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Executive Intelligence Review

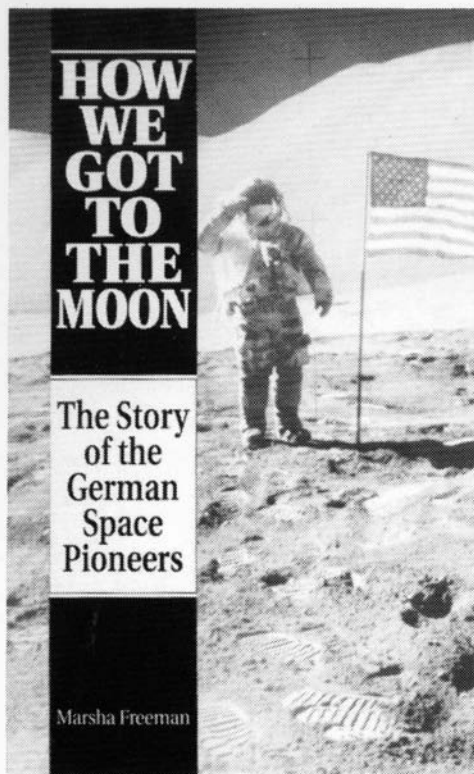
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How Ukraine can survive—and why it must
Nigerians: There's no democracy without growth
Spannaus campaigns to stop Ollie North

**Russian scientists: How did
LaRouche uncover our secrets?**





Mankind's Greatest Achievement

HOW WE GOT TO THE MOON:

The Story of the German Space Pioneers

by Marsha Freeman

\$15, illustrated, 385 pages, with index

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Konrad Dannenberg
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From the Editor

Lyndon LaRouche recently told a Washington, D.C. audience about the Moscow meeting on April 28 which is transcribed in our *Feature*. At that seminar, Prof. Pobisk Georgevich Kuznetsov "said that in 1975 a group within the Soviet government had undertaken a project of research, a secret project in physical economy," LaRouche recounted. "The son of [Soviet Politburo member Mikhail] Suslov, who was there nodding at this point, had protected this group from the Marxist theoreticians, because this would have been considered very heretical work by them. So the name of Suslov had been used to protect this project from the Marxist theoreticians; and they hadn't trusted the theoretical physicists either, so they didn't tell them about it, as a group. . . .

"And [Kuznetsov] said: We read your book. We found that many of the things we thought were our secrets are reflected in your book. Will you please tell us how you found out about these things? . . .

"The problem in Russia, of course, was that because of the system and because of a sociological problem which is sometimes called the peasant problem, if someone went into military service and if they were bright, they ended up in the military sector as their career. . . . The military section produced a very capable force, and still does. But it couldn't get that capability into the civilian sector. . . .

"I can also add, . . . that to become a scientist in Russia, you probably started as a political dissident, before you were caught and shipped off. . . .

"But the Russian scientist, like Pobisk himself, who spent about ten years north of the Arctic Circle in a relevant kind of camp, was often a dissident who, instead of getting into political quarrels with the state, ran off into the military sector, became a scientist, and had an intellectual and moral life as a scientist under the protection of the fact that even though he was an unwanted specimen by Communist society, he was nonetheless *indispensable* to the military-aerospace sector. And therefore, a whole section of the Russian scientists is a key part, not only because of their scientific capabilities, but because they represent *potentially* the core of a very valuable political component of the future of Russian society."

Nora Hamerman

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Why London fears the Eurasian railway project

by Rainer Apel

At a summit meeting on May 30 in the French city of Mulhouse, French President François Mitterrand and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl issued a recommendation to put a priority on the expansion of the western European part of their railway connections within the framework of the European Union's infrastructure program. The political significance of the move cannot be underestimated. True, they still made no mention of the idea of a *magnetically levitated* railway, since for the time being the two governments are sticking with extending the traditional, but high-speed, rail system toward eastern Europe. Also, the German and French governments' ideas on financing the project are still oriented toward the ideology of what is "do-able in times of slim budgets." Nevertheless, this is the first time since 1991 that two European leaders have openly advocated the construction of a more ambitious railway project.

Put together with Russian President Boris Yeltsin's recent proposal in Stuttgart, to link Moscow with Berlin and Paris, via high-speed rail connections, we are seeing the emergence of a kind of Franco-Russo-German alliance for the railway; and that is precisely what is ringing alarm bells among London geopolitical circles and their friends in East and West.

Meanwhile, the German and French state railway companies, Deutsche Bahn and Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer, have given the go-ahead for the construction of the TGV-East. (TGV stands for *Train à Grande Vitesse*, or high-speed train.) The go-ahead coincides with the political promotion of the rail project by the Mulhouse summit.

The route of the adopted high-speed rail line will run from Paris through Châlons-sur-Marne and Pont-à-Mousson, whence it will branch out on the one side toward the north, to Forbach and Saarbrücken, Germany; and on the other side

toward the south, to Sarrebourg and Strasbourg, and from there, on to Offenburg in Germany.

From Saarbrücken, the TGV will be able to run on the German high-speed rail grid to Berlin, via Mannheim, Frankfurt, Fulda, and from Berlin to Warsaw, Minsk, and Moscow—once the respective tracks for high-speed trains are completed east of Berlin.

The TGV-East line marks the southern leg of the Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle development and integration concept, which was proposed by American economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche in the fall and early winter of 1989, as the Berlin Wall came tumbling down. Crossing mountainous eastern France, which presently turns rail trips between Paris and Frankfurt into a seven-hour jaunt, the projected line will hook into the southern German Danube watershed lines, which open up traffic into the Balkans and the littoral of the Black Sea. Yeltsin's proposed high-speed line marks the extension into Russia's capital city of the northern side of LaRouche's Triangle proposal.

Construction work on the TGV-East project is to begin 1996, and the project is to be completed in two segments, in 2000 and 2003. By that time, the still-missing German links for high-speed trains from Saarbrücken to Mannheim and from Offenburg to Stuttgart and on to Munich, are to be completed. The project as a whole, involving construction of about 600 kilometers of new special tracks for the French TGV and Germany's high-speed Inter City Express (ICE), will cost about 25 billion deutschemarks.

At the same time, GEC-Alsthom and Preussag announced that GEC-Alsthom, maker of France's TGV, will take control of the Preussag subsidiary Linke-Hoffman-Busch, the Salzgitter, Lower Saxony company which has been involved in the construction of Germany's ICE.

Geopoliticians' nightmare

This is all happening, regardless of the fact that the Paris-Berlin-Moscow project is actually only in its very beginnings, and that neither its construction schedule nor the crucial question of financing has been settled. But the very idea of such a thing is a red flag to all the geopoliticians, especially since during the last week of May, when the Chinese government, following discussions in Beijing with Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, proposed to expand the trans-Asiatic route along the ancient "Silk Route" for use by modern, fast passenger trains as well as freight carriers.

In LaRouche's design, prefigured in his October 1988 Berlin proposals for integrating the economies of then-East Germany and Poland with the west in light of the imminent potentials for German reunification, the densest area of economic activity in the world would become the powerhouse for a world economic recovery, extending through modernized transport, energy, and water grids into the eastern half of the Eurasian land mass, and southward into the Middle East and Africa.

The prospect of such a recovery has the geopoliticians and their Thatcherite friends worried sick. On May 24, the *Wall Street Journal*, which apparently had a premonition that Yeltsin's proposal would be taken up at the Franco-German summit meeting, attempted to smear just-ended German-Russian talks as a step toward a new "Berlin-Moscow axis," which would allegedly have devastating consequences for the West and for Europe. Already back in 1990, the article's author, the Englishman John Laughland, spoke out against the reunification of Germany, claiming that Kohl's policy was the continuation of Hitler's striving for domination over all Europe.

Frank Gaffney from the neo-conservative Center for Security Policy in Washington likewise referred in a commentary on the recent German-Russian negotiations, to the "unfettered economic and trade relations" between Moscow and Berlin, and compared the current level of contacts with those at the time of the 1922 Rapallo Treaty. Gaffney's outburst is an indication of the growing fears among Anglo-American circles that more independence on Germany's part, and a greater orientation of German industrial interests toward the East, could seriously endanger the hitherto well-functioning external control over Bonn's foreign policies—just as Rapallo posed a threat to the post-World War I Versailles system.

As might be expected, Henry Kissinger and Britain's own queen have given a lead to this crew. And we should not neglect to mention the English queen, who, at the recent dedication of the English Channel Tunnel, expressed her skepticism about this railway project (which still is a long way from completion on the British side), saying that one "musn't artificially put together what nature has separated." That is to say: England is an island which has nothing to do with the European continent, and shall remain so.

One might acquiesce in such a point of view, were it not

for the fact that London's geopoliticians also believe that France and Germany are "by nature" separated and are thus fated to remain arch-enemies, as is also supposed to remain the case between Russia and Germany. And whoever acts to disrupt the functioning of this alleged "nature," is promptly hit by a declaration of war from the British side. Such views are frequently expressed by British commentators. Norman Stone, for example, who is a close adviser of former British prime minister Margaret Thatcher, recently pointed to the building of railways and the concomitant industrialization of Germany in the 19th century, as the true cause of World War I.

No concessions to London!

We can expect that London will put up bitter resistance against the Paris-Berlin-Moscow railway project, and will attempt to pull every lever at the European Union Commission in Brussels and utilize all its "friends" in the continental European and Russian policy bureaucracies, in order to kill the project.

The task now, however, is to ensure that the declarations in Stuttgart and Mulhouse result in concrete measures which will assure the French and the Germans that the schedule for constructing the TGV-East will be kept, so that this crucial part of the Eurasian rail connection can go into service by the year 2000.

Furthermore, the plan for eastward extension of combined *infrastructure corridors*, as was agreed upon in mid-March at a conference in Crete as part of an All-European Transportation Program, must be quickly realized, with a special priority on two corridors:

- Berlin-Poznan-Warsaw-Minsk-Moscow; and
- Berlin-Wroclaw-Katowice-Krakow-Lviv-Kiev.

At the very latest by the opening of the European Union summit meeting in Corfu on June 24 (to which Kohl and Mitterrand also want to invite Yeltsin), it must be settled that the projects will be carried out without further delay and will receive the appropriate financing. A long, drawn-out debate over the project's merits, as London diplomats and their like-minded budget-cutting ministers would prefer, must be headed off by Bonn and Paris. Likewise, silly discussions must cease over whether to seek private funding for the projects, in a grander-scale repeat of the idiocy which prevented the Channel Tunnel from being built to high-speed specifications, because it "cost too much," or over European Union loans, or whatever.

If anything is to be cut for lack of funds, the first thing to go ought to be the European Union's funding for English sheep breeding in their colony on the Malvinas Islands (Falklands), and the "England rebate" which Brussels granted to the Thatcher government for a thorough study of the matter. It is impermissible that the continual sabotage against the European Union by London's geopoliticians be subsidized forever with millions out of the pockets of continental European taxpayers.

Fleischmann and Pons report new direction to cold fusion experiment

by Carol White

Because the cold fusion experiment has proven to be so extremely difficult to reproduce, there has been an unfortunate tendency for a good deal of research money to be allocated simply to establish irrefutable evidence that the phenomena exist. It is therefore extremely welcome news that cold fusion discoverers Martin Fleischmann and Stanley Pons are proceeding with a whole new series of experiments to establish precisely what the results are of running a palladium cell at the boiling point for a period of three months. This is in keeping with their experimental philosophy, always to push an experiment as far as possible to maintain extreme conditions over an extended period of time.

In the past, as they have frequently reported, they have observed large "bursts" in heat production, but they were always both episodic and unpredictable events. Furthermore, it is very difficult to accurately measure heat at temperatures near the boiling point. At the Third International Conference on Cold Fusion in Nagoya, Japan in December 1992, the two researchers showed videos of four cells in which the water rapidly boiled away. Fleischmann and Pons estimated then that they had produced almost 4 kilowatts/cm³ of excess power in the 10-minute period of rapid boil-off. They did this on the basis of their calculations of how much heat would have been necessary to evaporate that much water from the cell over such a short time.

As they pointed out at the time, this was no substitute for accurate calorimetry, but it was as close as they could get at that time, to any reasonable estimate. Now, after more than a year-long effort to design a cell which would not boil out immediately and which would allow calorimetry at temperatures in the neighborhood of 100°C, they report an encouraging success. They have designed a cell which they hope to keep boiling for a three-month period, which can now function for more than four days at a time.

Getting a functioning distillation cell is the second step of an eight-stage program which the two experimenters have designed to run over a four-year period. (Stage one involved specifying a cell which provides reproducible excess heat at room temperature. As a point of comparison, normal labora-

tory hot fusion requires a temperature of well above 100 million degrees centigrade.) After this stage has proven successful, the next six will involve successive doubling of the size of the cell.

Such scale-ups are problematic because they introduce more strain on the material from which cracking can occur. Deuterium, which finds its way into such cracks, will normally leak back out into the environment without becoming active. Another obvious danger is the possibly explosive nature of unplanned heat bursts.

New cell design

Their new cell is designed so that water that is evaporated through boiling is then recondensed such that the latent heat of condensation can be measured as the vapor is re-liquefied. To do this, they needed to totally redesign the configuration of their cell. They have stayed away from the kind of closed cell design used at Stanford Research Institute, because of dangers inherent in stresses to which they are deliberately subjecting the system. Therefore, they do not need to deal with the problems of recombining hydrogen and oxygen, which are dissociated during electrolysis, and they can regularly refill the cell with fresh water.

In the past, Fleischmann and Pons have used a Pyrex glass cell, which lost heat to the environment through radiation; in this instance they have designed an aluminum cell, and heat loss occurs for the most part through simple conduction. In order to diagnose what is occurring throughout the experiment, they have two calorimeters in the cell, rather than one. One is a normal setup which allows them to record the temperature within the cell and calibrate it in order to determine the amount of heat gain or loss; the other is specially designed to measure just the latent heat of condensation.

Again they are using a very small calorimeter, with a volume of approximately .04 cm³. Because the design is so new and tricky, it is impossible for them to assert how much excess heat they may really be producing, but the indications are that the range of excess heat production is as high as 50% over more than four days.

There are many reasons why it is important to be able to operate a cold fusion cell at temperatures over the boiling point: One is that the higher the temperature of the cell, the more efficient is the heat transfer necessary for any future application of the process of cold fusion as an energy-producing technology. This follows simply from the Carnot cycle.

But there are more profound, scientific questions involved.

The palladium-hydrogen system has been studied intensively for over 50 years. This follows from the need to understand problems which emerge from hydrogen corrosion, for example, in nuclear reactors; from interest in studying processes for separating light water (H₂O) from heavy water (D₂O), in which the heavy hydrogen isotope, deuterium, substitutes for ordinary hydrogen; and from a number of allied technical studies. Thus the behavior of palladium- (and deuterium-) hydrides is apparently well-known; yet this is not so in the regimes at which the phenomena associated with cold fusion occur. Furthermore, the bulk of the studies have been carried out in conditions in which gas is directly introduced to the cell rather than through electrolysis, where the interface between the electrolyte and the electrode plays an important role.

For example, for cold fusion to occur repeatably, it is desirable to reach a ratio of 100% between the deuterium and palladium atoms as closely as possible, which is known as the loading ratio. Fleischmann and Pons have also postulated that increasing the temperature at which the experiment occurs may actually increase the rate of production of excess heat. This is a thoroughly heretical assumption, within the framework of what is known about the system, because the reaction is believed to be exothermic.

In an exothermic reaction, heat is given out as the hydrogen forms chemical bonds with palladium. Conversely, if the palladium-hydride is then heated, it will tend to release hydrogen back into the environment. In an endothermic reaction, heat is needed to further a chemical reaction, and that reaction is reversed when the temperature is lowered. It could be the case, under certain circumstances, that in an electrolysis experiment, even though it occurs exothermically, de-loading is inhibited at high temperatures; however, it may be that a phase transition can be induced at high temperatures at high loadings, so that the reaction now becomes endothermic.

The answer is yet to be determined, but it is of enormous importance, because if that is the case, then it should eventually be possible to operate the cells at higher temperatures, at still greater efficiencies. It is also possible that the appearance of an endothermic phase shift occurring is deceptive. Fleischmann and Pons think not, but they are not prepared to rule out other explanations.

One explanation might be that at high temperatures, in particular, various chemicals which are normally imbedded in the walls of the cell will be released into the electrolyte,

and then onto the electrodes. In an aluminum cell, such as the new one that Fleischmann and Pons are using, alumina would collect, whereas, in silicon cells, it would be silicate. It is conceivable—though unlikely—that such a coating would help to seal in the hydrogen or deuterium at high temperatures, even though the palladium-hydride was still being formed exothermically. It is also possible that the cell is operating exothermically, but that high loadings are achieved because this is an electrolysis rather than gas-loading experiment.

The existence of such a phase transition, if true, might help to explain some of the anomalies which make it so difficult to understand what actually may be occurring in the experiment, not only because it would be endothermic, but also because it seems likely that something like a phase transition must be occurring to account for the very ability of the deuterium nuclei in the palladium to come close enough to allow them to penetrate each other. As it is, the probability of fusion occurring under room temperature by ordinary calculations, in the normally observed face-centered cubic palladium lattice, is extremely low: 10^{-45} .

Cold fusion and hot fusion

The low rate of production of tritium and even lower incidence of the release of neutrons is one indication that cold fusion is very different from hot fusion.

In a cold fusion experiment, the measured heat is sometimes as much as a billion times too high in terms of the amount of fusion which can be identified by the production of either of these nuclear ashes—tritium or helium-3—which should be produced when two deuterium nuclei fuse together.

In the expected reaction, when the two nuclei fuse together, either an excess proton or an excess neutron would be sloughed off, so that the new nucleus would contain either one proton and two neutrons (tritium) or two protons and one neutron (helium). These would be formed in approximately equal amounts. In cold fusion, however, the ratio is overbalanced by more than a million times in favor of the production of tritium. This is useful in ensuring that the reaction will occur under favorable conditions, because it shields the surface of the palladium (the negative electrode, or cathode) from platinum, which might otherwise form on it from the positively charged platinum anode.

On May 31, ABC News's popular early morning broadcast "Good Morning America" featured an excellent eight-minute segment on cold fusion, including an interview with Drs. Fleischmann and Pons, and Eugene Mallove, editor of a new magazine *Cold Fusion*. During their interview, Fleischmann and Pons made public the news about their new experiment. However, as they emphasized on the broadcast, and repeated in a later conversation with this reporter, their results are still only tentative. There are many steps before they will be confidently able to confirm that these cells have actually produced excess heat and how much.

Nigerian leaders: Economic growth and democracy are inseparable

by Lydia Cherry

Nigeria, the most populous country of Africa and one of the two potential superpowers on the continent, has learned how to say "No" to the economic and "democracy" experiments that have led to the disintegration of developing countries around the world. Instead, it is taking its cue from earlier historical periods in which "free market" gibberish was not touted as if a religion. Dr. Walter Ofonagoro, an important figure in Nigeria's upcoming Constitutional Conference and a scholar of economic history, explains, in an interview on p. 11, Nigeria's refusal to go along with International Monetary Fund (IMF) "medicine": "Do you know any Third World country that accepted those prescriptions and survived? We don't want to die!"

Both Dr. Ofonagoro and Nigerian Minister for Information and Culture Jerry Gana make clear that Nigeria has in no way given up on the goal of a genuine democracy for this country of 100 million people. And in fact, the Nigerian elite have explored this subject in a great deal more depth than the myriad groups currently funded by the West that carry the "democracy" label. "But democracy cannot survive if we are not able to build a sound economy," Gana insists.

Nigerian head of state Gen. Sani Abacha made the decisive shift from the economic policies of the previous Babangida regime on Jan. 10, with a clear message in his budget speech that to halt the collapse, the days of applying IMF Structural Adjustment Programs were over. Dr. Ofonagoro explains: "A military government is not the *ideal*; it is a stopgap between the last attempt at democracy and the next attempt at democracy. . . . We had to make certain adjustments to the policy of hook-line-and-sinker acceptance of IMF prescriptions."

The result of the "economic reforms" of the Babangida administration was that between 1980 and 1990, per capita annual income fell from \$1,030 to \$250 (1976 dollars), while Nigeria paid accumulated interest payments equal to the whole of its 1980 debt. Any attempt to increase industrial capacity met howls of rage from the West.

The knives are out for the Nigerian government, on the part of the British establishment and the U.S. apparatus based around Henry Kissinger's Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington. A black propaganda press campaign has been launched by British and U.S. establishment press organs. The self-proclaimed Nigerian democ-

racy movement is inseparable from the U.S.-based Nigerian Democratic Awareness Committee and a comparable organization in London. And, as D.M. Komo, the administrator/governor of Nigeria's state of Rivers, recounts in an interview on p. 13, the leader of a militant, separatist group supposedly fighting for the rights of the downtrodden Ogoni people, Ken Saro-Wiwa, is doing quite well for himself with two houses in London.

"You watch and see; this government is going to be out within weeks," threatens E.C. Ejiogu, part of the U.S.-based part of the Nigerian "democracy" movement. Either the Abacha government steps down to bring about Nigerian billionaire Moshood Abiola's accession to power, or there will be civil war, Ejiogu told a reporter in an interview made available to *EIR*. Ejiogu claimed that much of the policy line for the Nigerian "democracy" movement is coming from his group in the United States. He claims that the western elites would be happy with Abiola, who has had many dealings with the Anglo-American elite through his role as chairman of IT&T. Ejiogu claims the support of Ford Foundation board member and former Nigerian head of state Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, who spoke at a CSIS gathering in May.

A disinformation operation against the Abacha government came to light over the weekend of May 28. The operation includes circulation in Washington, London, and Nigeria of at least two forged documents. According to a Nigerian source, first is a purported letter of resignation by the Nigerian ambassador to the United States, Mallam Zubair Kazaure. The letter includes the signature of Kazaure. According to a Nigerian source in the United States: "Also there was another letter in circulation in Washington and also in London which shows that some key Nigerian figures have signed this document, including the ambassador to Washington, the Nigerian high commissioner in London, even the minister of external affairs himself, and some other key retired generals. This second letter says that these Nigerian leaders are again calling for Abacha to step down, and to bring about Abiola's immediate accession to power—the question of last year's June 12 election, which was stopped because of irregularities, but Abiola has claimed that he won. This second letter has apparently gone to the White House and major U.S. and U.K. think-tanks, as well as being circulated to key U.S. senators and MPs in Britain."

‘No democracy without a sound economy’

Professor Jerry Gana, Honorable Minister for Information and Culture of the Nigerian government, was interviewed by telephone to the Nigerian capital, Abuja, on May 31 by Lydia Cherry.

EIR: I understand that forged letters have been circulating to the effect that the Nigerian ambassador to the United States has resigned. There is a full-scale press campaign against Nigeria in the U.S. press now, given Nigeria’s stance against the International Monetary Fund [IMF].

Gana: If you are referring to some of the information that has been passed around that is not based on fact, I would say that this is very unfortunate. What is important, though, is that a lot of what is being circulated abroad about the Nigerian situation does not reflect the reality on the ground. The reality on the ground, in the first place in terms of our political position to democracy, is one of a very definite commitment to a people-oriented democracy; this is why we are holding a constitutional conference where the people of Nigeria will gather through elected delegates and decide the nature, the character, the direction of this democracy, so that it will be deeply rooted in the popular will of our people.

In terms of the areas of the economy, the information that is being given outside certainly again is wrong. The direction of this budget is to ensure that we shift resources *decisively* from the consumption sector, from the areas of speculative investment to one of *production*. We believe that an economy can only be revived through production. There has been a lot of disinformation deliberately out there, so as to confuse the international community about the reality of the Nigerian situation. Unfortunately for us, this is in a year when we don’t have enough resources to pump into the information sector. Right now we really want to beef up industry, beef up agriculture, prepare the transition to general democracy; these are vital areas that are so important in the internal mobilization that we have not been able to pay attention much, as far as injection of a lot of resources into the external publicity.

EIR: Last December, President Abacha gave a budget speech in which he turned Nigeria on a more viable track by which survival might be possible. What has been the international reaction?

Gana: We felt that if the international community, particularly those who would want the Nigerian economy to be revived, should have approved and appreciated and encouraged us in the direction of the kind of thing we are trying to do. Because previous to that budget, a lot of the resources within the country were just being wasted on speculative investments. Nobody was really investing in the fundamental areas of agriculture, of industrial production, of engineering, of the kind of thing that will move the nation forward! So, we believe that the budget was in the right direction, but then of course, the IMF and the World Bank didn’t quite like that, and all kinds of things are being said, unfortunately. We believe the direction of the budget is correct.

The direction of the political agenda also is correct, because having a Constitutional Conference where we all sit down and generate a new consensus on how we move to regenerate democracy, is the most valid way to having a transition to democracy. We believe that is correct. We are glad that some of the most serious political leaders in the nation have won election [to the Constitutional Conference]. They have now been mandated to come to the center so that the community leaders can now sit and look at the problems of Nigeria—political, economic, social and otherwise—and find new valid ways of moving forward. We believe that this ought to have been supported by the lovers of democracy abroad. We believe, for example, that if the American government really wants democracy in Nigeria, the kind of thing that should have happened was to have helped this government to now move to this position of democracy, instead of frustrating it. If this Constitutional Conference doesn’t hold, then we will not be able to return quickly to party politics.

This is why we are surprised. Instead . . . they are listening to people who do not have the mandate of the people; these are people who have access to the media at home and abroad. But they cannot win an election in their own ward. Democracy is about people’s mandate. If you are really talking about electing democracy, this must be about people saying, “Look, this is what we want.”

EIR: History shows that in economics we can trace two currents—what used to be referred to in the United States as American System economics, versus the British System, the East India Company, the supposed “free market.” President Abacha’s economic policy appears to be based on the American System, especially the decision to channel 60% of investment into agriculture and industry.

Gana: This is it. I’m so glad that you have located it in the contents of American economic history. This is exactly what happened. What is surprising is that they don’t want us to do things to revive our own national economy. Your economy cannot move forward if you don’t deal with the productive sectors; it is the only way an economy can move forward. You must expand those areas that would generate income, generate employment, generate goods and services, and this

Democracy cannot survive if we are not able to build a sound economy—a sound economy that can back it up. This is why we must restructure our economy as we move toward democracy. We must shift resources decisively from the consumption sector, from the areas of speculative investment, to one of production.

is exactly what we want to do. But unfortunately, the international community, the London Club, the Paris Club, they seem to be against this particular national effort to revive the Nigerian economy. We need help in communicating this to the international community, that what we are doing is in the interests of the popular masses of Nigerians. The alternative is to be tied up to a very speculative economy that will not generate any gross, and there will be no development here.

EIR: And it will drive the economy into the criminal realm, as IMF policies have promoted the drug trade around the world.

Gana: Even in the case of Nigeria, just a few. There are millions of Nigerians who are men and women of integrity, who work hard every day, who are excelling in their various professions. . . . But nobody focusses on that. But one drug pusher—it is being promoted so that people think of Nigeria as a whole population of drug pushers.

Democracy cannot survive if we are not able to build a sound economy—a sound economy that can back it up. This is why we must restructure our economy as we move toward democracy. The international community should help us to restructure the economy, to fuel it in such a way that the production of goods will take off, so that we can sustain democracy. But the people who should help us are the very people who are now positioned against us, so that our economy will be weak, so when democracy comes back again it will be on a very weak foundation. This is what we cannot understand.

EIR: Because the whole international economy is rapidly coming apart at the seams, *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche insists that what the most far-sighted countries must do is to hang on themselves and interconnect with like countries, so that when the overall economic crash comes, you can put together a new international economic system.

Gana: This is the kind of thinking that governed the preparation of the current budget. Therefore, we were delighted when we realized that it agrees with your analysis in that direction.

To conclude, we as a government are very committed to a genuine return to democracy, and this is why every effort is being made to ensure that the Constitutional Conference

is a gathering of truly mandated, elected people from their various communities, together here in the national headquarters of Abuja to discuss the basic problems facing the nation, with a view to finding durable solutions, so that when we have that return to democracy, which we are all working toward, it will be a durable and people-oriented democracy, popularly rooted in the will of the people. Therefore, we are very unhappy that the lovers of democracy abroad are listening to those who are fighting against this particular return to general democracy, on the basis that they are the very people who are not even willing to offer themselves to be elected in their constituencies. I'm talking about some of the people who, even within their supposed pro-democracy groups, don't even want to practice democracy. For example, this Campaign for Democracy group here: Internally they don't really believe in democracy—it's all hypocrisy; they simply want political power. The group has now split on that very basis. People who don't want to share power democratically with others. For example, they wanted to manipulate the students here, so that undemocratic means would be used to impose unpopular leadership on the students. Those who are fighting for something other than democracy are the ones who are receiving great international attention, because they are crying the loudest.

EIR: One hypothetical question: What if at this Constitutional Convention, the majority of the people say, "We want to go back to being under the IMF; we want the IMF to control our economy," what would you do?

Gana: The budget was greeted with tremendous joy in Nigeria. I went to every state after the budget to explain the programs of this administration. In every state, I was received with tremendous joy; people were very happy that the government had taken a decision on the economic program. I don't believe Nigerians want to go back to the IMF; they rioted against it before we came in! There will be no question about this at all. The IMF prescription was going to make the Nigerian economy *so dependent* on the international system; that our own resources here would lie wasted; we wouldn't be able to develop it. Because the way we were going, the cost of bringing machinery and other things here was so exorbitant that we would never have been able to transform anything.

The constitutional road to genuine democracy

Dr. Walter Ofonagoro is chairman of the Publicity and Conference Convention Committee of the National Constitutional Conference Commission in Nigeria. He is a former associate professor of African economic history at Columbia University in New York City. Dr. Ofonagoro was interviewed by phone in Abuja, the Nigerian capital, on May 31 by Lydia Cherry.

EIR: You are preparing for a Constitutional Conference in Nigeria. There seems to be a lot of disinformation here on this idea.

Ofonagoro: It is what I would call a lot of deliberate and mischievous misinformation by a small, disgruntled segment of our politicians who believe that unless they are in power, the government should grind to a halt. And because they play a role in controlling the print media in our country, they use it to publish false information which has no bearing whatsoever to the reality on the ground.

Our commission was set up in January. The commission is comprised of 19 people, all of them very distinguished. Our chairman is a Supreme Court justice, Sa'idu Kawu. The secretary is a distinguished lawyer from Lagos who is also a Senior Advocate of Nigeria, Chief Debor Okandy. The other 17 members are all very distinguished people; this includes the former secretary to the federal government and a former chairman of the Nigerian Population Commission, Alhaji Shehu Musa. The former secretary to the government of Kano State during the Second Republic, Alhaji Sale Sule Hamma. The former governor of Anambra State, Chief Jim Nwobodo. The former minister of communications in the Shagari government, Mr. Audu Ogbe. The former minister of internal affairs in the Shagari government, Dr. Ibrahim Tahir. The former federal director general, Dr. Bashir Ikara. A distinguished academic political scientist, Mrs. Mariam Ikejiahe Clark. The former chairman of Union Bank, Alhaji Shehu Malami (Sarkin Sudan of Wurno). A former minister of information, Maj. Gen. I.B.M. Haruna (ret.). The former president of Nigerian Labor Congress, Alhaji Ali Ciroma. The longest serving and former president of the Nigerian Senate, Dr. Joseph Wayas. Myself, I'm the former director general of Nigerian Television Authority, former chairman of New Leadership University, and a former Associate Professor of African Economic History at Columbia University

in New York City.

[The five remaining members of the Constitutional Commission are: Dr. Tunji Otegbeye; Chief Ayo Ogbolofami; Amb. Yahaya Kwande; Chief C.A. Agbogi; and Professor Ijioma.]

So, you see the kind of people we have here? Do you think these are the kind of people you put together to pull the wool over the Nigerian people's eyes? We are inviting memorandums from the entire nation, the public at large, interest groups, communities, etc., to tell us exactly what they think is wrong with Nigeria and how we can put it right, and to tell us the kind of Nigeria they want, so that we can have a constitution emanating directly from the people themselves. And for the last five months we've been bombarded with over 1,200 memoranda. Out of these, we have been able to extract an agenda for the conference. We also organized elections. Each ward in the country elects five delegates and these five elect their district delegates to the Constitutional Conference. There are 6,927 electoral wards in this country, each one electing five delegates. So we will have about 35,000 delegates at the electoral college, and these will in turn elect 273 people to come to the conference. These elections have now been concluded, successfully.

The people who are mounting this negative propaganda have constructed a false report that the election was not successful because their call for a boycott was largely ignored.

EIR: Yet the international wire services seem only to be picking up on the statements emanating from this Campaign for Democracy, which now is calling itself the National Democratic Coalition. Is this the group which called for the boycott?

Ofonagoro: By doing this [the media] are doing a great disservice to the international community. Because you can see the kind of people coming to this conference. For instance, the former vice president of Nigeria, Dr. Alex Ekweme. He won the election in his district. The former Senate Majority Leader, Dr. Olusola Saraki. He was elected. Former governors, former ministers, people who have worked hard to put this country in order. So, are we going to listen to a bunch of nonentities, who don't even have the ability to win a ward election in their own villages; a bunch of self-appointed "democrats" who have never won an election, and who cannot win an election anywhere in the country, or tested leaders who have won elections before and have now won again?

What you have here is the political elite that were overthrown in the military coup of 1983; they have now gone back to their base and won election to draft the constitution, along with a large group of new breed people, new generation politicians who participated in the briefly aborted democratic experiment of 1990-92.

The coalition was calling for a boycott, and they claim they were successful. In Lagos, there are 195 electoral wards;

We had to make certain adjustments to the policy of hook, line, and sinker acceptance of IMF prescriptions, because no Third World country has survived their prescriptions to date. We don't want to die!

elections were successful in 183 of these wards, and by-elections became necessary only in 12 wards. These are concrete statistics which you can check. So what kind of a batting average is that? If you call for a boycott in your headquarters, your home base—which is what Lagos is—and there are 195 electoral wards and elections are successful in 183, and you succeeded only in 12 in disrupting the elections, and those 12 have now had by-elections, are you really that successful?

EIR: The western press, for example Reuters, is systematically playing up people connected to the National Democratic Coalition.

Ofonagoro: But who are these people? The fact is, you have a country organized around a constitutional convention to bring in democracy, and I'm the chairman of the Publicity and and Conference Convention Committee charged with the responsibility to convene this conference, and Reuters has made no effort to talk to me. I challenge them to point out any of these so-called Campaign for Democracy people who have contested an election anywhere in this country before.

