assume that justice were efficient in the United States—as it is not today—why, under even those ideal conditions, we must oppose the death penalty. First, simply: Every human being is in the living image of God, by virtue of that divine spark of reason which sets man apart from and above all lower forms of life. When we execute a person, no matter how hideous the crime they may have committed (if they indeed did commit it), we are forgoing the possibility of the redemption of that soul. And we must never deny, in a Christian civilization in particular, the possibility of redemption.

Secondly, also in the ideal situation: When a society takes a person who is helpless and at their disposal, a helpless captive, and murders that person, even under due process of law, that society brutalizes itself as a whole, and brutalizes those persons and agencies which we require to execute that form of so-called punishment. Some of us can think back to the case of Chief Justice Warren Burger, who resigned from his position in the Supreme Court under the pressure of his mounting, visible horror against the parade of death penalty cases which came across his desk following the 1976 resurrection of the death penalty.

Now, to the other grounds. We do not have, by any means, an ideal system of justice. We have in the United States, presently reported, about 2,500 persons, largely from minority groups, who are sitting on death row, now waiting for assembly-line butchering. And all the methods of which I've heard for execution, whether gas chamber (that's the

Nazi method), lethal injection (which is a liquid version of the Nazi method practiced in Arkansas), or the brutish use of the electric chair in Virginia: All of these are torture. This is death by torture, of the same type done by the Nazis in gas chambers, to which postwar objections were registered.

Of the 2,500 on the assembly line for mass executions, lawyers who are expert in this area assure me that at least 10% are unquestionably innocent, and that probably double that number have clear, colorable claims to innocence. That's about 500 people, of this 2,500, who are innocent.

## **There is no rule of law**

Now, let's look further. Let's look at the system of justice itself.

*We have no law in the United States today.* We have prosecutors, federal and state, who in many cases *routinely suppress evidence* which would tend to show, or would show conclusively, the innocence of the accused in capital and other criminal cases. We have the upholding of these frauds upon the court by appellate courts. We have a Supreme Court which is headed by a man, Chief Justice Rehnquist, who is avowedly an admirer of the Confederate Constitution, the constitution of slavery and treason; an admirer of the Justice Taney who was the author of the hideous *Dred Scott* decision; a man who is flanked by a clever fellow, Scalia, who is cleverer than the dumb Rehnquist, and who works to the same effect.

In the rest of the court, we have a few justices who are generally concerned about the overturning of all respect for law in the United States, and we have other justices, who, unlike Rehnquist and Scalia, have shown some concern at the fact, that the horrible things the Supreme Court and the federal courts are doing, may bring international and national discredit upon the institution of the federal courts themselves; where the population will come to hold the courts themselves in contempt as lawless bodies, which they have tended to become under the leadership of Rehnquist, particularly, over the past seven to eight years.

Oh, there are still a few justices there who are honest; there are still a few people in the courts at all levels who care about law; there are still a few prosecutors who are honest—but most of them *aren't*. Not any more. There is no longer any respect for law as we think of the majesty of law, in the system. There's no assurance of justice anywhere.

We cannot therefore believe, given the practices of prosecutors and courts, that there is good faith in the justice system. We cannot believe that any person reported to us as found guilty of a crime, actually perpetrated that crime.

Granted, we may know that probably most of the people who are convicted on criminal charges, such as drugs and so forth, are guilty—most; but an increasing number, perhaps, are not; at least, in an increasing number of cases, because of the nature of plea-bargaining and so forth today, there are miscarriages of justice. And that's rising.

Now, let's turn to another aspect of this thing not directly bearing on the death penalty, but bearing on the situation of law in general.

We have, in the United States today, about 500 persons out of every 100,000 of the population, in prison. This is the highest rate of incarceration of any civilized nation, double or more than double the rate for most civilized nations today. We also know, from experience as well as statistics, that the number of arrests far exceeds the number of crimes committed against people. And we're talking mostly about street crimes—burglary, muggings, and so forth. So, we would have to say, that the American people have become, perhaps, by these statistics, the most criminal people on the face of the planet, with the highest incidence of criminality among people of any nation on this planet today, or any civilized nation. We're also the worst police state in the world today, by these statistics. Both. The most criminal and the most police state—the most lawless in every respect. The most lawless in the streets, the most lawless in government. And perhaps obviously, the increase of penalties, the increase of the death penalty, has done nothing to reverse this, but has rather only worsened it, by brutalizing society more and more.