You also have a tinge of tribalism in this, ethnic hegemonism. The sort of thing you saw with the Inkatha Freedom Party in South Africa, over the status of the Zulus. Or the kind of thing you see among the Serbs.

Most of the people are more rational than that. But in every situation you find a few diehards. But it is generally understood that [the way] to tackle any perceived grievance or injury, is through dialogue. [Former ITT chairman and Nigerian billionaire Moshood] Abiola alleges that he won an election and was not sworn in. But the fact is that Abiola was never declared the winner of any election in this country by any competent body.

EIR: Would you explain the Abiola situation?

Ofonagoro: We held elections last year in this country. Two days before the elections, a court in Abuje directed that the elections should be stopped because of allegations that there were malpractices in the primaries that led to Abiola having been selected as a candidate for his party.

The Electoral Commission first ignored the court injunction and went ahead and held the election, and while the results were being announced, the court gave a second injunction, stating that an election held in violation of a court order was improper and therefore null and void, and directed

that election results be stopped.

In compliance with this second order, the Election Commission stopped announcing these results. This was June 15 of last year. Some people were printing their own results but the official results announced by the Electoral Commission were for 12 seats out of 31—state results. No official results had been declared by the Electoral Commission. But Abiola began travelling around the world claiming that he had won and was being cheated. But because of the fact that various groups began organizing civil disobedience around Lagos and part of western Nigeria where Abiola comes from, the government decided to annul the elections completely. The decision was made to start afresh. To win election in Nigeria you have to win in at least 20 states; Abiola's ethnic group controls five states. The election was not a tribal affair; it cannot be. To fight about a perceived grievance on a tribal basis makes no sense as to the pretension to national leadership.

The Constitutional Convention will look at all grievances, including whether there were grievances in last year's debacle. There are grievances out of the military coup of Dec. 31, 1983. There are grievances about the civil war. There are grievances from the oil-producing areas—the minorities feel they are being cheated out of the revenue that comes from their territory. There are all kinds of grievances. But you cannot run a country; you cannot move forward unless you are able to sort out these problems and find constitutional solutions to them.

What has to be understood is that Nigeria is no stranger to democracy. We fought for independence and we've had democratic governments ever since, except for when we ran into constitutional and ethnic problems and the military intervened to save the country from *falling apart*.

The unfortunate thing now is that some western governments thought that they were financing democratic movements but they have now fallen prey to vicious groups over here that are fighting for ethnic power under the guise of democratic movements. Some of the "democratic" movements you are sponsoring over here, have been fighting each other internally over the money that you send them from America. This has been very embarrassing. The fact is that democracy is not new to us. A military government is something we do not want, but it is something *we cannot do without for now*. But a military government is not the ideal; it is a stopgap between the last attempt at democracy and the

next attempt at democracy. Because of the way in which we take democratic government seriously here, the military will not be allowed to rest until they make sure that the process of restoration of democracy is in the offing. This conference is a major step.

The problem is the false propaganda. These “democracy groups”—what is the criteria by which the western governments give them money? Many are operating out of their own living rooms. They go out and hire thugs and hooligans in the streets; they are connected to drugs. Is this democracy? Democracy is not going to be obtained through arm-twisting, fascistic methods. Democracy can only be obtained through the promotion of dialogue between various contending interests and forces.

EIR: The fact is that your government has backed away from market reforms and the International Monetary Fund [IMF] dictatorship is connected to what is going on right now.

Ofonagoro: I’m speaking for myself now, not for the government, but as an individual, a thinking individual. Do you know any country in the world where a free-for-all economic policy is allowed; a country where you can bring in anything you like and take out anything you like without controls, where their currency can be hawked in the streets like toilet paper?

When I left New York to come back to Nigeria, \$1 was exchanging for 50 Nigerian cents. Then it was half a dollar; now it is 70 naira. There have to be controls of some sort. The idea of free-market society doesn’t exist anywhere. I know what you are saying: The reversal of the SAP [structural adjustment program] of the Babangida regime by the Abacha regime could be responsible for the kind of pressure we are now getting from the so-called pro-democracy forces. I agree with you. In fact I said it in July of last year, when this operation began in the streets of Lagos. I said that judging by their methods, it sounds like CIA-orchestrated disinformation. I then found out that in fact, these groups are being funded by funds provided for democratization by the State Department and various parts of the U.S. government. I think they should be much more concerned with our well-being; we are not communists. We have a population of 100 million people.

Keep in mind there has been no military government without the injection of a lot of civilians who make it possible for them to rule. Otherwise it is not possible. The ratio of soldiers to civilian population is such that you could not impose a military regime in this country. We’ve never had one before. We had to make certain adjustments to the policy of hook, line, and sinker acceptance of IMF prescriptions, because no Third World country has survived their prescriptions to date. Do you know any Third World country that accepted those prescriptions and survived? We don’t want to die!

Interview: Gov. D.M. Komo

The Ogani ethnic ‘cause’ is a sham

D.M. Komo, administrator/governor of Nigeria’s eastern state of Rivers, was interviewed by telephone on May 31 by Lydia Cherry.

In early February, Ken Saro-Wiwa, a representative of the small Nigerian Ogani ethnic group, was afforded a heavy interview schedule by U.S. media to protest “human rights abuses” by the Nigerian government. The sponsor of the trip was the U.S.-based Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization. According to Harry Lewis, a spokesman for UNPO, his organization is currently acting as a liaison between the Ogani people and the Nigerian government; the Ogani people and Shell International; and the Ogani people and Shell Nigeria. Governor Komo makes clear that the fight for the Ogani “cause” is not what is being packaged in the West.

EIR: Can you explain what is happening with respect to the news reports that the Ogani people who live in your state are having their rights violated?

Komo: After the first attack by the Oganis on Shell Oil, Shell has now stopped operations into Ogani land. Their installations are still there, but they are no longer operating in Ogani land. However, on the 21st of this month, the youth wing of Movement for the Survival of the Ogani People, led by Ken Saro-Wiwa, attacked some prominent Ogani leaders who were holding a meeting to decide on how to organize a reception for two of their distinguished sons, one who had just been made a commissioner in the state, and the second who was appointed chairman of a local government in Ogani land. The youths killed four of the leaders. Right now, security agents are making arrests of the youth that carried out that attack, and investigation by police is continuing.

EIR: Is this youth wing connected with other international non-governmental organizations?

Komo: The Movement for the Survival of Ogani (MFSO) has been dealing with the United Nations. Nicop is the youth wing—a sub-organization under MFSO; MFSO itself is connected to the Endangered Peoples Movement.

Some of the leaders killed, were not only prominent citizens of the state, but were those who founded MFSO, to advance and fight for the rights of Ogani people. It was only later that the militant wing, the Nicop sub-group I mentioned, was introduced by Ken Saro-Wiwa, and the difference of opinion developed between those who wanted a non-violent

approach and those who wanted to use militant methods. Those who did not want this violent method have dissociated themselves from the present MFSO as constituted and led by Ken Saro-Wiwa. So it was these people who had dissociated themselves who were targeted and killed.

EIR: When the Ogoni situation is brought up in western news reports, it has the flavor of the Nigerian government violating the rights of the Ogoni.

Komo: It is a propaganda campaign that Saro-Wiwa has been using for quite some time. Let me give one example. They make so much about the petroleum produced there, and claim the federal government is in collusion with Shell, persecuting the Ogonis. But even in River State, the Ogoni total output is at maximum only 4%, compared to what River State produces. Since last year, not a single barrel—I repeat, not a single barrel of oil—has been lifted from Ogoni land. The whole issue is so overblown, as if the Ogoni area were the only part of this country that has petroleum. You remember that the Ogonis attacked Shell installations operating in Ogoni land.

EIR: The whole United Nations apparatus is causing great grief in country after country.

Komo: Precisely. In the case of the Andoni-Ogoni conflicts which took place last year, it was the Ogonis that attacked the Andoni people and destroyed their houses, killed many of them, and then the Andonis retaliated. At that point, the Ogonis themselves asked the federal government to send troops in to save their people. But then what did we see? Later the same Ken Saro-Wiwa's MFSO turned around to claim that the federal government was carrying out genocide against their people, when troops had been sent in to protect them.

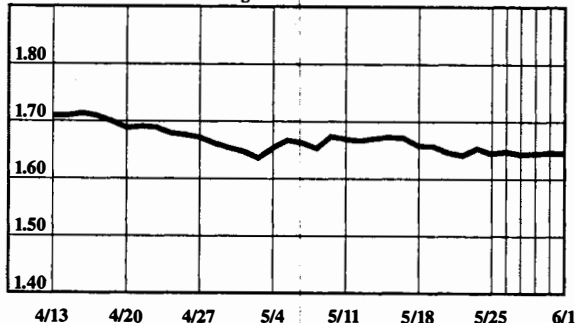
This year on Easter Sunday, while Christians were in church worshipping, the Ogoni people, led by Ken Saro-Wiwa's MFSO, attacked Andoki village, which is a largely Ibo-speaking community, and destroyed their houses there. Troops were sent in to protect and restore order. But then what do we see in the international scene? Ken Saro-Wiwa's MFSO turned that around to say that the federal troops had gone in and burned Ogoni houses, and that this represented the war of genocide against the Ogonis.

What is needed are some neutral media coming over here to go and visit the locations, to interview the people directly—both the Ogonis and the other side. Then the picture can be cleared up. I think it is a big joke to see Ken Saro-Wiwa as a human rights campaigner, when under his leadership, they have caused so much havoc and so much pain. It should be noted that Ken Saro-Wiwa has no family on Ogoni land itself. His children and his wife are all in London. He has two houses in London. He doesn't share in the grief of the Ogoni people at all. And yet it is he who makes all the noise, who gets the aid from the foundations; and who knows if any of this ever gets to the Ogoni people or not?

Current Rates

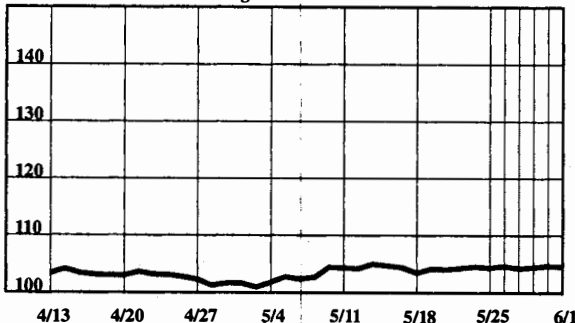
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



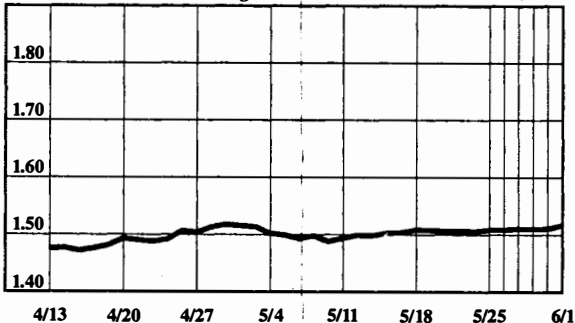
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



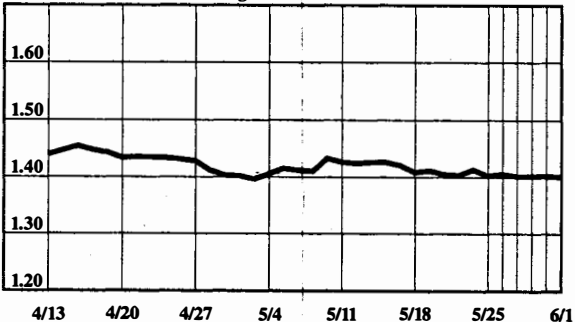
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Another planetary system is discovered

by David Cherry

Pennsylvania State University astronomer Alexander Wolszczan announced on April 22 the first confirmed discovery of planets beyond our solar system. The planets, orbiting a pulsar rather than a star, were first reported by Wolszczan and Dale Frail in early 1992. Since reports of extrasolar planets have been regularly followed by reconsiderations and retractions, it is this news of rigorous confirmation that counts.

Pulsars are much, much smaller than stars—18 miles across and less—and exceedingly dense and dark, but they typically emit a beam of light and/or radiowaves that sweeps the heavens as the pulsar spins on its axis with better than clock-like precision. It is commonly thought that pulsars are one kind of relic left behind when a star explodes in a supernova. That theory now seems open to doubt: How could planets survive such an explosion?

The existence of the three (and possibly more) planets orbiting pulsar PSR B1257+12 in the constellation Virgo is inferred from data obtained at the Arecibo radiotelescope in Puerto Rico that show systematic deviations in the timing of the pulsar's beam sweep (the beam flashes 160 times every second). The millisecond deviations are a result of the pulsar's slight wobble as pulsar and planets all orbit around their common barycenter (center of mass).

Presumably the intense beam makes life on a pulsar's planets impossible, so this interesting mode of discovery will not lead us to other Earths. But it encourages us to think that other Earths are out there orbiting stars, and we need only to develop means to detect them.

It isn't easy to obtain an image of a tiny planet drowned in the glare of its very close star. The planet's light must be detected as a tiny blip in a field several *billion* times brighter. There is also the less daunting problem of resolving or distinguishing two objects so close together even without glare. The preliminary step is indirect detection by measuring the star's tiny orbit (the "wobble" mentioned above) as all bodies in the system move around a common center of mass.

In our own solar system, it takes almost 12 years for Jupiter to make one orbit, and 29.5 for Saturn, so indirect detection requires repeated observations of candidate stars over years. Programs for detecting the wobble have been

under way at telescopes of modest size for years, and the results have been promising, but not definitive.

Definitive results sought

To obtain definitive results, NASA has established ASEPS, Astronomical Studies of Extrasolar Planetary Systems, with a three-phase perspective. The first phase involves groundbased observations. The second relies upon an Earth-orbiting telescope specially designed and dedicated to this purpose. Of four candidate designs for the telescope, one is expected to be chosen at the end of this fiscal year, with launch possibly in 2004. The third phase—upon our return to the Moon—calls for building a large optical interferometer there to study the characteristics of the discovered planets. Interferometers receive wave fronts from different parts of the target and allow them to interfere to produce a fringe pattern, from which information about the target can be obtained.

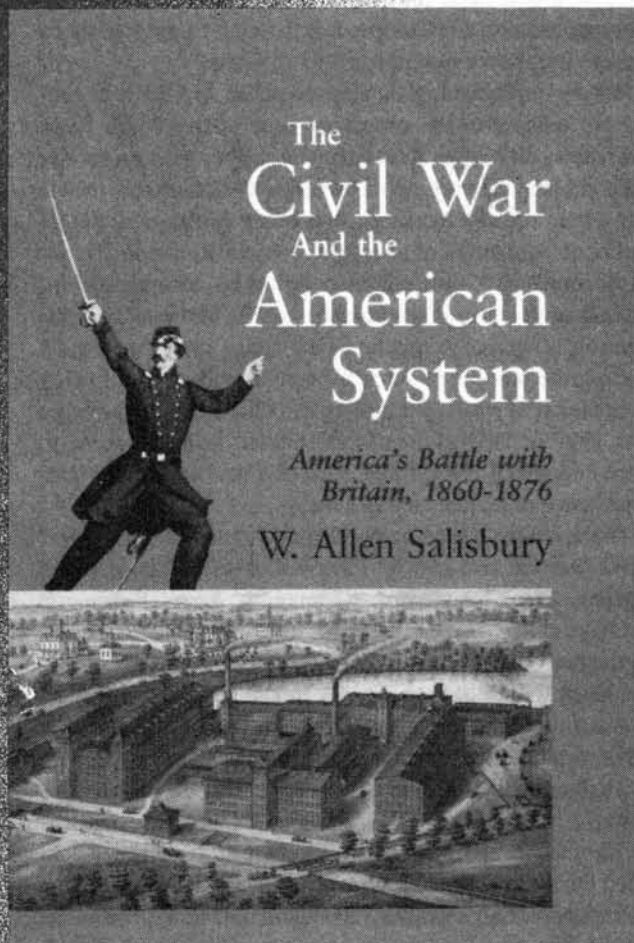
Fred Vescelus at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, program manager for ASEPS, explains, "Without a dedicated telescope, or a dedicated fraction of observing time on a telescope, it is difficult to put together a cohesive program that will run 5 to 15 years."

For the immediate, groundbased phase, NASA is negotiating for a share of the observing time of the W.M. Keck Observatory on Mauna Kea in Hawaii, by becoming a partner in the project. There, two 10-meter telescopes 85 meters apart—one already working, one being built—will sometimes operate together as an interferometer. Resolving power will be enhanced with adaptive optics to compensate for fluctuations in atmospheric refraction. The tremendous light-gathering power of a mirror of 10-meter diameter greatly increases the number of stars that can be studied by allowing the inclusion of relatively faint ones. This work might begin about 1997 or 1998. Five to fifteen years will be needed to record enough of the wobble orbit of a star to reliably infer the presence of a planetary system.

There is also a plan to build four 1.5-meter "outrigger" scopes near the two giants. They will work in concert with the giants, doing interferometric imaging. An interferometer must have at least three mirrors for imaging. Instead of inferring the presence of planets, Vescelus says, "with the outriggers, Keck will be able to directly image large, Jupiter-sized planets if there are any around very close stars." Instead of studying stars at intervals for years, two nights per star would tell whether this handful of closest stars has any Jupiters.

Right now ASEPS is building a prototype to test the interferometric approach it hopes to use with the Keck. Called Dual Object Interferometry, it was developed by the Jet Propulsion Lab's Michael Shao and will be applied in the infrared. The prototype, being built next to the 200-inch Hale telescope on Mt. Palomar, has the same baseline as the Keck, but much smaller mirrors—three of them. It should be working by next year.

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EPA leak demonizes chlorine

The unscientific campaign to ban chlorine got a shot in the arm from environmentalists in Washington.

The foundering green campaign against chlorine received a boost from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in May, as the result of the leak of a portion of the EPA's dioxin reassessment report. Although the report was not supposed to be released until late June, copies of the chapter on "risks" were distributed to several government offices, making their way to environmentalist groups and the media. By May 11, the report was news all over the world.

The report warns of dire consequences from the continued use of chlorine, claiming that exposure to even minute traces of dioxin (a by-product of chlorine used in many industrial processes and incinerators) poses wider health risks than had been established in the medical literature, may harm the human immune system, cause developmental problems for unborn babies, and have adverse effects on sexual organs. It further claims that humans are exposed to this dioxin through the foods they eat.

Thus, the EPA is supporting allegations of "hormonal toxicity" by these chemicals, a theory for which there is no scientific evidence. This scare-theory has been used by the greens to claim that organochlorides (a family of chlorinated compounds which includes dioxin) cause such problems as shrunken penises and feminized men.

The leak came at a very critical time. Environmentalist efforts to ban chlorine had reached a dead end in Congress. The Richardson bill (H.R. 2898) had been taken out of the Clean Water Act and other attempts to ban

chlorine had suffered the same fate. The greens, who just four months ago were quite confident of passage of a ban on chlorine, were taken aback by a strong public reaction against their plans to stop the chlorination of water. It has been estimated that Congress received over 1 million phone calls and letters in February and March of this year, opposing such actions.

There is a great deal of debate in the administration over the issue, and the EPA's report has come under fierce attack by the scientific community for its flawed methodology and scandal-mongering conclusions.

To calm the furor, EPA officials told the press that the document is preliminary and could change. "It would be inappropriate to draw conclusions from it at this point," Lynn Goldman, assistant EPA administrator for prevention, pesticides, and toxic substances, said in a statement. Nevertheless, other EPA officials are telling the press that the key findings in the draft are not expected to change substantially, and that the report demonstrates that all dioxin emissions have to be eliminated.

One critic, Dr. Sue Ellen Pirages, vice president of Risk Communications International, a consulting firm which has examined the EPA report, summarized some of the complaints. She told Associated Press that "EPA has relied on very inconclusive data from animal studies," adding that despite 15 years of data measuring dioxin in humans, none of the adverse effects alluded to by the EPA scientists has surfaced. "We haven't seen birth defects and we haven't seen unexpect-

ed decreases in reproductive capabilities," she said. "We should be seeing these major health effects" if the EPA findings were valid.

The EPA report lies regarding the most fundamental issue regarding dioxin: the contribution of man-made sources versus natural sources. While radical environmentalists claim that all organochlorides are man-made, the fact is that more than 2,000 naturally occurring organochlorides have been discovered so far. Nature, through forest fires, volcanoes, and other sources, produces thousands of times more dioxins than man could ever produce. Thus, the most critical research issue for the EPA should be first to examine the natural background levels of dioxin, and then to determine what fraction of dioxin is contributed by man.

That is exactly the opposite approach from that taken by the EPA. The report states that waste incinerators, cement kilns, and industrial wood burning are "major contributors" of dioxin, while forest fires are "moderate contributors." That assertion is simply a lie.

The banning of chlorine would have severe repercussions on human health and the economy. Contaminated water supplies were the most serious health problem in the United States before the widespread chlorination of water. Filthy water carries deadly diseases including cholera, typhoid fever, and dysentery. According to the World Health Organization, more than 25,000 children die every day in the Third World as a result of contaminated water supplies. Three years ago, the government of Peru followed the EPA's recommendations and stopped chlorinating Peru's water supply. As a result, cholera has spread through the continent, infecting over 1 million people and killing more than 8,500.

Derivatives debate hits Scandinavia

The long-term influence of Lyndon LaRouche's forecasts is coming to the surface in Sweden and Norway.

An unprecedented controversy over how to correctly assess the threat that so-called financial derivatives instruments pose to the monetary system globally, has recently erupted in Sweden and Norway. Both countries have a history of costly banking crises, particularly Sweden. At the same time, the long-term influence of American economist Lyndon LaRouche is starting to become visible.

What is happening in Scandinavia is being influenced by the ongoing debate in the U.S. Congress over financial derivatives. Leading economic dailies in both Norway and Sweden have documented the danger that the unsound speculative activities of derivatives represent, and have also given a fair account of the proposals by Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.) to get this under some control. The press also reported on the General Accounting Office (GAO) report to the U.S. Congress urging more regulation of derivatives.

Anders Sahlen, the former head of Swedish Banking and Financial Inspection and now economic attaché in the Swedish Embassy in Washington, in an interview with the daily *Svenska Dagbladet* on May 21, compared current market conditions in derivatives speculation with the period just before the Swedish banking and financial crisis erupted in 1991-92. The situation today is similar, he said. We are underestimating the possibility of a systemic crisis caused by the interdependency of different markets, just as we in Sweden did before the banking crisis.

Sahlen criticized the unsound

banking practices which have led the three big Swedish banks, because of their involvement in derivatives speculation over the last few years, to acquire a turnover in off-balance-sheet items which is three to five times bigger than that in their balance-sheet accounts.

Interestingly, just one month before this interview was published, the Norwegian banking system was only hours from a breakdown because of heavy losses in derivatives speculation by Carnegie AS, the Norwegian branch of the Carnegie brokerage company which is a daughter company of the Swedish state-owned Nordbanken. Over April 16-19, Carnegie AS lost 300 million Norwegian crowns. Had Nordbanken not moved in to guarantee that it would cover the losses, the losses would have threatened the very foundation of the entire Norwegian banking sector, according to the Norwegian paper *Oekonomisk Rapport* on May 13.

This debate has led two parliamentarians from the populist New Democracy party to publish several articles on the issue in the conservative *Svenska Dagbladet* and the liberal paper *Idag*. The parliamentarians are proposing solutions to the financial problems in line with what Gonzalez has put forth. Their main argument is taken from material published by the Swedish Schiller Institute and, in one of their articles, they conclude with a quote from LaRouche.

Such references, of course, do not pass unnoticed. In an editorial headlined "LaRouche Comes Back to Haut" in the June 1 *Svenska Dagbladet*, the editors dismiss what the par-

liamentarians are proposing, namely, that the banks should use their liquidity for investment in infrastructure development instead of for speculation in derivatives.

"The American politician Lyndon LaRouche, formerly known as the economic guru of the European Labor Party, EAP," is quoted in *Idag, Svenska Dagbladet* wrote. "The medicine against the economic crisis which the authors are suggesting in their article is well in line with LaRouche's same old prescriptions. Among other things, the state should regulate the financial markets and 'invest in infrastructure, maglev trains and cable-run rail taxis.'"

This response is relatively emotionless, which cannot be said for that of Gothenburg University economics professor and financial adviser Johan Lybeck. In an article on May 30, Lybeck attacked the parliamentarians for "dotty pipe dreams" when they point to the fact that the speculation in derivatives is draining the market of liquidity which could have been used for productive purposes.

Lybeck is the leading academician in Sweden in this field. He has published textbooks on financial strategy and is the chief ideologue for the banks, defending their unsound practices. He ended his article ridiculing all ideas for a production-based credit system, which the two parliamentarians are calling for.

A more serious response came from Lennart Nyström, economist for the National White Collar Trade Union (SIF). He points out that derivatives speculation is threatening industrial renewal by imposing a speculative climate where the rate of return is driven up to levels unrealistic for industrial investments. Nyström criticized the parliamentarians for not making that connection more explicit and clearer—an accurate observation.

Death of a banking system

Derivatives and usury collapsed the Venezuelan financial system; will others take heed before it is too late?

The games of "creative accounting," usury, and speculation in financial derivatives instruments so enthusiastically promoted by Wall Street, the City of London, and the International Monetary Fund have claimed their first victims in Venezuela: Half the banking system is bankrupt, and the other half is being kept afloat with Central Bank paper.

The government's Jan. 13 takeover of Banco Latino, the country's second largest bank with deposits equal to nearly 10% of the national total, made evident that during the past five years, under the protection of the Carlos Andrés Pérez government, offshore operations of the commercial banks, together with the speculative activities of the money markets (known in Venezuela as "money tables"), constituted a parallel, unregulated banking system of a dimension rivalling that of legitimate banking and whose transactions do not appear on the balance sheets of the commercial banks. This parallel financial system became a vast "black hole" through which the commercial transactions of Banco Latino, and at least eight other banks, passed.

The traditional lending function of the rest of the banking system is now paralyzed, and the banks themselves continue to function thanks only to the central bank bonds being issued to "sterilize" the banks' liquidity which, because of usurious interest rates, cannot be loaned.

Roger Urbina, former banking superintendent, explained in a Feb. 14

interview with the daily *El Universal* that "the money table reflected in the [Banco Latino] balances from January to December 1993 was, in order: 1 million bolivars, zero, 2 million, zero, until reaching a maximum of 700 million bolivars in December. That reflected the balances. However, the real money market deposits of Banco Latino were 65 billion, 70 billion, 115 billion, until reaching 95 billion bolivars in December. That is, there was practically another bank within the bank."

(The bolivar/dollar exchange rate prior to the government's bailout of these banks was 117. It soared to 180 in recent weeks, before settling, temporarily, at 155 on June 1.)

The money market operations involved an investor giving a quantity of capital to the bank, to place in a company of the bank's choosing. The bank did not include these funds as a normal deposit, and thus the investor did not receive a "certificate of deposit," but rather a letter of exchange from the bank. These deposits are short term, virtually "overnight," since they are placed for 5, 7, 10, or 15 days only. That is why the bank does not include them on its monthly balance sheets, but rather on a parallel accounting sheet which does not legally require registering.

Further, the bank does not have to hold reserves against those funds, and thus does not have the backing of the state's Deposit Guarantee Fund (Fogade).

The typical practice of the banks

is to use these funds in short-term speculative ventures. A large quantity is sent to "offshore" branches which nearly every medium- or large-sized Venezuelan bank has in Curaçao or some other Caribbean site. Sometimes these funds are used to speculate on the stock market, with foreign exchange or some other form of financial derivative. According to congressional sources, they are also used to finance the drug trade.

To prevent Banco Latino's bankruptcy from dragging down the entire financial system, the Central Bank injected 313 billion newly printed bolivars through Fogade into Banco Latino. This did not prevent other banks (Maracaibo, Construcción, Barinas, La Guaira, Metropolitano, Fiveca, Bancor, and Amazonas) from following Banco Latino's descent. In May, Fogade reported that it had bailed out these other banks with a combined total of more than 468 billion newly printed bolivars, in exchange for stock in the banks as collateral. That is, the banks were effectively nationalized, a move later formalized at a meeting of stockholders held over May 23-25.

In total, the Central Bank has printed more than 781 billion bolivars to prop up the regular, and parallel, banking system. It is illustrative to compare this figure with the total deposits of the commercial banks in December 1993 (1.417 trillion bolivars) and with the government's 1993 operating budget (1.2 trillion bolivars).

Total losses of these banks (not including Banco Latino), according to the estimates of the Banking Superintendency, add up to 316.5 billion bolivars. The combined patrimony of these banks equals 27.8 billion bolivars; in other words, they have lost 11 times their own worth. What the Venezuelan people have lost as a result of the financial games of these speculators is incalculable.

Business Briefs

China

Credit to be eased to ailing state enterprises

Chinese Vice Prime Minister and Governor of the People's Bank Zhu Rongji has signaled that credit restrictions on aid to ailing state enterprises will be eased, the May 24 London *Financial Times* reported. In addresses to two economic forums of provincial leaders from central and southern areas, he said government bodies should "make surveys and help enterprises to resume production and get out of these predicaments."

In a related development, to fight inflation, the State Planning Commission is drafting a law to combat speculative gains by unscrupulous merchants and businessmen, which could be passed as early as July. A report by the Hongkong China News Agency on May 26 said that new government units would be set up to define and monitor excessive or speculative profits and to mete out punishments.

Banking

Many Venezuelan banks will disappear, says banker

The banking crisis in Venezuela will force that nation to rationalize its financial sector, Mark Schniders, representative in Venezuela of the Netherlands ING Bank, said in May. He said that some banks in Venezuela will disappear and others will be forced to merge.

ING Bank, the largest bank in the Netherlands and the eighth largest in Europe, is the first 100% foreign-owned bank to set up shop in Venezuela. Schniders said that in Holland, which has 15 million inhabitants, there are only three banks. In Venezuela, ING will also open a brokerage firm. ING, which is the first foreign bank to be allowed into Fidel Castro's Cuba, has been associated with the drug money-laundering Banco Latino of Gustavo and Ricardo Cisneros, with which it jointly owned a subsidiary, Banco Interunion.

According to legal documents filed with the U.S. Federal Communications Commission in connection with EIR's challenge of the purchase of Univision, the largest Spanish-language television network in the United

States, Univision's lawyers admitted for the first time that Banco Interunion and Banco Latino provided the Cisneros brothers with part of the financing to purchase their share of the network.

Europe

Privatization could cost 700,000 jobs by 1998

Over 700,000 jobs could be lost in Europe by the end of 1998 due to privatization schemes, according to the ERECO network of European research institutes. ERECO consists of Cambridge Econometrics (U.K.), IFO (Germany), BIPE Conseil (France), Prometeia (Italy), NEI (Netherlands), and WIFO (Austria).

In the European Union and in the European Free Trade Area, 120 state companies with more than 3.5 million employees are candidates for privatization. According to ERECO, 20% of current jobs will be cancelled in these companies—290,000 in France, 180,000 in Italy, and 140,000 in Germany. The job cuts will affect 268,000 workers in the telecommunications sector, 250,000 in energy, and 77,000 in transport.

Depending on government deregulation and liberalization policies, the overall cuts could reach anywhere between 500,000 and 1.1 million, and privatization will become a major political issue in the years ahead, ERECO predicts.

Science

'Liquid breathing' may help premature infants

A liquid breathing technique may be used to save the lives of babies born as much as three months prematurely, if approved by the Food and Drug Administration. The treatment was the subject of a TV news report produced by the American Chemical Society.

The lungs are one of the last organs to develop, a limiting factor in the survival of premature babies because the air sacs within the lungs are hard to expand and tend to re-collapse. Often, gas ventilators end up damaging

the fragile lungs.

The new technique first fills the newborns' lungs with an oxygen-carrying liquid drug, called LiquiVent (developed by Alliance Pharmaceutical Corp. of San Diego), which gently expands the collapsed air sacs, re-creating a womb-like condition. Then, highly oxygenated air is pumped in; the oxygen dissolves in the drug, and is transferred to the blood surrounding the air sacs, and carbon dioxide is transferred from the blood to the drug and out of the lung.

LiquiVent is perfluorooctylbromide, a perfluorochemical compound containing carbon, fluorine, and bromine. Perfluorochemicals were selected for their lack of toxic effects on body tissues. The compounds can be breathed at normal atmospheric pressure and can hold considerably more oxygen than does air.

Trade

Tuna boycott illegal, GATT tells United States

A panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ruled in May that the U.S. boycott of tuna caught with seine nets (high-efficiency nets that environmentalists claim kill too many dolphins) is illegal, because GATT forbids trade bans based on production methods. However, the panel implicitly recognized the legitimacy of extraterritorial measures, basically reversing a previous GATT ruling on the tuna fishing issue, which had said that GATT rules prohibit any administrative law which attempts to regulate wildlife outside the border of the nations applying the law.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor attacked the ruling. "GATT procedures not only denied us a fair hearing, but they need to be totally revamped," he told the May 23 *Wall Street Journal*. Kantor released all documentation the United States had relating to the ruling, in violation of secrecy rules on GATT hearings.

Reaction by environmental groups, the *Journal* reported, was surprisingly muted. Last year environmental groups had purchased two-page ads in the *Washington Post* and the *New York Times*, arguing that GATT would override the stricter environmental laws of the United States.

Briefly

● **THE PALESTINE** Liberation Organization has chosen Morgan Stanley Asset Management to oversee over \$2 billion in international aid pledged to the Palestinians over the next five years, the May 25 London *Financial Times* reported.

● **CADILLAC FAIRVIEW** is seeking a lifeline from new investors after a record \$1.9 billion loss in 1993. Investors rumored to be eyeing stakes in the Canadian real estate giant include the Reichmann family of failed Olympia and York, and Hong-kong billionaire Li Kai-shing.

● **JAPAN** and the United States resumed the "trade framework negotiations," U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said on May 24. The talks had broken down on Feb. 11. One observer said that the agreement was reached for show, out of fear of further foreign exchange turmoil, which would give the Federal Reserve the excuse to further raise interest rates.

● **DERIVATIVES** instruments are replacing government debt, municipal bonds, and other loans used to finance infrastructure projects in many of the supposedly secure money market funds, the May 29 *Washington Post* reported.

● **JACQUES DELORS**, the president of the European Commission, warned that abolishing the "European model" of social protection would destroy centuries of striving toward "a balanced society," the May 27 London *Financial Times* reported. Without protected minimum incomes, the three recessions of the past 20 years could easily have degenerated into a 1930s-type depression, he said.