Under these conditions of police-state rule and spreading criminality, to continue to enforce the death penalty, will do nothing but brutalize us still further and will help pave the way toward the kind of fascist dictatorship which accords with the kinds of austerity programs coming generally out of the Congress, where they talk about cutting wages, cutting entitlements; and the kind of fascist austerity—Mussolini-style—proposed by such influential people as the famous Felix Rohatyn of Lazard Frères, the man who built Big MAC in New York, for those of you who remember that.

### **We must cry, 'Halt!'**

We're headed into dangerous times, in which the weakest and the poorest will be the most victimized. We must cry, "Halt!"

Now, as to the prisons themselves. I've seen the prisons, and I know what's in some of them. I've only seen one prison plus a few jails from the inside, but what I see, in probably the best institution in the federal system, shows me the nature of the problems. Yes, most of the people here are guilty. Not because I've seen their paperwork, entirely—I've seen a lot

of it. But because I know them. A certain number are victims of miscarriage of justice, either by excesses in their sentencing or because they probably are innocent or have strong, colorable claims to innocence. Of that there's no doubt. And there are a few cases which, I'm sure, are outright frame-ups. They were innocent, and the prosecution knew they were innocent; the courts probably knew they were innocent, but they jailed them anyway.

But the other thing that I see, is that there is no program of rehabilitation of people sent to these prisons. Worse, I don't think the people in charge of these places, have any idea what rehabilitation would be if they were instructed and empowered to conduct it.

If we put people in prison, and put them in for a finite period of time—5 years, 10 years, so forth—we presume that unless we execute them, we're going to return them to the streets. And *what* are we going to return to the streets? We're going to return people who are more bitter, more hopeless, more desperate, than they were when they entered prison in the first place. Because there is nothing, nothing, in my sight, in prison, for the average inmate who *might be* reconstructible, who might be rehabilitable, there's nothing offered to inspire him or her to become a better person, or to acquire any of those assets of personal development, by which he or she might be better enabled to live a useful life once released from prison.

In short, I think we ought to show mercy and a concern for justice, which is lacking generally in the political domain today. And, without denying that a crime is a crime and a criminal is a criminal, we ought to look at the contributing factors which make the United States the most criminal of civilized nations today, and the worst police state, and the nation least sensitive, on my observation, to the need to repair damage, to heal the sick, to rehabilitate the person who is saveable.

## **Win the Battle For America's Future**

Money is needed to wage the fight to free Lyndon LaRouche and to overturn the convictions of his associates. Your contribution to the Constitutional Defense Fund will help finance legal efforts against the federal and state government agencies, private organizations like the ADL and NBC, and individuals, which have engaged in an illegal conspiracy to frame up LaRouche. This conspiracy is a threat to everyone's freedom. There is no limit to how much you can give.

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# Elephants & Donkeys

by Kathleen Klenetsky

## Bush 'clinically depressed'

George Bush is "clinically depressed," and acts like a "hyperkinetic adolescent," incapable of concentrated strategic thinking. That's the assessment of Dr. Steve Pieczenik, a psychiatrist, international crisis manager, and former State Department official.

Pieczenik told *EIR* that he first worked with Bush in 1987 on the Noriega "problem," when the then-vice president headed up the Reagan administration's crisis management group.

"What I saw was that Bush lacked any strategic sense, his judgment was bad, his ability to deal with crisis was bad. He was very ineffective. But he couldn't admit mistakes and was very vindictive."

This pattern—"a consistent pattern of negligence and total absence of strategic thinking—has continued," said Pieczenik, who cited Bush's handling of the Persian Gulf and Balkans crises as examples.