● **THE CLINTON** administration abandoned plans to pursue legislation this year to consolidate bank regulatory agencies after Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen failed to reach a compromise with Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, the May 28 *Washington Post* reported.

Iraq

U.N. warns of terrible famine

The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Program said that Iraqis were experiencing "massive deprivation, chronic hunger, endemic undernutrition for the vast majority of population, collapse of personal incomes, and rapidly increasing numbers of destitute people," in a report released on May 26.

These are "commonly recognized pre-famine indicators" which cause "deep concern," the agencies said. The FAO representative in Iraq, Amir Abdulla Khalil, said he will appeal to the world community to come to Iraq's aid. "I can say the situation is serious," he told Reuters. "We have to move."

Most of the pressure for keeping the genocidal embargo on Iraq is coming from the United States and the neighboring oil-producing Arab sheikhdoms, which are notorious Anglo-American assets.

Ibero-America

Pacific-Atlantic link subject of summit

Over the coming months, officials from Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Peru will meet to plan construction of multimodal transport corridors to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, Paraguayan Deputy Foreign Minister Oscar Cabello Sarubbi announced in Lima at the Second Diplomatic Consulting conference between his country and Peru, the Peruvian daily *Gestión* reported on May 24.

Cabello said that sometime during the second half of 1994, representatives of Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay will meet in Puno, Peru to discuss this further, and that the oceanic interconnection will also be discussed by foreign ministers at the upcoming meeting of the Organization of American States in Belem, Brazil in early June.

Cabello also referenced the recent agreements between Peru and Paraguay, to provide a water link from Peru to the Paraguay and Plata rivers, and said that legislation of the five countries involved is being "harmonized" so

that there will be no obstacles to the completion of these infrastructure projects.

Agriculture

Wheat harvest poor in former Soviet Union

The wheat harvest is poor in the nations of the former Soviet Union, according to the International Wheat Council. The council estimates that the wheat harvest of these countries will not exceed 79 million tons in the current harvest year, owing to poor snowfall in key areas, lack of fertilizer and pesticides and other vital inputs, and general economic problems.

By comparison, in 1990, an excellent year, the harvest was 102 million tons, while in 1989 it was 87 million tons. Only in the severe drought year of 1988 did it fall to 79 million tons.

A top Russian grain purchasing team visited the United States in May, surveying possible import purchases. Last year official imports were down drastically, to 6.6 million tons compared with average imports of 40 million tons during the 1980s. A major problem is lack of hard currency.

Shipbuilding

Newport News in race for commercial contract

Newport News Shipbuilding, a Virginia subsidiary of Tenneco, Inc., said it has signed a letter of intent to build two of its newly designed 46,000-ton "Double Eagle" double-hulled tankers for the Greek shipping firm Eletson Corp. of Piraeus. Completion of a contract to build the tankers depends on the U.S. Maritime Administration approving financing guarantees, under a new provision of the Maritime Act of 1936, which was extended by Congress last year.

The Double Eagle is the first new tanker designed by a U.S. shipyard in a decade, the May 23 *Wall Street Journal* reported. If Newport News wins the contract, it will be the first time since 1957 that a U.S. shipyard received a foreign order for a commercial vessel.

Ukrainians debate program for economic recovery

by Konstantin George

On May 19, the Schiller Institute held its first seminar on the territory of Ukraine, in the city of Lviv. The purpose was to present the reality of the global financial crisis, and the Hamiltonian banking and economic reconstruction policies drafted by Lyndon LaRouche, which are required to revive the ravaged physical economies of nations.

LaRouche is widely known and respected in Ukraine as the author of the book *So, You Wish To Learn About Economics?* At the end of 1993, a Ukrainian translation was published in Lviv, and of the 10,000 copies printed, nearly 8,000 had been sold or distributed by May of this year. A second edition is planned for later this year.

Given the horrendous economic situation in Ukraine, the issue of a reconstruction and development program is seen as an urgent matter by many in the nation's post-independence patriotic elite—those who are at war politically with the corrupt, *nouveau riche* strata of the former ruling nomenklatura. Since independence in 1991, these corrupt strata, working in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and its allies in the Yeltsin regime, under the banner of the “free market,” have plundered and ravaged Ukraine. Its once flourishing and promising productive sector has been driven to the point of nearly total breakdown. Shock therapy has collapsed living standards, and the great majority of the population is living below the poverty line.

The patriotic elite recognizes that an economic policy alternative, both to the old Soviet command system and to the British free market, is indispensable for the survival of Ukraine as an independent nation.

A unique location

With a population of nearly 1 million, Lviv is the main metropolis of western Ukraine, the center of the Galicia re-

gion, which is known as the “Piedmont” of Ukraine. Italy's Piedmont region was the birthplace of the Italian nation. Lviv and the Galicia region functioned as the motor for the Ukrainian freedom and independence movement throughout the postwar period. In this sense, Lviv has acquired a political importance in some ways exceeding that of Kiev, the capital.

The singular importance of Lviv, however, does not begin with modern times. The origins of the Ukrainian state lie in Kievan Rus, the highly cultured Ukrainian realm which flourished from the start of the second millennium until the early 1200s, with the arrival of the Mongol hordes. During that pre-Mongol period of about 250 years, Kiev had a population exceeded only by that of Paris on the European continent.

In the immediate wake of the Mongol invasions, which thoroughly destroyed Kievan Rus, Lviv was founded, constituting a center of Ukrainian culture outside the zone of destruction and suppression wrought on most of the country by different currents of Eastern barbarism: Mongol-Tatar, and later, Turkish and Muscovite. Alone among the major centers of Ukraine, Lviv had the historical distinction, until the 1939 Hitler-Stalin Pact, of never having been occupied by an eastern empire.

The city is one of Europe's most beautiful, a rare jewel, like Prague or Krakow, in that these two cities were graced with the fortune of having survived World War II intact. Its distinct European character is unique among the large cities of Ukraine.

A deep historical-cultural identification with western Christian civilization has been successfully maintained throughout the centuries. In the 15th century, at the Council of Florence, the Ukrainian Church, in contrast to the Russian, accepted the Union of East and West based on the *Filioque*



The Schiller Institute's seminar at the Lviv Management Center in Ukraine. At the podium are, from left: host Taras Chornovil, Mikhail Liebig, Lothar Komp, a translator, and Konstantin George.

doctrine expressed in the Nicene Creed. From that time until about the mid-1600s, the religion of Ukraine was Greek Catholic, codified by the 1596 Union of Brest. At that time, the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church aligned with Rome, but preserved the traditions of the Byzantine liturgy and rituals.

This western, and at the same time uniquely Ukrainian church, was to play an indispensable role during the long centuries in which no Ukrainian state existed, in preserving the idea of the rebirth of a Ukrainian nation. After the mid-1600s, when most of Ukraine came under direct Russian rule, the Greek Catholic Church was "rolled back" to embrace West Ukraine. West Ukraine was then under Polish rule, and later, from the time of the late 18th century with the partition of Poland till 1918, part of the Austrian Empire. This was the period in which Lviv was known by the German name of Lemberg. From 1918 to 1939, it was again under Polish rule.

Then came the nearly 50-year nightmare of Soviet rule. These dark years produced a modern epic in heroism on the part of a population which refused to submit to evil. During World War II, a mass-based partisan army was formed in the West Ukraine to liberate Ukraine from foreign totalitarian occupation. This army fought simultaneously against both the Nazis, during the German occupation (1941-44), and then against the Bolsheviks. In the postwar period it was to

wage the longest armed struggle against Bolshevism anywhere, fighting a guerrilla war that Moscow finally succeeded in totally suppressing only at the end of the 1950s. Hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians were butchered by Moscow.

Moscow, however, was unable to break the will of the population. During the late 1980s, when the cracks began to appear in the Soviet Empire, the western Ukraine that it thought it had crushed in the 1940s and 1950s, rose again.

LaRouche versus Sachs

The Schiller Institute seminar was held on May 19, at the Lviv Management Center. It was very successful, despite strong counterorganizing by entities and individuals linked to international financier George Soros, who employed the crudest of blackmail tactics. It turned out that on the very same day, Harvard University's flea market economist Jeffrey Sachs was the keynote speaker at an international symposium in Kiev, promoting his and the IMF's shock therapy policies.

The Schiller Institute seminar was attended by 27 people, including journalists, local political personalities, a delegation of eight from the Lviv Political Science Center, and Dymytro Ponomarchuk from Kiev, director of Rukh Press Service, as the representative of the country's single largest

opposition political party. Greetings were sent by several members of Parliament who were unable to attend, as Parliament was in session.

The Schiller Institute delegation included, from Wiesbaden, Germany, Michael Liebig, Lothar Komp, Konstantin George, and Luba George; and from Moscow, Vassili Kolomatsky. The Lviv host was Taras Chornovil.

The presentations were constructed to provide the participants with an in-depth picture of what has happened in the world over the past three decades leading to the present global financial meltdown crisis, and of the policies required to ensure there will be “life”—successful economic reconstruction—after the death of the present financial system.

The keynote presentation by Michael Liebig, “The Political-Economic Crisis in the OECD and Its Effects on the Countries of Eastern Europe,” drove home the point that the nations of eastern Europe are not isolated victims of IMF free trade policies. Their dismal economic predicament is a function of the IMF’s earlier and still ongoing destruction of the physical economies of the OECD advanced sector: “IMF ‘free market’ policies are simply incompatible with economic reconstruction aiming at economic growth in physical-economic terms and rising standards of living. It is an indisputable historical fact that successful market economies have never developed through a free market policy. No national market anywhere could ever be reconstructed and develop under these policies. That holds true not only for ex-communist countries, but equally so for the OECD sector, the Third World, or the newly industrialized states of Southeast Asia. . . . The IMF free market policies have, especially over the past 20 years, led to a massive economic crisis in the western market economies.”

Liebig presented a graphic picture of the international speculative “bubble” about to burst: the ballooning of fictitious financial titles, the continual cannibalization and shrinkage of real economic wealth, juxtaposed to global financial speculation that had reached a daily level of \$420 billion in 1988, and \$1,100 billion by the end of 1993. “By the autumn of 1993,” he said, “the financial aggregate-real economy ‘scissor’ had widened to a degree that the physical economy could no longer sustain the speculative financial bubble. Even the brutal primitive accumulation against industry and infrastructure, usually called ‘asset stripping,’ would no longer suffice to sustain the vast financial structure. The same goes for primitive accumulation against the work force in the form of austerity, i.e., policies of labor and social cost reduction. These policies have led to mass unemployment in the U.S.A. and western Europe. In the European Union alone, real unemployment is estimated in the 25 million range.”

The presentation concluded by presenting the LaRouche-Hamilton model of national banking for productive credit generation with indicative economic planning, which define priority national infrastructure and technology projects:

“The state-controlled National Bank generates, on the basis of the nation’s financial sovereignty, the credit necessary to finance these infrastructure and technology projects. Only these defined projects and nothing else will be financed by the National Bank. The available credits will be long-term and low-interest. . . .

“Direct credit allocation is most appropriate for large-scale infrastructure projects. The second mode of credit allocation has the National Bank providing credits to the private banks and savings and loan institutions. They in turn make it available to private enterprises which are involved in the above-defined infrastructure and technological investment programs. . . . With credit flowing into the private enterprises involved in the defined infrastructure and technology programs, this means that they can pay their work force and hire additional labor. They are in a financial position to buy new capital goods, pay their suppliers, and make profits to be re-invested. Such ‘jump-start’ financing for infrastructure and technology projects effects a general expansion of demand for capital goods and secondarily for consumer goods. National banking implies a ‘two-tier’ credit system with a clear preference for productive, physical economic investment and the soft infrastructure as well as productive, necessary services. The financing of non-productive activities will be expensive, and they are thus discouraged.”

The LaRouche Productive Triangle

The next presentation, by Lothar Komp, was on “Infrastructure, Reconstruction, and Financing in the Post-Command-Administrative System.” Komp outlined Lyndon LaRouche’s concept of a Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle, “a European economic miracle as the engine for the world economy.” “The core of this program,” he said, “is investments in infrastructure, especially in the energy and transportation sector, throughout Europe and the former Soviet Union.” The presentation showed how the infrastructure programs would create infrastructural high-technology industry corridors of development, radiating as “spiral arms” out of the Productive Triangle. The meaning of this for Ukraine was obvious, in viewing first the corridor running from Poland, through Lviv, and from there eastwards all the way across Ukraine to Kiev and Kharkov, and then exiting Ukraine into southern Russia; and then a second corridor, also at first through Lviv, but then southeast through Ukraine, embracing the industrial hubs of southern Ukraine (Dniepropetrovsk) and southeast Ukraine (Donetsk basin).

The revolution in transportation was brought home by simply showing a timetable for the magnetically levitated (maglev) train that could be built. The prospect of being able to leave Frankfurt, Germany at 9:15 a.m. and arrive in Lviv at 11:55 a.m., and merely one hour later to be in Kiev, was quite a thrill. At present, going from Germany to Lviv by train takes two nights, and to Kiev, three nights (often very uncomfortable ones, at that).

In questions and statements made afterwards, the Ukrainians present exclaimed that these projects were exactly what Ukraine needed so that it could physically become what it desires to become, namely, an integral part of Europe, not on the basis of paper documents, but physically as much "European" as Paris and Berlin are today.

The political context

The concluding presentation, by this author, identified the external (both western and Muscovite) and internal forces responsible for having destroyed the economic and social fabric of Ukraine during the past two and a half years. These forces have brought Ukraine to the brink of partition, in which the bulk of the nation would again, in one form or another, become part of a Russian Empire. The acute threat to Ukraine is but one example of the same crisis of national existence faced by nation-states across the globe. I described the unique role of the Schiller Institute internationally in fighting to ensure economic reconstruction after the death of the present financial system, and to ensure the survival and development of a global economy based on sovereign nation-states.

I underscored that the direction that Ukraine takes will be decisive concerning Europe as a whole. A crumbling, decomposing Ukraine would provide the leaders in Moscow, who already operate from "Third Rome," neo-imperial policy axioms, with a temptation to plunge forward to recreate an empire. On the other hand, an economically strong and stable Ukraine would not only serve as a brake on the worst tendencies of Moscow, but would force Russia itself to focus on the real needs of its own physical economy, and begin to think of economic growth not as some boost to imperial expansion, but rather for the development of Russia as a nation state, for the well-being of its people.

Finally, the question was addressed that to implement the LaRouche economic reconstruction policies, a national elite committed to these ideas and policies is indispensable.

Discussions were intense throughout the day, and continued till very late in the evening. A unifying thread in the responses of the participants was that they had come to the conclusion that the radical free market doctrine is no alternative, but an abomination, and were very receptive to the dirigist-capitalist, LaRouche-Hamiltonian banking alternative put forward by the Schiller Institute. Most striking was the receptivity to the method and analysis of LaRouche and the Schiller Institute, as the tools for creating a national elite committed to fighting politically for the implementation of these ideas.

For Ukraine, as for so many other parts of the globe, there is no time to lose. But even under worst case conditions of a near future partition of Ukraine, the experience of the Schiller Institute team in Lviv suggests that the Lviv-centered Ukrainian "Piedmont" will not succumb, but will remain the "motor" for the nation as a whole, not resting until the rebirth of the entire Ukrainian nation has been secured.

Interview: Petro Talanchuk

Europe has a vital interest in ensuring a stable Ukraine

On May 17, the Schiller Institute delegation in Ukraine had the occasion to meet in Kiev with Ukrainian Minister of Education Petro Talanchuk, who is considering becoming a candidate for President in the election which is now set for June 26. Schiller Institute members Michael Liebig, Lothar Komp, and Luba George talked for nearly 90 minutes with Mr. Talanchuk about the horrendous economic crisis sweeping Ukraine, and the economic reconstruction and banking policies based on the ideas of Alexander Hamilton that have been put forward by Lyndon LaRouche.

The extended discussion on the magnitude of the global financial-monetary crisis was useful not least because there is an absence of any reliable information on this matter in Ukraine. Because of this, the normal tendency, as expressed by Talanchuk, is to see Ukraine's woes only in the context of what has happened in the former Soviet Union during the past two or three years, and earlier during the period of Soviet rule.

"It's no secret that Ukraine is in deep decay and economic crisis," he said. "I and others understand that we are undergoing the transformation from one economic system to another and in Ukraine's struggle for independence we are seeing the difficulties that are coming out in response to the different processes. You must understand that Ukraine was a part of the Soviet Union structure in respect to its education, development of technology, and production of parts connected to vital sectors of its industry. Of course, now for us it's not a good situation. The former U.S.S.R. does not need to produce as much steel as before. Its interest in Ukraine's production was from the standpoint of an empire which was not in the interest of Ukraine, so we are in the process of transforming our economy based on Ukraine's interest."

When asked about the singular importance for Ukraine of its military-industrial complex, much of which is high technology and which comprises about one-third of Ukraine's industry, he replied:

"Our military-industrial complex is also large, and it's not hard to imagine the difficulties we have in connection with this. Our main tasks: to convert things in this sector

to orient first to the needs of Ukraine, and on the other hand to begin to utilize the high technologies of this sector immediately." He admitted that till now, Ukraine had no real concrete concept or plan on how to proceed, stressing: "We need an analysis for economic reconstruction" employing the capacities and capabilities of the military-industrial complex.

Talanchuk responded to the question of the negative and destructive policies of the International Monetary Fund and western financial interests, emphasizing that they have forced Ukraine to have close economic ties with Russia at a political price it would not otherwise wish to pay, rather than "normal" close economic ties, which he readily endorsed: "Isolation from Russia is not possible. Our field of relations is interconnected with all former states of the U.S.S.R. We must form a two-sided relationship for the mutual advantage and benefit of all." He added, "We will renew full economic ties when both sides recognize" a relationship based on equality, and not on Russia's acting as "Big Brother."

At the same time, he pointed out that Ukraine must look westward, above all to Europe. Only from the West can Ukraine receive the technological benefits required to raise Ukraine to the level and standards of a European nation. Talanchuk does not see this as meaning an exclusion of Russia. On the contrary: "At the same time we must take advantage of the materials and trade benefits Russia can offer." With the necessary technology input from the West, Ukraine, for example, "can once again become the breadbasket for Europe and the world."

Political problems with Russia

The problem with Russia is not any objective economic one, it is a political one, caused by Russia's political exploitation of Ukrainian economic dependency to limit Ukrainian sovereignty. "Objectively, trading with Russia is no problem. It's the political aspect, which has involved cut-offs and slowdowns of natural gas deliveries, and this has badly affected our industries, especially the industries in the east [of Ukraine]. It is in the east where the dependency on Russia is the greatest, our industrial products from there have traditionally gone to Russia. Through the disruption of this, we have the eastern part of Ukraine being pulled toward Russia, seeking a return to earlier times, Russian gas for our steel, but on Russian conditions. That's why we have to build our own competitive industry."

Talanchuk, summarizing why he has decided to run for President, replied, "Our government is not putting priority on this problem of the real economy and that's why I'm running for President." He added his hope that the campaign can help awaken Europe to recognize its own vital interest in stabilizing and developing Ukraine. "Europe must recognize that Ukraine is part of Europe. They must also understand

that Ukraine is very unstable. It's as if Ukraine were on a precipice where it can go either way. It can become a stable, European-oriented country, or it can slide into chaos followed by another new dictatorship. We need Europe's help to make this leap into Europe, and Europe must see that it is in its interest to have a stable Ukraine," he said.

The Schiller Institute members informed the minister on the coming crash of the world financial-monetary system, with its bubble measured in fictitious capital transactions of \$1,100 billion per day. This was followed by a short presentation on successful postwar reconstruction policies in western Europe, including the policies and actions of Charles de Gaulle in saving France from disaster.

After some reflection, the minister said: "The situation we have here is more complicated than what you're outlining. De Gaulle had only one task, which was economic and not political; whereas Ukraine is still in the process of creating its independence. Ukraine is waking up the consciousness of the Ukrainian people, half of whom have been heavily Russified, and freeing them from a socialist economic system to get to a free market concept. For over 70 years they have been bombarded with Marxism. These 72 years have destroyed the intellectual property of Ukraine, and, even physically, people were being destroyed. Some of our most talented people, such as the scientific-technological elite of our country, the elite in culture, and so on, were destroyed by the 1930s famine in Ukraine. The tragic history of the past 70 years is a very complicated situation and is not easy to compare with France and other nations."

Given the bitter experience of the lack of western assistance to date, Talanchuk also underlined that Ukraine could not simply wait for something to happen, but would have to employ to the best of its ability its own resources: "Our most important task, given the present circumstances, is to develop and depend on our own forces. We have areas of scientific work where high technologies exist. We have to determine an order of priority in this regard and investigate what advantages there would be for us and the world in developing them. Our economy was mostly based on the military-industrial sphere and heavy industry, while it neglected other spheres, like important services, for example. Two-thirds of our skilled workers were connected with either military or civilian heavy industry, and only one-third in service areas."

The challenge in agriculture

One of the main problems Ukraine faces is that, while it produces large quantities of agricultural machinery, its technological level is below western standards, and the products are, as a rule, huge monsters, suitable for collective and state farms, but totally inappropriate for an agriculture based on private farms. Talanchuk wants Ukraine to either import or re-orient its own production to manufacture western ag-

ricultural machinery, to effect a revolution in agricultural yields in the country.

"In the agricultural sector we need a new breed of equipment, which would be involved in the entire process and production of special agri-machines. For example, we had conducted an experiment in the region of Kherson. We used two combines—one from Finland and one from Ukraine. The work that was accomplished with the Finnish machine yielded 30% more grain. This gives you an idea of how much grain we lose when we use, as we do, the machinery now available to us." This story was followed by a detailed listing in his estimation of the types of agricultural machinery needed to modernize ploughing, sowing, harvesting, etc., which after a few years could double per hectare yields, bringing them up to a level corresponding to yields in Holland.

"We need new technology to solve these problems because we have to utilize our land more efficiently. Eighty-six percent of all Ukrainian land is cultivated, whereas in the United States, it's 26%. We do not have the luxury of being able to expand horizontally, so to speak, so you see agricultural modernization is of first priority." Increased yields, in order to mean anything for society, must be accompanied by a modernization of the food-processing and packaging industry, so that what is harvested actually reaches the consumer.

Urgent need for energy

In the absence of a European program to modernize Ukraine's nuclear power industry, Talanchuk saw no way out of Ukraine's energy dilemma except being stuck with reactors like the one at Chernobyl. "You know that our nuclear plants are of poor construction, obsolete, and dangerous, as we saw at Chernobyl," he said. "But we have no choice now. Ukraine gets about 40% of its energy requirements from these nuclear plants. We need to shut down our totally inefficient nuclear plants over the course of time, but we cannot dispense with the electricity, and, as long as that's the case, they will be running."

We asked his views on the idea of replacing Chernobyl model "time bombs" with modern, intrinsically safe, high-temperature reactor (HTR) plants, such as those used in Germany.

"In the Soviet Union, the Kurchatov Institute was the base for such a type of plant, but HTR has been and remains the monopoly of Moscow," Talanchuk replied. "Of course, HTR is familiar to us, as many of our Ukrainian scientists were sent to work there. We need a solution like the HTR, because—I agree with you—the present situation is very serious. These stations we now have are dangerous. Our plants can explode, and if that ever happens again, then it's a problem not only for Ukraine alone. But, please remember, it was not Ukraine's decision to produce such plants. It was Moscow's. In Kurchatov, work was done there to develop

safe nuclear plants of the HTR type, but this work was the monopoly of Russia, and it never allowed this technology to be spread.

"So that's another reason why work with European countries on producing safer plants is extremely important for us, i.e., eliminating the old unsafe plants and replacing them by new, safe ones. Remember, 40% of our energy needs are met by nuclear plants. At the same time we are also interested in developing other types of energy stations. This includes hydroelectric, wind, and for certain specific small operations, solar energy."

Talanchuk rounded out his assessment of infrastructure priorities: "Housing and related infrastructure should also be included in this list of priorities, because we have a huge housing shortage, and as you know we need to build good structures but at low costs." He then addressed the question of creating a functioning health system: "This is totally lacking in our country. We have to develop a new approach to preventive measures and health care, but also the development of the pharmaceutical industry is very important."

We described to him Lyndon LaRouche's program for constructing magnetic levitation high-speed rail systems connecting western Europe with the nations of eastern Europe, to which Talanchuk responded: "As minister of education, I can't give you a full answer as to what policy decisions should be taken. However, as an engineer and citizen of Ukraine, I would immediately put first priority in this direction. Concerning high-speed rail systems, there's the well-known American version, the German one, the Japanese, the French. . . . We also have our own superior maglev technology which our scientists have developed. The problem is that we have no funds for such investment. In Ukraine we have in this regard, as I mentioned, very high technology that is on a world-class basis. But, for some reason, which I don't know why, the West is not interested in our technology. You find this problem also in the sphere of aircraft technology. The Antonov model super-cargo carrier, for example, was designed and produced in Ukraine. But there is no interest in the West. Judge for yourself why. When I think about these things, I can only say to myself: What can Ukraine do?"

We concluded with a discussion on state credit creation, and the role of a national bank, as Hamilton foresaw, in a dirigist capitalist economy. The minister commented: "This is a very interesting concept, which I would agree with. In my opinion, the bank should carry out the role of an 'engine' or 'motor' for the physical economy, and not act as a braking mechanism, curtailing or blocking credits needed for production and innovation. The bank should be the motor for achieving the aims that have been outlined. The President has to call for this. If the Parliament does not support this, then he should go over their heads directly to the people on a question of such importance."

Ukrainian scientist develops maglev plan

by Lothar Komp

The immediate initiation of two major tasks is a life-and-death question for Ukraine. First is the reconnection to western Europe by high-speed transport technologies and the buildup of a modern energy and transport infrastructure. Second, and closely related, is the mobilization of still-existing research capacities in the military sector, aerospace, and research institutes in order to drive the Ukrainian economy out of an otherwise desperate situation.

Visiting a nuclear research center in Kiev these days shows how far the destruction of Ukraine's technological potential has already gone. Most of the scientists have left, while those who remain are employing themselves with only a slight hope of getting new machinery or their promised \$30 salary. A similar situation can be found in universities. If you don't get your personal deal with international financier George Soros, there are not many chances left for you.

The case of the Ukrainian scientist V. Kozoriz and his unique maglev concept demonstrates what potential could be mobilized as soon as present criminal policies against the future of Ukraine are reversed.

When William Gilbert in the late 16th century studied the Earth's magnetic field, he was also interested in ancient experiments in magnetism. He reports on the idea of engineers more than 2,000 years ago, to use magnetism for improving the worship of holy statues. It was planned to let an iron statue float in the air under a hidden magnetic vault inside a temple. But unfortunately, this design of magnetic levitation, as Gilbert fully understood, is highly unstable. Either the statue falls to the ground or it sticks to the ceiling: not very impressive! In modern times, it was "proved" in theory by Lawrence Earnshaw that stable magnetic levitation is impossible in general. However, as today's maglev trains show, there are some exceptions.

In the 1930s, Hermann Kemper in Germany developed the concept of magnetic levitation by electromagnetic attraction (EMA), which later led to the construction of the German Transrapid. Here the instability problem of magnetic levitation is solved by sophisticated automatic control systems that detect and regulate the magnetic fields thousands of times a second in order to stabilize the train 8 millimeters above the track. After Kemper, the German physicist W. Braunbeck found another exception to the "Earnshaw prohibition" by using diamagnetic material, and especially the diamagnetic properties of superconductors. This approach is

embedded in the electrodynamic repulsion (EDR) principle of today's Japanese superconducting train RTRI. But here the magnetic levitation depends on the speed of the train, and the train first has to accelerate on wheels.

A third approach to achieve stable magnetic levitation was invented in the 1970s by the Ukrainian scientist V. Kozoriz, after he discovered a far-reaching aspect of the behavior of superconductors in magnetic fields, called the magnetic potential well (MPW). When two parallel superconducting coils with electrical currents of the same orientation come together, they attract one another. But, contrary to the iron idol and magnetic ceiling in Gilbert's story, when the superconducting coils come closer and closer, there is a certain distance at which the attracting magnetic force vanishes, and the magnetic energy exhibits a minimum, or "well." A similar effect takes place in the case of only one superconducting coil, which moves through the magnetic field of a permanent magnet. Even more interesting, whenever the superconducting coil is pushed away from the point of zero magnetic force in any direction, it acts like a spring and starts to oscillate around that point. After a short time span, the oscillations have gradually vanished and the superconducting coil is back at its point of rest—exactly what Gilbert's ancient engineers had looked for in vain.

This MPW effect is a result of the very special behavior of superconducting coils in magnetic fields, which is completely different from iron or permanent magnets. Whenever a superconducting coil moves through a changing external magnetic field, its electrical current is adjusted in such a way, that the resulting magnetic flux through the area circumscribed by the coil remains constant. In conclusion, the existence of the magnetic potential well allows for an "inherently stable" magnetic levitation that does not need additional control systems or power sources.

The existence of the MPW effect was proven by experiments that were conducted by G. Karavaev and M. Kryukov in 1975, based on patterns put forward by Kozoriz. The first application of the MPW effect for magnetic levitation was by O. Cheborin and was published in 1979 in Ukraine. Cheborin placed two concentric niobium rings, 10 mm and 15 mm in diameter, on a support structure beneath a permanent magnet. After plunging the whole system into liquid helium, the support structure was slowly lowered. Due to the MPW effect, the now superconducting niobium rings reached a free equilibrium state, floating in the air. When the system was disturbed by external vibrations, the niobium rings started complex oscillations. However, the system remained stable, and with elimination of the external vibrations, the oscillations gradually vanished. Later, Kozoriz was able to show stable magnetic levitation of a 750 kg load by the MPW effect in an experiment with superconducting coils of 600 mm diameter.

In the Soviet Union there had been state programs for "Ecologically Pure Transport" that included "Transportation

with Magnetic Car Suspension,” headed by the State Committee of the U.S.S.R. for Science and Technology. But very little funding was given to this program, and it was decided to concentrate all efforts on the electromagnetic attraction (EMA) principle, where the German Transrapid was already 20 years ahead in research. In 1991, Kozoriz presented the Ukrainian maglev concept to the Future Transportation Technology Conference in Portland, Oregon, and again in August 1992 in Costa Mesa, California. His design was acknowledged as a new concept for maglev technology. It was intended by Kozoriz’s group to construct a test site for the Ukrainian maglev connecting the Borispol Airport to the nearest metro station in Kiev, 30 km away. The cost of the project, including guideway, superconductive magnets, and computerized traffic control, was estimated to be \$500 million. But no foreign investors could be found and the Ukrainian government did not show much interest.

Beyond maglev systems

Of course, there are many more applications for “inherently stable” magnetic levitation than just the construction of magnetic trains. The discovery of the MPW effect could transform transport technologies and industrial processes that involve high rates of rotation. One example is a new design of a linear motor, which is supposed to drive the Ukrainian maglev. Based on the MPW effect, this linear motor allows

TABLE 1

Three concepts of magnetic levitation

	EMA	EDR	MPW
Kw/metric ton levitated	1	0.1	0.01
Clearance (mm)	10	100	100
Stabilization required	Yes	No	No
Wheels needed	No	Yes	No
Pressure (kg/cm ²)	5	10	100

EMA=electromagnetic attraction
EDR=electromagnetic repulsion
MPW=magnetic potential well

for a conversion of magnetic energy into kinetic energy during acceleration, and the reverse conversion during braking, with an efficiency potentially of 95%. Another example is the storage of energy by a quickly rotating magnetic stick. If a stick of about half a meter length is stabilized, not by ball bearings but instead by the MPW effect, it can easily achieve half a million rotations per minute without any losses to friction. This could lead to the development of long-range, gasoline-free automobile systems, using highly efficient magnetic-kinetic energy conversion. It’s high time to utilize the hidden richness of Ukraine.

U.S. environmental groups were given millions of dollars in the past five years to spread scare stories about a man-made ozone hole that would cause cancer on Earth.

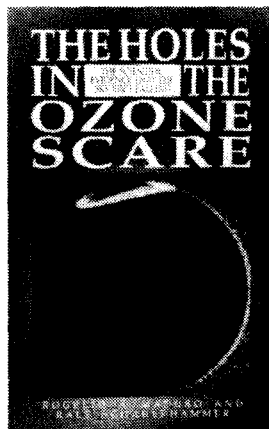
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LaRouche in dialogue with Russian science

The lectures and discussion presented here took place on April 28, 1994 in Moscow before an audience of approximately 60 Russian scientists. The occasion was the monthly gathering under the auspices of the "Prezident" program, initiated by Dr. Pobisk Kuznetsov to explore the application of experience gained in developing life-support systems for spaceships and orbital stations, to the question of the survival of human life on Earth. (See EIR, Feb. 11, 1994, p. 8.)

Pobisk Georgiyevich Kuznetsov is known in Russia as a specialist in engineering and industrial management as well as biology and physics. He is a veteran of space life-support investigations in the Soviet Union. In 1975, he came onto the Scientific Council on Problems of Projecting Large-Scale Systems on the Basis of Physically Measurable Magnitudes, established that year by Soviet government resolution. He is chairman of that Council today. On May 18, 1994, Pobisk Kuznetsov celebrated his 70th birthday.

Dr. Kuznetsov shares with Lyndon LaRouche having had "the opportunity to taste the 'charm' of incarceration 'for convictions' (ten years under Stalin and a year and a half under Brezhnev)," as he put it in his announcement of the "Prezident" project.

EIR thanks Dr. Kuznetsov and Dr. Pyotr Pronin for checking our translation of the parts of this dialogue that were originally in Russian and for technical assistance with the graphics. Rachel Douglas translated into English.

Kuznetsov: I cannot discuss physical economy with a man who doesn't know physics. This is what troubles me most of all. From your letter, 23 problems have been identified which need to be discussed, due to difficulties in the conception of physical economy, both in science and in the business world.

Here, at the very beginning of your fax, you say that there are many people who do not accept your views, considering them unscientific.

LaRouche: I wouldn't say unscientific.



Among the participants in the Moscow seminar with Lyndon LaRouche were host Dr. Pobisk Georgiyevich Kuznetsov (second from right) and Dr. Revoli Mikhailovich Suslov (third from right).

Kuznetsov: I think this is the most important situation that we need to solve.

Physical economy requires an armamentarium in physics and mathematics, which goes far beyond the framework of the general theory of relativity and other so-called fundamental scientific findings. I believe that you are right, that the Nobel Prize for quarks should not have been the physics prize, but the economics prize.

Do you understand?

LaRouche: So far I understand. Who knows what may happen next?

Kuznetsov: Physical economy requires a stronger armamentarium in physics and mathematics, of the sort which is provided by university study and graduate work. What is the point? I am now trying, although we should have begun earlier—

LaRouche: This is now the time.

Kuznetsov: First of all, in reading your works, I have read a significant portion of my own biography. But by 1975, a government resolution was passed on establishing a scientific council—and military applications were what was intended—on, in effect, physical economy. This was classified research for two reasons.

LaRouche: By this time, between us there are no secrets.

Kuznetsov: Almost, almost.

LaRouche: We will make them unimportant.

Kuznetsov: Revoli Mikhailovich Suslov served to shield this research from the orthodox Marxists. On the other side,

this work was kept secret from the so-called theoretical physicists, who are not engaged in creating technical systems. They were kept out so as not to hinder the work.

We are very surprised at how you managed to arrive at some findings known only to us.

Voice from hall: It took a good intelligence service.

LaRouche: By a different river, by a different method. I have read some of your works. . . .

Kuznetsov: It is now five minutes after six, so I can go to the board with chalk.

LaRouche: The *tabula rasa*.

Kuznetsov: I would like to note that physical economy, to be distinguished from monetary theory, must encompass certain propositions which are not, generally speaking, obvious. These propositions are the following:

There is no work carried out in society, which does not require the expenditure of energy. For any technological process, there always exists a theoretical minimum of energy required for the performance of the given task. The existence of this theoretical minimum is only known to people who have received a scientific-technological education. Therefore, the theoretical magnitude of the necessary expenditures of energy is not and cannot be accessible to a person who has not received a scientific-technological education. The humanitarian disciplines are of no use in this area. This is the distinction between physical economy and monetary theory.

If quantity of energy A is required for the performance of a given task, the time required for the performance of this

work will decline in relationship to the increase in the power at the disposal of the person performing the work. But not all the power supplied to the process accomplishes work. Part of it is lost, according to the efficiency ratio of the machines and mechanisms.

$$A = tN\eta \quad (1)$$

This is a notation used by engineers and physicists, and would seem to have no relation to economics. This is work in the sense we mean "work" in physics. In order for this work to be deemed labor, there has to exist someone who needs the results of the given work. Therefore we have to introduce another coefficient which characterizes the connection of this process with the system of social life as a whole.

$$A = tN\eta\varepsilon \quad (2)$$

If there is a consumer, this coefficient is 1. If there is no consumer, then this linkage coefficient is zero.

Dr. Revoli Suslov: And the work has been done in vain.

Kuznetsov: The work has been performed physically, but society does not recognize this work as labor.

We will now write the expression for the productivity of labor.

$$\pi \left(\frac{A}{t} \right) = N(t)\eta(t)\varepsilon(t) \quad (3)$$

The productivity of labor grows, if the time required for the performance of the given task declines. This reduction of the time required for the performance of the same task, occurs as a result of scientific and technological ideas.

Ideas exist in the heads of people. There are three types of such ideas: ideas about new, more efficient sources of power; ideas about improved machines and mechanisms; and ideas about more efficient systems for the management of social production, with the exception of forcing people to perform work nobody needs.

The propagandists of the market economy, basing themselves on monetary theory, forget that even in business, a business plan must be drawn up. The business plan is a document which should serve to avert anybody's being required to perform useless work.

We will now move from a single operation in some finite time, to the concept of the velocity of the output of production.

Let us consider the velocity of performance of task A_i , which can be expressed this way, in the form of a differential equation:

$$\frac{\Delta A}{\Delta t} = \frac{dA_i}{dt} = N_i(t)\eta_i(t)\varepsilon_i(t) \quad (4)$$

This is the ordinary notation for a differential equation describing an economic system, but expressed in the language of physics. This is nothing here but physics. The velocity of

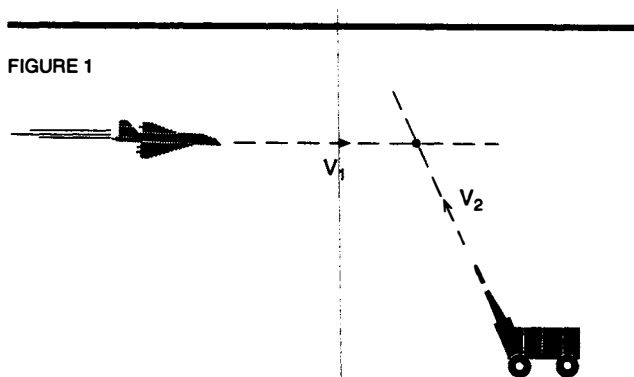


Diagram of anti-aircraft gun firing on an aircraft, showing the point of intersection of their trajectories.

output of production nationwide is not only the output of products, but the output of those products for which there is a consumer.

Suslov: This is called demand.

Kuznetsov: Our old Soviet Gosplan was not a planning body, but a futures contract market which provided money to those for whose products there was a demand. On the recommendation of Mr. Sachs, Mr. Soros, and others, this organization was liquidated, on the grounds that things would be better without it.

LaRouche: So they could steal better.

Kuznetsov: You have this [last] term in the notation. In physics, this term characterizes a system whose linkages are determined not by the coordinates, but by velocity. This is a type of dynamic system with velocity linkages. Such systems are called nonholonomic systems. This a little-known division of theoretical physics, in which there are only a handful of specialists. This is why physical economy fails to find understanding among people who do not know the physics of nonholonomic systems. There are more linkages in this cigarette lighter than in any economic system. But these are holonomic linkages, which are easily removed; and all that remains are the general Lagrange coordinates.

A nonholonomic linkage has grabbed people by the throat in the case of anti-aircraft guns firing on an aircraft [Figure 1].

The airplane is flying with velocity V_1 and the anti-aircraft gun fires a projectile with velocity V_2 . They are supposed to meet. This point is linked with both the plane and the shell, although there is no physical linkage between them.

Suslov: It is a time linkage.

Kuznetsov: It is a velocity linkage.

The linkages in economics are of this type, and these linkages are described by the Boltzmann-Hammel equations from 1902. Until then, humanity did not possess anything like this. The dynamics of nonholonomic systems and non-Riemannian dynamics became known to humanity in 1934.

I am referring to "Non-Riemannian Dynamics of Rotating Machines," by Gabriel Kron of General Electric.

LaRouche: This is Kron, on the rotating machines—

Kuznetsov: That's it. Only there do we find a hint of the descriptive approach necessary for physical economy. Because of this, I believe that American scientists understand you poorly, just as I was poorly understood. That's an answer to the first question [raised in your letter].

The lack of understanding is not a function of a lack of desire to understand.

LaRouche: Sometimes.

Kuznetsov: It is a function of the lack of scientific training.

LaRouche: Sometimes.

Kuznetsov: Insofar as all development in the framework of the growth of productivity of labor occurs because of ideas, and only scientifically and technically educated people can come up with ideas—

Suslov: And geniuses.

Kuznetsov: —when we come to your charges against the finance oligarchy, this area is not accessible for them.

LaRouche: No, they're stupid.

Kuznetsov: But the scientists of the entire world need to say this, because physical economy can only find allies among scientists. There are no other forces in the world.

I would like to write this expression in a somewhat generalized form and to introduce the concept of the magnitude of labor productivity, which can be written as follows:

$$\pi(t) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k N_i(t) \eta_i(t) \varepsilon_i(t)}{M(t)} \quad (5)$$

where you have here the number of people employed in production. This magnitude does not decrease over time.

Let us test whether this law functions in observable phenomena.

The existence of crises is known. In crisis periods, the linkage coefficient falls and excess inventory appears. The size of the numerator declines, but the magnitude on the left cannot decline; therefore, the number of workers must also be reduced. Thus physical economy describes an economic crisis in accord with this law.

Another example: the rise in the oil price in 1973.

LaRouche: It was artificial.

Kuznetsov: Yes, yes. As a result of it, there was a reduction in oil consumption. This meant, again, that the numerator was reduced. As a result of the increased oil price, there was an increase in unemployment.

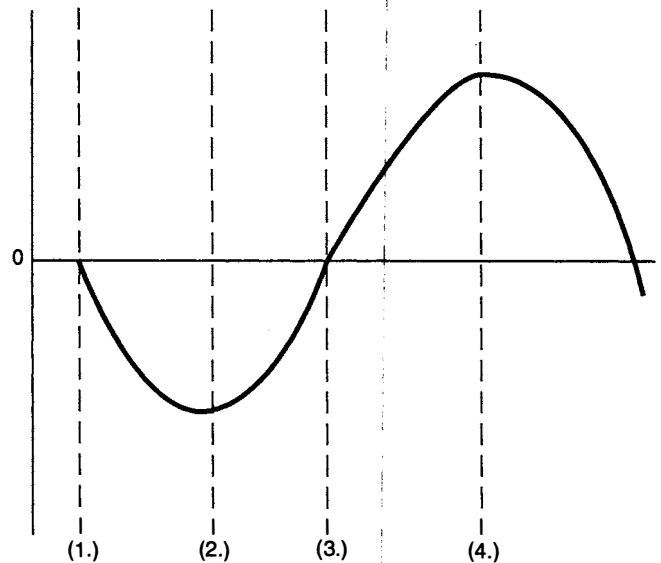
I don't know how far your researches have proceeded in the area of such laws. Although you will not find this law in a physics textbook, I am talking about a law of physics.

Dr. Kuchkarov: This is Pobisk Kuznetsov's law.

LaRouche: It comes to an approximately good result.

Kuznetsov: In physical economy, we have to speak in

FIGURE 2



Dr. Kuznetsov's sketch of the return on capital curve. It shows the sum of sales minus the sum of expenditures, over the sum of expenditures ($\times 100\%$). The initial capital investment occurs at (1.); the process of production is launched at (2.); the amortization period ends at (3.), where the curve comes up to zero. Breakdowns accelerate beginning at (4.).

various languages. When we discuss with physicists, we write such formulae and we discuss the dynamics of nonholonomic systems. When we discuss with people from the humanities, we talk about the economy of time, a magnitude they have mastered.

We are all very important and very necessary. But in these expressions, you have pure physics.

Now I would like, in concluding this section of scientific arguments for a scientific audience, to show arguments for business. I think that I have now finished the physics part. Now we're going to discuss business.

LaRouche: How terrible.

Kuznetsov: The task in discussing business is the ability to calculate the cost of scientific and technical ideas. I do not think that there is even a hint of interest in this question among financial circles.

LaRouche: No. If you steal for a living, you don't have to worry about production.

Kuznetsov: [We have] the velocity of sales in dollars per year, and the velocity of expenses in dollars per year. We have to be able to calculate the annual percentage on capital invested [Figure 2]. Capital investment is considered more efficient if it yields a higher percentage per year.

Any project starts with a certain capital investment. Then the process of production is launched, and here you have the operational expenditures. This is the construction time. And then comes the moment when the integral quantity of sales

equals the integral quantity of expenditures—the amortization period.

Usually, the analysis ends here. There are some more literate individuals who go farther.

Let us write the expression for return on capital:

$$\frac{\text{capital}}{\text{year}} = \frac{\sum \text{sales} - \sum \text{expenditures}}{\sum \text{expenditures}} 100 \quad (6)$$

It is the sum of the sales minus the sum of the expenditures, over the sum of expenditures, multiplied by 100%. And since we're interested in the *annual* return on capital, we have an additional term:

$$\frac{\text{capital}}{\text{year}} = \frac{\sum \text{sales} - \sum \text{expenditures}}{(1 + p)^{(t-t_0)} \sum \text{expenditures}} 100 \quad (7)$$

which is an ordinary business formula.

But physics says that there is no such thing as a perpetual motion machine. Engineers have developed the theory of reliability. If we have a growth in the velocity of breakdowns, it leads to additional expenditures on repair and spare parts. The return on capital curve comes to zero, rises, and then again begins to decline. Consequently, the return on capital function is a third-order curve. You have the three points of intersection.

But as is well known, non-linear systems are very unpopular in mathematics. At this point here [in Figure 2, the curve's third intersection with the horizontal axis—ed.] things should come to a halt. That is a normal, ordinary business plan, and I think that literate businessmen plot something looking like it.

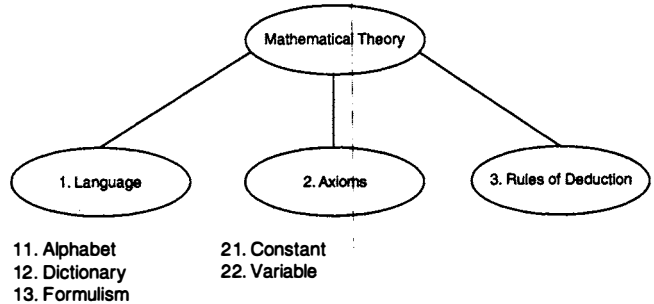
But I would not be talking about trivialities, if I did not need to demonstrate the cost of an idea.

Let us take the case of a producer of nylon thread who has invested \$10 million and is earning 5% per annum. Incidentally, I am a chemist. I invented a new synthetic material and put it on the test apparatus. It was ten times stronger than nylon. At the point that I did this, the nylon industry bit the dust.

Let us call the new material navikon. The expenditures for its production are approximately the same as for nylon. Thus for the same strength of material produced, I could obtain a 50% per annum return on my investment. But in order to defeat the nylon producers, I will undersell them by 10%. This 10% discount on the price which will bring me an annual 45% profit. If I need shares for \$10 million, I can issue \$90 million worth of shares and pay shareholders a 5% dividend per year.

But since I only need \$10 million for capital investment, and 90 minus 10 is 80, I'm going to get \$80 million foundation income and foundation profit. I pay \$1 million to the inventor, who is ecstatic. I have \$79 million which I have earned with my own head.

FIGURE 3



The Bourbaki group's standard for a mathematical theory.

There is nobody in this hall who needs to be organized to support a physical approach to economic phenomena. But the dynamics of nonholonomic systems, which is a little-known branch of physics, gives rise to dozens of effects, which do not obey existing theories.

I do not know which of my writings you have had the opportunity to read.

LaRouche: I would not come unprepared.

Kuznetsov: In 1967, many of those who are here today were studying the question of applied mathematical theory. Today, we believe that a given phenomenon has a theory, if that theory can be represented on a computer, that is, if your interlocutor becomes convinced not by words, but in front of a computer. But in order for a theory to be entered into a machine, it must meet the standard proposed by the Bourbaki group of mathematicians.

LaRouche: I know them.

Kuznetsov: Any mathematical theory is comprised of three parts: the language of the theory, the axioms, and the rules of deduction [Figure 3].

The language in turn consists of three parts: first, letters and symbols, called the alphabet. But we distinguish the letters from the symbols. Some ordering principle for the letters forms words, or the terms of the mathematical theory are formed. And if the words fixed in our dictionary are combined with symbols, we obtain formulae or statements.

There is no term for this in modern science. Since formalism means something different, we are calling this *formalism*.

The axioms are divided into two types: constant and variable. The latter we usually call conditions. Initial curves, boundaries, constraints—it's different in different branches of mathematics.

And then we have the rules by which one formula may be transformed into another, without the loss of sense. This is all mathematics. How do we compile a dictionary for physical theory?

No points, lines or planes exist in the world. There are only instruments which measure physical magnitudes.

The dictionary of physical magnitudes, it turned out, could be represented by factors of length and time: (L , T). It turned out that the table comprised of length and time to various degrees, gives us all the known laws of conservation and has empty cells for unknowns. The existing terms are inadequate for description in physical economy. There are not enough words, there are no terms.

Simple hypothesis is when a given phenomenon is described by a known theory. The higher hypothesis: In the framework of given axioms, an area of phenomena is not described by theory.

LaRouche: Not by the formal theory, no.

Kuznetsov: But the hypothesis of the higher hypothesis makes it possible to sort out a multiplicity of possible theories.

LaRouche: Right. Or alternatives.

Kuznetsov: And to cultivate the missing physical theories for one or another area of study.

For this reason, the first tenet of physical economy is that there exists no process which does not demand the expenditure of energy. The second tenet of physical economy is that the known theories in physics are appreciably inadequate to describe new classes of phenomena.

But there are very few people who are interested in discussing new theories. This audience is comprised of people who are capable of discussing any new theory. Each of them has substantial accomplishments in one subject area or another.

Therefore, we have been looking forward to meeting you so much. And I expect that this will be a scientific discussion.

LaRouche: It will be *my* kind of scientific discussion, which you may like.

I shall use the blackboard very little. And I shall try to be kind to my dear friend [and translator] Dmitri Glinsky, who's a very good philologist whose background is not in physics, and therefore, we shall try to minimize the problem of technical terminology; and I shall speak slowly also.

Let me just first of all indicate one historic problem of reference, which will be good to bear in mind as we go through an outline of the material here.

When I speak of mathematics, I refer to four historical categories of mathematics. The first, of course, is the so-called rational numbers, which the Classical Greeks found to be insufficient, and defined *incommensurables* as purely geometric magnitudes, which could only be approximated by rational constructions. The most famous of these, of course, is the quadrature of the circle by Archimedes. I'll return to this in a moment and indicate its significance for tonight.

The third level of mathematics was discovered approximately 1440 A.D. in Florence, Italy, by Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa. This discovery forms a central descriptive feature of his famous *De Docta Ignorantia*, and was then described in some more detail formally in 1453, in a second paper

called *De Circuli Quadratura*. In *De Circuli Quadratura*, Cusa says, "I have discovered a *higher species* of mathematics." Today we call that the mathematics of transcendental functions.

The fourth level of mathematics was probably discovered first by Leibniz. It is the subject of his famous *Monadology*. This level of mathematics was later expanded during the nineteenth century by the successive work of Gauss, Dirichlet, Riemann, Weierstrass, and so forth, and then was finally represented, systematically, in a series of papers concluding in 1897 with the *Contributions to the Development of a Theory of Transfinite Numbers* by Georg Cantor.

This work of Cantor on the fourth level, which will be crucial here, was attacked savagely by Felix Klein, who committed a fraud; was attacked more savagely by Bertrand Russell and Alfred North Whitehead; was attacked even by Göttingen scientists generally—until the work of Cantor was vindicated by a discrediting of the total life work in mathematics of Von Neumann and of Russell by a fellow called Kurt Gödel in 1931.

The center of the problem is that, in modern science, we have two conceptions of proof, of which the case of quadrature gives a perfect example. One is called a numerical proof; others call it a proof by method.

For example, let's look at Cusa's discovery of what later was called transcendental functions. We can construct, by using Archimedes' proof as an example, various kinds of simple series which will give us the value of π to any degree of accuracy. We can construct, from Archimedes' famous theorem on the quadrature of the circle—a method which is derived from Eudoxus' method of exhaustion—by taking the internal and external polygons, and increasing the number of polygon sides. It's simple. You can demonstrate that never, despite the numerical accuracy—and I can make any individual side of the polygon as small as I choose; I can create a polygon which is more than any size of the universe you choose—will you have congruence between the circumference of the polygon and the circle.

Kuznetsov: The length. This is the incommensurability of any polygon and the curve of the circle circumscribing it.

LaRouche: Thus, the difference was—which is the issue of modern mathematics often and which is the subject of Felix Klein's fraud on the subject of transcendental proofs of π —that if you examine the construction geometrically, you have *decreased* the degree of congruence, not increased it, by this process.

Cusa was the first to recognize this problem, that convergence of numeric values is not convergence of species.

Kuznetsov: I will interrupt. This is the substance of the controversy between algebra and analysis, between the discrete and the continuous.

LaRouche: Cusa recognized this problem, and defined the circular perimeter as not being a perimeter, but being a form of *action*. From this came the work of Leonardo da



Gottfried Leibniz



Leonardo da Vinci



Carl Friedrich Gauss

Vinci and Pacioli; from this came the work of Kepler; from this came eventually the work of Leibniz, where Leibniz and Bernoulli proved that algebraic functions cannot solve these problems, that you require non-algebraic functions.

Now, on the basis of that work, and the work of Leibniz on the *Monadology*, Gauss began to recognize a new problem which converged on work on the same problem by Monge and Legendre in France, which led to what's called the *continuum paradox*, which led to a result, in the case of Riemann, in one of the most inspiring papers ever written by a man of 27 years of age, the famous habilitation dissertation on hypothesis. He says after a most beautiful part—and the third part of that paper is the most beautiful, and the last sentence is the most beautiful of all—after showing that the continuum paradox is *not mathematically soluble* by existing mathematics, he says in the concluding sentence of the whole dissertation, “Now we must leave the Department of Mathematics and walk to the Department of Physics.”

Now let me just describe my experience.

I was a young man coming out of the war, like our host here today, and I was at that time an ardent supporter of Leibniz against Kant, as well as [against] the empiricists. And in this context I read a book which had just been published. It was by a very well-educated hoaxster by the name of Norbert Wiener, the so-called *Cybernetics*.

Kuznetsov: This is a well-known work.

LaRouche: I also came in contact with another hoaxster by the name of John Von Neumann, who had made some very evil and stupid statements about economy. I became so angry that I devoted myself to refuting these two swindlers.

The problem is this, and this leads to the question of anomalies.

What Wiener described in terms of control theory was a

very simple, ingenious engineering concept, which is very useful for non-living systems. But when Wiener attempted to apply this to living processes and introduced the hoax called information theory to explain human thought, I was angry. And I was constantly guided by my defense of Leibniz against Kant in understanding this problem. So I came to results which tend to coincide in certain parts with what our host tonight has outlined, but I came from a different direction.

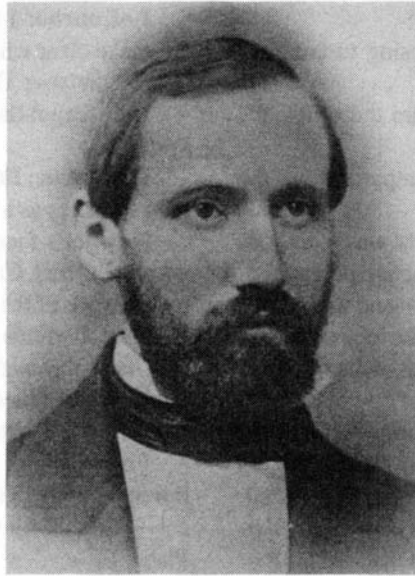
My first reaction to Wiener and Von Neumann was to look at it from the standpoint of biology. I knew some systems; I concentrated on the work of a famous professor, Nicholas Rashevsky, who was teaching at the University of Chicago. Rashevsky's work was very unsatisfactory in the conclusion, but was very useful, even though it failed. As you know, the way to success is often paved by the rigorous and vigorous and honest failure of some predecessor; and Rashevsky was very stimulating.

But it was obvious to me that we lacked at that point the *means* to solve the problem rigorously, satisfactorily, from the standpoint of our knowledge of biological systems, though I would insist today that the work of V.I. Vernadsky as a point of departure is extremely important for dealing with these kinds of questions. Vernadsky and his influence have many products to be admired today, which should be continued. I think that in Russia, if the means exist, a special, expanded study of the work of Vernadsky would be extremely important, in order to bring the question of economics into coordination with the noosphere, and so forth. And perhaps we can solve some of the problems which could not be solved back in the 1940s.

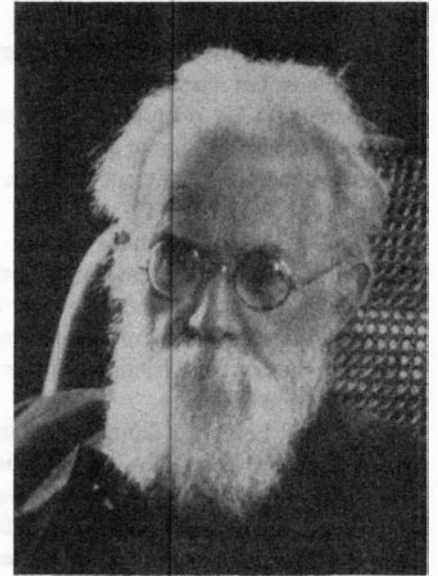
So on the basis of that, I attacked the problem from the standpoint of economy. My first approach was to take some



Johannes Kepler



Bernhard Riemann



Vladimir I. Vernadsky

facts which are very well known to industrial engineers, which led to exactly the kind of statement I expected, but showed me the way to attack the problem.

The first thing to do to understand an economy, is to forget money. How do we correlate purchases and wages without money? We make a bill of consumption. For every household, every individual, every firm, every enterprise, you can construct a bill of consumption. For the household, it's a simple list, with coefficients. For the industry, it is a bill of materials plus a process sheet (the analysis of the industrial productive processes).

Kuznetsov: There is no guarantee that the lists are complete.

LaRouche: It makes no difference, because you use methods that will enable you to eliminate or even out those errors.

What is the list?

My list is as follows, for reasons which I'll make clear. Number one is physical items of consumption which are obviously essential. And Leibniz described this in his first paper on economics, called "Society and Economy." There is an obvious correlation between the standard of consumption and the level of sustainable technology of the household. You cannot reduce consumption below a certain level without having damaged the production of the individual by the household.

Take the society at any level of technology, it makes no difference. Accept whatever the bill of consumption is for that society. Take four parameters for studying the society. One, the primary one, the society as a whole; number two, society as a number of human individuals; the individuals as members of family households; and all activities measured in terms of the surface area of the Earth, or equivalent.

With such measurements, make two kinds of comparisons. Compare the input at any given time as a flow. Compare the output as a flow. So you get a measure of simple gain. You get a ratio which is analogous to a free-energy ratio. The free-energy ratio is the ratio of the flow.

That's simple, everybody can understand that. But here comes the problem. The anomaly comes immediately thereafter, and that is that the energy of the system per capita and per square kilometer must increase. At that point, you've thrown away all concepts associated with conventional thermodynamics.

You come to another, next step; Leibniz again.

Leibniz, in defining physical economy, considered the individual, but he also considered two other things in respect to physical economy. One aspect, on which our host concentrated today, was the relationship to increases in *power* with respect to productivity. And this relationship of power, which has to include the notion, as Kapitsa emphasized, of energy-flux density, is a very important correlative in production, as we all know.

But the economic process cannot be explained in those terms. These power relationships act as a constraint. You must satisfy the constraint. It's a bounding condition, but it is not a causal agent by itself.

The second consideration which Leibniz took up, which defined for him the term *technology*, does not correlate with energy in any ordinary sense.

Given two principles of machine-tool design, assuming that the manufacture of these machine tools is good, according to design (it's a common kind of comparison, but this is just an idealization of it); we can compare the two machines, which may use the same power, and find that one, because of a design principle, is more productive than the

other.

Dr. Chesnokov: Basically he is proposing to compare not machines, but machine design.

Kuznetsov: He is proposing to compare the efficiency obtained from one design or another.

LaRouche: Not efficiency; it's a comparison of the design.

There are many examples of this. This was Leibniz's notion of technology: increases in the productive potential of labor which are independent of power changes, and which can be attributed to a principle of design. The idea of energy attrition, whether from friction or otherwise, does not enter into this notion of design.

This was Leibniz's definition of the term *technology*, which is crucial here. Now the question is, we're talking about ideas in mathematics; our host was doing that earlier. I do not like the Bourbaki group or André Weil in particular. Weil is a French infestation of the United States.

Kuznetsov: This is necessary in order for these things to be understood.

LaRouche: First of all, the limits here that our host put on mathematics, I would not put quite that way. I do not agree that you can go from one mathematical system to another, without a *fundamental change* in axioms. You cannot go by deductive methods from one mathematics to another.

We have two kinds of axioms to deal with. One are the axioms of mathematical form, which also have an ontological implication. For example, when we define the difference between incommensurables and the rational numbers, we are dealing with a difference in species which is ontological in form.

When you're dealing with the difference between the derivatives of circular action or *least action*, as Leibniz defined it, and algebraic functions, we have derivatives of the *least action principle*, which are generalized forms of the cycloid, both geometric and hypergeometric, and these are of a different species than algebraic forms. We have the form as such, as opposed to the ontological implications of form.

Now we get to the higher transfinite of Cantor, which is based on a density of discontinuities, which is another, higher species of mathematics. That is simple. I think the training of the student in mathematics from that classical standpoint, is the grounding for the understanding of the other aspect of the inquiry, which is the physics.

André Weil, the Bourbaki group, absolutely reject this notion of these kinds of limits, of species difference in mathematical forms. So I disagree with [Dr. Kuznetsov's] structure to the degree it would imply agreement with Bourbaki. I reject absolutely the axiomatic assumptions of Bourbaki.

Kuznetsov: This is not correct, because if the dictionary in the language of your theory includes the names of objects Bourbaki does not have—see my points one and two—you can make up new axioms about new objects that Bourbaki doesn't know about.

LaRouche: I know what Dr. Kuznetsov is saying, but I'll make clear what I'm doing.

Kuznetsov: The axioms are based on the dictionary.

Dr. Kapustian: These are not axioms of Bourbaki's system.

LaRouche: I know. But this does concur with what Bourbaki specifies as a requirement. It's not Bourbaki's axioms.

Now let's focus on these two problems, from the standpoint of Georg Cantor and the refutation of Von Neumann by the work of the young Kurt Gödel.

Instead of this, let's look at two possibilities. First of all, let's take the mathematics as I described it as a reference point. Each of these discoveries and developments in mathematics, is associated with a distinct, fundamental discovery.

For example: The Greeks were the first to prove that rational numbers and geometric magnitudes were not identical—particularly the school of Eudoxus, Theaetetus, and Plato.

Cusa and a whole series of people explored the transcendental, through very discrete experiments beginning with Cusa's reinterpretation of Archimedes' quadrature of the circle.

The idea of *cardinality* in mathematics was used by Cantor to show the existence of non-denumerable magnitudes, orderings. The diagonal method is used as a simple way of measuring cardinalities. In the indefinitely small, you come into an area where you can interpolate non-denumerable numbers within the smallest possible denumerable ordering.

Kuznetsov: This means the *aleph* system.

LaRouche: Exactly.

Kuznetsov: Then we understand.

LaRouche: In this case again, there is a discrete experiment which makes the difference.

But mathematics is not reality. Numeric values—throw those out. They're not proof. But mathematics as a method of measurement is the real aspect, which goes back to my problem with Wiener in 1948. I can measure certain magnitudes in economy. The mathematics that Wiener is using, which is Boltzmann, cannot measure that. Therefore, Boltzmann is wrong; doesn't apply. The *method of measurement* is what the standard of proof must be.

Kuznetsov: The assertion that Boltzmann is wrong, is in regard to his statistical theory. That doesn't mean we don't need the Boltzmann-Hammel equations.

LaRouche: It's very useful for certain topics.

Kuznetsov: I would like very much to emphasize, that when one points to an error of a given scientist, it is desirable to indicate in what area he committed his error.

LaRouche: I'm talking about Wiener's use of it.

Kuznetsov: It is better not to discuss Wiener whatsoever.

LaRouche: You cannot reverse entropy to get negentropy, to get this kind of process.

Kuznetsov: The word "entropy" is a phantom of the imagination. There is nobody in the world who knows what

it is. But you can stupefy any audience by using this word, because everybody is afraid to ask what you mean by the word “entropy.” Everybody just pretends that they understand what you’re talking about.

LaRouche: [Laughs.] All right, fine, we agree. But you know what I’m saying.

Kuznetsov: Yes, I know. It’s better not to spend our energies on this.

LaRouche: The history of mathematics shows that we have created different ontological forms, hierarchies of mathematics, which correspond to our ability to create methods of measurement. The problem here is that there is no necessary correspondence, however, that you can project from a mathematical system, which is a language, to the actual physics. You must always create a mathematics to correspond to your physics.

So let’s take, simply, physical discoveries.

It’s very simple. Let’s take A . Let’s call that our first system of physics. We make another discovery; call it A_1 . We make another discovery, we call it A_2 :

$$A, A_1, A_2$$

What happens?

Just as there are axiomatic changes—

Kuznetsov: There will be a different physical magnitude, which is invariant in the new physics.

LaRouche: Now wait a minute, let’s hold it, because it’s not quite so simple. It’s true, but it’s not. That’s not my point.

The point is this. We get to A_3 :

$$A, A_1, A_2, A_3$$

What happens in each case? We have two kinds of discoveries we make in physics, or in biology. One is a discovery which conforms to the existing axiomatics of physics, but which is like a postulate which expands the dimensions of exploration of physics, which does not change the mathematics you use. Then you get to a second level of discovery, fundamental discovery, which is sometimes called by Riemann *einzigartig* [unique], a unique discovery or a fundamental discovery, or I use the term axiomatic-revolutionary—a discovery which overturns a generally accepted axiom of physics practice.

Whenever we change an axiom in mathematics, we create an absolute discontinuity, which is what we do when we make fundamental discoveries. And all discoveries flow from fundamental discoveries.

Let’s take, for example, the result of the work of Cusa. Cusa’s writings were transmitted to Pacioli, who taught them to his student Leonardo da Vinci. Out of this, da Vinci came up with, among other concepts, a concept of a *finite rate of retarded propagation of light*. He was the first to come up with a shock-front theory, too, in the same way.

This idea lingered until Huygens taught it to a student of his, Ole Roemer, a Danish student in Paris.

Kuznetsov: Roemer, who determined the speed of light from Jupiter’s moons.

LaRouche: Roemer determined the speed of light by observations from different parts of the Earth. This measurement, which is approximate to actual, affected Huygens, who wrote his book the *Treatise on Light*. Huygens’ *Treatise on Light* influenced Leibniz and Bernoulli to study the problem of refraction in a more generalized way. This experimental work with light established the physics of a transcendental mathematics.

So we can take an axiom. The idea of the finiteness of retarded propagation of light radiation starts with Leonardo da Vinci.

Kuchkarov: Do you mean a finite velocity of light?

LaRouche: No, retardation. The thought was, as Riemann uses it, for example, that instead of thinking of light as being propagated at a certain speed, think of it as being *retarded* at a finite rate, because it leads to a different physical conception, to say “finite speed of light” as opposed to “rate of retardation.”

So this discovery, which was begun by Leonardo da Vinci, goes through into Jean Bernoulli and into Leibniz in 1697, and then becomes a whole new physics. So we have such discoveries, which generate whole families of subsidiary discoveries.

Take another example. Take the case of Mendeleev, with the Periodic Law. The beginning of the Periodic Law, is actually a discovery of Leonardo da Vinci, which becomes a feature of the work of Kepler, which results in Mendeleev in applying this to chemistry, to come up with a proven Periodic Law, which leads to a notion of quantum field physics today.

I just cite these two cases as cases of *fundamental discoveries* which generate whole families of other discoveries.

Technology belongs to this. Each of these fundamental discoveries *changed an axiom of our notion of the physical world*.