Pieczenik believes that Bush's behavioral pattern is "very dangerous" for the United States, in that Bush is obviously prone to "precipitate crises to make himself popular," as he did when he gave the green light for Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to invade Kuwait.

Pieczenik expressed deep concern about the current status of Bush's health. "If he were to walk into my office looking like he does now, I'd have him hospitalized," he said.

In Pieczenik's view, Bush's collapse in Japan last January wasn't simply due to the flu, but to a combination of factors, including his arrhythmia and Graves' disease. "With his arrhythmia, he's just one heartbeat away" from dying. "You've got a seri-

ous problem here." Bush is "juiced up now" with the campaign, "running around all over the place," but he could go back into a depression at any time."

As for Bush's use of the drug Halcion, Pieczenik commented: "I've used Halcion. It made me confused and disoriented, and I suffered memory loss. I think we should follow the Brits and ban it."

Pieczenik, who has worked under four secretaries of state, including James Baker, has just published a novel entitled *Maximum Vigilance*, whose plot revolves around a physically and mentally incapacitated President who attempts to mount a coup against himself to boost his popularity. The President is eventually forced from office via the 25th Amendment. *EIR* reviewed the book in its Aug. 28 issue.

In his discussion with *EIR*, Pieczenik candidly stated that his book was intended to draw parallels to the Bush administration, and that the novel's main characters were modeled on Bush, Baker, Lawrence Eagleburger, and other Bush administration officials.

Asked if he could foresee circumstances in which the 25th Amendment might be applied to Bush, Pieczenik responded in the affirmative.

"There is a definite possibility that Bush could be removed from office for reasons of health," he said, outlining several potential scenarios: "Assuming Bush wins reelection, I can see him going into a deep depression immediately afterward, in which he can't function.

"Or let's say there is an outbreak on a national scale of the kind of situation we had in Los Angeles in May, and it becomes obvious to the American population that Bush is incapable of responding. Under those circum-

stances, I can see him being removed from office.

"Of course," Pieczenik added, "since Americans won't tolerate Quayle as President, they would have to get rid of him as well." James Baker will be the likely beneficiary of such a chain of events.

## Bush to follow Carnegie script

A second Bush administration will hew to the policy prescriptions laid out in a recently released report of the Carnegie Endowment National Commission on America and the New World, according to a top Republican with close personal ties to Bush.

Entitled "Changing Our Ways," the report calls for extending the new world order to include population, the environment, and other "transnational" issues, while implementing harsh austerity in the United States.

"The report is excellent," said this Bush intimate, a prominent member of the liberal Republican establishment. "I've been talking to Winston Lord [chairman of the Carnegie Commission] about it. He, of course, is very close to the Bush administration as are many members of the commission," including former World Bank president Barber Conable and former Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci.

According to this same fellow, Bush will put major emphasis on reducing spending on entitlement programs (Social Security, Medicare, etc.) during his next four years, and will also almost certainly bear down on global "overpopulation."

Furthermore, Bush will shake up his cabinet if reelected, dumping not only Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, but several other key officials as well.

# National News

## Templars, Masons found America, book claims

A new book due out next month, *The Sword and the Grail: Of the Grail the Templars and a True Discovery of America*, by Andrew Sinclair claims that "More than 90 years before Columbus, Prince Henry St. Clair of Orkney reached North America with a Venetian captain and 300 colonists." This attack on the Columbian evangelization of the Americas further claims: "Based on stunning new archaeological evidence, this book confirms Prince Henry's voyage and reveals the role played by the outlaw Order of the Knights Templar, who later merged with the Masons of Scotland," according to Crown Publishing. The Templars were a French-based Gnostic cult, sometimes said to have claimed that the Frenchroyal family were descendants of Jesus Christ and Mary Magdalene.

Crown's description continues: "*The Sword and the Grail* is both an important revision of the history of the discovery of America and a fascinating revelation of the origins of the Masons of the world. Some of the Templars fled with their treasure to the St. Clair castle, where their relics are still buried. The tomb of their Grand Master with the Grail carved on his stone lies in Roslyn, the core chapel of the Masonic movement.