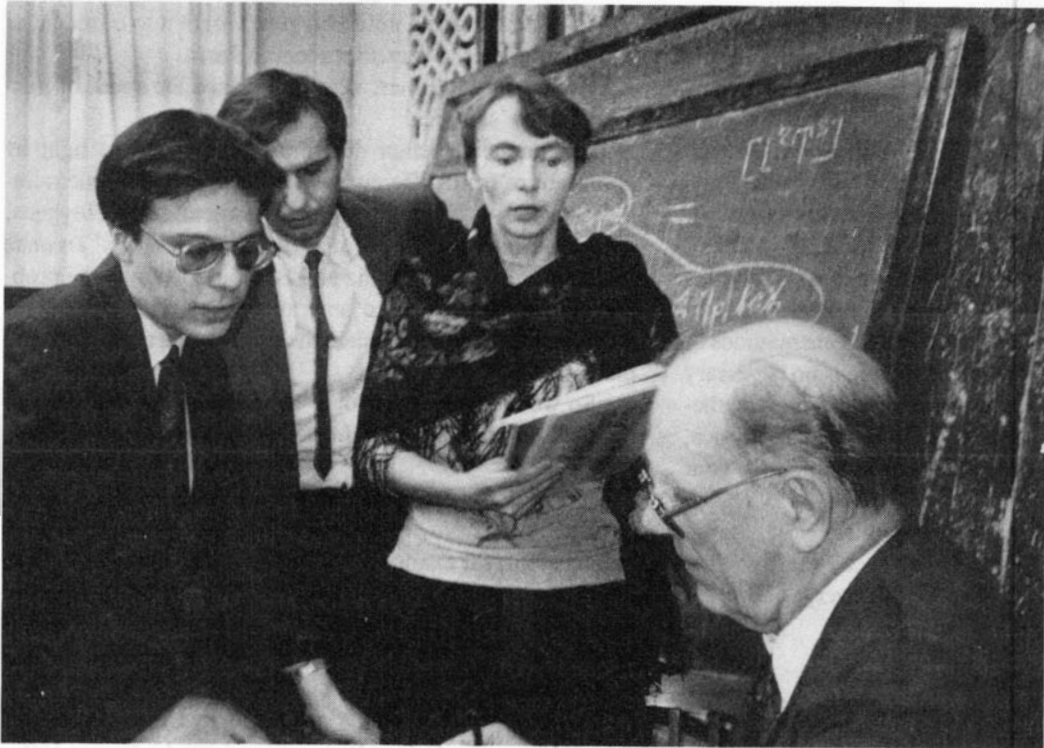
I used to tease people who were talking about not-entropic, living processes, by asking the statistician if it was statistically possible for life to exist. The very fact of human existence and that human existence and living processes have certain measurable forms, is an axiomatic demonstration of their existence and of the necessity to include those forms of behavior within the notion of physics in general.

Kuznetsov: We should not ask statisticians. For example: The probability of synthesis of one simple molecule of DNA is 10^{-200} .

LaRouche: But that still doesn’t give you a living process. Was it a dead molecule or a living one?

Kuznetsov: But for this what we need is not statistics, but a different chemistry.

LaRouche: Exactly! And that’s what we mean by these



LaRouche talks with participants in the President seminar.

changes, which are called fundamental discoveries. . . .

Let me go to just a bit of history first, because we have to define the phenomenon we're trying to measure, before we measure it. And I shall try to push this through, because this could take ten hours, and we don't have the time for it.

Mankind has existed on this planet for at least as long as the Ice Age—for over 2 million years. That is, if we can believe anybody who's testified on this subject. Mankind is different than any other animal; how do we prove this? And how does that bear on this question of technology? If the hominids—mankind—were higher apes or animals, we would have the population potential (approximately) of higher apes, baboons (which some people behave like), or chimpanzees. In that case, in the past 2 million years of the interglacial period, at no time would the human population of this planet have exceeded 10 million persons approximately.

Kuznetsov: Excuse me. Unfortunately, I've looked around the room, and I don't see the man who has proven the qualitative distinction between man and the animals.

LaRouche: We're going to prove it right now. That's the issue here, that's what we're coming to. That's the crucial question here, raised by the debate.

Kuznetsov: I would like to name this person, before you speak.

LaRouche: I have proved it, nobody else has. And I'll prove it right now.

Kuznetsov: The person I have in mind said that animals use tools they have found and that man differs from the animals in being the only species which improves tools.

LaRouche: I know that, but I'm getting to a more fundamental proof.

Kuznetsov: And that is what makes possible the development of technology. His name is Yun, Oleg Mikhailovich. He wrote this in 1967.

LaRouche: I've been at this a long time. I was before him. (This is fun.) That's what my whole work is based on.

Kuznetsov: But if the world is constructed that way, different people in different places will have the same thoughts.

LaRouche: Mankind in the past 600 years has increased more in our power over nature than in all human existence before it. It is a fair estimate, from archaeological evidence and other evidence, that the human population reached a level of several hundred millions which it never exceeded before 1400 A.D.

What was the difference?

What happened in the fifteenth century does not change the nature of man but merely shows it more clearly. What happened in the fifteenth century were two things fundamentally: the idea of a new kind of state—the modern nation-state under law; and secondly, the generalization of the notion of science, which is actually laid down as a doctrine by Nicolaus of Cusa in his *De Docta Ignorantia*, which gave us immediately such results as those of Leonardo da Vinci and so forth.

This generalized the use of science. Look at one particular parameter which is most interesting to us in economics: the percentile of the total labor force required merely to sustain the population. Into the eighteenth century at least, 90%

of the labor force had to be employed in agriculture and existing technology merely to maintain the society. From the beginning of the introduction of powered machinery and also other devices, there was an explosion in urban development of labor and in population potential.

From the fifteenth century through the nineteenth century, there is the greatest density of fundamental discoveries in human knowledge, in all human existence.

What are the physical measurements of a mental act of fundamental discovery?

Let's ask just one more question in this connection, and pose one more Socratic question: What is the most effective way of educating a child?

We have in modern education two general methods. The usual method, is to give the child a textbook and a teacher who recites from the textbook a politically correct science. The child learns, by habit, to acquire the habit of the so-called right answers. That method is not awfully productive. It may produce some passable engineers, but it does not produce great scientists.

In a good education, we start from several thousand years ago.

Kuznetsov: The second method will be "problem-solving" instruction.

LaRouche: This comes to the same problem.

Kuznetsov: Vasili Vasiliyevich Davydov, who is the vice president of Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and also a member of our scientific council, is the leading expert in this. The Dutch have translated his magazine and textbooks.

LaRouche: I'm making a specific point. The point is, the best method to educate a child is the method which resulted in the Renaissance in the fifteenth century. The exemplary institution which is responsible for the Renaissance in Italy and elsewhere was an order called the Brothers of the Common Life. It is called sometimes a Classical humanist form of education. The child was picked from poor but talented children, talented children from poor families. The same method was used by Monge in the Ecole Polytechnique. The child *must re-live the experience of each discovery*.

Any good scientist, as we can all attest, has a mind full of the memory of the experience of discovery of many great scientists from history. When colleagues are referring to a certain scientist's work by name, they are trying to recall among themselves the mental experience they had as a student, in living through that experiment. It is *impossible* to put that discovery in a textbook; it is possible to set up a textbook which frames the problem which the student, with the help of a teacher, must fight through.

So we transmit ideas not by words, but with the assistance of words. Mankind has a quality which no animal has ever been demonstrated to have, which is not simply tools. It is the ability to make fundamental discoveries of the type we associate with physics.

Kuznetsov: Our Soviet pedagogy dealt with the problem

of educating blind-deaf-mute children. When I mention the name of Davydov, we have to add also Meshcheryakov, Ilyenkov. A great deal of work on precisely this problem was done not long ago.

LaRouche: I've heard of that.

The point is this: What is the weight, what are the physical characteristics of a thought associated with discovery, a thought which is transmitted in this form of pedagogy from a man two thousand years ago, a thousand years ago, two hundred years ago, to a child today?

So what we should call scientific culture, is a child's mind, a student's mind, filled with the living, re-created memory of a thought of a person who was dead one hundred years, two thousand years ago. You can imagine the painting of Raphael, of the famous School of Athens. People who are separated from each other by hundreds of years are sitting in the same large hall. How is this possible? Because in the mind of the person who knows the creative work of each, *they are living contemporarily*—this is your nonholonomic process.

These ideas, represented by the creative contributions of original thinkers, transmitted by teachers who have re-lived that experience, to students and others who re-live the experience—that is where this power comes from. That is where it comes from.

We have this in mental processes, in society, and we obviously have it in living processes. What is this? Is it not true that life and mental processes have a certain special kinship of form, which defies the so-called inorganic conception of the universe? So we do not have to go from inorganic physics to prove the possibility of life, when we have a living, thinking person standing before us. We must accept the existence of thinking man, who is creative—unlike the animals—in its own terms, on the basis of the *physical evidence* before us.

Kuznetsov: Several decades ago, 20 or 30 years, a movement arose in theoretical physics, to say that a physics that does not explain the existence of a theoretician who constructs cosmological theories is not physics. This is Hawking, one of the greatest physicists of our time.

LaRouche: The point is, that the attempt to define the universe as lawfully organized in a way which is sufficient to make happy gas particles, is not the physics of the real universe. A physics which makes happy gas molecules, by denying the existence of any higher form of life, is obviously not competent to explain a physical universe in which man exists.

Kuznetsov: This is a superfluous discussion. There are people in this hall who know physics very well, and who are thinking about what expansion of modern physics is needed in order to explain man.

LaRouche: Exactly. Maybe we're doing that. Maybe we'll do it.

Kuznetsov: But do you think that the physics which includes man will not be physics?

LaRouche: It will be a different kind of physics entirely. It will not be physics in the ordinary sense of physics.

Kuznetsov: This is a real conflict.

LaRouche: No. There is, but there isn't.

What kind of mathematics corresponds to what we're discussing? The *alephs*. How do you do this?

Kuznetsov: We might not have quite enough time tonight to solve that problem.

LaRouche: All right, let's just quickly skip to the result.

How does this come up in economic planning?

We all know here, I presume, how we set up an input-output table for computer use. We know how to do this with the axioms for that. We set up a set of axioms. The system will operate as an input-output linear system matrix according to the so-called hereditary principle.

We can generalize the matrix as being of a certain type. We know all about the matrix, because all the theorems are implicit. Some kind of iterative method in indefinite time will find every possible theorem for the matrix.

Now, what happens when we introduce a technological change or when we have a technological catastrophe? We end up by not only changing the coefficients of our matrix; we also change the lines and the rows and the constraints.

Kuznetsov: That depends on how you define the elements of the technological matrix.

LaRouche: Let me skip ahead, I think we'll all be understanding each other when I get through this.

Kuznetsov: If you're defining this traditionally, that's true.

LaRouche: All right, fine. We're looking at the form; first we're getting the form of the problem.

Kuznetsov: But to evaluate ideas—

LaRouche: We'll come to that. In the shortened time we have, I want to get this through, because all these things can be discussed.

If we were to continue with the same matrix, with only some change in the coefficients, we would have a degenerative economy. Not because of a falling rate of profit, but because of changes in resources, changes in relationships. Therefore, if I project that change of attrition in the model in time (I don't even have to know the time; all I have to know is that there will be time), what happens to my function? I see a collapse, a catastrophe developing in my economy, even in this simple mathematical representation. If I want to do it properly, I will not only include production and consumption; I will also take in transportation, power, and other considerations.

So I have a deterioration in my economy. What does this mean to the government and to business?

This means that I need a new technology, which will reverse this. I may say, as in the former Soviet Union: "Transportation stinks. We cannot be economical with this kind of transportation." And so forth. That may lead to what is called optimization, but you'll find that even optimization doesn't

solve the problem.

So therefore, what does it say? It says we need a new technology, which will mean changing some of the rows and columns. It will mean changing all of the coefficients, or a lot of them.

Kuznetsov: This is what happened 20 years ago. Twenty years ago, there was a report on a blueprint for an aircraft carrier that could travel at 600-700 kilometers per hour at a height of 5 to 8 meters and double the normal carrying capacity. My co-author, Dr. Di Bartini, the aircraft designer, made this report in 1974. This was to have been a ship built under the Ministry of Shipbuilding. But insofar as it was going to move through the air, not in the water, by the Aviation Directorate.

LaRouche: Instead of trying to calculate and project the new input-output matrix from the old, we construct another one, entirely different. There is a total mathematical discontinuity between the two successive matrices.

Prof. M.E. Gertsenshtein: The Earth has existed for 2 billion years and life has existed on Earth for around 2 million years. It receives energy from the Sun and all the atoms undergo recycling. Civilization should strive to replicate this technology.

LaRouche: I'm talking about something else.

We change the matrix. What we are actually doing, is going back to this historical educational model.

Take the former Soviet Union and Russia today as an example. And I'm coming to the space program, because I think that's the crucial thing to talk about.

What we do, is we say we must be generating enough technology of the right type to address these problems as they are going to occur. This is coming from what I would call, in honor of Leibniz, *pure technology*. What we need, of course, is the scientists doing the work—discoveries. We must have the machinists to make the instruments so we can give proof of principled experiment. Then we need the advanced machine-tool industry to turn that design and experiment into a machine-tool principle.

If we talk about the quality of education of scientists and engineers, this comes down to a percentage of the total population which must be engaged.

So look at the modern history of this. We come from agriculture into industry. As we improve industry, we increase the producer goods sector. Now, instead of scientists being a small percentage of the population, science and engineering are emerging as a *new category of production* which produces, directly, nothing in terms of tangible goods. This I estimate today for an industrial society has to be between 5 and 10% of the total labor force, just as a rule of thumb based on observation,

Now once we say we agree that we require a certain percentile of the labor force employed and trained as scientists and engineers—which also means a certain growth of the machine-tool sector—now we need to give science a

mission. That doesn't mean you tell the scientist what to do exactly; it means you give a general overall mission for collaboration among scientists.

It is my considered view that aerospace or space exploration and colonization is the basic mission. Because we are in that kind of work, we are driving science to discover solutions to every problem of taking man to the limits of his present capability. By doing that, we are now creating automatically, as a by-product, everything that man could be capable of doing on Earth.

Let me just conclude that point, and then come to the summation, because we're running out of time.

In the modern period, especially since the experiment of the Ecole Polytechnique from 1794 to 1814, we have had a number of military and other so-called science-driver programs. Modern warfare and preparation for warfare has also the characteristic of a science-driver program. The best examples, of course, are the space programs, which gave us the greatest rate of technological attrition and development of new technologies.

The criticism of these programs was an understandable but mistaken criticism. They say military production is useless. They say space production is useless for man on this planet. Yet our experience shows exactly the opposite to be true. Because what we are producing—forget the military weapons, forget the space vehicles—what we are producing is the same thing we produce in a research laboratory, on an enlarged scale. We do not sell the products of a research laboratory. They are consumed by the experiment. But from the experiment, we gain the technology which accelerates human progress.

We have reached a point on this planet, that unless we save the scientific community in several principal countries, through aid of a mission assignment of this type, we shall not produce enough technology to enable us to save mankind from disaster.

Kuznetsov: There will be a reverse chain-reaction from man to the monkeys.

LaRouche: Exactly. If we do not do this. Because we have increased the world population to 5.3 billion people. Twenty or twenty-five years ago, we had the basis for, in a normal fashion, going to 25 billion people, without any great problem. In the past 30 years, we have destroyed so much of the planet's productive technology and productive capacity, that we are in a disaster.

Kuznetsov: Which criteria are you using: food, consumer goods, or industrial output?

LaRouche: Both. You find in the book, that I lay out certain inequalities which show this relationship. You must satisfy those inequalities in so doing. You must not decrease the standard of living in order to produce; but you must increase the producer goods ratio. If you cannot do that, you cannot survive; and that's precisely what we've done.

Therefore, we need a global crash program for some good

purpose, which will give us the technology which, through investment, can save mankind from a disaster.

I will conclude with the following observation, even though it is not complete—we could go on for weeks with this: Not only is this view of technology and the mathematical significance of this kind of notion of technology sound scientifically, but we have come to a point in man's history at which this concept is a practical concept essential for human survival. And therefore, I am enthusiastic about the *Prezident* project proposed by our host, Dr. Kuznetsov.

From the discussion period

Dr. Alekseyev: This meeting has made a tremendous impression on me. I am speaking not only for myself, but for the schoolchildren in clubs in Moscow, who study space. Your book [*So You Wish to Learn All About Economics?* in Russian translation] is one of the subjects we studied, introducing the children to broad studies of space. My fifth-graders made golden section constructions using this book as a guide, following your wonderful idea, which is on page 61, about the golden section. Also, your presentation of self-similar spiral development is brilliantly, simply, and easily grasped by children from fifth through nine grades. Using a straight-edge and a circle, they construct the golden section; they construct logarithmic spirals; they study the rhythmic characteristics of sound; they rediscover the elliptical orbits of the planets in our solar system! We find an enormous intellectual potential in these children.

I would like to say that I am very impressed by your proposal that the knowledge we are exchanging here and the work proposed by Pobisk Georgiyevich Kuznetsov be made, through our activity, a joint product for teaching children. I have another concrete proposal, for which I request three more minutes of time.

Pobisk Georgiyevich spoke about the blind-deaf-mute children whose intellect our Russian scientists inculcated and who learned draw, to invent fairy tales. And in those drawings and fairy tales by blind-deaf-mute children, my children—educated about the golden section according to your book—find the rhythmic characteristics of the golden section, negentropic processes, and the alphabet of the musical scale.

As a concrete proposal, I would like for an electronic mail connection to be set up as soon as possible between the scientists of Russia represented here and those American scientists, represented by you, who stand for negentropic scientific interests. Then we will be able to exchange and share ideas with you, as well as possibilities for children to grasp ideas by Occam's principle, whereby we approach the idea of the golden section directly, without prolonged theoretical discussion.

Thank you so much for your book and the hope that we may have further creative collaboration among our scientists and organizations.

UNDP declares war on developing countries

by Linda de Hoyos

With the release of the "Human Development Report 1994" on June 1, the United Nations has officially declared war on the 4 billion human beings of the developing countries. If implemented, the report's proposals would constitute a one-world dictatorship, with the primary aim being the genocidal reduction of the populations of the developing sector. The report, published by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), demands that the developing countries surrender all rights of national sovereignty, disarm and demobilize their national armed forces, and submit all aspects of internal policy to an "Economic Security Council" for approval.

The report further establishes that the World Summit for Social Development, to be held in March 1995, for which the UNDP is supplying the agenda and draft protocols, will function as the enforcing mechanism for the genocidal proposals of the September Summit on Population, due to be held in Cairo in September 1994.

The report was released in press conferences in New York and Washington held by former Pakistani finance minister and UNDP special adviser Mabubhul Haq and former U.S. State Department official and UNDP chairman James Gustave Speth.

The UNDP report proposes a vast increase in the power of the United Nations bureaucracy and its affiliated institutions, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, calling for a World Police, a World Court, a World Central Bank, a World Treasury, a World Anti-Monopoly Authority, and a World Trade Organization. The purpose of these organizations, the report makes clear, is to enforce the reduction of the world's population, and the disintegration of the nation-state.

The report makes clear that if nation-states do not comply with UNDP demands, then they are likely to be subject to severe economic pressures through sanctions and the en-

forcement powers of the IMF. Furthermore, Mabubhul Haq indicated in his press conference, nations that do not comply with the parameters set by the bogus "Human Development Index" are likely to face insurgencies like the Zapatista movement of Chiapas, Mexico, an insurgency that is in fact funded from the industrialized countries.

On the chopping block

In actively charting the disintegration of the nation-state, the UNDP is demanding "preemptive" action on the part of U.N. enforcement agencies to stop "Somalias" before they happen. In fact, this is a demand for preemptive deployment of Blue Helmets into the territory of sovereign nation-states. The UNDP report lists 13 countries, which, it states, are already in the throes of disintegration crises, and are therefore presumed to be targets for such preemptive action. They are: Afghanistan, Angola, Haiti, Iraq, Mozambique, Sudan, Zaire, Burundi, Georgia, Liberia, Rwanda, and Tajikistan.

The report further cites Brazil, South Africa, Egypt, Mexico, and Nigeria as vulnerable to disintegration due to their unequal distribution of resources. Of these nations, Egypt, Mexico, and Nigeria are on the list of countries targeted for population reduction in Henry Kissinger's National Security Memorandum 200, which declared that population growth in the developing countries was a national security threat to the United States.

The UNDP is further doing detailed studies to pinpoint potential places for destabilization, as Mabubhul Haq presented the evidence in his press conference on June 1. "Regional disparities are a particularly strong indicator, because it's not poverty alone that explains disintegration," he said. "If poor people are concentrated in a region, then they get organized, like Chiapas in Mexico." Haq revealed that the UNDP had done a detailed study of Chiapas seven months

before the January 1994 insurgency was launched. He said the UNDP team is doing detailed studies now in Egypt, Nigeria, and Brazil.

The report also takes note of the extreme internal vulnerabilities of nations under conditions of the global depression, by reporting that of the 82 armed conflicts between 1989 and 1992, only three were between states.

In short, the report throws down the gauntlet to the developing nations: Submit to U.N. one-world dictatorship run by the British oligarchical bureaucracy and its "dumb cows" like Mabubhul Haq, or face the disintegration of your country at the hands of economic pressures and insurgencies manipulated and funded by such operations as the U.N.'s Year of the Indigenous Peoples.

Human Index hoax

The UNDP has been the primary agency responsible since 1990 for the bogus concept that "human development" can be separated from actual increases in the productive powers of labor through higher levels of technology and infrastructural development. The so-called Human Development Index, or ranking of nations pushed by the UNDP, is to establish the primacy of this concept. The report itself exposes the Index hoax: While admitting that "real wages in many parts of the world have declined" by as much as 80% in some countries over the last decade, the report claims that "all countries have made substantial progress in human development"!

In this report, the UNDP forges new ground with a similarly bogus definition of "human security." The goal of "human security" is to achieve "sustainable human development," which the UNDP defines as bringing "human numbers into balance with the coping capacities of societies and the carrying capacities of nature"—that is, not economic development, but population reduction. In fact, on page 34, the report lists "unchecked population growth" as the number-one threat to "human security," and on page 28 proclaims that "intensive industrialization and rapid population growth have put the planet under intolerable strain"!

The philosophical godfathers of the UNDP's anti-human mission are correctly identified by the report's authors. Citing Aristotle as their primary authority, the UNDP pleads fealty to Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus, Karl Marx, and John Stuart Mill, hailing Smith for "expressing the concept of poverty that goes beyond counting calories—a concept that integrated the poor into the stream of the community." This is precisely the philosophical tendency in the West, identified by American economist Lyndon LaRouche, that denies that man is made in the image of God, granted the creative powers of reason to increase relative population density through increasing the productive powers of labor.

Military enforcement

The UNDP and its allied U.N. institutions are fully aware that as long as the nation-state exists, their utopian dreams of

a one-world malthusian dictatorship will never be realized. Hence, the report is blunt in its demand that spending in the developing sector for national armed forces must cease. This demand for unconditional surrender is couched within the term "the global peace dividend." In this view, the report echoes the 1991 demand of former World Bank president Robert McNamara that the developing countries dismantle their militaries as the only measure to maintain their economies—while ignoring the billions in usurious interest payments the developing countries make each year to the bankrupt banks of the collapsing Bretton Woods system.

The report calls on the industrialized countries, particularly the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, to phase out military assistance to the developing nations. A "special contribution" to the report by former Costa Rican President and Nobel Prize winner Oscar Arias further demands "efforts of the developing countries to: *disarm and demobilize their armed forces*; reintegrate military personnel into society . . . ; promote arms control" (emphasis added).

The report demands that through the Global Demilitarization Fund and the proposed Economic Security Council, demilitarization would become a conditionality for aid and loan flows to the developing countries.

Furthermore, the report calls upon the United Nations to deploy its Blue Helmet forces into any country if the U.N. alleges that any of the following conditions exist: "mass slaughter of the population by the state; decimation through starvation or the withholding of health or other services; forced exodus; and occupation and denial of the right to self-determination." And, "environmental destruction would appear to be the natural fifth reason."

The report calls for the "strengthening" of U.N. institutions to carry out such mandates. This is to include a World Police, with powers to subpoena nations; a World Court; a World Trade Organization that will enforce the total liberalization and free enterprise-looting of developing nation economies; and an Economic Security Council with powers to intervene against nations that balk at U.N. demands. Complaining that the industrialized countries have decreased the powers of the International Monetary Fund, the report calls for a World Central Bank, which would act as a lender of last resort to banks, ensure global macroeconomic management, and supervise international banking.

The UNDP also calls for "global taxation." This would come from "demilitarization funds" (money created through the dismantlement of national militaries), pollution taxes, and taxing global foreign exchange movements.

Among the participants in the report are UNDP Chairman James Gustave Speth, who oversaw the Carter administration's Global 2000 report, which called for the reduction of the world's population to 2 billion by the year 2000; and Paul Streeten of Sussex University, who aided the transition of the British Colonial Office bureaucracy into the United Nations apparatus in the 1960s.

Finnish fascist pushed by Wall St., London

by Mark Burdman

Readers of the *Wall Street Journal* were shocked to see on the front page on May 20 (May 24 in Europe), a portrait of self-professed Finnish “ecological fascist” Pentti Linkola, who yearns for world wars and famines in order to exterminate most of the human race, and who wants only “a few million” Americans to survive. The Linkola worldview was published under the title, “Deep in Solitude, a Finnish Thinker Posits Cataclysms: What the World Needs Now, Pentti Linkola Believes, Is Famine and a Good War.”

Leading British commentator Lord William Rees-Mogg called attention to Linkola in his May 26 London *Times* column, writing that the Finn “wants a massive cull of humanity. . . . He would, at least in theory, welcome a world war as a way of reducing overpopulation.” Rees-Mogg then mused about how “overpopulation” is causing wars around the world. Rees-Mogg is a chief supporter in Britain of the new “Other Europe” political movement of Anglo-French magnate Sir James Goldsmith. Sir James has funded various ecological projects of his brother Teddy, whose sympathies for Cambodian genocidalist Pol Pot in the 1970s are notorious. Rees-Mogg is also, effectively, a business partner of Queen Elizabeth II, through overlapping interests in speculator George Soros’s Quantum Fund.

In fact, the current promotion of Linkola would probably trace back to the circles around Royal Consort Prince Philip, international president of the World Wide Fund for Nature. One Finnish influential told a journalist on May 31 that a pet Linkola theory is that AIDS is a benefit, since it will reduce world population. That correlates with Prince Philip’s comment in August 1988, that he would like to be reincarnated as a deadly virus in order to reduce population. The Royal Consort has, in the past, called for “culling” the human race.

Coincidence or not, during the week of May 30, Prince Philip was given an award by the United Nations Environment Program for his efforts to bring together ecology and religion at an international gathering in Assisi, Italy in 1986. Prince Philip is playing an important role in mobilizing for the September 1994 U.N.-sponsored International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt. Linkola expresses the viewpoint that is hegemonic among the Cairo organizers, stripped of all the euphemistic niceties of U.N. diplomats.

‘Destroying human culture’

The *Wall Street Journal*’s Dana Milbank wrote from

Saaskmaki, Finland: “In his solitude, Mr. Linkola, an amateur biologist, ponders the world’s problems—overpopulation, dwindling natural resources, industrial trashing of the biosphere. And he has come up with a novel solution to save the earth: annihilating most of the human race. End Third World aid and asylum for refugees, so millions die. Try mandatory abortions for those with two children. And then find some way to get rid of the extra billions of people. With 2.5 times more humans than earth can support, another world war, he says, would be ‘a happy occasion for the planet.’ Living alone in primitive style here without running water or car, the fisherman likes to compare humanity to a sinking ship with 100 passengers and a lifeboat that can only hold 10. ‘Those who hate life try to pull more people on board and drown everybody. Those who love and respect life use axes to chop off the extra hands hanging on the gunwale.’”

“In other parts of the world, the 61-year-old Mr. Linkola might be dismissed as a crank, if not a fiend. He is a college dropout who quit society 35 years ago to fish and to fret. But here in brooding, nature-loving Finland, Mr. Linkola is a national symbol, a leading ‘eco-fascist’ who is one of the country’s most celebrated authors. The misanthropic Finn appears often on television and delivers lectures to crowded university auditoriums.” His books are national bestsellers, and have won literary prizes. Esa Saarinen, professor of philosophy at Helsinki University, exults, “He’s a towering figure, one of our leading intellectuals. . . . Finns in some strange way are proud he’s a Finn. If it weren’t for Pentti, there would have to be somebody else like this.”

His entry in the Finnish equivalent of *Who’s Who* lists his hobby as “destroying human culture.”

‘If we are not cruel today, all is lost’

Milbank wrote that Linkola believes that only “a few million” Americans can be allowed to survive in his future utopia, since “the U.S. symbolizes the worst ideologies in the world: growth and freedom.” In what Milbank calls Linkola’s “fascist paradise,” there would be “no growth or freedom.” Rather, what he calls “green police,” unencumbered by the “syrup of ethics” that governs human behavior today, would keep progress in check. People would work as fishermen and farmers, and “everything we have developed over the last 100 years should be destroyed.”

Milbank later questioned whether a man like Linkola would be personally homicidal. Evidently not, she wrote. In statements that would have probably made Adolf Hitler blush, Linkola told the *Journal* writer: “If there were a button I could press, I would sacrifice myself without hesitating, if it meant millions of people would die.” Expressing fears that the present-day talk of human rights, democracy, and growth would undermine his plans, he expressed his hope that there were still time for people to come to their senses: “We still have a chance to be cruel. But if we are not cruel today, all is lost.”

LaRouche movement organizes to stop Cairo '94 depopulation conference

by Marianna Wertz

The international political movement headed by physical economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche is running a no-holds-barred campaign to shut down the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) planned to take place in Cairo, Egypt Sept. 5-13. LaRouche signalled the start of the fight on a radio interview on April 7, where he charged that "there is no difference between those in the U.N. who are convening and supporting this population conference, and Adolf Hitler." LaRouche warned that, if the U.N.'s plans for this conference are not stopped, the entire globe will soon become one vast "game park," in which U.N. "blue helmets" will serve as "park rangers" systematically culling the human "herd" to keep it in check. He pointed to Bosnia, where this policy has already been implemented, and where U.N. forces—and Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in particular—have been bitterly denounced as Nazis for their hateful complicity in the genocidal destruction of the Bosnian people.

Although Pope John Paul II has fully mobilized the Roman Catholic Church to fight the Cairo organizing document, and some nationalist forces (very notably the President of Benin) correctly see the Cairo document as an assault on their national sovereignty and on religious freedom, still the LaRouche movement is playing a unique role in mass organizing in the *advanced sector nations* to actually halt the conference and prevent it from taking place, because its underlying purpose is genocidal: Cairo '94 is based on the same contempt for human life that drove Hitler's extermination camps. Its fundamental premise, namely, that the world has a finite "carrying capacity" which can only support a limited number of people, has absolutely no scientific basis; yet the implementation of this fraud means that billions of people must die to meet the U.N.'s population goals. Therefore, the LaRouche movement has insisted, all individuals and institutions who uphold the principle of the sacredness of human life must rally to shut down Cairo '94!

Strike on all fronts

On April 25, the Schiller Institute, founded and headed in Germany by LaRouche's wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche,

issued a call to "Stop the U.N.'s Killer Conference," which warns that the goal of the Cairo '94 conference is to "set the stage for an intensified campaign to drastically reduce population levels, especially in the developing sector . . . [and] to further consolidate the United Nations' emergence as a global government." This call is contained in a 32-page pamphlet, titled "Never Again! Stop the United Nations' Genocide Conference," issued by the weekly newspaper *New Federalist*, which has been printed and circulated in 100,000 copies to date. Also included in the pamphlet are the background of U.N. Secretary General Boutros-Ghali, called "Britain's Brown-Skinned Hitler," an Egyptian whose family has worked as British agents for at least three generations; excerpts of the Cairo '94 draft agenda; and a timeline history of how population control became U.S. government policy.

The Schiller Institute is now in the process of gaining endorsements of this statement from leaders of nations, political parties, and religious and civic organizations worldwide, which the institute plans to publish as advertisements in prominent newspapers and other news media. To date, well over 100 such leaders have signed the statement.

To gain these endorsements, and to organize the population to stop the conference, members of the LaRouche movement have been striking on all fronts, meeting with embassy and consulate officials worldwide, speaking before ministerial alliances, churches, political bodies, on campuses, and to the media, as well as holding forums on Cairo '94 in cities across the United States.

Political candidates leading initiative

Leading the initiative are LaRouche Democrats who are running congressional campaigns nationwide in the mid-term elections, including several LaRouche Democrats who are directly opposing congressional sponsors of a House concurrent resolution supporting the Cairo conference. William Jones, *EIR's* Washington, D.C. bureau chief who is currently petitioning to run in Virginia's 8th C.D. as an independent against incumbent Democrat Rep. Jim Moran, a sponsor of the Cairo '94 support resolution, gave testimony on May 17 before the U.S. Senate Appropriations Commit-

tee's Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, denouncing the conference.

Speaking to a packed hearing room, Jones demanded that the U.S. boycott the Cairo conference. He exposed the lie that the Cairo conference has anything to do with "protection of women" or "guaranteeing equality of access to reproductive services." "The real goal," he said, "as explicitly stated in the proponents' literature, is to bring down world population to about 2 billion people." He pointed to a statement made on May 11 at a conference in Stockholm, Sweden, by Mayone Stykos, Cornell University Professor of Demography, and a leading malthusian. Stykos favorably compared the Cairo conference to the infamous 1932 International Conference on Eugenics held at the Museum of Natural History in New York, which in effect laid out an ambitious eugenics program that formed the basis for Hitler's program of genocide.

A shaken committee chair, Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), intervened to try to water down the effect of Jones's words. "Well, shouldn't we attend the conference in order to give it a different direction?" Leahy asked. "Would you have tried to attend the 1932 Eugenics Conference?" responded Jones. "Well, that's not the question," said Leahy, "and besides, I wasn't born then. . . . But how can we influence it if we're not there to shape it?"

"If one is opposed to the nature of the conference, the best way to change it is simply to refuse to go," Jones said flatly. "That would do it."