"With the help of the sea skills and wealth of the Templars, Prince Henry tried to found a new Jerusalem in the new World, landing first in what is now Nova Scotia and then in New England. Written by a descendant of Prince Henry, this book reveals startling evidence of the pre-Columbian settlement of North America. It unveils secrets about the Knights Templar, the Grail, and the Masons that will fascinate readers whose interests were stimulated by *Foucault's Pendulum* and *Holy Blood, Holy Grail*."

## Debate set on judgeship for death penalty backer

The Senate will debate the nomination of butcher Ed Carnes to the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Alabama as soon as

the Congress reconvenes on Sept. 8. The Congressional Black Caucus is attempting to organize a filibuster, which could only be cut off if 60 senators vote for cloture. A successful filibuster could mean the nomination would not be voted on in this session of Congress.

Carnes has been head of Alabama's Capital Litigation Section for the past 10 years, and wrote the state's death penalty laws. His nomination is being supported by Montgomery attorney Morris Dees, in an effort to provide a patina of backing from the civil rights community.

Dees, the founder of the Southern Poverty Law Center and Klanwatch, in fact, has done no death penalty defense work for the past 10 years, according to a source, in order to pursue his so-called Klan-watching. Carnes himself was involved in a few Klan prosecutions, and Dees and Carnes, both from Montgomery and both educated at Harvard, became close through such activities, the source said. The source continued, Dees "needs the Department of Justice to help him prosecute the Klan."

On Aug. 29, syndicated columnist Nat Hentoff wrote his fourth attack on the Carnes nomination. Hentoff pointed out that Judge Frank Johnson, who initially endorsed Carnes as his replacement and whose endorsement was trumpeted by Dees, has now retracted the endorsement. Judge Johnson had cast the decisive vote to enforce bus desegregation in Alabama in 1956.

## Trial motion shows Bush was 'in the loop'

A pre-trial motion filed Aug. 25 in the case against Caspar Weinberger discloses a memo of a telephone conversation between Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defense "Cap" Weinberger that pokes holes in George Bush's claim that he was "out of the loop" in the Iran arms-for-hostages trade. The notes refer to an interview the vice president gave to the *Washington Post* that appeared Aug. 6, 1987 in which he said: "If I'd have sat there and heard George Shultz and Cap express it [opposition] strongly, maybe I would have had a stronger view. But when you don't know

something, it's hard to react. . . . We were not in the loop."

The notes dictated by George Shultz to an aide after his conversation with Weinberger on Aug. 7, 1987 read: "VP [Bush] in papers yest. sd [yesterday said] he not exposed to Cap or my arguments on Iran arms. Cap called me & sd that's terrible. He [Bush] was on the other side. Its on the Record. Why did he say that."

## Records of Mossad-linked bank head subpoenaed

A federal grand jury has subpoenaed the records of New York real estate mogul Arthur G. Cohen in connection with his looting of the Richmond, Virginia Colonial Savings and Loan Association. Cohen's 1984 purchase of Colonial saved its chairman, Robert Suthard, from possible prosecution in the looting of the thrift before Cohen got into it. Suthard later became superintendent of Virginia's State Police, and used Colonial for Anti-Defamation League (ADL)-backed sting operations against associates of Lyndon LaRouche.

Suthard resigned as Virginia Secretary of Public Safety in a bribery scandal late last year. The current Public Safety Secretary, O. Randolph Rollins, was the private attorney who arranged for the transactions giving Cohen ownership over Colonial.

Arthur Cohen was previously implicated in the massive looting of American Bank and Trust Co. (ABT), with his financial partners the Israeli government, the Israeli Mossad, top officials of the ADL, and the Michael Milken organization. Cohen owned the airplane on which the final looter of ABT, David Graiver, fled the country.

## Terry pursues next victim for Va. electric chair

Virginia Attorney General Mary Sue Terry is set to execute her next victim, African-American Willie Leroy Jones, on Sept. 15. On Aug. 27, Jones lost a *habeas corpus* motion in state court. His attorney argued



that his sentence should be voided because of the "unconstitutional vagueness" of the "vileness of the crime" standard on which he was sentenced to death. The state had failed to show "torture" or "aggravated battery," opting to argue that Jones had acted with "depravity of mind"—a thought crime.