The first intervention against the Cairo conference was made in Baltimore on April 16. Three LaRouche Democrats—state senate candidate Joni Ingalls, congressional candidate Jonathan Leeds, and state delegate candidate Leighton Williams—intervened in a meeting of the Gray Panthers, which had invited members of the radical malthusian Sierra Club to speak on behalf of the Cairo conference. The Sierra Club has launched a lobbying effort in Washington to force Congress to increase its financial support for Cairo '94, which is currently at \$800 million, to \$1 billion or more. The three LaRouche Democrats confronted the Sierra Club speakers repeatedly with the genocidal Cairo agenda. Eventually, the meeting broke up in disarray.

In California, LaRouche Democrat Scott Gaulke has been holding weekly informational picket lines in front of the San Fernando Valley district office of 24th C.D. Rep. Anthony Beilenson, a key sponsor of the congressional resolution against whom Gaulke was running in the June 7 primary. On May 18, demonstrators at the rally unfurled a large banner, which could be seen for blocks and from the adjacent freeway, reading "Beilenson . . . stop supporting genocide."

LaRouche Democrat Denise Ham is also running in a congressional race in Massachusetts' 4th C.D. against Democrat Barney Frank, another sponsor of the House Cairo support resolution.

Organizing U.N. diplomats

A major flank of the organizing drive has been discussions with diplomats at the United Nations and at embassies and consulates of U.N. member-nations in the United States and Canada. Many of these nations are named in the 1974 U.S. National Security Study Memorandum 200 (released to the public only in 1991), drafted under Henry Kissinger's signature. NSSM-200 identifies the population growth of 13 large Third World nations as a national security threat to the United States, to be met by contraception and sterilization programs—precisely the agenda of Cairo '94.

In addition to public rallies in front of the New York City headquarters of the United Nations, at which endorsements of the Schiller Institute's statement have been made, Schiller Institute organizers have met with dozens of U.N. and embassy officials to brief them on the real agenda of Cairo '94. Until receiving the briefing, the diplomats were generally resigned to merely demanding that the U.N. respect their traditional cultural values. Once they understand the full measure of the genocide planned by the U.N. conference organizers, and of the ongoing global economic collapse, they begin to realize that unless they fight outside this controlled environment, participation in Cairo '94 is tantamount to suicide.

Typical of the responses was the minister of an Asian nation, who asked to meet after reading an excerpt from the NSSM-200 document sent him by the institute. He said the president of his country had received a medal for achievement in population control by the United Nations, and he is very concerned about the Cairo conference, though not certain what position his own government will take.

European Parliament campaign

Schiller Institute Chairman in Germany Helga Zepp-LaRouche is heading a slate of candidates of the Civil Rights Movement-Solidarity (BBS) party for elections to the European Parliament on June 12. The Cairo conference is a major issue in their election campaign, and will be the subject of a press conference in Bonn on June 6. Invitations and copies of the Schiller Institute's call to stop Cairo '94 have been sent to the press, embassies, and institutions in the German government nationwide. The Bundestag is planning to hold a public hearing on the country's role in the Cairo conference in mid-July.

Following the press conference on June 7, the BBS will hold a panel discussion in Berlin, to bring the issue to Germany's major city.

In addition, two American leaders of the Schiller Institute, Vice Chairman Amelia Boynton Robinson and board member Sheila Jones, have been touring Europe, speaking against the conference to audiences in several nations. Mrs. Robinson, a leader of the American civil rights movement since the 1950s, has spoken in more than a dozen German cities, both to supporters of LaRouche's movement and to

school audiences, driving home the point that the fight for civil rights which she led together with Dr. Martin Luther King is the same as the fight today against the Cairo conference—both stand for fundamental human rights against an enemy that would obliterate the poor and oppressed of the world. Sheila Jones began her European tour in early May in war-torn Croatia, where she spoke before hundreds of people in Osijek at the invitation of leading institutions of that city. Mrs. Jones is now addressing meetings on Cairo '94 in Germany, France, and Scandinavia.

Life-or-death issue

The LaRouche movement in the United States has conducted a wide-ranging mobilization to reach every possible layer of the American population on this life-or-death issue. Activity has included speaking to churches, mosques, and synagogues, ministerial alliances, students, and the media.

On May 21, Schiller Institute member Matt Guice, who is also a candidate for Congress in New Jersey, addressed the congregation of the Paterson, New Jersey mosque, with about 1,000 people in attendance. The week before, he addressed a ministers meeting in Neptune, on the Jersey south shore, whose former president marched with the Schiller Institute in its 1985 march for the Inalienable Rights of Man to celebrate Martin Luther King's birthday. Guice told the ministers that the only two options before the world are "build, build, build, or kill, kill, kill," and that the LaRouche movement represents the former and Cairo '94 the latter. In California, U.S. Senate candidate Ted Andromidas spoke on May 21 before the Baptist ministers alliance of San Francisco, urging them to endorse the call to stop the Cairo conference, which they took under official consideration.

Radio shows have also been an important medium for reaching people. Kathleen Klenetsky, U.S. Intelligence Director for *EIR*, did a two-week whistle-stop tour in May via radio interviews and radio talk shows in Mississippi, Ohio, Kansas, Texas, North Dakota, and Louisiana, urging that the Cairo conference be shut down.

Meetings on the Cairo conference are also being held throughout the nation, to build a movement to demand that the U.S. Congress stop all American participation in the genocidal conference. Many of these meetings are being held on college campuses, where the issues of abortion and population control are very hot topics. In California, forums have been held recently at San Francisco State University, Mt. San Antonio College, and Los Angeles Community College.

The LaRouche movement's campaign will continue to escalate into the summer months, with endorsement ads scheduled to appear in newspapers internationally in June and July. Whether the conference will be held in September will be entirely a question of whether the population has the will to fight for its very survival.

Mexico's enemy is also Clinton's enemy

by Carlos Méndez

The same British forces that are attacking U.S. President Bill Clinton have driven Mexico to the brink of an explosion that threatens to sink the country in bloody civil war. As one high-level analyst in the U.S. military community told the daily *La Jornada* on May 26, "The forces [currently active in Mexico] are much like those in the period of Porfirio Díaz. . . . At that time, when [the system] ruptured, the crisis lasted 10 years."

As the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) has charged, the ongoing assault on Mexico is part of a series of destabilizations run by the British, one of whose instruments is the Hollinger Corp., which controls nearly 200 newspapers throughout the world and on whose executive board sits the omnipresent former U.S. Secretary of State and National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger. For example, the star reporter for Hollinger's London *Sunday Telegraph*, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, recently published an article entitled "The Zapatistas Win by Losing." Other British dailies, such as the *Economist* and the *Financial Times*, have been similarly helping along the "democratization" of Mexico, saying that PRI presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio was assassinated by the "dinosaurs" of the ruling party. These same newspapers are the primary source of the "Whitewatergate" scandal now being used to force Clinton out of the White House before the end of 1994.

Institutions in crisis

The key elements of the destabilization process are the assassinations of Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo, archbishop of Guadalajara, in May 1993 and Colosio in March 1994, and the Zapatista uprising on Jan. 1, 1994, directed by the heretical and schismatic Bishop Samuel Ruiz. In addition, the campaign is growing daily against the national institutions, which are either paralyzed or sunk in corruption, with two exceptions: the Armed Forces and the Catholic Church, institutions which in one way or another are defending themselves and the nation, and are therefore under attack.

The most recent crisis of the judicial system has caused another national political earthquake. The crisis was triggered when a judge incredibly ruled that the assassination of

Colosio was neither premeditated nor the result of a conspiracy. The new archbishop of Guadalajara, Juan Sandoval Iñiguez, responded with the charge that 40% of the personnel of the Federal Attorney General's office was "compromised" by the drug trade. That same day, May 24, Diego Valadés, who recently resigned as attorney general, told the justice commission of the Mexican Senate that not only in the Attorney General's office but in attorney generals' offices throughout the country, it is "alarming" how many agents are drug addicts. By firing them, said Valadés, "we are giving away to the great mafias" of the drug trade personnel who are knowledgeable of state strategies, who lend their services against the authorities.

Seek information on Ocampo killing

On May 16, Papal Nuncio Jerónimo Prigione and Cuernavaca Bishop Luis Reynoso Cervantes told the press that "there exist in Mexico groups which are interested in harming the moral authority of the [Catholic] Church, both within and outside the Mexican government." Asked for names, Monsignor Reynoso said that they were masonic groups.

The bishop emeritus of Papatla and spokesman for the Bishops Commission for Social Communications, Iglesia Genaro Alamilla, declared on May 26 that "the Catholic Church would be failing to do its duty if it remained silent in the face of injustice, crime, corruption, impunity, and the continued and systematic violation of human rights. . . . If the institutions fail in their duty, the church must call the attention of those responsible."

After waiting a full year for the Attorney General's office to present the results of its investigation into the assassination of Cardinal Posadas Ocampo, his successor in the archbishopric of Guadalajara, Msgr. Juan Sandoval Iñiguez, called on the faithful to come forth with whatever information they might have on the assassination. Monsignor Sandoval said that "Mexico cannot be a country without law," and added that the church demands that the crime be solved and the guilty punished according to the law, not out of vengeance, which is not Christian, but out of a desire that coverup and impunity "not destroy our society."

The hand of the State Department

Part of the international offensive against Mexico's institutions comes through the campaign in defense of "democracy" and "human rights." The argument here is that if Mexico does not accept the presence of international observers to monitor the August presidential elections, it will be violating international norms of democracy. But the fact remains that such foreign interference in the internal affairs of Mexico not only violates the principle of national sovereignty, but is also explicitly prohibited by Mexican law.

This matters little to the human rights lobby.

On May 9, while inaugurating the Eleventh Meeting of the Mexican-American Binational Commission, U.S. Secre-

tary of State Warren Christopher said that the United States was confident that the Aug. 21 presidential elections would be "the freest and most just in Mexico." Christopher added that he had been assured that efforts were being made to reform electoral legislation in the Mexican Congress, to allow for the participation of international observers during the election.

In late May, Rep. Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.), one of those most insistent that Mexico accept international election monitors, travelled to Mexico and met in Chiapas with Bishop Samuel Ruiz, "to understand what has happened here." At the end of that meeting, Torricelli said that the problem in Chiapas "will not disappear because it is not a local problem, but one of the system, and its repercussions go beyond Mexico," *La Jornada* reported on May 28.

Against church and government

In this situation, Bishop Ruiz and the Zapatista narco-terrorists continue to play a key role in the destabilization process. The May 26 issue of *Siempre* magazine warned that peace commissioner Manuel Camacho Solís is the Zapatistas' de facto candidate. Such a candidacy, treated seriously, would represent nothing less than a coup d'état, as it would force the postponement of the elections and the formation of a transition, or interim government, just as the Zapatistas are demanding.

Mexican sources have revealed that Camacho has in fact held important meetings with every sector of the country, and has threatened all of them with three alternatives: 1) total chaos, 2) a power grab by the authoritarians, or 3) "we" (Camacho) succeed in establishing "democracy."

At the same time, Bishop Ruiz has returned to the offensive, declaring on May 30 that he was "concerned" that the Aug. 21 elections would fail to yield a national consensus for any political party, with results "chaotic and difficult to imagine." He said it would be better if the candidates sat down to discuss a plan "to put someone in government who is accepted nationally and so that there would not be continuism, which nobody wants." He insisted that in order for there to be "a transition, a government completely apart from the official party is required."

And in its May 26 editorial, *Siempre* magazine (No. 2136) warned that "what the candidates vying for power in the Aug. 21 elections neither see nor want to accept is that the enemy to defeat is in Chiapas," and that they should all "try to discover what kind of conspiracy is being put together in the Lacandona jungle to abort the elections and to impose what the 'Subcomandante' has lost: a government of 'transition to democracy.' The only thing that remains for 'Marcos' to say is who, for him and for the bishop of San Cristóbal [Ruiz], is the man who could head that government. The mouthpieces and defenders of Manuel Camacho Solís assure us that the former mayor [of Mexico City] would have liked to be President of Mexico."

Military gains upset diplomats' appellation

by Katharine Kanter

Although it is difficult to piece together a clear picture of what is actually happening on the ground in Bosnia, there is little doubt that over the last month, the Bosnian-Croatian agreement, Iranian arms supplies, and a sweeping reorganization of the Bosnian Armed Forces have considerably improved the Bosnian military position.

General Delic told the Bosnian paper *Liljan*: "We are improving our tactical positions, taking over high ground, in order to create the tactical conditions for larger-scale offensives." The Bosnian forces are now once again receiving weapons and supplies from the Croatian Adriatic coast, and have been able to redeploy troops earlier employed in fighting the Croats, against the Serbian lines. There has been heavy fighting reported throughout late May-early June north and south of Brcko, that is, along the Posavina Corridor, at Zvornik, Tesanj, and Doboj.

The Bosnians arrived at the Geneva negotiations in early June and demanded 58% of the territory, whereas they have been offered 51% under the Stoltenberg-Owen plan; they know the Serbians will reject that, and therefore, it is simply a way for the Bosnians to say, "We are going to fight."

The military has been reorganized

The results of the military reorganization have been noted by the Unprofor (so-called U.N. peacekeeping forces) general staff itself. In early June, one general told the Paris daily *Le Monde*: "Their troops have a very high morale, while it is dropping in the Serbian camp." The French General Soubirou told *Libération*, "The Bosnian Army, which is highly patriotic, is also extremely motivated, and I must admire the quality of the Bosnian General Staff in having dared to clean out undesirables from the ranks in the thick of enemy fire." And one Croatian military figure said, "These people are like the Viet Cong, with nerves of steel."

This is the context in which a huge row has broken out between Iran and England, over the question of Iranian arms supplies, perhaps through the old "Iran-Contra" pipeline, to Bosnia via Croatia—Iran being in fact the proxy here for the

United States. A worried article in the London *Guardian* two weeks ago pointed to U.S. "connivance" at Iranian weapons shipments, and to a series of economic agreements between Croatia and Iran, one of the supposedly secret conditions of which is that Bosnian supply routes for weapons be kept open. In early June, the Iranian government expelled the deputy head of the British Mission in Teheran, Hamish Cowell, following the expulsion in late May from London of the first secretary of the Embassy of Iran, Vahid Bolourchi. And the British Foreign Office published obviously forged letters on British policy toward Bosnia, which, the Foreign Office claims, are part of an Iranian propaganda campaign to promote anti-British sentiment among Muslims.

In May, Iran donated £1 million to Bosnia, and Teheran radio began a Bosnian-language transmission. At Teheran University, Friday prayer has been devoted to Bosnia for the past months.

The genie is out of the bottle

On the European front, by far the most important development is the withdrawal by Bernhard Henry-Lévy of his electoral list, called "Europe begins in Sarajevo," from the June 6 elections to the European Parliament. The list, which gathered about 20 leading philosophers and intellectuals who called for lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia and rejected the partition of that nation, was perceived by the French electorate as a kind of anti-establishment political movement and, after a mere week of existence, was already reaching between 5% and 12% of the vote according to opinion polls. The list would almost certainly have sent several Members of Parliament to the European Parliament at Strasbourg.

Suddenly, on May 30, Henry-Lévy announced that the list had "served its purpose" and made the cause sufficiently known, and would therefore not go to the vote. However, a group of "die-hards," including Prof. Leon Schwartzberg, Adm. Antoine Sanguinetti, Princess Gagarine (a Russian actress known as Marina Vlady), Alain Touraine, and Michel Polac said they would go to the end and try by any means to run, while the various local groups and collectives backing the initiative, have announced that they will try to have the voter blanks printed and distributed.

It is rumored that certain financial circles, including George Soros, put 100 million new francs into the "Sarajevo" operation, precisely in order to crash it. The idea being, to raise a wave of political excitement and expectation among the French electorate, and then utterly demoralize people by taking away any possibility to express their views about French foreign policy at the polls. Whatever the truth may be, and whatever political advantage rivals to President François Mitterrand such as Michel Rocard may hope to reap, the fact is that the genie is out of the bottle. The "Sarajevo" list has proven that the French electorate is in an explosive temper, not just over the economic crisis, but over the moral and political disaster of the present regime.

Book Reviews

Benjamin Disraeli: A Venetian lion in Lord Palmerston's zoo

by Stuart Rosenblatt

Disraeli

by Stanley Weintraub
Penguin Books, New York, 1993
717 pages, hardbound, \$30

Stanley Weintraub's new biography allows the perceptive reader to piece together the unfortunate but very important career of Benjamin Disraeli, one of Viscount Palmerston's key stooges and eventual successor as Britain's prime minister.

Disraeli was a "political animal" in the multicultural zoo of Lord Palmerston (Henry John Temple, British Prime Minister and Foreign Minister during much of the 1830-1865 period), as so trenchantly illustrated by a Schiller Institute conference panel on "Lord Palmerston's Multicultural Zoo," on Feb. 20 (see *EIR*, April 11, 1994). Disraeli's critical accomplishments were the founding of the Palmerstonian "Young England Movement," with its political and cultural ramifications, and his translation of Venetian imperial mandates into British foreign policy.

While Disraeli was born in 1804 into the emigré Jewish community in London, his family's roots were in Venice, Italy. His grandfather, Benjamin D'Israeli, was sent from Italy in the mid-18th century to find work in the Venetian community of London. His second marriage was to Sarah Shiprut de Gabai, daughter of a prominent business family and kin of the Chief Rabbi of Venice. Sarah was described as a virago—a turbulent, quarrelsome woman—and she became the model for a character in George Eliot's book *Daniel Deronda*. Benjamin D'Israeli became a prominent stockbroker in London and, upon retirement, joined the committee that erected the new Stock Exchange in London.

Disraeli's father, Isaac D'Israeli, not in need of money, became a well-known literary commentator, spending much of his time writing while squirreled away in the British Museum. He was an ardent devotee of Voltaire and travelled in

the literary circles of Lord Byron, which would later open the way for his son's rise to prominence.

After an abrupt conversion to Christianity at the age of 12, and an early exit from traditional education at the age of 15, Benjamin Disraeli (who dropped the apostrophe to anglicize his name) pursued a short career as a stock swindler (the Venetian tradition), which ended in failure. This was followed by a fit of depression, leading to a series of debauched, romantic tours of Europe and the Middle East. Lord Byron's personal valet, Tita, accompanied Disraeli as guide.

Disraeli was captivated by the Holy Land, and also became a self-proclaimed disciple of the Most Serene Republic of Venice, which had sought to dominate the world following the collapse of the Roman Empire. It bequeathed to the world Aristotelian empiricism, slavery, financial usury, and political divide-and-conquer stratagems. It had also transplanted many of its operatives into England from the 16th through 18th centuries for the purpose of spreading its ideas and designs.

Isaac D'Israeli's literary circles spilled over into the corrupt salons, and boudoirs, of decadent 19th-century England. After returning from his Byronesque tours of Europe and the Near East, the ambitious Benjamin clawed and slept his way into Parliament through these networks. He also launched his career as an author of political and cultural novels of the upper crust with a series of autobiographical works. Of an early work, *The Young Duke*, Disraeli said, "It is a series of scenes, every one of which would make the fortune of a fashionable novel: I am confident of its success, and that it will complete the corruption of public taste."

Two other books written in this period reflected his emerging political and cultural outlook. *Vivian Grey* (1826) marked Disraeli's entry in London's "high society" and would later serve as the inspiration for Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Grey*. In another novel, *Contarini Fleming* (1832), penned after Disraeli's tours of the continent, the protagonist's mother is Venetian, and names her son, the young hero seeking his roots in the "Serenissima Republic," Contarini, after the infamous Venetian noble family.

'Young England'

Following the passage of the 1832 Reform Bill, which expanded the number of seats in Parliament, Disraeli was sponsored by the Conservative power broker, Lord Lyndhurst, and elected to a seat in Parliament in 1837.

In 1842, the Conservative Disraeli founded "Young England," a parliamentary clique that agitated for a dramatic change in British politics. It resembled other radical, anti-establishment movements emerging throughout Europe, such as Young Italy, Young Poland, and Young Turkey. All of these movements were used by Lord Palmerston to destabilize the Holy Alliance, and to establish Britain as the world empire. Young England was used by Lord Palmerston, a Whig, as a battering ram against his political enemies at home. Disraeli's attacks, along with those of the Rothschilds and others, against Prime Minister Robert Peel, despite the fact that both were members in the Conservative Party, helped catapult Palmerston directly into power.

Young England was also used to reshape the cultural and political institutions of England, under a relatively small group, including John Manners, George Smythe, Alexander Cochrane, and, peripherally, Disraeli intimate Edward Bulwer-Lytton. Disraeli would later appoint Lytton's son, Lord Robert Lytton, Viceroy of India; Bulwer-Lytton himself dedicated one of his works, *England and the English*, to Disraeli's father.

In the 1840s, Disraeli wrote a trilogy of political novels which was central to the ideology of Young England: *Coningsby*, *Sybil*, and *Tancred*. All three had similar themes: Their starting point was the Chartist Movement of the 1830s, promoting the rise of the new industrial owners and laboring classes, and the need for a drastic reform of British politics. Disraeli was especially determined to transform the moribund Conservative Party. Disraeli acknowledged that the Whig Party, nominal opponent of the Conservatives, was in reality the Venetian Party, and he hoped to reshape the Tories in their image, thus forging the basis for a One Party/Two Party system.

As old as Venice

Disraeli's "Young" England ironically agitated for a return to old values, as Weintraub writes:

"Young England would proselytize for a nostalgic Old England that never was as 'Merrie' as its proponents described it, and revolved about attachment to the land through the institutions of Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Church, and their *noblesse oblige* toward a peasantry that now included the industrial labor force. It was a myth that gained power from the revival of a romanticized medievalism in art and architecture as well as in literature . . . and through the Oxford movement, an Anglicanism ritualized almost into Romanism. The Church of England—so Manners, Smythe, Cochrane, and their circle believed—had to lead the spiritual revival against materialism, which had degraded society."

Each of Disraeli's three books sounded a note of the new movement. *Sybil* romanticized the new working class forces that had to be tamed, lest they embrace the dreaded republicanism of America. *Tancred* spelled out the foreign policy agenda that Disraeli would implement as prime minister, i.e., the expansion into the Middle East and the consolidation of India as the jewel of the British Empire.

Barbara Tuchman, a kindred spirit of Disraeli's biographer Weintraub, wrote of *Tancred* in her book *Bible and Sword*:

"Speaking through the mouth of Fakredeem, the emir of Lebanon, a wily, ambitious Syrian whose only religion is one 'which gives me a sceptre,' he says: 'Let the Queen of the English collect a fleet . . . transfer the seat of her empire from London to Delhi. . . . In the meantime I will arrange with Mehemet Ali. He shall have Bagdad and Mesopotamia. . . . We will acknowledge the Empress of India as our sovereign and secure for her the Levantine coast. If she like she shall have Alexandria as she now has Malta. . . .' Thirty years later the author of *Tancred* officially added the title 'Empress of India' to the Queen's other titles.

"*Tancred* includes other startling glimpses into the future.

"Two comic characters are discussing world politics:

" 'Palmerston will never rest till he gets Jerusalem,' said Barizy of the Tower. 'The English must have markets,' said the Consul Pasqualigo. 'Very just,' said Barizy. Farther on a Jew of Jerusalem tells Tancred: 'The English will not do the business of the Turk again for nothing. They will take this city; they will keep it.' "

The political bible of Disraeli's trilogy was *Coningsby*, *The New Generation*, which transformed the Conservative Party. In *Coningsby*, Disraeli wrote: "The great object of Whig leaders in England from the first movement under Hampden to the last most successful one in 1688, was to establish in England a high aristocratic republic on the model of the Venetian. . . . William the Third told . . . Whig leaders, 'I will not be a doge' . . . they brought in a new family on their own terms. George I was a doge; George II was a doge. . . . George III tried not to be a doge. . . . He might try to get rid of the Whig Magnificoes, but he could not rid himself of the Venetian constitution."

Taper, one of the political hacks who abound in *Coningsby*, discussed the needed transformation of the Tory Party with his counterpart Tadpole:

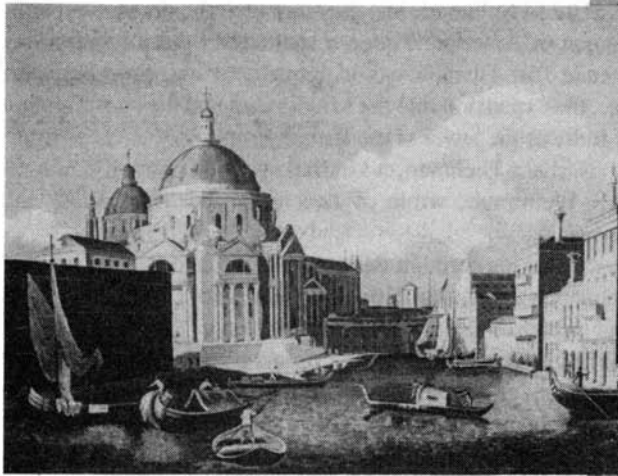
" 'Ancient institutions and modern improvements, I suppose, Mr. Tadpole?'

" 'Ameliorations is the better word; ameliorations. Nobody knows exactly what it means.'

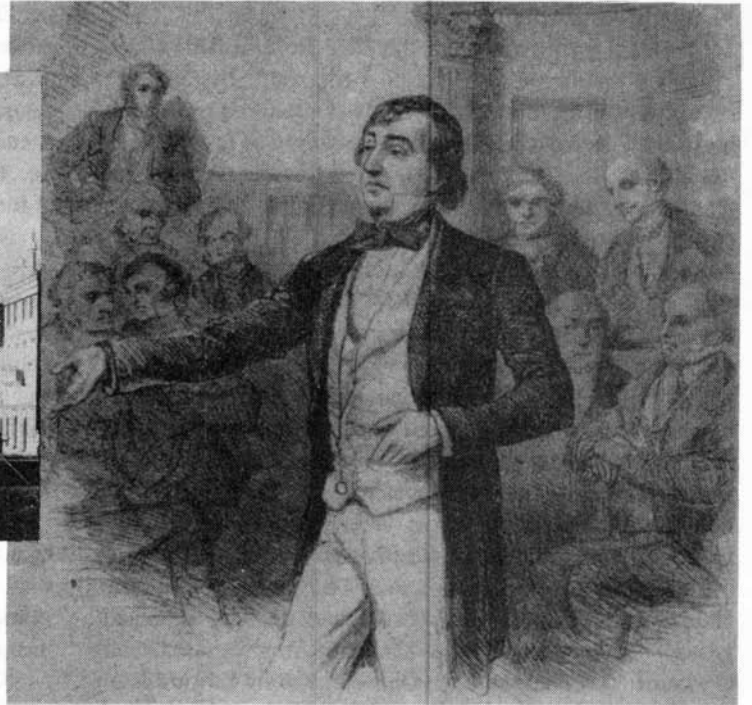
" ' . . . The time has gone by for Tory governments. What the country requires is a sound Conservative government.'

" 'A sound conservative government,' said Taper, musingly. 'I understand. Tory Men and Whig measures.' "

In *Coningsby*, Disraeli repeatedly praised the administra-



An engraving of British Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli in Parliament. Disraeli's novels romanticized even the most duplicitous practices of Venice, which he insinuated into both domestic and foreign policy in order to build the British Empire.



tions of Lord Shelburne and William Pitt, the exemplars of Venetian policies. He also expounded on a favorite Venetian practice: manipulate the masses into pseudo-democratic movements to let off steam, then co-opt them into government to be used for any sundry purpose. Disraeli called this "agitation": "We may, therefore, visit on the laches of this ministry the introduction of that new principle and power into our constitution which ultimately may absorb all, Agitation. This cabinet, then, with so much brilliancy on its surface, is the real parent of the Roman Catholic Association, the Political Unions, the Anti-Corn Law League." The phenomenon of popular agitation and manipulation, later perfected by Disraeli and his ally John Stuart Mill, would be termed "Tory Democracy."

In *Coningsby*, Disraeli also revealed his even more sinister outlooks through the shadowy figure of Sidonia, who would reappear in many of his books. Sidonia was a high-level intelligence operative thought to be a combination of Disraeli, Rothschild, and Spinoza. Sidonia was the Disraelian *éminence grise* and a mouthpiece for Disraeli's racialism and eugenicist ravings, which author Weintraub conveniently excludes.

Sidonia tells Coningsby:

"Yet the Jews, Coningsby, are essentially Tories. Toryism, indeed, is but copied from the mighty prototype which has fashioned Europe. And every generation they must become more powerful and more dangerous to the society which is hostile to them. Do you think that the quiet humdrum persecution of a decorous representative of an English university can crush those who have successively baffled the Pharaohs, Nebuchadnezzar, Rome, and the Feudal ages? . . . The fact

is, you cannot destroy a pure race of the Caucasian organization. It is a physiological fact; a simple law of nature, which has baffled Egyptian and Assyrian Kings, Roman Emperors, and Christian Inquisitors. . . . You must study physiology, my dear child. Pure races of Caucasus may be persecuted, but they cannot be despised, except by the brutal ignorance of some mongrel breed, that brandishes fagots and howls extermination, but is itself exterminated without persecution, by that irresistible law of Nature which is fatal to curs."

Coningsby created a cultural shock wave and was read across the globe; 50,000 copies were gobbled up in the United States alone. It was panned by some, but praised by the likes of Rothschild and Palmerston. In 1874 Disraeli would model his government on *Coningsby*.

Following the death of Victoria's consort Prince Albert, in December 1861, Disraeli accurately assessed the changed political situation, according to Weintraub: "Talking to Lord Stanley, Disraeli raised, when the Prince's name came up, a favorite image—he liked to find links to his mythical connections to Venice—about weak republics under a weak nominal ruler. 'A few years more [under Albert], and we should have had, in practice, an absolute monarchy: now all that is changed and we shall go back to the old thing—the Venetian constitution—a Doge.' "

Betraying his way to power

By the 1860s, Disraeli had become the leader of the Conservative opposition in Parliament, and in this capacity continued the tradition of Shelburne and Pitt and implanted Venetian imperial methods into shaping policy. Prior to Lou-

is Napoleon's taking power in France, it was Disraeli who served as British government liaison to Napoleon, himself a Palmerston stooge. Disraeli also backed the Confederate States insurrection against Abraham Lincoln (the Confederacy evolved out of the "Young America" movement). After the Civil War, Disraeli personally intervened on behalf of Confederate spymaster and Treasury Secretary Judah Benjamin to resettle him in England.

When Palmerston died in 1865, Disraeli emerged as the most important gamemaster in the government, becoming prime minister the first time after co-opting an enlarged electorate into the Conservative Party with his steering of the Reform Bill of 1867. As prime minister from 1874-80, Disraeli began the massive expansion of the British Empire, nearly bringing it to its apogee, fulfilling the promises of his early novels and charting the course for Britain's launching of World War I.

Disraeli launched his foreign expansion beneath the cloak of *noblesse oblige* and free trade, to which he had become a convert once his enemy Robert Peel was out of the way.

During his last tenure as prime minister, Disraeli conspired with the Rothschilds (outside the purview of the cabinet) to buy up the Khedive Ismail's shares in the Suez Canal in 1875 and begin the British occupation that would secure the "route to India."

The canal acquisition was one facet of the "Eastern Question" policy—the goal of turning the "Sick Man of Europe," as the Ottoman Empire was called, into a wholly owned British subsidiary. The pivot was India. Disraeli took India out of the hands of the East India Company and incorporated it into the government. He then moved to protect all routes to India by variously seizing parts of Afghanistan, Baluchistan, South Africa, Egypt, and Cyprus.

Disraeli also redefined British policy on the European continent, in concert with the aggressive, power-hungry Queen Victoria, to tear asunder the "alliance of three emperors," or *Dreikaiserbunde*, referring to the alliance of Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary that had consolidated in 1873.

Following the dictum of Palmerston's that no one power on the European continent be allowed to dominate, Disraeli and Victoria initiated the efforts to dismantle the alliance, and dismember each country individually. Victoria personally despised Prince Otto von Bismarck, and this animosity would eventually culminate in global war.

Disraeli and Victoria also launched a massive effort to prevent Russia from moving into the Ottoman Empire, seeking to prevent Russian access to the Mediterranean Sea, and avert a threat to India and the British Empire. As Disraeli remarked in a memo in 1876: "Many in England say, Why not? England might take Egypt, and so secure our highway to India. But answer is obvious. . . . If the Russians had Constantinople, they could at any time march their Army through Syria to the mouth of the Nile, and then what would be the use of our holding Egypt? Not even the command of the sea

could help us under such circumstances. . . . Constantinople is the key of India, and not Egypt and the Suez Canal."

To add to Britain's hatred for Russia, it had not forgotten the Russo-American alliance during the American Civil War that had just defeated the British-sponsored Confederacy, and Britain was determined to obliterate Russian power.

Disraeli's final performance on the world stage was his orchestration of the Conference of Berlin in 1878, called in the aftermath of the Russo-Ottoman conflict. Disraeli demanded that all Russian advances on Ottoman territory be rescinded, and threatened a new Crimean War if the demand were not met.

Victoria's concurrence in this matter was not hidden. "Oh if the Queen were a man, she would like to go and give those horrid Russians whose word one cannot trust such a beating." Disraeli succeeded in turning back the Russian advances and securing the island of Malta for England as a launching ground for the next round of imperial adventures.

The prime minister also understood the more subtle value of cultural manipulations. He knew the importance of monarchical pomp for holding down republican impulses, for which purpose he secured for Victoria the imperial designation "Empress of India," among other trappings.

Disraeli also forced the Queen out of her morbid fascination with her husband's death that had led to a long retreat from public life. Her "aura of power," whether in public events or religious ceremony, was central to his manipulations. Visibility was essential to calming the increasingly irritable public, incensed at paying for the prime minister's foreign adventures.

Appropriately, Victoria rewarded Disraeli for his efforts on her behalf with a leather-bound set of Goethe's *Faust*.

The legacy of Iago

In conclusion, one must locate Disraeli in the continuity of Venetian gamemasters—modern Iagos—preceded by Shelburne, Pitt, and Palmerston and succeeded by Robert Cecil (Lord Salisbury) and Cecil's nephew, Arthur Balfour, both of whom he handpicked. It was not accidental that Britain's *Daily Telegraph*, acknowledged by author Weintraub as Palmerston's official newspaper-mouthpiece, became the spokesman for Disraeli during his reign as prime minister.

In the realm of culture, the true domain of the Venetian policymaker, Disraeli also left his mark. He wrote well over a dozen books and hundreds of articles and communiqués. He introduced the "political novel" (the soap-opera of its day) into English literature, and those books brought Venetian principles into the awareness of the general public. As the leader of the Young England movement, he popularized the new medievalism, the new feudalism, and the "modern" return to Empire.

In politics, Disraeli was the precursor of Margaret Thatcher and Henry Kissinger; in culture, Oscar Wilde.

The Landless Movement surfaces

Terrorists are grabbing up productive lands, furthering the cause of "Lula" da Silva's presidential campaign.

With the presidential election coming up in October, Luís Inácio "Lula" da Silva continues to lead the polls. Lula is a member of the bankers' Inter-American Dialogue; a member of the Cuban-spawned São Paulo Forum. He has Wall Street's blessing to boot. A neo-communist with strong backing from the Theology of Liberation wing of the Catholic Church, Lula has (lyingly) presented himself as the alternative to years of corrupt administrations and economic depression.

An important component of Lula's electoral strategy is the threat of violent social explosions and unrest if he isn't allowed to win, and the club that he is now wielding is the Landless Movement (MST), a creation of the Theology of Liberation which is rapidly making headway and threatening to repeat on a far larger scale a terrorist uprising like the one launched on New Year's Day in Chiapas, Mexico by the Zapatista National Liberation Army.

The MST's preferred tactic is to invade and occupy productive lands, and they have concentrated their operations primarily in the south of Brazil, the wealthiest region of the country. The states of Rio Grande do Sul and Paraná have suffered repeated land invasions; not accidentally, these violent takeovers have targeted properties bordering or near infrastructural zones, that is, areas of strategic-economic importance.

The MST, like Pol Pot's genocidal gang in Cambodia, targets anything reflecting western Christian and industrial civilization. Theirs is similar

to the *modus operandi* of the Shining Path in Peru, which has always targeted the nerve centers of that country with its dynamite attacks. A review of the land invasions in Rio Grande do Sul since 1990 confirms this: In 1990, a property close to a hydroelectric center was invaded; that same year, another was hit which was adjacent to a petrochemical center; in 1991, a property near a hydroelectric dam was seized; this year, a farm was invaded at the site where two high-tension transmission lines cross, one from the Itaipu Dam which supplies 60% of the state capital's energy needs, and the other from a hydroelectric plant supplying the north of the state.

The MST is one of the most important mass experiments that the Theology of Liberation has launched in Brazil, and perhaps in all of the continent. Both high-level and middle-level leaders have been thoroughly indoctrinated, or better said brainwashed, through the deschooling methods of "pedagogue" Paulo Freire, a prominent member of the pro-terrorist São Paulo Forum to which presidential candidate Lula also belongs.

These MST cadre, inculcated with the anti-Christian teachings of the Theology of Liberation, reinterpret the Bible as if it were the history of the class struggle, mixing it with such New Age demands as radical feminism. They recite poems that sanctify violence, which they claim is justified in the Gospel, and they illustrate their pamphlets with weapons designs, in classic terrorist style.

One of the MST's leading ideologues is the Basque bishop of São Felix de Araguaia, Pedro Casaldaliga, a close friend of Mexico's Zapatista bishop Samuel Ruiz. Casaldaliga attempted at the last annual meeting of the Brazilian Bishops to win approval of a resolution endorsing "Comandante" Ruiz.

The MST is one of the four key organizations deployed by Lula's Workers Party (PT) on behalf of his presidential bid. These include: the Landless Movement, the Pastoral Movement of the Land, the Unified Workers Confederation (CUT), and the Indigenist Missionary Council. The threat they pose is so serious that even Brazil's State Security Chief Adm. Mario Cesar Flores—the secretary of strategic affairs who has always had a soft spot in his heart for the PT and who until recently argued that since the Cold War was over, sovereign nations no longer need concern themselves with communist subversion—has had to admit, through clenched teeth, that the MST does indeed pose a national security threat, "more serious than had been imagined."

According to the June 1 *Estado de São Paulo*, there are unconfirmed reports that MST militants are receiving weapons which enter the country illegally from Paraguay. "We are facing a movement with paramilitary characteristics," the daily warned, underscoring that the MST has an unknown source of funding and a cadre of "professional militants."

In a report prepared for President Itamar Franco, Admiral Flores's office claimed that the MST could mobilize up to 12 million people in violent actions, and was being investigated for arms trafficking. Flores is now rushing to recreate the state intelligence service which was dismantled under the corrupt Fernando Collor de Mello government.

Keating signs on to race hate law

B'nai B'rith's Leibler brothers are pushing draconian legislation to crush their political enemies.

Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating has now thrown his Labor government's muscle behind proposed "racial vilification" laws soon to be introduced into Parliament. Speaking at the Zionist Federation of Australia's 36th biennial conference on May 28, Keating claimed that the proposed Racial Discrimination Amendment Bill was necessary to "dissuade those who seek to incite violence and hatred."

The new legislation, based on a 1992 bill which lapsed when a federal election was called in March 1993, proposes jail terms of up to two years for "vilifying" a person's race, tribe, or ethnic group, or for violent acts motivated by race hate. Ethnic organizations will be able to initiate criminal actions against individuals for "psychological" hurt claimed by their members.

Immediately following Keating's speech, the proposed legislation was denounced by several newspapers and public figures. Prominent Sydney radio talk show hosts Brian Wilshire and John Laws excoriated the bill, while even the Hollinger Corp.-controlled *Melbourne Age* blasted it.

In its lead editorial of May 31, entitled "Race Case Unproven," the *Melbourne Age* noted, "We could understand the government's concern if there were in Australia significant neo-Nazi or other racially bigoted groups intent on violence and civil disturbance. But where is the evidence for such groups in Australia? . . . [Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Minister] Senator Bolkus talks about offenses that are 'of such

magnitude and so repulsive' that criminal sanctions are called for. But where is the evidence of such offenses? Where are the groups hogging the airwaves or roaming the streets, inciting violence or preaching hatred?"

Who is pushing this entirely unnecessary legislation? asked the *Herald Sun* newspaper on May 31. "The Keating government's latest pandering to sectional interests is a direct threat to our freedom of speech," said its lead editorial. "With its proposed racial vilification laws, the government again yields to pressure from powerful and noisy lobby groups. . . . Where is the push coming from? The prime minister, Mr. Paul Keating, chose the Australian Zionist Federation's Melbourne conference to confirm that the government will go ahead with the legislation."

The head of the Zionist Federation of Australia (ZFA) for the past decade has been Mark Leibler, the head of the Melbourne-based Arnold Bloch Leibler law firm which specializes in tax evasion for its wealthy clientele, and, according to one informed source, is Paul Keating's private tax lawyer.

Mark Leibler, together with his brother Isi, the president of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry and co-chairman of booze baron Edgar Bronfman's World Jewish Congress, have been the most vociferous advocates of such legislation, in particular its draconian criminal penalties. As even the generally pro-Leibler *Australian Jewish News* of Feb. 12, 1993 noted in coverage of the ZFA's submission on the topic to the Attorney

General, "The ZFA wants artistic works, academic and scientific statements, and fair reports or comments on matters of public interest to be subject to scrutiny for racial vilification," chilling clamps on free speech which even the Labor government had proposed to exclude from the bill.

The Leibler brothers are the leaders of the Australian wing of the organized crime-connected Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in the United States. An example of the Leiblers trying to shut up those who question their own shady dealings was the 1992 parliamentary inquiry into the Australian Taxation Office, which showed a widespread pattern of tax evasion possibly totaling as much as \$30 billion. When the inquiry verged on the role of Mark Leibler, one of Australia's foremost tax lawyers and an official adviser to the Taxation Office, in all of this, Leibler started screaming "anti-Semitic" at those Members of Parliament and other authorities who questioned him.

The only "evidence" to which the Leiblers can point to bolster their proposed legislation is the existence of tiny neo-Nazi groups such as the violence-prone National Action. Yet National Action, and another Australian neo-Nazi group, the National Front, were both founded by David Greason, a paid journalist of Isi Leibler who penned a major attack against Lyndon LaRouche's Australian co-thinkers, the Citizens Electoral Councils, in Leibler's *Without Prejudice*, the magazine of the Australian Institute of Jewish Affairs which he chairs.

A known agent provocateur, the British-born Greason is also widely believed to be an operative of Britain's MI-5 intelligence agency and the heavily MI-5-influenced Australian Security Intelligence Organization, Australia's equivalent of the FBI in the United States.

International Intelligence

Israel's Sharon will run for prime minister

In a move certain to destabilize the internal Israeli political situation, hard-line Likud leader Ariel Sharon has announced that he will run for prime minister in the next elections.

As Israeli defense minister in 1982, Sharon oversaw the invasion of Lebanon, in which Israeli soldiers supervised the mass murder of hundreds of Palestinians at the Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps. A vociferous opponent of the Israel-Palestine Liberation Organization accord, Sharon has been commuting back and forth between Israel and the United States for the past year, usually in the company of leaders of the violent West Bank settlers movement, to raise funds for an armed insurrection against the Rabin government.

The Israeli elections, which must take place sometime in the next two years, are a first: Voters will directly elect the prime minister, rather than vote for a party slate.

Sharon's announcement signals a further rift inside the Likud bloc, which elected Benjamin Netanyahu as its chairman last year. Netanyahu responded to Sharon's announcement by calling for his expulsion from Likud. "Arik Sharon is a permanent subversive. The time has come for such a man to leave Likud," Netanyahu told Israeli Army Radio on May 27.

Central American chiefs back Venezuela's CAP

Six Central American Presidents, plus the prime minister of Belize, signed a letter to jailed former Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez on May 24, offering him their solidarity and thanking him for his support for "peace and democracy" in Central America. The seven met in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, with U.S. Vice President Albert Gore to discuss various matters relating to trade, and the upcoming summit of Ibero-American countries scheduled to take place in Miami in December.

Pérez, or CAP, as he is known, was

jailed on May 18 for misuse of public funds. He earned the hatred of the Venezuelan citizenry for his slavish adherence to the austerity dictates of the International Monetary Fund, which wrecked the national economy. Perhaps some of his colleagues who signed the letter fear the same fate.

The signers include Violeta Chamorro of Nicaragua, Alfredo Cristiani of El Salvador, Guillermo Endara of Panama, Roberto Reina of Honduras, Ramiro de León Carpio of Guatemala, José María Figueres of Costa Rica, and Manuel Esquivel of Belize.

According to Santo Domingo's *El Nuevo Diario* May 25, the letter addressed CAP as a "dear friend" who, in the last 20 years, "when Central America faced the most severe crisis of its history," offered "his unconditional support, which was decisive for the building of peace, democracy, and reconciliation." The seven leaders told Pérez that his efforts "had not been in vain, and that our peoples remember with gratitude your invaluable contribution to the consolidation of peace and democracy."

Tensions heat up in Balkan region

The discovery of three unexploded bombs at the headquarters of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in Istanbul at the end of May threatens to heat up tensions between Greece and Turkey, and throughout the Balkans and Aegean region more generally.

According to the London *Guardian* of May 30, the feud between the two countries is worsening. The Turkish government has formally accused the Greeks of providing training bases for the terrorist Kurdish Workers Party. Turkish authorities have circulated a memorandum to various European countries protesting the alleged Greek actions, but the Greeks are denying having done anything of the kind.

Meanwhile, Greek-Albanian relations worsen by the day, following the recent arrest in southern Albania of a group of ethnic Greek intellectuals and professionals accused of fomenting separatism. The Albanian Foreign Ministry denounced the "warmongering calls of top Greek authorities"

and the "storm of threats" coming from Athens. The statement from Tirana asserts that "the game of [another] Bosnia in the south of the Balkans means a broader Balkans war for which [the Greeks] will bear total responsibility."

Further, the Serbian authorities in Albanian-populated Kosova carried out a wave of arrests of Albanian political activists on May 30.

U.N. official calls for no arms sales to Africa

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) director James Speth has proposed phasing out all arms sales and military aid to Africa over the next three years. He made the call on May 24 at a meeting of the African-American Institute, where U.S. Africa policy is for the most part made.

Military aid, he said, should be most urgently phased out for countries on the verge of conflict, such as Burundi, Zaire, Cameroon, Nigeria, and Algeria. Speth said that wars are making a "mockery" of development efforts, by consuming resources that would "otherwise be spent on education, health, housing, and other areas of development." The fact that banning arms sales does not address the causes of wars, and would do nothing to stop them, he did not mention.

Speth also said that the UNDP was working on a proposal, called the Poverty Divided Accounts, which would require countries receiving debt relief to commit at least 25% of the debt relief to programs aimed at the poorest segments of society.

Russian human rights activist tours Germany

Viktor Kuzin, a former member of the Moscow City Council and the founder of the Moscow Bureau for Human Rights Defense Without Borders, conducted a speaking tour of Germany at the end of May as the guest of the Civil Rights Movement-Solidarity (BBS). The BBS, a new party headed by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, is running candi-

Briefly

● **ZAIRE'S** competing political factions have all rejected U.N. mediation in their civil conflict and, in particular, have rejected a proposed visit of Lakdar Brahimi, the former Algerian foreign minister and an envoy of U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

● **MAURICE STRONG** could become the next U.N. secretary general, replacing Boutros Boutros-Ghali, according to rumors cited in the *Toronto Globe & Mail* on May 24. Strong, the head of Ontario Hydro, was secretary general of the 1992 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (Rio '92). A rabid environmentalist, he co-authored a recent report for the Canada Council 21, calling for redeployment of Canadian troops from NATO to the U.N.

● **YEMEN** will not allow the U.N. to intervene in its internal affairs, Abdulaziz Abdulghani, a member of the presidential council of Northern Yemen, told reporters on May 31. "It is a dangerous precedent to discuss any internal issue in any country, as this is not provided for in the U.N. charter," he said.

● **THE CROATIAN** government is acting like a guinea pig for Tavistock Institute experiments in "political bizarnost," wrote analyst Srecko Jurdana in the Croatian daily *Slobodna Dalmacija* of May 31. The National Day of the Croatian State, which was celebrated the day before, was actually a day on which one-third of the national territory is still occupied by the Serbs, he added.

● **BOSNIAN** President Alija Izetbegovic threatened to withdraw from the Geneva peace talks on May 30, "because the Serbs have not withdrawn from the Gorazde exclusion zone. You know that was our condition for going to the negotiations on a general cessation of hostilities." Serbian forces were supposed to have left the Gorazde exclusion zone by April 23 or face NATO bombardment. Nothing happened.

dates for the European Parliament elections on June 12 and other offices this year.

At a meeting on May 25 in Backnang, near Stuttgart, Kuzin gave a report on the situation in Russia, which he described as very critical. Three years ago, everybody was full of hope for Boris Yeltsin, but these hopes did not materialize. Now, we have Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, but he is just the other side of the Yeltsin coin, who is used as a bogeyman to enable Yeltsin to sell his policy. The press is controlled by Yeltsin, and without massive coverage in the media, Zhirinovskiy would have never gotten such a big vote.

Mafia activity and corruption are taking over political life, said Kuzin, and economic genocide is going on, which includes the fact that 800,000 more people died than were born in 1993.

Kuzin called for increased cooperation between the western industrial countries and Russia, before it is too late.

Schiller Institute honors French Resistance

The Schiller Institute announced that it will hold a Franco-German conference in Lyon, France on June 25, on the theme "1944-1994: The Resistance, Then and Now." Lyon was the center of the French Resistance to the Nazis during World War II.

According to the conference invitation, "We shall not wallow in nostalgia, but rather propose to draw the consequences for our own action in the present crisis. In the heroes of the Resistance, in their courage, in their moral greatness, in the far-sightedness of their political views, is to be found an ideal for our own day."

Speeches will deal with the following topics:

- The French Resistance and the Free French, as opposed to the spirit of submissiveness;
- The German Classical period, spiritual basis for the resistance against Nazism;
- How the British elite betrayed the European resistance movements;
- The "new world disorder": the Anglo-American oligarchy, the role of the

U.N., and the neo-malthusian population conference in Cairo;

● The tasks for the Resistance movement today: peace through reconstruction and development.

U.N. slaps North Korea on nuclear inspection

The U.N. Security Council issued a statement on May 31 criticizing North Korea, after U.N. nuclear police determined that the country was in violation of U.N. nuclear inspection demands. The statement, signed by all 15 Security Council members including China, "strongly" urged North Korea to let the U.N. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) conduct tests by halting its change of fuel rods at nuclear reactors. It threatened that "further Security Council consideration will take place," but did not mention economic sanctions.

The statement also calls on the IAEA to negotiate again with Pyongyang and to keep two inspectors in North Korea, although most of the IAEA team left on May 30.

The U.N. provoked this latest round of tension on May 28 when IAEA director Hans Blix issued a statement claiming that North Korea had "rejected all IAEA proposals . . . to select, segregate and secure fuel rods" at its plutonium reactors. Blix said fuel was being discharged at a "very fast pace" and that if this continued, "the opportunity to inspect . . . will be lost within days."

The conflict took a new turn on May 31, when South Korean President Kim Youngsam ordered his cabinet to draw up war contingency plans. The government, he said, "should prepare for the possibility of an unexpected move by North Korea facing a crisis."

"The North could commit a provocation at any time, so we are in a very dangerous situation now," Kim said in a speech at an airbase on May 28. "Currently, a large number of factories [in the North] have halted operations, and electricity is supplied to the rural area for only about three hours a day."

ADL link is probed in Khalid Muhammad shooting

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The growing obsession of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) in recent months with eliminating Nation of Islam religious leader Louis Farrakhan took an explosive turn with the May 29, 1994 shooting of controversial NOI figure Khalid Muhammad, following a lecture he delivered at the Riverside campus of the University of California.

The event has grave political implications, not only for the United States but globally, with potential repercussions for the international financial superstructure as well. Following the shooting, police nationwide were placed on alert over the possibility of race riots in the event of Khalid Muhammad's death. Had such riots broken out on Memorial Day, the entire U.S. political situation, already destabilized by the persistent British-led "Clintongate" assault on the presidency, would have been thrown into chaos.

Upon learning of the shooting of Khalid Muhammad by former NOI Minister James Edward Bess, *EIR* initiated a special investigation into the incident. Preliminary results of that investigation, focusing on the pivotal role of the ADL in stripping security at the Riverside campus, were reported in the June 6 issue of the weekly *New Federalist* newspaper, in a front-page article by Lyndon LaRouche, Jr., headlined "ADL Investigated in Riverside Shooting."

The LaRouche-authored status report offered preliminary findings based on 72 hours of interviews, and on cross-gridding of news accounts and background files. LaRouche reported that "even if the indications are that only a single shooter was involved in the assault upon Khalid Muhammad and the other victims in the incident, the fact that the security stripping was arranged in a way which greatly facilitated this occurrence requires intense investigation of the possibility that some relevant person or persons might have known of the intended assault in advance, or might even have fostered

the shooter's intent to make such an attempt. In any case, the ADL's current and relatively massive hate-propaganda campaign against the NOI contributed to creating the circumstances in which the shooting occurred.

"In the case that any person linked to the ADL either fostered the shooter's impulse to make the assault, or merely possessed relevant foreknowledge of the intent, the ADL is the prime suspect," he pointed out.

LaRouche also emphasized that, although the shooting had targeted Khalid Muhammad, the principal target of the ADL's efforts is NOI leader Minister Louis Farrakhan, and that the Riverside incident was one of a string of ADL-linked actions over the past year that targeted Khalid Muhammad as a means of "ricocheting a shot actually aimed at eliminating Minister Farrakhan."

The ADL launched the most recent phase of its longstanding racist campaign against the NOI last year, when it purchased a full-page advertisement in the *New York Times* expressing outrage over a speech which Khalid Muhammad had delivered at Kean College in New Jersey. Although Minister Farrakhan subsequently dismissed Khalid Muhammad as an official spokesman for the NOI, the Anti-Defamation League campaign accelerated, with pressure on the Black Congressional Caucus to cut off all dialogue with the Nation of Islam.

On May 12 of this year, the ADL issued a press release announcing its publication of a new report targeting both the NOI and Lyndon LaRouche. The press release generated a wave of smear publicity during the two-week period leading up to the Riverside shooting.

EIR has learned that the ADL effort against LaRouche is part of a revival of a mid-1980s "active measures" campaign directed by Wall Street neo-conservative John Train. The

current Train effort, closely coordinated with the London-based Hollinger media conglomerate, is also targeting President Clinton.

ADL contamination of local police

The preliminary *EIR* assessment of the ADL's crucial role in the shooting incident was also based on extensive public evidence of ADL contamination of local police departments in at least 20 jurisdictions in California alone. Beginning in November 1992, the San Francisco police conducted a year-long probe of ADL spying on a wide range of domestic political groups, including the NOI, Jesse Jackson's Rainbow Coalition, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the LaRouche movement. That probe revealed that the ADL had successfully penetrated and compromised police departments all across the country, illegally obtaining confidential data on tens of thousands of Americans, and, even more significantly, had planted ADL hate propaganda in police files on groups on the League's "enemies list."

The presence of such contamination heightened *EIR*'s state of alert concerning a coverup of the circumstances surrounding the shooting of Khalid Muhammad and several of his bodyguards. Any effort to write off the incident as a simple case of a "lone assassin" would constitute *prima facie* confirmation of just such an ADL-orchestrated coverup.

Security stripping confirmed

Continuing *EIR* investigation has confirmed that the ADL played a direct role in the security stripping at the Riverside campus. Beginning on May 26, officials from the ADL offices in Los Angeles and Orange County descended on the campus, convening a meeting with Jewish student groups and community leaders in an effort to have the Khalid Muhammad event cancelled.

ADL officials Jonathan Bernstein and Barbara Bergen, the assistant ADL general counsel for the West Coast, reportedly met with the university's chancellor and with student government officials. Although the event was not cancelled, the ADL intervention did result in several crucial security-stripping measures, such as the refusal to permit NOI security personnel to search attendees at the lecture. (That responsibility was placed in the hands of local and campus police.) Also, "reporters" were allowed to enter the event with tape recorders, creating an additional screening burden for the security and heightened tension at the event.

ADL counsel Bergen attended the lecture, and other ADL officials were also present at a protest demonstration outside the student building where the lecture took place. Jewish Defense League leader Irv Rubin was among the "protesters" on the campus the night of the shooting.

The June 6 *New Federalist* story also raised questions about the would-be assassin. "The first consideration in a case of this sort," LaRouche wrote, "is to determine if the

shooter has a relevant sort of psychiatric problem or relevant kind of history of violence, or strong obsessions. The next step is to determine if some relevant agency with the professional or related capabilities for psychological manipulation of such a type of disturbed person might have had access to the shooter."

Evidence unearthed since the publication of the LaRouche *New Federalist* story points to possible psychological tampering with the accused shooter. According to news accounts, Bess was placed in the psychiatric evaluations section of California's Vacaville Prison in the mid-1960s. At that time, Vacaville was the location of a covert behavior modification project which, among other things, produced several future members of the terrorist Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA).

Leading psychiatric professionals involved in those 1960s programs typified by the Vacaville unit, are still active today, and publicly function as consultants to the FBI's Behavioral Sciences Unit at Quantico, Virginia, or as officers of two other ADL-linked groups, the American Family Foundation and the Cult Awareness Network.

ADL merchants of hate

FBI-ADL collusion against black civil rights leaders has a history dating back to the 1960s, when the ADL functioned as a key component of then-FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's war against Rev. Martin Luther King. Former ADL public affairs official Henry Schwarzschild recently told reporters for *San Francisco Weekly* that he quit the ADL in the mid-1960s when he discovered the League was collaborating with Hoover by spying on Dr. King.

Ever since the ADL sponsorship of a conference in Montreal, Canada on Nov. 3-4, 1991 on "Anti-Semitism Around the World," the ADL has devoted its principal international fundraising and dirty tricks resources to a campaign to smear educated black Americans as the nation's worst anti-Semites. At that conference, Prof. Leonard Dinnerstein delivered a keynote speech detailing the purported "history" of black anti-Semitism since the time of slavery. More recently, he authored a book-length elaboration of the speech, titled *Anti-Semitism in America*. The book singles out Minister Farrakhan for attack, citing his role in the 1988 Jesse Jackson presidential campaign as a disturbing sign of the NOI's emergence as a political force inside the black community.

The history of decades of ADL-FBI racist collusion provides a conclusive pattern of evidence that whenever a black leader attempts to step outside of the ghetto and pursue broader political goals and alliances, he is targeted for elimination. The cases of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King are well known. The more recent efforts by Minister Farrakhan to forge broader political alliances, as in his 1988 cooperation with the Jackson for President effort, and even more recent continuing signs of such a breakout, place him in the cross hairs of the ADL and the ADL's patrons.

Don Moore pleads guilty in kidnap case

Former Loudoun County, Virginia Sheriff's Lt. Donald Moore on June 3 pled guilty to a felony charge for his role in the kidnap for hire of a Washington, D.C. woman in May 1992. Moore's plea came as a result of a deal with prosecutors just days after his co-conspirators Ira and Michelle Bruschansky entered guilty pleas before Judge Albert V. Bryan to one count of conspiracy to kidnap Beth Bruckert. Moore was scheduled to go to trial on June 7. He faces up to eight years in prison, and will be sentenced on July 27.

The case arises from a 1992 FBI investigation into a kidnap-for-hire ring associated with the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), involving a plot to kidnap Lewis du Pont Smith, an associate of Lyndon LaRouche and heir to the du Pont family fortune. During that investigation, Doug Poppa, another former Loudoun County sheriff's deputy, acted as an undercover informant for the FBI and secretly tape-recorded conversations between Moore and Galen Kelly, a professional kidnapper who was convicted and sentenced to seven and a half years in prison.

Moore and Kelly were found not guilty in the du Pont Smith kidnap conspiracy trial, after the judge instructed the jury to disregard the overwhelming evidence and declare them innocent.

The Bruschanskys, who according to court documents are linked to the Jewish Defense League, were hired to assist Kelly in connection with Kelly's "deprogramming" activities.

According to the statement of facts signed by the Bruschanskys and incorporated into the plea agreement, the Bruschanskys admitted to traveling to Leesburg, Virginia on May 3, 1992, where they were introduced to Moore and Donna Bruckert, Beth's mother. Once in Leesburg, Moore, Kelly, and the Bruschanskys plotted the kidnap of Beth Bruckert and conducted surveillance of her home and work place. On the night of May 5, the group met in Kelly's hotel room in Leesburg. Moore entered the room carrying a box of walkie-talkies, radios, flashlights, and yellow raincoats. Moore told the group, "This is the night you have to get her."

Kelly, the Bruschanskys and another conspirator, Becky Winstead, then drove to Washington, D.C., where they drove to Beth Bruckert's work place. Upon seeing a woman they thought was Bruckert leave the building, Kelly and Ira Bruschansky, who were dressed in camouflage clothing, grabbed the woman and forced her into the van. The woman turned out to be Bruckert's roommate, Debra Dobkowski, who was driven to Leesburg. There, Donna Bruckert in-

formed them that they had the wrong person, and Dobkowski was driven back to Washington.

The Bruschanskys could receive up to five years in prison for their crime. Sentencing is set for July 27.

The case promises to reveal more of the criminal activity of CAN and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL). Both organizations have been engaged in illegal activity against LaRouche.

Crimes of CAN, ADL exposed

The activities of CAN and the ADL are exposed in a mass pamphlet being circulated by the Committee to Reverse the Accelerating Global Economic and Strategic Crisis: A LaRouche Exploratory Committee.

As of this writing, over 1.5 million copies of the pamphlet, "Summary of Relevant Evidence on the Record Demonstrating the Innocence of Lyndon LaRouche and Co-Defendants," have been produced since March 11, 1994. At least 1 million have been distributed around the country to date. In addition, 80,000 have been produced and are being circulated by the Spannaus for Virginia campaign for U.S. Senate, and 125,000 by the Ted Andromidas for U.S. Senate campaign in California, with introductions by the candidates. It is expected that 5 million copies will be circulated by Election Day in November. Over 1,000 regular supporters of the LaRouche movement in almost every state of the union are distributing bulk copies on a weekly, bi-weekly, or other regular basis.

The pamphlet summarizes the evidence on record with the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, which proves that on the basis of government evidence now on the public record, the U.S. government knew at all relevant times, from 1979 to the present day, that Lyndon LaRouche and his co-defendants were innocent of the false charges for which they were convicted. This fact and the location of the evidence were the subject of a motion to the federal court and a letter to the Department of Justice co-signed by attorneys Ramsey Clark and Odin Anderson.

The circulation of the pamphlet is a counter to years of Goebbels-style Big Lie methods used by government operatives, the ADL, and various news organizations, to defame LaRouche. The Big Lie conspiracy originated at a series of salons in 1982 and 1983 at the home of New York financier John Train. Attending those meetings were Mira Lansky Bolland, the Washington, D.C. fact-finding director of the ADL; Pat Lynch of NBC-TV; FBI informant John Rees; National Security Council consultant Roy Godson; anti-LaRouche journalists Dennis King and Chip Berlet, and others.

The purpose of the meetings was to launch a nationwide campaign of slander and defamation with the intention of creating the conditions by which LaRouche and his co-defendants could be railroaded. Without this five-year-long campaign, the railroading of LaRouche could not have been accomplished.

Nancy Spannaus says to fight crime, keep Ollie North out of the Senate

Nancy Spannaus, a leader of Lyndon LaRouche's political/philosophical movement, who has worked closely with him for 25 years, is running for the Democratic Party nomination for U.S. Senate from Virginia in the June 14 primary election. "I am leading the fight to defeat the Bush Leaguers who are now going after the presidency, including against that spiritual 'son of a Bush,' Ollie North," the likely Republican nominee for Senate from Virginia, she told *EIR*'s editors in a June 1 interview.

Spannaus's third run for office (she ran for U.S. Senate as an independent Democrat in 1990, and for governor of Virginia in 1993), intersects what promises to be one of the hottest battles in next fall's U.S. elections, halfway through Clinton's first term in office. Charles Robb, the incumbent senator, son-in-law of former President Lyndon Johnson and a member with William Clinton of the Democratic Leadership Council, is fighting to keep his seat in the face of a media scandal campaign centering around alleged sexual peccadilloes. Besides Spannaus, Robb faces two other primary opponents, State Sen. Virgil Goode and Richmond lawyer Sylvia Clute.

Whatever happens on June 14, Spannaus promises: "I will put my efforts heavily into defeating North, if he is the Republican nominee, as well as continuing to fight to support the presidency. We Democrats are going to have a lot to do. It's expected that if Doug Wilder enters the race, so will Marshall Coleman, with the backing of anti-North Republican Senator John Warner." (Wilder, a bitter Robb rival, was the first elected African-American state governor, and is said to be planning an independent campaign for Senate; Coleman was the Republican gubernatorial nominee whom Wilder beat in 1988.) "The worst thing about this free-for-all is that most of it will not be based on anything to do with policy, only personalities and dirt. The policy load will still fall on us."

Spannaus sees her campaign in strategic terms: "I am helping lead a national slate put together by Lyndon LaRouche, in order to deal with the ongoing financial meltdown of the speculative markets. The major thrust of my campaign has been to expose the fact that the collapse of the speculative bubble is inevitable, and what has to be done to reorganize the banking system, and to restart the physical economy on the right track. I am presenting the record of the

LaRouche movement on the economy, and our program, as well as the principles which Alexander Hamilton worked out to deal with such crises," she asserts. Principles with which she has special familiarity: For 20 years she has been editor-in-chief of the movement's national newspaper, and she co-authored a book on the work of Hamilton, *The Political Economy of the American Revolution*.

Attitudes turned around

In 1990 Mrs. Spannaus's campaign, despite almost nil media coverage and a tiny budget, won a double-digit vote in the Senate race against John Warner. In 1993, her campaign was key to defeating Attorney General Mary Sue Terry's gubernatorial bid. Now, she says, "with the political demise of Mary Sue Terry and George Bush, and the release of Lyndon LaRouche from prison, the political environment has opened up enormously. I have spent a good deal of my effort in this current campaign addressing Democratic Party gatherings on the financial crisis, and the Whitewater assault on the President. I was persona non grata at these meetings last year, when I was running against Terry, but now people are willing to listen to, if not like, what I have to say."

One major factor is that LaRouche's enemies have less power, as their machine has fractured. Plus, "I am the only candidate among the four running for Senate who is addressing the issues on the national and international level which face our country—from the economy, to the threat of a United Nations dictatorship, to the threat against the presidency. Politics in general is such a soap opera—people find ideas something of a relief, even if they complain that it's over their head.

"There have been major turnarounds in recognition of my campaign, since I am in the Democratic primary. The press association which blackballed me last year, included me in their debate; the Christian fundamentalist group which refused to interview me, did so this time; the AFL-CIO interviewed me as well, although they had spurned me last time. In some of these cases, these turnarounds are the direct result of Mary Sue Terry being out of political sight." Terry had tried to make her years-long persecution of the LaRouche movement into a feather in her political cap, but it turned into a minus.

"Not that I am getting equal treatment, by a long shot. The major state newspaper, run by old Virginia families,

the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, just excised me from their candidates' questionnaire—no explanation warranted. And Associated Press and other media, like the *Washington Post*, routinely give me only a one-line reference—'supporter of political extremist Lyndon LaRouche'—without any reference to anything I have to say."

To get her message out, she has been airing one-minute radio ads since March in the major population centers, "with varying degrees of intensity. Most of them hit the financial crisis and Whitewater—although I have tried to use humor as well against the usual 'spectator sport' attitude of most citizens toward elections."

Just before the primary, Spannaus's half-hour spot, "Yes, Virginia, There Can Be an Economic Recovery," was to be shown six times in all the major media markets in the state. LaRouche and his record are featured in the show, with clips of his previous television shows and several live appearances," she said—including one endorsing Nancy Spannaus for Senate. The show, in which she denounces North for bringing massive amounts of cocaine into the United States in special operations steered by George Bush, will air in Washington, D.C. on June 6. "We hope that this will bring a reality into the capital, that will last beyond the election period."

What kind of economic issues face the state? "Virginia is being wiped out by the same disastrous policies of financial speculation which are destroying the nation and the world—with some added twists. The military cutbacks are hitting very hard, and threatening to turn the Tidewater, once a proud port center, into a gigantic gambling and video-tourist Monte Carlo. The mentality of selling the state to businesses such as Disney is very dominant here, because the ideology of plantation labor (or cheap labor) is so widespread."

Moreover, "Virginia has had a special bias against the government role in building infrastructure for many decades. During the New Deal, the Byrd political machine basically funneled everything into roads, and didn't want to see other infrastructure built. Virginia was the last state to join the New Deal programs.

"I have stressed throughout this campaign, that a senator takes an oath to the Constitution, and is not just an advocate for a particular state. There's much too much of this competition between states, rather than looking at the needed economic recovery as a national effort," she argued. "What Virginia needs is what most of the country needs—infrastructure. Particularly in the realm of energy and transportation and water. But to be able to fund the creation of the jobs building these projects, we are going to need a financial overhaul—breaking with the Federal Reserve System, and using a revived national banking system to direct credit to the necessary projects."