Jones will now appeal to Virginia's Supreme Court, which has never granted a *habeas* motion.

The fact that Jones had no previous criminal record, his honorable military discharge, and other important character testimony were never brought before the jury at sentencing, because his first, inexperienced court-appointed lawyer had never defended a capital case before.

Comparing the Sept. 15 execution to the Birmingham, Alabama Ku Klux Klan church bombing that killed four girls on Sept. 15, 1963, civil rights leaders who oppose the execution are saying that what the Klan used to do through bombings and lynchings is now being done by the courts—and by the White House under Bush, and the state houses, including in Bill Clinton's Arkansas.

## New York parents in uproar over sex ed

As public schools set to open after Labor Day, parents in New York City are in an uproar over the virtual pornography being peddled under the auspices of state-mandated "AIDS education curriculums [sic]." Four members of the school board passed a measure which requires people brought in to administer the programs to swear only that they will commit "substantially more time" to teaching abstinence than other so-called anti-AIDS measures. School Chancellor Joseph Fernandez vowed that the program will continue no matter what.

Dolores Ayling, the Brooklyn parent who is organizing a protest, confronted the Board of Education at a public meeting, asking them to explain a page in the program's manual, *Children of the Rainbow Curriculum*, which instructs teachers to foster "positive attitudes toward sexuality." First-grade teachers are instructed that they should include references to homosexuals in order

to help give children a "healthy sense of identity at an early age." It then says: "Children need actual experiences via creative plays, books, visitors, etc., in order for them to view lesbians and gays as real people to be respected and appreciated."

In the fourth through sixth grade curriculum, the program would instruct children in how to conduct anal and oral sex, despite the fact that these practices are illegal in New York.

## Arab-Americans slam Kissinger for racist crack

The American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee launched an attack against Henry Kissinger and CBS News, in connection with a June 3 Jerusalem Foundation benefit, which solicited funds for the absorption of Jewish immigrants into Jerusalem. At the fundraiser, there was a panel discussion with CBS News anchor Dan Rather, CBS Middle East consultant Fouad Ajami, and Kissinger—who is also a board member of CBS, during which Kissinger commented that "you can't really believe anything an Arab says."

On Aug. 4, AAADC Director Albert Mokhiber wrote a letter to CBS News President Eric Ober demanding a response to Kissinger's statements. Mokhiber also wanted to know why neither Rather nor Ajami objected. Furthermore, during the debate, Ajami had repeatedly insisted that democracy was impossible and undesirable for Arabs! Rather had opened the debate by warning that Israel's control of Jerusalem was at risk from an Arab "population explosion." Rather also talked about "celebrating 25 years after the city was united under Israeli rule," although, as Mokhiber pointed out in his letter, East Jerusalem is an occupied territory under international law.

Ober made a wan response on Aug. 7, saying that "comments made by individuals in their personal capacity are not the responsibility of CBS News." Kissinger wrote a letter responding to Mokhiber on Aug. 17, claiming that he was a supporter of the AAADC and that his comments were "not intended to give offense!"

One wonders who can't be believed.

## Briefly

● **THE SIERRA CLUB** in Texas has joined forces with the radical animal rights group Fund for Animals to abolish hunting in Texas, reported the Aug. 14 newsletter of Putting People First. PPF chairman Kathleen Marquardt made the point that many sportsmen who donate to the Sierra Club "will be shocked to discover just what they are funding."

● **HUNDREDS** of members of the AFL-CIO and the Jewish Labor Committee (JLC), picketed the Yugoslav Embassy on Aug. 26 to protest "crimes against humanity" committed by Serbian irregular forces against Bosnia-Herzegovina. JLC President Lenore Miller presented a letter co-signed by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, which condemned "ethnic cleansing" and called for an end to the arming of the irregulars, and free and fair elections.

● **GUAM** was declared a federal disaster area by President Bush, after much of the U.S. territory was battered and left without electricity by Typhoon Omar. Omar struck Guam early Aug. 28 with gusts as high as 155 mph, according to Federal Emergency Management Agency spokesman Dennis Kwiatkowski. About 80 people were injured and as many as 10,000 homes were damaged.

● **LOWELL WEICKER**, governor of Connecticut, said recently that individuals interested in forming a third party will hold a "brainstorming session" in Chicago early this month to plot strategy. Among those expected to attend the Chicago meeting is John Anderson, the Trilateral Commission member who mounted an independent candidacy in 1980 and now heads the World Federalists.

● **CALIFORNIA** Gov. Pete Wilson signed legislation on Aug. 28 which allows capital defendants to choose lethal injection instead of the gas chamber as of Jan. 1, as a means of thwarting protests against the use of the gas chamber. Supposedly, lethal injection can be accepted as "more humane."

# *Support the Dannemeyer resolution*

It is an extraordinary sign of the extent to which the American people have allowed themselves to be brain-washed, that the Clean Air Act and associated measures are being allowed to tax out of existence what remains of U.S. industry. Such suicidal measures are totally unnecessary, and based on the flimsiest of pseudoscience.

Propaganda about the expanding ozone hole and the greenhouse warming of the Earth, the various claims that trace elements in the atmosphere cause cancer, and similar tales about the use of DDT and such pesticides, are one and all deliberately concocted lies. Even were this not the case, the kind of remedies for these so-called problems proposed by the environmentalists are completely incompetent. Were these real threats to the environment, the answer to them would lie in the direction of high-technology development, not shutting down industry and technological progress.

The only sane way to safeguard against pollution of the atmosphere is through advanced technology. High on the list are nuclear power and the use of hydrogen directly for combustion. In the case of the presumed problems associated with the use of chlorofluorocarbons, one alternative to refrigeration would be the use of food irradiation—but this, of course, is opposed by the radical environmentalists.

But these are bogus issues. The so-called dire threats to the environment are hoaxes, challenged by leading scientists. Their proponents even admit that they cannot make a scientific case that growth of the ozone hole or greenhouse warming actually exist.

On the other hand, we see major environmental hazards, such as devastating forest fires in California and Hurricane Andrew. In the case of the forest fires, policy over the past several years has been to cut back on normal methods of scientific forestry, such as the culling of dead trees, which can successfully inhibit the spread of such fires. No one is complaining about the particulate matter introduced into the atmosphere from this unchecked combustion.

A hurricane, of course, cannot be prevented, but

its damage can certainly be lessened, with adequate investment in infrastructure and high-quality construction techniques. It is, of course, the poorest people, those with the flimsiest homes, who are the hardest hit. The situation here is similar in earthquakes, where there are building codes which minimize the damage, but which are not enforced, even in such earthquake-prone regions such as California.

The truth is that environmentalism is not a serious scientific enterprise; it is a thinly disguised cover for an ideological attack upon the sanctity of every human life; it is a statement, that mankind is no better than any other member of the animal kingdom. Thus if men, women, and children go hungry because of the consequences of ending cheap refrigeration, this is of no concern to those hoaxsters who manufactured the myth that the ozone layer is being destroyed by modern technology.

The death toll for replacing modern refrigerants with higher-priced, less effective substitutes is now estimated at \$2 trillion. This can be translated into as many as 20 million men, women, and children who will die, as a result of no longer being able to afford the cost of refrigerating their food.

Rep. William Dannemeyer (R-Calif.) has submitted a resolution to the House of Representatives which should be supported by every thoughtful American. He proposes the establishment of a presidential commission to investigate whether there has been any measurable depletion of stratospheric ozone beyond the seasonal variations caused by natural phenomena such as the Antarctic winter and loss of sunlight; and he also demands that such a commission investigate whether it can be scientifically established that man-made chlorofluorocarbons are damaging the stratospheric ozone layer.