Confederate legacy hurts state

"Virginia suffers enormously from the legacy of its role as capitol of the Confederacy," observed Spannaus, who has

lived in the state ten years, but was born in Maine, grew up in Ohio, and resided in New York for nearly two decades. "While African-Americans have reached some prominence in state affairs, the state is still dominated by a plantation mentality. This becomes particularly obvious when you work with working people. Virginia is so anti-union, and consequently anti-worker, that you find working people that long for a day in New Jersey, where they would get respect. In fact, it's true in some of the southern parts of the state that it's more deleterious to be called a union activist, than to be associated with Lyndon LaRouche."

Of course, Virginia is not homogeneous: "The Washington, D.C. area is relatively well-to-do, and full of government bureaucrats. There are also vast sections with estates owned by the wealthy powerful families, the Harrimans, Bronfmans, Mellons, Firestones, and du Ponts. Southwest Virginia is almost a different state, dominated by farming and coal mining, and much poorer. The area around Hampton Roads is dominated by the military and the port, and is more cosmopolitan than the rest of the state.

"Because of the heavy percentage of military spending in the state and the proximity to the federal government, Virginia usually shows up as one of the more prosperous states on the official charts—in terms of employment, incomes, and so forth. But when you travel the state as extensively as I have, you see that most working people are suffering, and much more so now than five years ago. The coal mines are closing, the military-related factories are closing, DuPont is shipping jobs out of the country, and agriculture is very hard hit—and not only in tobacco. What's left is gambling, fast food shops, and tourist-related retail, not a formula for prosperity or a future for our children."

A key piece of Spannaus campaign literature is a booklet presenting the evidence on the official court record, that Lyndon LaRouche and his co-defendants were innocent of all the charges of which they were convicted. (One of her spokesmen is her husband Ed Spannaus, who served time in federal prison as a co-defendant with LaRouche.) "The most palpable impact of the circulation of tens of thousands of these pamphlets, is that it has shut a lot of people up. Those who would be blabbing about Lyndon LaRouche being a criminal, have not said anything, because they have been confronted with the fact that the evidence is on the court record that the government always knew that LaRouche was innocent.

"The idea of the circulation was also to embolden our supporters, who have otherwise been intimidated by slanders about LaRouche. It's going to take more time and more saturation. We are dealing with a process of poisoning people's minds against the LaRouche movement, which went on for close to 10 years. This pamphlet is the antidote, and we will have hit a little less than 2% of the Virginian population by the end of the campaign. That's good, but not good enough."

No let-up in British assault on Clinton and U.S. presidency

by Edward Spannaus

As President Clinton embarked on his eight-day European trip, he was still being subjected to unrelenting attacks on his presidency coming from the circles around the Hollinger Corp. associated with Henry Kissinger, Margaret Thatcher, and Thatcher's Bush-league friends in the United States. At the same time, there was increasing evidence that the White House is carefully noting the role of the British press in fomenting the scandals against the President.

The President's trip comes at a time when the Anglo-American "special relationship" is at its lowest ebb in the postwar period. This shows up in a particular way concerning the D-Day commemorations, around which the President's trip is centered. For example, the June 1 London *Financial Times* observed that D-Day "has been made a central feature of the [British] national nostalgia for days of military glory, when Britain was great and victorious"—and firmly allied with the Americans. "The memory of the Anglo-American line-up against the continental Axis created a distorting prism which is still reflected in the knee-jerk anti-Europeanism of Britain's ruling Conservative Party"—which "appears to be trying to idealize D-Day as the epitome of a lost 'golden age.' "

It may be nostalgia on the part of some, but from other quarters in London what is being aimed at Clinton is pure vitriol. As Clinton left for Europe, Henry Kissinger was in London to push his new book *Diplomacy*. The London *Times* interviewed Kissinger, giving him a forum to catalogue the alleged fiascoes of "Wobbly Willie," ranging from China to Haiti. Kissinger identified Clinton's problem as that of being in the tradition of the "idealism" of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt, as against the "realpolitik" of Britain's Lloyd George, Winston Churchill and France's Clemenceau.

On May 23, the London International Institute for Strategic Studies also targeted the Clinton administration in its annual Strategic Survey for 1993-94. While complaining that the western powers overall seem to be suffering "from a serious attack of strategic arthritis," the IISS report singled out the United States. Clinton's foreign policy "was a mess," it declared. "The United States, even more than usual, does not seem to be following a steady compass. President Clinton, however clear and straightforward his views on domestic affairs, has been blowing a very uncertain foreign-policy trumpet."

The real issue is that to the extent that the U.S. President has shown signs of acting independently and bucking the British policy—be it on Russia, Bosnia, or Northern Ireland—he has been hit by scandals which are being orchestrated by sections of the British press, above all by the Hollinger group's Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, the Washington correspondent for the London *Sunday Telegraph*.

White House blames British press

Evans-Pritchard on May 29 tore into Clinton for having botched up relations with Britain. Pritchard suggested that having the D-Day celebrations in Britain will be particularly irksome, because the White House "doesn't want an untimely reminder that the President has managed to cock up relations with one of America's closest friends." But, Pritchard murmurs, "fussing about the end of the Special Relationship is quite unnecessary." Why? "Britain and America continue to be twin states of a single nation, bound together inextricably by financial cross-holdings and a shared entertainment, media, and academic culture," i.e., the engines of British subversion of the U.S.: finance and culture.

Pritchard continues: "The fact that the White House is accusing the British press of fanning the Whitewater scandal and keeping it alive is evidence enough of British purchase upon the United States. It is impossible to imagine the Japanese, French, or Russian press causing headaches in Washington with coverage of internal American affairs.

"Nobody would even notice what they are publishing. The British, however, are exercising subtle influence by a process of percolation—and they are drawing blood."

White House irritation at the British press was also noted in the June 2 *Financial Times*. In the course of an article describing the "edgy sense of foreboding" in the Clinton camp over the President's European trip, Jurek Martin wrote: "The White House is also patently nervous about his treatment in the British press, particularly its lurid emphasis, far greater than most of its U.S. counterparts, on the sexual harassment suit against him. Aides recently surveyed several weeks of U.K. cuttings and found virtually nothing positive. They fear an eruption of bimbo stories while Mr. Clinton is in Britain—but at least they now accept that they would not be orchestrated by the Conservative Party central office."

In a telephone interview, Martin confirmed that the White

House did conduct a review of the British press. He said that, in contrast to the 1992 campaign, when the Clinton people believed that the Tories were working against them, they no longer think now that it is the Conservatives, but rather the British press, which is working against them.

Asked if this particularly referred to the Hollinger group, Martin said: "Nobody in the White House will say that. They think it's certain press barons."

Evans-Pritchard boasts

Pritchard himself has been remarkably blunt about his active role in fomenting the scandals against President Clinton. He recently declared that the British interest in the Whitewater scandals is to "open up the governor's mansion" (referring to Clinton's days as governor of Arkansas) and "find out what kind of a man Clinton is."

Pritchard had already admitted in his London *Sunday Telegraph* column that he had participated in a legal strategy discussion with Paula Corbin Jones's lawyers, and that he had spoken with Jones personally at least a dozen times, before her suit against Clinton for "sexual harassment" was filed. Pritchard was the first in the U.S. or Britain to report that Jones was going to file the lawsuit which she did file on May 6.

In a recent discussion, Pritchard conceded that he hadn't realized the complications of bringing a lawsuit against a sitting American President. "I wasn't aware with the Paula Jones thing how easy it would be for them to use the immunity defense," Pritchard said. "I somehow thought that would be rather unlikely. I obviously misjudged that."

But, said Pritchard, it doesn't really matter whether the case against Clinton proceeds immediately, or is delayed. "The only thing that matters is whether the Ferguson case goes ahead," he said, referring to Arkansas State Trooper Danny Ferguson. "He's a co-defendant. That's why they put him in, so that he can't claim immunity."

"The Ferguson case is the insurance policy for Paula Jones's lawyers," Pritchard continued, saying that what the lawyers want to do is to "parade the troopers through depositions." After all, he noted, "the purpose of the Paula Jones case being to use the power of discovery to open up the governor's mansion."

When asked what other irons he had in the fire, or if he was going to get into the Bank of Credit and Commerce International case and possible BCCI connections into Arkansas, he admitted that it's "just too complicated."

"It's just not our interest in England," said Pritchard. "You know we're interested in finding out what kind of a man Clinton is. But in terms of all the other things, that's only of secondary interest to us really."

A second British journalist, when asked about the fact that he seems to have crossed the line from journalist to participant, responded: "I think he would happily agree with you. Some people believe journalism should not be objective



Ambrose Evans-Pritchard listens in dismay to a press conference sponsored by Lyndon LaRouche's presidential campaign exploratory committee on April 6, exposing the British intelligence operation to smash the U.S. presidency.

but participatory . . . what you might call advocacy journalism."

EIR has also learned that Pritchard recently discussed the strategy of the Paula Jones case and the issue of presidential immunity with federal appeals court judge Laurence Silberman, a Reagan-Bush appointee. Silberman is a highly partisan Republican, who was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia by President Reagan, after having served as a foreign policy adviser on the Reagan campaign staff, and on Reagan's intelligence transition team after the 1980 election.

Silberman was part of the "secret government" apparatus which was responsible for the Iran and Contra affairs—which were simply two of many covert operations run by the apparatus created in the early 1980s under then-Vice President George Bush. He was one of the handful of judges to attend early-1980s sessions of the Consortium for the Study of Intelligence, a private seminar series directed by Prof. Roy Godson, the LaRouche-hating National Security Council aide who provided money-laundering services for Oliver North's operations.

With this background, it is not surprising that Silberman was one of the judges on the appellate panel which overturned Oliver North's 1989 Iran-Contra conviction. Observers noted at the time that Silberman should have recused himself from sitting on the North case. Having helped protect the Bush-North operation, it is no shock that Silberman is now giving free legal advice to the enemies of Bill Clinton.

Draconian protest law protects abortion

by Linda Everett

On May 26, a misguided President Clinton, speaking of the need to give federal protection to both women who seek abortions and to the doctors who perform them, signed into law a federal bill that promises to freeze the right of American citizens to demonstrate their opposition to the 1.6 million abortions performed in the United States every year. The Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act (FACE) is the product of furious lobbying on Capitol Hill about the alleged violence perpetrated against abortion clinics and their staff. The FACE Act violates the First Amendment rights of abortion protesters by making most protest actions outside clinics a federal crime.

The bill establishes "federal criminal penalties for violent, threatening, obstructive and destructive conduct intended to injure, intimidate, and interfere with persons seeking to obtain or provide reproductive health services." Now, every jurisdiction in this country already has laws that prohibit *harassment* (use of words, gestures, and actions which tend to alarm, annoy, or abuse verbally another person, such as anonymous late night calls); and *intimidation* (unlawful coercion, extortion, duress, or causing fear of bodily harm in another); *assault* (willful attempt or threat to inflict injury upon the person of another or intentional display of force in which victim fears bodily harm—assault may be committed without actually touching or doing bodily harm to another); and *murder*. Instead of enforcement of these existing measures, the FACE bill aims to intimidate tens of thousands of people who have peacefully picketed or held silent vigils for nearly two decades outside abortion clinics.

The authors of one version of FACE sought to penalize first-time, non-violent civil disobedience offenses, such as lying down in front of an abortion clinic doorway, with a maximum fine of \$100,000 and one year imprisonment for the first offense, and \$250,000 and three years for subsequent offenses. The final compromise bill lowered the fines, but still levies penalties of up to \$10,000, and/or six months in jail, for the first non-violent offense; and up to \$25,000, and/or three years imprisonment, for a second offense. Violators who cause bodily injury face imprisonment up to ten years, or, in case of death, up to life.

FACE now lets accusing abortionists or victims of alleged illegal conduct to personally sue and collect large monetary damages from protesters, forcing loss of their homes or businesses, or, in the case of church participation, loss of

church/parish property. New civil remedies award victims temporary or permanent injunctions, compensatory and punitive damages, the costs of a suit, and legal and witness fees. The bill claims not to ban activities protected by the First Amendment free speech clauses, yet those involved in any activity considered "intimidating," such as prayer, can be slapped with suits or outrageous fines—like the \$1 million in punitive damages a Houston court ordered three protest groups and their leaders to pay to a Texas Planned Parenthood. Under this law, sidewalk counseling, where individuals offer women medical help or a home, can be interpreted as "interfering" with a person seeking services.

One Florida protester who brought her case, *Madsen v. Women's Health Center, Inc.* before the Supreme Court, is fighting restraining orders that forbid protesters to walk or leaflet on public sidewalks within a 36-foot buffer zone around a clinic. It gets nuttier. No displays of anti-abortion literature are allowed within sight of the clinic. No one with "pro-life" beliefs can approach patients within 300 feet of the clinic. In April, a Colorado court upheld a law that bans approaching within eight feet of a person who is within 100 feet of the entrance to a clinic for purposes of engaging in oral protest, education, or distributing printed material.

Where will it end?

Where will it all end? Last year, *EIR* reviewed Jack Kevoorkian's plan for obitoriums or clinics where lethal injections are administered to patients exercising their "right" to suicide. Once Dr. Death's clinic franchises are set up nationwide, will the same congressmen behind the FACE Act come out and demand new laws to protect brainwashed patients from family members and protesters, who, remembering Hitler's extermination camps, try to save them from Nazi euthanasia? Why would Congress pass a law that Rep. Jim Bunning (R-Ky.) says, "will make an individual's pro-life convictions a thought crime"?

It's likely this law has more to do with curtailing increasing public outrage, beyond the traditional anti-abortion movement, against the neo-malthusian choice of abortion as a budget-cutters' tool. Consider how our state welfare reform laws increasingly mirror China's one-child-only policy: Some states now deny assistance to children born while a parent is on welfare. Adolescents and teens are increasingly manipulated by school counselors into "empowering" themselves by having abortions as a means to break out of poverty or welfare. Health insurance companies, health maintenance organizations, and state health reform policies also follow China's new eugenics policy—families are ruthlessly pressured to end a pregnancy rather than give birth to a child suspected of having a costly medical condition. As the economy collapses, such coercive policies are likely to increase—along with public outrage. It appears the only thing the FACE Act "protects" are the hides of those officials who would rather not face it.

House rejects military move against Haiti

The House on May 24 rejected military intervention against Haiti except as a last resort, and rejected tightening the economic embargo. The representatives approved a non-binding resolution to the Defense Authorization bill introduced by Porter Goss (R-Fla.) by a vote of 223-201, and rejected a substitute, co-sponsored by House Armed Services Committee Chairman Ron Dellums (D-Calif.) and House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.), which called on the President to "swiftly intensify economic pressure on Haiti's military," by a vote of 191-236.

Both amendments reject military intervention. At a press conference with Minority Whip Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), Goss said, "Our message is: do not use that muscle at this time," referring to eight U.S. warships and 650 Marines near Haiti. Gingrich added, "I really hope the President does not plan to invade Haiti during the recess."

The Goss amendment calls for establishing a safe haven on the island of Ile de la Gonave, just west of Port au Prince. "By following the safe haven plan, we provide the real opportunity for the duly elected President [Jean-Bertrand Aristide] to return," Goss said, whereas the Hamilton-Dellums amendment "has no safe haven plan. It does have a strong endorsement of the punitive sanctions that have turned the economy to rubble in Haiti . . . and that have victimized almost everybody except the military it is aimed to hit at."

Hamilton rejoined, "We certainly need to seek to improve the enforcement [of the embargo] along the border with the Dominican Republic." Hamilton said Goss's plan "establishes an international presence on the island that constitutes invasion of Hai-

tian sovereignty" and that "it is very doubtful that President Aristide would agree to the plan. . . . He may simply view this as a ruse to restore him to power in purely technical terms."

Henry Hyde (R-Ill.) challenged the assumption that Aristide should be returned to power. "The evidence indicates that Mr. Aristide failed miserably" in acting democratically after taking office, he said. He quoted Assistant Secretary of State Alexander Watson that "there was ample evidence that President Aristide invited intimidating or violent behavior among his followers." Hyde drew the analogy to Hitler in 1933 to make the point that being democratically elected doesn't ensure democratic behavior.

Panel proposed for Whitewater investigation

On May 25, Sen. Al D'Amato (R-N.Y.), along with 21 Republican co-sponsors, introduced a resolution to establish a special subcommittee of the Senate Banking Committee to investigate the Whitewater scandal and all matters pertaining to it, including the Madison Guaranty savings and loan failure, the Resolution Trust Corp. investigations relating to it, the death of White House aide Vincent Foster, and the commodities trading activities of Hillary Rodham Clinton.

In remarks on the Senate floor, D'Amato complained that "there have been those who have been critical of the efforts to bring forth these hearings. They have suggested that somehow we would impede the operation of government. They have suggested that by our request, somehow we would divert attention from the problems that this nation faces. That is not this senator's intent or the intent of

this resolution. But it is our intent not to fall victim to that kind of cry that, for all time, would preclude the Congress from exercising our proper constitutional oversight responsibility. . . . It is a fallacious argument that should be set aside."

Population control amendment fails

An amendment to increase appropriations for family planning was defeated in the House by a vote of 371-54 on May 25. The amendment, sponsored by Rep. Anthony Beilenson (D-Calif.), would have added \$100 million to the \$569 million already appropriated for family planning activities, and would have funded the increase by cutting .75% out of all other foreign operations funds.

Beilenson, in remarks on the floor, complained that the funding level in the bill "is less than three-quarters of the amount needed for the U.S. to do its fair share to achieve universal access to family planning by the year 2000." He added, "The harsh fact is that unless the population growth of developing nations is slowed, none of the other forms of aid we are voting for in this bill will have any real or lasting value or effect. . . . Our generosity will always remain several steps behind the growing number of mouths to feed and hands to employ."

Unfortunately, the opposition to the amendment centered on how to finance the funding increase, rather than the insanity of Beilenson's views, which are in fact shared by many members of Congress. After agreeing with Beilenson's outlook, David Obey (D-Wisc.), the chairman of the Foreign Operations subcommittee, said that in order to fund Beilenson's proposal, "he has to cut a num-

ber of other programs which are, in my view, equally worthy, and in fact, the effect of the amendment winds up also reducing resources available for population programs in the United Nations programs and in Africa."

Barney Frank (D-Mass.), after agreeing wholeheartedly with Beilenson's views, focused his opposition to the amendment on the need "to pay more attention to such important issues as improving the status of women."

GATT faces stiff opposition, says Baucus

Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mont.), chairman of the Senate Trade subcommittee, said on May 19 that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) can pass Congress this year only if lawmakers waive a rule requiring them to offset lost tariffs with spending cuts or tax increases.

The GATT agreement is expected to reduce U.S. tariff revenue by at least \$14 billion over five years. Baucus said that winning approval for spending cuts to pay for the GATT agreement would be almost impossible, in part because Republicans have vowed to oppose tax increases. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor refused to embrace or reject the waiver.

NAFTA justifies election oversight, say Reps.

Reps. Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.) and David Bonior (D-Mich.) created an uproar in Mexico on May 17 when they suggested that that nation allow "full-scale international oversight" of upcoming elections,

In a debate on a resolution praising

the Mexican government for inviting the U.N. to give technical support in the coming presidential elections, Bonior said: "The spirit of NAFTA [North American Free Trade Agreement] calls for a democratization process and the family of free and democratic nations includes much more than only trade and tariffs. It means basic human rights and dignity, and the electoral process is a great part of this." He denied that this was intervention in the internal affairs of Mexico.

The Mexican embassy in Washington answered: "For Mexico, the elections are an internal affair, pertaining exclusively to the Mexicans." Mexican Foreign Minister Manuel Tello said on May 17 that international observers "are not necessary" in the Aug. 21 elections, reported *La Jornada*, which editorialized on May 18 against such interference. The paper said that whatever the result of the negotiations on the subject, "it is clear that we are dealing with subjects which decisions pertain exclusively to the Mexicans and must be solved exclusively in the national arena." The Torricelli-Bonior resolution "seriously offends Mexican sovereignty," it said.

Crime bill not strong enough for Gorton

Slade Gorton (R-Wash.) complained on the Senate floor in May that the 1993 Crime Bill, soon to be in conference committee, is not strong enough. "I will not vote for a crime bill that will gut the death penalty. We cannot enact a law which would allow death row inmates, like Charles Campbell who has avoided justice for more than 12 years, to escape justice by providing them with even more avenues for endless delays," he said.

Gorton demanded the addition of three provisions that would make the bill even more draconian: He urged adoption of his "Sexually Violent Predators Amendment," which would set up a national tracking system for released convicted violent sexual offenders; he called for a "Three Strikes, You're Out" provision, such as that enacted in Washington State; and he called for "truth in sentencing" incentives to aid states that comply with the federal "truth in sentencing" guidelines contained in the bill, so that more prison space could be built.

Don't trust the Fed or bankers, says Gonzalez

"As the recent BCCI [Bank of Credit and Commerce International] and BNL [Banca Nazionale del Lavoro] scandals illustrate, the Federal Reserve is not always a stellar bank supervisor," House Banking Committee Chairman Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.) said in a May 26 press release announcing the filing of the Derivatives Safety and Soundness Supervision Act of 1994 (H.R. 4503).

"The savings and loan crisis and the more recent banking industry troubles have taught us that inadequate regulation and supervision of certain banking activities is a sure recipe for disaster," Gonzalez said. "In order to protect taxpayers from a similar crisis, the Congress must ensure . . . that banks are not taking undue risks with derivatives expecting taxpayers to pay for losses. We've had enough 'heads I win, tails you lose' games. . . ."

"Regulators have been given plenty of warnings about the risks derivatives can pose. The bull is stomping his feet as he watches the red cape flashing before his eyes. Let's not wait until he rushes and we all get trampled."

National News

New York kills assisted suicide legalization

The New York State Task Force on Life and the Law released a report on May 25 that rejected the legalization of doctor-assisted suicide. The executive director of the influential panel, Tracy E. Miller, said, "We are sending a clear warning signal to the nation that legalizing assisted suicide would be profoundly dangerous to many patients." Dr. Mark Chassin, the state health commissioner and a commission member, said, "When you consider doctors' poor records at diagnosing and treating depression and our failure to adequately treat pain, you have to worry that patients would be inappropriately granted assisted suicide instead of having their depression and pain treated without being killed."

The report is particularly important because this task force, which includes Rev. Donald W. McKinney, chairman emeritus of Choice in Dying, has ruled in favor of the right to die and living wills and has been influential in their national acceptance.

In a related development, Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders told a Detroit television show on May 11 that she does not consider Jack Kevorkian a criminal. Kevorkian faces murder charges in the 1991 deaths of two women, one of whom showed no evidence of physical illness. Elders nonetheless referred to Kevorkian's victims as "his patients."

Panel recommends U.S. abandon flood control

A committee formed in January by Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy released the preliminary draft on May 26 of their report, which effectively urges the United States to abandon serious efforts at flood control, especially the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' longstanding reliance on dams and levees. The panel, comprised of officials from several federal agencies recommended a commitment to "watershed management," which controls flooding not only with dams and levees, but also by restoring and pre-

servicing the wetlands that are said to act like sponges to absorb excess rain. The report calls for greater efforts to promote the evacuation of those living on flood plains, the relocation of businesses and farms to higher ground, and the restoration of "natural flooding cycles." The Corps of Engineers and Congress are expected to rely heavily on the panel's recommendations.

The committee consulted with various environmental groups, including American Rivers, the Environmental Defense Fund, and the National Audubon Society. Changes in flood control policy had begun gaining acceptance last year as the Midwest floodwaters receded, and the administration began talking of converting entire towns and farms to wetlands instead of rebuilding levees to protect them.

Steve Faber, spokesman for American Rivers, said "the report signals an end to more than two centuries of flood control policies that have relied on levees and engineering solutions" and "would be a sharp turnaround for the Army Corps of Engineers."

James Earl Ray denied parole after long hearing

James Earl Ray's application for parole was rejected on May 25 as he went before a parole board for the first time since his sentencing in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. nearly 26 years ago. Ray has never been tried in the murder, and pleaded guilty after his attorney convinced him that a jury would convict him and sentence him to death.

The board heard three and a half hours of testimony in which Ray argued that he didn't kill King, and two of King's colleagues in the civil rights struggle testified that the truth behind King's assassination will never be known with Ray behind bars. "By keeping Ray in jail we will forever conceal and camouflage the real killers of Martin Luther King, Jr.," the Rev. Hosea Williams told the parole board, according to Associated Press. The Rev. James Lawson also spoke on Ray's behalf.

Ray, 66, said that his lawyer in 1968 convinced him that he'd already been convicted by the news media, and that pleading

guilty in return for a 99-year sentence was better than risking a trial and possible death sentence. "First, I didn't kill Dr. King," Ray said. "I wasn't involved in any type of collusive activity."

He said he thought it was a "tragedy" that King was shot. He told the board he knew little about the civil rights leader before the assassination.

Missouri sneaks riverboat gambling in the back door

On May 20, Missouri Gov. Mel Carnahan (D) signed a bill passed by the legislature designating craps, video poker, and blackjack legal "games of skill," not illegal "games of chance," so that the multimillion-dollar casino riverboats could open on Memorial Day weekend in St. Louis and nearby St. Charles. On April 5, voters had made Missouri the first state to turn down a constitutional amendment legalizing riverboat gambling at the polls. The gambling sponsors demanded a recount, but the anti-gambling vote came out higher.

Gambling partisans will start petitioning to put the "games of chance" amendment back on the Missouri ballot for Nov. 8. A lawsuit has been filed challenging the legislators' new law redefining "games of skill."

Calif. candidates blast anti-immigrant measures

LaRouche associates Mark Calney and Ted Andromidas, running in California's Democratic primary for governor and U.S. Senate respectively, held a press conference on May 26 to denounce the rising "immigrant bashing" in the state as a "cover for genocide." The preceding week, a ballot initiative was submitted, called the "Save Our State" initiative, that would deny illegal immigrants and their children access to public social services, health care, and school attendance.

In their statement, "Who Wants to Kill Mexicans?" Calney and Andromidas blasted the initiative as "another attempt to blame the financial collapse of California on illegal

immigrants, instead of the financial swindlers who have stolen the state blind through junk bonds, drug-money laundering, derivatives market scams, and other forms of usury and speculation." The statement referred to studies on the costs of illegal immigration, such as the Huddleston Report which is regularly cited by Republican Gov. Pete Wilson, as "statistical frauds." That report, they point out, was financed by a zero population growth organization in Washington, D.C. called the Carrying Capacity Network.

"The Tomas Rivera Center study . . . has upset the genocide lobby, because it demonstrates that immigrants actually make a net annual contribution of over \$12 billion to the California economy. . . . By contrast, Orange County Treasurer Robert Citron lost \$140 million of the public's money last April in the derivatives market," they pointed out.

'Anti-Klan' group runs cover for Cairo '94 killers

The Center for Democratic Renewal (CDR), an Atlanta-based "anti-Klan" organization with ties to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, has embarked on an aggressive organizing campaign for the U.N.'s depopulation conference in Cairo this September. The CDR, which has run numerous operations against the LaRouche movement, belongs to the official U.S. non-governmental organization (NGO) outfit mobilizing for Cairo '94, the U.S. Network for Cairo.

Program Director Loretta Ross told a journalist that the CDR is monitoring the convergence of the Klan and neo-Nazis with Catholic and Protestant organizations that are opposed to Cairo '94 specifically, and population control, abortion, etc. more generally. "It's pretty ironic that the KKK, which used to hate Catholics, is finding so much common ground with their former enemies," she said. "The old lines that separated these groups are disappearing." She said that she had given State Department official Tim Wirth a copy of a neo-Nazi magazine which attacked him for helping destroy the white race, by pushing the Cairo population control policies. The KKK has adopted a

similar line toward Cairo, she said.

"I'm expecting there will be a lot of activity coming from these quarters over the next few months," Ross commented, indicating that the CDR will be monitoring this closely.

FBI denies EIR access to files on Palme murder

The FBI denied permission under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to *EIR* to have access to Bureau files on the Feb. 28, 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme relating to Viktor Gunnarsson, who was briefly held in connection with the killing. He was never charged. Several years after Palme's murder, Gunnarsson moved to North Carolina, and in January 1994, his body was found in the woods near his home.

EIR filed an FOIA request for "any information from the Palme assassination file which names or otherwise concerns" Gunnarsson, under the procedure that allows access to records about a deceased person. On May 24, 1994, the FBI denied access to *EIR* because "the Palme assassination file is a pending law enforcement investigation."

Roughly three days after Palme's death, news media throughout the world began reporting the false allegation that Lyndon LaRouche or his associates were linked to Gunnarsson, a defamation repeated in the Soviet Union. In the United States, NBC producer Pat Lynch, working with Irwin Suall, head of the Anti-Defamation League Fact-Finding Division, circulated and broadcast this lie. In 1992, former East German secret police disinformation expert Herbert Brehmer admitted that he had concocted the story.

The slander against LaRouche was repeated periodically in 1986 and 1987. Suall even travelled to Sweden in the summer of 1986 to meet with Swedish authorities and reported back to the FBI. In November 1986, one month after U.S. officials conducted a paramilitary raid on the offices of LaRouche-associated publications, Pat Lynch acted as a liaison between Swedish and U.S. authorities to revive the discredited story.

Briefly

● **TOM GERARD**, the rogue ex-San Francisco cop who funneled thousands of confidential police and Department of Motor Vehicles files to the ADL through Roy Bullock, pleaded no contest to renewed criminal charges on May 27. As the result of the plea to accessing confidential police computers, Gerard was fined \$2,500, put on three years probation, and ordered to serve 45 days on a work crew run by the San Francisco police department.

● **CHICAGO MAYOR** Richard Daley "has privatized about 35 services, ranging from water-customer billing to drug and alcohol treatment. Services privatized in 1992 and 1993 include sewer maintenance, window washing, salvage of city equipment, and health care services at selected city clinics," according to *Privatization*, a newsletter of the pro-drug legalization Reason Foundation.

● **NEW JERSEY'S HATE** crime law was declared unconstitutional by the state Supreme Court on May 26. The court reluctantly ruled that the state laws target expressions of hatred that are protected under the First Amendment. However, the court upheld the "sentencing enhancement" portion of the statute.

● **A 'GAY PROM'** was sponsored by the Los Angeles Unified School District for about 200 students, an event unprecedented even in California. The district's "Project 10" counseling program, headed by Virginia Uribe, has been a national model for recruiting children to become homosexuals.

● **STRANGE PRIORITIES:** After a mountain lion killed a mother of two who was jogging in California early last month, a fund was set up for her two children and husband, a school janitor. A second fund was set up for the mountain lion's cub after the animal was destroyed by authorities. The fund for the children has received \$9,000. The fund for the lion cub has received \$21,000.

Editorial

What about Rostenkowski?

Most people, whether Americans, Japanese, or Italians, or whatever nationality, if asked whether a politician in their government is corrupt, are most likely to say yes—such is the dynamic of recent developments. For example, in Italy, there are virtually no experienced elected officials left in public office, because of the proliferation of allegations of corruption which have reached as high as former prime ministers such as Giulio Andreotti and Bettino Craxi. The French press is even charging that the new Italian prime minister, Silvio Berlusconi, is implicated in drug trafficking.

Now U.S. Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.) has been indicted on 17 counts for allegedly defrauding the government of some \$600,000. The alleged crimes all center around using government property or employees for personal business. Undoubtedly, if this is true, it is wrong and should be stopped; but this does not mean that any one public official should be singled out as a common criminal for practices which may have been generally accepted as prerequisites of the job.

In any event, Rostenkowski denies the charges and has stated his intention to fight them in court. This is good. Too often the enormous discrepancy between the sentence which can be handed down if an individual is found guilty and the plea bargain offered in its place, is so large that people decline to fight for their innocence. In many instances they are coerced into lying—agreeing to admit guilt where they are innocent—because a climate has been generated such that they reasonably fear they cannot hope for a fair trial. Rostenkowski, for instance, was offered a plea bargain sentence of less than one year as compared to one that the press claims could be as long as 100 years. While the 100-year figure is obviously inflated, the point is nonetheless clear. The list of the various alleged offenses falls into the category of petty crime at best, despite the fact that they are technically identified as “embezzlement,” “mail and wire fraud,” and so on.

It is extraordinary that the investigation goes through 21 of the 37 years that the congressman served in office, and includes a collection of relatively modest amounts, such as \$1,500 paid to a godson. During

this time he evidently served his constituency to its satisfaction; he had just won in the Democratic primary elections, despite the fact that it was known that he was threatened with indictment.

Rostenkowski refused to accept a plea bargain, against the advice of his lawyer, and is now seeking other counsel. Today most lawyers do give precisely such counsel to their clients, whether they are guilty or declare themselves to be innocent of the crime of which they are charged. Yet, if people are coerced into accepting guilty pleas to avoid the high costs of going through a trial, and the enormous risk of losing compared to conceding defeat in advance, then our justice system will have been destroyed. Certainly, every American should applaud the congressman's decision to have his day in court, regardless of the consequences.

In 1981, Rostenkowski became chairman of the most powerful committee in the Congress, the House Ways and Means Committee. The Congress has ruled that any person under indictment must resign from a committee chairmanship, even before he has been judged guilty. Rostenkowski accordingly has stepped down. This is a serious setback for President Clinton, because the ability to pass his health reform bill through the Ways and Means Committee is the critical first step for its passage. Rostenkowski has been a strong supporter of the President, and Clinton himself campaigned for him in the recent primary election. Even though the investigation of the congressman began under the Bush administration, the present turn of events must be seen in the light of the attacks on Clinton and upon the institutions of republican government as a whole.

Punishment of abuses on the level of those alleged against Rostenkowski should not be allocated a higher priority than ensuring the orderly functioning of government. If the congressman is proven innocent, the verdict will indict again the frivolous abuse of the judicial system for political motives, characteristic of the attacks upon the Clintons and the railroad of LaRouche, among all too many others.

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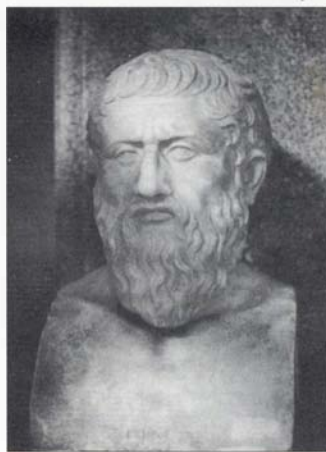
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