We urge our readers to instruct their congressmen to support this resolution, and to let Congressman Dannemeyer know that they applaud his effort to introduce a much-needed note of sanity into the U.S. political scene.

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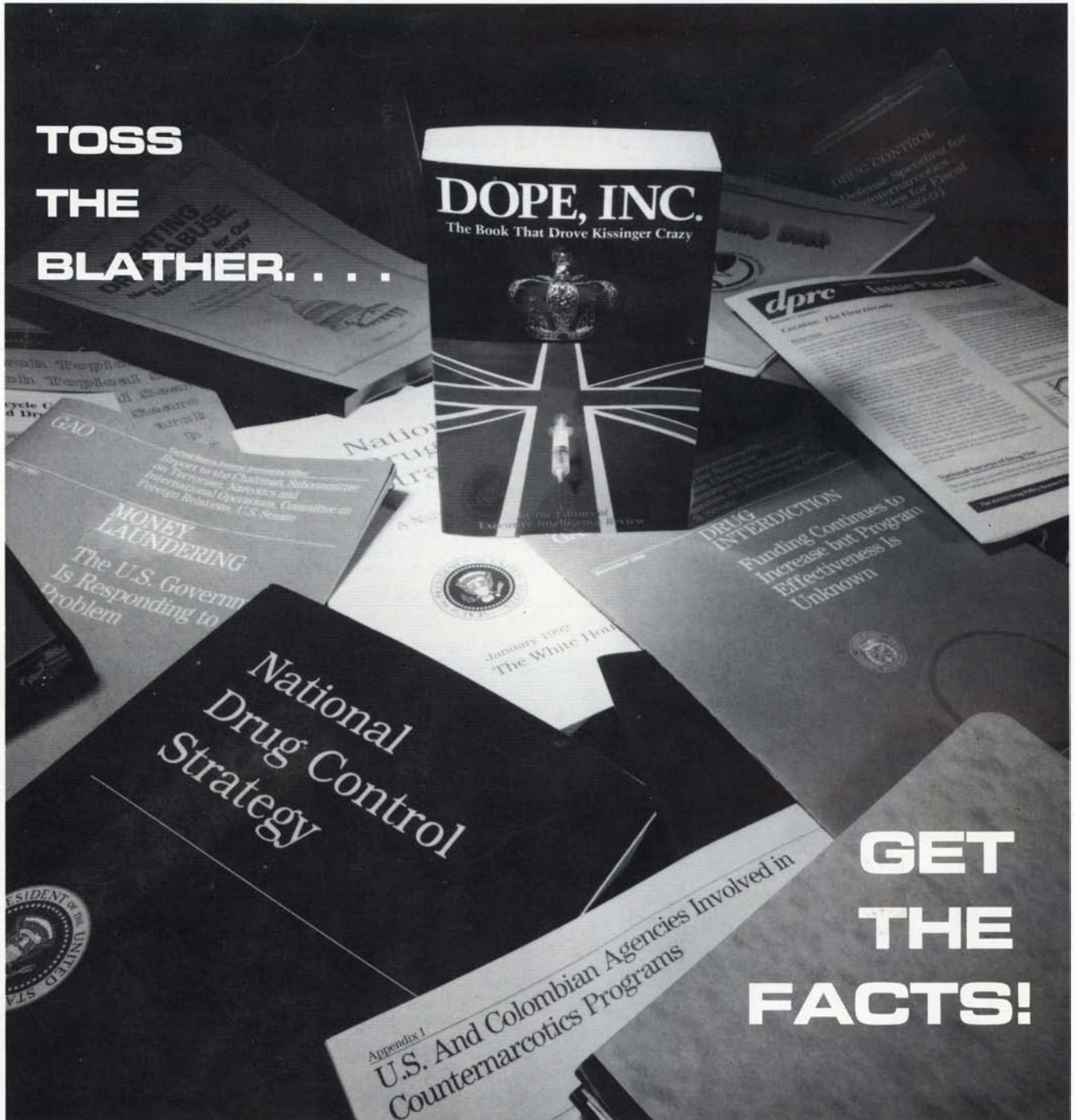
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